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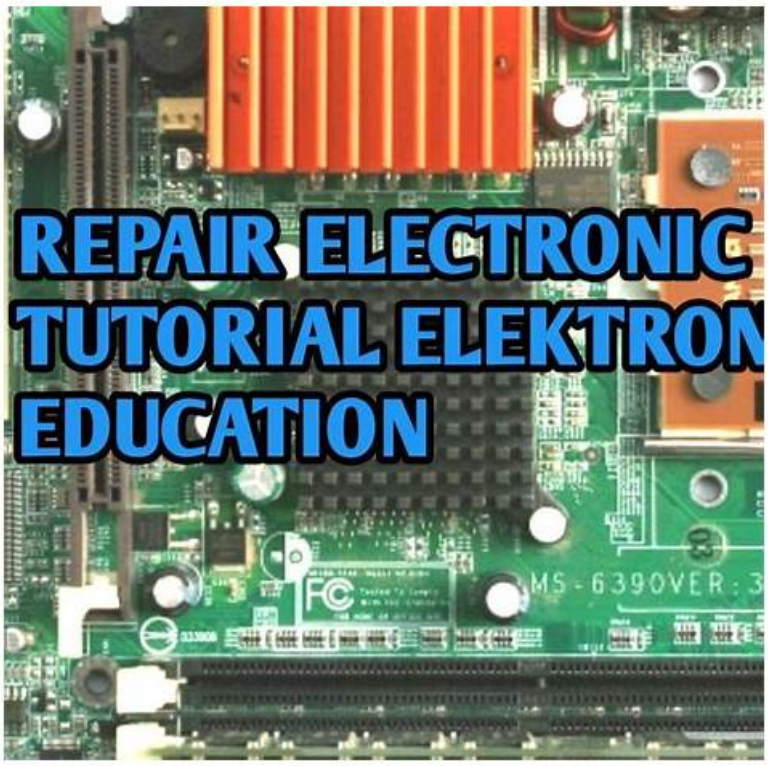

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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
An administrator is troubleshooting an issue where workloads connected to a Tier-1 Gateway named T1-App can no longer reach external North/South destinations.
* The Tier-1 is connected to an Active/Standby Tier-0 Gateway named T0-Prod.
Symptoms observed:
* VMs on segments attached to T1-App can ping each other.
* VMs on T1-App cannot reach any external IP outside T0-Prod.
* From a VM on the segment, ping to the T1-App Distributed Router (DR) IP succeeds.
* Ping from the VM to the T1-App Service Router (SR) fails.
* The Edge cluster hosting the T1-App SR shows both Edge nodes Up and Healthy.
* No failover has occurred - the same Edge node is still shown as Active for T1-App.
What is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Localized control plane is enabled on the Tier-1 causing the SR to remain admin-down.
- B. Static default route is missing on the Tier-1 DR component.
- C. Route advertisement from T1-App to T0-Prod for 100.64.x.x/31 is disabled.
- D. The overlay network between DR and SR has an MTU mismatch.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In theNSXmulti-tier routing architecture used by VCF, aTier-1 Gatewayis composed of two primary components: theDistributed Router (DR)and theService Router (SR). The DR runs as a kernel module on every ESXi host in the transport zone, facilitating East-West traffic. The SR resides on the NSX Edge nodes and provides centralized services like North-South connectivity and stateful services.
Communication between the DR (on the ESXi host) and the SR (on the Edge node) occurs over a hidden internal segment known as theRouter Link. This link is encapsulated inGenevejust like VM-to-VM traffic.
When a VM attempts to reach an external destination, the packet is first routed by the DR on the local host.
The DR then encapsulates the packet and sends it across the overlay to the TEP (Tunnel Endpoint) of the Edge node hosting the SR.
If theMTU (Maximum Transmission Unit)is misconfigured on the physical network or the virtual switches, large encapsulated packets will be dropped. However, small packets (like pings between VMs on the same host) might still succeed. In this scenario, the fact that the VM can ping the local DR butcannot reach the SR
-and therefore cannot reach external networks-points to a failure in the transport between the host and the Edge.
If the Geneve-encapsulated packet containing the ping request to the SR's internal interface exceeds the physical network's MTU, it will fail. Since VCF 5.x/9.0 requires a minimum MTU of1600(ideally9000) for the overlay to account for the Geneve overhead, a mismatch anywhere in the fabric will break the DR-to-SR
"backplane" communication. This prevents the Tier-1 from passing any traffic to its Tier-0 uplink, effectively isolating the workloads

from North-South traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 51
A cloud service provider runs VPCs with differing traffic patterns:
* Some VPCs are generating high, large North/South flows.
* Most of the VPCs generate very little traffic.
The architect needs to optimize Edge dataplane resource consumption while ensuring that noisyVPCs do not impact others.
Which optimization satisfies the requirement?

- A. Assign one dedicated Edge node per high-traffic VPC.
- B. Use multiple Edge clusters and distribute VRF-backed VPCs based on traffic profiles.
- C. Convert high-traffic VPCs into VLAN-backed segments attached directly to Tier-0 gateways.
- D. Reduce the number of VPCs by consolidating VPCs into shared namespaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, especially with the architectural evolution in VCF 9.0, theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)model is the primary way to deliver self-service, isolated networking. The networking performance for North/South traffic-traffic leaving the SDDC for the physical network-is processed byNSX Edge Nodes. These Edge Nodes use DPDK (Data Plane Development Kit) to provide high- performance packet processing, but their resources (CPU and Memory) are finite.
When dealing with "noisy neighbors"-tenants or VPCs that consume a disproportionate amount of throughput-it is critical to isolate their data plane impact. According to the VMware Validated Solutions and VCF Design Guides, the most scalable and efficient way to achieve this is through the use ofMultiple Edge Clusters. By creating distinct Edge clusters, an architect can physically isolate the compute resources used for routing.
In this scenario, high-traffic VPCs can be backed by specificVRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) instances on a Tier-0 gateway that is hosted on a dedicated high-performance Edge Cluster. Meanwhile, the numerous low-traffic VPCs can share a different Edge Cluster. This "Traffic Profile" based distribution ensures that a spike in traffic within a "heavy" VPC only consumes the DPDK cycles of its assigned Edge nodes, leaving the resources for the "quiet" VPCs untouched.
Option A is incorrect because Edge nodes function in clusters for high availability; assigning a single node creates a single point of failure and is administratively heavy. Option B reduces the multi-tenancy benefits and doesn't solve the resource contention at the Edge level. Option C removes the benefits of the software- defined overlay and VPC consumption model. Therefore, distributingVRF-backed VPCsacross multiple Edge clusters based on their expected load is the verified design best practice for optimizing resource consumption while maintaining strict performance isolation in a VCF provider environment.

NEW QUESTION # 52
An administrator needs to prevent the datacenter from advertising any internal prefixes toward a new VPC, while still ensuring the VPC receives a default route learned from the datacenter's upstream network. Where should the routing policy be applied?

- A. On the Tier-1 gateway.
- B. On each segment default gateway.
- C. On the VPC transit gateway.
- D. On the provider Tier-0 neighbor.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In theVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0andNSX VPCarchitecture, theTransit Gateway (TGW)is the central routing element that interconnects VPCs to each other and to the provider's infrastructure (Tier-0 or VRF gateways). It acts as the "Project-level" gateway that aggregates North-South traffic.
To control the visibility of routes within a specific VPC, the administrator must utilizeRoute Filteringat the VPC's boundary. When a VPC is attached to a Transit Gateway, a logical interface is created. To prevent the data center's internal prefixes (such as management networks or other tenant subnets) from being seen by the VPC while still providing a path to the internet, a prefix list or route map should be applied to theVPC Transit Gateway. This policy will explicitly "Deny" specific internal CIDR ranges while "Permitting" the
$0.0.0.0/0$ default route advertisement from the provider.
Applying the policy at theTier-1 gateway(Option B) is technically similar but in the VPC model, the "Tier-1" is often an obscured or

automated component of the VPC itself; the Transit Gateway is the designed administrative point for inter-project and North-South policy enforcement. Applying it at theprovider Tier-0 neighbor(Option D) would be too global, affecting all VPCs or projects connected to that Tier-0, rather than the "new VPC" specifically. Therefore, the Transit Gateway provides the necessary granular control for multi- tenant isolation and routing optimization as per the VCF 9.0 networking model.

NEW QUESTION # 53
An administrator has been tasked with providing a networking solution including a Source and Destination NAT for a single Tenant. The tenant is using Centralized Connectivity with a Tier-0 Gateway named Ten-A- Tier-0 supported by an Edge cluster in Active-Active mode. The NAT solution must be available for multiple subnets within the Tenant space. The administrator chooses to deploy a Tier-1 Gateway to implement the NAT solution. How would the administrator complete the task?

- A. Create a new Tier-1 Gateway in Active-Standby mode and attach it to Ten-A-Tier-0.
- B. Change Ten-A-Tier-0 to Active-Standby to support the stateful NAT.
- C. Create a Tier-1 Gateway in Distributed Routing mode only and do not attach it to Ten-A-Tier-0.
- D. Create a new Tier-0 Gateway in Active-Standby mode and attach another Tier-1 Gateway.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)environment, the implementation of stateful services-such as Source NAT (SNAT) and Destination NAT (DNAT)-requires a specific architectural configuration within theNSXcomponent. This is because stateful services need a centralized point of processing (a Service Router or SR) to maintain the session state tables and ensure that return traffic is processed by the same node that initiated the session.
The scenario describes a provider-levelTier-0 Gatewayrunning inActive-Activemode. While Active-Active provides high-performance North-South throughput via ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing), it does not support stateful NAT services because asymmetric traffic flows would break the session tracking. Rather than changing the Tier-0 to Active-Standby (which would reduce overall throughput for the entire environment), the architecturally sound approach is to offload the stateful services to aTier-1 Gateway.
According to VCF design guides, when a Tier-1 Gateway is required to perform NAT for multiple subnets, it must be configured as aStateful Tier-1. This involves associating the Tier-1 with anEdge Clusterand setting its high-availability mode toActive-Standby. Once the Tier-1 is created in this mode, it creates a Service Router (SR) component on the selected Edge Nodes. By attaching this Active-Standby Tier-1 to the existing Active-Active Tier-0 (Ten-A-Tier-0), the tenant's subnets can enjoy the benefits of localized stateful NAT while the environment maintains high-performance, non-stateful routing at the Tier-0 layer.
Option A is inefficient as it impacts the entire Tier-0. Option B is redundant. Option C is incorrect because a "Distributed Routing only" Tier-1 (one without an Edge Cluster association) cannot perform stateful NAT.
Therefore, creating anActive-Standby Tier-1and linking it to the provider Tier-0 is the verified VCF multi- tenant design pattern.

NEW QUESTION # 54
An administrator is troubleshooting why workloads in NSX cannot reach the external network 10.100.0.0/16.
The Tier-0 Gateway is in Active/Active mode and has the following configuration:
* Uplink-1 (VLAN 100): 192.168.100.0/24 -> router R1 at 192.168.100.1
* Uplink-2 (VLAN 101): 192.168.101.0/24 -> router R2 at 192.168.101.1
* A static route for 10.100.0.0/16 was added with both next-hops (192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1).
* The Scope of this route is set to Uplink-1.
Symptoms:
* Virtual Machines (VMs) cannot reach 10.100.0.0/16
* Traceroute from the VM stops at the Tier-0 gateway with "Destination Net Unreachable"
* Pings from the Edge nodes to both 192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1 are success What explains why workloads in NSX cannot reach the external network?

- A. The static route Scope is set to only one uplink interface, but the next-hops are on two different VLANs.
- B. The next-hops should have been configured as the Tier-0's own uplink IPs instead of the routers IPs.
- C. Static routes do not support Equal Cost Multi-Pathing (ECMP) in NSX.
- D. The physical routers are missing return routes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
Troubleshooting routing in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment requires a deep understanding of how theNSX Tier-0 Gatewayprocesses forwarding entries. In anActive/Activeconfiguration, the Tier-0 gateway is designed to utilize ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing) to distribute traffic across multiple paths to the physical network.
The specific failure described-where a traceroute fails at the Tier-0 with "Destination Net Unreachable" despite the Edge nodes having basic ping connectivity to the routers-points toward a routing table entry error rather than a physical connectivity issue. In NSX, when a static route is created, an administrator has the option to set a"Scope."The Scope explicitly tells the NSX routing engine which interface should be used to reach the defined next-hops.
In this scenario, the administrator has defined two next-hops (R1 and R2) but has restricted the scope of the static route toUplink-1 only. Because R2 (192.168.101.1) is on a different subnet/VLAN (VLAN 101) that is associated withUplink-2, the Tier-0 gateway cannot resolve the next-hop for R2 via Uplink-1. Furthermore, if the gateway detects an inconsistency between the defined next-hop and the scoped interface, it may invalidate the route or fail to install it correctly in the forwarding information base (FIB) for the service router.
According to VMware documentation, theScopeshould typically be left as "All Uplinks" or carefully matched to the interfaces that have Layer 2 reachability to the next-hop. By scoping it to only Uplink-1, the router R2 becomes unreachable for that specific route entry. Even for R1, if the hashing mechanism of the Active
/Active Tier-0 attempts to use a component of the gateway not associated with that scope, the traffic will fail.
The error "Destination Net Unreachable" at the Tier-0 hop confirms that the Tier-0 has no valid, functional path in its routing table for the 10.100.0.0/16 network due to this scoping conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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