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## VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>IEC, TOGAF, and security frameworks.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## VMware 3V0-25.25 exam brain dumps

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### VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

An NSX Manager cluster has failed. The administrator deployed a new NSX Manager using the latest version and attempted to restore from a backup, but the restore operation failed. What would an administrator do to recover the cluster?

- A. Use SDDC Manager to replace NSX Manager.
- B. Deploy an NSX Manager that matches the backup's build.
- C. Edit the backup passphrase to match the new build.
- D. Use the NSX restore API instead of the UI.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

A critical requirement for the backup and restore process in VMware NSX (and by extension, VCF) is version parity. The NSX Manager backup contains the database schema, configuration files, and state information specific to the version of the software that was running at the time the backup was taken.

When performing a restore into a "clean" environment, the NSX documentation explicitly states that the target NSX Manager appliance must be of the exact same build version as the appliance that generated the backup.

If an administrator attempts to restore a backup from version 4.1.x onto a newly deployed manager running version 4.2.x or 9.0 (as implied by "latest version"), the restore process will fail because the database schema of the newer version is incompatible with the older data structure.

In a VCF environment, while SDDC Manager (Option B) handles the lifecycle and replacement of failed nodes, the actual "Restore from Backup" workflow is an NSX-native operation. If the entire cluster is lost, the recovery procedure involves:

- \* Identifying the build number from the backup metadata.
- \* Deploying a single "Discovery" node of that exact build.
- \* Pointing that node to the backup repository (SFTP/FTP).
- \* Executing the restore.

Once the primary node is restored to the correct version, the administrator can then add additional nodes to reform the cluster. Attempting to use the API (Option C) or changing the passphrase (Option A) will not bypass the fundamental requirement for version alignment between the backup file and the installed binary.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

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.)

Possible Configurations

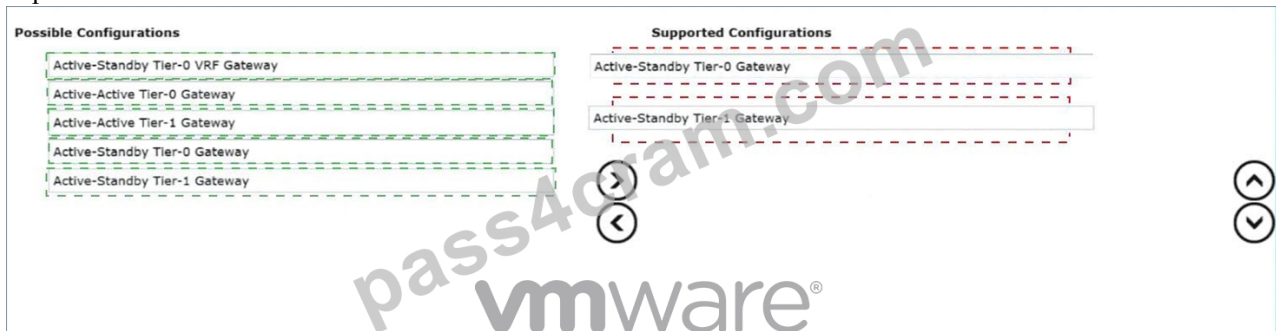
Active-Standby Tier-0 VRF Gateway
Active-Active Tier-0 Gateway
Active-Active Tier-1 Gateway
Active-Standby Tier-0 Gateway
Active-Standby Tier-1 Gateway

Supported Configurations

vmware

**Answer:**

Explanation:



Explanation:

- \* Active-Standby Tier-0 Gateway
- \* Active-Standby Tier-1 Gateway

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) multi-site or multi-instance architecture, established via NSX Federation, secure connectivity between sites is often achieved through IPSec 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 a Service 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 an Active-Standby high-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 involving Active-Active gateways (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 in Active-Standby mode.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

An architect has just deployed a new NSX Edge cluster in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The BGP peer between the NSX Tier-0 gateway and the top-of-rack routers is successfully up and stable.

- \* BGP Connection is established, but the NSX Tier-0 is not receiving a default route from the top-of-rack routers.
- \* Workloads inside NSX have no Internet access.

What could be the solution?

- A. Tier-0 gateway has a limit set too low for how many routes it can accept.
- **B. There is no default route configured on the top-of-rack router for the Tier-0 gateway.**
- C. The top-of-rack router receives a default route from Tier-0 gateway.
- D. Tier-0 gateway community settings are missing on the top-of-rack router configuration.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment, establishing a stable BGP neighborship between the Tier-0 Gateway and the physical Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches is only the first step in enabling North-South connectivity. While the BGP state may show as "Established," this only confirms that the control plane handshake is complete and the peers are ready to exchange prefixes.

The primary reason for a lack of external connectivity in this scenario is that no routing information is being shared. For workloads within the SDDC to reach the internet, the Tier-0 Gateway must have a path to external networks. In most enterprise VCF designs, the physical network (ToR) is expected to provide a default route (0.0.0.0/0) to the Tier-0 Gateway.

If the Tier-0 is not receiving this route, the issue typically lies in the physical router's configuration. BGP does not automatically "originate" or "redistribute" a default route unless explicitly commanded to do so. On most physical network platforms (like Cisco, Arista, or Juniper), the administrator must specifically configure a "default-originate" command or ensure a static default route exists in the physical RIB and is allowed to be advertised into the BGP session with the NSX Edge nodes.

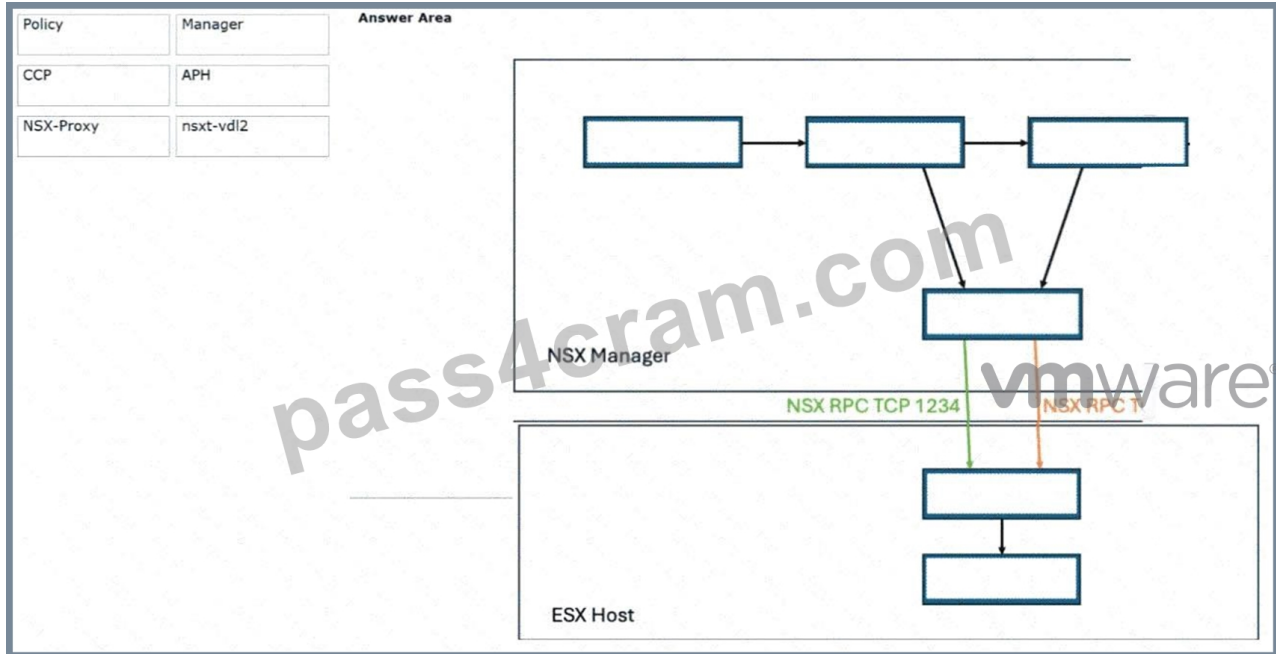
Options A and C are unlikely to be the primary cause of a completely missing default route in a fresh deployment. Option B describes the inverse-where the virtual network tells the physical network how to find the internet-which is incorrect for a standard

VCF consumer model. Therefore, verifying and enabling the default route advertisement on the physical ToR switch is the verified solution to provide the Tier-0 with the necessary egress path for internet-bound workload traffic.

**NEW QUESTION # 51**

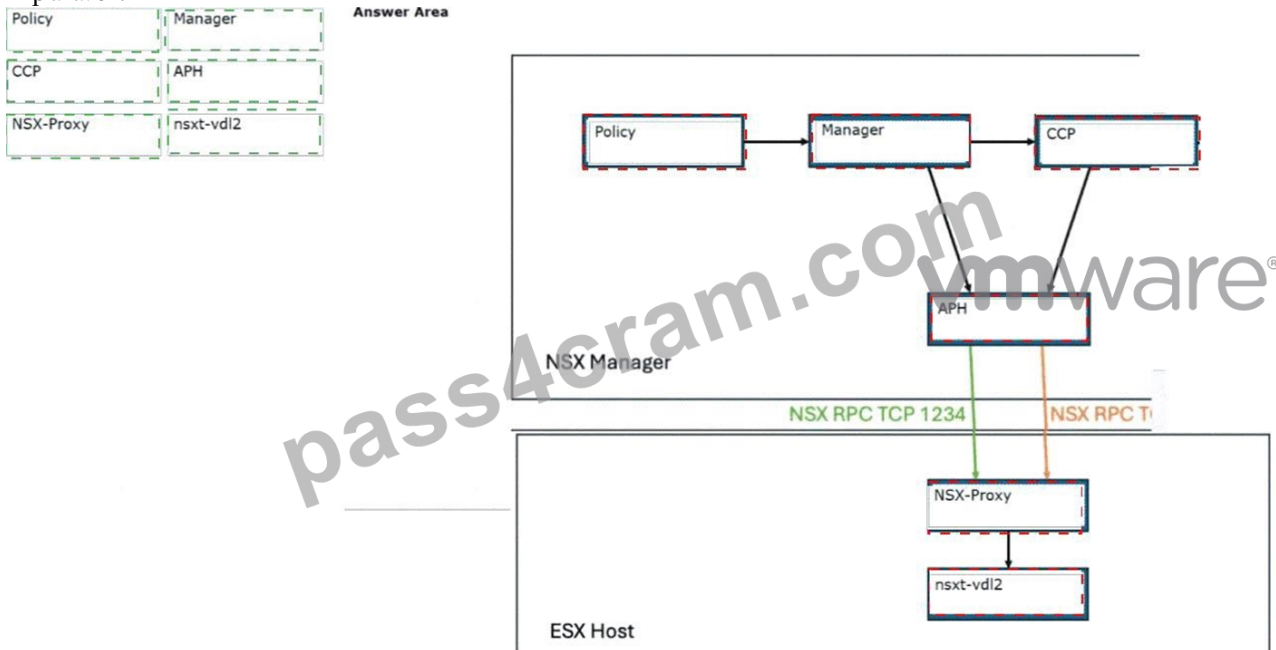
An administrator is creating NSX segments in an environment. The NSX segment on an ESX Host is not realized. To troubleshoot the issue, the administrator needs to track the communication of components in the environment.

Drag and drop the component to the appropriate location in the diagram to track the path from desired state to completed state.



**Answer:**

**Explanation:**



**Explanation:**

**Answer Area Placement:**

- \* NSX Manager Top-Left Box:Policy
- \* NSX Manager Top-Middle Box:Manager
- \* NSX Manager Top-Right Box:CCP (Central Control Plane)
- \* NSX Manager Bottom Box:APH (Asynchronous Proxy Handler)
- \* ESXi Host Top Box:NSX-Proxy

\* ESXi Host Bottom Box: nsxt-vd12

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) and NSX architectures, the realization of a logical object (like a segment) involves a multi-step communication flow across different management and control plane layers.

The Management Plane (NSX Manager)

\* Policy: The entry point where the "Desired State" is defined by the user or automation.

\* Manager: Receives the policy, validates it, and stores it in the management database.

\* CCP (Central Control Plane): Processes the logical configuration and computes the actual instructions needed for the data plane.

\* APH (Asynchronous Proxy Handler): Acts as a broker on the NSX Manager, responsible for pushing these instructions down to the transport nodes via NSX RPC TCP 1234 (Management) and NSX RPC TCP 1235 (Control).

The Local Control Plane (ESXi Host)

\* NSX-Proxy: A local agent on the ESXi host that maintains a persistent connection to the APH. It receives the instructions and ensures the "Local Control Plane" state matches the "Central Control Plane" intent.

\* nsxt-vd12: The final component in the chain. It interacts directly with the ESXi kernel modules to program the Virtual Distributed Switch (VDS) and realize the segment on the host. Once this step is finished, the segment moves to the "Completed State" and is ready for use.

## NEW QUESTION # 52

An administrator is configuring an NSX segment used by a nested hypervisor deployment where an ESXi VM runs on an ESXi host and multiple VMs run inside the ESXi VM. Which segment profile must be created to satisfy the request?

- A. Security
- B. MAC Discovery
- C. IP Discovery
- D. Spoof Guard

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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

Nested virtualization—where a hypervisor like ESXi is run as a virtual machine—imposes unique challenges on the virtual networking layer. In a standard VCF environment, an NSX segment port expects to see exactly one MAC address: the MAC address assigned to the VM's vNIC.

When you run a nested hypervisor, that single vNIC now acts as an "uplink" for multiple "inner" virtual machines. Consequently, traffic originating from that single nested ESXi VM will contain many different source MAC addresses (one for each nested VM). By default, the NSX/VDS security and switching logic will drop this traffic because it appears as MAC spoofing—packets are arriving from a port with source MACs that do not match the port's registered ID.

To support this, a MAC Discovery Segment Profile must be configured and applied to the segment. Within this profile, the administrator must enable MAC Learning. MAC Learning allows the NSX virtual switch to "learn" and permit multiple MAC addresses on a single logical port. Without this, only the primary MAC of the nested ESXi host would be allowed, and all nested VMs would lose connectivity to the rest of the network.

In VCF 5.x and 9.0 documentation, this is a standard requirement for "Lab-on-a-Lab" designs or development environments.

While IP Discovery (Option A) and Spoof Guard (Option D) are important for maintaining the IP-to-MAC binding and preventing IP theft, they do not address the fundamental Layer 2 requirement of allowing multiple MAC identities on a single port. Therefore, MAC Discovery with MAC learning enabled is the verified profile choice for nested hypervisor support.

## NEW QUESTION # 53

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