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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 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 2

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. During discussions about Centralized Services NAT running on Tier-1 or Tier-0 LR the customer made these requests:

1.

Services contain stateful services.

2.

Services should be in high availability mode.

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

A. An active/active model should be used.

B. NAT should be applied on the uplink Interface.

C. Mix stateful and stateless NAT rules on the same LR.

D. The high availability mode supported is only Active-Stand by.

E. Use only DNAT rules in stateful NAT.

Correct Answer: DE

1.

Stateful services cant be in active/active, they need to be in Active/Standby

2.

SNAT and DNAT work with stateful services, reflexive NAT works with stateless

3.

NAT is applied to a logical switch, not an uplink. http://www.vexpertconsultancy.com/2019/12/nsx-t-configure-network-address-translation-nat/

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.

On premises deployment required.

2.

Use the existing network infrastructure.

3.

ESXi hosts have 2 pNICs with only 1 available for use.

4.

High availability will be required across all ports in any proposed solution.

5.

N-VDS will be required across the infrastructure in the future.

Which should the architect include in their design?

A. Use N-VDS for management and workload traffic.

B. Use a VDS for management traffic and N-VDS- for workload traffic.

C. Use VDS for management and workload traffic.

D. Use a N-VDS for management traffic and VDS- for workload traffic.

Correct Answer: A

Only way to keep high availability and use NSX-T 2.4 N-VDS will be to migrate to N-VDS with collapsed management and workload on the same vSwitch with both pNICs.

QUESTION 4

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.

There are applications which use IPv6 addressing.

2.

Network administrators are not familiar with NSX-T Data Center solutions.

3.

Hosts can only be configured with two physical NICs.

4.

There is an existing management cluster to deploy the NSX-T components.

5.

Dynamic routing should be configured between the physical and virtual network.

6.

There is a storage array available to deploy NSX-T components.

Which constraint was documented by the architect?

A. There are applications which use IPv6 addressing.

B. There are enough CPU and memory resources in the existing management cluster.

C. Dynamic routing should be configured between the physical and virtual network.

D. Hosts can only be configured with two physical NICs.

Correct Answer: D

The only constraint listed is about the 2 pNICs per host.

QUESTION 5

What would an architect recommend to a customer that wants to extend management to an additional data center through Layer 2, but does not want to add additional NSX-T licensing?

A. Deploy a standalone Edge as the L2 VPN client.

B. Deploy a standalone NSX Controller.

C. Deploy a standalone NSX Manager.

D. Deploy a standalone Edge as the IPSec VPN.

Correct Answer: D

IPSec VPN is really your only way as you aren\\'t stretching layer 2 but instead just connecting networks securely. (BandC) are not possible or not really in line with whats being asked.