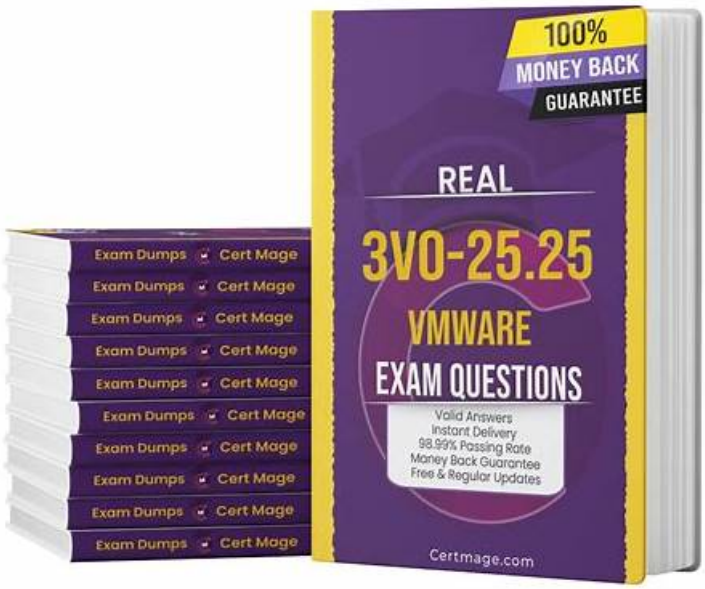
3V0-25.25全真問題集 & 3V0-25.25学習範囲



ちなみに、JPTestKing 3V0-25.25の一部をクラウドストレージからダウンロードできます：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UWJEjMSreL8-W0YZMS2Xl2MpKj2hQ59w

当社の3V0-25.25トレーニング資料は国内外で有名です。主な理由は、コア競争力を持たない他の会社があるためです。市場には多くの複雑な類似製品があります。独自に必要です。他の製品との3V0-25.25テストの質問は、3V0-25.25学習教材を更新する最も中核的な専門家チームがあることです。製品のポイント。

VMware 3V0-25.25 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• VMware ソリューションのトラブルシューティングと最適化: このドメインでは、VCF ツールを使用して NSX の問題を特定して解決すること、インフラストラクチャとルーティングの問題をトラブルシューティングすること、および ECMP、高可用性、パケットフローを理解することに重点を置いています。
トピック 2	• VMwareソリューションのインストール、構成、管理：このドメインでは、フェデレーションの展開、コンポーネントの構成、エッジクラスタとゲートウェイの作成、VPC、ステートフルサービス、テナンシー、統合、運用タスクの管理など、NSXの実装について説明します。
トピック 3	• VMware製品およびソリューション：この分野では、仮想化のためのvSphere、ソフトウェア定義ネットワークのためのNSX、ストレージのためのvSANなど、VMwareの中核となる製品群に焦点を当て、プライベートクラウドおよびハイブリッドクラウド環境を実現します。
トピック 4	• ITアーキテクチャ、テクノロジー、標準：この領域は、クライアントサーバーやマイクロサービスといった基本的なIT構造設計、コンテナ化やAPIといった実装技術、ISO • IEC、TOGAF、セキュリティフレームワークといった業界標準を網羅しています。

トピック 5	• VMwareソリューションの計画と設計：この領域では、アーキテクチャ、接続ソリューション、マルチサイト展開、NSX Fleetに関する考慮事項、および特定のシナリオに基づく最適化の決定など、NSXの設計について説明します。

>> 3V0-25.25全真問題集 <<

試験の準備方法-最新の3V0-25.25全真問題集試験-正確的な3V0-25.25学習範囲

JPTestKingは2008年に設立されましたが、現在、ハイパス3V0-25.25ガイドトレントマテリアルの評判が高いため、この分野で主導的な地位にあります。 3V0-25.25試験問題には、長年にわたって多くの同級生が続いていますが、これを超えることはありません。過去10年以来、成熟した完全な3V0-25.25学習ガイドR&Dシステム、顧客の情報安全システム、顧客サービスシステムを構築しています。有効な3V0-25.25準備資料を購入したすべての候補者は、高品質のガイドトレント、情報の安全性、および最高のカスタマーサービスを利用できます。

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking 認定 3V0-25.25 試験問題 (Q49-Q54):

質問 # 49
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. LMs are only needed on the primary site. Secondary sites can manage their local data plane directly via the GM.
- D. The GM cluster should be deployed across three sites.
- E. Each NSX site must have its own LM cluster that reports to the GM.

正解：D、E

解説：
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.

質問 # 50
An administrator has been tasked with enabling OSPF as the routing protocol for a Tier-0 Gateway. Which two items must be configured to enable OSPF for a Tier-0 Gateway?
Mark two answers by clicking the two correct locations on the image. (Choose two.)

正解：

解説：

Explanation:
To enable OSPF on a Tier-0 Gateway within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) or NSX environment, an administrator must define the areas where the gateway will participate and the specific interfaces it will use for peering.
Based on the NSX Manager configuration interface, the two required items to be configured are:
* Area Definition: This is necessary to define the OSPF area (e.g., Area 0) the Tier-0 gateway will participate in.
* OSPF Configured Interfaces: OSPF must be explicitly configured on the relevant uplink interfaces to establish neighbor relationships and exchange routing information with physical routers.

質問 # 51
An administrator is troubleshooting east-west network performance between several virtual machines connected to the same logical segment. The administrator inspects the internal forwarding tables used by ESXi and notices that different tables exist for MAC and IP mapping. Which table on an ESXi host is used to determine the location of a particular workload for frame forwarding?

- A. ARP Table
- B. TEP Table
- C. MAC Table
- D. FIP Table

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In the context ofVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)networking, understanding how an ESXi host (acting as a Transport Node) handles East-West traffic is fundamental. East-West traffic refers to communication between workloads within the same data center, often on the same logical segment.
When a Virtual Machine sends a frame to another VM on the same logical segment, the ESXi host's virtual switch must determine the "location" of the destination MAC address to performframe forwarding. The MAC Table(also known as the Forwarding Table or L2 Table) is the primary structure used for this decision.
For each logical segment, the host maintains a MAC table that maps the MAC addresses of virtual machines to their specific "locations." If the destination VM is residing on thesame host, the MAC table points the frame toward a specific internal port

(vUUID) associated with that VM's vNIC. If the destination VM is on adifferent host(in an overlay environment), the MAC table entry for that remote MAC address will point to theTunnel End Point (TEP)IP of the remote ESXi host. While the TEP table (Option C) contains the list of known Tunnel Endpoints and the ARP table (Option A) maps IP addresses to MAC addresses, neither is the primary table used for the final frame forwardingdecision.
TheMAC Tableis the authoritative source for Layer 2 forwarding. In an NSX-managed VCF environment, these tables are dynamically populated and synchronized via theLocal Control Plane (LCP), which receives updates from the Central Control Plane. This ensures that even as VMs move via vMotion, the MAC table remains updated across all transport nodes, allowing for seamless East-West connectivity without the need for traditional MAC learning (flooding) in the physical fabric.

質問 # 52
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. Static routes do not support Equal Cost Multi-Pathing (ECMP) in NSX.
- B. The physical routers are missing return routes.
- C. The static route Scope is set to only one uplink interface, but the next-hops are on two different VLANs.
- D. The next-hops should have been configured as the Tier-0's own uplink IPs instead of the routers IPs.

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 53
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. The top-of-rack router receives a default route from Tier-0 gateway.

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

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)deployment, establishing a stable BGP neighborship between the Tier-0 Gatewayand the physicalTop-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 norouting informationis 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 adefault 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 switchesis the verified solution to provide the Tier-0 with the necessary egress path for internet-bound workload traffic.

質問 # 54
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VMwareより多くの3V0-25.25質問トレントを入手して最新のトレンドをフォローするために、タイムリーで無料のアップデートを提供します。 3V0-25.25試験トレントは、経験豊富な専門家によってまとめられており、非常に価値があります。それらを素早く簡単に習得できます。選択できるさまざまなバージョンを提供しており、3V0-25.25試験材料の最適なバージョンを見つけることができます。そのため、学習者が3V0-25.25の問題トレントを習得して、短時間で3V0-25.25試験に合格すると便利です。

3V0-25.25学習範囲: https://www.jptestking.com/3V0-25.25-exam.html

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