

HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

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.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high availability solution that provides industry-leading performance and simplicity for campus and data center networks

1. 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

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

Solution: Aruba CX 8325 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

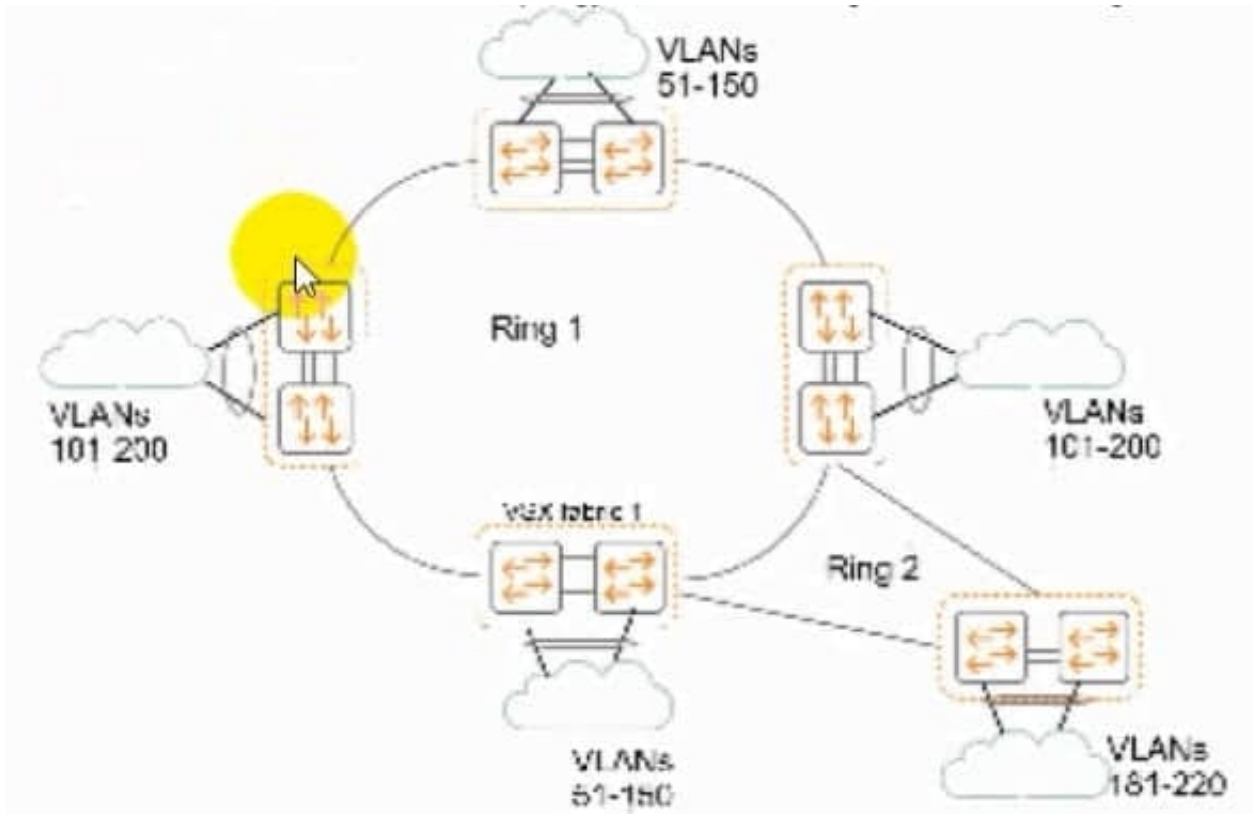
B. No

Correct Answer: A

Aruba CX 8325 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 8325 switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, but they can also be used as leaf switches in a VXLAN with EVPN scenario. They support advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, and PFC that enable high performance, scalability, and resiliency for data center networks1.

QUESTION 3

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

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

Switch-1 and Switch-2 are AruDaOS-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-2 waits a period called the link-up delay before it enables Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) on its VSX LAGs.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Switch-2 waits a period called the link-up delay before it enables Switched Virtual Interfaces (SVIs) on its VSX LAGs is a true statement about what happens when Switch-2 experiences a power failure while Switch-1 remains up and then recovers. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches, which are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. 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 link1.

QUESTION 5

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.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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.

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