3V0-41.19Q&As

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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QUESTION 1

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.

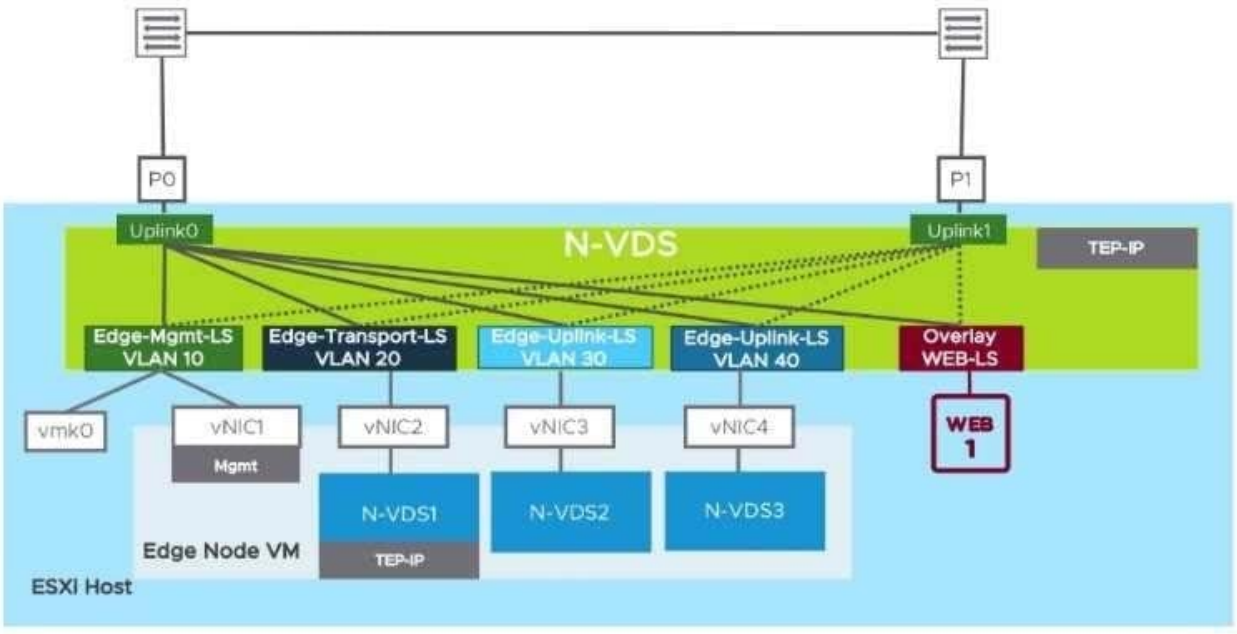
D. Deploy NSX Manager using QCOW2.

E. Deploy Edge VM Nodes using ISO.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 2

Refer to Exhibit.



To meet the technical requirements for NSX Edge VM, which two design choices are required to satisfy this architectural design. (Choose two.)

A. NSX Edge TEP and ESXi TEP need to be in different VLANs.

B. ESXi host should be prepared as a Transport Node and use VLAN backend segments to connect Edge Node Interfaces.

C. ESXi host must have more than 2 pNICs available to create another N-VDS. D NSX Edge should run as a physical device.

D. vmk ports need to be on VDS instead of N-VDS, with onepNIC for each virtual switch providing greater functionality.

Correct Answer: AB

I believe this was supposed to have 5 answers as (C) looks like it has two answers on the same line unless it is saying "ESXi host must have more than 2pNICs available to create another N-VDS or NSX Edge should run as a physical device". Either one of those statements is still incorrect based on that diagram though.

(D)

is wrong as 1 pNIC per vSwitch is a bad design.

(C)

is wrong because you can do a 2 pNIC design with NSX-T and an Edge VM running on a N-VDS

https://vxplanet.com/2019/07/08/deploying-and-configuring-nsx-t-edges-on-n-vds-networking/

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 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 NSXor physical design

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

QUESTION 5

Which NSX-T feature is used to allocate the network bandwidth to business-critical applications and to resolve situations where several types of traffic compete for common resources?

A. LAG Uplink Profile

B. Transport Node Profiles

C. LLDP Profile

D. Network I/O Control Profiles

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.2/com.vmware.nsxt.install.doc/GUID9A8FD62A-F099-4329-8220-6D5853F9A62D.html Use the Network I/O Control (NIOC) profile to allocate the network bandwidth to business-critical applications and to resolve situations where several types of traffic compete for common resources. NIOC profile introduces a mechanism to reserve bandwidth for system traffic based on the capacity of the physical adapters on a host. Version 3 of the Network I/O Control feature offers improved network resource reservation and allocation across the entire switch. Network I/O Control version 3 for NSX-T supports resource management of system traffic related to virtual machines and to infrastructure services, such as vSphere Fault Tolerance, and so on. System traffic is strictly associated with an vSphere ESXi host.