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 I OGbE 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 network1.

QUESTION 2

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

Solution: ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression must be enabled together.

A. Yes

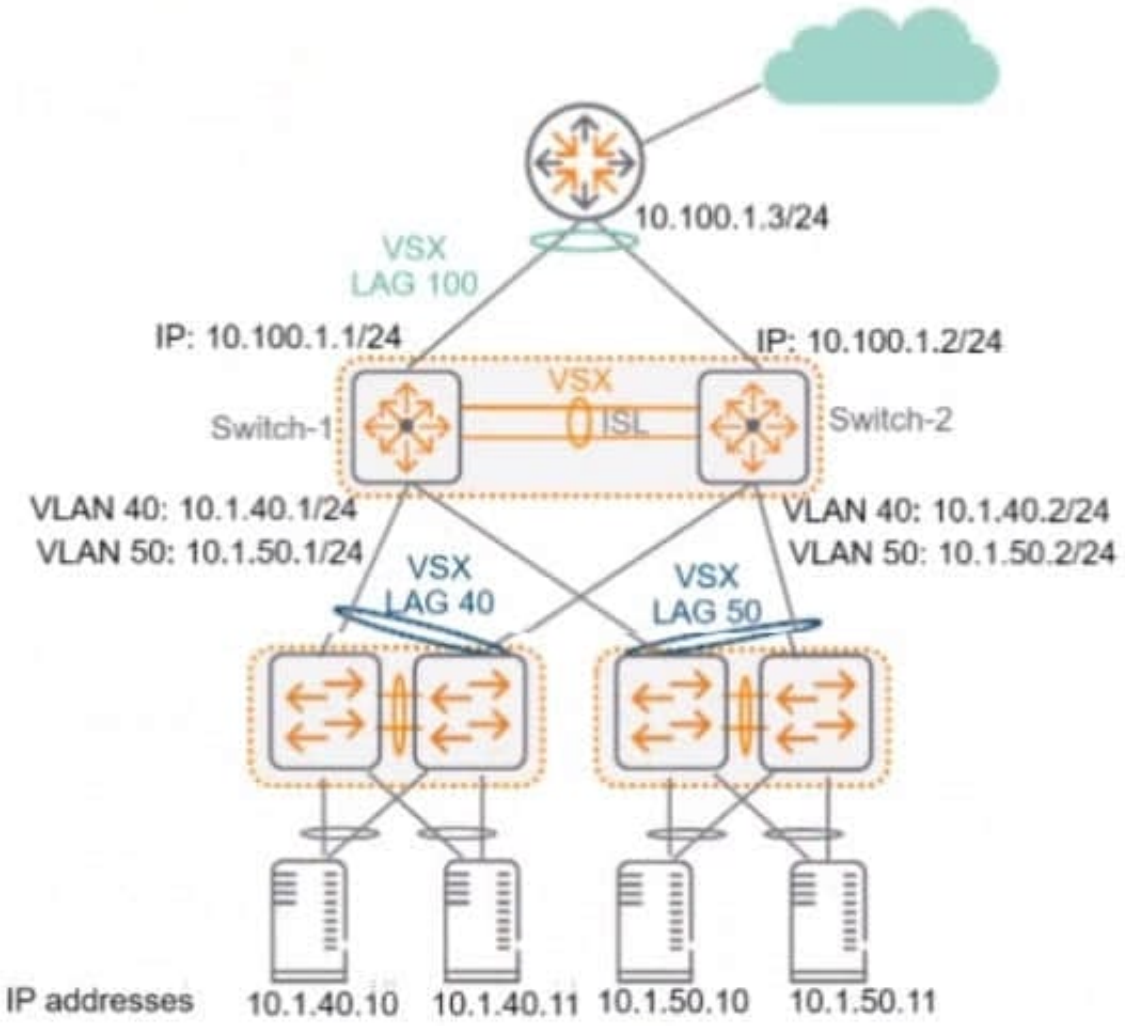
B. No

Correct Answer: B

ARP and ND Suppression are features of ArubaOS-CX that reduce the broadcast traffic on EVPN VXLAN networks1. ARP and ND Suppression enable the switch to reply to ARP and ND requests with information present in the local ARP and neighbor cache, instead of flooding them to all VTEPs1. This reduces the bandwidth consumption and improves the network performance1. ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression can be enabled or disabled independently1. They do not have to be enabled together1. Therefore, this statement about ARP and ND Suppression is false, and the correct answer is no. For more information on ARP and ND Suppression, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet3 and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model1.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. Does this correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic Is forwarded?

Solution: To force the router to use both links, ensure that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.

A. Yes

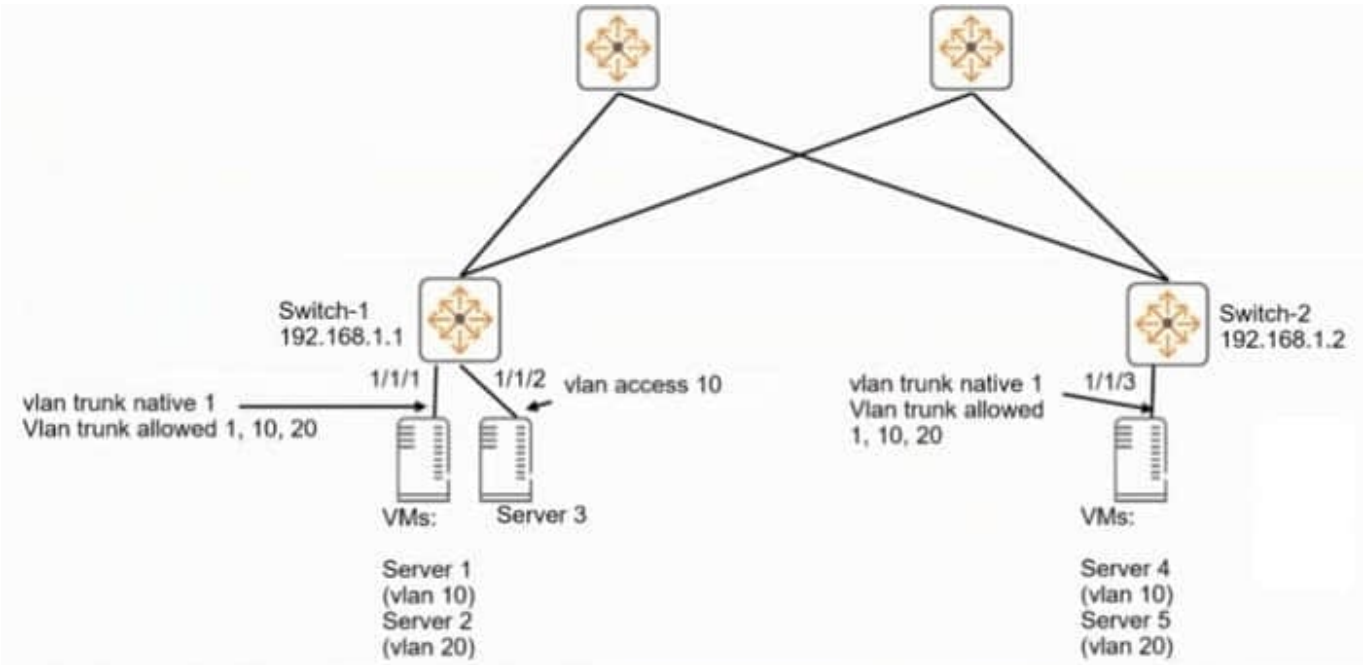
B. No

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric, and the router runs OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. The question asks how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded, which means how the router chooses between the two links to Switch-1 and Switch-2. To force the router to use both links, ensuring that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 is not the correct solution. Active gateway is a feature that allows both VSX members to act as the default gateway for downstream devices, using a common virtual MAC address. Active gateway does not affect how upstream devices, such as the router, forward traffic to the VSX members1. To force the router to use both links, the correct solution is to configure equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) in OSPF on the router. ECMP is a feature that allows a router to load balance traffic across multiple paths with the same cost. ECMP can be configured using the maximum-paths command and specifying how many equal-cost paths the router should use2. Therefore, this does not correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded.

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.




```
switch# show interface vxlan1 vteps
Source          Destination     Origin  Status       VNI   VLAN
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     static  Operational  1000  10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     static   Operational 2000  20
```

Switch-1 and Switch-2 ate ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. Is this how the specified servers communicate?

Solution: Server 1 and Server 4 require routing services within the VXLANs to communicate with each other.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN without Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. The question asks how the specified servers communicate, which means Server 1 and Server 4. Server 1 and Server 4 are in different VLANs and different VNIs, which means they are in different layer 2 segments. To communicate with each other, they require routing services between the VXLANs. However, using Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses is not the correct way to provide routing services. 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. To provide routing services between the VXLANs, the correct way is to use VXLAN routing with EVPN or distributed anycast gateway (DAG). VXLAN routing with EVPN allows the switches to exchange MAC and IP information using BGP EVPN control plane, and to perform routing between different VNIs using a centralized or distributed model2. DAG allows the switches to act as anycast

gateways for their local hosts, and to route traffic between different VNIs using a symmetric or asymmetric model3. Therefore, this does not correctly describe how the specified servers communicate.

QUESTION 5

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

Solution: You can run NAE with VSX, but only the primary VSX member will actually run agents during normal operation.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is a built-in analytics framework for network assurance and remediation on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE allows monitoring, troubleshooting, and proactive network management using scripts and agents. Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. You can run NAE with VSX, but only the primary VSX member will actually run agents during normal operation. The secondary VSX member will only run agents if the primary member fails or is rebooted1. Therefore, this correctly describes NAE limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches.