VMWARE NSX – TRANSFORMATIONAL (NSX-T) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://vmwarensxt.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Which tool could be used to configure BGP on a Tier-0 Gateway?**

   A. PowerShell

   B. ESX CLI

   C. API

   D. NSX CLI

2. **Which technique does NSX-T utilize to allow communication between different security segments?**

   A. Static routing

   B. Dynamic routing

   C. VPN tunneling

   D. East-West traffic routing

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. **In NSX-T, what does edge services gateway primarily provide?**

   A. Load balancing and VPN services

   B. Firewall and routing functionality

   C. DNS and DHCP services

   D. Monitoring and analytics

5. **What is the benefit of using NSX-T for multi-cloud networking?**

   A. It offers reduced security capabilities

   B. It simplifies VM migration between cloud providers

   C. It provides consistent networking and security policies across clouds

   D. It eliminates the need for data encryption

6. **What type of switch is utilized in NSX-T to enable Layer 2 connectivity?**

   A. Distributed Switch

   B. Logical Switch

   C. Standard Switch

   D. Layer 2 Switch

SAMPLE

7. How does NSX-T facilitate load balancing?

A. By using VLAN tagging techniques

B. By integrating third-party load balancers only

C. By offering native load balancing solutions

D. By distributing traffic based on geolocation

8. How can troubleshooting be performed in NSX-T environments?

A. By using only the NSX-T API

B. By utilizing logs, metrics, and communication with NSX-T Manager

C. Through manual inspection of hardware

D. By disabling all network components

9. Which configuration management tool is commonly associated with NSX-T for automation?

A. Ansible

B. Puppet

C. Chef

D. Terraform

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of NSX-T's overlay networking?

A. Direct integration with physical routers

B. Encapsulation of Layer 2 frames within Layer 3 packets

C. Dependency on specific hardware manufacturers

D. Support for legacy networking protocols only

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which tool could be used to configure BGP on a Tier-0 Gateway?

A. PowerShell

B. ESX CLI

C. API

D. NSX CLI

The use of an API to configure BGP on a Tier-0 Gateway is aligned with the capabilities of VMware NSX-T. The NSX-T API offers a comprehensive and programmatic way to interact with NSX services, allowing for the configuration and management of networking components, including BGP settings on routers. By utilizing the API, network administrators can automate configurations, integrate with external management tools, and ensure consistency in configurations across different environments. APIs are particularly well-suited for dynamic and large-scale environments where programmability and automation are essential, as they allow for scripts and software to directly communicate with the NSX-T environment. This provides flexibility and enhances the management experience, enabling custom solutions and integrations to streamline BGP configuration tasks. In contrast, while tools like PowerShell, ESX CLI, and NSX CLI serve important functions for VMware environments, they do not specifically offer the same level of flexibility or integration capabilities that APIs provide for configuring BGP on a Tier-0 Gateway. Therefore, leveraging the API is the most effective approach for this purpose within the NSX-T framework.

2. Which technique does NSX-T utilize to allow communication between different security segments?

A. Static routing

B. Dynamic routing

C. VPN tunneling

D. East-West traffic routing

NSX-T utilizes East-West traffic routing to facilitate communication between different security segments. This technique is crucial for managing traffic within the data center or cloud environment, as it enables seamless communication between virtual machines (VMs) and applications that may reside in different parts of the network without needing to traverse the traditional North-South routing pathways. East-West routing emphasizes intra-data center traffic, allowing for the efficient flow of data between segments that may have varied security policies. By leveraging this approach, NSX-T is able to maintain consistent security postures across segments, enabling micro-segmentation and granular control over workloads. This capability is a key aspect of NSX-T's design, empowering organizations to enhance security while supporting high-performance applications and services. In contrast, other options like static routing or dynamic routing primarily focus on managing traffic paths based on predefined or adaptive criteria, which are not specifically aimed at intra-segment communication like East-West routing is. VPN tunneling is also more relevant for secure communication over external networks rather than managing traffic within a data center's security segments. Thus, East-West traffic routing stands out as the most effective mechanism within the unique architecture of NSX-T.

SAMPLE

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. In NSX-T, what does edge services gateway primarily provide?

A. Load balancing and VPN services

B. Firewall and routing functionality

C. DNS and DHCP services

D. Monitoring and analytics

The edge services gateway in NSX-T primarily provides firewall and routing functionality. It serves as a critical component in managing north-south traffic, enabling efficient data flow between different segments of the network and the external environment. Specifically, this gateway acts as a centralized point for various services that can help manage network security through stateful firewalls and routing processes that facilitate communication across multiple virtual networks. By implementing firewall policies, the edge services gateway ensures that traffic is monitored and controlled based on predefined security rules, which is essential for protecting the network landscape. Additionally, its routing capabilities allow for dynamic management of data paths, enhancing the overall performance and reliability of network operations. While the other services such as load balancing and VPN, DNS and DHCP, and monitoring and analytics do exist within the broader NSX-T ecosystem, their functions are typically managed by different components. For instance, load balancing is handled by dedicated load balancers integrated with NSX, and DNS/DHCP services are provided by specific NSX components or external solutions. Monitoring and analytics encompass tools and platforms that track performance and health across the network but are not the primary function of the edge services gateway itself. Thus, the correct understanding of the edge services gateway's primary role illuminates its critical position

SAMPLE

5. What is the benefit of using NSX-T for multi-cloud networking?

A. It offers reduced security capabilities

B. It simplifies VM migration between cloud providers

C. It provides consistent networking and security policies across clouds

D. It eliminates the need for data encryption

The benefit of using NSX-T for multi-cloud networking is that it provides consistent networking and security policies across clouds. This consistency is crucial in a multi-cloud environment, as organizations often utilize various cloud providers for different workloads. NSX-T allows for a unified approach to networking and security, regardless of whether workloads are running in a public cloud, private cloud, or hybrid environment. By establishing a standardized framework, NSX-T enables organizations to apply the same security policies, networking configurations, and operational procedures across all their cloud environments. This reduces complexity and the likelihood of misconfigurations, improves compliance, and ensures better security posture since the same policies safeguard applications no matter where they reside. Rather than needing to tailor each cloud provider's security and networking settings individually, NSX-T facilitates a streamlined and integrated approach that enhances operational efficiency. This benefit is particularly important for organizations looking to maximize their agility and responsiveness in a multi-cloud strategy.

6. What type of switch is utilized in NSX-T to enable Layer 2 connectivity?

A. Distributed Switch

B. Logical Switch

C. Standard Switch

D. Layer 2 Switch

In NSX-T, a Logical Switch is utilized to enable Layer 2 connectivity in a virtualized environment. Logical Switches are an abstraction of the traditional network switches and are designed to connect virtual machines (VMs) to each other and to services within the NSX-T environment. Each Logical Switch corresponds to a unique Layer 2 broadcast domain, allowing VMs to communicate even when they reside on different underlying physical switches or hosts. When a Logical Switch is created in NSX-T, it facilitates the forwarding of frames at Layer 2 without the need for physical network infrastructure changes. This capability is particularly valuable for multi-tenant environments, where tenants can have isolated Layer 2 segments while still sharing the same physical infrastructure. This design enhances the agility and scalability of network provisioning because Logical Switches can be created, modified, or removed dynamically based on the needs of applications, without affecting the underlying physical networking. The abstraction of Logical Switches allows for seamless Layer 2 connectivity, supporting various network configurations and deployments in an NSX-T environment.

SAMPLE

7. How does NSX-T facilitate load balancing?

A. By using VLAN tagging techniques

B. By integrating third-party load balancers only

C. By offering native load balancing solutions

D. By distributing traffic based on geolocation

NSX-T facilitates load balancing by offering native load balancing solutions that are built directly into the platform. This integrated capability allows users to balance network traffic efficiently across multiple servers, thereby improving application performance and availability. The native load balancer can handle incoming requests and distribute them to a pool of backend servers based on various algorithms, such as round-robin or least connections, without requiring any additional third-party tools or services. This simplifies deployment and management, as everything is part of the NSX-T ecosystem. By having a native solution, organizations can leverage VMware's advanced features, including automated scaling and high availability, without the complexities and potential compatibility issues of integrating external load balancing products. This results in more seamless operations and better alignment with existing NSX-T networking and security policies, creating a more cohesive infrastructure.

8. How can troubleshooting be performed in NSX-T environments?

A. By using only the NSX-T API

B. By utilizing logs, metrics, and communication with NSX-T Manager

C. Through manual inspection of hardware

D. By disabling all network components

In NSX-T environments, effective troubleshooting is achieved primarily by utilizing logs, metrics, and communication with the NSX-T Manager. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the system's state and behavior. Logs provide detailed information about events and transactions that have occurred within the NSX-T environment, helping to identify issues or anomalies. Metrics offer insights into performance indicators and resource utilization, allowing administrators to gauge the health of the network and its components. Communication with the NSX-T Manager is essential as it serves as the central control point for managing networking and security services, enabling efficient investigation and resolution of problems. Collectively, these elements form a robust toolkit for diagnosing issues in the virtual networking environment, allowing for a more structured and informed troubleshooting process. The combination of these resources enhances visibility into the system, facilitating quicker identification of root causes and implementation of solutions.

SAMPLE

9. Which configuration management tool is commonly associated with NSX-T for automation?

A. Ansible

B. Puppet

C. Chef

D. Terraform

Terraform is commonly associated with NSX-T for automation due to its powerful capabilities in infrastructure as code (IaC). It allows for the management and provisioning of resources within your NSX-T environment in a declarative manner. Users can define the desired state of their network infrastructure using configuration files, and Terraform can automate the process of achieving that state. This automation facilitates the rapid deployment and scaling of applications, making it highly suitable for environments that need dynamic resource allocation, such as those managed under NSX-T. Additionally, Terraform is well-known for its ability to integrate seamlessly with various cloud services, making it a versatile tool for network automation across hybrid and multi-cloud environments. In contrast, while Ansible, Puppet, and Chef are all configuration management tools, they focus more on the management of servers and applications rather than specifically on networking resources and infrastructure. Terraform's unique specialization in infrastructure provisioning aligns closely with the needs of NSX-T, which is designed to manage network virtualization and associated services.

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of NSX-T's overlay networking?

A. Direct integration with physical routers

B. Encapsulation of Layer 2 frames within Layer 3 packets

C. Dependency on specific hardware manufacturers

D. Support for legacy networking protocols only

The characteristic of NSX-T's overlay networking that stands out is the encapsulation of Layer 2 frames within Layer 3 packets. Overlay networking allows for the abstraction of the physical networking infrastructure, creating a virtual network that can operate independently of the underlying hardware. By encapsulating Layer 2 frames, it enables the transport of Layer 2 traffic over Layer 3 networks. This means virtual networks can be extended across physical boundaries, facilitating communication across different segments of the infrastructure without requiring changes to the underlying physical network. This encapsulation mechanism allows for more flexibility in terms of networking since it decouples virtual workloads from the underlying physical network. It enables seamless movement of virtual machines across different hosts and data centers without concern for the physical network topology. The other characteristics present in the options do not align with the defining features of NSX-T's overlay networking. For example, requiring direct integration with physical routers or being dependent on specific hardware manufacturers would limit flexibility and the primary benefits provided by a virtualized networking approach. Similarly, supporting only legacy networking protocols would not fully leverage the modern capabilities that NSX-T offers, which aims to support a wide range of networking functions and services beyond traditional practices.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://vmwarensxt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE