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Aruba Data Center Network Specialist

HP HPE2-W09

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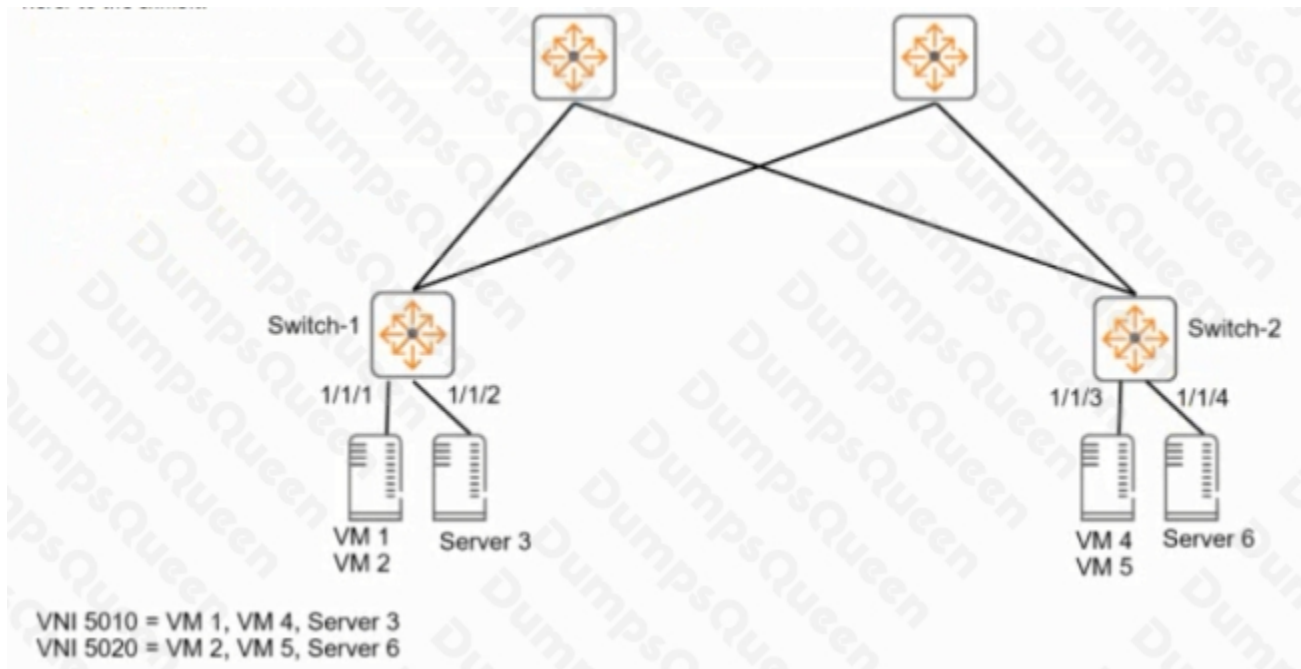
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QUESTION NO: 1

Refer to the exhibit.



: The company wants ArubaOS-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.

- A. Yes
- B. No

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

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.](#)

QUESTION NO: 2

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

Solution: The wait to restore timer (WTR) is set in units of minutes; you can set it to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The wait to restore timer (WTR) is set in units of minutes; you can set it to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down is a guideline for configuring timers for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. [The WTR timer is set in units of minutes, and it defines how long a node must wait before restoring traffic on a previously failed link that has recovered](#)¹.

QUESTION NO: 3

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).

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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 (MC-LAGs) is not part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring. ERPS is a feature that provides loop prevention and fast convergence for Layer 2 networks that use ring topologies. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are LAGs that span across two VSX nodes and provide load balancing and resiliency. However, VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are not supported by ERPS because they can create loops in the ring topology. [A better way to load share traffic across the links in an ERPS ring would be to use link aggregation groups \(LAGs\) between two nodes in a ring as long as they are not multi-chassis LAGs \(MC-LAGs\)](#)¹.

QUESTION NO: 4

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

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

To help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic is not a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. ETS is a feature that provides bandwidth allocation and priority assignment for different traffic classes based on IEEE 802.1Qaz standard. ETS does not help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic, but rather relies on the priority values in the outer header of the tunneled traffic to apply QoS settings. A better way to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different QoS settings to different types of traffic would be to use deep packet inspection (DPI) or application visibility and control (AVC) features.

QUESTION NO: 5

You enter this command on an ArubaOS-CX switch:

```
Switch# show erps status ring 1
```

Is this what the specified status means?

Solution: The status is Protection, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The status is Protection, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked is what the specified status means for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Protection is one of the possible statuses for an ERPS ring instance, and it indicates that the ring is operating normally with one port blocked to prevent loops. [The RPL port is the port that connects to the RPL node, which is responsible for blocking and unblocking traffic on the ring2](#)

QUESTION NO: 6

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

ANSWER: A

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 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 NO: 7

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

Solution: Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported is a correct description of Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE is a feature that provides automation and analytics for managing ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE scripts are scripts that run on switches and collect data from various sources. NAE monitors are rules that define conditions and actions for NAE agents. NAE agents are instances of NAE scripts and monitors that run on switches. [Different switches have different limitations for the number of NAE scripts, monitors, and agents supported depending on their hardware resources1.](#)

QUESTION NO: 8

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

A. Yes

B. No

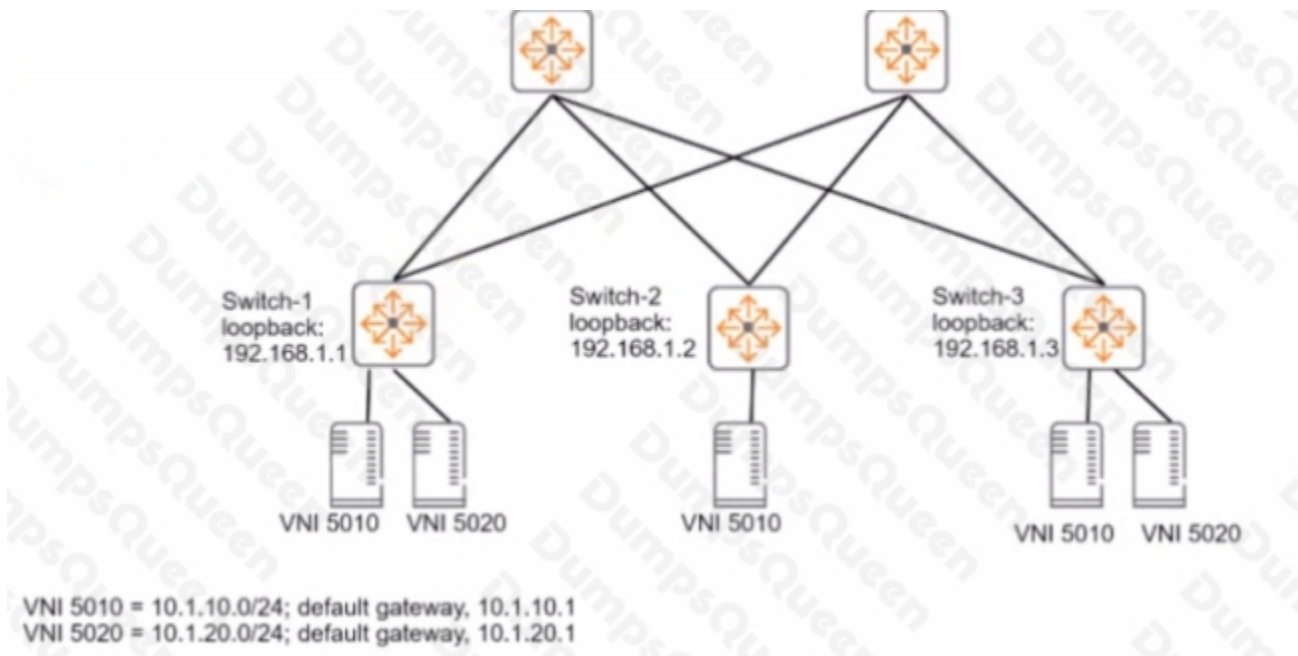
ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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.](#)

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.



You need to set up an ArubaOS-CX switch to implement Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). The exhibit indicates which servers should be part of the same VXLANs and the desired VNIs for the VXLANs. Assume that the network is already configured to permit each ArubaOS-CX switch to reach each other switch's loopback interface.

Is this part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements?

Solution: On Switch-1, add VNIs 5010 and 5020 to the same VXLAN interface.

- A. Yes
- B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

[VXLAN is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that provides layer 2 connectivity between networks across an IP network¹. VXLAN uses a 24-bit identifier called VXLAN Network Identifier \(VNI\) to segment the layer 2 domain¹. VXLAN also uses a tunnel endpoint \(VTEP\) to encapsulate and decapsulate VXLAN packets¹. A VXLAN interface is a logical interface that represents a VNI and is associated with a source IP address and a VRF¹. To set up VXLAN without EVPN, you need to create VXLAN interfaces on each switch and configure static VTEP peers¹.](#) Based on the exhibit, Switch-1 needs to create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with ID 5020, to match the VNIs of the servers connected to it. However, you cannot add multiple VNIs to the same VXLAN interface¹. Each VNI must have its own VXLAN interface with a unique source IP address and VRF¹. Therefore, this is not part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is no. For more information on VXLAN and EVPN, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet² and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model¹.

QUESTION NO: 10

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

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

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

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.](#)