



3V0-41.19^{Q&As}

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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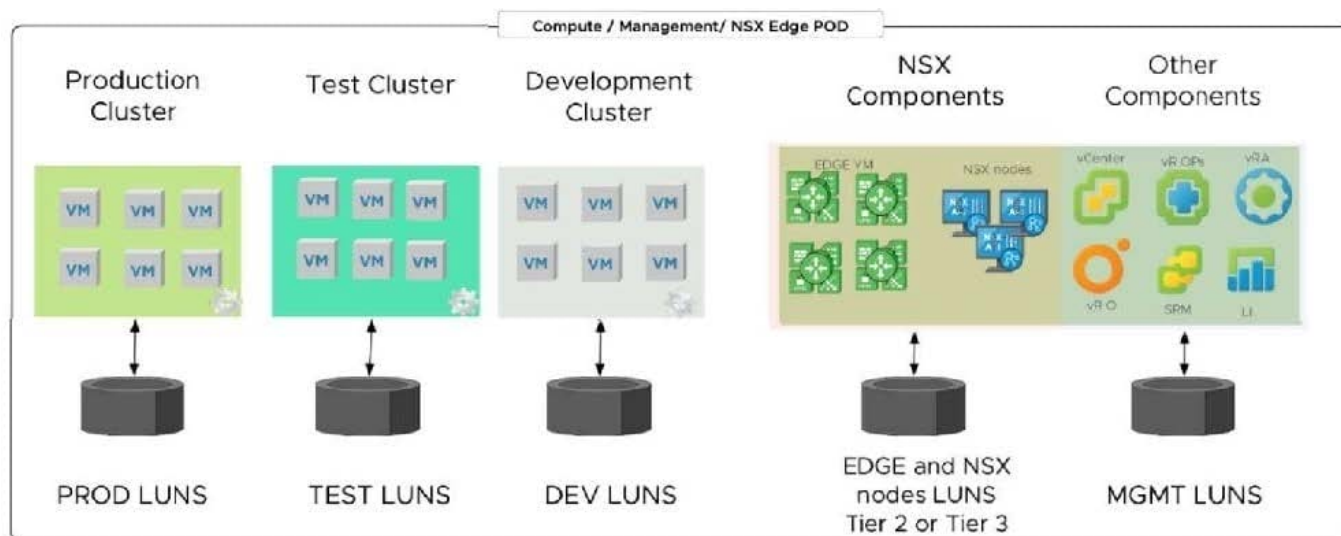
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**QUESTION 1**

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 overkill for the NSX Edges (B) no additional pods are required for pivoting/moving workloads to the public cloud

QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibits.

An architect is helping an organization with the Conceptual Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. The conceptual design includes these requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks:



1.

Critical applications must run across sites without changing IP address.

2.

Business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) plans will leverage a second site running vSphere.

3.

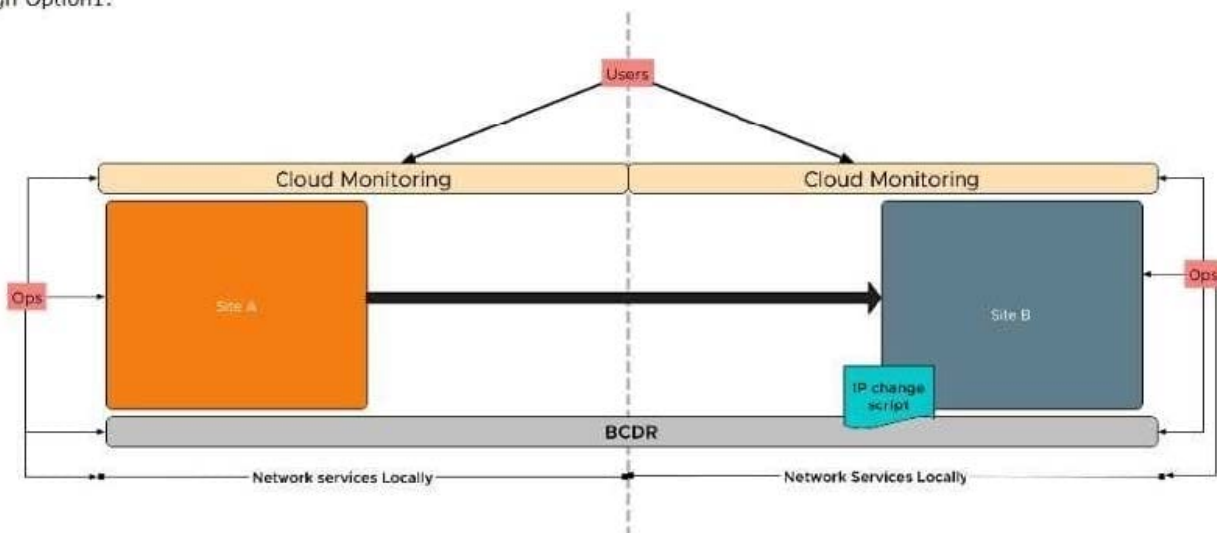
RTO/RPO must be reduced for recovery of applications on secondary site.

4.

IT Teams require automation tools for configuration.

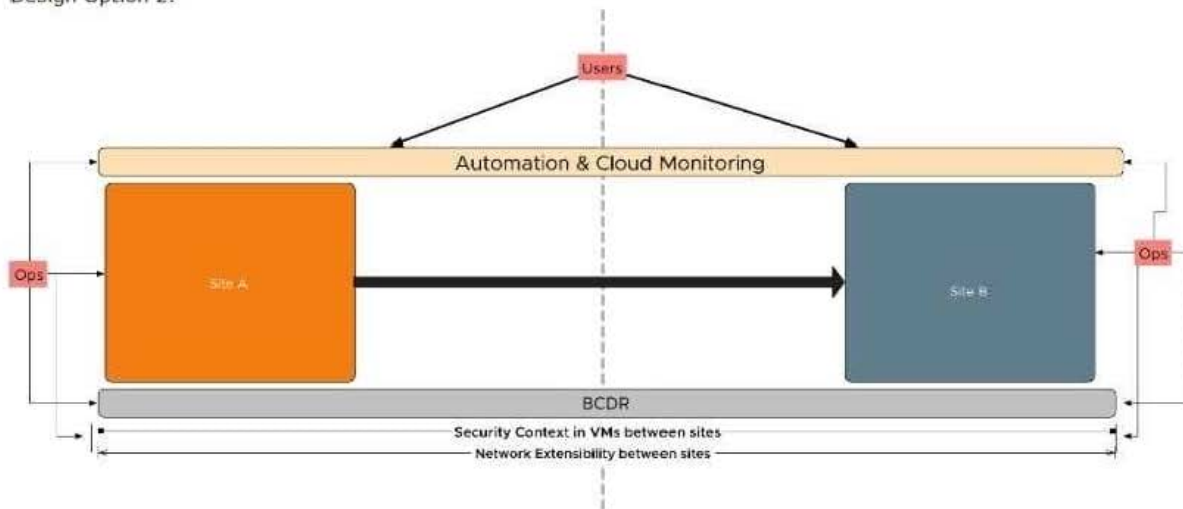
Which Conceptual Design would the architect recommend to the customer?

Design Option1:

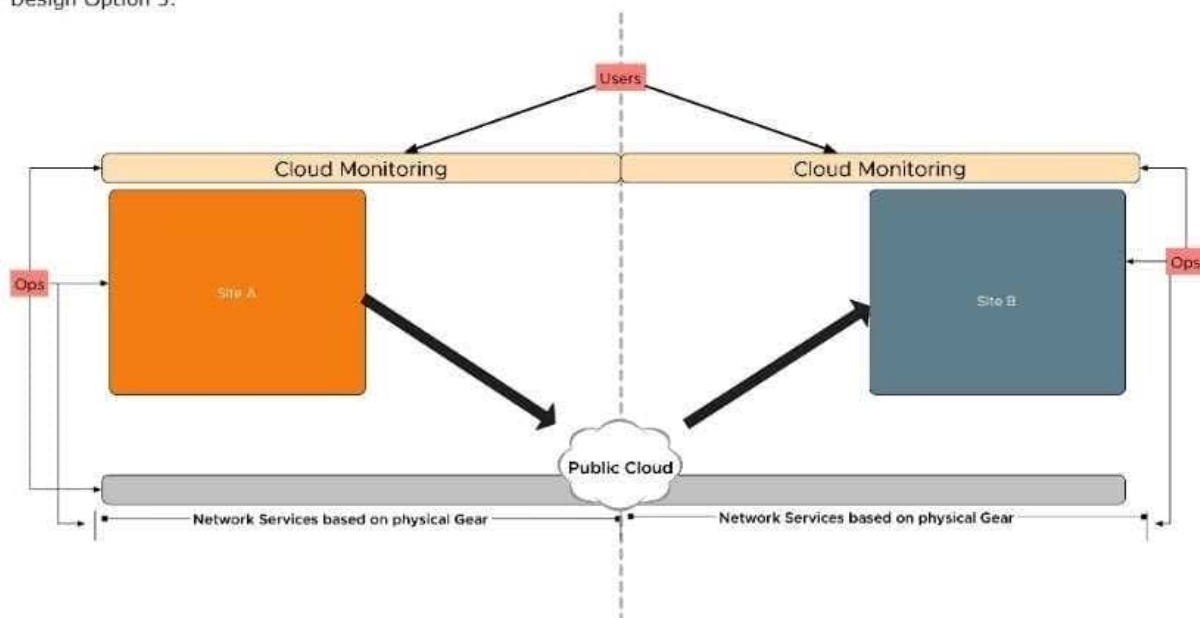




Design Option 2:

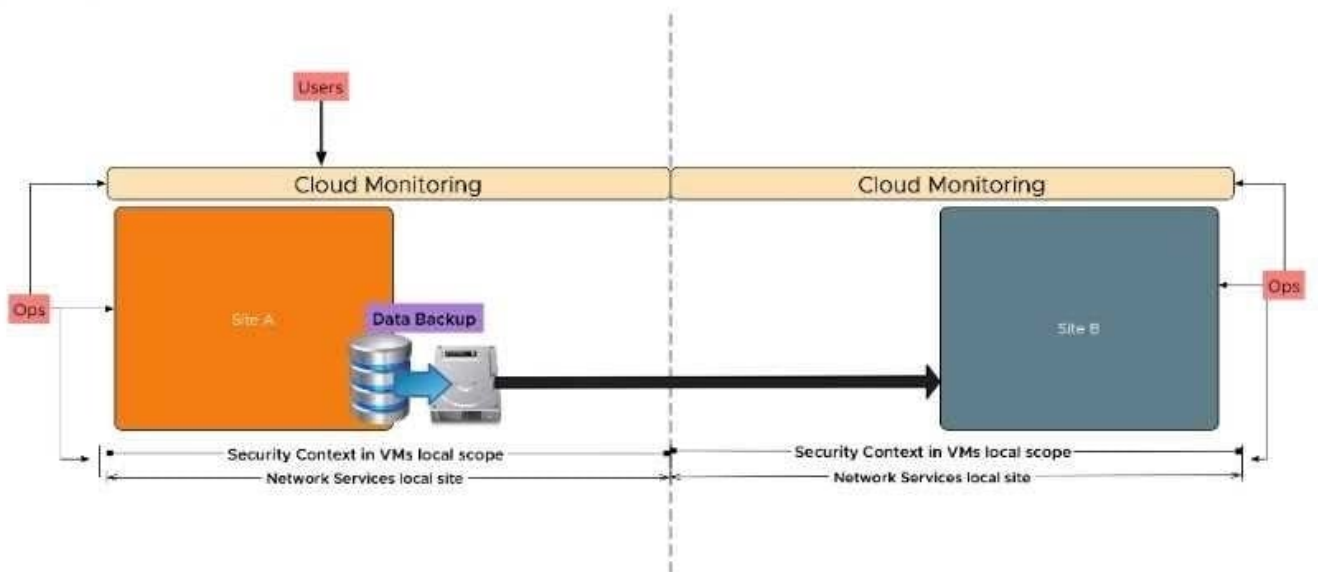


Design Option 3:





Design Option 4:



A. Design Option 3

B. Design Option 1

C. Design Option 2

D. Design Option 4

Correct Answer: C

Be careful of the letter answers not matching up to the design options.

*

(B) is wrong as d.option 1 is using an IP change script and that violates a req/const.

*

(D) is wrong as d.option 4 doesn't have a dual site bcdr plan but instead just shipping a backup to site B. This doesn't lend itself to reducing RTO/RPO

*

(A) is wrong as d.option 3 has network services based on physical gear but then using public cloud for part of its BCDR strategy. It also has no automation solution as part of the design overview.

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which three must be taken into consideration when creating a Logical Design for a planned migration? (Choose three.)

- A. A transport node can attach single VLAN transport zones with single N-VDS.
- B. An N-VDS with the same name can be attached to both Overlay and VLAN transport zones.
- C. An N-VDS can attach to both an Overlay and a VLAN transport zone to a N-VDS having different name/s.
- D. An N-VDS can only attach to a single Overlay transport zone.
- E. An N-VDS can only attach to a single VLAN transport zone.
- F. An N-VDS can only attach to a multiple VLAN transport nodes.

Correct Answer: BDF

Transport Zone 101 w/ NSX-T

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:

There must be a performance based SLA for East - West traffic.

Which two key performance features should the architect recommend? (Choose two.)

- A. Setup RSS to leverage multiple cores.
- B. Enable GENEVE-Offload.
- C. Configure N-VDS Enhanced Data Path.



D. Install advanced Edge pNIC Features.

E. Leverage DPDK drivers.

Correct Answer: AB

*

(D) is wrong because its talking about edge pNIC and the only requirement we have shows performance based SLA for East/West traffic.

*

(E) is wrong because DPDK is about edge fast-path for bare-metal NSX-T Edges

*

(A, B, and C) are all perf enhancers

*

(C) is focused on super low latency for NFV type workloads; if its not needed then don\\'t deploy it.

*

(B) GENEVE-Offload (TSO for Geneve offload send and LRO for Geneve offload receive)uses Rx/Tx filters for queuing traffic.

*

(A) seems like the next best option over (C) as it corresponds to offloading principles of RSS,TSO, and LRO

<https://www.virtualizationhowto.com/2019/10/vmware-nsx-t-performance-tips-and-tuning/>

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