HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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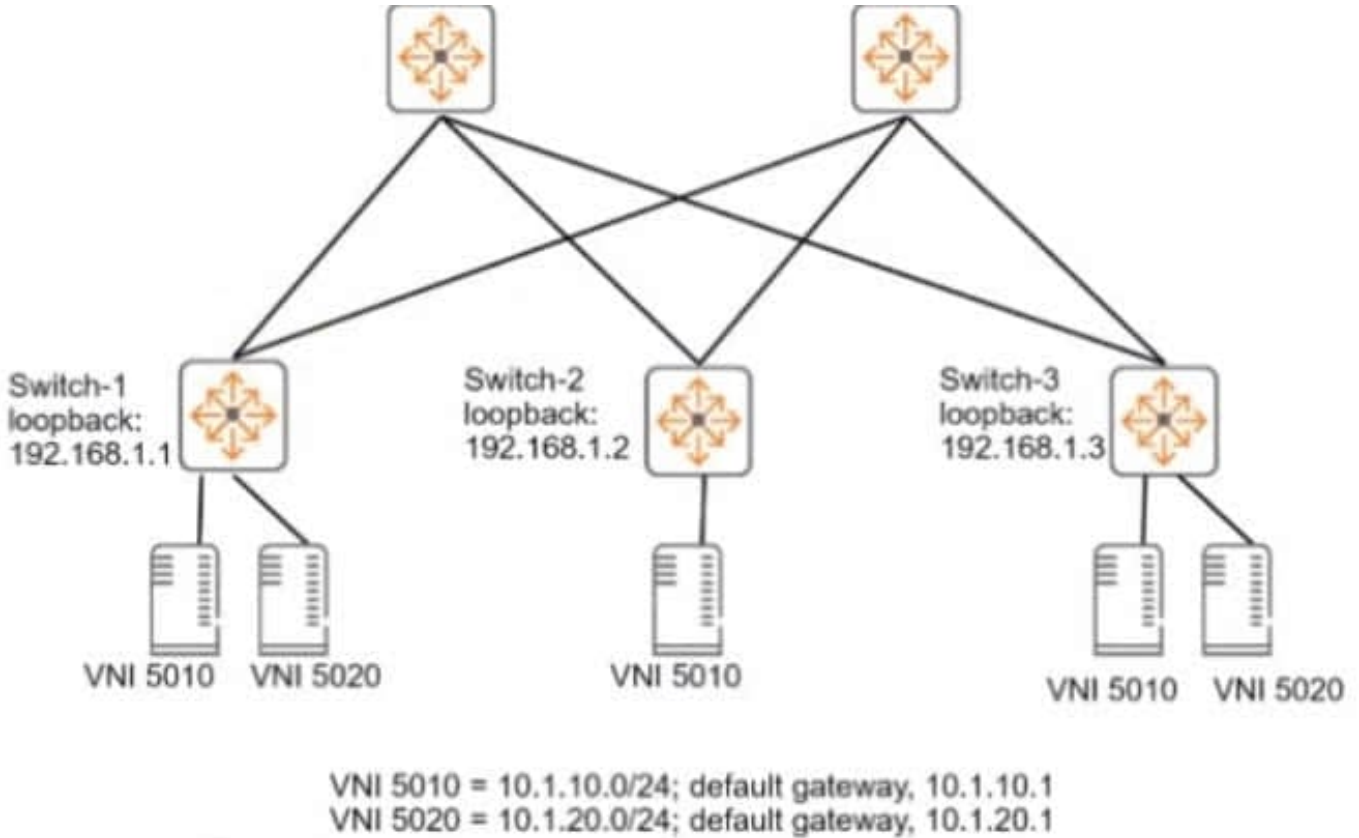100% Passing Guarantee
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

VNI 5010 = 10.1.10.0/24; default gateway, 10.1.10.1
VNI 5020 = 10.1.20.0/24; default gateway, 10.1.20.1

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

Correct Answer: B

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 2

Refer to the exhibit.
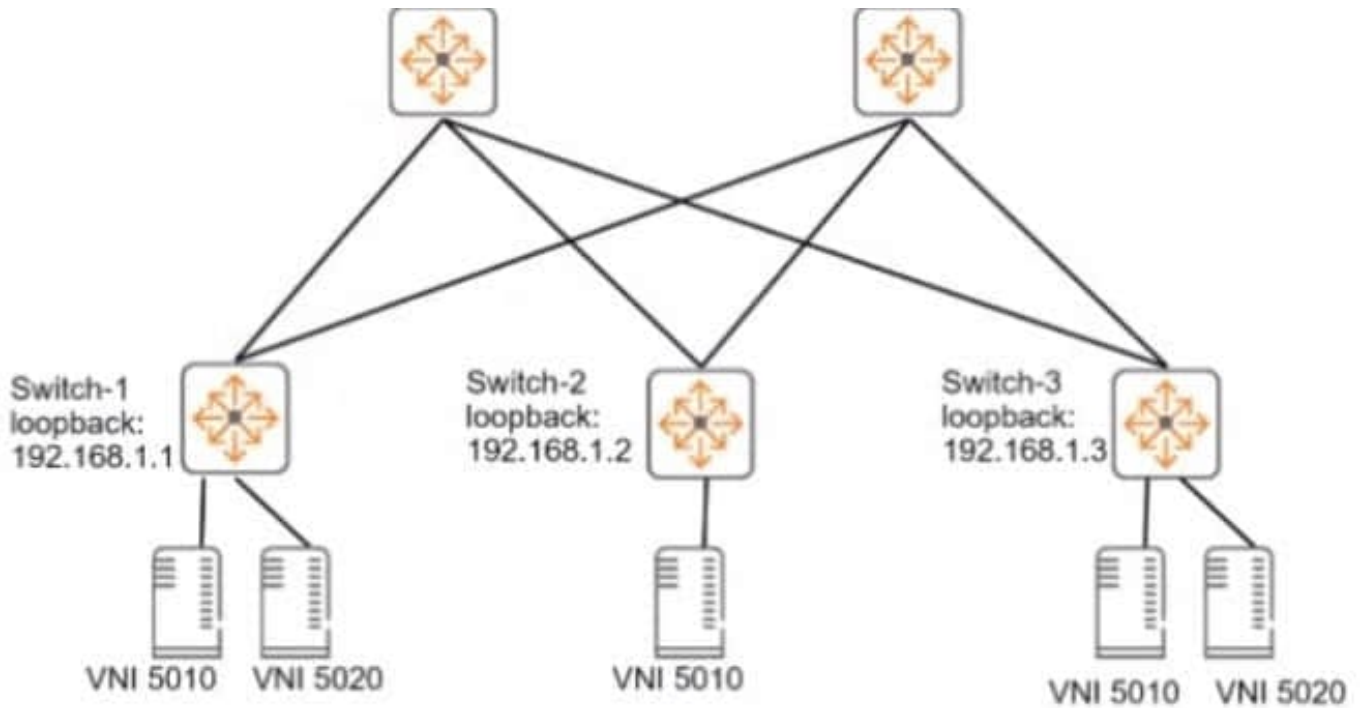
VNI 5010 = 10.1.10.0/24; default gateway, 10.1.10.1
VNI 5020 = 10.1.20.0/24; default gateway, 10.1.20.1

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, set 192.168.1.3 as a peer IP address in the VNI 5020 context.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

On Switch-1, set 192.168.1.3 as a peer IP address in the VNI 5020 context is part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements of enabling servers to be part of the same VXLANs and VNIs as shown in the exhibit. Switch-1,

Switch-2, and Switch-3 are ArubaOS-CX switches that use VXLAN to provide Layer 2 extension over Layer 3 networks

without EVPN. VXLAN is a feature that uses UDP encapsulation to tunnel Layer 2 frames over Layer 3 networks using

VNIs. To set up VXLAN without EVPN on Switch-1, you need to do the following steps:

Configure loopback interfaces with IP addresses on each switch Configure VLAN interfaces with IP addresses on each switch Configure VXLAN interfaces with VNIs on each switch Configure peer IP addresses for each VNI on each switch

Configure static routes or dynamic routing protocols to enable reachability between loopback interfaces On Switch-1, setting 192.168.1.3 as a peer IP address in the VNI 5020 context means that Switch-1 can send and receive VXLAN traffic

for VNI 5020 to and from Switch-2, which has the loopback interface with IP address 192.168.1.3.

QUESTION 3

Is this how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks?

Solution: Deploy Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches.
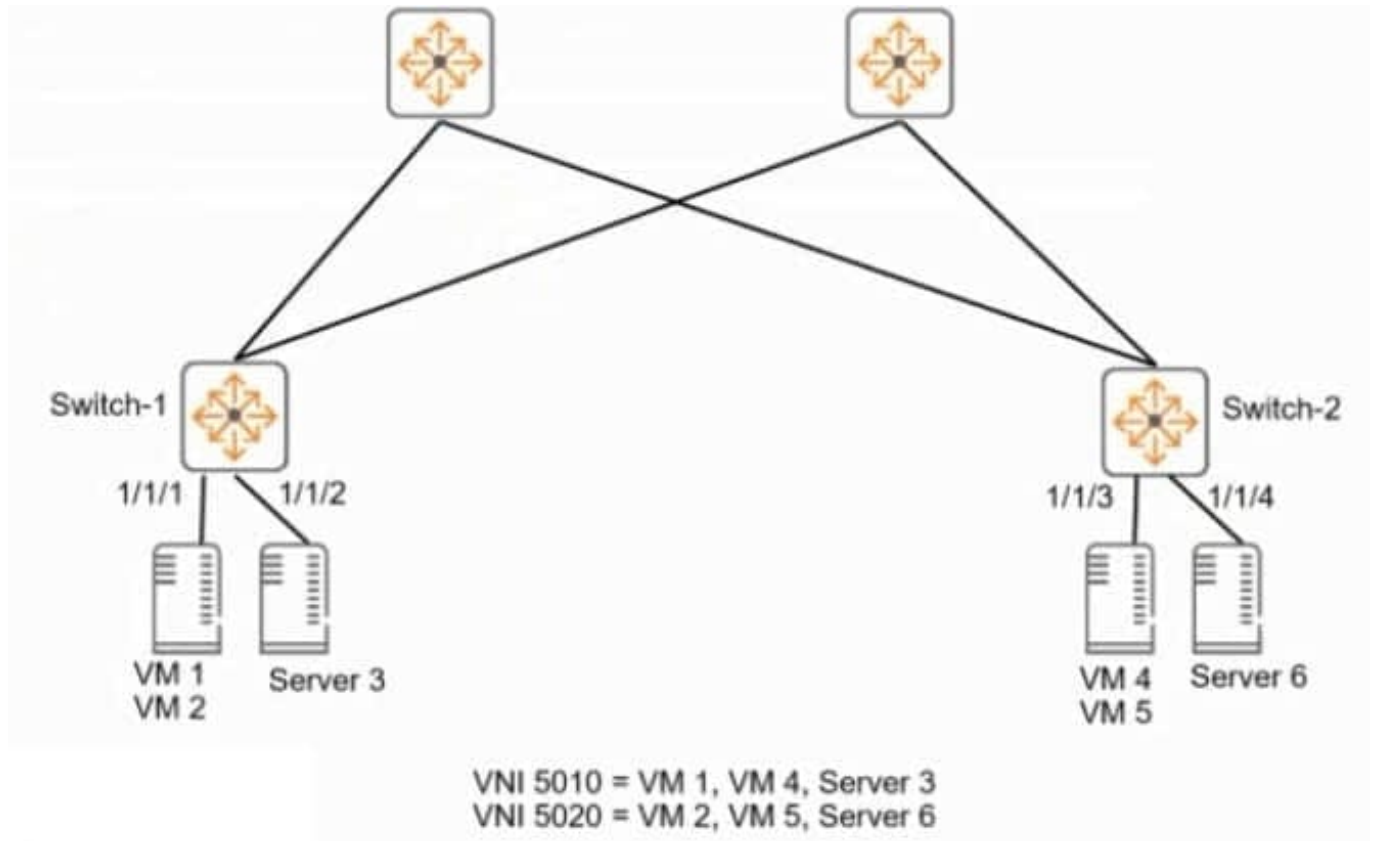
A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks consists of different switches for different roles. The Aruba 8400 switches are designed for the core and aggregation layers, while the Aruba CX 6300 and CX 6400 switches are designed for the leaf layer1. Therefore, deploying Aruba 8400 switches as data center leaf switches is not how you should position switches in the ArubaOS-CX portfolio for data center networks. Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/solutions/datacenter-modernization/

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

VNI 5010 = VM 1, VM 4, Server 3
VNI 5020 = VM 2, VM 5, Server 6

: The company wants AtubaOS-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

Correct Answer: B

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 5

Your task is to configure an EVPN solution for a dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 protocol in the overlay networks. Is this statement about EVPN and IPv6 correct? Solution: IPv6 protocol can be encapsulated in the underlay network\'s IPv4 packets.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

IPv6 protocol cannot be encapsulated in the underlay network\\'s IPv4 packets. EVPN is a protocol that provides layer 2 and layer 3 services over an IP network1 . It uses VXLAN tunnels to encapsulate Ethernet frames in UDP packets and transport them across the underlay network1. The underlay network can use either IPv4 or IPv6 protocol, but it must match the protocol used by the VXLAN tunnels1. The statement is false because it implies that IPv6 protocol can be encapsulated in IPv4 packets, which is not possible.

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