



HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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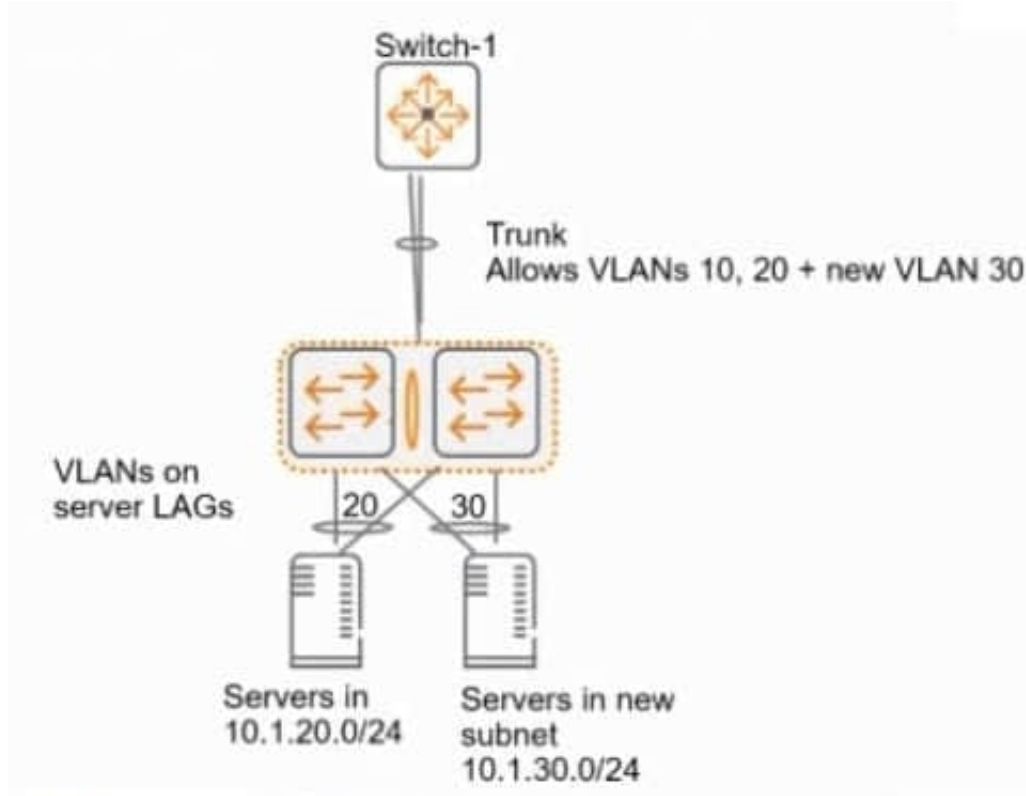
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.



```
Switch-1 show ip route all-vrf
Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding
'[x/y]' denotes [distance/metric]
10.1.10.0/24, vrf A
  via vlan10, [0/0], connected
10.1.10.1/32, vrf A
  via vlan10, [0/0], local
10.1.20.0/24, vrf B
  via vlan20, [0/0], connected
10.1.20.1/32, vrf B
  via vlan20, [0/0], local
```

You are adding a VLAN 30, subnet 10.0.30.0/24 to the network shown in the exhibit. (This network is simplified to just the relevant switches for this item.) This subnet belongs in VRF A, and you have added a Layer 3 VLAN 30 interface attached to this VRF on Switch-1. You want to make the services in this VLAN available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B.

Is this part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements?

Solution: Add a route with this command: ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A



A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Adding a route with this command: `ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A` is not part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements. This command would add a static route for 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF A, but it would not be able to reach VLAN 20 on Switch-2 because Switch-2 does not have a VLAN interface for VLAN 20 in VRF A. To make the services in VLAN 30 available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B, you need to use inter-VRF routing or route leaking between VRF A and VRF B on Switch-11.

QUESTION 2

The architect designs a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). The architect needs to select the type of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) for the solution.

Is this statement about the IRB type true?

Solution: Asymmetric IRB requires a third L3 VNI to route packets between ingress and egress VTEPs.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Asymmetric IRB requires a third L3 VNI to route packets between ingress and egress VTEPs is a true statement about the IRB type for a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). Asymmetric IRB is a method of routing traffic between different VXLAN segments using a centralized gateway. In this method, ingress VTEPs route the traffic to the gateway VTEP using a Layer 3 VNI, and egress VTEPs route the traffic to the destination networks using a Layer 2 VNI. The Layer 3 VNI acts as a transit VNI for inter-VXLAN routing.

QUESTION 3

Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface?

Solution: configuring a DCBX application priority on the interface

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Priority Flow Control (PFC) is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that eliminates packet loss due to congestion on a network link. PFC uses IEEE 802.1Qbb standard to pause traffic on a per-priority basis. PFC can be configured to operate in symmetric or asymmetric mode. Symmetric mode applies PFC to both the receiving and sending of pause frames. Asymmetric mode applies PFC to either the receiving or sending of pause frames. To configure PFC on an interface, you need to enable flow control with a priority value and configure a DCBX application priority on the interface. A DCBX application priority maps a traffic class to a priority group and enables the switch to negotiate PFC parameters



with the peer device¹. Therefore, this is a requirement for implementing PFC on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on PFC and DCBX, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet² and the QoS Guide for your switch model¹.

QUESTION 4

Is this part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches? Solution: Create a conformance test to check that the firmware matches the desired version.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Creating a conformance test to check that the firmware matches the desired version is part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches¹. NetEdit is a tool that allows you to manage and monitor multiple switches from a single interface¹. It also provides a conformance feature that lets you create tests to verify that the switches comply with your desired configuration and firmware settings¹. You can use NetEdit to create a conformance test to check that the firmware matches the desired version and then run it on the switches¹.

<https://asp.arubanetworks.com/downloads;products=Aruba%20Switches>

QUESTION 5

Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

Solution: The ArubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The ArubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features is not a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The ArubaOS-CX software is a new operating system that is designed for data center and campus networks. It is not based on the ArubaOS-Switch software, which is used for legacy campus switches. The ArubaOS-CX software provides advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, NAE, REST APIs, etc¹.

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