

VMware NSX - Transformational (NSX-T) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which feature allows NSX-T to integrate with public cloud environments?**
 - A. NSX Hybrid Connect**
 - B. NSX Cloud Gateway**
 - C. NSX Gateway Service**
 - D. NSX Interconnect**
- 2. For centralized management, which component of NSX-T is critical?**
 - A. NSX Edge**
 - B. NSX Manager**
 - C. NSX Controller**
 - D. NSX Transport Node**
- 3. What is a function of the NSX-T data center for network virtualization?**
 - A. Provisioning physical routers**
 - B. Creating logical switches**
 - C. Configuring VLANs on physical switches**
 - D. Managing physical storage**
- 4. Which NSX-T built-in role is the most restrictive while still allowing a user to apply configuration changes on a NSX Edge?**
 - A. Cloud Service Administrator**
 - B. Network Engineer**
 - C. Network Operator**
 - D. NSX Administrator**
- 5. Which discovery protocol is supported for hypervisor transport nodes?**
 - A. Adobe Real-time CDP**
 - B. Cisco Discovery Protocol**
 - C. Link Layer Discovery Protocol**
 - D. Neighbor Discovery Protocol**

- 6. What does NSX-T provide for East-West traffic between virtual machines?**
- A. Increased physical distance**
 - B. Dedicated management services**
 - C. Virtual network segmentation and security**
 - D. Direct internet access**
- 7. What is the purpose of NSX-T's Edge Services?**
- A. To provide user authentication and access control**
 - B. To handle routing and firewall services at the network edge**
 - C. To manage virtual machine workload performance**
 - D. To eliminate the need for physical networking**
- 8. What functionality does the NSX-T Edge compute node provide?**
- A. Monitoring network traffic**
 - B. Data plane functions such as routing and load balancing**
 - C. Managing security policies**
 - D. Creating backups of virtual machines**
- 9. What is the primary function of an NSX-T logical switch?**
- A. Routing traffic across different data centers**
 - B. Connecting virtual machines on the same overlay network**
 - C. Providing NAT for virtual machines**
 - D. Defining firewall rules for virtual machines**
- 10. Which of the following components is essential for NSX-T's interconnectivity feature?**
- A. Edge node**
 - B. Transport node**
 - C. NSX Manager**
 - D. Data plane**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which feature allows NSX-T to integrate with public cloud environments?

- A. NSX Hybrid Connect**
- B. NSX Cloud Gateway**
- C. NSX Gateway Service**
- D. NSX Interconnect**

NSX Hybrid Connect is the feature that facilitates integration with public cloud environments by providing seamless connectivity between on-premises data centers and public cloud infrastructures. This capability is essential for organizations that are looking to create a hybrid cloud architecture, as it allows for the extension of data center resources into the cloud for enhanced scalability and flexibility. With NSX Hybrid Connect, workloads can be migrated between environments with minimal disruption. It supports various functionalities, such as workload mobility and consistent networking and security policies across both on-premises and cloud-based resources. This is particularly advantageous for businesses seeking to leverage cloud capabilities while maintaining their existing data center investments. In contrast, the other options do not specifically address public cloud integration in the same comprehensive manner. NSX Cloud Gateway, for instance, focuses more on the integration of cloud services directly into the NSX environment rather than enabling hybrid connectivity. The NSX Gateway Service and NSX Interconnect pertain more to service functionalities and interconnecting different NSX environments rather than bridging the on-premises and public cloud divide as effectively as NSX Hybrid Connect does.

2. For centralized management, which component of NSX-T is critical?

- A. NSX Edge**
- B. NSX Manager**
- C. NSX Controller**
- D. NSX Transport Node**

The NSX Manager is fundamental for centralized management in NSX-T because it serves as the main management component within the NSX architecture. It provides a centralized point for configuration, monitoring, and management of the entire NSX deployment. The NSX Manager enables users to manage logical networks, security policies, and services across all connected NSX components and transport nodes. Additionally, NSX Manager interfaces with various VMware tools and external services, facilitating automation and orchestration capabilities that enhance the overall NSX environment's efficiency. With its web interface and REST API, it allows administrators to configure and manage NSX resources easily, ensuring all teams work with the same data and configurations, thus promoting consistency across the network. Other components, such as NSX Edge and NSX Controller, while important in their respective roles for providing network services and managing the control plane, do not fulfill the centralized management function like the NSX Manager does. The NSX Transport Node is crucial for network communication but is not involved in management functions. Therefore, the NSX Manager is uniquely positioned as the critical component for centralized management in NSX-T.

3. What is a function of the NSX-T data center for network virtualization?

- A. Provisioning physical routers
- B. Creating logical switches**
- C. Configuring VLANs on physical switches
- D. Managing physical storage

The function of NSX-T data center for network virtualization primarily revolves around the creation and management of logical networking components within a virtual environment. Creating logical switches is a key feature of NSX-T, as it allows for the abstraction of the traditional physical network architecture. This enables organizations to build, segment, and manage their networks dynamically and efficiently without being constrained by the limitations of physical hardware. Logical switches in NSX-T provide a means to connect virtual machines and services much like VLANs in a traditional network, but they do so in a fully software-defined manner. With logical switches, NSX-T allows for greater flexibility, scalability, and automation of networking policies, facilitating quicker responses to changing business needs. This software-defined approach means that organizations can provision and manage network resources with speed and agility, creating isolated networks for different tenants or applications without the overhead and complexity of configuring physical devices. By leveraging this logical framework, NSX-T greatly enhances the overall network management capabilities in a virtualized data center environment.

4. Which NSX-T built-in role is the most restrictive while still allowing a user to apply configuration changes on a NSX Edge?

- A. Cloud Service Administrator
- B. Network Engineer**
- C. Network Operator
- D. NSX Administrator

The most appropriate choice for a role that is both restrictive and allows a user to apply configuration changes on an NSX Edge is the Network Engineer role. This role specifically enables users to make configuration changes related to network functions without granting broader administrative privileges that come with other roles. The role provides targeted permissions that allow operational management of the network infrastructure. Users assigned this role can perform various configuration tasks on NSX Edge devices, such as creating or modifying logical switches, routers, and firewalls, while ensuring that their access is limited in scope to prevent unintentional or unauthorized changes to the overarching NSX environment. In contrast, roles such as the NSX Administrator offer comprehensive permissions and can manage the entire NSX environment, which would be less restrictive than what is aimed for in the context of this question. The Cloud Service Administrator role focuses on managing cloud service capabilities rather than specific edge configurations. The Network Operator role generally has read-only access or limited configuration capabilities, making it less suitable for tasks that involve applying changes on NSX Edge directly. Thus, the Network Engineer role strikes the right balance, allowing necessary configuration permissions without overextending user capabilities within the NSX environment.

5. Which discovery protocol is supported for hypervisor transport nodes?

- A. Adobe Real-time CDP**
- B. Cisco Discovery Protocol**
- C. Link Layer Discovery Protocol**
- D. Neighbor Discovery Protocol**

The correct choice is Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), which is a standard link-layer protocol used for network devices to advertise their identity and capabilities to each other. In the context of hypervisor transport nodes in VMware NSX-T, LLDP is essential for facilitating the communication between devices and enabling the discovery of network topology. When hypervisor transport nodes use LLDP, they can automatically share information about their configurations and capabilities with neighboring devices. This is particularly important in virtualized environments where multiple virtual machines and networking components need to interact reliably. While other discovery protocols like Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) and various non-standard protocols serve similar functions in different networking contexts, LLDP is the specific protocol that is utilized within the NSX-T architecture for hypervisor transport nodes. This adherence to an open standard ensures compatibility and interoperability across diverse network hardware and software platforms.

6. What does NSX-T provide for East-West traffic between virtual machines?

- A. Increased physical distance**
- B. Dedicated management services**
- C. Virtual network segmentation and security**
- D. Direct internet access**

NSX-T provides virtual network segmentation and security for East-West traffic between virtual machines, which is crucial for ensuring efficient and secure communication within the data center. East-West traffic refers to the data flow between virtual machines (VMs) within the same data center, as opposed to North-South traffic, which represents the flow of data entering and leaving the data center. By utilizing NSX-T, organizations can create logical segments, known as segments or logical switches, that allow for the isolation of different workloads. This segmentation enhances security by applying micro-segmentation, which enables granular security policies to be enforced at the VM level. As a result, even if VMs reside within the same physical infrastructure, they can be securely separated from each other based on security requirements, compliance mandates, or operational needs. This ability to control and secure East-West traffic is essential for minimizing the attack surface and containing potential breaches within the data center. It empowers organizations to have better control over internal traffic flows and to deploy security policies that are dynamic and adapt to the changing nature of workloads, applications, and threats. In summary, the ability of NSX-T to provide virtual network segmentation and security is vital for managing East-West traffic efficiently while maintaining a robust security posture within virtual

7. What is the purpose of NSX-T's Edge Services?

- A. To provide user authentication and access control
- B. To handle routing and firewall services at the network edge**
- C. To manage virtual machine workload performance
- D. To eliminate the need for physical networking

The purpose of NSX-T's Edge Services is primarily to handle routing and firewall services at the network edge. Edge Services provide critical networking features that allow organizations to manage data traffic effectively. This includes serving as the point where north-south traffic (traffic entering or leaving the data center) is processed, which can encompass a wide array of functionalities, such as load balancing and VPN services. By centralizing networking services at the edge, NSX-T improves both security and performance, allowing for more sophisticated control over data flow into and out of the virtualized environment. This capability is essential for organizations that require robust perimeter security and efficient traffic management, ensuring that their networking and security policies are consistently applied at the boundary of their infrastructure. The other options focus on different aspects of networking and virtualization. User authentication and access control refers to identity management, which is not a primary function of Edge Services. Managing virtual machine workload performance relates more to resource allocation and optimization rather than edge services. While eliminating the need for physical networking is a broader goal of network virtualization, Edge Services specifically focus on routing and firewall capabilities rather than the physical infrastructure itself.

8. What functionality does the NSX-T Edge compute node provide?

- A. Monitoring network traffic
- B. Data plane functions such as routing and load balancing**
- C. Managing security policies
- D. Creating backups of virtual machines

The NSX-T Edge compute node plays a crucial role in providing data plane functions, which are essential for the efficient and optimized operation of a network. Specifically, it handles tasks related to routing and load balancing, which are vital for directing traffic between various segments of a network and ensuring that network resources are utilized effectively. Routing allows for the determination of the best paths for data packets as they traverse the network, enabling effective communication between different segments or endpoints. Load balancing distributes incoming network traffic uniformly across multiple servers, which enhances performance, reliability, and availability of services. By integrating these functions, the NSX-T Edge compute node contributes significantly to the overall network performance and resiliency, making it an essential component of network infrastructure in a virtualized environment. This focus on data plane operations, like routing and load balancing, differentiates the Edge node from other roles within the NSX-T ecosystem that may deal with monitoring, security policy management, or virtual machine backup tasks. These other options mainly involve control plane functions or operational aspects rather than the direct handling of traffic that the Edge compute node engages with.

9. What is the primary function of an NSX-T logical switch?

- A. Routing traffic across different data centers
- B. Connecting virtual machines on the same overlay network**
- C. Providing NAT for virtual machines
- D. Defining firewall rules for virtual machines

The primary function of an NSX-T logical switch is to connect virtual machines on the same overlay network. This is a core capability of NSX-T that enables VMs to communicate with each other over an isolated and encapsulated network layer. Logical switches in NSX-T utilize overlay segmentation, allowing for efficient traffic management and network flexibility. By creating an overlay network, NSX-T abstracts the underlying physical network and provides a way to establish virtual networks independent of the hardware. This enables organizations to deploy and manage virtual machines seamlessly within the configured logical switches, ensuring that these VMs can communicate without being constrained by the limitations of the physical topology. In this context, while routing traffic across different data centers may involve additional NSX-T components such as routers and gateways, the role of the logical switch is specifically focused on the internal connectivity of VMs within the same network segment. Similarly, functions like providing NAT and defining firewall rules are handled by their respective dedicated components, further highlighting the specific role of logical switches in connecting VMs.

10. Which of the following components is essential for NSX-T's interconnectivity feature?

- A. Edge node
- B. Transport node**
- C. NSX Manager
- D. Data plane

The essential component for NSX-T's interconnectivity feature is the transport node. Transport nodes are critical in facilitating the network overlay because they can either be a hypervisor (such as ESXi or KVM) or a bare-metal server that hosts virtualized workloads. They participate in the NSX-T data plane, enabling the forwarding of traffic across the NSX-T environment, effectively managing the communication between various workloads and services. Transport nodes allow for the encapsulation and forwarding of packets over the overlay network, thus enabling features like logical switching and routing. This encapsulation allows for seamless connectivity between virtual machines, container workloads, and external networks while maintaining isolation and security. In contrast, other components like edge nodes, which handle North-South traffic, or NSX Manager, which manages the NSX-T components and configurations, do not serve the same direct role in the interconnectivity of workloads. Similarly, while the data plane is crucial for actual data transmission, it is the transport nodes that actively interface with workloads to facilitate that communication. Hence, the transport node is key to ensuring interconnectivity within the NSX-T environment.