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HP HPE2-W09

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QUESTION NO: 1

Does this correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities?

Solution: NetEdIt can send an error link to admins through ServIceNow.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes is correct. Aruba NetEdit can integrate with external notification services, including ServiceNow, to communicate network events and errors to the teams responsible for operations. When NetEdit detects an error condition, its notification capability can create a ServiceNow notification or incident containing information about the event. The notification can include a link back to the relevant NetEdit error details, allowing an administrator to move directly from the ServiceNow workflow to the NetEdit interface for investigation and remediation. This integration is useful because ServiceNow provides the established IT service-management workflow for assignment, tracking, escalation, and resolution, while NetEdit provides the network context, configuration information, and validation results needed to address the issue. Therefore, describing NetEdit as able to send an error link to administrators through ServiceNow accurately represents its external notification and ServiceNow integration capability. Aruba documents notification-service configuration and the use of ServiceNow as an external service in the Aruba NetEdit User Guide. Additional NetEdit product and documentation resources are available through the Aruba NetEdit resource page.

QUESTION NO: 2

Does this correctly describethe ArubaOS-CX architecture?

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

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes is correct. ArubaOS-CX includes an embedded Network Analytics Engine and a time-series database that provide the architectural foundation for collecting, retaining, and analyzing operational telemetry generated by the switch. Rather than relying only on point-in-time command output, the platform can store time-indexed measurements such as interface utilization, packet counters, CPU and memory activity, protocol state, and other monitored values. This historical context is especially useful when investigating an intermittent fault or determining when a performance trend began.

The time-series database supports ArubaOS-CX analytics by making telemetry data available to monitoring agents and by enabling comparisons between current behavior and previous operating conditions. Network operators can therefore use it to identify abnormal patterns, correlate events with changes in network behavior, and accelerate root-cause investigation. This aligns with Aruba's description of the Network Analytics Engine as an on-box monitoring and analytics framework that uses time-series data for visibility and troubleshooting. Aruba documentation describes the time-series database as a component used by NAE agents to persist and query monitored data. See the ArubaOS-CX Network Analytics Engine Guide and the ArubaOS-CX Fundamentals Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

Your customer is using Nutanix AHV and they need a network orchestration tool to simplify network provisioning. Is this operation supported when Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) is integrated with Nutanix?

Solution: Automated configuration of Layer 3 MP-BGP protocol on leaf switches

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes. Aruba Fabric Composer integration with Nutanix AHV supports automated configuration of Layer 3 MP-BGP on the fabric leaf switches. This capability is relevant when Nutanix networking requires routed connectivity and dynamic exchange of IP-prefix reachability between the AHV environment and the physical data-center fabric. Fabric Composer uses its awareness of the Nutanix environment, together with the intended fabric design, to orchestrate the required leaf-switch configuration rather than requiring an administrator to manually create and maintain the BGP configuration on each switch.

MP-BGP is especially important in EVPN/VXLAN-based data-center designs because it provides the BGP address-family capability used to distribute EVPN control-plane information. Automating this configuration helps maintain consistency across leaf switches, reduces repetitive device-level work, and lowers the likelihood of configuration drift as virtualized-network requirements change. This is part of the value of the Fabric Composer and Nutanix integration: the virtualization platform and the physical network can be coordinated through an orchestration workflow while ArubaOS-CX switches remain the network infrastructure being configured. Aruba's Fabric Composer documentation describes supported integration and network-automation capabilities in the Aruba Fabric Composer documentation. Additional Aruba data-center fabric and EVPN guidance is available from the Aruba EVPN-VXLAN solution overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Switch-1 show ip route all-vrf

Displaying ipv4 routes selected for forwarding

'[x/y]' denotes [distance/metric]

10.0.0.0/30, vrf A
   via vlan10, [0/0], connected
10.0.0.1/32, vrf A
   via vlan10, [0/0], local
10.0.0.0/16, vrf A
   via vlan10, [110/11], ospf
10.0.254.1/32, vrf A
   via loopback0 [0/0], local
10.1.0.0/16, vrf B
   via vlan110, [110/11], ospf
10.1.1.0/30, vrf B
   via vlan110, [0/0], connected
10.1.1.1/32, vrf B
   via vlan110, [0/0], local
10.1.254.1/32, vrf B
   via loopback1, [0/0], local
10.1.0.0/20, vrf C
   via vlan210, [110/11], ospf
10.1.2.0/30, vrf C
   via vlan210, [0/0], connected
10.1.2.1/32, vrf C
   via vlan210, [0/0], local
10.1.254.2/32, vrf C
   via loopback2, [0/0], local
```

You want to enable devices in VRF B and VRF C to reach shared resources in VRF A. is this a valid strategy for meeting this goal?

Solution: Create a separate OSPF process for each VRF on Switch-1. Then redistribute each process into the other VRFs' processes.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct. VRFs maintain separate routing tables, so routes learned within the OSPF instance operating in one VRF are not automatically available to an OSPF instance in another VRF. Creating an OSPF process per VRF correctly provides independent routing domains, but it does not itself create the required controlled exchange of routes between those domains. OSPF redistribution operates on routing information available within the relevant VRF routing context; it is not a substitute for an inter-VRF route-leaking design. For the stated requirement, Switch-1 must explicitly leak or install only the routes required for the shared-resource prefixes in VRF A into VRF B and VRF C, and install return routes as needed. This preserves VRF isolation while allowing the intended, limited access to shared services. Aruba AOS-CX documents VRFs as independent Layer-3 routing domains and provides VRF-specific routing configuration, including mechanisms used to define reachability across routing contexts. Review Aruba's VRF configuration documentation and its static routing documentation for the applicable route-leaking approach and return-path requirements.

QUESTION NO: 5

Is this a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF)?

Solution: VSX permits admins to select which features to synchronize between members while VSF requires manual configuration of Identical features on each member of the VSF fabric.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct because the statement inaccurately describes VSF configuration management. A VSF stack operates as one logical switch with a conductor that manages the configuration for the entire stack. Administrators configure the VSF stack through its common management plane, and the system distributes the relevant configuration to member switches; administrators do not normally have to manually reproduce identical feature configuration on every member. VSX, in contrast, consists of two independently controlled switches that can synchronize selected configuration elements. VSX synchronization is explicitly configured on a per-feature basis with the `vsx-sync` mechanism, allowing administrators to choose the feature configuration that should be kept consistent between the VSX peers. The key distinction is therefore that VSX peers retain separate control planes and use selective configuration synchronization, whereas VSF presents a unified logical-switch management model. Since the proposed comparison incorrectly says that VSF requires manual identical configuration on each member, it is not an accurate way to describe the difference. Aruba's VSX documentation describes the selective synchronization model, while its VSF documentation describes the conductor-managed virtual-switch architecture. See the ArubaOS-CX VSX configuration synchronization documentation and the ArubaOS-CX VSF documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

You are using NetEdit to manage AruDaOS-CX switches. You want to deploy a standard config to the switches, but need the config to include a few device-specific settings such as hostname and IP address.

Is this what you should do?

Solution: Create two configuration plans, one with the standard config and one with the device-specific settings.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct. NetEdit configuration plans are intended to provide a controlled workflow for validating, reviewing, and deploying configuration changes to managed AOS-CX devices. For a common baseline configuration that requires values unique to each switch, the scalable approach is to use a configuration template with variables. The shared template contains the standard configuration, while variable placeholders represent values that differ by device, such as the hostname, management IP address, subnet mask, gateway, or site-specific identifiers. NetEdit then associates the appropriate variable values with each target device when the configuration is generated and deployed.

This approach preserves one authoritative version of the standard configuration and avoids duplicating configuration content across separate plans. It also makes ongoing operations more consistent: a change to the common baseline can be made once in the template, while each device retains its own assigned variable values. NetEdit can validate the resulting configuration and present the proposed changes for review before deployment, helping ensure that the rendered, device-specific configuration is appropriate for every selected switch. Aruba documents configuration templates, variables, and plan-based deployment workflows in the Aruba NetEdit User Guide and the Aruba NetEdit documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

Is this part of the process for using NetEdit to update firmware on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Create a conformance test to check that the firmware matches the desired version.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

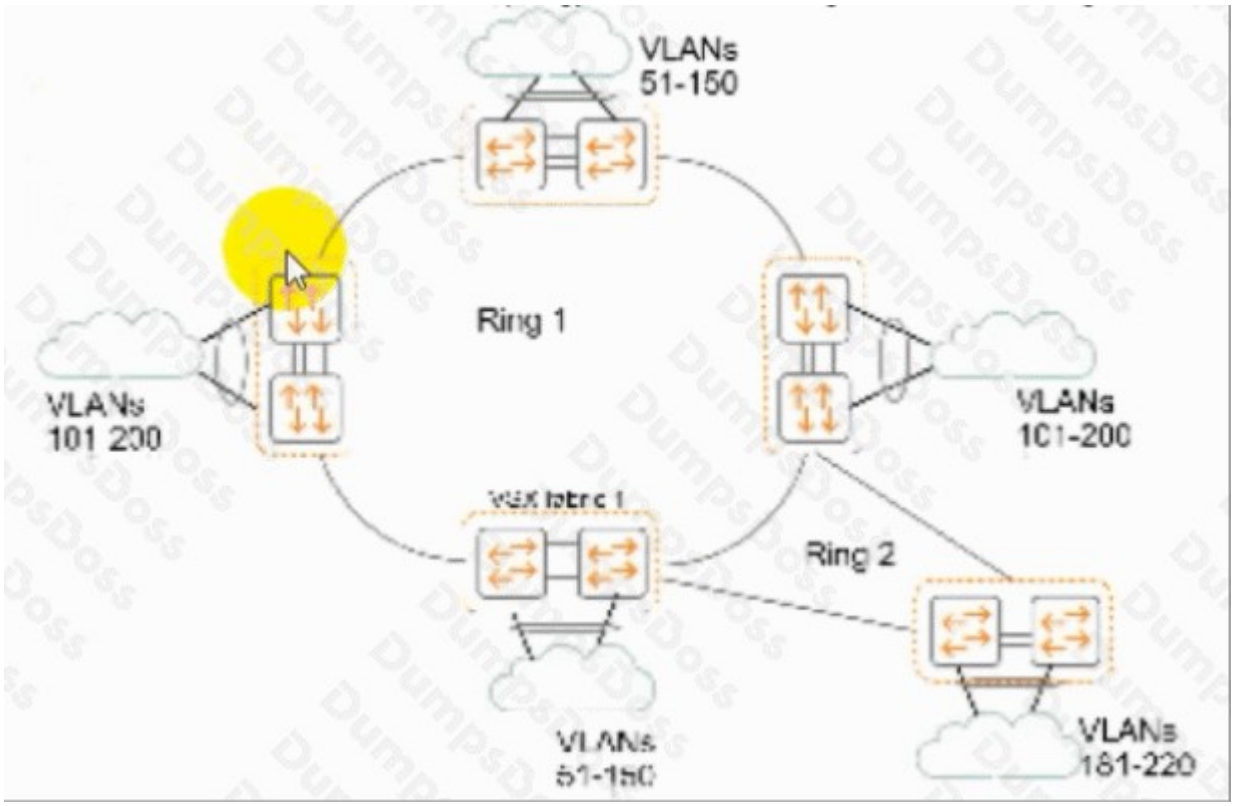
Explanation:

Yes is correct. NetEdit's conformance capability can be used to establish the intended software-version state for managed ArubaOS-CX devices and identify switches whose running firmware does not match that state. Creating this validation before or as part of an upgrade workflow provides an operational baseline: administrators can assess the current fleet, target the devices that require an update, and verify after deployment that the intended version has been reached. This approach is particularly useful in data-center environments, where a consistent ArubaOS-CX release across devices is important for predictable feature availability, defect remediation, and standardized operations.

NetEdit is designed for centralized, multi-device lifecycle management, including configuration validation and software management workflows. A conformance check gives administrators evidence of whether the deployed switch state aligns with the defined desired state, rather than relying on manual version checks on each device. After the appropriate image is made available and the software update is deployed, rerunning the conformance test confirms that the firmware objective has been met. Aruba's NetEdit documentation and ArubaOS-CX software documentation provide the relevant workflow and platform guidance: HPE Networking Support Center documentation and ArubaOS-CX Documentation Portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

Refer to the exhibit.



which shows the topology tot 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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

No is correct. In ArubaOS-CX ERPS, a control VLAN transports the Ring Automatic Protection Switching protocol messages for an ERPS instance. It must be dedicated to that ERPS instance and cannot simultaneously be part of that instance's protected VLAN range. The proposed configuration assigns VLAN 51 as the control VLAN for the first Ring 1 instance while also including VLAN 51 in its protected VLAN range of 51 through 100. Similarly, VLAN 181 is configured as the control VLAN for the first Ring 2 instance and is also included in its protected VLAN range of 181 through 200. This violates the required separation between the ERPS control VLAN and protected traffic VLANs.

The design also reuses the same control VLAN across multiple instances on each ring. ERPS control traffic must be isolated so that Ring Automatic Protection Switching messages are unambiguously associated with their configured protection instance. A valid design uses a distinct control VLAN for each ERPS instance and assigns only non-control VLANs to that instance's protected VLAN list. For ERPS operation and configuration requirements, consult the ArubaOS-CX ERPS documentation and the ERPS configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch?

Solution:It collects Information about the switch hardware.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Yes. After NetEdit 2.0 discovers a switch, it collects information about the switch hardware.

This discovery/inventory process gathers device details so that NetEdit can identify and manage the switch appropriately.

QUESTION NO: 10

Does this correctly describe Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: You can check whether a switch has reached its NAE limitations with the "show capacities-status nae" command.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes. ArubaOS-CX imposes platform- and release-dependent capacity limits on Network Analytics Engine resources, including NAE agents, scripts, and monitors. These limits are important because NAE agents execute monitoring logic and can collect data from monitored resources; knowing both the current consumption and the platform maximum helps an administrator determine whether additional NAE monitoring can be deployed safely. The `show capacities-status nae` command is the appropriate operational command for viewing NAE capacity status. Its output reports the current and maximum supported quantities for relevant NAE resources, allowing the administrator to identify when a capacity has been reached or is approaching its maximum. This makes the command directly applicable when validating NAE limitations rather than relying on a generic system-resource view. Aruba's ArubaOS-CX documentation describes the capacity-status command for displaying current and maximum numbers of NAE agents, monitors, and scripts: ArubaOS-CX show capacities-status NAE documentation. NAE is an ArubaOS-CX embedded framework for agent-based monitoring and automated remediation, as described in the ArubaOS-CX NAE documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

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

ANSWER: A

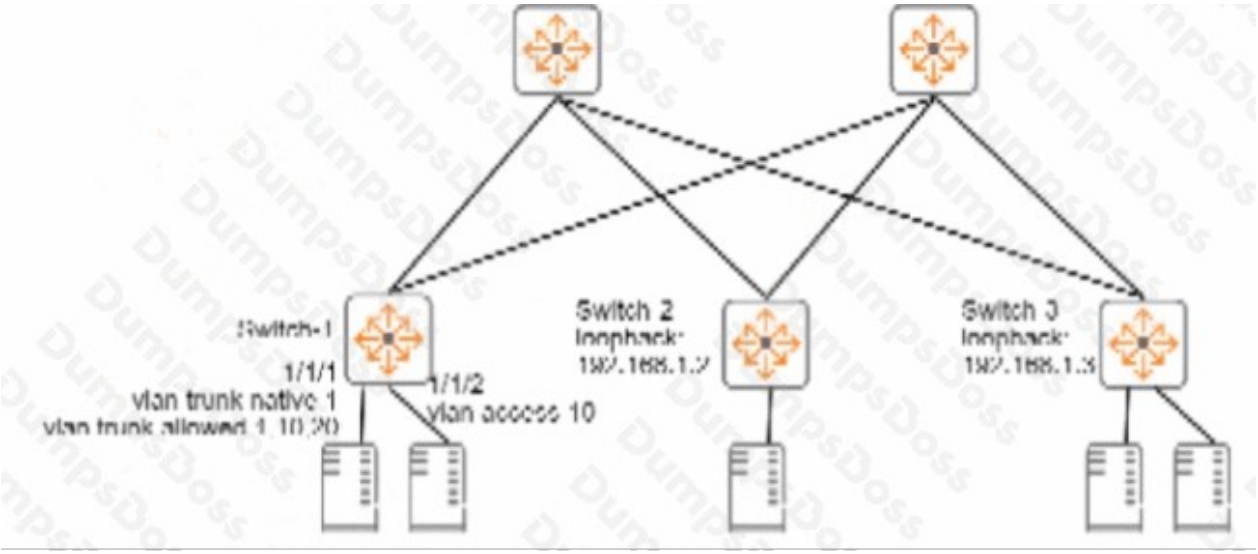
Explanation:

Yes is correct. Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS), defined by IEEE 802.1Qaz as part of Data Center Bridging, provides bandwidth sharing among traffic classes when a switch interface experiences congestion. On ArubaOS-CX, traffic can be classified according to its IEEE 802.1p priority value and associated with a traffic class and priority group. ETS then assigns a configured percentage of available egress bandwidth to each priority group. This lets an administrator reserve a minimum share of link bandwidth for a class of application traffic while allowing the remaining bandwidth to be distributed according to the configured ETS policy. In practical data-center deployments, this is useful where different traffic types between communicating systems carry different 802.1p markings and must continue to receive predictable bandwidth treatment during contention. The guarantee is applied at the congested switch egress port, rather than as an end-to-end reservation across every network hop; however, configuring ETS consistently on the relevant path supports the stated

requirement for differentiated traffic between endpoints. ArubaOS-CX documents ETS as a mechanism for allocating bandwidth to priority groups and mapping traffic classes to those groups. See the ArubaOS-CX Data Center Bridging Guide and the IEEE 802.1Qaz standard page.

QUESTION NO: 12

Refer to the exhibits.




```
Switch-1# show interface vxlan1 vteps
Source          Destination     Origin          Status          VNI     VLAN
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.2     evpn            Operational     5010    10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.3     evpn            Operational     5010    10
192.168.1.1     192.168.1.3     evpn            Operational     5020    20

Switch-1# show mac-address-table
MAC age-time          : 300 seconds
Number of MAC addresses : 7
MAC Address       VLAN    Type      Port
-----------------------------------------------
00:50:56:10:04:25  10     dynamic   1/1/1
00:50:56:11:12:32  10     dynamic   1/1/2
00:50:56:15:16:28  10     evpn      vxlan1(192.168.1.2)
[output omitted]
```

Is this how the switch handles the traffic?

Solution: A frame with destination MAC address, 00:50:56:00:00:03 arrives with a VLAN 10 tag on 1/1//1 on Switch-1. Switch-1 switches the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes. A VXLAN-capable switch makes its forwarding decision by first looking up the destination MAC address within the frame's VLAN or associated VNI bridge domain. In the exhibited scenario, destination MAC address 00:50:56:00:00:03 is reachable through the local access interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1. Because the destination is local to that VTEP, Switch-1

performs ordinary Layer 2 bridging and transmits the original Ethernet frame directly from 1/1/2. VXLAN encapsulation is not required for traffic whose destination is locally attached.

VXLAN is used when the forwarding lookup identifies a remote endpoint, represented by a remote VTEP destination. In that case, the ingress VTEP encapsulates the inner Ethernet frame in UDP/IP/VXLAN and sends it across the routed underlay to the remote VTEP. It does not encapsulate every frame merely because the VLAN is mapped to a VNI; local MAC reachability remains a valid and expected forwarding outcome. This behavior preserves efficient local switching while extending the Layer 2 segment only when traffic must traverse the VXLAN fabric. Aruba's VXLAN documentation describes VTEP forwarding and VLAN-to-VNI bridging behavior, and RFC 7348 defines VXLAN encapsulation for traffic sent across an IP network. See Aruba AOS-CX VXLAN Guide and RFC 7348.

QUESTION NO: 13

Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?

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

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes. ArubaOS-CX includes a built-in time-series database (TSDB) as part of its modern, database-driven network operating system architecture. The TSDB continuously collects and retains operational state, performance counters, events, and telemetry data over time. Rather than limiting administrators to a current-state view of switch operation, this historical data enables them to examine behavior trends, correlate events, and investigate conditions that occurred before an issue was reported.

This architecture directly supports network analytics and troubleshooting. For example, an administrator can use time-based operational data to identify sustained interface utilization, changes in resource consumption, error trends, or the timing of state transitions. ArubaOS-CX exposes this information through its management interfaces and supports telemetry capabilities that help provide a consistent operational view for local and external analytics tools. The data-centric design is therefore a key ArubaOS-CX architectural capability, improving visibility and reducing the time needed to diagnose network problems. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation describes the TSDB and its role in storing and retrieving time-series operational data; see the AOS-CX Time Series Database documentation. Additional ArubaOS-CX architecture and telemetry information is available in the AOS-CX telemetry documentation.

QUESTION NO: 14

Is this correct positioning of AtubaOS-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).

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes is correct. Aruba CX 6300 switches can be positioned as leaf switches in a leaf-spine data-center design using VXLAN with EVPN, particularly where their fixed-port interface densities and performance meet the deployment's server-facing and uplink requirements. In this role, the switch provides the access/leaf layer that connects workloads while participating in the routed underlay and VXLAN overlay. EVPN supplies the control plane used to distribute reachability information for overlay

endpoints, enabling scalable Layer 2 and Layer 3 virtual networks across the fabric without extending traditional VLANs throughout the physical network.

The Aruba CX 6300 Series is built on the AOS-CX operating system and supports the data-center capabilities relevant to this positioning, including VXLAN/EVPN functionality and resilient designs using VSX where required. Its available 1/10/25 GbE access connectivity and high-speed uplink options make it suitable for leaf use cases, with the precise model and port configuration selected according to host bandwidth and oversubscription targets. Aruba's product documentation identifies the series' supported feature set, while the AOS-CX VXLAN EVPN guide explains the fabric architecture and configuration model. See the Aruba CX 6300 Switch Series overview and the AOS-CX VXLAN EVPN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 15

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

Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 8400 switches as core switches for very large three-tier data center networks.

A. Yes

B. No

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Yes is correct. The Aruba CX 8400 is a modular, high-capacity ArubaOS-CX switching platform intended for demanding core and aggregation deployments. In a very large, traditional three-tier data center architecture, the core must provide resilient, high-bandwidth connectivity between aggregation layers and shared services while supporting substantial scale and operational availability. The CX 8400's modular chassis design, redundant components, high port density, and ArubaOS-CX capabilities make it appropriate for this core role.

ArubaOS-CX also provides a modern network operating system with a programmable architecture, telemetry, and automation support, which helps operations teams manage large infrastructures consistently. Features such as the Aruba Network Analytics Engine and REST APIs support monitoring and automated operational workflows that are valuable where the data center core is a critical dependency. Aruba positions the CX 8400 family for high-performance enterprise core and data center deployments, including large-scale environments requiring chassis-based switching. Product specifications and platform positioning are available in the Aruba CX 8400 Switch Series overview and the Aruba CX switching portfolio resource.