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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which three protocols could an NSX administrator use to transfer log messages to a remote log server? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A- HTTPS
- B- SSH
- C- TCP
- D- UDP
- E- SSL
- F- TLS

Answer:

C, D, F

Explanation:

Both TCP and UDP are commonly used protocols for transferring log messages in syslog configurations. TCP is preferred when reliability is needed, while UDP is used for faster, connectionless transmission.

TLS can be used to secure the log messages being sent over TCP, ensuring encrypted transmission to the remote log server.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two functions of the Service Engines in NSX Advanced Load Balancer? (Choose two.)

Options:

- 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:

A, C

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which troubleshooting step will resolve an error with code 1001 during the configuration of a time-based firewall rule?

Options:

- A- Restarting the NTPservice on the ESXi host.
- B- Reconfiguring the ESXi host with a local NTP server.
- C- Re-installing the NSX VIBs on the ESXi host.
- D- Changing the time zone on the ESXi host.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An error with code 1001 during the configuration of a time-based firewall rule often indicates a time synchronization issue. Restarting the NTP service on the ESXi host can resolve this issue by ensuring that the host's time is synchronized correctly, which is essential for time-based rules to function accurately.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following settings must be configured in an NSX environment before enabling stateful active-active SNAT?

Options:

- A- Tier-1 gateway in active-standby mode
- B- A Punting Traffic Group for the NSX Edge uplinks
- C- An Interface Group for the NSX Edge uplinks
- D- Tier-1 gateway in distributed only mode

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In an NSX environment, a Punting Traffic Group for the NSX Edge uplinks must be configured before enabling stateful active-active Source NAT (SNAT). This configuration ensures that traffic is appropriately handled and forwarded between the NSX Edge nodes in an active-active setup, allowing stateful connections to be maintained across multiple Edge nodes.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two of the following are used to configure Distributed Firewall on VDS? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- vSphere API
- B- NSX API
- C- NSX CU
- D- vCenter API
- E- NSX UI

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

According to the VMware NSX Documentation, these are two of the ways that you can use to configure Distributed Firewall on VDS:

NSX API: This is a RESTful API that allows you to programmatically configure and manage Distributed

Firewall on VDS using HTTP methods and JSON payloads. You can use tools such as Postman or curl to send API requests to the NSX Manager node.

NSX UI: This is a graphical user interface that allows you to configure and manage Distributed Firewall on VDS using menus, tabs, buttons, and forms. You can access the NSX UI by logging in to the NSX Manager node using a web browser.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX/4.1/administration/GUID-0DEF9F18-608D-4B5C-9175-5514750E901B.html>

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has deployed 10 Edge Transport Nodes in their NSX Environment, but has forgotten to specify an NTP server during the deployment.

What is the efficient way to add an NTP server to all 10 Edge Transport Nodes?

Options:

- A- Use a Node Profile
- B- Use Transport Node Profile
- C- Use the CLI on each Edge Node
- D- Use a PowerCLI script

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Using a Transport Node Profile allows the administrator to apply configuration changes, such as specifying an NTP server, across multiple Edge Transport Nodes efficiently. This method is scalable and avoids the need for manual configuration on each individual node. Once the Transport Node Profile is updated, the configuration can be pushed to all associated nodes.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which command is used to set the NSX Manager's logging-level to debug mode for troubleshooting?

Options:

- A- set service manager log-level debug
- B- sec service nsx-manager logging-level debug
- C- sec service nsx-manager log-level debug
- D- sec service manager logging-level debug

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The set service nsx-manager log-level debug command is used to set the NSX Manager's logging level to debug mode. Setting the log level to debug can provide more detailed logging information, which is useful for troubleshooting issues within the NSX Manager.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is the only supported mode in NSX Global Manager when using Federation?

Options:

- A- Proxy
- B- Policy
- C- Controller
- D- Proton

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When using NSX Federation, Policy mode is the only supported mode in NSX Global Manager. This mode allows centralized management and consistent policy enforcement across multiple NSX environments, providing a unified approach to managing network and security policies in federated deployments.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are the four types of role-based access control (RBAC) permissions? (Choose four.)

Options:

- A- Auditor
- B- Full access
- C- Enterprise Admin
- D- None
- E- Execute
- F- Read
- G- Network Admin

Answer:

A, B, D, F

Explanation:

Auditor: Allows users to view settings and logs without making changes.

Full access: Provides complete control over all NSX settings and configurations.

None: No permissions are granted, restricting access completely.

Read: Allows users to view configurations and settings without editing capabilities.

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