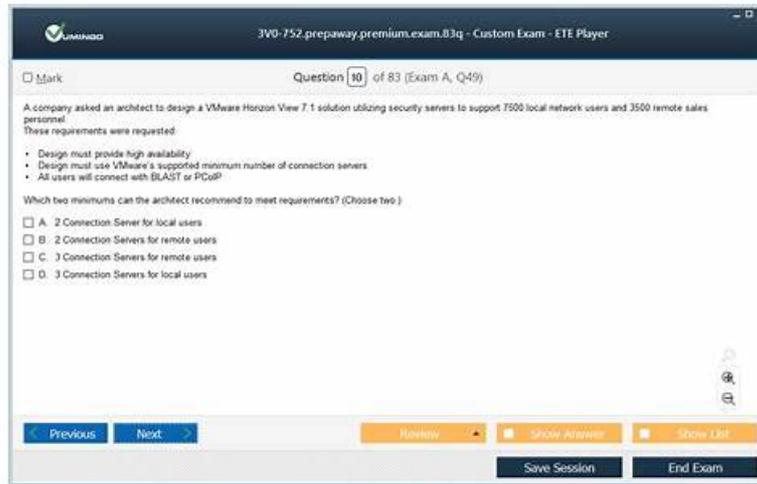


VMware 3V0-25.25 Questions - 100% Success Guaranteed [2026]



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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers foundational IT structural designs like client-server and microservices, implementation technologies such as containerization and APIs, and industry standards like ISO IEC, TOGAF, and security frameworks.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware Products and Solutions: This domain focuses on VMware's core offerings including vSphere for virtualization, NSX for software-defined networking, and vSAN for storage, enabling private and hybrid cloud environments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This domain addresses NSX design including architecture, connectivity solutions, multisite deployments, NSX Fleet considerations, and optimization decisions based on given scenarios.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This domain focuses on identifying and resolving NSX issues using VCF tools, troubleshooting infrastructure and routing problems, and understanding ECMP, high availability, and packet flows.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This domain covers NSX implementation including deploying Federation, configuring components, creating Edge Clusters and gateways, managing VPC, stateful services, tenancy, integrations, and operational tasks.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

An administrator created a new Tier-1 Gateway and is attempting to change the connected gateway for a deployed segment to use the new gateway. In the UI, when the administrator clicks the Connected Gateway dropdown, the new Tier-1 gateway is not shown as an available gateway. What would prevent the new Tier-1 gateway from showing in the list of available gateways?

- **A. The Tier-1 Gateway and NSX Segment are in different transport zones.**
- B. The Tier-1 Gateway is not connected to an NSX Edge Cluster.
- C. The Tier-1 Gateway and NSX Segment are connected to different Tier-0 Gateways.
- D. The Tier-1 Gateway connectivity policy is set to "None".

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In VMware Cloud Foundation networking, the relationship between segments and gateways is governed by the underlying Transport Zone (TZ) configuration. A Transport Zone defines the potential span of a virtual network—specifically, which hosts and edges can participate in that network.

When an administrator creates an NSX Segment, they must associate it with a specific Transport Zone (either Overlay or VLAN). Similarly, when a Tier-1 Gateway is created, its reach is determined by the Transport Zones available on the Transport Nodes (Edges and ESXi hosts) where it is instantiated. For a Segment to be attached to a Tier-1 Gateway, both objects must reside within the same Transport Zone.

If the Segment was created in "Overlay-TZ-01" but the new Tier-1 Gateway is only associated with "Overlay-TZ-02" (or if one is in a VLAN TZ and the other in an Overlay TZ), the NSX Manager UI will filter out the incompatible gateway to prevent an invalid configuration. The logical switch (Segment) cannot bind to a gateway if they do not share a common broadcast or encapsulation domain defined by the Transport Zone.

Option A is incorrect because a Tier-1 Gateway does not strictly require an Edge Cluster unless it is providing stateful services (like NAT, LB, or Firewall). It can exist purely as a distributed component on the hypervisors. Option B (Connectivity Policy) determines if the T1 advertises routes to the T0, but it doesn't prevent a segment from connecting to it. Option D is also incorrect, as a Tier-1 Gateway can be moved between Tier-0s, or even exist without a Tier-0 connection initially. Therefore, the Transport Zone mismatch is the fundamental architectural barrier preventing the gateway from appearing in the selection list.

NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator is tasked to configure NSX Federation between separate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleets. Which requirement must all sites meet before being added to a Global Manager (GM) for NSX Federation?

- A. All sites must be managed by the same VCF instance.
- **B. All sites must have the same NSX version and build.**
- C. All Sites must use the same VTEP VLAN and IP pools.
- D. All sites must use identical Tier-0 gateway BGP autonomous system numbers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

NSX Federation, a core component of large-scale VCF deployments across multiple sites or "fleets," introduces a hierarchical management model where a Global Manager (GM) orchestrates security policies and networking objects across multiple Local Managers (LMs).

To ensure stability and compatibility in the communication between the Global Manager and the Local Managers, VMware documentation specifies strict version parity requirements. When onboarding a site into a Federation, the Local Manager at that site must be running the same NSX version and build as the other sites in the Federation and must be compatible with the Global Manager's version. Discrepancies in versions can lead to synchronization failures, as the API schemas and internal database

structures for Global Objects (like Global Segments or Groups) may differ between builds.

While Federation allows for geographic and administrative separation, the underlying software-defined networking stack must be synchronized. Option A is incorrect; in fact, VTEP/TEP VLANs and IP pools should be unique to each site to avoid IP conflicts in the transport network, though they must have Layer 3 reachability to one another. Option B is incorrect; unique BGP AS numbers are often preferred for multi-site routing to prevent loops. Option C is also incorrect, as Federation is specifically designed to link different VCF instances (sites) together into a single manageable entity.

In a VCF 5.x or 9.0 context, the SDDC Manager helps maintain this requirement by ensuring that the "Bill of Materials" (BOM) is consistent across sites intended for Federation. Before the GM can successfully register and "push" configuration to an LM, the handshake process validates the build version to prevent the corruption of the global intended state.

NEW QUESTION # 61

An administrator has noticed an issue in a freshly deployed VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment where the BGP neighborship between the Tier-0 gateway and a physical router remains in the Idle state. Pings between the uplink IPs are successful. What is the issue?

- A. Distributed Firewall blocking traffic.
- **B. Autonomous System number mismatch.**
- C. Geneve tunnel down.
- D. Overlay MTU too low.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In the context of VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), particularly versions 5.x and the architectural advancements in VCF 9.0, the establishment of North-South routing via the NSX Tier-0 Gateway is a critical post-deployment or bring-up task. The Tier-0 gateway uses Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to peer with physical Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches to exchange reachability information for the overlay networks.

When a BGP session is reported in the "Idle" state, it indicates that the BGP Finite State Machine (FSM) is at its first stage and is not yet attempting a TCP connection, or it has encountered an error that forced it back to this state. According to VMware VCF documentation and NSX troubleshooting guides, if the administrator can successfully ping between the Tier-0 uplink IP and the physical router interface, Layer 3 reachability is confirmed. This eliminates issues related to physical cabling, VLAN tagging on the trunk ports, or basic IP interface configuration.

The primary reason a BGP session remains Idle despite successful ICMP reachability is a configuration mismatch. Specifically, an Autonomous System (AS) number mismatch is the most frequent culprit. BGP requires that the "Remote AS" configured on the Tier-0 gateway matches the "Local AS" of the physical peer.

If the SDDC Manager automated workflow or the manual configuration in NSX Manager contains a typo in these values, the protocol handshake will fail immediately.

While a Distributed Firewall (DFW) could technically block port 179, it is not common in a "freshly deployed" environment for the default rules to block the Edge Node's control plane traffic. Geneve tunnels and MTU issues (Option C and D) typically affect the data plane—causing packet loss for encapsulated guest VM traffic—but they do not prevent the BGP control plane (running over standard TCP) from moving beyond the Idle state. Therefore, verifying the AS numbers in the VCF Planning and Preparation Workbook against the physical switch configuration is the verified resolution path.

NEW QUESTION # 62

An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. The following information was gathered during the assessment phase:

- * There is a critical application used by the Finance Team.
- * The critical application has an availability and recoverability SLA of 99.999%.
- * The critical application is sensitive to network changes.

Which two configurations should the architect include in their design? (Choose two.)

- A. Install and configure hosts with 100Gbps physical NICs.
- **B. Configure Tier-0 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.**
- **C. Enable BFD on the Tier-0 gateway.**
- D. Configure Tier-1 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.
- E. Configure multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

Designing for "five nines" (99.999%) availability in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment requires a network architecture that minimizes convergence time and eliminates single points of failure. For a critical application sensitive to network changes, the connection between the virtualized SDDC and the physical network must be highly resilient and capable of near-instantaneous failover.

The Tier-0 Gateway is the primary interface for North-South traffic. To meet high availability requirements, the Tier-0 should be configured with BGP (External Border Gateway Protocol) to peer with physical Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches. By enabling ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing), the architect allows the Tier-0 to utilize multiple active paths to the physical world simultaneously. This not only increases available bandwidth but also ensures that if one physical link or router fails, traffic is immediately redistributed across the remaining active paths without a protocol timeout.

To complement ECMP, BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is essential. While BGP's default keepalive and hold timers are often measured in seconds (typically 60 and 180 seconds, respectively), BFD provides sub-second failure detection. In a VCF environment, BFD operates as a lightweight "heartbeat" between the Tier-0 Edge nodes and the physical ToR routers. If a path fails, BFD detects it within milliseconds and notifies BGP to pull the failed path from the routing table. This combination of BGP/ECMP for path redundancy and BFD for rapid detection is the verified standard for VCF designs requiring extreme uptime and sensitivity to network disruptions.

Static routes (Option A) are unsuitable for high-availability designs as they lack dynamic failure detection.

While 100Gbps NICs (Option E) provide bandwidth, they do not inherently provide the protocol-level resilience needed to meet a 99.999% SLA.

NEW QUESTION # 63

An administrator has deployed a workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). The workload domain was deployed with NSX managers using the XL form factor. After deployment, the administrator realizes the NSX manager is oversized and needs to change to a smaller form factor. What should the administrator do to accomplish this task?

- A. Each NSX Manager must be redeployed.
- B. Each NSX manager must be rightsized using VCF Operations.
- C. Each NSX manager must be resized using the API.
- D. Each NSX manager must be resized through vCenter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the lifecycle of the NSX Manager cluster is strictly managed by SDDC Manager. During the initial deployment of a Management Domain or the creation of a new Workload Domain (if using a separate NSX instance), the administrator selects a "Form Factor" (Small, Medium, Large, or Extra Large) based on the expected scale of the environment. As of current VCF versions (including 5.x), the Form Factor is a parameter defined during the deployment workflow that determines the resource reservations (CPU/RAM) and the disk partitioning of the appliance OVA. Unlike a standard virtual machine where you might simply adjust the vCPU and RAM settings in vCenter, the NSX Manager appliance is an opinionated system. Changing resources manually through vCenter (Option C) is not supported and can lead to stability issues or "Out of Sync" errors within SDDC Manager, as the database and internal services are tuned for the specific size selected at install.

There is currently no supported "in-place" upgrade or downgrade for the form factor of an existing NSX Manager node via the UI or API (Option B). To change the size, the administrator must redeploy the manager nodes. In a VCF context, this often involves using SDDC Manager to delete the cluster or manually replacing nodes one by one—essentially deploying a new node of the correct size, joining it to the management cluster, syncing the data, and then removing the old, oversized node.

VCF Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) can provide "Right-sizing" recommendations (Option D), but it cannot execute the physical resizing of an NSX Manager appliance within the VCF framework. Therefore, the manual or orchestrated redeployment of the nodes is the only verified method to change the appliance footprint.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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