HPE2-W09$^{Q\&As}$

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

Solution: The AtubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The ArubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features is not a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The ArubaOS-CX software is a new operating system that is designed for data center and campus networks. It is not based on the ArubaOS-Switch software, which is used for legacy campus switches. The ArubaOS-CX software provides advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, NAE, REST APIs, etc1.

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.

VNI 5010 = VM 1, VM 4, Server 3
VNI 5020 = VM 2, VM 5, Server 6
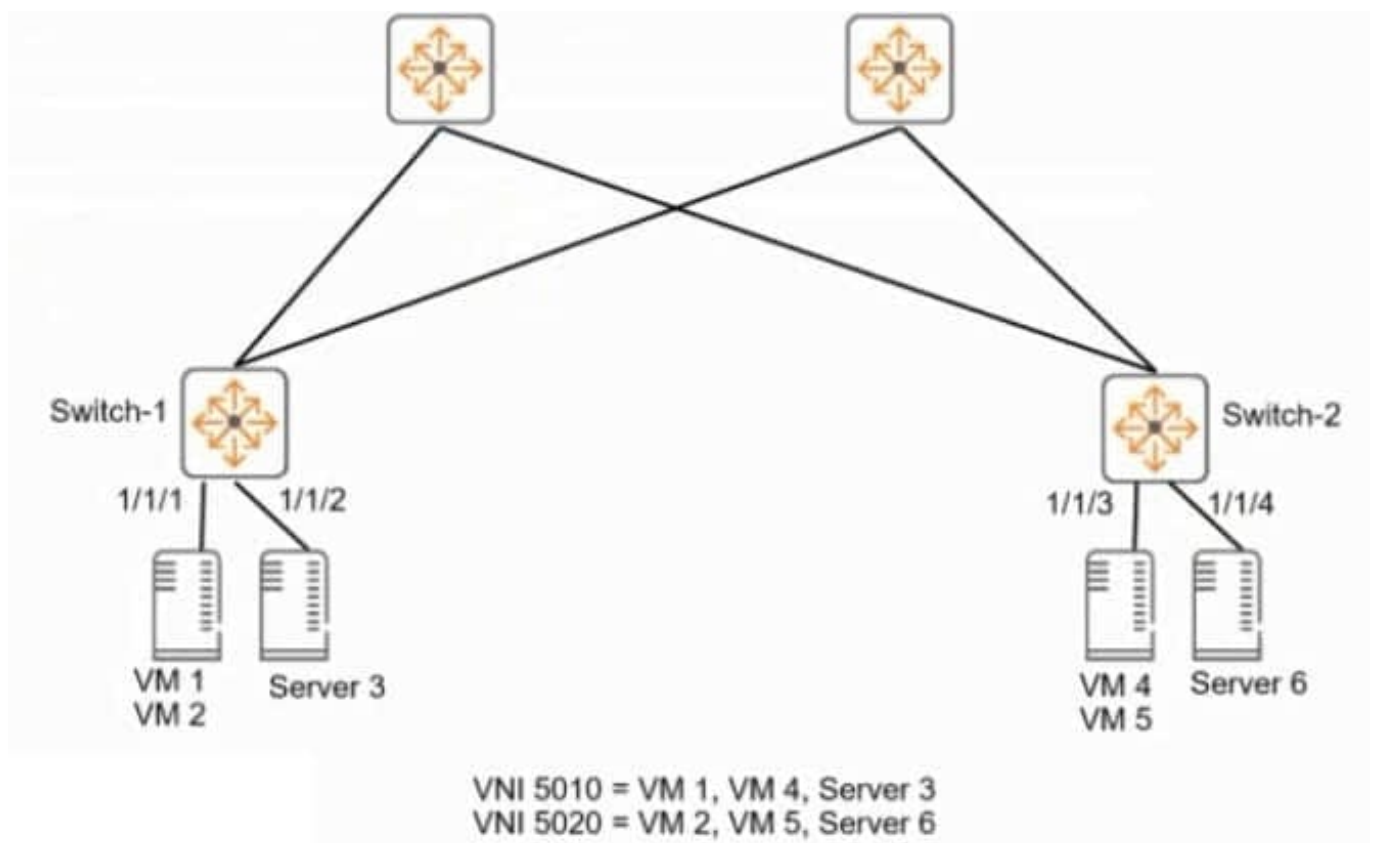
: The company wants AtubaOS-CX switches to provide VXLAN services for several VMs and servers, as shown in the exhibit. Hypervisors will not run VXLAN for this solution. Is this part of a valid configuration to meet the requirements? Solution: Work with the server admins to assign a consistent VLAN for VMs 1 and 4. Assign interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 to the same VLAN.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Work with the server admins to assign a consistent VLAN for VMs 1 and 4. Assign interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 to the same VLAN is part of a valid configuration to meet the requirements for providing VXLAN services for several VMs and servers using ArubaOS-CX switches. VMs 1 and 4 belong to the same VXLAN segment (VNI 5010), so they should be assigned to the same VLAN on their respective hypervisors. Interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 should also be assigned to the same VLAN as VMs 1 and 4, so that Switch-1 can act as a VTEP for them1.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.
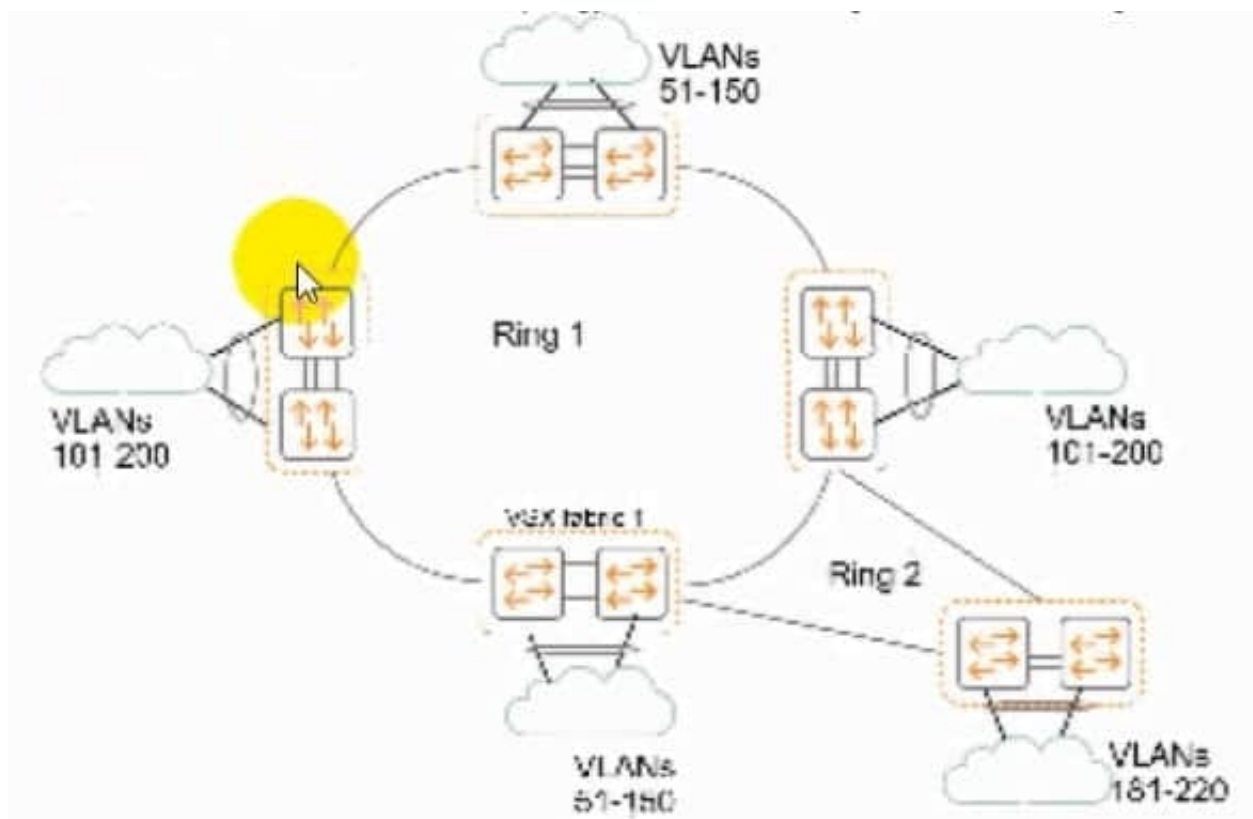
which shows the topology tot an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution.

Is this a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches?

Solution: Ring 1, Instance 1:

control VLAN: 51 protected VLANs: 51-100 Ring 1, Instance 2:

control VLAN: 51 protected VLANs: 101-150 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN: 181 protected VLANs: 181-200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 181 protected VLANs: 201-220

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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 supports multiple rings and multiple instances per ring1. Each instance has a control VLAN and one or more protected VLANs1 . The control VLAN carries the RAPS PDUs and must be unique per ring1. The protected VLANs are the user traffic VLANs that are protected by ERPS and must be unique per instance1. Based on the exhibit, the design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches is not valid. The control VLAN 51 is used for both instances 1 and 2 on ring 1, which violates the rule that the control VLAN must be unique per ring1. The protected VLANs 51-100 and 101-150 are also overlapping with the control VLAN 51, which violates the rule that the protected VLANs must be unique per instance1. Therefore, this is not a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric 1 switches, and the correct answer is no. For more information on ERPS and VLANs, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the ERPS Guide for your switch model1.

QUESTION 4

The architect designs a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). The architect needs to select the type of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) for the solution.

Is this statement about the IRB type true?

Solution: Asymmetric IRB routes packets in the ingress VTEP and then routes packets in the egress VTEP.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Asymmetric IRB routes packets in the ingress VTEP and then bridges packets in the egress VTEP1. This means that the ingress VTEP performs both Layer 2 and Layer 3 lookups, while the egress VTEP performs only Layer 2 lookup1. The statement is false because it confuses routing with bridging in the egress VTEP.

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: Create a conformance validation test to deploy the standard part of the configuration.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. You can use NetEdit to deploy a standard config to the switches, but you need to use a different feature than

conformance validation tests. Conformance validation tests are used to check if the switches comply with a predefined set of rules or best practices, and to generate reports or alerts if any deviations are found1. They are not used to deploy configurations. To deploy a standard config that includes device-specific settings, you should use templates. Templates are files that contain configuration commands with variables that can be replaced with device-specific values when applied to the switches1. Therefore, this is not what you should do.

QUESTION 6

Does this correctly describe NetEdit\\'s notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdlt can send an error link to admins through ServlceNow.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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 ServiceNow, using methods that define the service type and credentials. ServiceNow is a cloud-based platform that provides IT service management and digital workflows. NetEdit can send an error link to admins through ServiceNow, which allows them to view the details of the error and take actions to resolve it

1. Therefore, this correctly describes NetEdit\\'s notification capabilities.

QUESTION 7

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

Solution: Aruba CX 6300 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf-spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN).

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Aruba CX 6300 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf- spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center. The Aruba CX 6300 switches are designed for data center leaf roles, and they support advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, and PFC that enable high performance, scalability, and resiliency for data center networks1

QUESTION 8

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

Solution: Both ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression are disabled by default.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Both ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression are disabled by default is not a true statement about ARP and ND Suppression. ARP-Suppression is enabled by default on ArubaOS-CX switches, while ND-Suppression is disabled by default1. ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression are features that reduce broadcast traffic on VXLAN networks by using a local ARP/ND cache on each switch instead of flooding ARP/ND requests to all VXLAN tunnel endpoints (VTEPs)1.

QUESTION 9

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 10

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 provisioning of LAGs Between AHV and VSX

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Automated provisioning of LAGs between AHV and VSX is 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. AFC can also automate the provisioning of LAGs between AHV and VSX by creating VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs on the ArubaOS-CX switches and configuring the corresponding LAGs on the AHV hosts1.

QUESTION 11

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 12

Refer to the exhibit.
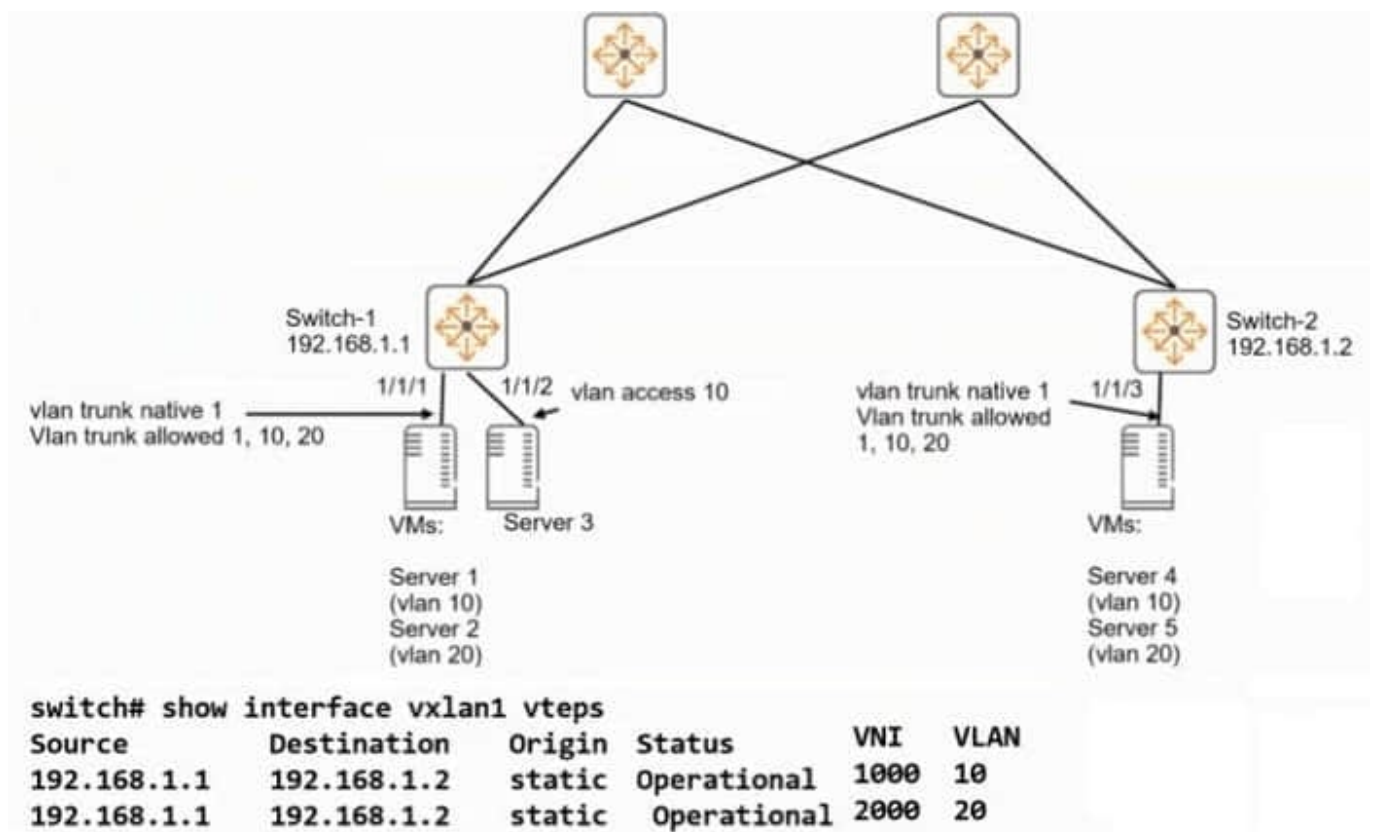
Switch-1 and Switch-2 ate ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. Is this how the specified servers communicate? Solution: The first time that Server I communicates with Server 3, It sends an ARP request to resolve Server 3\\'s MAC address.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The solution is incorrect because Switch-1 and Switch-2 implement VXLAN without EVPN, which means they do not have a control plane to exchange MAC addresses. Therefore, the first time that Server 1 communicates with Server 3, it sends an ARP request to resolve Server 3\'s IP address, not MAC address. The ARP request is encapsulated in a VXLAN header and sent to the VTEP of Switch-2, which decapsulates it and forwards it to Server 3.

QUESTION 13

Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks?

Solution: Deploy Aruba 83xx switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Deploying Aruba 83xx switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks is how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks. The Aruba 83xx switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, and they provide high performance, scalability, and resiliency. They can support very large three-tier data center networks with up to 512 leaf switches using VSX2.

QUESTION 14

Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?

Solution: A physical interface using Layer 2 mode

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

A physical interface using Layer 2 mode cannot be attached to a VRF on an ArubaOS-CX switch. A VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that provides logical separation of routing tables on a switch. A physical interface can only be attached to a VRF if it is using Layer 3 mode and has an IP address assigned to it1.

QUESTION 15

You are configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Is this a guideline for configuring timers?

Solution: The hold off timer causes ERPS switches to delay unblocking a failed link after the link is restored. This can be useful to prevent frequent topology changes.

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 hold off timer causes ERPS switches to delay unblocking a failed link after the link is restored1. This can be useful to prevent frequent topology changes due to link flapping or network instability1. 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.

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