



Free Questions for [HPE2-W09](#) by [certsinside](#)

Shared by [Levine](#) on [12-12-2023](#)

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

[Check the Links on Last Page](#)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A data center has a three-tier topology with ArubaOS-CX switches at each layer, is this a use case for implementing Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) at the core?

Solution: The customer wants to deploy a single control plane for the core fabric.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high availability solution that provides industry-leading performance and simplicity for campus and data center networks¹. VSX does not implement a single control plane for the core fabric, but rather a dual control plane that allows independent software upgrades and configuration changes on each switch². VSX also provides active-active forwarding and load

balancing across both switches, eliminating the need for Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) or other loop prevention mechanisms².

Therefore, this is not a use case for implementing VSX at the core. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/assets/tg/TB_VSX.pdf

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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 layer1. 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. Reference: <https://www.arubanetworks.com/solutions/data-center-modernization/>

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

Explanation:

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 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Solution: A data center will use a leaf-spine topology and requires 64 leaf switches. Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

Explanation:

ArubaOS-CX switches are designed for enterprise campus, aggregation, and data center networking use cases¹. ArubaOS-CX switches support a leaf-spine topology, which is a two-layer network architecture that provides high performance, scalability, and reliability for data center networks². Aruba CX 8325 switches are compact 1U switches that offer high density and high speed connectivity for both leaf and

spine switches³. Aruba CX 8325 switches can support up to 32 ports of 100GbE or 48 ports of 25GbE and 8 ports of 100GbE³. For a data center that requires 64 leaf switches, Aruba CX 8325 switches can be a good choice for both the leaf and spine switches, as they can provide enough bandwidth and port density for the network traffic³. Therefore, this is a correct positioning of ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on ArubaOS-CX switches and data center solutions, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet and the Aruba CX Switch Series datasheets³.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface?

Solution: configuring a DCBX application priority on the interface

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

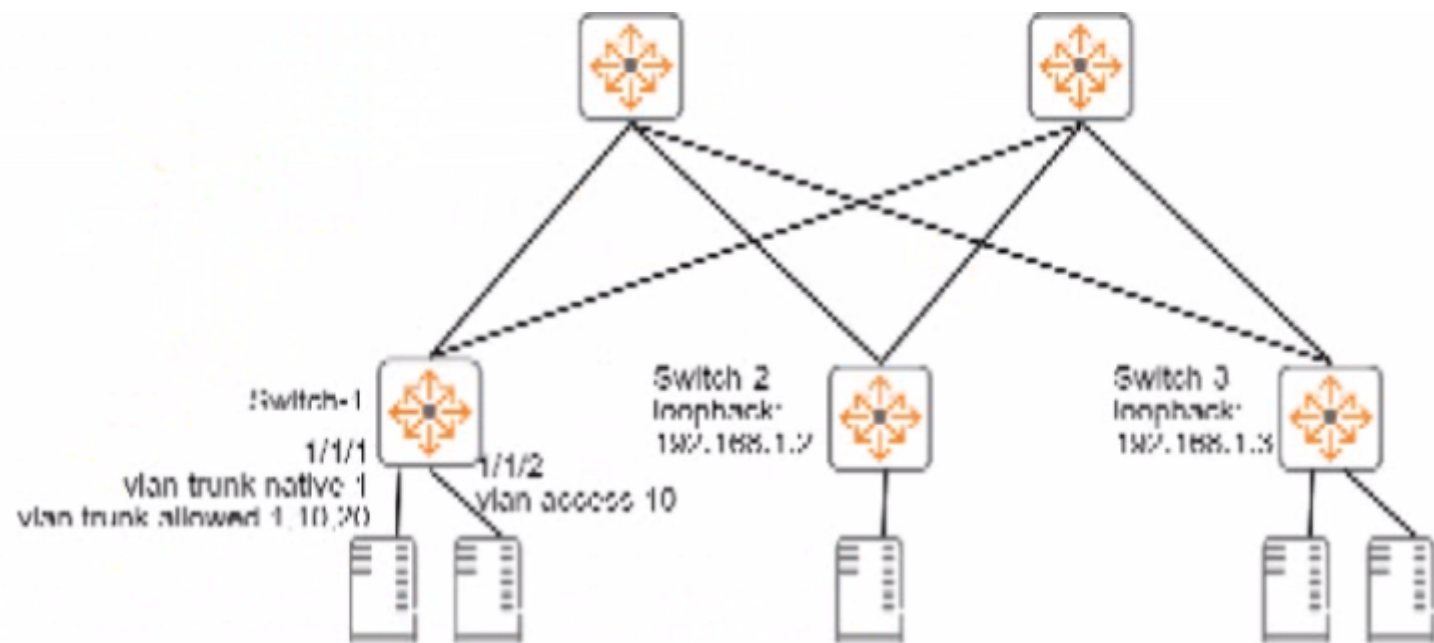
Explanation:

Priority Flow Control (PFC) is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that eliminates packet loss due to congestion on a network link¹. PFC uses IEEE 802.1Qbb standard to pause traffic on a per-priority basis¹. PFC can be configured to operate in symmetric or asymmetric mode¹. Symmetric mode applies PFC to both the receiving and sending of pause frames¹. Asymmetric mode applies PFC to either the receiving or sending of pause frames¹. To configure PFC on an interface, you need to enable flow control with a priority value and configure a DCBX application priority on the interface¹. A DCBX application priority maps a traffic class to a priority group and enables the switch to negotiate PFC parameters with the peer device¹. Therefore, this is a requirement for implementing PFC on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on PFC and DCBX, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet² and the QoS Guide for your switch model¹.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibits.



```
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]
```

Is this how the switch handles the traffic?

Solution: A broadcast arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1. Switch 1 drops the frame.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Based on the exhibits, Switch-1 has a trunk port on 1/1/1 that allows VLANs 10 and 20. Switch-2 has an access port on 1/1/2 that belongs to VLAN 10. Switch-3 has an access port on 1/1/3 that belongs to VLAN 20. If a broadcast arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1/1 on Switch-1, Switch-1 does not drop the frame. Instead, Switch-1 forwards the frame to all ports that belong to VLAN 10, which includes the trunk port 1/1/2 and the access port 1/1/4. Switch-2 receives the frame on its access port 1/1/2 and forwards it to all ports in VLAN 10, which includes the access port 1/1/5. Switch-3 does not receive the frame because it is not in VLAN 10. Therefore, this is not how the switch handles the traffic, and the correct answer is no.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

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

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

Solution: The switch replies to ARP requests with information present in the local ARP Table when ARP-Suppression is enabled.

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

A

Explanation:

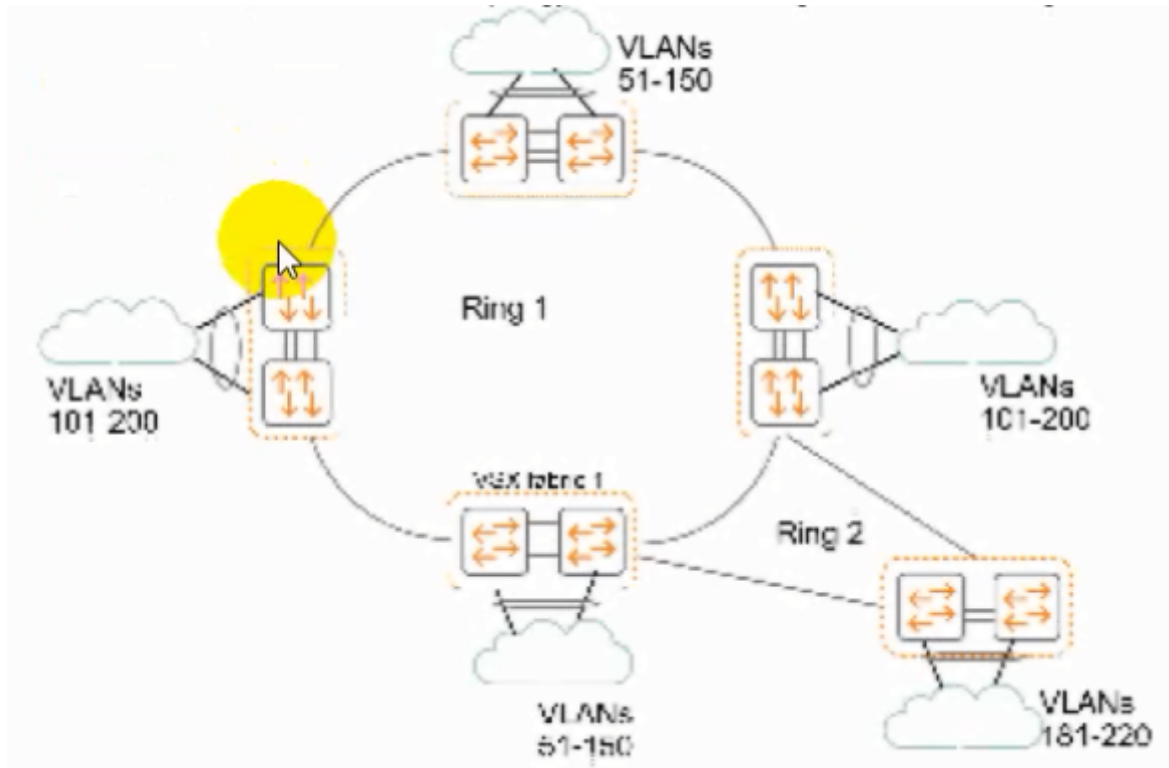
ARP and ND Suppression are features of ArubaOS-CX that reduce the broadcast traffic on EVPN VXLAN networks1.ARP and ND Suppression enable the switch to reply to ARP and ND requests with information present in the local ARP and neighbor cache, instead of flooding them to all VTEPs1.This reduces the bandwidth consumption and improves the network performance1.When ARP-Suppression is enabled, the switch replies to ARP requests with information present in the local ARP Table2. Therefore, this statement

about ARP and ND Suppression is true, and the correct answer is yes. 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 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



which shows the topology for 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

Options:

A- Yes

B- No

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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.

To Get Premium Files for HPE2-W09 Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/products/hpe2-w09>

For More Free Questions Visit

<https://www.p2pexams.com/hp/pdf/hpe2-w09>

