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Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

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QUESTION 1

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 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.

Customer currently has a single 10 host vSphere cluster.

2.

Customer wants to improve network security and automation.

3.

Current cluster utilization and business policies prevent changing the existing vSphere deployment.

4.

High-availability is important to the customer.

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

- A. Apply vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (vSphere DRS) VM-Host anti-affinity rules to NSX Managers.
- B. Deploy at least two large-size NSX-T Edge virtual machines in the vSphere cluster.
- C. Apply vSphere DRS VM-Host anti-affinity rules to the virtual machines of the NSX-T Edge cluster.
- D. Remove 2 hosts from the cluster and create a new edge cluster.
- E. Apply vSphere DRS VM-Host affinity rules to the NSX-T Controller VMs.

F. Deploy the NSX Controllers in the management cluster.

Correct Answer: ABC

VM-Host anti-affinity rules means it separates VMs on different hosts. Affinity rules means run on the same host

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:

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

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(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/>

QUESTION 4

Which two resources can be used by an NSX architect during the Assessment Phase? (Choose two.)

- A. vRealize Network Insight
- B. VMware customer references
- C. application licensing
- D. VMware Validated Design
- E. key stakeholder interviews

Correct Answer: AE

<https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2016/11/david-davis-vrealize-operations-post-33-vrealizenetwork-insight-vrni.html--vetted>

QUESTION 5

An architect is helping an organization redesign a previously installed NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.

The company's headquarters is located in Eastern Europe and there are several regional offices.

2.

The company owns several smaller companies around the globe.

3.

All locations must access the RESTful API of NSX-T through the internal network for automating the creation of segments.

4.

The company's HQ does not have any internal Public Key Infrastructure.

5.

NSX-T has already been installed at the company's headquarters.

The architect has determined self-signed certificates should be replaced with certificates signed by a Public Key Infrastructure.

Which should the architect recommend in their design?

- A. Replace the certificate on all three NSX Managers with a certificate that is signed by a third-party Public Key Infrastructure.
- B. Replace the NSX-T root certificate with an internal Certificate Authority.
- C. Replace the NSX Managers certificate with a certificate that is signed by Company Public Key Infrastructure.
- D. Replace vCenter root certificate with a certificate signed by a third-party Certificate Authority.

Correct Answer: A

NSX Mgrs are what are used for REST api calls, the company doesn't have an internal PKI solution, and replacing vCenter root cert doesn't matter to these requirements.

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