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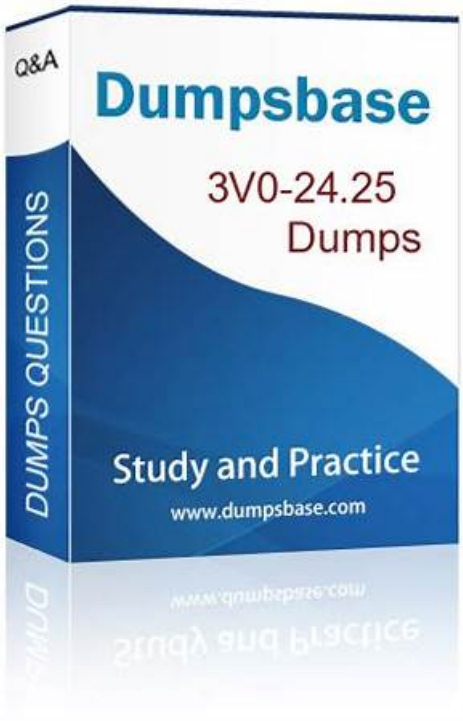

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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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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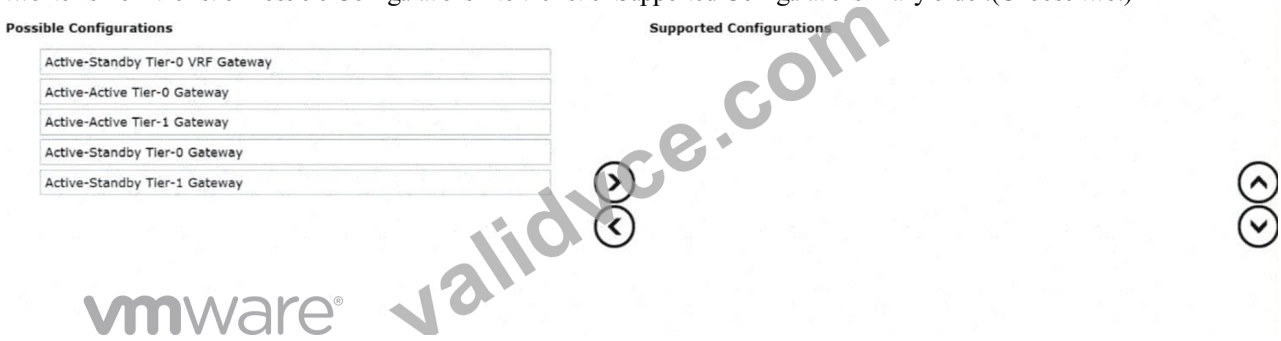
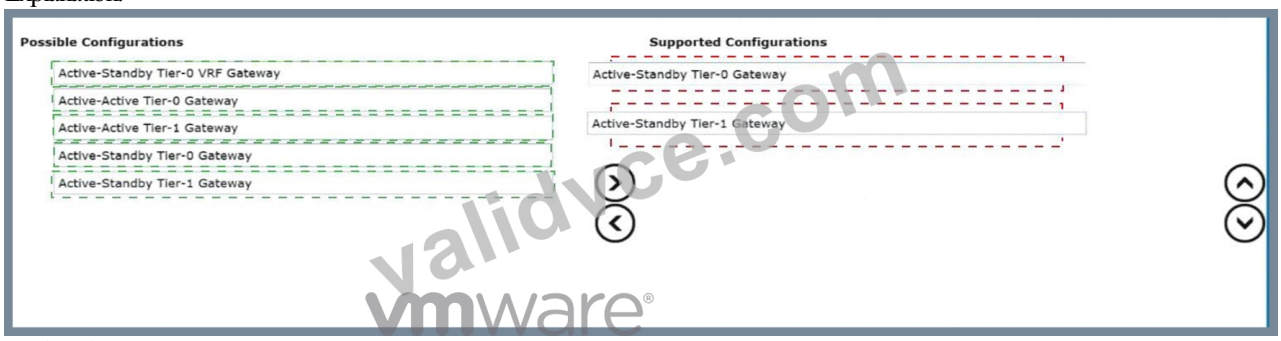
VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
An administrator is responsible for the management of a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleet that consists of two VCF instances that are located in different physical locations. The administrator has been tasked with configuring a VPN between the two locations and has been tasked with identifying the two supported NSX Gateway configurations for an IPSec VPN. Drag and drop two items from the list of Possible Configurations into the list of Supported Configurations in any order.(Choose two.)



Answer:

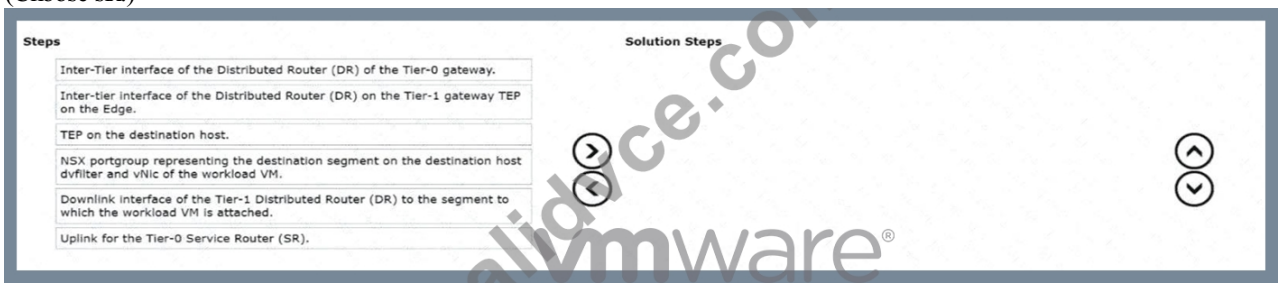
Explanation:



Explanation:
* Active-Standby Tier-0 Gateway
* Active-Standby Tier-1 Gateway
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)multi-site or multi-instance architecture, established viaNSX Federation, secure connectivity between sites is often achieved throughIPSec VPN. IPSec VPN is considered a stateful service within the NSX networking stack. Stateful services-which also include NAT and Load Balancing-require a centralized point of processing to maintain the security association (SA) and session state tables. In the NSX gateway architecture, this necessitates the presence of aService Router (SR)component. For stateful consistency and to avoid session disruption that would occur if asymmetric traffic were processed by different nodes, these gateways must operate in anActive-Standbyhigh-availability mode.
According to the "NSX-T Data Center VPN Configuration Guide," IPSec VPN services can be deployed on either the provider tier (Tier-0 Gateway) or the tenant tier (Tier-1 Gateway). When configured on a Tier-0 gateway, the VPN typically provides broad connectivity between the physical infrastructure of two sites.

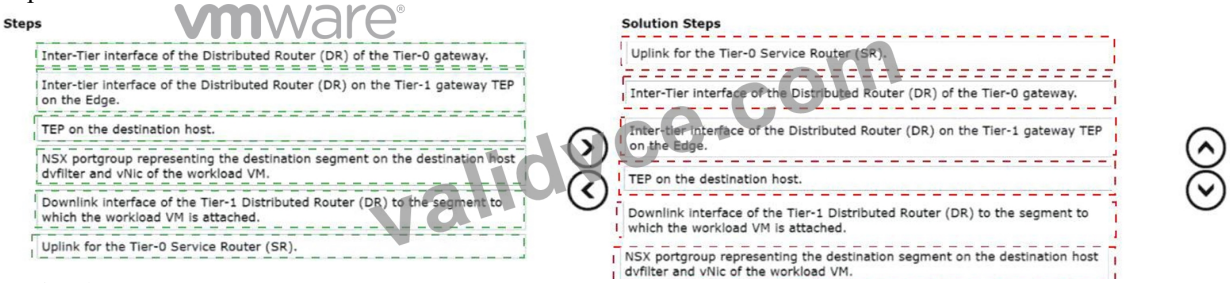
When configured on a Tier-1 gateway, it often provides targeted connectivity for a specific project or department's workload segments.
Configurations involvingActive-Activegateways (whether Tier-0 or Tier-1) do not support the native NSX IPSec VPN service because the ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing) nature of Active-Active mode could lead to packets belonging to the same VPN tunnel being processed by different Edge nodes, which cannot share the real-time encryption state. Therefore, for an administrator to successfully implement a cross-location VPN in a VCF Fleet, they must ensure the target gateway-be it Tier-0 or Tier-1-is deployed inActive-Standby mode.

NEW QUESTION # 46
An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud. The administrator has been tasked with identifying why there is no data ingress into a workload domain.
The workload domain has been configured with:
. A dedicated NSX Edge Cluster.
. A Tier 0 gateway.
. A Tier-1 gateway that is configured for Distributed Routing only.
. An NSX segment where a test virtual machine is located.
As part of the exercise, the administrator must map the traffic flow for data ingress into the workload domain to identify the steps that external network traffic will take to ingress into the workload domain and reach the virtual machine.
Drag and drop the six steps from the Steps list on the right and place them in order in the Solution Steps.
(Choose six.)



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
To identify why there is no data ingress into a workload domain, an administrator must understand the specific path external traffic takes. For a workload domain configured with a Tier-0 gateway and a Tier-1 gateway (Distributed Routing only), the ingress traffic flow follows a hierarchical path from the physical network through the NSX logical components to the virtual machine.
Ingress Traffic Flow Sequence
The correct sequence of steps for external network traffic to ingress the workload domain and reach the virtual machine is as follows:
* Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR): Traffic enters the NSX environment from the physical network through the physical-to-logical interface on the Edge node.
* Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway: After being received by the Service Router, the packet is routed internally within the Tier-0 gateway to its distributed component.
* Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge: The Tier-0 gateway routes the packet to the Tier-1 gateway. In this specific scenario, since the Tier-1 is
"Distributed Routing only," this logical transition occurs on the Edge node participating in the transport zone.
* TEP on the destination host: The Edge node encapsulates the packet (typically via Geneve) and tunnels it across the physical fabric to the specific ESXi host where the target virtual machine is currently residing.
* Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached: On the destination host, the packet is de-encapsulated. The local Tier-1 DR instance identifies the correct logical segment (VNI) for the

destination IP.
* NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM: The packet is delivered to the virtual switch port, passes through any applied Distributed Firewall (dvfilter) rules, and finally reaches the virtual machine's network interface card (vNIC).

NEW QUESTION # 47
An administrator changed the SFTP server used for scheduled NSX Manager backups. The backup jobs now fail with the error "Host KEY Verification Failed." The connectivity and credentials are correct. How would an administrator resolve the error?

- A. Turn Off Backup encryption.
- B. Update the SSH fingerprint.
- C. Use the NSX cluster VIP as the SFTP endpoint.
- D. Trust the certificate on the SFTP server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), theNSX Manageruses the SFTP protocol to securely transfer configuration backups to an external repository. SFTP is built on top of the SSH protocol, which relies on a
"Trust on First Use" (TOFU) model for verifying the identity of the remote host.
When an NSX Manager first connects to an SFTP server, it retrieves the server'sSSH Public Key Fingerprint and stores it in its local known_hosts equivalent database. This fingerprint ensures that future connections are made to the same, verified server, preventing man-in-the-middle attacks.
The error"Host KEY Verification Failed"occurs when the administrator changes the SFTP server (or if the SFTP server's OS was reinstalled/keys regenerated). Even if the IP address remains the same, the new server presents a different SSH fingerprint than the one currently cached in the NSX Manager configuration.
Because the signatures do not match, the NSX Manager aborts the connection for security reasons.
To resolve this issue, the administrator mustUpdate the SSH fingerprint(Option B) within the NSX Manager backup settings. This involves:
* Retrieving the new fingerprint from the SFTP server (e.g., via ssh-keyscan).
* Navigating to System > Lifecycle > Backup & Restore in the NSX Manager.
* Editing the File Server configuration and pasting the new fingerprint into the appropriate field.
Option A is incorrect as it does not address the SSH protocol handshake failure. Option C is incorrect because SFTP/SSH uses fingerprints, not SSL/TLS certificates. Option D is irrelevant as it changes the source
/destination of the connection but does not fix the underlying trust mismatch. Therefore, updating the fingerprint is the verified operational step to restore the automated backup workflow in VCF.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following statements is true when configuring Remote Tunnel End Points (RTEPs) with NSX Federation?

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

Answer: D

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 # 49
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 have the same NSX version and build.
- B. All Sites must use the same VTEP VLAN and IP pools.
- C. All sites must use identical Tier-0 gateway BGP autonomous system numbers.
- D. All sites must be managed by the same VCF instance.

Answer: A

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 aGlobal Manager (GM)orchestrates security policies and networking objects across multipleLocal Managers (LMs).
To ensure stability and compatibility in the communication between the Global Manager and the Local Managers, VMware documentation specifies strictversion parityrequirements. When onboarding a site into a Federation, the Local Manager at that site must be running thesame NSX version and buildas 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 poolsshould 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 aVCF 5.x or 9.0context, 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 # 50
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