

HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Does this correctly describe how the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric reacts to various component failure scenarios?

Solution: The ISL and keepalive goes down, and after a few seconds, the keepalive link restores. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is enabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns SVIs when keepalive is restored.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

The ISL and keepalive goes down, and after a few seconds, the keepalive link restores. Switch-1 and Switch-2 remains up. The Split-recovery mode is enabled. In this case the secondary switch shutdowns SVIs when keepalive is restored is 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 ISL and keepalive goes down, both VSX nodes continue to forward traffic independently. When the keepalive link restores, the secondary switch detects that it has lost synchronization with the primary switch and shuts down its SVIs to prevent traffic loops 1.

QUESTION 2

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: Use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

iSCSI is a protocol that allows storage devices to communicate over IP networks. iSCSI traffic has different requirements than data traffic, such as low latency, high throughput, and reliability. Therefore, it is not a best practice to send data and storage traffic on the same pair of 10GbE links, as this can cause congestion and performance degradation. It is also not a best practice to use Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses. VRF is a technology that creates multiple isolated Layer 3 domains on a physical network, each with its own routing table. VRF does not provide any benefits for iSCSI traffic, as it does not guarantee bandwidth, priority, or quality of service. VRF also adds overhead and complexity to the network configuration1. Therefore, this is not a valid way to support the iSCSI requirements.

QUESTION 3

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

Solution: Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) provides millions of IDs to scale for the needs of a multi-tenant environment

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) provides millions of IDs to scale for the needs of a multi-tenant environment is a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy. 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

QUESTION 4

The architect designs a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). The architect needs to select the type of Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB) for the solution.

Is this statement about the IRB type true?

Solution: In the Asymmetric IRB egress VTEPs bridge the traffic to the destination networks.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

In the Asymmetric IRB egress VTEPs bridge the traffic to the destination networks is not a true statement about the IRB type for a spine and leaf network for a single data center that will use multiple leaf switches as Virtual Tunnel End Points (VTEP). Asymmetric IRB is a method of routing traffic between different VXLAN segments using a centralized gateway. In this method, ingress VTEPs route the traffic to the gateway VTEP using a Layer 3 VNI, and egress VTEPs route the traffic to the destination networks using a Layer 2 VNI1.

QUESTION 5

Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric? Solution: You want to prevent any possibility of a split brain situation from occurring if the keepalive link fails some time after the ISL.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Split-recovery mode is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that prevents traffic loss when the ISL goes out-of-sync and keepalive subsequently fails². This can happen if the ISL is restored after a failure but the VSX nodes are not synchronized. Split-recovery mode enables the secondary switch to restore its VSX LAGs after 10 keepalive packets are missed, approximately 10 seconds after keepalive goes down². This avoids a split brain situation where both switches act as primary and forward traffic independently, causing loops and duplicate packets¹. Therefore, disabling split-recovery mode is not a use case for preventing split brain situations, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on split-

recovery mode and VSX, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet3 and the Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Guide for your switch model2.

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