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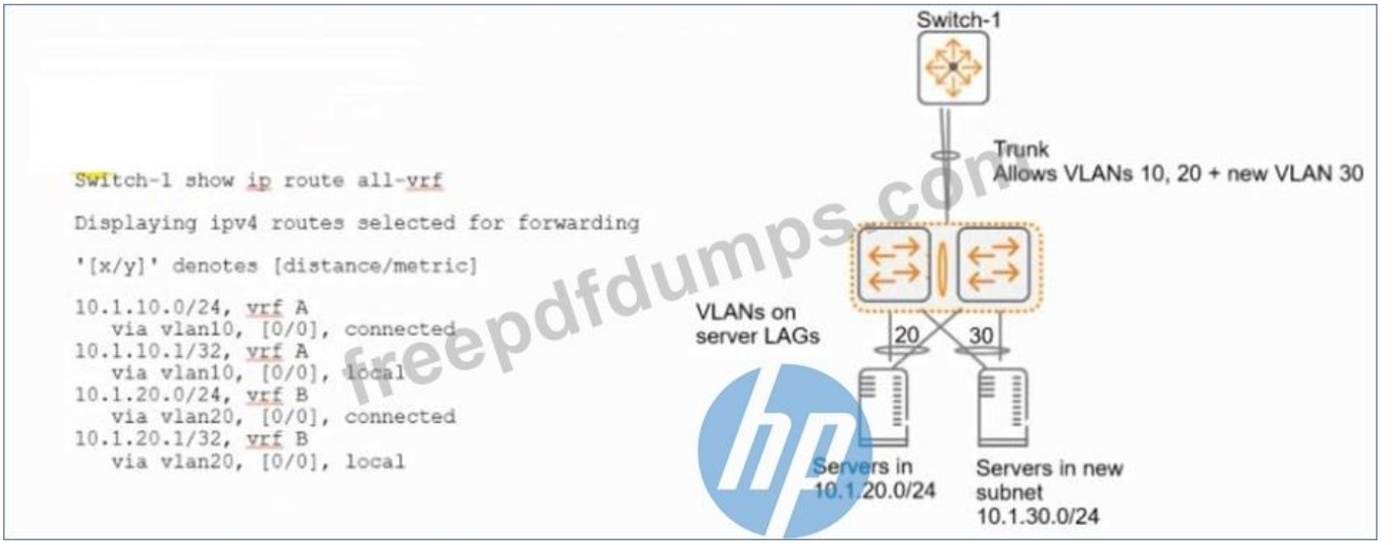
NEW QUESTION: 1
Does this correctly describe NetEdit's notification capabilities?
Solution: NetEdIt can send an error link to admins through ServIceNow.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. NetEdit can send notifications of changes in network conditions to other services, such as ServiceNow, using methods that define the service type and credentials. ServiceNow is a cloud-based platform that provides IT service management and digital workflows. NetEdit can send an error link to admins through ServiceNow, which allows them to view the details of the error and take actions to resolve it1. Therefore, this correctly describes NetEdit's notification capabilities.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring?
Solution: Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site. Then combine multiple links between two data centers into VSX LAGs (M-LAGs).
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Implement Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) on pairs of ERPS switches at the same site. Then combine multiple links between two data centers into VSX LAGs (MC-LAGs) is not part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring. ERPS is a feature that provides loop prevention and fast convergence for Layer 2 networks that use ring topologies. VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy

for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are LAGs that span across two VSX nodes and provide load balancing and resiliency. However, VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs are not supported by ERPS because they can create loops in the ring topology. A better way to load share traffic across the links in an ERPS ring would be to use link aggregation groups (LAGs) between two nodes in a ring as long as they are not multi-chassis LAGs (MC-LAGs)1.

NEW QUESTION: 3
Refer to the exhibit.



You are adding a VLAN 30, subnet 10.0.30.0/24 to the network shown in the exhibit. (This network is simplified to just the relevant switches for this item.) This subnet belongs in VRF A, and you have added a Layer 3 VLAN 30 interface attached to this VRF on Switch-1. You want to make the services in this VLAN available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B.
Is this part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements?
Solution: Add a route with this command: ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Adding a route with this command: ip route 10.1.20.0/24 vlan20 vrf A is not part of a valid setup for meeting these requirements. This command would add a static route for 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF A, but it would not be able to reach VLAN 20 on Switch-2 because Switch-2 does not have a VLAN interface for VLAN 20 in VRF A. To make the services in VLAN 30 available to devices in 10.1.20.0/24 in VRF B, you need to use inter-VRF routing or route leaking between VRF A and VRF B on Switch-11.

NEW QUESTION: 4
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.

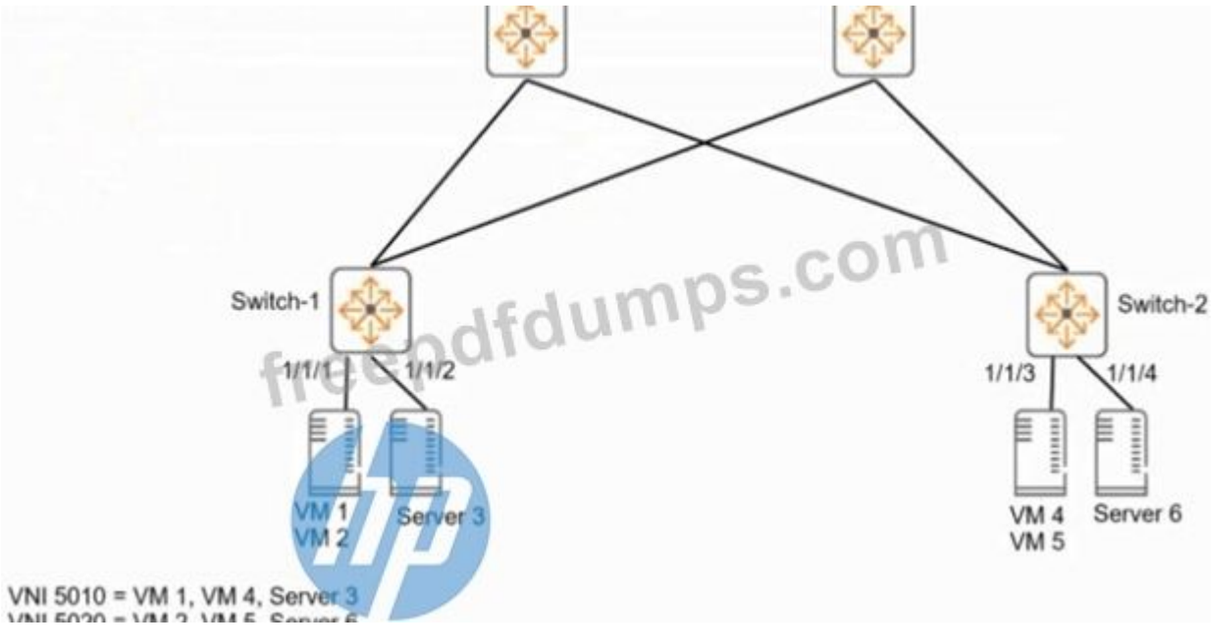
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
You can only leak routes between up to three VRFs is not a rule for the setup of multi-protocol BGP to implement dynamic VRF route leaking on an ArubaOS-CX switch. There is no limit on the number of VRFs that can participate in route leaking using multi-protocol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

NEW QUESTION: 5
Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring?
Solution: Combine multiple links between two data centers into link aggregations (but not multi-chassis ones).
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Combine multiple links between two data centers into link aggregations (but not multi-chassis ones) is part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) ring. ERPS is a feature that provides loop prevention and fast convergence for Layer 2 networks that use ring topologies. ERPS can support link aggregation groups (LAGs) between two nodes in a ring as long as they are not multi-chassis LAGs (MC-LAGs). MC-LAGs are not supported by ERPS because they can create loops in the ring topology.

NEW QUESTION: 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 a conformance validation test to deploy the standard part of the configuration.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
NetEdit is a network management tool that allows you to configure, monitor, and troubleshoot ArubaOS-CX switches. You can use NetEdit to deploy a standard config to the switches, but you need to use a different feature than conformance validation tests. Conformance validation tests are used to check if the switches comply with a predefined set of rules or best practices, and to generate reports or alerts if any deviations are found1. They are not used to deploy configurations. To deploy a standard config that includes device-specific settings, you should use templates. Templates are files that contain configuration commands with variables that can be

replaced with device-specific values when applied to the switches1. Therefore, this is not what you should do.

NEW QUESTION: 7
Refer to the exhibit.



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: Work with the server admins to assign a consistent VLAN for VMs 1 and 4. Assign interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 to the same VLAN.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Work with the server admins to assign a consistent VLAN for VMs 1 and 4. Assign interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 to the same VLAN is part of a valid configuration to meet the requirements for providing VXLAN services for several VMs and servers using ArubaOS-CX switches. VMs 1 and 4 belong to the same VXLAN segment (VNI 5010), so they should be assigned to the same VLAN on their respective hypervisors. Interface 1/1/2 on Switch-1 should also be assigned to the same VLAN as VMs 1 and 4, so that Switch-1 can act as a VTEP for them1.

NEW QUESTION: 8
Is this a way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy?
Solution: Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) enables multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Multi-tenancy is the ability to provide network services to multiple independent customers or tenants on a shared physical infrastructure. One of the challenges of multi-tenancy is to ensure isolation and security between different tenants, while also providing scalability and efficiency. Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) is a data center technology that can help meet these requirements by enabling multiple isolated Layer 3 domains, each with its own routing table, to share a physical network1. VRF allows different tenants to use overlapping IP addresses and routing protocols without interfering with each other. Therefore, this is a valid way that a data center technology can help meet requirements for multi-tenancy.

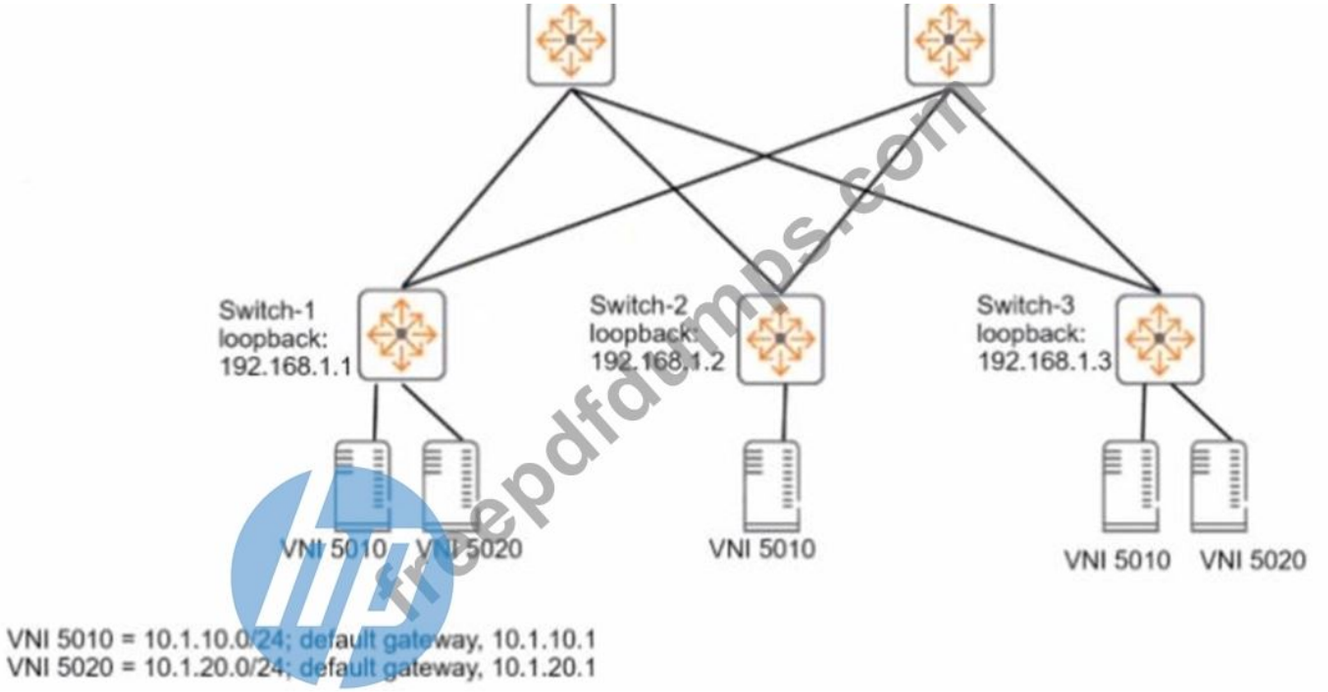
NEW QUESTION: 9
Switch-1 and Switch-2 are AruDaOS-CX switches, which are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. Switch-2 is the primary member. Switch-2 experiences a power failure while Switch-1 remains up. Switch-2's power recovers, and Switch-2 reboots.
Is this one of the things that happens when Switch-2 finishes booting?
Solution: Switch-1 downloads its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Switch-1 does not download its MAC forwarding table from Switch-2 when Switch-2 finishes booting. Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a VSX fabric, which is a high availability solution that provides redundancy and load balancing across a pair of switches1. When Switch-2 experiences a power failure, Switch-1 takes over the role of the primary member and continues to forward traffic1. When Switch-2 recovers, it synchronizes its configuration and state information from Switch-1, not the other way around1. The MAC forwarding table is part of the state information that is synchronized from the primary to the secondary member1.

NEW QUESTION: 10
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
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Split-recovery mode is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that prevents traffic loss when the ISL goes out-of-sync and keepalive subsequently fails12. 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.

NEW QUESTION: 11
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
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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/data-center-modernization/

NEW QUESTION: 12
Refer to the exhibit.



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, create two VXLAN interfaces, one with ID 5010 and one with 1D 5020; both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address.

A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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. Both VXLAN interfaces should use 192.168.1.1 as the source IP address, which is the loopback interface of Switch-1. Therefore, this is part of the process for setting up VXLAN to meet the requirements, and the correct answer is yes. 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.

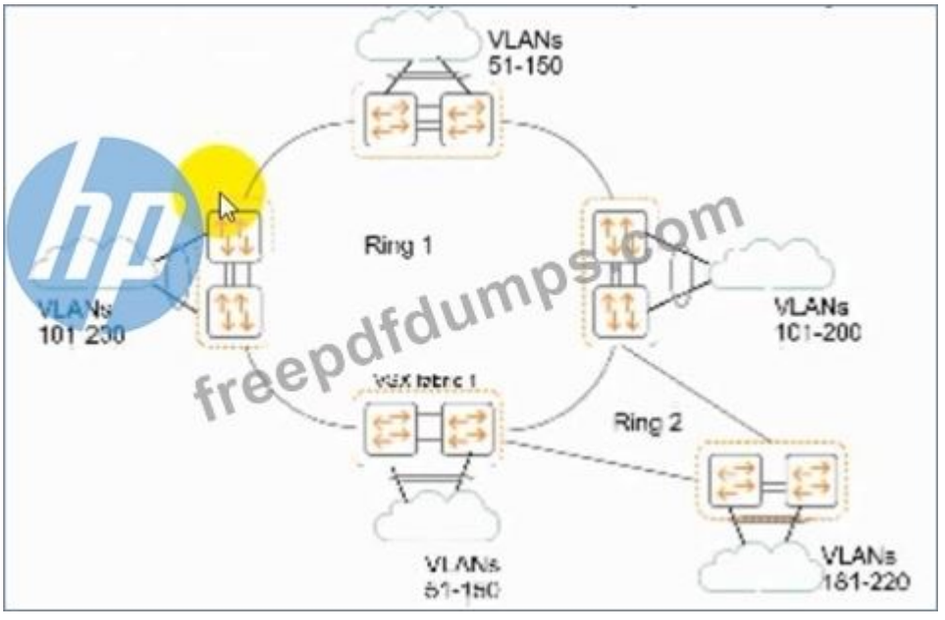
NEW QUESTION: 13
Is this a use case for implementing Enhanced Transmission Selection (ETS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch?
Solution: to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different quality of service (QoS) settings to different types of traffic is not 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 does not help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic, but rather relies on the priority values in the outer header of the tunneled traffic to apply QoS settings. A better way to help the switch to look inside tunneled traffic and apply different QoS settings to different types of traffic would be to use deep packet inspection (DPI) or application visibility and control (AVC) features.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Two ArubaOS-CX switches ate part of a Virtual Switching Extension (V5X) fabric. Is this a guideline for configuring the switches' link-up delay settings?
Solution: The link-up delay timer is only required when split-recovery is disabled.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. VSX link-up delay is a feature that delays bringing downstream VSX links up, following a VSX device reboot or an ISL flap. This prevents traffic blackholing or loops due to transient conditions. The link-up delay timer is not only required when split-recovery is disabled. Split-recovery is another feature that prevents traffic blackholing or loops when the ISL link fails and then recovers. Split-recovery works by disabling the secondary VSX member's downstream links until it synchronizes with the primary member. However, split-recovery does not cover all scenarios where traffic blackholing or loops can occur, such as when both VSX members reboot simultaneously or when the ISL flaps rapidly. Therefore, it is recommended to configure the link-up delay timer even when split-recovery is enabled1. Therefore, this is not a valid guideline for configuring the switches' link-up delay settings.

NEW QUESTION: 15

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 I, instance 1:

control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring 1, Instance 2:

control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance 1: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 181 -200 Ring 2, Instance 2: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 201 -220

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ring I, instance 1: control VLAN: 1000 protected VLANs: 51-135 Ring I,Instance2: control VLAN: 1001 protected VLANs: 136-220 Ring 2, Instance I: control VLAN: 1002 protected VLANs: I8I -200 Ring 2, Instance2: control VLAN: I003 protected VLANs:201 -220 is a valid design for the control and protected VLANs on the VSX fabric I switches for an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution. The control VLANs are unique for each ring instance and do not overlap with

any protected VLANs. The protected VLANs are also unique for each ring instance and do not overlap with any control VLANs2.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Is this a use case for deploying Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS)?
Solution: connecting multiple data centers at Layer 2 while minimizing the number of dark fiber connections required
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Connecting multiple data centers at Layer 2 while minimizing the number of dark fiber connections required is 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 can be used to connect multiple data centers at Layer 2 using fewer fiber connections than traditional mesh topologies1.

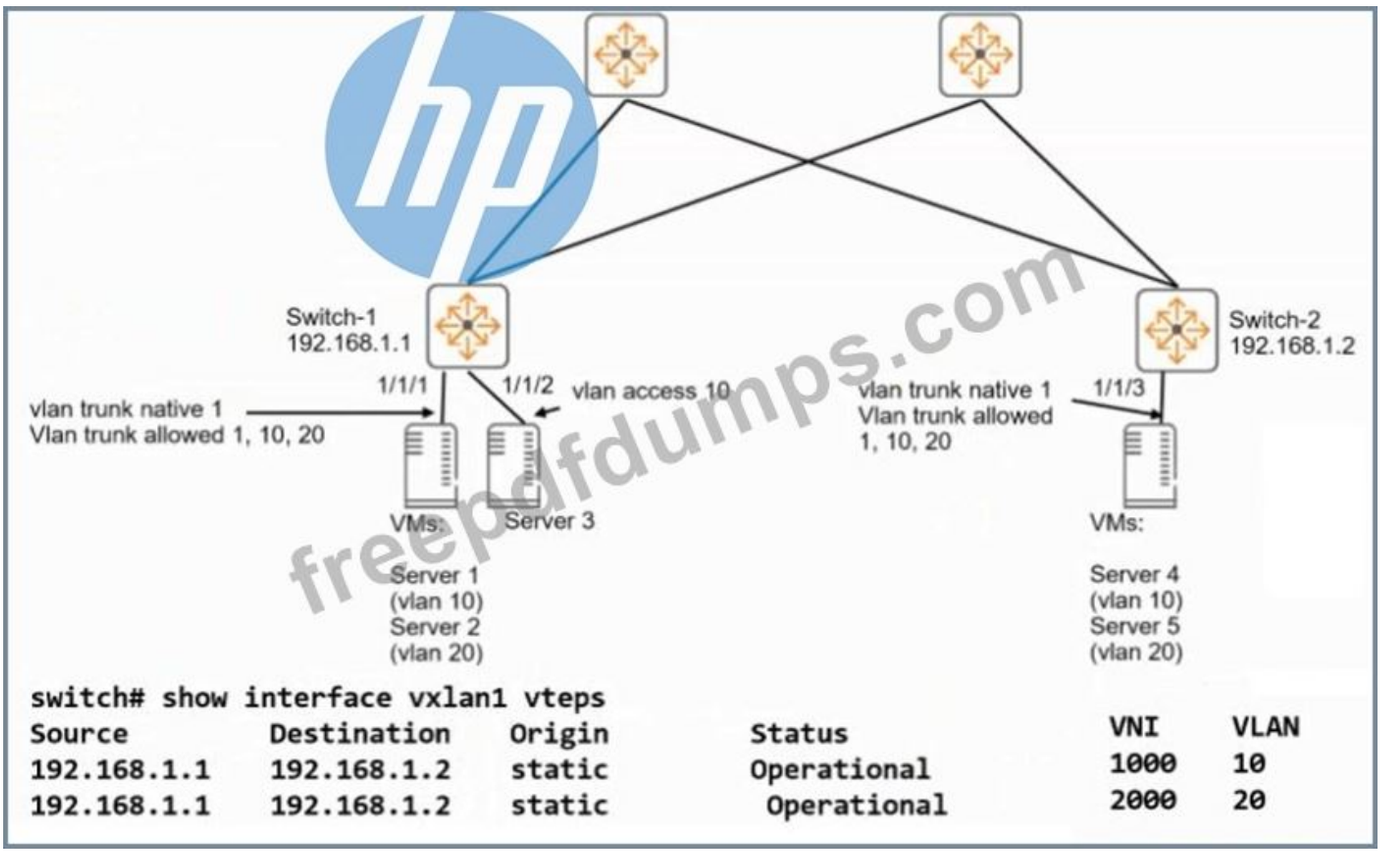
NEW QUESTION: 17
Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?
Solution: In situations in which the primary switch fails and then reboots, you want to make the primary switch take over again as the primary switch.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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 out-of-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.

NEW QUESTION: 18
Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?
Solution: A Layer 3 VLAN interface
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A Layer 3 VLAN interface is an interface that can be assigned an IP address and attached to a VRF. A VRF allows multiple instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router. By attaching a Layer 3 VLAN interface to a VRF, you can isolate the traffic of that VLAN from other VLANs and routing domains12. This can enhance security and performance of the network.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?
Solution: A physical interface using Layer 2 mode
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A physical interface using Layer 2 mode cannot be attached to a VRF on an ArubaOS-CX switch. A VRF is a virtual routing and forwarding instance that provides logical separation of routing tables on a switch. A physical interface can only be attached to a VRF if it is using Layer 3 mode and has an IP address assigned to it1.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1 and Switch-2 ate ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN WITHOUT Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. Is this how the specified servers communicate?

Solution: Server 1 and Server 4 require routing services within the VXLANs to communicate with each other.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are ArubaOS-CX switches that implement VXLAN without Ethernet VPN (EVPN). Switch-2 uses the same VNI-to-VLAN mappings as Switch-1. The question asks how the specified servers communicate, which means Server 1 and Server 4. Server 1 and Server 4 are in different VLANs and different VNIs, which means they are in different layer 2 segments. To communicate with each other, they require routing services between the VXLANs. However, using Virtual Routing and Forwarding (VRF) to tunnel iSCSI traffic through the network spine on the same links that data traffic uses is not the correct way to provide routing services. 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. To provide routing services between the VXLANs, the correct way is to use VXLAN routing with EVPN or distributed anycast gateway (DAG). VXLAN routing with EVPN allows the switches to exchange MAC and IP information using BGP EVPN control plane, and to perform routing between different VNIs using a centralized or distributed model2. DAG allows the switches to act as anycast gateways for their

local hosts, and to route traffic between different VNIs using a symmetric or asymmetric model3. Therefore, this does not correctly describe how the specified servers communicate.

NEW QUESTION: 21
A customer's servers use ISCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of I OGbE links. Is this a best practice for supporting the ISCSI requirements?
Solution: Set up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays. Connect top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Setting up dedicated switches to connect to iSCSI arrays and connecting top of rack (ToR) switches, which will support both data and storage traffic, to those dedicated switches is a best practice for supporting the iSCSI requirements. This provides isolation and security for the iSCSI traffic and reduces the risk of congestion or latency on the storage network1.

NEW QUESTION: 22
Does this correctly describe routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN?
Solution: IMET routes advertise the MAC addresses that the VTEP has learned locally in a VXLAN.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IMET routes advertise the MAC addresses that the VTEP has learned locally in a VXLAN is not a correct description of routing information advertised by a VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) that uses EVPN. IMET routes are one of the types of routes that EVPN uses to advertise multicast information for VXLAN networks. IMET routes advertise the IP addresses of VTEPs that can join multicast groups for VXLAN segments2.

NEW QUESTION: 23
An ArubaOS-CX is \ssmq DCBX on Interface 1/1/1. You enter this command:
show dcbx interface 1/1/1
Is this where you can see whether the connected converged network adapter (CNA) has accepted the application priorities advertised with DCBX?
Solution: in the Application Priority Map Local advertisement section
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The show dcbx interface command shows the current DCBx status and the configuration of PFC, ETS, and application priority applied on the interface and the status of the TLVs received from the

peer1. The Application Priority Map section shows the protocol, port/type and priority for both local and remote advertisements. Therefore, this is where you can see whether the connected converged network adapter (CNA) has accepted the application priorities advertised with DCBX.
Reference: https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/AOSCX-CLI-Bank/cli_8400/Content/Chp_DCBx/DCBx_cmds/sho-dcb-int.htm

NEW QUESTION: 24
You need to integrate Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with customer datacenter software. Is this integration possible?
Solution: Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with HPE StoreServ Management Console (SSMC)
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) with HPE StoreServ Management Console (SSMC) integration is possible. AFC is a software-defined networking solution that simplifies the management and orchestration of data center networks1. It can integrate with various data center software, such as VMware, Ansible, and Kubernetes1. SSMC is a web-based management tool that provides a unified interface for managing HPE 3PAR StoreServ storage systems2. AFC can integrate with SSMC to discover and visualize the storage network infrastructure and provide end-to-end visibility and troubleshooting1.
https://www.arubanetworks.com/products/switches/core-and-data-center/fabric-composer/

NEW QUESTION: 25
Is this part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) solution?
Solution: Create two ERPS instances for the ring and assign different VLANs and different ring protection links (RPL) to each instance.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Creating two ERPS instances for the ring and assigning different VLANs and different RPLs to each instance is part of a valid strategy for load sharing traffic across the links in an ERPS solution1. ERPS is a protocol that provides protection and recovery for Ethernet traffic in a ring topology1. It uses a RPL to block one of the links in the ring and prevent loops1. By creating two ERPS instances with different RPLs, you can use both links in the ring for different VLANs and achieve load sharing1.

NEW QUESTION: 26
Is this a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric?

Solution: You are not concerned about split brain Issues in your environment, so you want the secondary member to keep its links up if the ISL falls.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

You are not concerned about split brain issues in your environment, so you want the secondary member to keep its links up if the ISL fails is a use case for disabling split-recovery mode on ArubaOS-CX switches in a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric. 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 split-recovery mode is a feature that prevents split-brain scenarios when both VSX nodes lose connectivity with each other but remain up. When split-recovery mode is disabled, if the ISL fails but both VSX nodes remain up,

NEW QUESTION: 27

Refer to the exhibit.

```
witch-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 VRFA. is this a valid strategy for meeting this goal?
Solution: Place ad three VRF$ in the same OSPF process on Switch-1.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Place all three VRFs in the same OSPF process on Switch-1 is not a valid strategy for meeting this goal of enabling devices in VRF B and VRF C to reach shared resources in VRF A. This strategy would not work because OSPF does not support multiple VRFs in the same process on ArubaOS-CX switches. Each VRF must have its own OSPF process with a unique process ID1.

NEW QUESTION: 28
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: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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 is a way that Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) differs from Virtual Switching Framework (VSF). VSX is a feature that provides active-active forwarding and redundancy for ArubaOS-CX switches. VSF is a feature that provides active-standby forwarding and redundancy for legacy campus switches. VSX allows admins to select which features to synchronize between members using an opt-in model, while VSF requires manual configuration of identical features on each member using a commander-member model1.

NEW QUESTION: 29
Is this a difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements?
Solution: Data center network traffic flows are typically east-west whereas while campus networks experience more north-south traffic.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A data center network is a network that connects servers, storage devices, and other devices within a data center. A campus network is a network that connects buildings and users within a campus area, such as a university or an enterprise. Data center network traffic flows are typically east-west, which means they are between servers or devices within the data center. This is because data center applications often require high-speed communication and data exchange

between servers for processing, analysis, or backup. Campus network traffic flows are typically north-south, which means they are between users or devices and external networks, such as the Internet or a wide area network (WAN). This is because campus users often access online services or resources that are hosted outside the campus network12. Therefore, this is a valid difference between a typical data center network's requirements and a typical campus network's requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 30
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
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 31
You enter this command on an ArubaOS-CX switch:
Switch# show erps status ring 1
Is this what the specified status means?
Solution: The status is Pending, which means that the ring is configured but not enabled administratively
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The status is Pending, which means that the ring is configured but not operational. The ring instance may be in one of the following states: Idle, Initializing, Pending, or Failed1. The Pending state indicates that the ring instance is waiting for a trigger event to become operational, such as a link failure or a manual command1. The status does not depend on whether the ring is enabled administratively or not. https://www.arubanetworks.com/techdocs/AOS-CX/10.08/HTML/high_availability/Content/Chp_ERPS/ERPS_cmds/sho-erp-sta4.htm

NEW QUESTION: 32
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
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 33
Does this correctly describe the ArubaOS-CX architecture?
Solution: The AtubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The ArubaOS-CX software is based on the ArubaOS-Switch software and adds data center features is not a correct description of the ArubaOS-CX architecture. The ArubaOS-CX software is a new operating system that is designed for data center and campus networks. It is not based on the ArubaOS-Switch software, which is used for legacy campus switches. The ArubaOS-CX software provides advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, NAE, REST APIs, etc1.

NEW QUESTION: 34
Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches?
Solution: Use a link aggregation with multiple 40GbE links or multiple 100GbE links.
A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. VSX Inter-Switch Link (ISL) is a link between the two VSX switches that is used for both data plane and control plane traffic. It is recommended that the ISL link is a link aggregation with multiple 40GbE links or multiple 100GbE links to provide redundancy and bandwidth1. Therefore, this is a valid guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches.

NEW QUESTION: 35
Is this something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch?
Solution: It enables the switch REST API Interface, if disabled.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
It enables the switch REST API interface, if disabled is not something that NetEdit 2.0 does after it discovers a switch. NetEdit 2.0 is a tool that provides configuration management and validation for ArubaOS-CX and ArubaOS-Switch devices. NetEdit 2.0 can discover switches using various methods such as IP range scan, LLDP scan, CSV import, etc. However, NetEdit 2.0 cannot discover or communicate with switches that have their REST API interface disabled because NetEdit 2.0 relies on REST API calls to interact with switches1.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Does this correctly describe how Network Analytics Engine (NAE) agents work?
Solution: Agents collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Agents do not collect data every minute and send the data to a centralized SNMP server in SNMP traps. NAE is a feature that provides network operators with distributed analytics for faster troubleshooting and resolution of network-impacting issues1. Agents are scripts that run on ArubaOS-CX switches and collect data from various sources, such as CLI commands, REST APIs, or syslog messages1. Agents can also define conditions and actions based on the collected data1. Agents do not send the data to a centralized SNMP server, but store it locally on the switch1. Agents can also send alerts to external systems, such as email servers or syslog servers, but not in SNMP traps1. The statement is false because it incorrectly describes how NAE agents work.

NEW QUESTION: 37
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

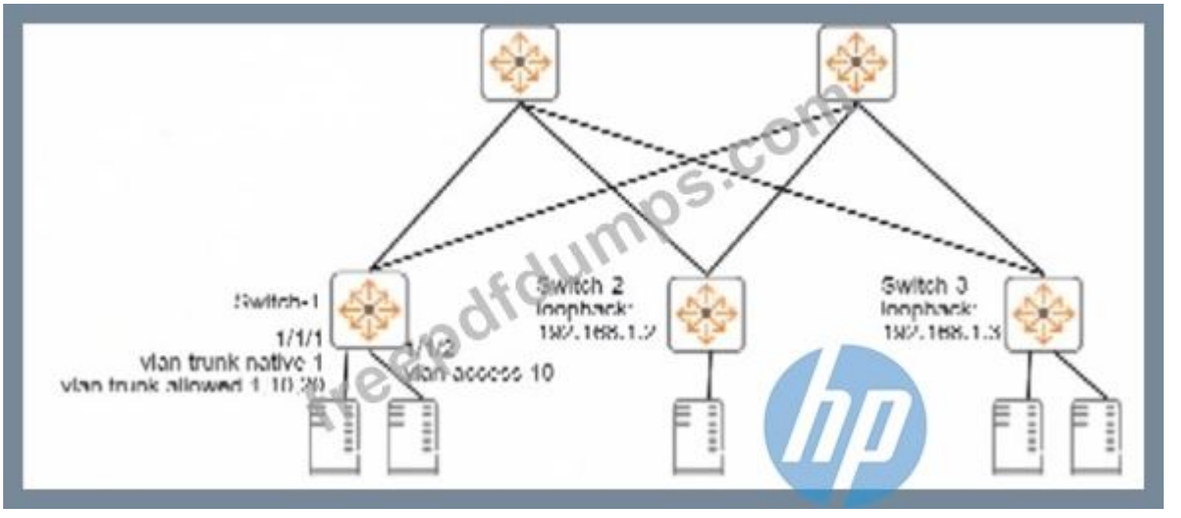
B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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 loops1.

NEW QUESTION: 38

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: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

VXLAN is a tunneling protocol that encapsulates layer 2 traffic over an IP network using VXLAN Network Identifiers (VNIs) to identify different layer 2 segments. VXLAN Tunnel Endpoints (VTEPs) are devices that perform the encapsulation and decapsulation of VXLAN packets. According to the exhibit, Switch-1 and Switch-2 are VTEPs that use VNI 10010 to map VLAN 10 traffic. Therefore, when Switch-1 receives a frame with destination MAC address 00:50:56:00:00:03 and VLAN 10 tag on interface 1/1/1, it should encapsulate the frame with a VXLAN header that contains VNI 10010 and send it as a unicast packet to Switch-2's loopback address (10.1.1.2) over the IP network1. Switch-1 should not switch the frame out interface 1/1/2 without VXLAN, as this would violate the VNI mapping and cause layer 2 loops. Therefore, this is not how the switch handles the traffic. https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccnp-encor-350-401/introduction-to-virtual-extensible-lan-vxlan

NEW QUESTION: 39

Is this a guideline for establishing a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) Inter-Switch Link (ISL) between two ArubaOS-CX switches?

Solution: Use the same speed on every link In the ISL.

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The solution is correct because using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a guideline for establishing a VSX ISL between two ArubaOS-CX switches. Using the same speed on every link

in the ISL ensures consistent performance and avoids potential issues with link aggregation. Therefore, using the same speed on every link in the ISL is a good practice for establishing a VSX ISL.

NEW QUESTION: 40
You want to use NetEdit to configure an AtubaOS-CX switch.
Is this a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit?
Solution: Enable the REST interface in read-only mode.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The solution is incorrect because enabling the REST interface in read-only mode is not a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit. NetEdit uses the REST interface to configure the switch, so it needs write access as well as read access. Therefore, enabling the REST interface in read-write mode is a minimum requirement for setting up communications between the switch and NetEdit.

NEW QUESTION: 41
You enter this command on an ArubaOS-CX switch:
Switch# show erps status ring 1
Is this what the specified status means?
Solution: The status is Idle, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
The status is Idle, which means that the ring is up and fully connected with the RPL port blocked is not what the specified status means for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Idle is one of the possible statuses for an ERPS ring instance, but it indicates that the ring is not operational and no port is blocked. This can happen when the ring is not configured properly or when there is a miscommunication between the nodes1.

NEW QUESTION: 42
Is this correct positioning of AtubaOS-CX switches in the data center?
Solution: Aruba CX 8325 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: (SHOW ANSWER)
Aruba CX 8325 switches are an appropriate choice for leaf switches in a leaf-spine topology that uses Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) with Ethernet VPN (EVPN) is a correct positioning of

ArubaOS-CX switches in the data center. The Aruba CX 8325 switches are designed for data center spine or core roles, but they can also be used as leaf switches in a VXLAN with EVPN scenario. They support advanced features such as VSX, EVPN, and PFC that enable high performance, scalability, and resiliency for data center networks1.

NEW QUESTION: 43
You are configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Is this a guideline for configuring timers?
Solution: The wait to restore timer (WTR) Is set in units of minutes; you can set it to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The wait to restore timer (WTR) Is set in units of minutes; you can set it to prevent frequent topology changes due to a link going up and down is a guideline for configuring timers for Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. The WTR timer is set in units of minutes, and it defines how long a node must wait before restoring traffic on a previously failed link that has recovered1.

NEW QUESTION: 44
A customer's servers use ISCSI, and they send data and storage traffic on the same pair of I OGbE 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
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 45

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 & 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
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 46
Can you attach this type of ArubaOS-CX interface to a VRF?
Solution: a layer 2 VLAN
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
A layer 2 VLAN is a single broadcast domain that works on the data link layer1. It cannot be assigned an IP address or attached to a VRF. A VRF requires a layer 3 interface that works on the network layer and can perform routing between different VLANs2. A layer 2 VLAN can only communicate within itself, not with other VLANs or routing domains1.

NEW QUESTION: 47
Does this correctly describe Network Analytics Engine (NAE) limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches?
Solution: You can run NAE with VSX, but only the primary VSX member will actually run agents during normal operation.
A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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. Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) is a high-availability technology that allows two ArubaOS-CX switches to operate as a single logical device. You can run NAE with VSX, but only the primary VSX member will actually run agents during normal operation. The secondary VSX member will only run agents if the primary member fails or is rebooted1. Therefore, this correctly describes NAE limitations on ArubaOS-CX switches.

NEW QUESTION: 48

You are configuring Ethernet Ring Protection Switching (ERPS) on an ArubaOS-CX switch. Is this a guideline for configuring timers?

Solution: The hold off timer causes ERPS switches to delay unblocking a failed link after the link is restored. This can be useful to prevent frequent topology changes.

A. Yes

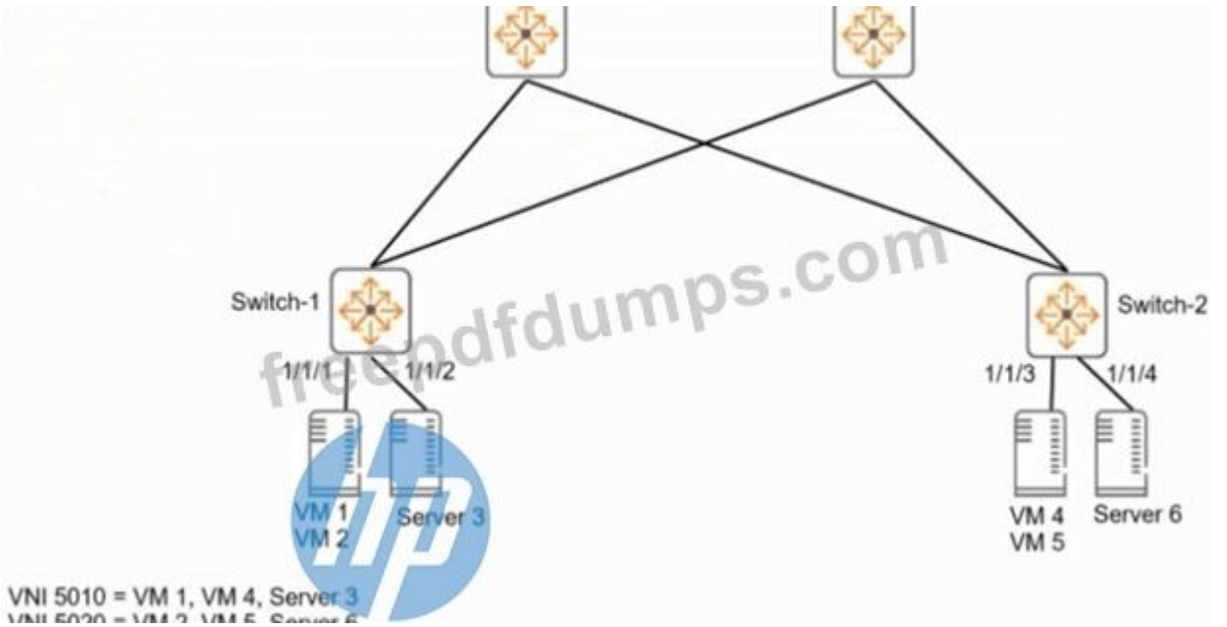
B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

ERPS is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that prevents loops at layer 2 on ring networks1. ERPS uses a protocol called Ring Auto Protection Switching (RAPS) to detect link failures and perform fast traffic switchover1. ERPS has two timers that control the protection switching mechanism: guard timer and hold off timer1. The guard timer prevents false switching caused by delayed or lost RAPS PDUs1. The hold off timer causes ERPS switches to delay unblocking a failed link after the link is restored1. This can be useful to prevent frequent topology changes due to link flapping or network instability1. Therefore, this is a guideline for configuring timers for ERPS, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on ERPS and timers, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the ERPS Guide for your switch model1.

NEW QUESTION: 49

Refer to the exhibit.



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

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 50

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 provisioning of LAGs Between AHV and VSX

A. Yes

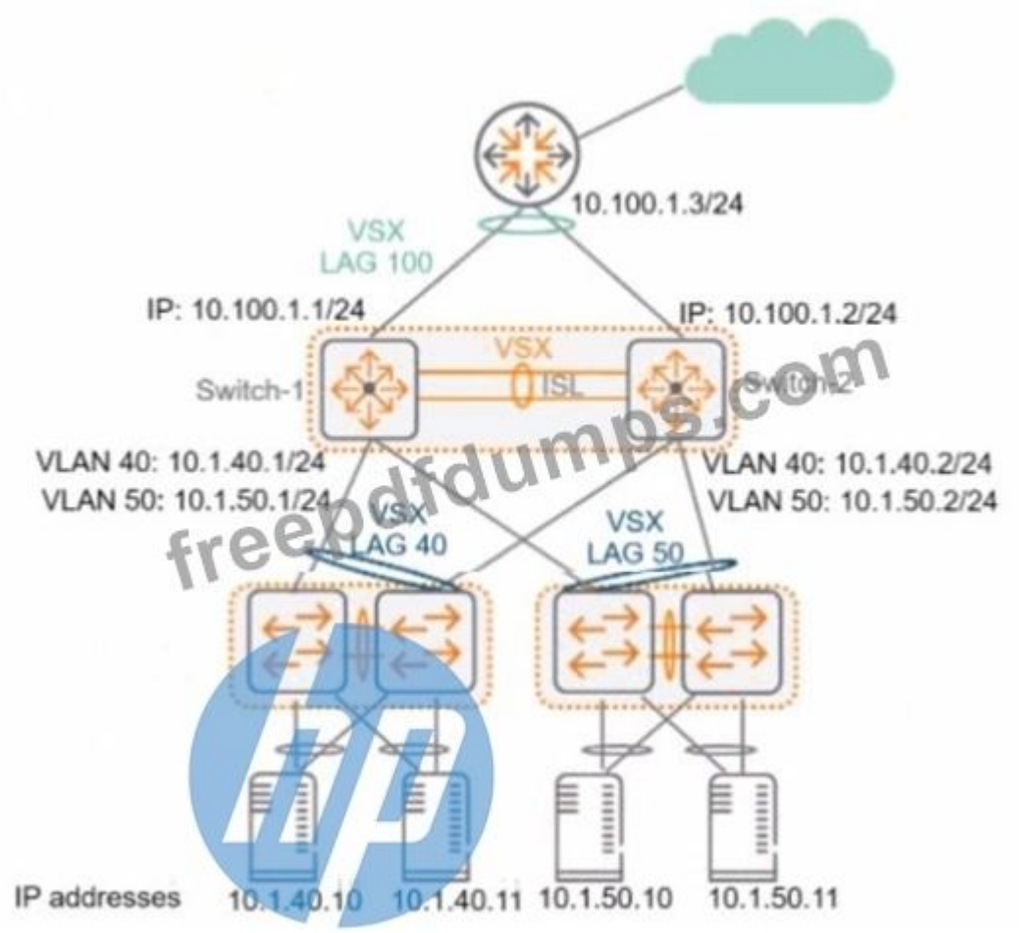
B. No

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Automated provisioning of LAGs between AHV and VSX is an operation supported when Aruba Fabric Composer (AFC) is integrated with Nutanix. AFC is a tool that provides automation and orchestration for managing data center networks composed of ArubaOS-CX switches. AFC can integrate with various data center software such as VMware vSphere, Nutanix AHV, Microsoft Hyper-V, etc. AFC can discover, monitor, and configure Nutanix AHV clusters and hosts using REST APIs. AFC can also automate the provisioning of LAGs between AHV and VSX by creating

VSX LAGs or MC-LAGs on the ArubaOS-CX switches and configuring the corresponding LAGs on the AHV hosts1.

NEW QUESTION: 51
Refer to the exhibit.



Switch-1, Switch-2, and the router run OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. Does this correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic Is forwarded?
Solution: To force the router to use both links, ensure that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2.
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The exhibit shows a network topology where Switch-1 and Switch-2 are part of a Virtual Switching Extension (VSX) fabric, and the router runs OSPF on LAG 100, which is a Layer 3 LAG. The question asks how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded, which means how the router chooses between the two links to Switch-1 and Switch-2. To force the router to use both links, ensuring that active gateway is enabled on LAG 100 on both Switch-1 and Switch-2 is not the correct solution. Active gateway is a feature that allows both VSX members to act as the default gateway for downstream devices, using a common virtual MAC address. Active gateway does not affect how upstream devices, such as the router, forward traffic to the VSX members1. To force the router to use both links, the correct solution is to configure equal-cost multi-path (ECMP) in

OSPF on the router. ECMP is a feature that allows a router to load balance traffic across multiple paths with the same cost. ECMP can be configured using the maximum-paths command and specifying how many equal-cost paths the router should use2. Therefore, this does not correctly explain how to control how core-to-access traffic is forwarded.

NEW QUESTION: 52
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
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
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 resiliency1.

NEW QUESTION: 53
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
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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

NEW QUESTION: 54
Is this a requirement for implementing Priority Flow Control (PFC) on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface?
Solution: configuring a DCBX application priority on the interface
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Priority Flow Control (PFC) is a feature of ArubaOS-CX that eliminates packet loss due to congestion on a network link1. PFC uses IEEE 802.1Qbb standard to pause traffic on a per-priority basis1. PFC can be configured to operate in symmetric or asymmetric mode1. Symmetric mode applies PFC to both the receiving and sending of pause frames1. Asymmetric mode applies

PFC to either the receiving or sending of pause frames1. To configure PFC on an interface, you need to enable flow control with a priority value and configure a DCBX application priority on the interface1. A DCBX application priority maps a traffic class to a priority group and enables the switch to negotiate PFC parameters with the peer device1. Therefore, this is a requirement for implementing PFC on an ArubaOS-CX switch interface, and the correct answer is yes. For more information on PFC and DCBX, refer to the Aruba Data Center Network Specialist (ADCNS) certification datasheet2 and the QoS Guide for your switch model1.