DUMPSARENA

Arista Certified Engineering Associate Exam

Arista ACE-A1.2

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 14

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following are valid spanning-tree port states used by MST and RSTP? (Choose three.)

A. Discarding

B. Learning

C. Forwarding

D. Blocking

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

MST and RSTP use the port states discarding, learning, and forwarding. A discarding port does not forward user traffic or learn MAC addresses. A learning port learns source MAC addresses but does not yet forward user traffic. A forwarding port both learns MAC addresses and forwards traffic. Blocking is a port state associated with the original IEEE 802.1D STP terminology rather than the MST/RSTP state model.

Arista documents spanning-tree operation and port states in the EOS Spanning Tree Protocol documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following best describes Arista's MLAG feature?

A. utilizes bandwidth more efficiently with fewer uplinks blocked by Spanning Tree

B. combines up to seven switches in a ring topology

C. negotiates speed and duplex settings on 10Gb interfaces

D. saves all dropped packets to be used at a later time

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Arista MLAG (Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation) lets a downstream device form a single LAG/port channel to two separate Arista switches. The two switches coordinate so that they appear as one logical aggregation endpoint to the connected device while retaining independent control planes. This design provides both link and device redundancy, because traffic can continue through the remaining switch and member links if one peer or uplink path fails.

The key benefit described by "utilizes bandwidth more efficiently with fewer uplinks blocked by Spanning Tree" is active-active forwarding. In a conventional redundant Layer 2 topology, Spanning Tree Protocol may place one or more physical paths into a blocking state to prevent loops. With MLAG, member links in the port channel can forward concurrently across both chassis, allowing available bandwidth to be used rather than leaving a redundant uplink idle. MLAG is therefore commonly used at the access-to-aggregation or server-to-leaf boundary where resilient, high-bandwidth dual-homed connectivity is required.

Arista documents MLAG as a mechanism for connecting devices to two switches using a single port channel and supporting active-active operation. See the Arista EOS MLAG documentation and the Arista DCI with VXLAN Design Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

With two switches in an MLAG domain, which of the following commands is a legitimate way to make interfaces on one of the peers part of mlag 43?

A. Peer-1(config-if-Po43) #mlag 43

B. Peer-1(config-if-Et43) #mlag 43

C. Peer-1(config-if-Vl43) #mlag 43

D. There can only be 32 MLAGs on a switch, so MLAG 43 is impossible.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`Peer-1(config-if-Po43) #mlag 43` is the legitimate command context and syntax. In EOS, an MLAG is implemented on a logical Port-Channel interface, not directly on an individual Ethernet member interface. The physical links that connect to the downstream device are first assigned to a port channel with commands such as `channel-group 43 mode active` under the Ethernet interfaces. The resulting `Port-Channel43` interface is then configured with `mlag 43`, which associates that local port channel with MLAG ID 43. The matching peer switch must likewise have its corresponding port-channel interface associated with the same MLAG ID, allowing both switches to present a single logical LACP system to the connected device. MLAG IDs are locally significant identifiers used to pair the two peer port channels; the port-channel number and MLAG ID are commonly the same for clarity, as in this command, although they do not inherently have to match. Arista's MLAG configuration guidance shows the `mlag` command being applied in Port-Channel interface configuration mode. See the Arista EOS Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation documentation and the Arista MLAG white paper.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following are not valid boot-config file entries?

A. NETGW=192.168.1.1

B. IMAGE-flash:EOS-4.12.1.swi

C. SWI=flash:EOS-4.12.1.swi

D. SWIX=flash:EOS-4.12.1.swi

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`IMAGE-flash:EOS-4.12.1.swi` is not a valid EOS boot-config entry. EOS boot configuration records use named variables followed by an equals sign, with the software image specified through the `SWI` variable. A valid image-selection record therefore follows the form `SWI=flash:filename.swi`, identifying the EOS SWI image that the boot loader should load. The text `IMAGE-flash:EOS-4.12.1.swi` does not use the required assignment syntax and does not identify the image with the supported `SWI` boot-config variable. Consequently, the boot loader cannot interpret it as an EOS software-image setting. Boot-related variables are stored in the boot-config file and are read during startup, so their names and syntax must match the EOS boot configuration format precisely. Arista's EOS documentation describes booting EOS and selecting a software image with boot-system configuration; the resulting boot information is reflected in the boot-config file. See the Arista EOS User Manual: Booting EOS and the Arista EOS User Manual: Configuring Software Images.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following commands are used to configure Ethernet1 as a Layer 2 access port in VLAN 200? (Choose three.)

A. switchport

B. switchport mode access

C. switchport access vlan 200

D. ip address 192.0.2.1/24

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

An Ethernet interface must first be configured as a switchport before Layer 2 switchport parameters can be applied. The `switchport mode access` command places the interface into access mode, and `switchport access vlan 200` assigns untagged traffic on that access port to VLAN 200. The `ip address` command applies to a routed Layer 3 interface and is not used to configure a Layer 2 access port.

EOS Ethernet interface and VLAN configuration are described in the EOS Ethernet Ports documentation and the EOS VLAN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following statements are true about eAPI? (Choose three.)

A. eAPI supports JSON-RPC requests.

B. eAPI can use HTTP or HTTPS transport.

C. eAPI can submit multiple CLI commands in one request.

D. eAPI requires an interactive SSH terminal session.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

eAPI provides programmatic access to EOS by accepting JSON-RPC requests over HTTP or HTTPS. A request can contain one or more EOS CLI commands, and EOS returns the command results in structured JSON. This allows automation software to interact with EOS without screen-scraping an interactive terminal session.

Arista documents eAPI request processing, supported transports, and JSON-RPC operation in the EOS eAPI documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

What happens to all of the Ethernet interfaces on an Arista switch when you enable Tap Aggregation mode exclusive?

A. They all become up/up regardless of physical link detection.

B. All the link lights turn green.

C. They all become err-disabled.

D. All the link lights start blinking at five blinks per second.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

They all become err-disabled. In exclusive Tap Aggregation mode, EOS dedicates the switch's Ethernet forwarding resources to the tap-aggregation function rather than normal switching. As part of entering this mode, EOS places the Ethernet interfaces into an error-disabled state. This deliberate state prevents the ports from acting as conventional Layer 2 or Layer 3 switch interfaces while the device is configured exclusively as a tap aggregation switch.

Tap aggregation is intended to collect traffic from monitoring or tap sources and distribute replicated traffic to monitoring tools. Exclusive mode is therefore designed for deployments in which the switch is dedicated to that monitoring role, not for mixed production switching and packet-broker operation. The err-disabled status is an expected operational consequence of enabling the exclusive mode and reflects the mode's restrictions, rather than a physical-link failure or an independent port

fault. Administrators should account for this disruptive interface behavior before enabling the mode on an in-service switch. Arista documents the exclusive-mode behavior and the related Tap Aggregation configuration workflow in the EOS Tap Aggregation Configuration guide. Additional EOS documentation is available through the Arista Product Documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following are valid global configuration commands for sending system messages to a remote syslog server? (Choose two.)

A. logging host 192.0.2.50

B. logging trap warnings

C. logging buffered 10000

D. logging server 192.0.2.50

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The `logging host` command identifies a remote syslog server to receive messages from the switch. The `logging trap` command sets the severity level of messages sent to configured remote syslog destinations. The `logging buffered` command configures local buffered logging and does not itself specify a remote destination.

EOS syslog configuration is described in the EOS Logging documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

The Arista MLAG domain ID is:

A. a text string configured in each peer switch

B. a serial number tied to the chassis of the master switch

C. the secret password into the local speakeasy

D. a pseudorandom number generated by the on board atomic clock

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

An MLAG domain ID is a text-string identifier configured on each switch participating in the MLAG peer pair. It establishes the local MLAG domain context and must match between the two peers so that EOS recognizes them as members of the same multi-chassis link aggregation relationship. The value is configured under the MLAG configuration context with the `domain-id` command. This identifier is locally significant: it is used by the peer switches to associate their MLAG configuration and does not represent a hardware serial number, a clock-generated value, or a password. In a typical deployment, an administrator selects a clear operational name for the domain, such as a site, rack, or pair identifier, and applies the identical value to both devices before completing the remaining peer-link, local-interface, and peer-address configuration. Consistent domain identification is therefore a foundational part of bringing up an Arista MLAG pair and maintaining predictable operational visibility. Arista's MLAG documentation describes the domain ID as a unique string that is configured on both MLAG peers. See the Arista EOS Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation documentation and the EOS MLAG configuration guide.

QUESTION NO: 10

What is the name of the link that connects two Arista switches together to form an MLAG domain?

A. The connector link

B. The east-west bypass link

C. The MLAG ISL (Inter-switch link)

D. The MLAG peer-link

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The MLAG peer-link is the Layer 2 port-channel connection between the two switches participating in an Arista MLAG domain. It is a fundamental component of the MLAG design because it carries synchronization and control traffic between MLAG peers and provides a path for traffic that must traverse from one peer switch to the other. In EOS configuration, the peer link is created as a Port-Channel interface and then specified under the `mlag configuration` section with the `peer-link` command. The two switches also use a separate peer address, typically over a VLAN interface associated with the peer link, to establish MLAG peer communication. Correctly configuring this peer-link as a resilient port channel helps ensure that the pair operates as a coordinated logical endpoint for downstream devices while retaining the benefits of two physical switches. Arista's MLAG configuration documentation explicitly identifies the interconnecting Port-Channel as the MLAG peer link and shows it configured with the `peer-link Port-Channel` command. See the Arista EOS MLAG Basic Configuration guide and the EOS Multi-Chassis Link Aggregation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which Arista switch series supports more than eight line cards?

A. 7050

B. 7250QX

C. 7500

D. 7300

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The **7500** switch series supports more than eight line cards. Arista's 7500 family is a modular chassis platform designed for high-density data-center and campus core deployments, with chassis models that scale beyond eight line-card slots. For example, 7500-family chassis have been offered in configurations with twelve or more line-card slots, enabling substantially greater port density and system capacity than an eight-slot modular system. This modularity lets an organization add interface capacity over time while retaining a common switching fabric, control-plane architecture, and EOS operational model.

Line cards in the 7500 platform provide the physical network interfaces, while the chassis fabric and supervisor components deliver the forwarding and control resources needed to operate at scale. The series is therefore appropriate when a design requires a large number of high-speed interfaces and needs expansion beyond eight line cards. Arista describes the 7500R Series as a high-density modular switching platform and provides its chassis and slot-scale details in the product documentation. See the Arista 7500R Series product page and Arista's switch product portfolio.

QUESTION NO: 12

On EOS 4.13.1F, which of the following statements are true in regards to Arista's Tap Aggregation feature? (Select two)

A. Tap ports are send only.

B. Tap ports are receive only.

C. Tool ports are send only.

D. Tool ports are receive only.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

In Arista Tap Aggregation, a tap port is the interface that accepts copied traffic from a network TAP or SPAN source into the switch. It is therefore receive-only: the switch ingests the monitoring traffic on this interface for classification, filtering, replication, and forwarding within the monitoring fabric. A tool port is the interface that delivers the selected traffic to an attached monitoring or security appliance, such as an IDS, packet broker, or analyzer. It is therefore send-only, meaning the switch transmits the aggregated or filtered packet copies toward the tool. This directional separation protects the monitoring design by making the traffic path explicit: packet copies enter through tap-facing interfaces and leave through tool-facing interfaces. It also reflects the intended use of passive monitoring infrastructure, where production traffic is observed and distributed without allowing monitoring devices to inject traffic back through the tap-aggregation path. Arista's Tap Aggregation documentation describes the tap and tool port roles and their associated port-group configuration model. See the Arista EOS Tap Aggregation configuration guide and the Arista EOS Data Analyzer documentation for additional monitoring-fabric context.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which of the following are valid LACP modes when configuring a port channel in EOS? (Choose two.)

A. active

B. passive

C. auto

D. desirable

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

`active` and `passive` are the LACP modes. An interface configured with `channel-group <number> mode active` actively sends LACP protocol messages to negotiate the port channel. An interface configured for passive mode listens for LACP messages and joins the aggregation when it receives negotiation messages from an active peer.

The `on` keyword creates a static port channel and does not use LACP negotiation. The remaining choices are not valid LACP mode keywords. Arista documents port-channel and LACP configuration in the EOS Link Aggregation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which commands can be used to display optical transceiver information in EOS? (Choose two.)

A. show interfaces transceiver

B. show interfaces transceiver details

C. show transceiver interfaces

D. show optics status

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The `show interfaces transceiver` command displays transceiver information for installed optical modules, and `show interfaces transceiver details` provides more detailed transceiver data. Depending on the platform and optic, this information can include vendor identification, serial number, supported media type, temperature, voltage, and optical power readings.

These commands help verify that an optic is present, recognized, and reporting expected diagnostic values. Arista documents transceiver operation and related display commands in the EOS Interfaces and Transceivers documentation.