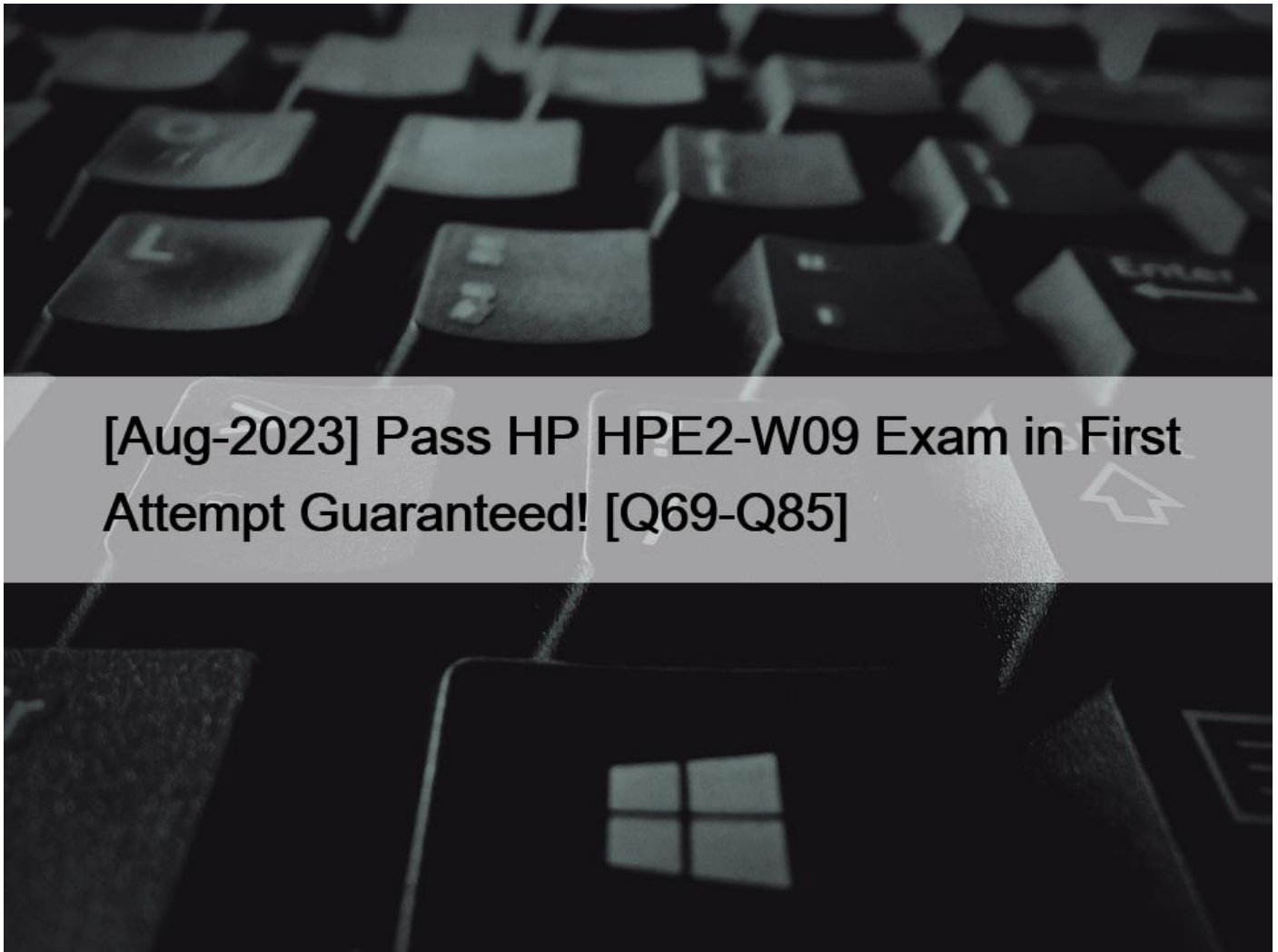


[Aug-2023 Pass HP HPE2-W09 Exam in First Attempt Guaranteed! [Q69-Q85]



[Aug-2023 Pass HP HPE2-W09 Exam in First Attempt Guaranteed! Full HPE2-W09 Practice Test and 132 unique questions with explanations waiting just for you, get it now! Q69. 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

- * Yes
- * No

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.

Q70. Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Use the same speed on every link in the ISL.

- * Yes
- * No

The solution is correct because using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches. Using the same speed on every link in the ISL ensures consistent performance and avoids potential issues with link aggregation. Therefore, using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a good practice for establishing a VSX ISL.

Q71. Is this correct positioning of ArubaOS-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).

- * Yes
- * No

Q72. Does this correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdit can send an error link to admins through ServiceNow.

- * 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 it. Therefore, this correctly describes NetEdit's notification capabilities.

Q73. Is this a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy?

Solution: Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) enables multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network.

- * Yes
- * No

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) enables multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network. Multi-tenancy is the ability to provide logical separation and isolation of network resources for different tenants or customers on a shared physical infrastructure. VXLAN is a feature that provides Layer 2 extension over Layer 3 networks using UDP encapsulation. VXLAN does not enable multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, but rather multiple isolated Layer 2 domains, each with its own VNI.

Q74. Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?

Solution: A physical interface using Layer 2 mode

- * Yes
- * No

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 it.

Q75. Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

Solution: The ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine (NAE) helps admins to manage multiple ArubaOS-CX switches together using familiar CLI commands.

- * Yes
- * No

ArubaOS-CX is a modern operating system for Aruba switches that provides automation, programmability, and analytics capabilities. The ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is a built-in analytics framework for network assurance and remediation, that allows monitoring, troubleshooting, and proactive network management using scripts and agents¹. The NAE does not help admins to manage multiple ArubaOS-CX switches together using familiar CLI commands. That is the function of the ArubaOS-CX Fabric Composer (AFC), which is a software-defined orchestration tool that simplifies data center fabric management. Therefore, this does not correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture.

Q76. Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

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

- * Yes
- * No

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.

Q77. 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 aggregation layer operates at Layer 2 only, and the core provides Layer 2 and Layer 3 functions.

- * Yes
- * No

Q78. A customer's servers use iSCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE 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.

- * Yes
- * No

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.

Q79. You want to use NetEdit to configure an ArubaOS-CX switch.

Is this a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit?

Solution: Make sure that the SSH server is enabled.

- * Yes
- * No

The solution is correct because making sure that the SSH server is enabled is a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit. NetEdit uses SSH to establish a secure connection to the switch and execute commands on it.

Therefore, making sure that the SSH server is enabled is necessary for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit.

Q80. Does this correctly describe routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN?

Solution: IMET routes advertise the MAC addresses that the VTEP has learned locally in a VXLAN.

- * Yes
- * No

IMET routes advertise the MAC addresses that the VTEP has learned locally in a VXLAN is not a correct description of routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN. IMET routes are one of the types of routes that EVPN uses to advertise multicast information for VXLAN networks. IMET routes advertise the IP addresses of VTEPs that can join multicast groups for VXLAN segments².

Q81. Does this correctly describe how Network Analytics Engine (NAE) agents work?

Solution: Agents collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps.

- * Yes
- * No

Agents do not collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps. NAE is a feature that provides network operators with distributed analytics for faster troubleshooting and resolution of network-impacting issues¹. Agents are scripts that run on ArubaOS-CX switches and collect data from various sources, such as CLI commands, REST APIs, or syslog messages¹. Agents can also define conditions and actions based on the collected data¹. Agents do not send the data to a centralized SNMP server, but store it locally on the switch¹. Agents can also send alerts to external systems, such as email servers or syslog servers, but not in SNMP traps¹. The statement is false because it incorrectly describes how NAE agents work.

Q82. Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface?

Solution: configuring trust of Cos on the interface

- * Yes
- * No

Q83. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches, which are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. Switch-2 is the primary member. Switch-2 experiences a power failure while Switch-1 remains up. Switch-2's power recovers, and Switch-2 reboots.

Is this one of the things that happens when Switch-2 finishes booting?

Solution: Switch-1 downloads its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2.

- * Yes
- * No

Switch-1 does not download its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2 when Switch-2 finishes booting. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a VSX fabric, which is a high availability solution that provides redundancy and load balancing across a pair of switches¹. When Switch-2 experiences a power failure, Switch-1 takes over the role of the primary member and continues to forward traffic¹. When Switch-2 recovers, it synchronizes its configuration and state information from Switch-1, not the other way around¹. The MAC forwarding table is part of the state information that is synchronized from the primary to the secondary member¹.

Q84. 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.

* Yes

* No

Q85. 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.

* Yes

* No

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.

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