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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
An administrator must provide North/South connectivity for a VPC. The fabric exposes a distributed external VLAN across all ESX hosts. But, the only BGP peer to the core is on a VLAN only accessible on the Edge Cluster. Which design is required?

- A. Distributed Transit Gateway with an EVPN route reflector on the transport nodes.
- B. Centralized Transit Gateway on the Edge Cluster.
- C. Deploy a Provider Tier-1 with BGP and connect the VPC Transit Gateway via route leaking.
- D. Use a VPC Tier-0 Gateway in active/active mode with distributed eBGP peering.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)environment utilizing theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)model, North /South connectivity is managed by theTransit Gateway (TGW). The TGW acts as the bridge between the VPC-internal networks and the provider-level physical network.
The scenario presents a specific constraint: while an external VLAN exists across all hosts, the actual BGP peering point (the interface to the physical core routers) is restricted to theNSX Edge Cluster. In NSX terminology, when a gateway or service must be anchored to specific Edge Nodes to access physical network services-such as BGP peering, NAT, or stateful firewalls-it must be configured as aCentralizedcomponent.
ACentralized Transit Gateway(Option C) is instantiated on the Edge nodes. This allows the TGW to participate in the BGP session with the core routers on the VLAN that is only accessible to those Edges. The TGW then handles the routing for the VPC's internal segments. Traffic from the ESXi transport nodes (East- West) travels via the Geneve overlay to the Edge nodes, where it is then routed North-South by the Centralized TGW using the physical BGP peer.
Option A is incorrect because "distributed eBGP peering" would require every ESXi host to have peering capabilities, which contradicts the constraint. Option B involves EVPN, which is a significantly more complex and different architecture than what is required for standard VPC North/South access. Option D is an unnecessarily complex routing design that is not the standard

VCF/VPC implementation pattern. Thus, the use of a Centralized Transit Gateway on the Edge cluster is the verified design requirement to bridge the gap between the overlay VPC and the localized BGP peering point.

NEW QUESTION # 11
An administrator has deployed a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) management domain. To be compliant with company policy, backups must be configured to occur anytime a change is made to the NSX configuration. How can the administrator ensure that complete configuration backups are captured every time a change occurs?

- A. Create a recurring backup schedule and explicitly indicate that backups should be captured anytime the configuration changes.
- B. Configure an alarm to detect configuration changes and automatically trigger a complete configuration backup.
- C. Configure a cron job on the NSX Manager to automatically perform an incremental backup of the NSX configuration every hour.
- D. No action is required as by default NSX will automatically perform a complete backup every time a change is made to the configuration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the protection of theNSX Managerconfiguration is paramount, as it contains the state of the entire software-defined network, including firewall rules, logical switches, and routing topologies. To meet strict compliance requirements for real-time or change-based protection, NSX offers specific automated backup triggers.
Within theNSX Manager UI(under System > Lifecycle > Backup & Restore), an administrator can configure the backup behavior. While a time-based schedule (e.g., daily at 2:00 AM) is common, it does not satisfy the requirement for backups "anytime a change is made." To accomplish this, the administrator must enable the
"Backup on Configuration Change"toggle within the backup scheduling configuration.
When this feature is enabled, the NSX Manager monitors its own management database (DS) for write operations. Once a configuration change is detected (such as adding a segment or modifying a DFW rule), the system initiates an automated backup process. This ensures that the backup repository always contains a near- instantaneous reflection of the current network state, minimizing data loss in the event of a cluster failure.
Option B is incorrect because this feature is not enabled by default; it requires an external SFTP/FTP server to be configured first. Option C (Cron jobs) is an unsupported manual workaround that bypasses the SDDC- native management tools. Option A is redundant as the functionality is built directly into the NSX backup engine. Consequently, the verified method for compliance is to use thenative recurring backup schedule with the "Detect Configuration Change" option enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 12
An administrator is tasked to enable users to configure an individual VPC, but not create subnets. What three NSX roles would the administrator assign to allow access without the ability to create subnets? (Choose three.)

- A. Security Operator
- B. Network Admin
- C. VPC Admin
- D. Security Admin
- E. Network Operator

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
With the introduction of theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)consumption model inVCF 9.0and late 5.x releases, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) has become more granular to support true multi-tenancy. A VPC is designed to be a self-contained "container" for a department's or user's networking resources.
To meet the specific requirement where a user can configure aspects of an individual VPC but is restricted from creating new subnets (which involves modifying the underlying network CIDR blocks and IPAM), a combination of specific roles is required.
* VPC Admin:This is the primary role for the user within their assigned VPC. It allows the user to manage the overall VPC environment, including high-level settings and monitoring. However, the VPC Admin's power is often limited by the specific quotas and policies set by the Enterprise Admin.
* Security Operator:This role allows the user to view security configurations and policies without having the permission to modify the

network fabric or create new infrastructure components like subnets. It provides the "read-only" visibility into the security posture of the VPC.
* Network Operator:Similar to the Security Operator, the Network Operator role provides visibility into the networking state-such as routing tables, segment status, and connectivity-without granting the
"Write" permissions required to provision new subnets or alter the network topology.
AssigningNetwork Admin(Option B) orSecurity Admin(Option A) would grant too much privilege, as these roles typically include the ability to create, delete, and modify subnets and firewall policies at a structural level. By combining theVPC Adminrole withOperator-level roles, the administrator ensures the user has the necessary context to manage their assigned resources while strictly adhering to the restriction against creating new network subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 13
An architect needs to allow users to deploy multiple copies of a test lab with public access to the internet. The design requires the same machine IPs be used for each deployment. What configuration will allow each lab to connect to the public internet?

- A. Configure isolation on the NSX segment.
- B. Configure firewall rules to isolate the traffic going to the public internet.
- C. Configure SNAT rules on the Tier-0 gateway.
- D. Configure DNAT rules on the Tier-1 gateway.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
This scenario describes a classic "Overlapping IP" or "Fenced Network" challenge in a private cloud environment. In many development or lab use cases, users need to deploy identical environments where the internal IP addresses (e.g., 192.168.1.10) are the same across different instances to ensure application consistency.
To allow these identical environments to access the public internet simultaneously without causing an IP conflict on the external physical network,Source Network Address Translation (SNAT)is required.
According to VCF and NSX design best practices, theTier-0 Gatewayis the most appropriate place for this translation when multiple tenants or labs need to share a common pool of external/public IP addresses.
When a VM in Lab A sends traffic to the internet, the Tier-0 Gateway intercepts the packet and replaces the internal source IP with a unique public IP (or a shared public IP with different source ports). When Lab B (which uses the same internal IP) sends traffic, the Tier-0 Gateway translates it to adifferentunique public IP (or the same shared public IP with different ports). This ensures that return traffic from the internet can be correctly routed back to the specific lab instance that initiated the request.
Option A (DNAT) is used for inbound traffic (allowing the internet to reach the lab), which doesn't solve the outbound connectivity requirement for overlapping IPs. Option B (Isolation) would prevent communication entirely. Option C (Firewall) controls access but does not solve the routing conflict caused by identical IP addresses. Thus,SNAT rules on the Tier-0 gatewayare the verified solution for providing internet access to overlapping lab environments.

NEW QUESTION # 14
How should the Global Managers (GMs) and Local Managers (LMs) be distributed to ensure high availability and optimal performance in a multi-site NSX Federation deployment comprised of three sites? (Choose two.)

- A. LMs should only be deployed as single nodes to reduce overhead.
- B. The GM should be a single appliance placed in a central cloud environment to simplify connectivity, relying on vSphere HA for availability.
- C. The GM cluster should be deployed across three sites.
- D. Each NSX site must have its own LM cluster that reports to the GM.
- E. LMs are only needed on the primary site. Secondary sites can manage their local data plane directly via the GM.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)Federation deployment across multiple sites, the management architecture is designed to provide "Global Visibility" while maintaining "Local Autonomy." This is achieved through the coordinated distribution ofGlobal Managers (GMs)andLocal Managers (LMs).
For a three-site deployment,NSX Federationbest practices mandate that each site maintains its ownLocal Manager (LM) Cluster(Option A). The LM is responsible for the site-specific control plane, communicating with local Transport Nodes (ESXi and

Edges) to program the data plane. If the connection to the GM is lost, the LM ensures the local site continues to function normally. For production environments, these must be clusters (typically 3 nodes) rather than single nodes to ensure local management remains available.
To protect theGlobal Manageritself-which is the source of truth for all global networking and security policies-the GM cluster should bestretched across the three sites(Option D). In a standard 3-node GM cluster, placing one node at each site ensures that the Federation management plane can survive the complete failure of an entire site. This "stretched" cluster configuration provides a high level of resilience and ensures that an administrator can still manage global policies from any surviving location.
Option B is incorrect because the GM does not communicate directly with the data plane of a site; it must go through an LM. Option C is a risk to availability. Option E is incorrect because vSphere HA cannot protect against a site-wide disaster, and a single appliance represents a significant single point of failure for the entire global network configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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