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1. An NSX administrator is creating a Tier-1 Gateway configured In Active-Standby High Availability

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To prepare for the VMware 3V0-41.22 exam, candidates are recommended to attend the VMware NSX-T Data Center: Install, Configure, Manage course. This course provides hands-on experience with the NSX-T Data Center product and covers all the topics that are tested in the exam. Additionally, candidates can also review the VMware NSX-T Data Center documentation and practice with sample questions.

VMware 3V0-41.22 Exam Tests the knowledge and skills of IT professionals in advanced deployment scenarios, including multi-tiered applications, micro-segmentation, and disaster recovery. 3V0-41.22 exam also covers NSX-T Data Center integration with other VMware products such as vSphere, vRealize Automation, and vRealize Orchestrator.

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VMware 3V0-41.22 Exam is an advanced-level certification exam designed to test the skills and knowledge of professionals who are looking to deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X. 3V0-41.22 exam covers a wide range of topics, including NSX-T architecture, installation and configuration, security, network virtualization, and more. It is intended for experienced professionals who have a deep understanding of VMware products and technologies and are proficient in network and security concepts.

VMware Advanced Deploy VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.X Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

Task 3

You are asked to deploy a new instance of NSX-T into an environment with two isolated tenants. These tenants each have separate physical data center cores and have standardized on BCP as a routing protocol.

You need to:

• Configure a new Edge cluster with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	edge-cluster-01
Edge cluster profile:	nsx-default-edge-high-availability-profile
Includes Edges:	nsx-edge-01 and nsx-edge-02
• Configure a Tier-0 Gateway with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	T0-01
HA Mode:	Active Active
Edge cluster:	edge-cluster-01
• Configure two ECMP Uplinks to provide maximum throughput and fault tolerance. Use the following configuration detail:	
o Uplink-1	
Type:	External
Name:	Uplink-1
IP Address/Mask:	192.168.100.2/24
Connected to:	Uplink
Edge Node:	nsx-edge-01
• Uplink-2	
Type:	External
Name:	Uplink-2
IP Address/Mask:	192.168.100.3/24
Connected to:	Uplink
Edge Node:	nsx-edge-02
• Configure BGP on the Tier-0 Gateway with the following detail:	
Local AS:	65001
BGP Neighbors:	IP Address: 192.168.100.1 BFD: Disabled Remote AS Number: 65002
Additional Info:	All other values should remain at default while ensuring that ECMP is On
Source Addresses:	192.168.100.2 and 192.168.100.3
• Configure VRF Lite for the secondary tenant with the following detail:	
Name:	T0-01-vrf
Connected to Tier-0 Gateway:	T0-01

Complete the requested task.

Notes: Passwords are Contained in the user_readme.txt. Task 3 is dependent on the Completion Of Task and 2.

Other tasks are dependent On the Completion Of this task. Do not wait for configuration changes to be applied in this task as processing may take up to 10 minutes to complete. Check back on completion. This task should take approximately 10 minutes to complete.

Answer:

Explanation:

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

Explanation

To deploy a new instance of NSX-T into an environment with two isolated tenants, 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 > Fabric > Nodes > Edge Transport Nodes and click Add Edge VM.

Enter a name and an optional description for the edge VM. Select the compute manager, cluster, and resource pool where you want to deploy the edge VM. Click Next.

Select the deployment size and form factor for the edge VM. For this task, you can select Medium as the size and VM as the form factor. Click Next.

Select the datastore and folder where you want to store the edge VM files. Click Next.

Configure the management network settings for the edge VM. Enter a hostname, a management IP address, a default gateway, a DNS server, and a domain search list. Optionally, you can enable SSH and join the edge VM to a domain. Click Next.

Configure the transport network settings for the edge VM. Select an N-VDS as the host switch type and enter a name for it. Select an uplink profile from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Uplink Profile. Map the uplinks to the physical NICs on the edge VM. For example, map Uplink 1 to fp-eth0 and Uplink 2 to fp-eth1. Optionally, you can configure IP assignment, MTU, or LLDP for the uplinks. Click Next.

Review the configuration summary and click Finish to deploy the edge VM.

Repeat steps 2 to 8 to deploy another edge VM for redundancy.

Navigate to Networking > Tier-0 Gateway and click Add Gateway > VRF.

Enter a name and an optional description for the VRF gateway. Select an existing tier-0 gateway as the parent gateway or create a new one by clicking New Tier-0 Gateway.

Click VRF Settings and enter a VRF ID for the tenant. Optionally, you can enable EVPN settings if you want to use EVPN as the control plane protocol for VXLAN overlay networks.

Click Save to create the VRF gateway.

Repeat steps 10 to 13 to create another VRF gateway for the second tenant with a different VRF ID.

Navigate to Networking > Segments and click Add Segment.

Enter a name and an optional description for the segment. Select VLAN as the connectivity option and enter a VLAN ID for the segment. For example, enter 128 for Tenant A's first uplink VLAN segment.

Select an existing transport zone from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Transport Zone.

Click Save to create the segment.

Repeat steps 15 to 18 to create three more segments for Tenant A's second uplink VLAN segment (VLAN ID 129) and Tenant B's uplink VLAN segments (VLAN ID 158 and 159).

Navigate to Networking > Tier-0 Gateway and select the VRF gateway that you created for Tenant A.

Click Interfaces > Set > Add Interface.

Enter a name and an optional description for the interface.

Enter the IP address and mask for the external interface in CIDR format, such as 10.10.10.1/24.

In Type, select External.

In Connected To (Segment), select the VLAN segment that you created for Tenant A's first uplink VLAN segment (VLAN ID 128).

Select an edge node where you want to attach the interface, such as Edge-01.

Enter the Access VLAN ID from the list as configured for the segment, such as 128.

Click Save and then Close.

Repeat steps 21 to 28 to create another interface for Tenant A's second uplink VLAN segment (VLAN ID 129) on another edge node, such as Edge-02.

Repeat steps 20 to 29 to create two interfaces for Tenant B's uplink VLAN segments (VLAN ID 158 and 159) on each edge node using their respective VRF gateway and IP addresses.

Configure BGP on each VRF gateway using NSX UI or CLI commands¹². You need to specify the local AS number, remote AS number, BGP neighbors, route redistribution, route filters, timers, authentication, graceful restart, etc., according to your requirements³⁴.

Configure BGP on each physical router using their respective CLI commands⁵⁶. You need to specify similar parameters as in step 31 and ensure that they match with their corresponding VRF gateway settings⁷⁸.

Verify that BGP sessions are established between each VRF gateway and its physical router neighbors using NSX UI or CLI commands. You can also check the routing tables and BGP statistics on each device.

You have successfully deployed a new instance of NSX-T into an environment with two isolated tenants using VRF Lite and BGP.

NEW QUESTION # 14

SIMULATION

Task 4

You are tasked with creating a logical load balancer for several web servers that were recently deployed.

You need to:

• Create a standalone Tier-1 gateway with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	T1-LB
Linked Tier-0 Gateway:	None
Edge Cluster:	lb-edge-cluster
Service Interface:	Name: T1-LB IP Address / Mask: 192.168.220.10/24 connected to (Segment): Columbus-L5
Static Route:	Add a default gateway to 192.168.220.1

• Create a load balancer and attach it to the newly created Tier-1 gateway with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb
Size:	small
Attachment:	T1-LB

• Configure the load balancer with the following configuration detail:	
• Create an HTTP application profile with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb-app-profile

• Create an HTTP application profile with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb-app-redirect-profile
Redirection:	HTTP to HTTPS Redirection

• Create an HTTP monitor with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb-monitor
Port:	80

• Create an L7 HTTP virtual server with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb-virtual-server
IP Address:	192.168.220.20
Port:	80
Load Balancer:	web-lb
Server Pool:	None
Application Profile:	web-lb-app-redirect-profile

• Create an L4 TCP virtual server with the following configuration detail:	
Name:	web-lb-virtual-server-https
IP Address:	192.168.220.20
Port:	443
Load Balancer:	web-lb
Server Pool:	Columbus-web-servers
Application Profile:	default-tcp-lb-app-profile

Complete the requested task.

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 to complete. This task should take up to 35 minutes to complete and is required for subsequent tasks.

Answer:

Explanation:

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

To create a logical load balancer for several web servers, 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 > Load Balancing > Load Balancers and click Add Load Balancer.

Enter a name and an optional description for the load balancer. Select the tier-1 gateway where you want to attach the load balancer from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Tier-1 Gateway. Click Save.

Navigate to Networking > Load Balancing > Application Profiles and click Add Application Profile.

Enter a name and an optional description for the application profile. Select HTTP as the application type from the drop-down menu. Optionally, you can configure advanced settings such as persistence, X-Forwarded-For, SSL offloading, etc., for the application profile. Click Save.

Navigate to Networking > Load Balancing > Monitors and click Add Monitor.

Enter a name and an optional description for the monitor. Select HTTP as the protocol from the drop-down menu. Optionally, you can configure advanced settings such as interval, timeout, fall count, rise count, etc., for the monitor. Click Save.

Navigate to Networking > Load Balancing > Server Pools and click Add Server Pool.

Enter a name and an optional description for the server pool. Select an existing application profile from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Application Profile. Select an existing monitor from the drop-down menu or create a new one by

clicking New Monitor. Optionally, you can configure advanced settings such as algorithm, SNAT translation mode, TCP multiplexing, etc., for the server pool. Click Save.

Click Members > Set > Add Member and enter the IP address and port number of each web server that you want to add to the server pool. For example, enter 192.168.10.10:80 and 192.168.10.11:80 for two web servers listening on port 80. Click Save and then Close.

Navigate to Networking > Load Balancing > Virtual Servers and click Add Virtual Server.

Enter a name and an optional description for the virtual server. Enter the IP address and port number of the virtual server that will receive the client requests, such as 10.10.10.100:80. Select HTTP as the service profile from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Service Profile. Select an existing server pool from the drop-down menu or create a new one by clicking New Server Pool. Optionally, you can configure advanced settings such as access log, connection limit, rate limit, etc., for the virtual server. Click Save.

You have successfully created a logical load balancer for several web servers using NSX-T Manager UI.

NEW QUESTION # 15

SIMULATION

Task 10

You have been notified by the Web Team that they cannot get to any northbound networks from their Tampa web servers that are deployed on an NSX-T network segment. The Tampa web VM's however can access each other.

You need to:

- * Troubleshoot to find out why the Tampa web servers cannot communicate to any northbound networks and resolve the issue.

Complete the requested task. TO verify your work. ping the Control Center @ 192.168.110.10 Notes: Passwords are contained in the user_readme.txt. This task is dependent on Task 4. Some exam candidates may have already completed this task if they had done more than the minimum required in Task 4. 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 why the Tampa web servers cannot communicate to any northbound networks, 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 > Tier-0 Gateway and select the tier-0 gateway that connects the NSX-T network segment to the northbound networks. For example, select T0-GW-01.

Click Interfaces > Set and verify the configuration details of the interfaces. Check for any discrepancies or errors in the parameters such as IP address, subnet mask, MTU, 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 tier-0 gateway and the northbound networks. 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 router command to check the status of the routing 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 northbound devices.

After resolving the issues, verify that the Tampa web servers can communicate to any northbound networks by pinging the Control Center @ 192.168.110.10 from one of the web servers.

NEW QUESTION # 16

SIMULATION

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=/infra/sites/default/enforcement-points/vmc-enforcementpoint`. 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 VMware1!.

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 # 17

SIMULATION

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 # 18

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