3V0-41.19Q&As

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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QUESTION 1

According to the Discover Task of the Engagement Lifecycle, which statement would be classified as a risk?

A. To retain certification to provide financial services to end customers, PCI-DSS audits need to be passed.

B. A merger and acquisition process was recently completed and new company on-boarding is not completed.

C. Due to existing contracts and purchase agreements, the existing server hardware needs to be re- used.

D. Enough power and cooling capacity is available in each rack in the data center.

Correct Answer: A

In the RRCA conceptual phase, the biggest risks are those that have a high chance, high impact, or a combination of both. You can mitigate those risks, but they must still be called out. Technically every assumption in a design is a risk. (D) could be an assumption, but its after the discover phase so it could be an actual assessment. (C) is a constraint on the surface, though when combined with other things could then also become a risk (B) is a risk, but is lacking major impact.

QUESTION 2

Which two resources can be used by an NSX architect during the Assessment Phase? (Choose two.)

A. vRealize Network Insight

B. VMware customer references

C. application licensing

D. VMware Validated Design

E. key stakeholder interviews

Correct Answer: AE

https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2016/11/david-davis-vrealize-operations-post-33-vrealizenetwork-insight-vrni.html--vetted

QUESTION 3

An architect is helping an organization with the Conceptual Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered by the architect during the Discover Task of the Engagement Lifecycle:

1.

Existing hardware will be used In any design proposal.

2.

Network bandwidth cannot be expanded.

Which concept of the Discover Task do these items belong to?

A. requirement

B. risk

C. constraint

D. assumption

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution.

1.

This information was gathered during a workshop:

2.

Some workloads should be moved to a Cloud Provider.

3.

Extend network\\'s VLAN or VNI across sites on the same broadcast domain.

4.

Enable VM mobility use cases such as migration and disaster recovery without IP address changes.

5.

Support 1500 byte MTU between sites.

Which should the architect include in their design?

A. SSL VPN

B. Reflexive NAT

C. L2 VPN

D. Load Balancer

Correct Answer: C

NSX-T doesn\\'t support sslvpn, reflexive NATand LB don\\'t solve the ask. L2VPN will stretch across sites and to Cloud Providers.

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.

Maximum performance and availability is required between the physical and virtual network.

2.

Load Balancing service is required for back-end web servers.

3.

NAT is required.

Which should the architect include in their design?

A. Deploy a Tler-1 gateway and connect It to an Active/Active Tier-0 gateway with ECMP configured.

B. Deploy an Active/Active Tier-0 gateway and configure ECMP.

C. Create two separate VLANs to connect the Tier-0 gateway upstream traffic and configure ECMP.

D. Deploy an Active/Passive Tier-0 gateway and configure ECMP.

Correct Answer: A

Option A is required (even though BandC are technically correct for parts of the requirement).

Stateful services (LB) can\\'t be on the same gateway as ECMPgateway.

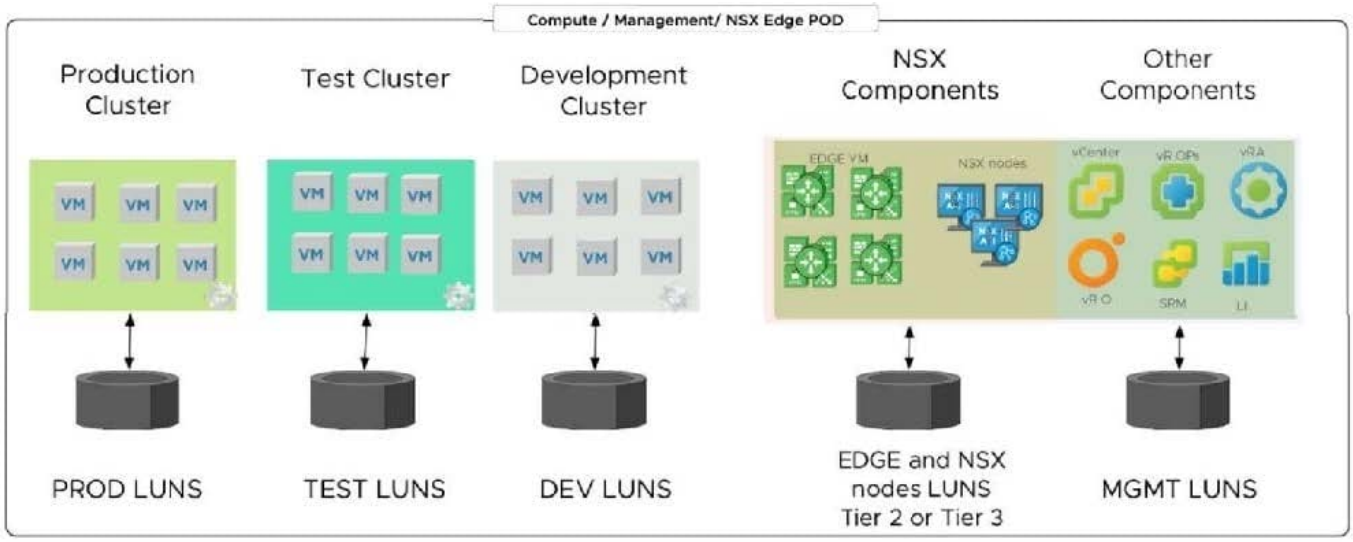
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.4/administration/GUID-DAEF8457-83634F33-84DA-68AA36A2DE3C.html

https://vnuggets.com/2019/09/13/nsx-t-inline-and-onearm-load-balancing-part1/ https://

nsx.techzone.vmware.com/resource/vmware-nsx-t-design-guide-designing-environments-nsx-t

QUESTION 6

Refer to Exhibit:



An NSX-T architect has been asked to review and recommend improvements for an NSX-T Data Center Logical Design, as shown in the drawing. The design must allow workload bursts for tenants to and from the public cloud and accommodate 30% yearly growth.

What two VMware recommended changes will Improve the Logical design? (Choose two.)

A. A separate POD is required for the NSX Edge nodes since the amount of traffic will be heavy.

B. An additional POD will be required to pivot workloads to Public Cloud.

C. Automation tools will be required to reduce time for workloads to be vMotioned.

D. Load balancers should be added to the design to support bursts from the Public Cloud.

E. NSX-T Datacenter components needs to be placed on the Public Cloud for cost reduction.

Correct Answer: CD

You aren\\'t placing NSX-T components in the cloud so (E) is wrong. It talks about bursting "to and from" the cloud, which lends itself to possibly being a VMware HCX (automation tools) play for (C) (A) With a whole separate "POD" (covering everything in the graphic) based on this logical design would be overkilled for the NSX Edges (B) no additional pods are required for pivoting/moving workloads to the public cloud

QUESTION 7

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 concerned with NSX Manager availability.

2.

3 cabinets/racks are available in the data center.

3.

No integration with 3rd party solution is required.

4.

There is no budget for physical equipment acquisition.

5.

The 3 cabinets/racks do not share the same L2 domain.

Which three should the architect include in their design to address the customer\\'s concern with NSX Manager availability? (Choose three.)

A. Use another NSX Manger IP in case an appliance falls.

B. Deploy 2 cold standby NSX Manager appliances in rack 2/3.

C. Deploy an NSX Manager Appliance per rack and cluster them.

D. Use a physical/internal load-balancer with the cluster.

E. Use separate IP per NSX Manager appliance per rack.

F. Deploy a single active NSX Manager appliance in rack 1.

Correct Answer: CDE

Customer is concerned with availability and NSX-T requires (except for labs)a 3x Mgr cluster must be deployed. You can use internal HA/VIPand vSphere HA for Mgmt cluster only when the mgrs. are on the same L2 domain.To do this you need an external load-balancer, the only one that would meet the "no 3rd party" and "no physical equipment acquisition" would be a NSX-T Edge LB though the only answer that lines up with that is (D) and its worded poorly. (F) and (B) are both wrong/worded even more poorly. (A) by itself isn\\'t right/wrong but when also looking at (E) then you know it doesn\\'t cut it. (C and E) are correct. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.4/installation/GUID-72A55651-0031-43A49F23-5950C1AFF304.html https://vxplanet.com/2020/03/26/using-nsx-t-loadbalancer-for-the-nsx-t-management-cluster-part-1/ https://vxplanet.com/2020/03/26/using-nsx-t-loadbalancer-for-the-nsx-t-management-cluster-part-2/

QUESTION 8

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.

There Is a critical application used by the Finance Team.

2.

The critical application has an availability and recoverability SLA of 99.99%.

3.

The critical application Is sensitive to network changes.

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

A. Install and configure hosts with 100Gbps physical NICs.

B. Configure Tler-0 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.

C. Configure Tier-1 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.

D. Enable BFD on Tier-0 gateway.

E. Configure multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway.

Correct Answer: BD

Answer B is NSX-T Tier-0 Gateway Best Practice. Dump recommended "E", but having `multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway\\' in and of itself does not lend to high reliability HA (Four 9\\'s). BFD is used in physical networking to rapidly detectedge node failure and expedite re-convergence --vetted

QUESTION 9

Which three IPv6 features are supported in an NSX-T Data Center design? (Choose three.)

A. IPv6 Distributed Firewall

B. IPv6 OSPF

C. IPv6 switch security

D. IPv6 static routing

E. IPv6 DNS

F. IPv6 VXLAN

Correct Answer: ACD

https://blogs.vmware.com/networkvirtualization/2019/02/ipv6-support-in-nsx-t-2-4.html/--vetted

QUESTION 10

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