



# HPE2-W09<sup>Q&As</sup>

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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### QUESTION 1

A customer's servers use iSCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE links. Is this a best practice for supporting the iSCSI requirements?

Solution: Set up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays. Connect top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Setting up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays and connecting top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches is a best practice for supporting the iSCSI requirements. This provides isolation and security for the iSCSI traffic and reduces the risk of congestion or latency on the storage network.

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### QUESTION 2

Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch? Solution: It enables the switch REST API Interface, if disabled.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

It enables the switch REST API interface, if disabled is not something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch. NetEdit 2.0 is a tool that provides configuration management and validation for ArubaOS-CX and ArubaOS-Switch devices. NetEdit 2.0 can discover switches using various methods such as IP range scan, LLDP scan, CSV import, etc. However, NetEdit 2.0 cannot discover or communicate with switches that have their REST API interface disabled because NetEdit

2.0 relies on REST API calls to interact with switches.

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### QUESTION 3

Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks?

Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 8400 switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks.

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: A

Deploying Aruba CX 8400 switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks is how you should

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position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks. ArubaOS-CX is an operating system that provides advanced features and automation capabilities for data center networks<sup>1</sup>. It runs on various switch models that are designed for different roles and scenarios in the data center<sup>1</sup>. Aruba CX 8400 switches are modular switches that offer high performance, scalability, and reliability for the core layer of very large three-tier data center networks<sup>1</sup>. The statement is true because it correctly describes how to position Aruba CX 8400 switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks.

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#### QUESTION 4

You are using NetEdit to manage ArubaOS-CX switches. You want to deploy a standard config to the switches, but need the config to include a few device-specific settings such as hostname and IP address.

Is this what you should do?

Solution: omit the device-specific settings from the configuration plan and include them in command scripts instead.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Omit the device-specific settings from the configuration plan and include them in command scripts instead is not what you should do if you want to use NetEdit to manage ArubaOS-CX switches and deploy a standard config to the switches, but need the config to include a few device-specific settings such as hostname and IP address. This approach would require you to create separate command scripts for each switch, which can be tedious and error-prone. A better approach would be to use an auto config plan that uses scripts to customize the configuration for each switch based on variables such as serial number, MAC address, or user-defined parameters<sup>1</sup>.

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#### QUESTION 5

A customer's servers use iSCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE links. Is this a best practice for supporting the iSCSI requirements?

Solution: Use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

iSCSI is a protocol that allows storage devices to communicate over IP networks. iSCSI traffic has different requirements than data traffic, such as low latency, high throughput, and reliability. Therefore, it is not a best practice to send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE links, as this can cause congestion and performance degradation. It is also not a best practice to use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses. VRF is a technology that creates multiple isolated Layer 3 domains on a physical network, each with its own routing table. VRF does not provide any benefits for iSCSI traffic, as it does not guarantee bandwidth, priority, or quality of service. VRF also adds overhead and complexity to the network configuration<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, this is not a valid way to support the iSCSI requirements.

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