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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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No doubt the Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking (3V0-25.25) certification is one of the most challenging certification exams in the market. This Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking (3V0-25.25) certification exam gives always a tough time to Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking (3V0-25.25) exam candidates. The ExamDumpsVCE understands this hurdle and offers recommended and real VMware 3V0-25.25 exam practice questions in three different formats.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
An administrator is tasked to enable users to configure an individual VPC, but not create subnets. What three NSX roles would the administrator assign to allow access without the ability to create subnets? (Choose three.)

- A. Network Admin
- B. Security Operator
- C. Security Admin
- D. VPC Admin
- E. Network Operator

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
With the introduction of theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)consumption model inVCF 9.0and late 5.x releases, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) has become more granular to support true multi-tenancy. A VPC is designed to be a self-contained "container" for a department's or user's networking resources.
To meet the specific requirement where a user can configure aspects of an individual VPC but is restricted from creating new subnets (which involves modifying the underlying network CIDR blocks and IPAM), a combination of specific roles is required.
* VPC Admin:This is the primary role for the user within their assigned VPC. It allows the user to manage the overall VPC environment, including high-level settings and monitoring. However, the VPC Admin's power is often limited by the specific quotas and policies set by the Enterprise Admin.
* Security Operator:This role allows the user to view security configurations and policies without having the permission to modify the network fabric or create new infrastructure components like subnets. It provides the "read-only" visibility into the security posture of the VPC.
* Network Operator:Similar to the Security Operator, the Network Operator role provides visibility into the networking state-such as routing tables, segment status, and connectivity-without granting the
"Write" permissions required to provision new subnets or alter the network topology.
AssigningNetwork Admin(Option B) orSecurity Admin(Option A) would grant too much privilege, as these roles typically include the ability to create, delete, and modify subnets and firewall policies at a structural level. By combining theVPC Adminrole withOperator-level roles, the administrator ensures the user has the necessary context to manage their assigned resources while strictly adhering to the restriction against creating new network subnets.

NEW QUESTION # 52
An administrator must provide North/South connectivity for a VPC. The fabric exposes a distributed external VLAN across all ESX hosts. But, the only BGP peer to the core is on a VLAN only accessible on the Edge Cluster. Which design is required?

- A. Centralized Transit Gateway on the Edge Cluster.
- B. Deploy a Provider Tier-1 with BGP and connect the VPC Transit Gateway via route leaking.
- C. Distributed Transit Gateway with an EVPN route reflector on the transport nodes.
- D. Use a VPC Tier-0 Gateway in active/active mode with distributed eBGP peering.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)environment utilizing theVirtual Private Cloud (VPC)model, North
/South connectivity is managed by theTransit Gateway (TGW). The TGW acts as the bridge between the VPC-internal networks and the provider-level physical network.
The scenario presents a specific constraint: while an external VLAN exists across all hosts, the actual BGP peering point (the interface to the physical core routers) is restricted to theNSX Edge Cluster. In NSX terminology, when a gateway or service must

be anchored to specific Edge Nodes to access physical network services-such as BGP peering, NAT, or stateful firewalls-it must be configured as aCentralizedcomponent.
ACentralized Transit Gateway(Option C) is instantiated on the Edge nodes. This allows the TGW to participate in the BGP session with the core routers on the VLAN that is only accessible to those Edges. The TGW then handles the routing for the VPC's internal segments. Traffic from the ESXi transport nodes (East- West) travels via the Geneve overlay to the Edge nodes, where it is then routed North-South by the Centralized TGW using the physical BGP peer.
Option A is incorrect because "distributed eBGP peering" would require every ESXi host to have peering capabilities, which contradicts the constraint. Option B involves EVPN, which is a significantly more complex and different architecture than what is required for standard VPC North/South access. Option D is an unnecessarily complex routing design that is not the standard VCF/VPC implementation pattern. Thus, the use of a Centralized Transit Gateway on the Edge cluster is the verified design requirement to bridge the gap between the overlay VPC and the localized BGP peering point.

NEW QUESTION # 53
An administrator is enabling IPv6-to-IPv4 communication for workloads hosted in an NSX environment. The workloads use IPv6-only addressing, but the external systems they must reach are IPv4-only. To provide this translation service, the administrator decides to configure NAT64. Which two following characteristics about NAT64 are true? (Choose two.)

- A. NAT64 is stateless and requires gateways to be deployed in active-standby mode.
- B. NAT64 is supported on Tier-1 gateways only.
- C. NAT64 requires the Tier-1 gateway to be configured in active-active mode.
- D. NAT64 requires the Tier-1 gateway to be configured in active-standby mode.
- E. NAT64 is supported on Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
As organizations modernize their infrastructure withVCF 5.x and 9.0, IPv6 adoption becomes more prevalent.
NAT64is a critical transition technology that allows IPv6-only hosts to communicate with IPv4-only resources by translating the packet headers.
In NSX, NAT64 is astateful service. Stateful services in the NSX architecture require a centralized point of processing to maintain the session state table. Because of this requirement, any gateway (Tier-0 or Tier-1) providing NAT64 servicesmust be configured in Active-Standby high availability mode. In Active-Active mode, asymmetric return traffic could hit a different Edge node that does not have the session information, causing the translation to fail. This is a fundamental design constraint for stateful NAT in NSX.
Furthermore, VMware NSX documentation specifies that NAT64 is a flexible service that can be implemented at multiple tiers of the logical routing hierarchy. It issupported on both Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways. The choice of where to place the NAT64 service depends on the design requirements: placing it on the Tier-1 gateway allows for tenant-specific translation and offloads the Tier-0, while placing it on the Tier-0 provides a centralized translation point for all connected segments.
Option A is incorrect because NAT64 in NSX is stateful, not stateless. Option C is incorrect because it is not limited to Tier-1. Option E is incorrect because Active-Active mode does not support the stateful nature of the NAT64 engine. Consequently, the correct architecture requires anActive-Standbyconfiguration on either a Tier-0 or Tier-1gateway to properly facilitate the translation between the IPv6 workloads and the IPv4 external world.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Which of the following statements is true when configuring Remote Tunnel End Points (RTEPs) with NSX Federation?

- A. TEP and RTEP networks must use separate physical NICs.
- B. DHCP must be used to assign IP addresses to the RTEP.
- C. RTEP needs to be configured on only one edge node.
- D. The default MTU for the RTEP network is 1500.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In anNSX Federationdeployment, which is a key component of multi-siteVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)architectures, theRemote Tunnel End Point (RTEP)is used specifically for inter-site communication.
While standard TEPs (Tunnel End Points) handle overlay traffic within a single site (East-West), RTEPs facilitate the encapsulation of traffic that needs to traverse the Layer 3 network between different geographical locations.

A critical design consideration for RTEP is theMaximum Transmission Unit (MTU). Within a local VCF site, jumbo frames (MTU 1600 or 9000) are highly recommended and often required for the Geneve overlay to account for encapsulation overhead. However, when traffic leaves a site to travel over a WAN or a provider's long-haul network, it often encounters physical infrastructure that only supports the standard internet MTU of1500 bytes.
According to VMware's "NSX Federation Design Guide," the default MTU setting for the RTEP configuration is1500. This ensures that inter-site traffic can pass through standard routers and VPNs without being dropped due to size constraints. If the inter-site physical links support larger frames, this value can be increased, but 1500 remains the baseline compatible default.
Regarding the other options:Ais incorrect because TEP and RTEP can share the same physical N-VDS and physical NICs (pNICs) by using different VLANs or subnets.Bis incorrect because every Edge node within a cluster that is participating in the Federation must have an RTEP configured to ensure high availability and proper traffic processing for global segments.Dis incorrect as IP addresses for RTEPs are typically assigned viaStatic IP Poolsmanaged within NSX to ensure consistency and ease of tracking across sites, rather than relying on DHCP which is less common in data center backbone configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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. The overlay network between DR and SR has an MTU mismatch.
- B. Localized control plane is enabled on the Tier-1 causing the SR to remain admin-down.
- C. Static default route is missing on the Tier-1 DR component.
- D. Route advertisement from T1-App to T0-Prod for 100.64.x.x/31 is disabled.

Answer: A

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 # 56
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