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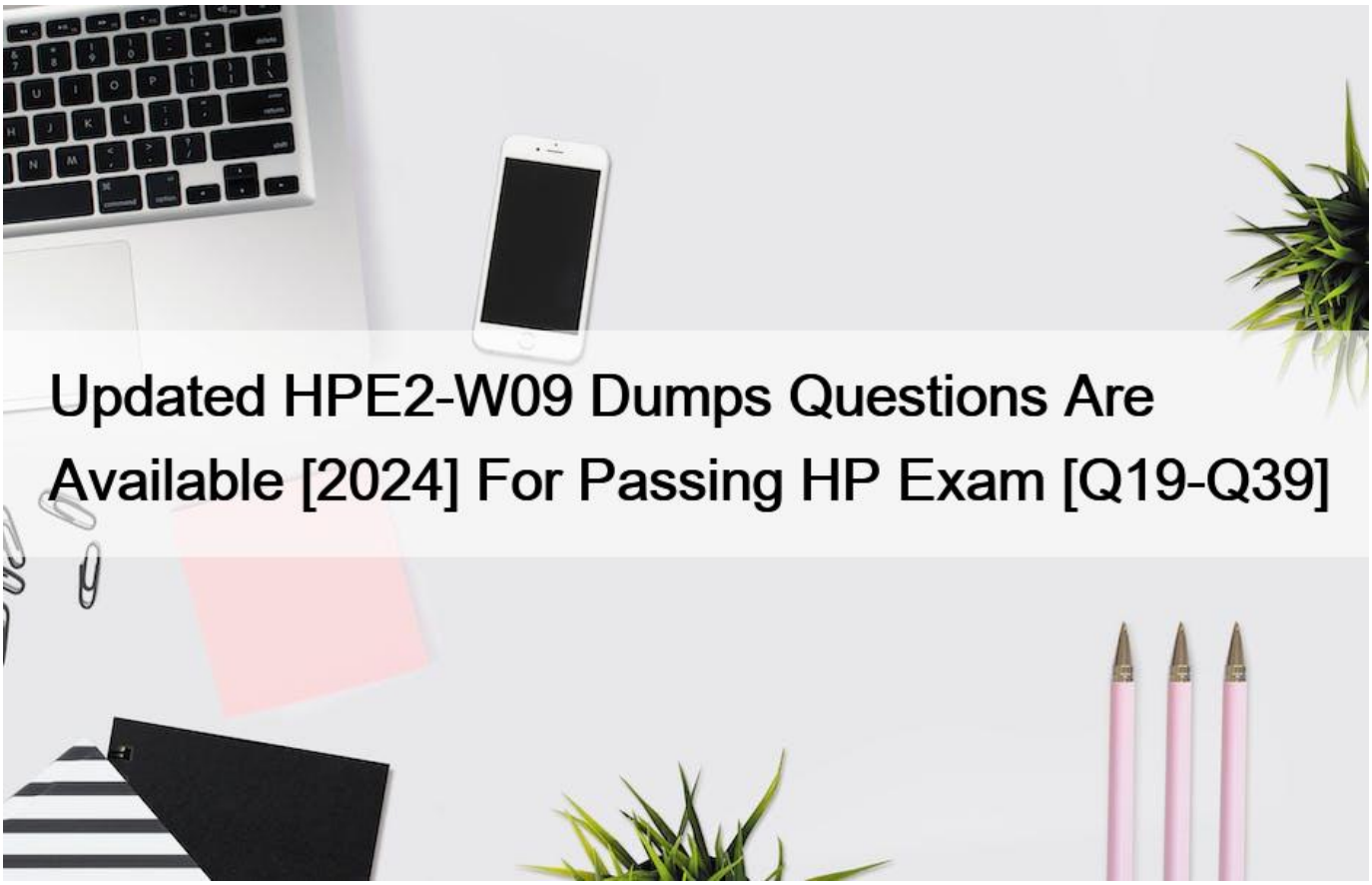

Updated HPE2-W09 Dumps Questions Are Available [2024] For Passing HP Exam
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NEW QUESTION 19

Is this part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Use a firmware update plan to manage both updating the Image on selected devices and reboot.
* Yes
* No
Use a firmware update plan to manage both updating the Image on selected devices and reboot is part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit is a tool that provides automation and analytics for managing ArubaOS-CX switches. A firmware update plan is a type of plan that allows you to update the firmware image on one or more switches and reboot them as needed1.

NEW QUESTION 20

Is this a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

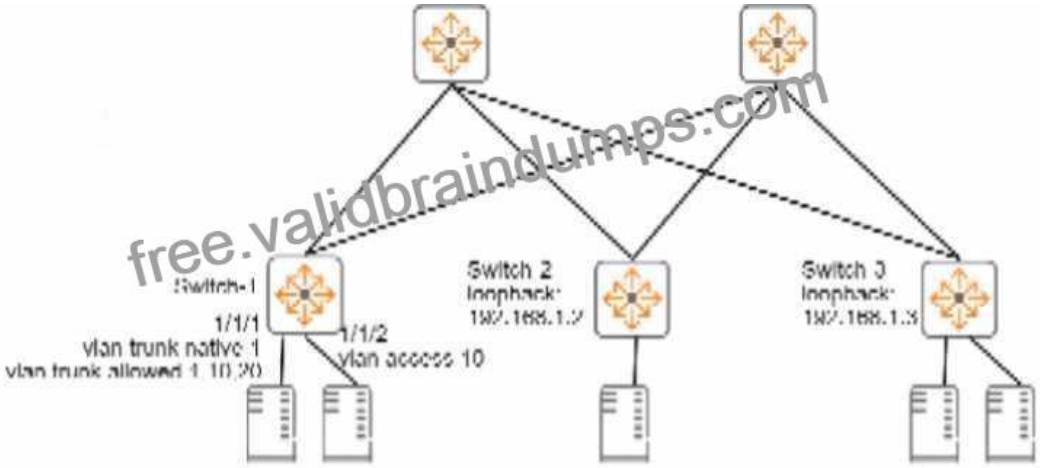
Solution: With the exception of a single strict priority queue, all queues must use the same scheduling algorithm.

* Yes
* No

With the exception of a single strict priority queue, all queues must use the same scheduling algorithm is a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch. A schedule profile defines how traffic is scheduled across different queues on an interface. Each queue can have one of three scheduling algorithms: strict priority (SP), weighted round robin (WRR), or weighted fair queuing (WFQ). However, only one queue can have SP, and all other queues must have either WRR or WFQ.

NEW QUESTION 21

Refer to the exhibits. Is this how the switch-1 handles the traffic?




```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps
Source              Destination         Origin          Status                  VNI
192.168.1.1         192.168.1.2         evpn            Operational             5010
192.168.1.1         192.168.1.3         evpn            Operational             5010
192.168.1.1         192.168.1.3         evpn            Operational             5020

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]
```

Solution: A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN 10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXIAN and sends it to 192.168.1.3, out not 192.168.1.2.
* Yes
* No
A broadcast arrives in VLAN 10 on Switch-1. Switch 1 forwards the frame on all interfaces assigned to VLAN 10, except the incoming interface. It encapsulates the broadcast with VXLAN and sends it to 192.168.1.3, but not 192.168.1.2 is not 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. However, Switch-1 does not encapsulate the broadcast with VXLAN and send it only to 192.168.1.3, which is Switch-2’s loopback interface, but rather 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.

NEW QUESTION 22

Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

Solution: to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic
* Yes
* No

NEW QUESTION 23

Your task is to configure an EVPN solution for a dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 protocol in the overlay networks. Is this statement about EVPN and IPv6 correct?

Solution: IPv6 protocol can be encapsulated in the underlay network’s IPv4 packets.
* Yes
* No
IPv6 protocol cannot be encapsulated in the underlay network’s IPv4 packets. EVPN is a protocol that provides layer 2 and layer 3 services over an IP network. It uses VXLAN tunnels to encapsulate Ethernet frames in UDP packets and transport them across the underlay network.

The underlay network can use either IPv4 or IPv6 protocol, but it must match the protocol used by the VXLAN tunnels. The statement is false because it implies that IPv6 protocol can be encapsulated in IPv4 packets, which is not possible.

NEW QUESTION 24

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.
* Yes
* No
ERPS is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that prevents loops at layer 2 on ring networks. ERPS uses a protocol called Ring Auto Protection Switching (RAPS) to detect link failures and perform fast traffic switchover. ERPS has two timers that control the protection switching mechanism: guard timer and hold off timer. The guard timer prevents false switching caused by delayed or lost RAPS PDUs. 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. This ensures that all switches on the ring receive the RAPS PDUs before the guard timer expires. 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 model.

NEW QUESTION 25

Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?

Solution: You are not concerned about split Drain Issues in your environment, so you want the secondary member to keep its links up if the ISL falls.
* Yes
* No

NEW QUESTION 26

Does this correctly describe routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN?

Solution: MAC/IP advertisement routes advertise the MAC addresses that can be reached through the VTEP.
* Yes
* No
MAC/IP advertisement routes advertise the MAC addresses that can be reached through the VTEP is a correct description of routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN. EVPN is a feature that provides control plane learning and signaling for VXLAN networks. MAC/IP advertisement routes are one of the types of routes that EVPN uses to advertise MAC and IP addresses of hosts connected to VTEPs2.

NEW QUESTION 27

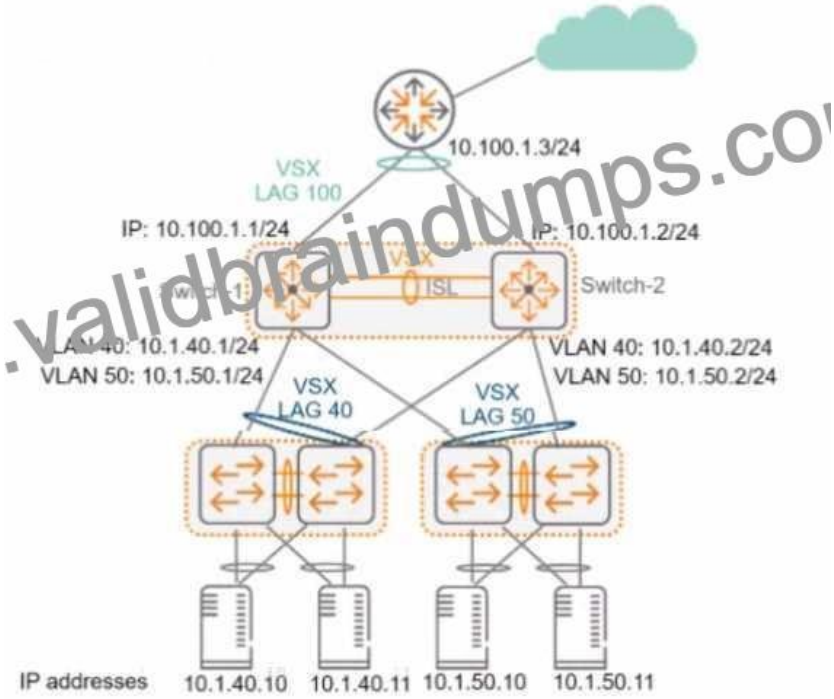
Does this correctly describe NetEdit’s notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdlt can send an error link to admins through ServlceNow.
* Yes
* No
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 it1. Therefore, this correctly describes NetEdit’s notification capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 28

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.

* Yes
* No

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 members. 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.

NEW QUESTION 29

Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?

Solution: In situations in which the primary switch fails and then reboots, you want to make the primary switch take over again as the primary switch.

* Yes
* No

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. Split-recovery mode is a feature that prevents traffic loss when the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) goes out-of-sync and keepalive subsequently fails. When split-recovery mode is enabled, the secondary VSX member disables its downstream links until

it synchronizes with the primary member. When split-recovery mode is disabled, the secondary VSX member keeps its downstream links up even when it is out-of-sync with the primary member1. Disabling split-recovery mode does not affect how the primary switch takes over again as the primary switch after a failure and reboot. The primary switch always takes over as the primary switch when it comes back online, regardless of the split-recovery mode setting. Therefore, this is not a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a VSX fabric.

NEW QUESTION 30

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
* Yes
* No
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.

NEW QUESTION 31

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.
* Yes
* No
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 network12. Therefore, this is a valid difference between a typical data center network’s requirements and a typical campus network’s requirements.

NEW QUESTION 32

Is this a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)?

Solution: VSX is recommended for the access layer of data centers and campuses while VSF is recommended for the core.
* Yes
* No
VSX is not recommended for the access layer of data centers and campuses while VSF is recommended for the core. VSX and VSF are both high availability solutions that provide redundancy and load balancing across a pair of switches1. However, VSX is recommended for the core and aggregation layers of data centers and campuses, while VSF is recommended for the access layer of campuses1. The statement is false because it reverses the recommended roles of VSX and VSF.

NEW QUESTION 33

Is this a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks?

Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 83xx switches as data center spine switches.
* Yes
* No

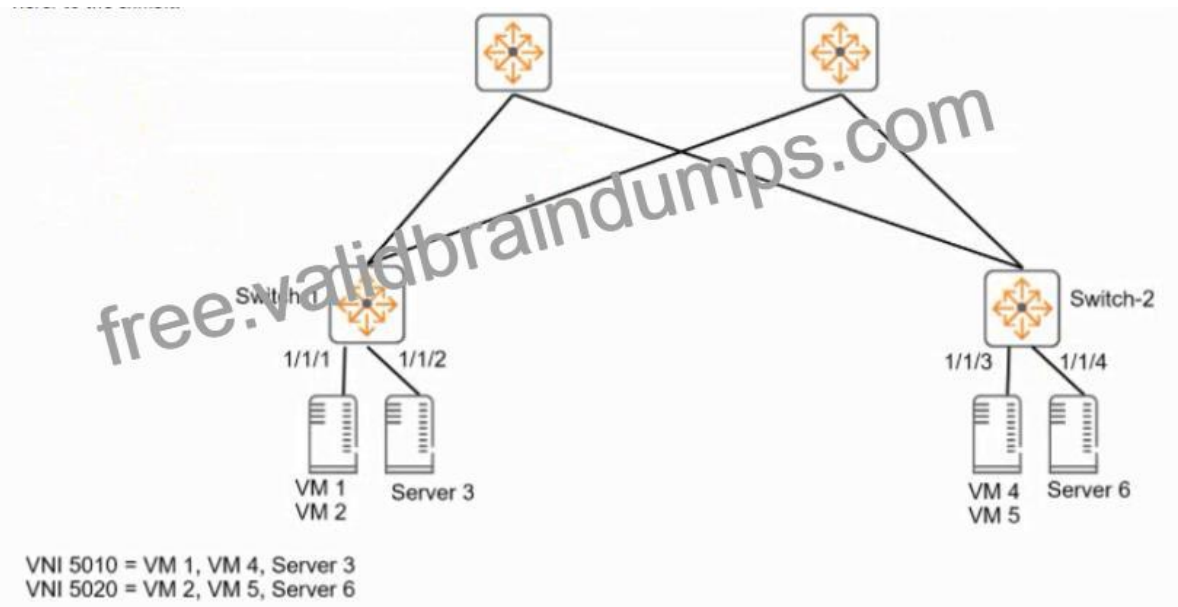
NEW QUESTION 34

Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring?

Solution: Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site. Then combine multiple links between two data centers into VSX LAGs (M-LAGs).
* Yes
* No

NEW QUESTION 35

Refer to the exhibit.



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: Attach VNIs 5010 and 5020 to interface 1/1/3 on Switch-2.
* Yes
* No

Attach VNIs 5010 and 5020 to interface 1/1/3 on Switch-2 is not part of a valid configuration to meet the requirements for providing VXLAN services for several VMs and servers using ArubaOS-CX switches. VNIs are virtual network identifiers that are used to identify VXLAN segments. A VNI can only be attached to a VLAN interface, not a physical interface, on an ArubaOS-CX switch1.

NEW QUESTION 36

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.
* Yes
* No
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.

NEW QUESTION 37

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

Solution: A loopback interface
* Yes
* No
A loopback interface can be attached to a VRF on an ArubaOS-CX switch. A loopback interface is a virtual interface that has an IP address assigned to it and is always up. A loopback interface can be attached to a VRF by using the vrf attach command under its configuration mode.

NEW QUESTION 38

Two ArubaOS-CX switches ate part of a Virtual Switching Extension (V5X) fabric. Is this a guideline for configuring the switches’ link-up delay settings?

Solution: Set the link-up delay timer based on the number of MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing table entries.
* Yes
* No
Set the link-up delay timer based on the number of MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing table entries is a guideline for configuring the switches’ link-up delay settings for Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. The link-up delay timer defines how long a VSX node waits before advertising link state changes to its peer node. This allows the node to synchronize its MAC forwarding, ARP, and routing tables with its peer node before sending or receiving traffic on the newly activated link.

NEW QUESTION 39

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

Solution: Deploy Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches.
* Yes
* No
The ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks consists of different switches for different roles. The Aruba 8400 switches are designed for the core and aggregation layers, while the Aruba CX 6300 and CX 6400 switches are designed for the leaf layer. Therefore, deploying Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches is not how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX

portfolio for data center networks.

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