

HPE2-W09^{Q&As}

Aruba Data Center Network Specialist Exam

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QUESTION 1

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

Correct Answer: A

Network Analytics Engine (NAE) is a built-in analytics framework for network assurance and remediation on ArubaOS-CX switches. NAE allows monitoring, troubleshooting, and proactive network management using scripts and agents. However, NAE has some limitations on the number of scripts, agents, and monitors that can run on a switch, depending on the switch model and software version¹. You can check whether a switch has reached its NAE limitations with the "show capacities-status nae" command, which displays the current and maximum number of scripts, agents, and monitors supported on the switch. Therefore, this correctly describes NAE limitations on ArubaOS- CX switches.

QUESTION 2

Is this a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch?

Solution: If the profile mixes strict priority scheduling with another scheduling algorithm, the strict priority queue must be the highest numbered queue.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

A schedule profile is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that determines the order and service of queues for transmission¹²³. A schedule profile must be configured on every interface at all times²³. The switch supports three scheduling algorithms: Guaranteed Minimum Bandwidth (GMB), Strict, and Strict EQS²³. Strict scheduling gives absolute priority to a queue over other queues, regardless of the bandwidth allocation²³. If the profile mixes strict priority scheduling with another scheduling algorithm, the strict priority queue must be the highest numbered queue²³. Therefore, this is a rule for configuring schedule profiles on an ArubaOS-CX switch, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on schedule profiles and QoS, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet¹ and the QoS Guide for your switch model²³.

QUESTION 3

Is this a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks? Solution: Deploy Aruba CX 6300 switches as data center spine switches.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Deploy Aruba CX 6300 switches as data center spine switches is not a best practice when positioning ArubaOS-CX switches in data center networks. The Aruba CX 6300 switches are designed for data center leaf roles, and they provide high density, low latency, and advanced features such as VSX and EVPN. The Aruba CX 83xx switches are more suitable for data center spine roles, and they provide high performance, scalability, and resiliency.

QUESTION 4

Is this statement about ARP and ND Suppression true?

Solution: ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression must be enabled together.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

ARP and ND Suppression are features of ArubaOS-CX that reduce the broadcast traffic on EVPN VXLAN networks. ARP and ND Suppression enable the switch to reply to ARP and ND requests with information present in the local ARP and neighbor cache, instead of flooding them to all VTEPs. This reduces the bandwidth consumption and improves the network performance. ARP-Suppression and ND-Suppression can be enabled or disabled independently. They do not have to be enabled together. Therefore, this statement about ARP and ND Suppression is false, and the correct answer is no. For more information on ARP and ND Suppression, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet and the EVPN VXLAN Guide for your switch model.

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 MPLS.

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