# 2V0-41.23<sup>Q&As</sup>

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VMware NSX 4.x Professional

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**QUESTION 1**

An administrator wants to validate the BGP connection status between the Tier-O Gateway and the upstream physical router.

What sequence of commands could be used to check this status on NSX Edge node?

A. set vrf show logical-routers show bgp

B. show logical-routers get vrf show ip route bgp

C. get gateways vrf get bgp neighbor

D. enable get vrf show bgp neighbor

Correct Answer: C

The sequence of commands that could be used to check the BGP connection status between the Tier-O Gateway and the upstream physical router on NSX Edge node is get gateways, vrf , get bgp neighbor. These commands can be executed on the NSX Edge node CLI after logging in as admin6. The first command, get gateways, displays the list of logical routers (gateways) configured on the Edge node, along with their IDs and VRF numbers7. The second command, vrf , switches to the VRF context of the desired Tier-O Gateway, where is the VRF number obtained from the previous command7. The third command, get bgp neighbor, displays the BGP neighbor summary for the selected VRF, including the neighbor IP address, AS number, state, uptime, and prefixes received8. The other options are incorrect because they either use invalid or incomplete commands or do not switch to the correct VRF context. References: NSX-T Command-Line Interface Reference, NSX Edge Node CLI Commands, Troubleshooting BGP on NSX-T Edge Nodes

**QUESTION 2**

Which is an advantages of a L2 VPN In an NSX 4.x environment?

A. Enables Multi-Cloud solutions

B. Achieve better performance

C. Enables VM mobility with re-IP

D. Use the same broadcast domain

Correct Answer: D

L2 VPN is a feature of NSX that allows extending Layer 2 networks across different sites or clouds over an IPsec tunnel. L2 VPN has an advantage of enabling VM mobility with re-IP, which means that VMs can be moved from one site to another without changing their IP addresses or network configurations. This is possible because L2 VPN allows both sites to use the same broadcast domain, which means that they share the same subnet and VLAN .

**QUESTION 3**

An NSX administrator is reviewing syslog and notices that Distributed Firewall Rules hit counts are not being logged.

What could cause this issue?

A. Syslog is not configured on the ESXi transport node.

B. Zero Trust Security is not enabled.

C. Syslog is not configured on the NSX Manager.

D. Distributed Firewall Rule logging is not enabled.

Correct Answer: D

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX/4.0/administration/GUID-D57429A1-A0A9-42BE-A299-0C3C3546ABF3.html

## QUESTION 4

When configuring OSPF on a Tler-0 Gateway, which three of the following must match in order to establish a neighbor relationship with an upstream router? (Choose three.)

A. Naming convention

B. MTU of the Uplink

C. Subnet mask

D. Address of the neighbor

E. Protocol and Port

F. Area ID

Correct Answer: BCF

according to the VMware NSX Documentation, these are the three parameters that must match in order to establish an OSPF neighbor relationship with an upstream router on a tier-0 gateway: MTU of the Uplink: The maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the uplink interface must match the MTU of the upstream router interface. Otherwise, OSPF packets may be fragmented or dropped, causing neighbor adjacency issues. Subnet mask: The subnet mask of the uplink interface must match the subnet mask of the upstream router interface. Otherwise, OSPF packets may not reach the correct destination or be rejected by the upstream router. Area ID: The area ID of the uplink interface must match the area ID of the upstream router interface. Otherwise, OSPF packets may be ignored or discarded by the upstream router. https://www.computernetworkingnotes.com/ccna-study-guide/ospf-neighborship-condition-and-requirement.html

## QUESTION 5

Which command is used to display the network configuration of the Tunnel Endpoint (TEP) IP on a bare metal transport node?

A. tepconfig

B. ifconfig

C. tcpdump

D. debug

Correct Answer: B

The command ifconfig is used to display the network configuration of the Tunnel Endpoint (TEP) IP on a bare metal transport node2. The TEP IP is assigned to a network interface on the bare metal server that is used for overlay traffic. The ifconfig command can show the IP address, netmask, broadcast address, and other information of the network interface. For example, the following command shows the network configuration of the TEP IP on a bare metal transport node with interface name ens192: ifconfig ens192 The output of the command would look something like this: ens192: flags=4163 mtu 1500 inet 10.10.10.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.10.10.255 inet6 fe80::250:56ff:fe9a:1b8c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20 ether 00:50:56:9a:1b:8c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 123456 bytes 123456789 (123.4 MB) RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 234567 bytes 234567890 (234.5 MB) TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

The TEP IP in this example is 10.10.10.10.

References:

IBM Cloud Docs