



# 3V0-41.19<sup>Q&As</sup>

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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### QUESTION 1

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.

Customer currently has a single 10 host vSphere cluster.

2.

Customer wants to improve network security and automation.

3.

Current cluster utilization and business policies prevent changing the existing vSphere deployment.

4.

High-availability is important to the customer.

Which three should the architect include in their design? (Choose three.)

A. Apply vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (vSphere DRS) VM-Host anti-affinity rules to NSX Managers.

B. Deploy at least two large-size NSX-T Edge virtual machines in the vSphere cluster.

C. Apply vSphere DRS VM-Host anti-affinity rules to the virtual machines of the NSX-T Edge cluster.

D. Remove 2 hosts from the cluster and create a new edge cluster.

E. Apply vSphere DRS VM-Host affinity rules to the NSX-T Controller VMs.

F. Deploy the NSX Controllers in the management cluster.

Correct Answer: ABC

VM-Host anti-affinity rules means it separates VMs on different hosts. Affinity rules means run on the same host

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### QUESTION 2

An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during a workshop:

1.

Migrating existing data center to KVM hosts.

2.

Redundancy and high availability are imperatives.

3.



No component can be a single point of failure.

4.

Budget is not a constraint.

Which should the architect recommend?

- A. Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/ Active Mode and single pNIC with static binding
- B. vSS / vDS in Active/ Passive Mode with necessary binding
- C. vSS/ vDS in Active/Active Mode with necessary pNICS and required binding modes
- D. Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/ Active Mode and multiple pNICs with necessary binding

Correct Answer: B

I do have to laugh that they are migrating to KVM but budget isn't a constraint, lol.

\* NSX-T Edges performing bridging can only be active/standby. If this is an Edge VM then it would potentially be connected to a standard vSS/vDS, in which case (B) is the best answer

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### QUESTION 3

A customer wants to place their NSX Managers in different subnets. Which would an architect recommend to support the request?

- A. Use a cluster Virtual IP.
- B. Use round-robin DNS.
- C. Use a load balancer.
- D. Use NAT.

Correct Answer: C

"With NSX-T 2.4 it is also possible to create a High Available NSX-T Cluster using an external Load Balancer which can load balance traffic from GUI, API clients and CMP Platforms to each NSX-T Manager. In this configuration NSX-T Managers can be in different subnets." <http://www.cloudxtreme.info/nsx-tmanager-clustering/--vetted>

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### QUESTION 4

Which two VMware recommendations should an architect follow when configuring top of rack (ToR) switches in an NSX-T Data Center environment? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the Spanning Tree Protocol to increase the time to transition to the forwarding state.
- B. Configure redundant physical switches to enhance availability.
- C. Use only IPv4 addressing in all deployments.



D. Configure switch ports that connect to ESXi host manually as trunk ports.

E. Configure switch ports with a Dynamic Trunking Protocol.

Correct Answer: BD

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Validated-Design/5.1/sddc-architecture-and-design-for-vmware-nsxtworkload-domains/GUID-A7CF1DFE-9C2D-4483-8F68-49C76135E460.html--vetted>

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## QUESTION 5

An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during a workshop:

1.

Current hypervisor of choice is KVM.

2.

Cost reduction is important.

Which two should the architect recommend to the organization? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy bare metal Edge Nodes.

B. Deploy Edge VM Nodes on KVM.

C. Deploy NSX Manager using OVF.

D. Deploy NSX Manager using QCOW2.

E. Deploy Edge VM Nodes using ISO.

Correct Answer: AD

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