

3V0-41.19^{Q&As}

Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4

Pass VMware 3V0-41.19 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/3v0-41-19.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by VMware
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

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.

QUESTION 2

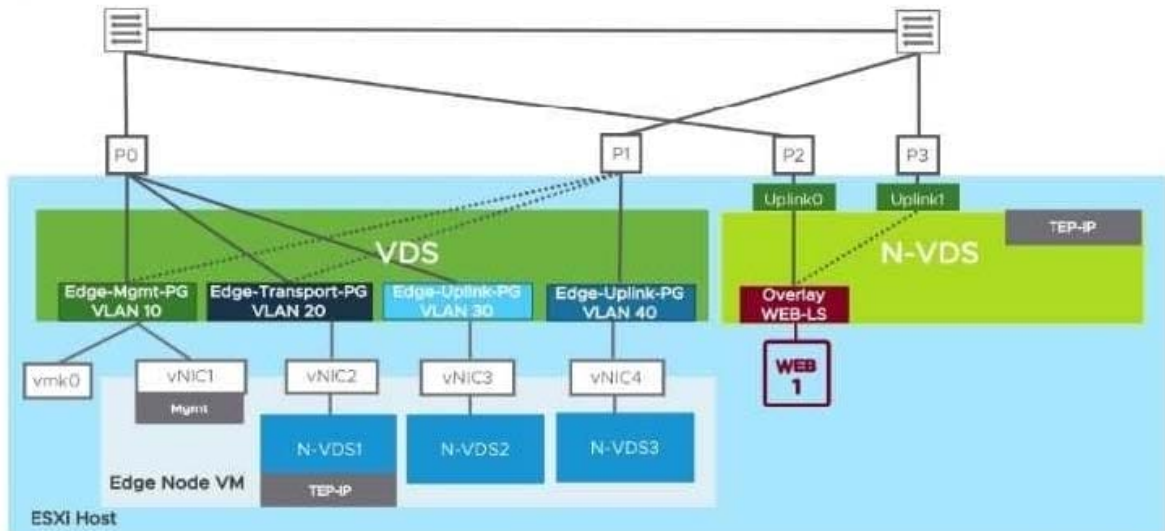
Refer to the exhibits.

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This

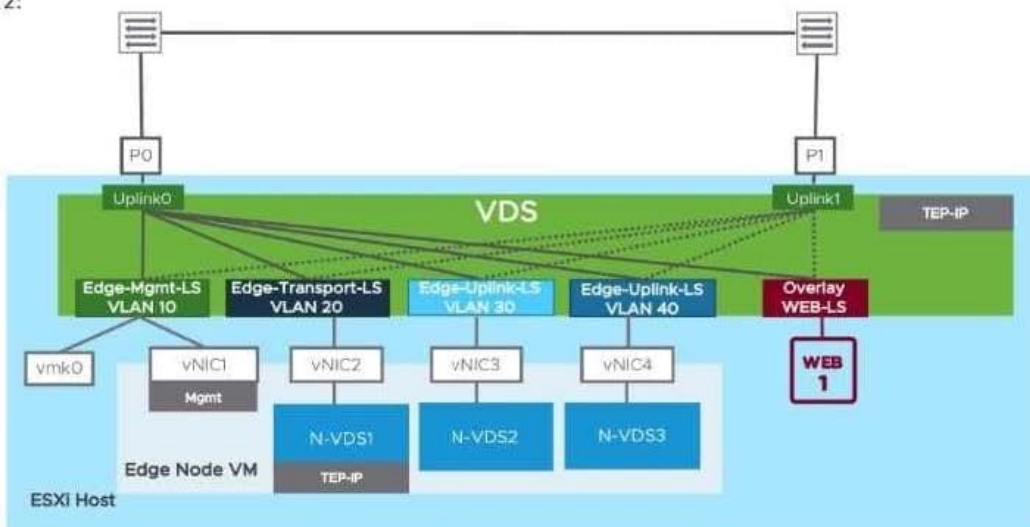
information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.
Existing network hardware must be used.
2.
Existing ESXi hosts with 2 pNICs must be used.
3.
One vCenter must be used for virtual environment management.
4.
Customer is concerned NSX-T will use too many resources.

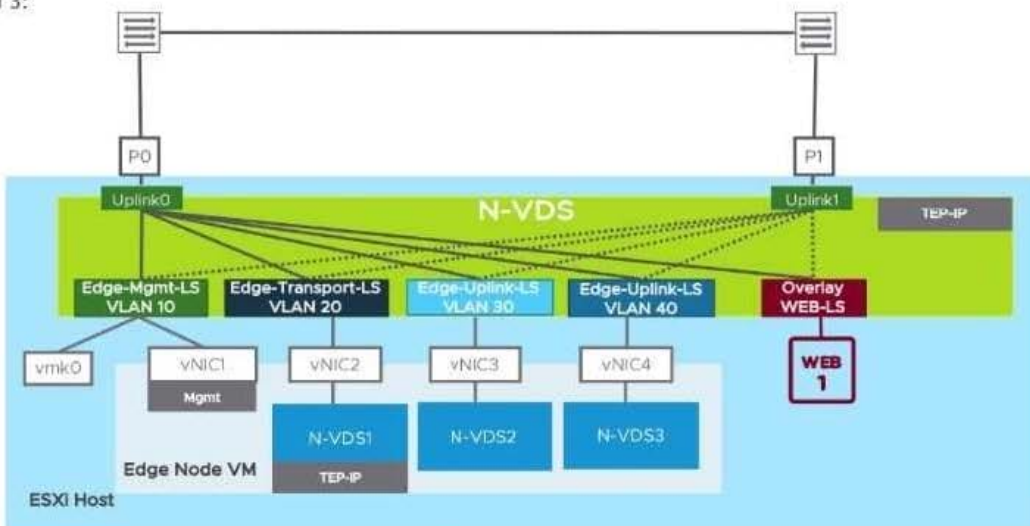
Design Option 1:



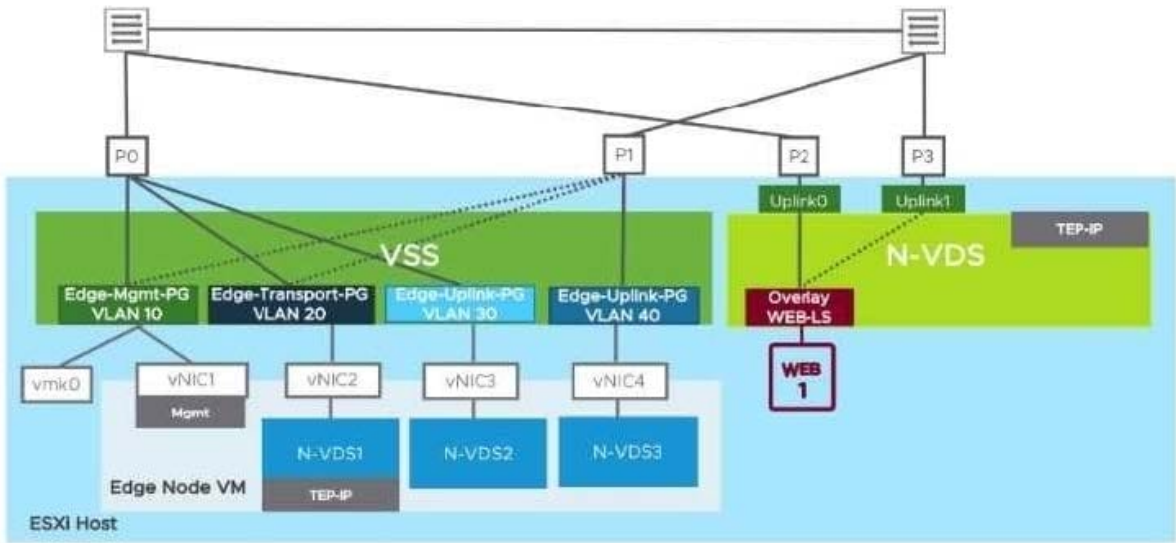
Design Option 2:



Design Option 3:



Design Option 4:



Which design option should the architect propose to the customer?

- A. Design Option 3
- B. Design Option 4
- C. Design Option 1
- D. Design Option 2

Correct Answer: A

d.option 1 and 4 are eliminated for using more than 2 pNICs. d.Option 3 doesn't work because its using just a vDS and not a N-VDS (only valid for 2.4/2.5 where as NSX-T 3.0 eliminates N-VDS and goes back to using just VDS)

QUESTION 3

Which two VMware recommendations should an architect follow when configuring top of rack (ToR) switches in an NSX-T Data Center environment? (Choose two.)

- A. Modify the Spanning Tree Protocol to increase the time to transition to the forwarding state.
- B. Configure redundant physical switches to enhance availability.
- C. Use only IPv4 addressing in all deployments.
- D. Configure switch ports that connect to ESXi host manually as trunk ports.
- E. Configure switch ports with a Dynamic Trunking Protocol.

Correct Answer: BD

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Validated-Design/5.1/sddc-architecture-and-design-for-vmware-nsxtworkload-domains/GUID-A7CF1DFE-9C2D-4483-8F68-49C76135E460.html--vetted>

QUESTION 4

A telecom company has purchased NSX-T as part of a software defined data center (SDDC) initiative. The company wants to ensure the highest performance for network traffic leaving the virtual environment. Which two selections would an architect recommend to achieve the customer's goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure SR-IOV for the virtual NSX Edges.
- B. Use physical NSX Edges with DPDK supported hardware.
- C. Select Network cards that support VXLAN Offload.
- D. Configure Equal-Cost Multi-Pathing on the NSX Edges.
- E. Set "Latency Sensitive" option to High when deploying the virtual NSX Edges.

Correct Answer: BD

This is tricky but (C) is wrong because NSX-T doesn't do VXLAN, its doing GENEVE. Virtual edge's are not the highest perf when leaving the virtual to physical (AandE) https://cms.vmworldonline.com/event_data/5/session_notes/NET1343BU.pdf

QUESTION 5

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of a Layer 2 bridging solution. This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

1.
Workloads are running on ESXI hosts.
2.
Workloads are running on KVM hosts.
3.
Workloads on both type of hypervisors should use bridging services.
4.
VLAN 50 is used for Tier-0 uplink connectivity.

Which should the architect include in their design?

- A. Create an NSX Edge Bridge Cluster and configure the bridging profile with VLAN 60.
- B. Create an ESXi Bridge Cluster and configure the bridging profile with VLAN 60.
- C. Create an NSX Edge Bridge Cluster and configure the bridging profile with VLAN 50.
- D. Create an ESXi Bridge Cluster and configure the bridging profile with VLAN 50.

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.3/com.vmware.nsx.admin.doc/GUID-E57A4794-93BF-4E1C-B5D2-23C575C00EEC.html> VLAN 50 is used in the example -Given that along with required support for ESXi and KVM, and given that KVM is not supported on ESXi Bridge Cluster, C would be the correct answer
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.3/com.vmware.nsx.admin.doc/GUID-7B21DF3D-C9DB-4C10-A32F-B16642266538.html>--vetted You can configure layer 2 bridging using either ESXi host transport nodes or NSX Edge transport nodes. Edge bridging is preferred over ESXi bridging.

[3V0-41.19 Study Guide](#)

[3V0-41.19 Exam Questions](#)

[3V0-41.19 Braindumps](#)