

試験の準備方法-有難い3V0-21.25試験試験-一番優秀な3V0-21.25勉強の資料



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>> 3V0-21.25試験 <<

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation 認定 3V0-21.25 試験問題 (Q53-Q58):

質問 # 53

A Provider administrator received a technical requirement mandating the use of Identity Providers (IdP) in place of local accounts. The following requirements were defined:

- * The source directory service must be different between the Provider Management Portal and Organizations.
- * The Organization administrators cannot modify the identity provider configuration.

What two requirements should the administrator configure? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that "Do not use LDAP" is configured for each organization's SSO.
- B. Configure and publish a custom organization role for all organizations.
- C. Push the VCF Automation system LDAP service to all organizations.
- D. Setup custom LDAP service configuration per organization.
- E. Deploy an Identity Broker cluster per organization.

正解: A、E

解説:

VCF 9.0 Automation uses a decentralized identity architecture to support complex multi-tenant requirements.

To ensure that the Provider Management Portal and Organizations use different source directories (e.g., the provider uses a management AD while tenants use their own OIDC/SAML IdPs), the administrator must Deploy an Identity Broker cluster per organization. The Identity Broker acts as the localized gateway for authentication for that specific tenant. To prevent Organization administrators from modifying these settings- satisfying the second requirement-the provider must Ensure that "Do not use LDAP" is configured for the organization's standard SSO settings. This configuration forces the organization to rely exclusively on the broker-mediated IdP managed at the provider level, effectively "locking" the identity configuration and preventing local tenant admins from reverting to a manual LDAP setup that might bypass corporate security policies or the centralized identity strategy.

質問 # 54

An organization uses a centralized external Configuration Management Database (CMDB) to track all infrastructure assets. Currently, when a new virtual machine (VM) is provisioned through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation, operations teams are required to manually input associated metadata into the CMDB.

An administrator is tasked with reducing the manual effort and increasing efficiency of this process using VCF Automation. Which three of the following can VCF Automation perform? (Choose three.)

- A. Create a new event topic that creates a notification upon successful VM provisioning.
- **B. Request additional metadata as input during the deployment of the blueprint.**
- C. Create a webhook endpoint on VCF with payload containing the required metadata.
- **D. Configure a subscription that reacts to VM provisioning requests.**
- **E. Call a webhook endpoint on the CMDB API with payload containing the required metadata.**

正解: B、D、E

解説:

To automate CMDB updates in VCF 9.0, administrators leverage the Event Broker Service (EBS) and Custom Forms. First, the administrator can Request additional metadata as input during the blueprint request. This ensures that unique information, such as "Cost Center" or "Application ID," is captured directly from the user at request time. Second, the admin must Configure a subscription that specifically listens for the "Post-Provisioning" event topic. This subscription acts as the trigger for the automation logic. Finally, the subscription invokes an ABX action or Orchestrator workflow that is programmed to Call a webhook endpoint on the CMDB API. This call sends a JSON payload containing both the system-generated metadata (e.g., VM UUID, IP address) and the user-provided inputs directly to the CMDB. This "closed-loop" automation eliminates manual data entry, reduces human error, and ensures that the asset repository is updated in real-time as soon as the infrastructure is live.

質問 # 55

An Organization Administrator for an AllApps Organization in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation must determine which networks are used by deployed workloads.

How does the administrator view the networks?

- A. The NSX segments mapped to each workload are visible by expanding deployment details for each deployed workload in the Organization Portal.
- **B. VPCs and connectivity profile assignments are visible in the Organization Portal, but the underlying NSX Tier-1 gateways and segments are not.**
- C. VPCs, connectivity profiles and the associated NSX segment and Tier-1 gateway details can be retrieved with vcf-cli deployment get.
- D. The NSX Tier-1 gateway mappings for each workload in the Organization can be retrieved with kubectl get vm.

正解: B

解説:

The AllApps (AllApps) organization model in VCF 9.0 is built on the principle of high-level abstraction to simplify the developer experience. In this model, the Organization Portal presents networking through the lens of Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and Connectivity Profiles. The Organization Administrator can easily view which VPC a workload belongs to and what connectivity policies (such as public access or isolation) are applied. However, the underlying NSX implementation details-such as the specific Tier-1 gateways and segments automatically created by the Supervisor-are intentionally abstracted away from the organization-level

view. This "cloud-style" visibility ensures that tenants can manage their application networking without being burdened by the complexity of the provider's physical or logical NSX fabric, which remains the exclusive domain of the Provider Administrator.

質問 # 56

An administrator has been tasked with configuring tenant branding with the following requirements:

* Organization branding should only appear when a user has logged in to the organization portal.

Select the three steps involved in configuring branding. (Choose three.)

- A. Import a branding theme.
- B. Enable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.
- C. Log into the Provider Management Portal.
- D. Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.
- E. Log into the Organization Portal.
- F. Navigate to Branding.

正解: D、E、F

解説:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, branding is managed within the Organization Portal to allow for tenant-specific customization. To meet the specific requirement that branding only appears after a user has authenticated, the administrator must navigate to the Branding section of the portal. The critical configuration step is to Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting. By default, if this is enabled, the custom logos and colors are displayed on the public-facing login screen. Disabling it ensures that the generic VCF/Broadcom login page is presented to the public, and the custom tenant identity is only loaded into the browser session once the user's organization context is established through successful login. This is a common requirement for service providers who want to maintain a consistent entry point for all users while providing a personalized "white-labeled" experience once the user is inside their specific environment.

質問 # 57

An administrator is reviewing the network topology of an AllApps Organization. They notice that while each Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) has its own private address space, there is a common component that handles the routing between these VPCs and the corporate backbone.

What is this component?

- A. NSX Transit Gateway
- B. NSX Edge Cluster
- C. NSX Tier-1 Gateway
- D. Distributed Logical Router

正解: A

解説:

The NSX Transit Gateway (TGW) is the architectural cornerstone of regional networking in VCF 9.0. In previous versions, administrators had to manually manage complex Tier-0/Tier-1 relationships for each tenant; however, VCF 9.0 abstracts this through the TGW. When a Region is created, the system automatically instantiates the Transit Gateway to act as the high-speed "backplane" for the organization.

Every VPC created within that region connects to this TGW, which then handles all East-West traffic between VPCs and North-South traffic toward the corporate WAN or Internet. This design ensures that the routing logic is consistent, automated, and isolated from the physical underlying fabric. The TGW works in conjunction with VPC Connectivity Profiles to determine if a VPC is completely isolated or has an external path, providing a scalable and secure way to manage hundreds of isolated network segments without manual intervention.

質問 # 58

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