QUESTION 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.

QUESTION 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 additionIl 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

QUESTION 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: ACD

QUESTION 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: D

QUESTION 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: D

QUESTION 6
An NSX-T architect is working with a customer who wants to improve performance and future-proof their workloads with a multi-site architecture. A current-state analysis captured this information:
- Latency between sites is 160ms.
- Bandwidth is 2Gbps.
- The MTU is 1600.
What two VMware design recommendations should the architect recommend to the organization to achieve future-proofing? (Choose two.)

A. Latency must be less than 150ms.
B. Bandwidth must be at least 10Gbps.
C. MTU is recommended to be 9000.
D. MTU must be at least 1700.
E. Latency RTT is acceptable.

Answer: BE

QUESTION 7

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:
- There isn't much budget available for a new off-shore site.
- The new site is decentralized and no communication with the main data center is required.
- The design will need to cater for availability, upgrades, and failure scenarios.
Which three should the architect recommend In their design? (Choose three.)

A. Collapse the Management/Edge/Compute cluster.
B. A Shared Edge/Management cluster and one for Compute.
C. Separate the hosts physical NICs for VSS and N-VDS.
D. Install a minimum 4 ESXi hosts In the site.
E. Make all pNICs part of N-VDS and VMKs will be migrated.
F. Install a minimum of 6 ESXi hosts in the site.

Answer: BCF

QUESTION 8
Which three assessment findings are part of a Conceptual Design? (Choose three.)

A. assumptions
B. vendor model
C. justifications
D. constraints
E. host names
F. risks

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 9
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:
- Deployment will be a brownfield vSphere environment.
- A smooth transition for deployment is required.
Which two should the architect include in their design? (Choose two.)

A. Separate management and NSX Edge clusters.
B. Set an end-to-end MTU of 9000.
C. The physical gateway will be migrated to the Tier-1 gateway.
D. The ESXi hosts will need at least one free physical NIC.
E. L2 connectivity will be the core convergent network.

Answer: AC

QUESTION 10
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 ToR switches.
- 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.

Answer: B

QUESTION 11
An architect is helping an organization with the Physical Design of an NSX-T Data Center solution. This information was gathered during a workshop about ESXi Host networking:
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- A total of 50 ESXI hosts to be configured as Transport Nodes.
- All ESXi hosts have a dedicated 2 x Intel 10Gbps Physical Network adapter for the
Overlay Traffic.
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To achieve low latency, high throughput, redundancy, and performance, which two NIC teaming policies should the architect recommend? (Choose two.)

A. Load Balance Port ID
B. Load Balance Source
C. Load Balance Source Port ID
D. Fa Mover Order
E. Load Balance Source MAC

Answer: BD