HPE2-W09 Q&As

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch? Solution: ensures a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1 p values.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints traffic with various 802.1p values is 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 can help to ensure a minimum bandwidth guarantee between two endpoints by assigning different priority groups and bandwidth percentages to different traffic classes based on their 802.1p values1.

QUESTION 2

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-I 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 3

You plan to use multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch.

Is this a rule for the setup?

Solution: You can only leak routes between up to three VRFs.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You can only leak routes between up to three VRFs is not a rule for the setup of multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch. There is no limit on the number of VRFs that can participate in route leaking using multi- protocol BGP. You can configure multiple import and export route targets for each VRF and leak routes between any VRFs that have matching route targets1.

QUESTION 4

Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?

Solution: In situations in which the primary switch fails and then reboots, you want to make the primary switch take over again as the primary switch.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. Split-recovery mode is a feature that prevents traffic loss when the Inter-Switch Link (ISL) goes outof-sync and keepalive subsequently fails. When split-recovery mode is enabled, the secondary VSX member disables its downstream links until it synchronizes with the primary member. When split-recovery mode is disabled, the secondary VSX member keeps its downstream links up even when it is out-of-sync with the primary member1. Disabling split-recovery mode does not affect how the primary switch takes over again as the primary switch after a failure and reboot. The primary switch always takes over as the primary switch when it comes back online, regardless of the split-recovery mode setting. Therefore, this is not a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a VSX fabric.

QUESTION 5

Is this a use case for deploying Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS)?

Solution: extending Layer 2 communications between data centers that connect over Layer 3 MPLS links

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Extending Layer 2 communications between data centers that connect over Layer 3 MPLS links is not a use case for deploying Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS). ERPS is a feature that provides loop prevention and fast convergence for Layer 2 networks that use ring topologies. ERPS does not support extending Layer 2 communications over Layer 3 networks such as MPLS1.