



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

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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### QUESTION 1

Is this a difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements?

Solution: Data center network traffic flows are typically east-west whereas while campus networks experience more north-south traffic.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

A data center network is a network that connects servers, storage devices, and other devices within a data center. A campus network is a network that connects buildings and users within a campus area, such as a university or an enterprise. Data center network traffic flows are typically east-west, which means they are between servers or devices within the data center. This is because data center applications often require high-speed communication and data exchange between servers for processing, analysis, or backup. Campus network traffic flows are typically north-south, which means they are between users or devices and external networks, such as the Internet or a wide area network (WAN). This is because campus users often access online services or resources that are hosted outside the campus network. Therefore, this is a valid difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements.

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### QUESTION 2

Does this correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdit notifies admins of errors using its internal email server.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit can send notifications of changes in network conditions to other services, such as email, using methods that define the service type and credentials. However, NetEdit does not use its internal email server to send notifications. NetEdit requires an external SMTP server to send email notifications, and the SMTP server address, port, username, and password must be configured in the email method. Therefore, this does not correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities.

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### QUESTION 3

Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch? Solution: ensures a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1 p values.

A. Yes

B. No



Correct Answer: A

To ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1p values is a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. ETS is a feature that provides bandwidth allocation and priority assignment for different traffic classes based on IEEE 802.1Qaz standard. ETS can help to ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints by assigning different priority groups and bandwidth percentages to different traffic classes based on their 802.1p values<sup>1</sup>.

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#### QUESTION 4

Is this correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center?

Solution: A data center will use a leaf-spine topology and requires 64 leaf switches. Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches.

A. Yes

B. No

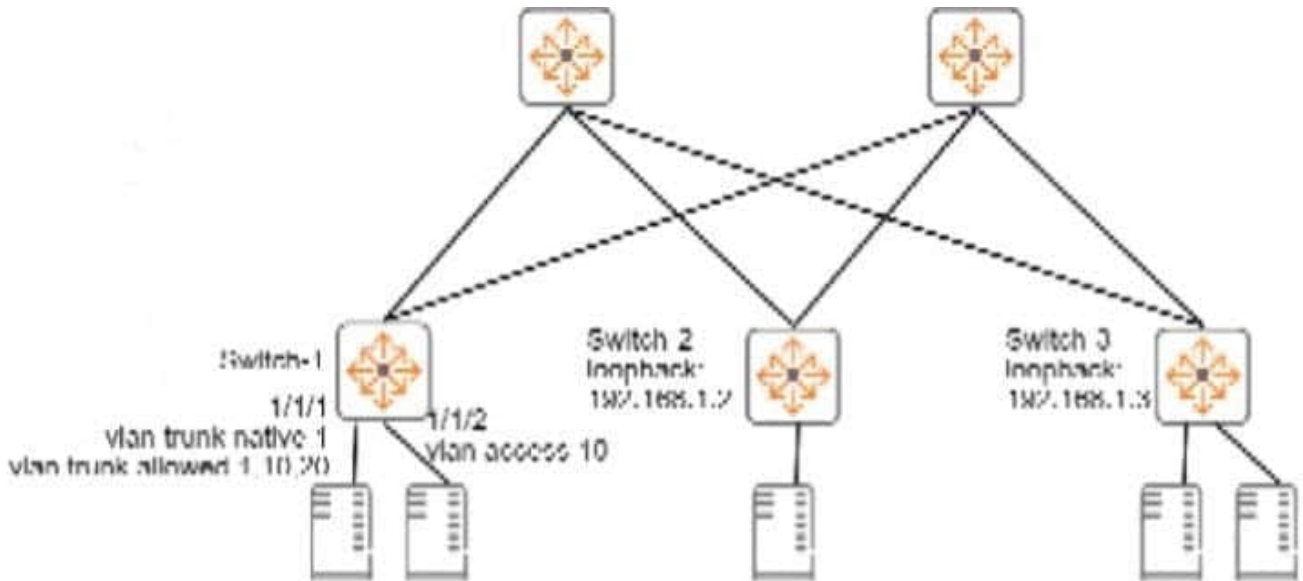
Correct Answer: A

ArubaOS-CX switches are designed for enterprise campus, aggregation, and data center networking use cases<sup>1</sup>. ArubaOS-CX switches support a leaf-spine topology, which is a two-layer network architecture that provides high performance, scalability, and reliability for data center networks<sup>2</sup>. Aruba CX 8325 switches are compact 1U switches that offer high density and high speed connectivity for both leaf and spine switches<sup>3</sup>. Aruba CX 8325 switches can support up to 32 ports of 100GbE or 48 ports of 25GbE and 8 ports of 100GbE<sup>3</sup>. For a data center that requires 64 leaf switches, Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches, as they can provide enough bandwidth and port density for the network traffic<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, this is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on ArubaOS-CX switches and data center solutions, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet and the Aruba CX Switch Series datasheets<sup>3</sup>.

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#### 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-1 handles the traffic?

Solution: A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN10, except the incoming interface. It replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN, and sends the VXLAN traffic to 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3.



A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN10, except the incoming interface. It replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN, and sends the VXLAN traffic to 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3 is a correct explanation of how the switch handles the traffic. Switch-1, Switch-2, and Switch-3 are ArubaOS-CX switches that use VXLAN and EVPN to provide Layer 2 extension over Layer 3 networks. VXLAN is a feature that uses UDP encapsulation to tunnel Layer 2 frames over Layer 3 networks using VNIs. EVPN is a feature that uses BGP to advertise multicast information for VXLAN networks using IMET routes. Switch-1 receives a broadcast in VLAN 10, which belongs to VNI 5010. Switch-1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN 10, except the incoming interface, as per normal Layer 2 switching behavior. Switch-1 replicates the broadcast, encapsulates each broadcast with VXLAN, and sends the VXLAN traffic to both 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3, which are Switch-3's and Switch-2's loopback interfaces respectively.

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