HPE2-W09 Q&As

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Your customer is using Nutanix AHV and they need a network orchestration tool to simplify network provisioning. Is this operation supported when Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) is integrated with Nutanix?

Solution: Automated configuration of Layer 3 MP-BGP protocol on leaf switches

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Automated configuration of Layer 3 MP-BGP protocol on leaf switches is not an operation supported when Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) is integrated with Nutanix. AFC is a tool that provides automation and orchestration for managing data center networks composed of ArubaOS-CX switches. AFC can integrate with various data center software such as VMware vSphere, Nutanix AHV, Microsoft Hyper-V, etc. AFC can discover, monitor, and configure Nutanix AHV clusters and hosts using REST APIs. However, AFC does not support the configuration of Layer 3 MP-BGP protocol on leaf switches, which is required for EVPN VXLAN networks. AFC only supports the configuration of Layer 2 VXLAN networks without EVPN1.

QUESTION 2

You are configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch.

Is this a guideline for configuring timers?

Solution: The guard interval is set in units of 10 ms and should exceed the maximum expected delay for forwarding a frame around the complete ring.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

ERPS is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that prevents loops at layer 2 on ring networks1. ERPS uses a protocol called Ring Auto Protection Switching (RAPS) to detect link failures and perform fast traffic switchover1. ERPS has two timers that control the protection switching mechanism: guard timer and hold off timer1. The guard timer prevents false switching caused by delayed or lost RAPS PDUs1. The guard interval is set in units of 10 ms and should exceed the maximum expected delay for forwarding a frame around the complete ring1. This ensures that all switches on the ring receive the RAPS PDUs before the guard timer expires1. Therefore, this is a guideline for configuring timers for ERPS, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on ERPS and timers, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the ERPS Guide for your switch model1.

QUESTION 3

Does this correctly describe Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported is a correct description of Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE is a feature that provides automation and analytics for managing ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE scripts are scripts that run on switches and collect data from various sources. NAE monitors are rules that define conditions and actions for NAE agents. NAE agents are instances of NAE scripts and monitors that run on switches. Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported depending on their hardware resources1.

QUESTION 4

Does this correctly describe how the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios?

Solution: The ISL goes down, and after a few seconds, the keepalive link goes down too. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up.

The Split-recovery mode is enabled. In this case the secondary switch first shutdowns and then enables SVis.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric is a high availability solution that provides industry-leading performance and simplicity for campus and data center networks1. When the ISL goes down, and after a few seconds, the keepalive link goes down too, the VSX fabric reacts differently depending on the split-recovery mode setting. If the split-recovery mode is enabled, the secondary switch shuts down all its SVIs and waits for the ISL to come back up2. If the split-recovery mode is disabled, both switches keep their SVIs up and continue to forward traffic2. Therefore, this does not correctly describe how the VSX fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios.
Reference:https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_VSX.pdf

QUESTION 5

You are using NetEdit to manage AruDaOS-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: Inside a configuration plan, right-click any device-specific parameters and modify the parameter per-device.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Inside a configuration plan, right-click any device-specific parameters and modify the parameter per-device is 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 allows you to edit any parameter value for individual devices within a configuration plan without affecting other devices or creating separate plans1.