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Associate VMware Network Virtualization

VMware 1V0-41.20

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which plane is responsible for creating and deleting network objects in the NSX-T Data Center Architecture?

A. Control Plane

B. Data Plane

C. Life Cycle Plane

D. Management Plane

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The **Management Plane** is responsible for creating, modifying, and deleting NSX-T Data Center logical network objects. Administrators and automation tools interact with this plane through NSX Manager, its user interface, and its API. When an administrator creates objects such as segments, Tier-0 or Tier-1 gateways, firewall policies, NAT rules, or service configurations, the requested configuration is accepted and maintained by the management-plane services.

The management plane then supplies the intended configuration to the control-plane services, which calculate and distribute the required network state, such as logical forwarding and routing information. The resulting state is ultimately programmed into the data plane, where transport nodes forward packets and enforce the configured services. This separation lets NSX centrally manage the lifecycle and desired configuration of networking objects while distributed components apply that configuration throughout the environment. VMware's NSX architecture documentation describes NSX Manager as the centralized management component for configuring NSX networking and security, while the architecture separates management, control, and data-plane functions. See the VMware NSX-T Data Center architecture overview and the NSX-T Data Center administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two functions are performed by the NSX control plane? (Choose two.)

A. Compute and distribute logical switching state.

B. Compute and distribute routing information.

C. Create and delete NSX objects through the user interface.

D. Forward workload packets.

E. Provide browser-based administrator access.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The NSX control plane calculates and distributes network state needed by transport nodes. This includes logical switching information and routing information used to enable packet forwarding according to the configuration defined in the management plane.

The management plane is responsible for configuration lifecycle operations, while the data plane forwards packets and enforces services on transport nodes. See the VMware NSX documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

An administrator needs to define a routed connection between an NSX Tier-0 Gateway and an external physical router.

Which routing protocol is commonly used for this connection?

A. BGP

B. GENEVE

C. DHCP

D. DNS

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

BGP is correct because it is commonly configured between a Tier-0 Gateway and physical routers to exchange routes dynamically. This enables the physical network to learn NSX logical-network prefixes and enables NSX to learn external routes without requiring administrators to maintain every route statically.

GENEVE is an overlay encapsulation protocol, not a routing protocol. DHCP assigns IP configuration to clients, and DNS resolves names to IP addresses. See the VMware NSX documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements are true about NSX Edge nodes? (Choose two.)

A. They can provide NAT services.

B. They can provide VPN services.

C. They are required for every distributed firewall rule.

D. They replace ESXi hosts as compute transport nodes.

E. They require workloads to be attached directly to them.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

NSX Edge nodes provide services that require centralized service processing, including north-south routing, NAT, load balancing, and VPN. They can be deployed as NSX Edge virtual machines or on supported bare-metal servers, depending on the design and platform requirements.

Distributed routing for east-west traffic is performed in the NSX data plane on prepared transport nodes, rather than requiring all routed workload traffic to traverse an Edge node. See the VMware NSX documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

How does virtual networking enable business to reduce time-to-market?

A. By performing automatic hardware upgrades

B. By increasing traffic bandwidth

C. By removing physical network devices

D. By providing network services on demand

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

By providing network services on demand is correct because network virtualization decouples network services from the underlying physical hardware and delivers them through software. This lets IT teams create, configure, and apply services such as logical switching, routing, firewalling, load balancing, and segmentation programmatically when an application or business workload needs them. Instead of waiting for physical devices to be acquired, cabled, and manually configured, teams can use automation and reusable policy to provision consistent networking alongside application deployments.

This on-demand operating model reduces handoffs and deployment delays between application, infrastructure, and networking teams. It also supports repeatable deployments across private clouds, public clouds, and edge locations, allowing developers to receive the network connectivity and security controls required for a new service much sooner. The resulting agility directly shortens the time needed to move an application from development through testing and into production, which is the core connection between virtual networking and faster time-to-market. VMware describes virtual cloud networking as a software-defined approach that delivers networking and security services wherever applications run. See VMware's Virtual Cloud Networking overview and the VMware NSX documentation.