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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	• 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	• 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	• 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 5	• 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.

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 VMware Unparalleled 3V0-25.25: Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Reliable Exam Simulator

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
A large multinational corporation is seeking proposals for the modernization of a Private Cloud environment.
The proposed solution must meet the following requirements:
* Support multiple data centers located in different geographic regions.
* Provide a secure and scalable solution that ensures seamless connectivity between data centers and different departments.
Which three NSX features or capabilities must be included in the proposed solution? (Choose three.)

- A. Centralized Network Connectivity
- B. NSX L2 Bridging
- C. AVI Load Balancer
- D. NSX Edge
- E. vDefend
- F. Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In a modern VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architecture, particularly when addressing the needs of a multinational corporation with geographically dispersed data centers, the solution must prioritize multi- tenancy, security, and consistent delivery. The integration ofNSXwithin VCF provides these core pillars.
First, theNSX Edgeis a foundational requirement for any multi-site or modern cloud environment. It serves as the bridge between the virtual overlay network and the physical world. In a multi-region deployment, NSX Edges facilitate North-South traffic and are essential for supporting features like Global Server Load Balancing (GSLB) or site-to-site connectivity. Without the Edge, the software-defined data center (SDDC) cannot communicate with external networks or peer via BGP with physical routers.

Second,vDefend(formerly known as NSX Security) provides the advanced security framework required for a "secure and scalable" environment. This includes Distributed Firewalling (DFW), Distributed IDS/IPS, and Malware Prevention. For a corporation with different departments, vDefend allows for micro-segmentation, ensuring that a security breach in one department's segment cannot move laterally to another. This is critical for meeting compliance and isolation requirements across global regions.
Third, theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)model is the cornerstone of the latest VCF 9.0 and 5.x architectures.
It enables the "scalable solution" for different departments by providing a self-service consumption model.
Each department can manage its own isolated network space, including subnets and security policies, without needing deep networking expertise or constant tickets for the central IT team. This abstraction simplifies management across multiple data centers and allows for consistent application of policies regardless of the physical location.
While AVI Load Balancer and Centralized Network Connectivity are valuable, they are often considered add- ons or outcomes rather than the core architectural features that define the multi-tenant, secure, and geographically distributed nature of a modern VCF private cloud modernization project.

NEW QUESTION # 57
When using a DHCP Relay on a segment, which design restriction must be considered?

- A. DHCP settings, DHCP options, and static bindings can be configured on the segment.
- B. DHCP Relay service is available to all the other segments in the network.
- C. DHCP client requests cannot be relayed to the external DHCP servers.
- D. DHCP settings, DHCP options, and static bindings cannot be configured on the segment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)networking, IP address management within an NSX segment can be handled by either the native NSX DHCP server or by an external DHCP server. When an administrator chooses to use an existing external corporate DHCP infrastructure, they must configure aDHCP Relayon the logical segment.
The DHCP Relay works by intercepting the initial DHCP Discover broadcast from a workload VM and forwarding it (as a unicast packet) to the specified IP address of the external DHCP server. However, NSX enforces a strict mutual exclusivity in its configuration logic to prevent conflicts and unpredictable address assignments.
According to the "NSX-T Data Center Administration Guide," once a segment is configured to use aDHCP Relay profile, the native NSX DHCP capabilities for that specific segment are disabled. This means that DHCP settings, DHCP options, and static bindings cannot be configured on that segment(Option A). All such configurations, including IP reservations and scope options (like DNS or NTP), must be managed centrally on the external DHCP server.
Option C is incorrect because the UI will physically grey out or prevent the entry of native DHCP parameters once the Relay is selected. Option B is incorrect as the primary purpose of a Relay is precisely to forward requests to external servers. Option D is incorrect because a DHCP Relay is configured on a per-segment or per-gateway basis; it is not a "global" service that automatically covers all other segments in the network.
Therefore, the architectural trade-off when choosing a Relay is the shift of all management and binding logic to the external physical or virtual DHCP appliance.

NEW QUESTION # 58
An administrator is investigating reports that several Virtual Machines (VMs) deployed on an NSX virtual network segment are dropping packets. To troubleshoot the issue the administrator has attached two test VMs to the virtual network in order to inspect the packets sent between the two test VMs. What tool will allow the administrator to analyze the packet flow?

- A. Flows Monitoring in the VCF Operations UI.
- B. Live Traffic Analysis in the NSX Manager UI.
- C. Port Mirroring in the NSX Manager UI.
- D. Traceflow in the NSX Manager UI.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)environment, pinpointing the exact location of packet drops within the software-defined data center requires tools that can see into the logical forwarding pipeline. While traditional networking tools like pings only provide a "binary" up/down status,Traceflowis the definitive diagnostic tool within theNSX Manager UIfor deep packet path analysis.

Traceflow works by injecting a synthetic "trace packet" into the data plane, originating from a source vNIC of a specific VM. This packet is uniquely tagged so that every NSX component it touches-including the Distributed Switch (VDS), Distributed Firewall (DFW) rules, Distributed Routers (DR), and Service Routers (SR) on Edge nodes-reports back an observation.
When an administrator observes packet drops, Traceflow provides a step-by-step visualization of the packet's journey. If the packet is dropped, Traceflow will explicitly identify the component responsible. For example, it might show that the packet was "Dropped by Firewall Rule #102" or "Dropped by SpoofGuard." It can also identify if the packet was lost during Geneve encapsulation or at the physical uplink interface.
Option A (Flows Monitoring) is useful for long-term traffic patterns and session statistics but lacks the packet- level "hop-by-hop" granular detail provided by Traceflow. Option C (Port Mirroring) is used to send a copy of traffic to a physical or virtual appliance (like a Sniffer or IDS), which is more complex to set up and usually reserved for external deep packet inspection (DPI) rather than internal path troubleshooting. Option D (Live Traffic Analysis) is a broader term, but within the context of the NSX troubleshooting toolkit for "packet flow analysis" between two points,Traceflowis the verified and documented solution for verifying the logical path and identifying drops.

NEW QUESTION # 59
An administrator is enabling IPv6-to-IPv4 communication for workloads hosted in an NSX environment. The workloads use IPv6-only addressing, but the external systems they must reach are IPv4-only. To provide this translation service, the administrator decides to configure NAT64. Which two following characteristics about NAT64 are true? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
As organizations modernize their infrastructure withVCF 5.x and 9.0, IPv6 adoption becomes more prevalent.
NAT64is a critical transition technology that allows IPv6-only hosts to communicate with IPv4-only resources by translating the packet headers.
In NSX, NAT64 is astateful service. Stateful services in the NSX architecture require a centralized point of processing to maintain the session state table. Because of this requirement, any gateway (Tier-0 or Tier-1) providing NAT64 servicesmust be configured in Active-Standby high availability mode. In Active-Active mode, asymmetric return traffic could hit a different Edge node that does not have the session information, causing the translation to fail. This is a fundamental design constraint for stateful NAT in NSX.
Furthermore, VMware NSX documentation specifies that NAT64 is a flexible service that can be implemented at multiple tiers of the logical routing hierarchy. It issupported on both Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways. The choice of where to place the NAT64 service depends on the design requirements: placing it on the Tier-1 gateway allows for tenant-specific translation and offloads the Tier-0, while placing it on the Tier-0 provides a centralized translation point for all connected segments.
Option A is incorrect because NAT64 in NSX is stateful, not stateless. Option C is incorrect because it is not limited to Tier-1. Option E is incorrect because Active-Active mode does not support the stateful nature of the NAT64 engine. Consequently, the correct architecture requires anActive-Standbyconfiguration on either a Tier-0 or Tier-1gateway to properly facilitate the translation between the IPv6 workloads and the IPv4 external world.

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which of the following statements is true when configuring Remote Tunnel End Points (RTEPs) with NSX Federation?

- A. DHCP must be used to assign IP addresses to the RTEP.
- B. TEP and RTEP networks must use separate physical NICs.
- C. The default MTU for the RTEP network is 1500.
- D. RTEP needs to be configured on only one edge node.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In anNSX Federationdeployment, which is a key component of multi-siteVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)architectures, theRemote Tunnel End Point (RTEP)is used specifically for inter-site communication.

While standard TEPs (Tunnel End Points) handle overlay traffic within a single site (East-West), RTEPs facilitate the encapsulation of traffic that needs to traverse the Layer 3 network between different geographical locations.
A critical design consideration for RTEP is theMaximum Transmission Unit (MTU). Within a local VCF site, jumbo frames (MTU 1600 or 9000) are highly recommended and often required for the Geneve overlay to account for encapsulation overhead. However, when traffic leaves a site to travel over a WAN or a provider's long-haul network, it often encounters physical infrastructure that only supports the standard internet MTU of1500 bytes.
According to VMware's "NSX Federation Design Guide," the default MTU setting for the RTEP configuration is1500. This ensures that inter-site traffic can pass through standard routers and VPNs without being dropped due to size constraints. If the inter-site physical links support larger frames, this value can be increased, but 1500 remains the baseline compatible default.
Regarding the other options:Ais incorrect because TEP and RTEP can share the same physical N-VDS and physical NICs (pNICs) by using different VLANs or subnets.Bis incorrect because every Edge node within a cluster that is participating in the Federation must have an RTEP configured to ensure high availability and proper traffic processing for global segments.Dis incorrect as IP addresses for RTEPs are typically assigned viaStatic IP Poolsmanaged within NSX to ensure consistency and ease of tracking across sites, rather than relying on DHCP which is less common in data center backbone configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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