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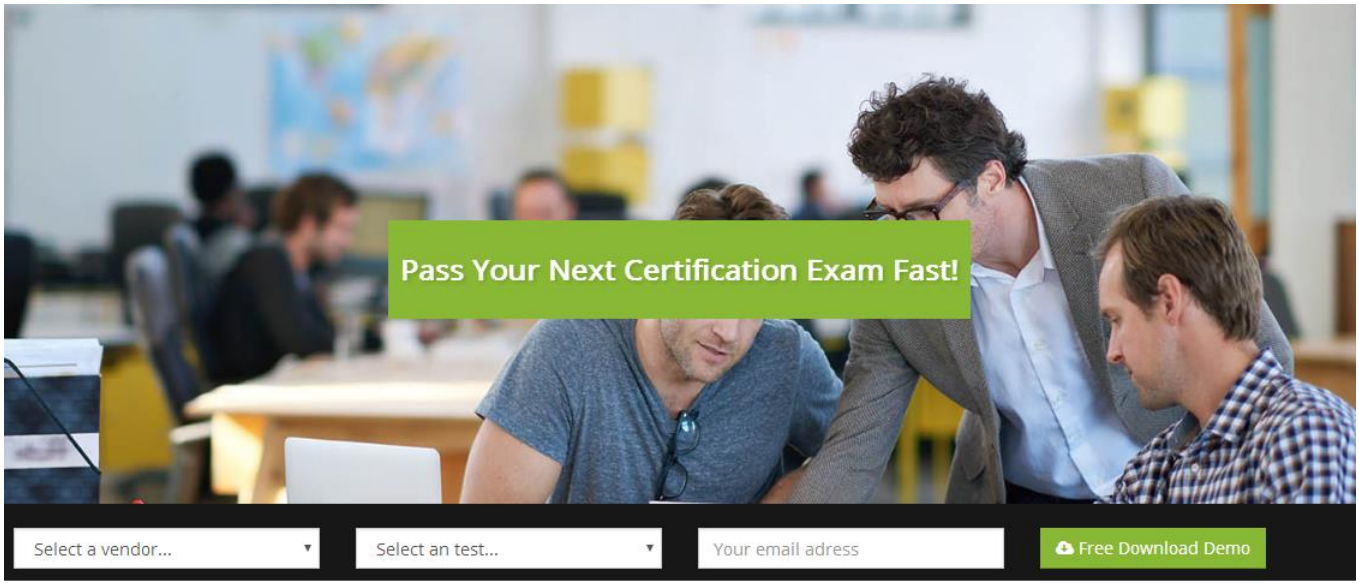

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Exam : **2V0-41.24**

Title : VMware NSX 4.X Professional V2

Vendor : VMware

Version : DEMO

NO.1 How does the Traceflow tool identify issues in a network?
A. Compares intended network state in the control plane with Tunnel End Point (TEP) keepalives in the data plane.
B. Compares the management plane configuration states containing control plane traffic and error reporting from transport node agents.
C. Injects ICMP traffic into the data plane and observes the results in the control plane.
D. Injects synthetic traffic into the data plane and observes the results in the control plane.
Answer: D
Explanation:
The Traceflow tool in NSX injects synthetic traffic into the data plane and monitors the traffic flow through the network, allowing administrators to observe how the traffic is handled at each hop. This approach helps identify issues such as dropped packets, routing errors, or misconfigurations by providing visibility into the path taken by the traffic and any potential disruptions.

NO.2 What are four NSX built-in role-based access control (RBAC) roles? (Choose four.)
A. Enterprise Admin
B. Read
C. None
D. Full Access
E. LB Operator
F. Auditor
G. Network Admin
Answer: A,E,F,G
Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX/4.1/administration/GUID-26C44DE8-1854-4B06- B6DA -A2FD426CDF44.html

NO.3 In which VPN type are the Virtual Tunnel interfaces (VTI) used?
A. Route-based VPN
B. Route & SSL based VPNs
C. SSL-based VPN
D. Policy & Route based VPNs
Answer: A
Explanation:
Virtual Tunnel Interfaces (VTI) are used in route-based VPNs. In this type of VPN, the tunnel is treated like a regular interface on the router. This allows for the configuration of routing protocols and the application of routing decisions to the traffic flowing through the VPN tunnel. VTIs simplify the management of routing and make it more flexible in VPN scenarios.

NO.4 Which CLI command shows syslog on NSX Manager?
A. (show log manager follow
B. gee log-file syslog
C. [get log-file auch.log
D. /var/log/syslog/syslog.log

Answer: A
Explanation:
The show log manager follow command is used on the NSX Manager to view the syslog in real- time. This command displays ongoing log entries, allowing administrators to monitor syslog messages as they are generated, which is helpful for troubleshooting and real-time analysis.

NO.5 A customer is preparing to deploy a VMware Kubernetes solution in an NSX environment. What is the minimum MTU size for the UPLINK profile?
A. 1700
B. 1500
C. 1550
D. 1650
Answer: A
Explanation:
For a VMware Kubernetes deployment in an NSX environment, the minimum recommended MTU size for the UPLINK profile is 1700. This allows sufficient space for the additional overhead introduced by encapsulation protocols, such as Geneve, used in NSX-T Data Center, ensuring optimal performance and avoiding fragmentation.

NO.6 Which tool could be used to configure BGP on a Tier-0 Gateway?
A. ESX CLI
B. NSX CLI
C. API
D. iPerf3
Answer: C
Explanation:
API: BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) on a Tier-0 Gateway in NSX can be configured using the NSX API, which provides programmatic access to configure and manage various features, including BGP settings.

NO.7 What are two functions of the Service Engines in NSX Advanced Load Balancer? (Choose two.)
A. It collects real-time analytics from application traffic flows.
B. It stores the configuration and policies related to load-balancing services.
C. It performs application load-balancing operations.
D. It deploys web servers to perform load-balancing operations.
E. It provides a user interface to perform configuration and management tasks.
Answer: AC
Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Advanced-Load-Balancer/22.1/Administration_Guide/GUID-84139C37-0129-40A7-A7AB-5A93E1F65B6D.html

NO.8 Which two tools are used for centralized logging in VMware NSX? (Choose two.)
A. Sysloq Server
B. VMware Aria Automation

C. VMware Aria Operations for Logs
D. VMware Aria Operations for Networks
E. VMware Aria Operations
Answer: AC
Explanation:
Syslog Server: NSX supports forwarding logs to a centralized syslog server, which is a standard tool for centralized logging in network environments.
VMware Aria Operations for Logs (formerly known as vRealize Log Insight): This tool provides centralized log management and analytics, specifically designed to integrate with VMware environments, including NSX, for enhanced log collection, analysis, and troubleshooting.

NO.9 A company security policy requires all users to log into applications using a centralized authentication system.
Which two authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) systems are available when integrating NSX with VMware Identity Manager? (Choose two.)
A. RSA SecureID
B. SecureDAP
C. RADII 2.0
D. LDAP and OpenLDAP based on Active Directory (AD)
E. Keygen Enterprise
Answer: AD
Explanation:
RSA SecureID: RSA SecureID is a commonly used two-factor authentication (2FA) system that can integrate with VMware Identity Manager for enhanced security during authentication, making it a suitable AAA system for user authentication.
LDAP and OpenLDAP based on Active Directory (AD): VMware Identity Manager can integrate with LDAP and OpenLDAP directories, including Active Directory (AD), for centralized user authentication. This allows users to authenticate against an organization's directory service.

NO.10 Which NSX feature can be leveraged to achieve consistent policy configuration and simplicity across sites?
A. VRF Lite
B. Ethernet VPN
C. NSX MTML5 UI
D. NSX Federation
Answer: D
Explanation:
NSX Federation: This feature allows you to create and manage a global network infrastructure that spans across multiple sites using a single pane of glass. You can use this feature to synchronize policies, segments, gateways, firewalls, VPNs, load balancers, and other network services across sites.

NO.11 Which two logical router components span across all transport nodes? (Choose two.)
A. SERVICE_ROUTER_TIER0
B. TIER0_DISTRIBUTED_ROUTER

C. DISTRIBUTED_ROUTER_TIER0
D. DISTRIBUTED_ROUTER_TIER1
E. SERVICE_ROUTER_TIER1
Answer: BD
Explanation:
TIER0_DISTRIBUTED_ROUTER: The Tier-0 Distributed Router spans all transport nodes, providing distributed routing capabilities across the NSX environment at the Tier-0 level.
DISTRIBUTED_ROUTER_TIER1: Similarly, the Tier-1 Distributed Router spans all transport nodes, enabling distributed routing at the Tier-1 level, which allows routing functions to occur closer to the workload VMs across the transport nodes.

NO.12 An administrator wants to validate the BGP connection status between the Tier-0 Gateway and the upstream physical router.
What sequence of commands could be used to check this status on NSX Edge node?
A. - enable <LR-D>
- get vrf <ID>
- show bgp neighbor
B. - get gateways
- vrf <number>
- get bgp neighbor
C. - set vrf <ID>
- show logical-routers
- show <LR-D> bgp
D. - show logical-routers
- get vrf
- show ip route bgp
Answer: A
Explanation:
To validate the BGP connection status between the Tier-0 Gateway and the upstream physical router on an NSX Edge node, the correct sequence involves enabling the specific logical router (Tier-0 Gateway), checking the VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) context, and then using the show bgp neighbor command to view the BGP session status.
enable <LR-D>: This command enables the logical router interface (Tier-0 Gateway) to access its configuration.
get vrf <ID>: This command checks the specific VRF (used for routing separation) to see the associated routing table.
show bgp neighbor: This command displays the status of the BGP connection, including details about the neighbor relationships and their state.

NO.13 Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of a Dynamic Routing Protocol on a Tier-1 Gateway?
A. Both BGP and OSPF can be used on a Tier-1 Gateway.
B. You can only use OSPF on the Tier-1 Gateway
C. A Dynamic Routing Protocol cannot be used on a Tier-1 Gateway.
D. You can only use BGP on the Tier-1 Gateway.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In NSX, BGP is the only supported dynamic routing protocol on a Tier-1 Gateway. OSPF is not supported at the Tier-1 level; it is only available on Tier-0 Gateways. This limitation means that for dynamic routing on a Tier-1 Gateway, administrators can configure BGP to exchange routing information with connected Tier-0 Gateways.