



HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

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: 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 configuration¹. Therefore, this is not a valid way to support the iSCSI requirements.

QUESTION 2

A data center has a three-tier topology with ArubaOS-CX switches at each layer, is this a use case for implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) at the core? Solution: The customer wants to deploy a single control plane for the core fabric.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

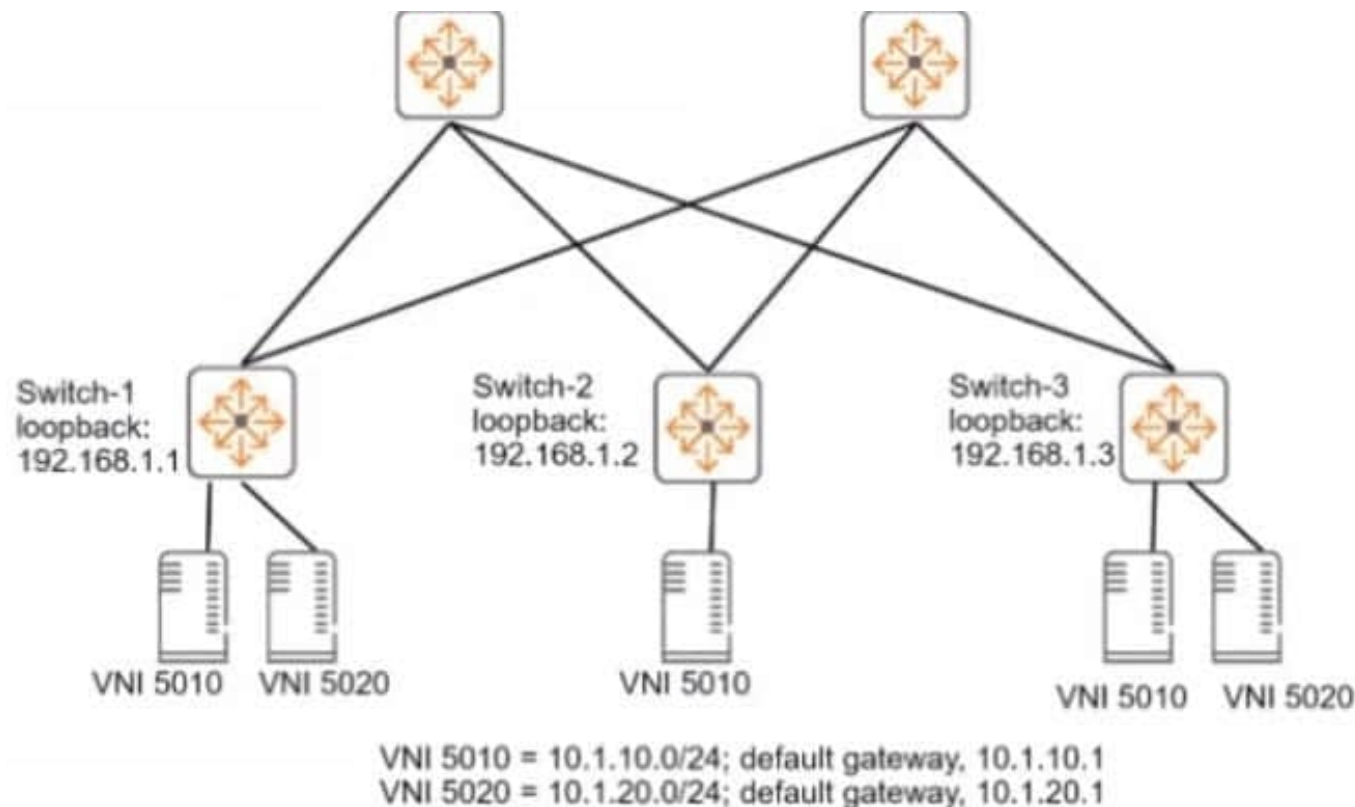
The Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high availability solution that provides industry-leading performance and simplicity for campus and data center networks

1. VSX does not implement a single control plane for the core fabric, but rather a dual control plane that allows independent software upgrades and configuration changes on each switch². VSX also provides active-active forwarding and load balancing across both switches, eliminating the need for Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or other loop prevention mechanisms². Therefore, this is not a use case for implementing VSX at the core. Reference:
<https://www.arubanetworks.com/>

[assets/tg/TB_VSX.pdf](#)

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). The exhibit indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch's loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020; both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network¹. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier (VNI) to segment the layer 2 domain¹. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint (VTEP) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets¹. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF¹. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers¹. Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. Both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address, which is the loopback interface of Switch-1. Therefore, this is part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet² and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model¹.

QUESTION 4



Is this a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks? Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 83xx switches as data center spine switches.

A. Yes

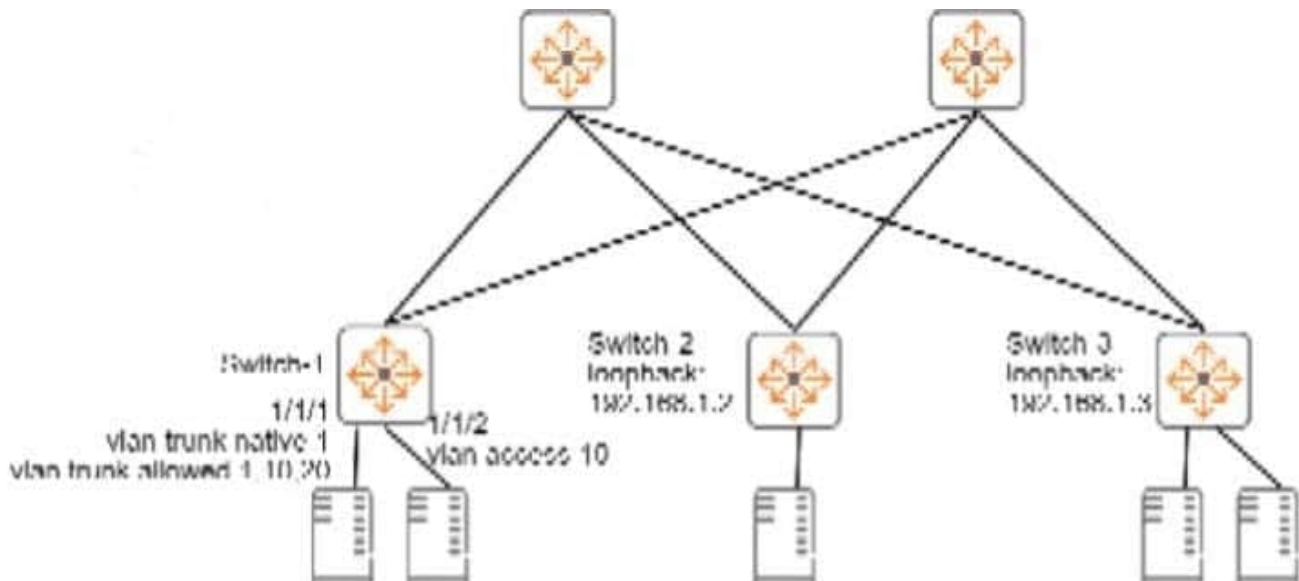
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Deploy Aruba CX 83xx switches as data center spine switches is a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks. The Aruba CX 83xx switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, and they provide high performance, scalability, and resiliency. They can support various data center network architectures such as leaf-spine, three-tier, or collapsed core1.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibits.



```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps
```

Source	Destination	Origin	Status	VNI	VLAN
192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2	evpn	Operational	5010	10
192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	evpn	Operational	5010	10
192.168.1.1	192.168.1.3	evpn	Operational	5020	20

```
Switch-1# show mac-address-table
```

```
MAC age-time : 300 seconds
```

```
Number of MAC addresses : 7
```

MAC Address	VLAN	Type	Port
00:50:56:10:04:25	10	dynamic	1/1/1
00:50:56:11:12:32	10	dynamic	1/1/2
00:50:56:15:16:28	10	evpn	vxlan1(192.168.1.2)

```
[output omitted]
```

Is this how the switch handles the traffic?

Solution: A frame with destination MAC address, 00:50:56:00:00:03 arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1. Switch-1 switches the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN.

A. Yes



B. No

Correct Answer: B

VXLAN is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates layer 2 traffic over an IP network using VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) to identify different layer 2 segments. VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs) are devices that perform the encapsulation and decapsulation of VXLAN packets. According to the exhibit, Switch-1 and Switch-2 are VTEPs that use VNI 10010 to map VLAN 10 traffic. Therefore, when Switch-1 receives a frame with destination MAC address 00:50:56:00:00:03 and VLAN 10 tag on interface 1/1/1, it should encapsulate the frame with a VXLAN header that contains VNI 10010 and send it as a unicast packet to Switch-2's loopback address (10.1.1.2) over the IP network1. Switch-1 should not switch the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN, as this would violate the VNI mapping and cause layer 2 loops. Therefore, this is not how the switch handles the traffic. <https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccnp-encor-350-401/introduction-to-virtualextensible-lan-vxlan>

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