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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.

There isn't much budget available for a new off-shore site.

2.

The new site is decentralized and no communication with the main data center is required.

3.

The design will need to cater for availability, upgrades, and failure scenarios.

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

A. Collapse the Management/Edge/Compute cluster.

B. A Shared Edge/Management cluster and one for Compute.

C. Separate the hosts physical NICs for VSS and N-VDS.

D. Install a minimum 4 ESXi hosts in the site.

E. Make all pNICs part of N-VDS and VMKs will be migrated.

F. Install a minimum of 6 ESXi hosts in the site.

Correct Answer: ACD

Limited budget for new site means collapsing of mgmt., edge, and compute provides the best value at lowest cost. NSX-T can fully operate with 4 esxi hosts (no need for 6) as that is more a requirement of VCF/vSAN. Because you are running NSX Edges you should run a vSS or vDS for vmkernel and edge traffic and a N-vDS for NSX-T overlays traffic. Each vSwitch requiring its own set of pNics [https:// blogs.vmware.com/networkvirtualization/2018/10/flexible-deployment-options-for-nsx-t- edge-vm.html/](https://blogs.vmware.com/networkvirtualization/2018/10/flexible-deployment-options-for-nsx-t-edge-vm.html/)

QUESTION 2

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

1.

Deployment will be a brownfield vSphere environment.

2.

A smooth transition for deployment is required.

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



- A. Separate management and NSX Edge clusters.
- B. Set an end-to-end MTU of 9000.
- C. The physical gateway will be migrated to the Tier-1 gateway.
- D. The ESXi hosts will need at least one free physical NIC.
- E. L2 connectivity will be the core convergent network.

Correct Answer: BD

1.

(D) You need at least 1 free pNIC to begin the migration to a N-VDS.

2.

(A) Separating mgmt. and edge doesn't do anything for making a smooth transition from vSphere networking to NSX-T

3.

(C) Changing of the default gateway will have to happen for VMs but this doesn't line up with a physical design

4.

(B) Jumbo frames will help, and by setting it all to 9000 will aid in the "smooth" transition.

5.

(E) doesn't really jive with NSX or physical design

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.4/nsxt_24_migrate.pdf

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibits.

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.

Existing network hardware must be used.

2.

Existing ESXi hosts with 2 pNICS must be used.

3.

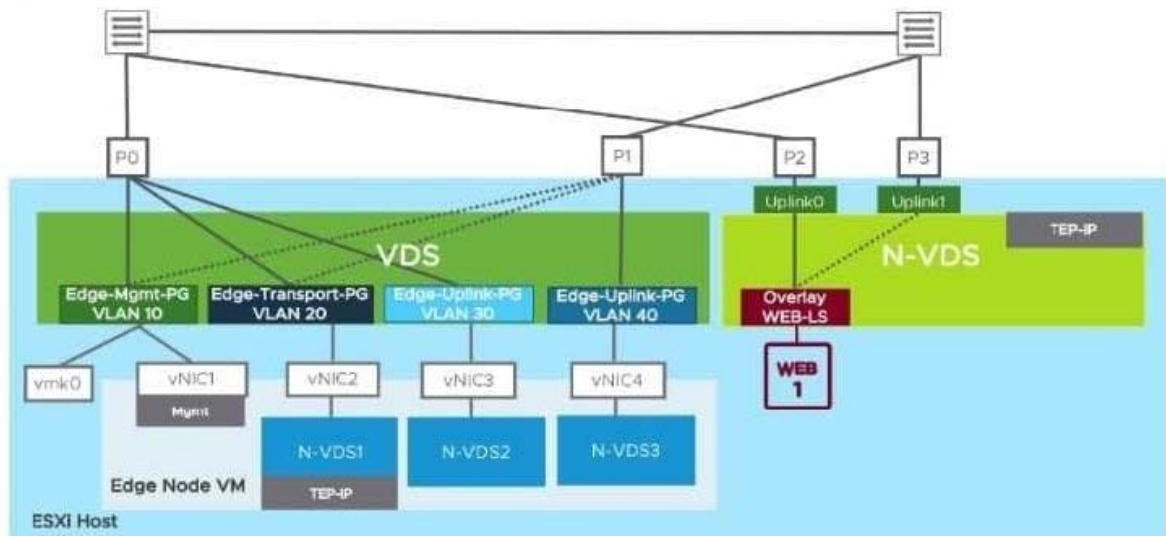
One vCenter must be used for virtual environment management.

4.

Customer is concerned NSX-T will use too many resources.

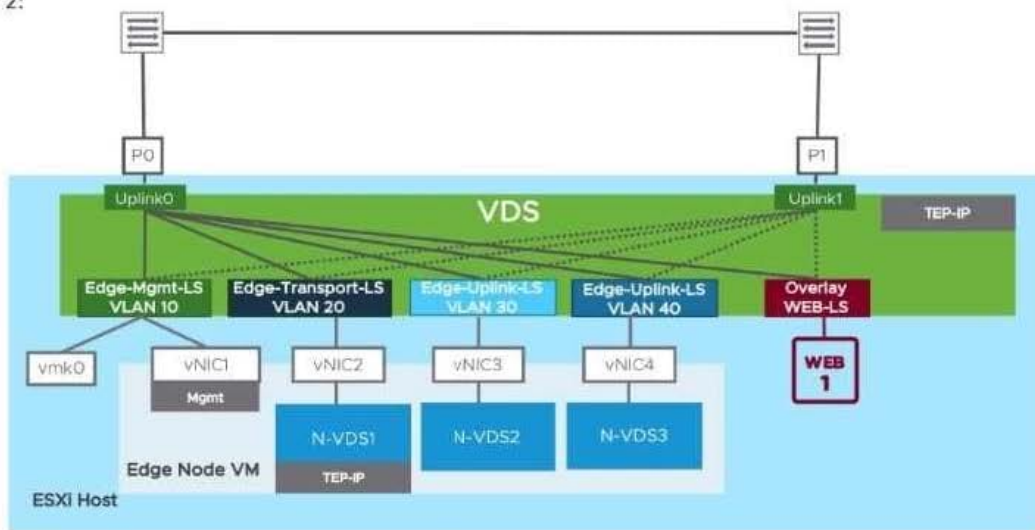


Design Option 1:

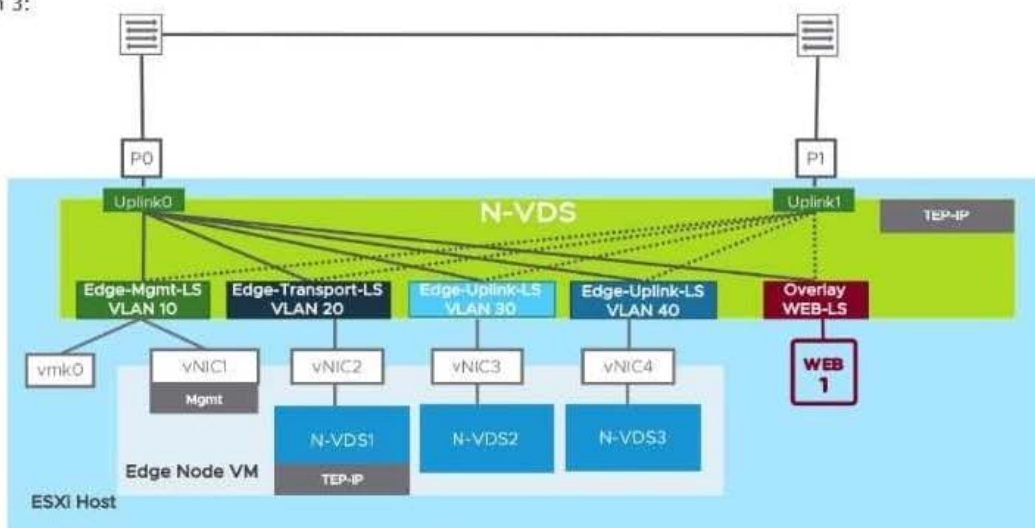




Design Option 2:

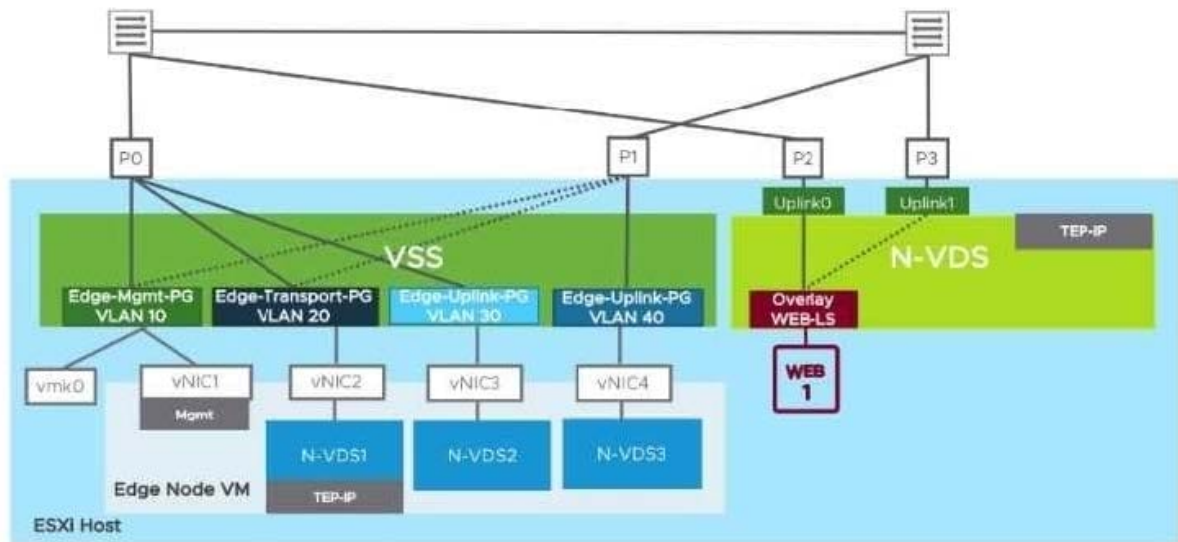


Design Option 3:





Design Option 4:



Which design option should the architect propose to the customer?

- A. Design Option 3
- B. Design Option 4
- C. Design Option 1
- D. Design Option 2

Correct Answer: A

d.option 1 and 4 are eliminated for using more than 2 pNICs. d.Option 3 doesn't work because its using just a vDS and not a N-VDS (only valid for 2.4/2.5 where as NSX-T 3.0 eliminates N-VDS and goes back to using just VDS)

QUESTION 5

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 Is In the business of providing website hosting and network services for a variety of organizations.
2.
Customer is considering adopting NSX-T Data Center as their network virtualization solution.
3.
4000 virtual servers are being managed today.
- 4.



Virtual server growth is expected to be 10% bi-yearly for critical public facing web servers.

5.

To cope with increased demand, the customer is acquiring all new infrastructure components.

6.

Customer is concerned with the cost effectiveness of any proposed solution.

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

A. 2U Rack with 14 servers in each rack having 24 Cores and 4 TB of RAM and 40 GB aggregate bandwidth

B. verified and supported hardware with at least 4 CPU cores

C. 48 port switch with 1000 Mbps transfer rate

D. verified and supported hardware with a minimum of 16 GB of RAM

E. medium size Edge Virtual Machine

Correct Answer: BC

While (A) is talking about aggregate bandwidth, its still getting into specifics of amount of servers and cores. (C and E) are physical design decisions, leaving (B and D) as they are stating "minimums"

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