



# 2V0-41.23<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware NSX 4.x Professional

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### QUESTION 1

Where in the NSX UI would an administrator set the time attribute for a time-based Gateway Firewall rule?

- A. The option to set time-based rule is a clock icon in the rule.
- B. The option to set time based rule is a field in the rule itself.
- C. There is no option in the NSX UI. It must be done via command line interface.
- D. The option to set time-based rule is a clock icon in the policy.

Correct Answer: D

According to the VMware documentation<sup>1</sup>, the clock icon appears on the firewall policy section that you want to have a time window. By clicking the clock icon, you can create or select a time window that applies to all the rules in that policy section. The other options are incorrect because they either do not exist or are not related to the time-based rule feature. There is no option to set a time-based rule in the rule itself, as it is a policy-level setting. There is also an option to set a time-based rule in the NSX UI, so it does not require using the command line interface.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX/4.1/administration/GUID-8572496E-A60E-48C3-A016-4A081AC80BE7.html>

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### QUESTION 2

Which of the two following characteristics about NAT64 are true? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT64 is stateless and requires gateways to be deployed in active-standby mode.
- B. NAT64 is supported on Tier-1 gateways only.
- C. NAT64 is supported on Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways.
- D. NAT64 requires the Tier-1 gateway to be configured in active-standby mode.
- E. NAT64 requires the Tier-1 gateway to be configured in active-active mode.

Correct Answer: CD

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX/4.1/administration/GUID-69604E49-BC8B-4777-BFD8-B98F8D1FF064.html>

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### QUESTION 3

When running nsxcli on an ESXi host, which command will show the Replication mode?

- A. get logical-switch status
- B. get logical-switch
- C. get logical-switches
- D. get logical-switch status



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Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

An NSX administrator would like to create an L2 segment with the following requirements:

L2 domain should not exist on the physical switches.

East/West communication must be maximized as much as possible.

Which type of segment must the administrator choose?

- A. VLAN
- B. Overlay
- C. Bridge
- D. Hybrid

Correct Answer: B

An overlay segment is a layer 2 broadcast domain that is implemented as a logical construct in the NSX-T Data Center software. Overlay segments do not require any configuration on the physical switches, and they allow for optimal east/west communication between workloads on different ESXi hosts. Overlay segments use the Geneve protocol to encapsulate and decapsulate traffic between the hosts. Overlay segments are created and managed by the NSX Manager. <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.2/administration/GUID-316E5027-E588-455C-88AD-A7DA930A4F0B.html>

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#### QUESTION 5

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

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

Correct Answer: C

To enable stateful active-active SNAT on a Tier-0 or Tier-1 gateway, you must configure an Interface Group for the NSX Edge uplinks. An Interface Group is a logical grouping of NSX Edge interfaces that belong to the same failure domain. A failure domain is a set of NSX Edge nodes that share the same physical network infrastructure and are subject to the same network failures. By configuring an Interface Group, you can ensure that the stateful services are distributed across different failure domains and can recover from network failures<sup>1</sup>



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