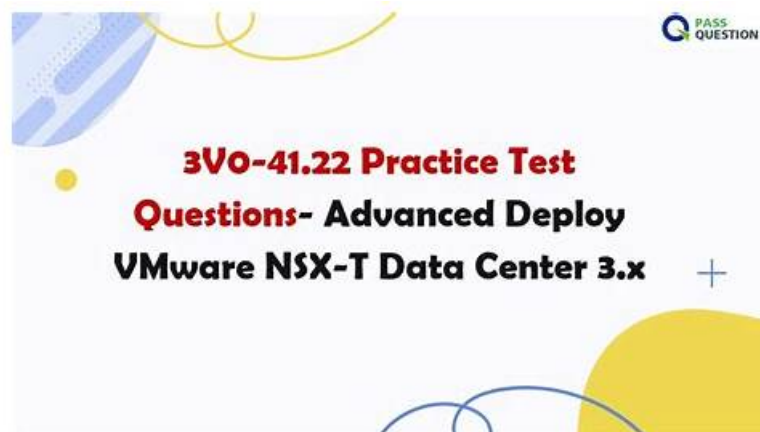


Quiz VMware - 3V0-41.22 - Accurate Advanced Deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X Exam Questions Vce



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VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X is an advanced network virtualization and security platform that provides a comprehensive set of networking and security services for modern data centers. The platform enables IT teams to automate the deployment of network services, streamline operations, and improve security posture. Advanced Deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X certification exam is designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge of the NSX-T Data Center 3.X platform, including topics like its architecture, installation and configuration, security, and troubleshooting.

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VMware 3V0-41.22 Exam is intended for network administrators, architects, and engineers who are responsible for deploying and managing NSX-T Data Center in their organizations. Candidates who pass the exam will be able to demonstrate their expertise in deploying and managing NSX-T Data Center, as well as their ability to design and implement complex network virtualization solutions. Advanced Deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X certification is recognized by employers worldwide and is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in this field.

VMware Advanced Deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

SIMULATION

Task 14

An administrator has seen an abundance of alarms regarding high CPU usage on the NSX Managers. The administrator has successfully cleared these alarms numerous times in the past and is aware of the issue. The administrator feels that the number of alarms being produced for these events is overwhelming the log files.

You need to:

* Review CPU Sensitivity and Threshold values.

Complete the requested task.

Notes: Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. This task is not dependent on other tasks. This task should take approximately 5 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation part of the Complete Solution and step by step instructions Explanation:

To review CPU sensitivity and threshold values, you need to follow these steps:

Log in to the NSX Manager UI with admin credentials. The default URL is <https://<nsx-manager-ip-address>>.

Navigate to System > Settings > System Settings > CPU and Memory Thresholds.

You will see the current values for CPU and memory thresholds for NSX Manager, NSX Controller, and NSX Edge. These values determine the percentage of CPU and memory usage that will trigger an alarm on the NSX Manager UI.

You can modify the default threshold values by clicking Edit and entering new values in the text boxes. For example, you can increase the CPU threshold for NSX Manager from 80% to 90% to reduce the number of alarms for high CPU usage. Click Save to apply the changes.

You can also view the historical data for CPU and memory usage for each component by clicking View Usage History. You can select a time range and a granularity level to see the usage trends and patterns over time

NEW QUESTION # 12

SIMULATION

Task 5

You are asked to configure a micro-segmentation policy for a new 3-tier web application that will be deployed to the production environment.

You need to:

• Configure Tags with the following configuration detail:

Tag Name	Member
Boston	Boston-web-01a, Boston-web-02a, Boston-app-01a, Boston-db-01a
Boston-Web	Boston-web-01a, Boston-web-02a
Boston-App	Boston-app-01a
Boston-DB	Boston-db-01a

• Configure Security Groups (use tags to define group criteria) with the following configuration detail:

Boston
Boston Web-Servers
Boston App-Servers
Boston DB-Servers

• Configure the Distributed Firewall Exclusion List with the following configuration detail:

Virtual Machine:

• Configure Policy & DFW Rules with the following configuration detail:

Policy Name:	Boston-Web-Application
Applied to:	Boston
New Services:	TCP-8443, TCP-3051

• Policy detail:

Rule Name	Source	Destination	Service	Action
Any-to-Web	Any	Boston Web-Servers	HTTP,HTTPS	ALLOW
Web-to-App	Boston Web-Servers	Boston App-Servers	TCP-8443	ALLOW
App-to-DB	Boston App-Servers	Boston DB-Servers	TCP-3051	ALLOW

Notes:

Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. Do not wait for configuration changes to be applied in this task as processing may take some time. The task steps are not dependent on one another. Subsequent tasks may require completion of this task. This task should take approximately 25 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation part of the Complete Solution and step by step instructions Explanation:

Step-by-Step Guide

Creating Tags and Security Groups

First, log into the NSX-T Manager GUI and navigate to Inventory > Tags to create tags like "BOSTON-Web" for web servers and assign virtual machines such as BOSTON-web-01a and BOSTON-web-02 a. Repeat for "BOSTON-App" and "BOSTON-DB" with their respective VMs. Then, under Security > Groups, create security groups (e.g., "BOSTON Web-Servers") based on these tags to organize the network logically.

Excluding Virtual Machines

Next, go to Security > Distributed Firewall > Exclusion List and add the "core-A" virtual machine to exclude it from firewall rules, ensuring it operates without distributed firewall restrictions.

Defining Custom Services

Check Security > Services for existing services. If "TCP-9443" and "TCP-3051" are missing, create them by adding new services with the protocol TCP and respective port numbers to handle specific application traffic.

Setting Up the Policy and Rules

Create a new policy named "BOSTON-Web-Application" under Security > Distributed Firewall > Policies. Add rules within this policy:

Allow any source to "BOSTON Web-Servers" for HTTP/HTTPS.

Permit "BOSTON Web-Servers" to "BOSTON App-Servers" on TCP-9443.

Allow "BOSTON App-Servers" to "BOSTON DB-Servers" on TCP-3051. Finally, save and publish the policy to apply the changes.

This setup ensures secure, segmented traffic for the 3-tier web application, an unexpected detail being the need to manually create custom services for specific ports, enhancing flexibility.

Survey Note: Detailed Configuration of Micro-Segmentation Policy in VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.x This note provides a comprehensive guide for configuring a micro-segmentation policy for a 3-tier web application in VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.x, based on the task requirements. The process involves creating tags, security groups, excluding specific virtual machines, defining custom services, and setting up distributed firewall policies. The following sections detail each step, ensuring a thorough understanding for network administrators and security professionals.

Background and Context

Micro-segmentation in VMware NSX-T Data Center is a network security technique that logically divides the data center into distinct security segments, down to the individual workload level, using network virtualization technology. This is particularly crucial for a 3-tier web application, comprising web, application, and database layers, to control traffic and enhance security. The task specifies configuring this for a production environment, with notes indicating passwords are in user_readme.txt and no need to wait for configuration changes, as processing may take time.

Step-by-Step Configuration Process

Step 1: Creating Tags

Tags are used in NSX-T to categorize virtual machines, which can then be grouped for policy application. The process begins by logging into the NSX-T Manager GUI, accessible via a web browser with admin privileges. Navigate to Inventory > Tags, and click "Add Tag" to create the following:

Tag name: "BOSTON-Web", assigned to virtual machines BOSTON-web-01a and BOSTON-web-02a.

Tag name: "BOSTON-App", assigned to BOSTON-app-01a.

Tag name: "BOSTON-DB", assigned to BOSTON-db-01a.

This step ensures each tier of the application is tagged for easy identification and grouping, aligning with the attachment's configuration details.

Step 2: Creating Security Groups

Security groups in NSX-T are logical constructs that define membership based on criteria like tags, enabling targeted policy application. Under Security > Groups, click "Add Group" to create:

Group name: "BOSTON Web-Servers", with criteria set to include the "BOSTON-Web" tag.

Group name: "BOSTON App-Servers", with criteria set to include the "BOSTON-App" tag.

Group name: "BOSTON DB-Servers", with criteria set to include the "BOSTON-DB" tag.

This step organizes the network into manageable segments, facilitating the application of firewall rules to specific tiers.

Step 3: Excluding "core-A" VM from Distributed Firewall

The distributed firewall (DFW) in NSX-T monitors east-west traffic between virtual machines. However, certain VMs, like load balancers or firewalls, may need exclusion to operate without DFW restrictions. Navigate to Security > Distributed Firewall > Exclusion List, click "Add", select "Virtual Machine", and choose "core-A". Click "Save" to exclude it, ensuring it bypasses DFW rules, as per the task's requirement.

Step 4: Defining Custom Services

Firewall rules often require specific services, which may not be predefined. Under Security > Services, check for existing services "TCP-9443" and "TCP-3051". If absent, create them:

Click "Add Service", name it "TCP-9443", set protocol to TCP, and port to 9443.

Repeat for "TCP-3051", with protocol TCP and port 3051.

This step is crucial for handling application-specific traffic, such as the TCP ports mentioned in the policy type (TCP-9443, TCP-3051), ensuring the rules can reference these services.

Step 5: Creating the Policy and Rules

The final step involves creating a distributed firewall policy to enforce micro-segmentation. Navigate to Security > Distributed

Firewall > Policies, click "Add Policy", and name it "BOSTON-Web-Application". Add a section, then create the following rules:

Rule Name: "Any-to-Web"

Source: Any (select "Any" or IP Address 0.0.0.0/0)

Destination: "BOSTON Web-Servers" (select the group)

Service: HTTP/HTTPS (predefined service)

Action: Allow

Rule Name: "Web-to-App"

Source: "BOSTON Web-Servers"

Destination: "BOSTON App-Servers"

Service: TCP-9443 (custom service created earlier)

Action: Allow

Rule Name: "App-to-DB"

Source: "BOSTON App-Servers"

Destination: "BOSTON DB-Servers"

Service: TCP-3051 (custom service created earlier)

Action: Allow

After defining the rules, click "Save" and "Publish" to apply the policy. This ensures traffic flows as required: any to web servers for HTTP/HTTPS, web to app on TCP-9443, and app to database on TCP-3051, while maintaining security through segmentation.

Additional Considerations

The task notes indicate no need to wait for configuration changes, as processing may take time, and steps are not dependent, suggesting immediate progression is acceptable. Passwords are in user_readme.txt, implying the user has necessary credentials. The policy order is critical, with rules processed top-to-bottom, and the attachment's "Type: TCP-9443, TCP-3051" likely describes the services used, not affecting the configuration steps directly.

Table: Summary of Configuration Details

Component

Details

Tags

BOSTON-Web (BOSTON-web-01a, BOSTON-web-02a), BOSTON-App (BOSTON-app-01a), BOSTON-DB (BOSTON-db-01a) Security Groups BOSTON Web-Servers (tag BOSTON-Web), BOSTON App-Servers (tag BOSTON-App), BOSTON DB-Servers (tag BOSTON-DB) DFW Exclusion List Virtual Machine: core-A Custom Services TCP-9443 (TCP, port 9443), TCP-3051 (TCP, port 3051) Policy Name BOSTON-Web-Application Firewall Rules Any-to-Web (Any to Web-Servers, HTTP/HTTPS, Allow), Web-to-App (Web to App-Servers, TCP-9443, Allow), App-to-DB (App to DB-Servers, TCP-3051, Allow) This table summarizes the configuration, aiding in verification and documentation.

Unexpected Detail

An unexpected aspect is the need to manually create custom services for TCP-9443 and TCP-3051, which may not be predefined, highlighting the flexibility of NSX-T for application-specific security policies.

Conclusion

This detailed process ensures a robust micro-segmentation policy, securing the 3-tier web application by controlling traffic between tiers and excluding specific VMs from DFW, aligning with best practices for network security in VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.x.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Task 16

You are working to automate your NSX-T deployment and an automation engineer would like to retrieve your BOP routing information from the API.

You need to:

- * Run the GET call in the API using Postman
- * Save output to the desktop to a text file called API.txt

Complete the requested task.

Notes: Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. This task is not dependent on another. This task should take approximately 5 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation part of the Complete Solution and step by step instructions.

Explanation

To run the GET call in the API using Postman and save the output to the desktop to a text file called API.txt, you need to follow these steps:

Open Postman and create a new request tab. Select GET as the method from the drop-down menu.

Enter the URL of the NSX-T Policy API endpoint for retrieving the BGP routing table, such as

https://<nsx-manager-ip-address>/policy/api/v1/infra/tier-0s/vmc/routing-table?enforcement_point_path=/ Click the Authorization tab and select Basic Auth as the type from the drop-down menu. Enter your NSX-T username and password in the Username and Password fields, such as admin and VMware!@.

Click Send to execute the request and view the response in the Body tab. You should see a JSON object with the BGP routing table information, such as routes, next hops, prefixes, etc.

Click Save Response and select Save to a file from the drop-down menu. Enter API.txt as the file name and choose Desktop as the location. Click Save to save the output to your desktop.

You have successfully run the GET call in the API using Postman and saved the output to your desktop to a text file called API.txt.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Task 9

TO prepare for Virtual machine migration from VLAN-backed port groups to an overlay segment in NSX, a test bridge has been configured. The bridge is not functioning, and the -Bridge-VM- is not responding to ICMP requests from the main console.

You need to:

* Troubleshoot the configuration and make necessary changes to restore access to the application.

Complete the requested task.

Notes: Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. This task is not dependent on another. This task should take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the Explanation part of the Complete Solution and step by step instructions.

Explanation

To troubleshoot the bridge configuration and restore access to the application, you need to follow these steps:

Log in to the NSX Manager UI with admin credentials. The default URL is

<https://<nsx-manager-ip-address>>.

Navigate to Networking > Segments and select the overlay segment that is bridged to the VLAN-backed port group. For example, select Web-01 segment that you created in Task 2.

Click Bridge > Set and verify the configuration details of the bridge. Check for any discrepancies or errors in the parameters such as bridge name, bridge ID, VLAN ID, edge node, etc.

If you find any configuration errors, click Edit and modify the parameters accordingly. Click Save to apply the changes.

If you do not find any configuration errors, check the connectivity and firewall rules between the overlay segment and the VLAN-backed port group. You can use ping or traceroute commands from the NSX Edge CLI or the vSphere Web Client to test the connectivity. You can also use show service bridge command to check the status of the bridge service on the NSX Edge.

If you find any connectivity or firewall issues, resolve them by adjusting the network settings or firewall rules on the NSX Edge or the vSphere Distributed Switch.

After resolving the issues, verify that the bridge is functioning and the Bridge-VM is responding to ICMP requests from the main console. You can also check the MAC addresses learned by the bridge on both sides of the network using show service bridge mac command on the NSX Edge CLI.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Task 8

You are tasked With troubleshooting the NSX IPSec VPN service Which has been reported down. Verify the current NSX configuration is deployed and resolve any issues.

You need to:

* Verify the present configuration as provided below:

NSX IPSec Session Name:	IPSec
Remote IP:	192.168.14.0/24
Local Networks:	10.10.10.0/24
Remove Networks:	10.10.20.0/24
Pre-shared Key:	VMware!!VMware!!

Complete the requested task.

Notes: Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. This task is not dependent on another. This task Should take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation

Log in to the NSX Manager UI with admin credentials. The default URL is

Navigate to **Networking > VPN > IPSec VPN** and select the IPSec VPN session that is down. You can identify the session by its name, local endpoint, remote endpoint, and status.

Compare the configuration details of the IPsec VPN session with the expected configuration as provided below. Check for any discrepancies or errors in the parameters such as local and remote endpoints, local and remote networks, IKE and ESP profiles, etc.

If you do not find any configuration errors, check the connectivity and firewall rules between the local and remote endpoints. You can use ping or traceroute commands from the NSX Edge CLI to test the connectivity. You can also use show service ipsec command to check the status of IPSec VPN service on the NSX Edge.

After resolving the issues, verify that the IPsec VPN session is up and running by refreshing the IPsec VPN page on the NSX Manager UI. You can also use `show service ipsec sp` and `show service ipsec sa` commands on the NSX Edge CLI to check the status of security policy and security association for the IPsec VPN session.

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