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Exam : **3V0-41.19**

Title : VMware Advanced Design NSX-T Data Center 2.4 Exam

Version : DEMO

1.Which NSX-T feature is used to allocate the network bandwidth to business-critical applications and to resolve situations where several types of traffic compete for common resources?
A. LAG Uplink Profile
B. Transport Node Profiles
C. LLDP Profile
D. Network I/O Control Profiles
Answer: D
Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.2/com.vmware.nsxt.install.doc/GUID-9A8FD62A-F099-4329-8220-6D5853F9A62D.html
Use the Network I/O Control (NIOC) profile to allocate the network bandwidth to business-critical applications and to resolve situations where several types of traffic compete for common resources.
NIOC profile introduces a mechanism to reserve bandwidth for system traffic based on the capacity of the physical adapters on a host. Version 3 of the Network I/O Control feature offers improved network resource reservation and allocation across the entire switch.
Network I/O Control version 3 for NSX-T supports resource management of system traffic related to virtual machines and to infrastructure services, such as vSphere Fault Tolerance, and so on. System traffic is strictly associated with an vSphere ESXi host.

2.An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution and resolving a network throughput bottleneck.
This information was gathered during a workshop:
- A VM running a business critical application Is peaking at ~5Gbps
- Current host uplink is configured as Active/Standby with two 10Gb NICs.
- The installed server NIC model does not support GENEVE offload.
- All VM traffic is East/West.
- The business critical application VM communicates with multiple client VMs.
Which should the architect recommend to improve vSphere VM throughput?
A. Configure the Transport Node Uplink Profile to use a Load Balance Source teaming policy with two active uplinks.
B. Deploy an additional Edge Node to the Edge Node Cluster.
C. Replace the existing network switches and routers with newer higher-performance.
D. Replace the existing NICs with a model that supports GENEVE offload.
Answer: D
Explanation:
Z –(D) will perform the necessary offload to greatly improve performance. The 5GBps isn’t saturating the actual pNIC, and while switching the uplink to active/active will help some, the issue will come back during a pNIC failure.

3.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.
Answer: B,D,F
Explanation:
Z – Transport Zone 101 w/ NSX-T

4.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:
- Maximum performance and availability is required between the physical and virtual network.
- Load Balancing service is required for back-end web servers.
- NAT is required.
Which should the architect include in their design?
A. Deploy a Tler-1 gateway and connect It to an Active/Active Tier-0 gateway with ECMP configured.
B. Deploy an Active/Active Tier-0 gateway and configure ECMP.
C. Create two separate VLANs to connect the Tier-0 gateway upstream traffic and configure ECMP.
D. Deploy an Active/Passive Tier-0 gateway and configure ECMP.
Answer: A
Explanation:
Option A is required (even though B&C are technically correct for parts of the requirement). Stateful services (LB) can’t be on the same gateway as ECMPgateway.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/2.4/administration/GUID-DAEF8457-8363-4F33-84DA-68AA36A2DE3C.html
https://vnuggets.com/2019/09/13/nsx-t-inline-and-onearm-load-balancing-part1/
https://nsx.techzone.vmware.com/resource/vmware-nsx-t-design-guide-designing-environmentsnsx-t

5.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.
Answer: B
Explanation:
Discovery is part of the initial conceptual design (RRCA)