



Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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## **QUESTION 1**

Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch? Solution: It enables SNMP on the switch, if disabled.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

NetEdit 2.0 is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit 2.0 can discover switches using different methods, such as IP range scan, LLDP neighbors, or manual entry. After it discovers a switch, NetEdit 2.0 does not enable SNMP on the switch, if disabled. SNMP is a protocol that allows NetEdit 2.0 to collect information and statistics from the switches, but it is not required for discovery or management. NetEdit 2.0 can use other protocols, such as REST API or SSH, to communicate with the switches1. Therefore, this is not something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch.

### **QUESTION 2**

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: Create two configuration plans, one with the standard config and one with the device-specific settings.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Creating two configuration plans, one with the standard config and one with the device-specific settings, is not what you should do. NetEdit is a tool that allows you to manage and monitor multiple switches from a single interface1. It also provides a plan feature that lets you create containers to group devices and execute operations on them, such as deploying, committing, or rolling back device configuration or firmware1. However, you do not need to create two configuration plans for your scenario. You can create one configuration plan with the standard config and use variables to define the device-specific settings1. Variables are placeholders that can be replaced with different values for different devices1. This way, you can deploy a standard config with device-specific settings using one configuration plan1.

#### **QUESTION 3**

An ArubaOS-CX is \ssmq DCBX on Interface 1/1/1. You enter this command:

show dcbx interface 1/1/1

Is this where you can see whether the connected converged network adapter (CNA) has accepted the application priorities advertised with DCBX?

Solution: in the Application Priority Map Local advertisement section

A. Yes



B. No

#### Correct Answer: A

The show dcbx interface command shows the current DCBx status and the configuration of PFC, ETS, and application priority applied on the interface and the status of the TLVs received from the peer1. The Application Priority Map section

shows the protocol, port/type and priority for both local and remote advertisements. Therefore, this is where you can see whether the connected converged network adapter (CNA) has accepted the application priorities advertised with DCBX.

Reference:

https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOSCX-CLI- Bank/cli\_8400/Content/Chp\_DCBx/DCBx\_cmds/sho-dcb-int.htm

## **QUESTION 4**

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

Solution: The keepalive goes down, ISL link remains up. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is disabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns Svls.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The keepalive goes down, ISL link remains up. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is disabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns SVIs is not a correct description of how the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios. VSX is a feature that provides active- active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. The ISL is the inter-switch link that connects two VSX nodes and carries data traffic. The keepalive link is a separate link that carries control traffic between two VSX nodes. The split-recovery mode is a feature that prevents split-brain scenarios when both VSX nodes lose connectivity with each other but remain up. When the keepalive goes down, but the ISL link remains up, both VSX nodes continue to forward traffic normally and do not shut down their SVIs because they can still exchange synchronization messages over the ISL link1.

#### **QUESTION 5**

Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

Solution: The ArubaOS-CX time-series database helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The ArubaOS-CX time-series database helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting is a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The time- series database (TSDB) is a component of the ArubaOS-CX software that



stores information about the switch\\'s configuration, status, and performance over time. The TSDB helps to support network analytics and troubleshooting by providing historical data and trend analysis for various metrics1.

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