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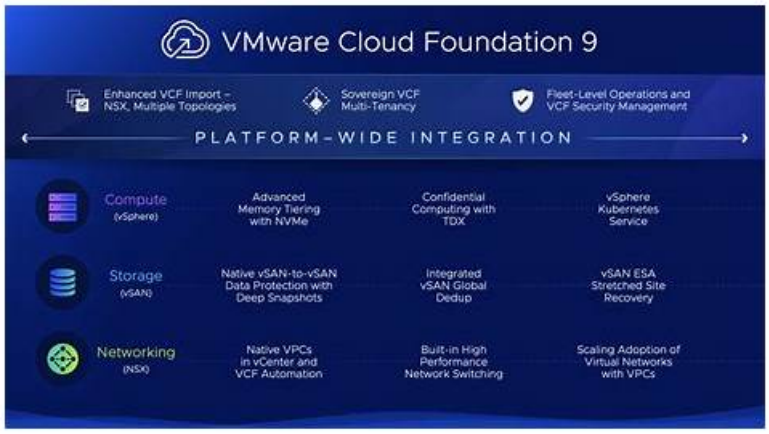

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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40
An administrator has observed an NSX Local Manager (LM) outage at the secondary Site. However, the NSX Global Manager (GM) in secondary Site remains operational. What happens to data plane operations and policy enforcement at the secondary site?

- A. The data plane operates normally until LM recovery and reconnection.
- B. All traffic is blocked until secondary site LM recovers.
- C. Secondary site must failover all workloads to Primary site.
- D. Only local policies work; global policies cease to apply on the secondary site.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
The architecture ofNSX Federationwithin a VCF Multi-Site design is built upon a separation of theControl Planeand theData Plane. This "decoupled" architecture ensures high availability and resiliency even when management components become unavailable.
In NSX Federation, theGlobal Manager (GM)handles the configuration of objects that span multiple locations, while theLocal Manager (LM)is responsible for pushing those configurations down to the local Transport Nodes (ESXi hosts and Edges) within its specific site. When a configuration is pushed, the Local Manager communicates with theCentral Control Plane (CCP)and subsequently theLocal Control Plane (LCP)on the hosts.
If an NSX Local Manager goes offline, the "Management Plane" for that site is lost. This means no new segments, routers, or firewall rules can be created or modified at that site. However, the existing configuration is already programmed into theData Plane(the kernels of the ESXi hosts and the DPDK process of the Edge nodes).
According to VMware's "NSX Multi-Location Design Guide," the data plane remains fully operational during a Management Plane outage. Existing VMs will continue to communicate, BGP sessions on the Edges will remain established, and Distributed Firewall (DFW) rules will continue to be enforced based on the last known good configuration state cached on the hosts. The data plane does not require constant heartbeats from the Local Manager to forward traffic. Therefore, operations continue normally "headless" until the LM is restored and can resume synchronization with the Global Manager and local hosts. Failover to a primary site (Option D) is only necessary if the actual data plane (hosts/storage) fails, not just the management components.

NEW QUESTION # 41
An administrator created a new Tier-1 Gateway and is attempting to change the connected gateway for a deployed segment to use the new gateway. In the UI, when the administrator clicks the Connected Gateway dropdown, the new Tier-1 gateway is not shown as an available gateway. What would prevent the new Tier-1 gateway from showing in the list of available gateways?

- A. The Tier-1 Gateway connectivity policy is set to "None".
- B. The Tier-1 Gateway and NSX Segment are connected to different Tier-0 Gateways.
- C. The Tier-1 Gateway is not connected to an NSX Edge Cluster.
- D. The Tier-1 Gateway and NSX Segment are in different transport zones.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundationnetworking, the relationship between segments and gateways is governed by the underlyingTransport Zone (TZ)configuration. A Transport Zone defines the potential span of a virtual network-specifically, which hosts and edges can participate in that network.
When an administrator creates anNSX Segment, they must associate it with a specific Transport Zone (either Overlay or VLAN). Similarly, when aTier-1 Gatewayis created, its reach is determined by the Transport Zones available on the Transport Nodes (Edges and ESXi hosts) where it is instantiated. For a Segment to be attached to a Tier-1 Gateway, both objectsmust reside within the same

Transport Zone.
If the Segment was created in "Overlay-TZ-01" but the new Tier-1 Gateway is only associated with "Overlay- TZ-02" (or if one is in a VLAN TZ and the other in an Overlay TZ), the NSX Manager UI will filter out the incompatible gateway to prevent an invalid configuration. The logical switch (Segment) cannot bind to a gateway if they do not share a common broadcast or encapsulation domain defined by the Transport Zone.
Option A is incorrect because a Tier-1 Gateway does not strictlyrequirean Edge Cluster unless it is providing stateful services (like NAT, LB, or Firewall). It can exist purely as a distributed component on the hypervisors. Option B (Connectivity Policy) determines if the T1 advertises routes to the T0, but it doesn't prevent a segment from connecting to it. Option D is also incorrect, as a Tier-1 Gateway can be moved between Tier-0s, or even exist without a Tier-0 connection initially. Therefore, theTransport Zone mismatch is the fundamental architectural barrier preventing the gateway from appearing in the selection list.

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which two requirements are part of the registration process for Local Manager (LM) to a Global Manager (GM) in NSX for centralized management of network and security services across different workload domains deployed in separate locations? (Choose two.)

- A. The external load balancer VIP is used for NSX Managers without requiring node API certificate updates.
- B. The LM will validate the GM license to perform the GM registration.
- C. The IP / FQDN of any of the 3 LM must be used for registration.
- D. The GM-Active requests the LM IP / FQDN and admin credentials for registration.
- E. The LM Cluster VIP / FQDN is provided for GM-LM communication.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
NSX Federationis the architectural framework used withinVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)to provide consistent networking and security across multiple sites. The core of this framework is the relationship between theGlobal Manager (GM)and one or moreLocal Managers (LMs).
The registration process is the critical first step in establishing this "parent-child" relationship. According to the "NSX-T Data Center Administration Guide" and Federation-specific documentation, the registration is initiated from theActive Global Manager.
* Initiation and Credentials (Requirement E):The administrator logs into the Global Manager UI and navigates to the "System > Fabric > Locations" section. To add a new site, the GM-Active requires the IP address or FQDNof the target Local Manager and theAdmin credentials. This allows the GM to authenticate with the LM, exchange security certificates, and establish a secure thumbprint-verified connection.
* Stable Communication Endpoint (Requirement C):For the ongoing management and synchronization of "Global Objects" (like Tier-0s or Security Groups), the GM must communicate with the LM cluster as a whole rather than a single individual node. Therefore, theLM Cluster Virtual IP (VIP)or aFQDNpointing to that VIP is provided. Using the VIP ensures that if the specific LM node that initially handled the registration fails, the GM can continue to communicate with the remaining nodes in the LM cluster without administrative intervention.
Option A is incorrect because the Global Manager typically manages the licensing for the federation, not the LM validating the GM. Option B is incorrect as an external load balancer is not a prerequisite for the native GM-LM registration handshake. Option D is incorrect because providing the IP of an individual node (one of the three) does not provide the high availability required for a production Federation environment. Thus, the use of theCluster VIPand theGM-Active's request for LM credentialsare the verified procedural requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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 physical routers are missing return routes.
- B. The static route Scope is set to only one uplink interface, but the next-hops are on two different VLANs.
- C. Static routes do not support Equal Cost Multi-Pathing (ECMP) in NSX.
- D. The next-hops should have been configured as the Tier-0's own uplink IPs instead of the routers IPs.

Answer: B

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 # 44
When using a DHCP Relay on a segment, which design restriction must be considered?

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

Answer: A

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 # 45
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