3V0-41.19Q&As

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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QUESTION 1

Which is associated with the Discover Task of the Engagement Lifecycle?

A. Create and document the logical and virtual design.

B. Gather and document requirements, assumptions and constraints.

C. Build, deploy, implement and test the design.

D. Measure performance against customer\\'s requirements.

Correct Answer: B

Discovery is part of the initial conceptual design (RRCA)

QUESTION 2

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.

NSX-T will span across two sites for disaster recovery.

2.

Public Load Balancer VIP should be accessible from a secondary site.

3.

Distributed Firewall Policies should be available at a secondary site.

4.

Routing capabilities should be maintained after failure.

5.

NAT capabilities are required.

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

A. Use IP sets or groups to configure DFW rules.

B. Use MTU to 1550 between sites.

C. Use of the same ISPs across sites.

D. Use two separate ISPs across sites.

E. Set MTU to 1500 between sites.

Correct Answer: BC

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.4/administration/GUID-5D7E3D43-6497-427399C1-77613C36AD75.html Though MTU recommended at 1600 or higher, docs state the bare minimum is 1550 ... Minimum MTU for VMware NSX ? ... Outside MTU for IPv4 without Internal Guest OS dot1q Tagging = 20 + 8 + 8 + 14 + 1500 = 1550 byte--vetted

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

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 5

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.

There are six hosts and hardware has already been purchased.

2.

Customer is planning a collapsed Management/Edge/Compute cluster.

3.

Each host has two 10Gb NICs connected to a pair of ToR switches.

4.

There should be no single point of failure in any proposed design.

Which virtual switch design should the architect recommend to the organization?

A. Create an NSX-T Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) for Management VMkernal and overlay traffic and assign a new virtual NIC.

B. Create an NSX-T Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) for Management VMkernel and overlay traffic and assign both NICs.

C. Create an NSX-T Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) for Management VMkernel traffic and assign one NIC. Also, create an NSX-T Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) for overlay traffic and assign one NIC.

D. Create a vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) for Management VMkernel traffic and assign one NIC. Also, create an NSX-T Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) for overlay traffic and assign one NIC.

Correct Answer: B

The only way to have N.S.P.o.F is a single N-vDS design. Virtual NICs don\\'t help the pNIC availability issue

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