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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered during a workshop:

There are six hosts and hardware has already been purchased.

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

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

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

Which virtual switch design should the architect recommend to the organization? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- 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.

B- 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.

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

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

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered during a workshop:

Some workloads should be moved to a Cloud Provider.

Extend network's VLAN or VNI across sites on the same broadcast domain.

Enable VM mobility use cases such as migration and disaster recovery without IP address changes.

Support 1500 byte MTU between sites.

Which selection should the architect include in their design? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

- A- Load Balancer
- B- Reflexive NAT
- C- SSL VPN
- D- L2 VPN

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three IPv6 features are supported in an NSX-T Data Center design? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- IPv6 OSPF

- B- IPv6 static routing
- C- IPv6 switch security
- D- IPv6 DNS
- E- IPv6 Distributed Firewall
- F- IPv6 VXLAN

Answer:

B, C, E

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is a family of solutions for data center designs that span compute, storage, networking, and management, serving as a blueprint for a customer's Software Defined Data Center (SDDC) implementations? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

- A- VMware SDDC Design

- B- VMware Validated Design
- C- VMware POC Design
- D- VMware Cloud Foundation

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is helping an organization with the Conceptual Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered by the architect during the Discover Task of the Engagement Lifecycle:

There are applications which use IPv6 addressing.

Network administrators are not familiar with NSX-T Data Center solutions.

Hosts can only be configured with two physical NICs.

There is an existing management cluster to deploy the NSX-T components.

Dynamic routing should be configured between the physical and virtual network.

There is a storage array available to deploy NSX-T components.

Which two requirements were documented by the architect? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A-** There are applications which use IPv6 addressing.
- B-** Dynamic routing should be configured between the physical and virtual network.
- C-** Hosts can only be configured with two physical NICs.
- D-** The storage array has enough capacity to deploy NSX components.
- E-** Network administrators are not familiar with NSX-T Data Center solutions.

Answer:

A, B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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:

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

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

Distributed Firewall Policies should be available at a secondary site.

Routing capabilities should be maintained after failure.

NAT capabilities are required.

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

Options:

- A- Use of the same ISPs across sites.
- B- Use two separate ISPs across sites.
- C- Use MTU to 1550 between sites.
- D- Set MTU to 1550 between sites.
- E- Use IP sets or groups to configure DFW rules.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.0/administration/GUID-5D7E3D43-6497-4273-99C1-77613C36AD75.html>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered during a workshop:

Some workloads should be moved to a Cloud Provider.

Extend network's VLAN or VNI across sites on the same broadcast domain.

Enable VM mobility use cases such as migration and disaster recovery without IP address changes.

Support 1500 byte MTU between sites.

Which selection should the architect include in their design? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

- A- Load Balancer
- B- Reflexive NAT
- C- SSL VPN
- D- L2 VPN

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered during a workshop:

Migrating existing data center to KVM hosts.

Redundancy and high availability are required.

No component can be a single point of failure.

Which selection should the architect recommend? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

- A-** Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/Active Mode and multiple pNICs with necessary binding
- B-** Linux Bridge redundancy with Active/Active Mode and single pNIC with static binding
- C-** vSS/vDS in Active/Standby Mode with necessary binding
- D-** vSS/vDS in Active/Active Mode with necessary pNICS and required binding modes

Answer:

A

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered by the architect during the Discover Task of the Engagement Lifecycle:

Existing hardware will be used in any design proposal.

Network bandwidth cannot be expanded.

Which concept of the Discover Task do these items belong to? (Choose the best answer.)

Options:

A- constraint

B- requirement

C- risk

D- assumption

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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.

Options:

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

Answer:

A, C

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

This information was gathered during the Assessment Phase:

There is a critical application used by the Finance Team.

The critical application has an availability and recoverability SLA of 99.999%.

The critical application is sensitive to network changes.

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

Options:

- A- Configure Tier-0 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.
- B- Configure Tier-1 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.
- C- Enable BFD on Tier-0 gateway.
- D- Install and configure hosts with 100Gbps physical NICs.
- E- Configure multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway.

Answer:

A, C

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is helping an organization with the Logical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. During discussions about centralized services NAT running on Tier-1 or Tier-0 Gateway, the customer made these requests:

Services contain stateful services.

Services should be in high availability mode.

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

Options:

- A- An active/active model should be used.
- B- Use Reflexive NAT on the uplink interface.
- C- DNAT should be applied on the uplink interface.
- D- Mix stateful and stateless NAT rules on the same gateway.
- E- The high availability mode supported is only Active-Standby.

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

Stateful services: Require HA mode configured as Active-Standby

Stateless services: Require HA mode configured as Active-Active

You can create different NAT rules:

- * Source NAT (SNAT) translates the source IP of the outbound packets to a known public IP address so that the application can communicate with the outside world without using its private IP address. SNAT also tracks the reply.
- * Destination NAT (DNAT) enables access to internal private IP addresses from the outside world by translating the destination IP address when inbound communication is initiated. DNAT also takes care of the reply. For both SNAT and DNAT, users can apply NAT rules based on the 5-tuple match criteria.
- * Reflexive NAT rules are stateless access control lists (ACLs) that must be defined in both directions. These rules do not track the connection. Reflexive NAT rules are applied when stateful NAT cannot be used. For example, when a Tier-0 gateway is running in active-active equal-cost multipath (ECMP) mode, you cannot configure stateful NAT because asymmetrical paths might cause issues.

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