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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

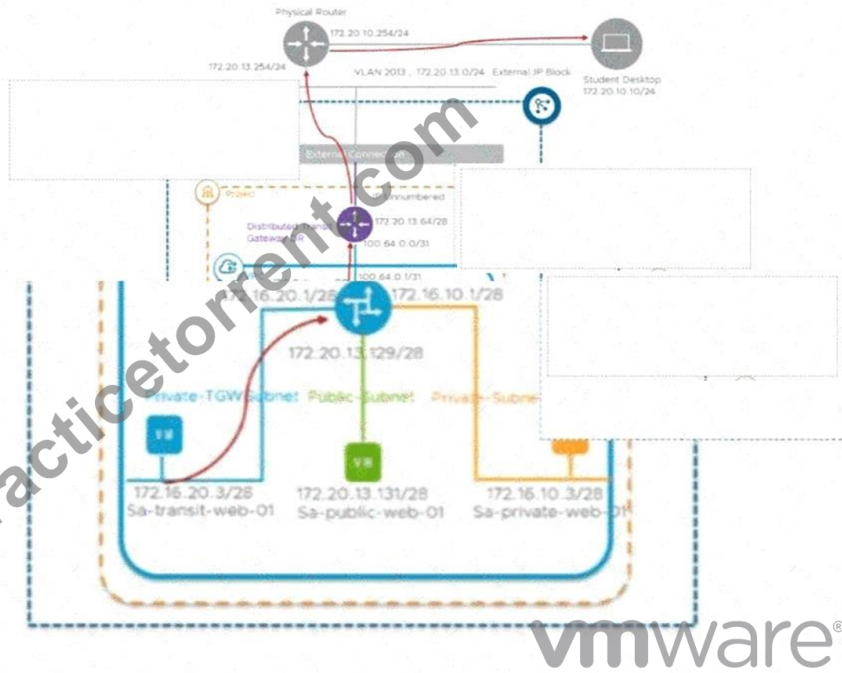
An administrator is attempting to confirm the successful transmission between an internal VM to an external destination. An ICMP request packet is being sent from Sa-transit-web-01 to the Student Desktop in the diagram. Drag and Drop the commands output into their appropriate originating NSX object.

```
get route
Network      Gateway
0.0.0.0/0    100.64.0.0
...

get route
Network      Gateway
0.0.0.0/0    0.0.0.0
172.20.13.254/32  0.0.0.0

start capture interface vnic1
direction out expression ipproto 0x01
00:50:56:af:c9:3e>00:50:56:06:9e:64
172.20.13.65>172.20.10.10
```

Answer Area



Answer:

Explanation:

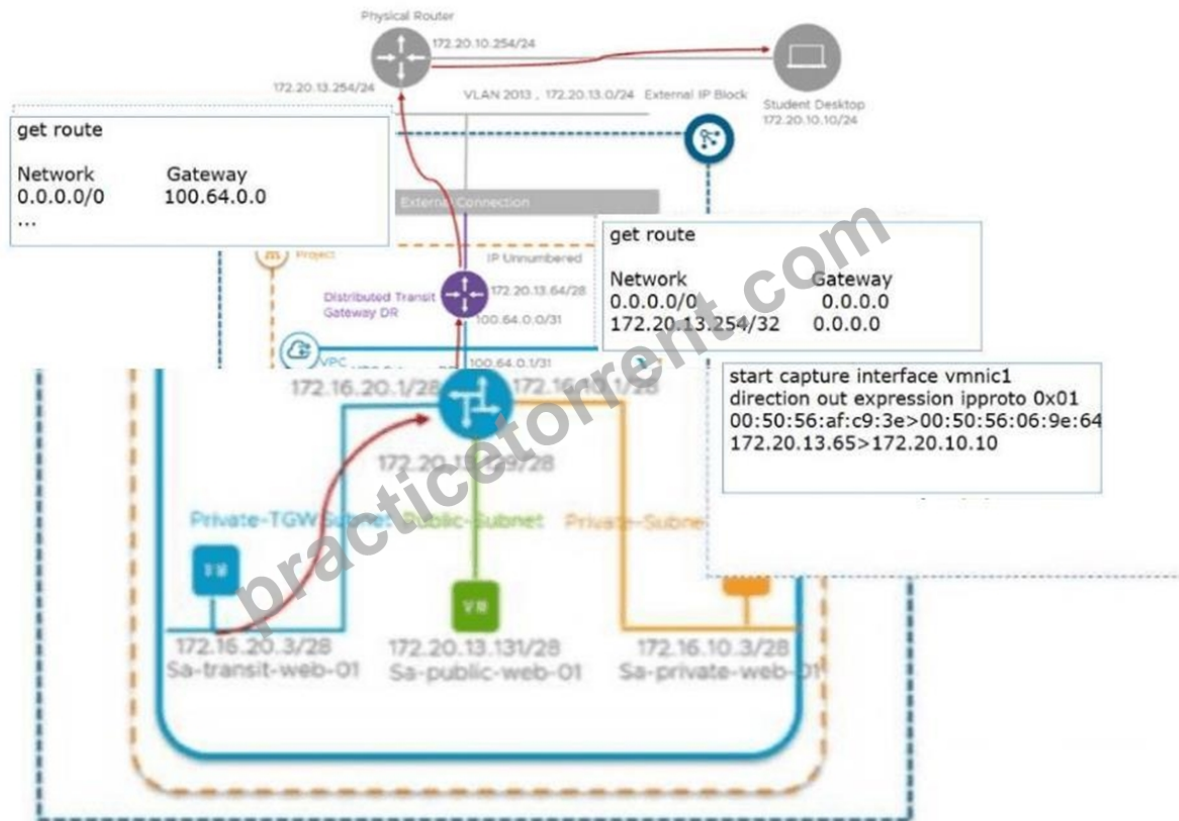
```
get route
Network      Gateway
0.0.0.0/0    100.64.0.0
...
```

```
get route
Network      Gateway
0.0.0.0/0    0.0.0.0
172.20.13.254/32  0.0.0.0
```

```
start capture interface vnic1
direction out expression ipproto 0x01
00:50:56:af:c9:3e>00:50:56:06:9e:64
172.20.13.65>172.20.10.10
```

Answer Area

Explanation:



In a modern VCF 9.0 environment using the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) model, North-South traffic follows a specific hierarchical path. When a VM, such as Sa-transit-web-01, initiates an ICMP request to an external destination (the Student Desktop), the packet must traverse the VPC's internal routing before exiting to the physical network.

The first hop is the VPC Tier-1 Gateway. This gateway manages the localized subnets within the VPC. In this architecture, the VPC Tier-1 is typically configured with a default route (0.0.0.0/0) pointing to the Transit Gateway (TGW). The gateway address 100.64.0.0 represents the provider-side interface of the Router Link connecting the VPC to the Transit Gateway. Thus, the command output showing the default route to 100.64.0.0 belongs to the VPC Gateway.

The second hop is the Distributed Transit Gateway DR. The Transit Gateway acts as the aggregation point for multiple VPCs and provides the bridge to the physical datacenter fabric. The command output for this object shows a default route with a gateway of 0.0.0.0, indicating it is directly peered or using a specific unnumbered interface to reach the physical router. Additionally, it identifies the specific physical router IP (172.20.13.254/32) as a known local next-hop, which is a common characteristic of the Transit Gateway's forwarding table when performing North-South transitions.

Finally, the Transport Node (ESXi Host) is where the physical packet capture occurs. As the packet exits the virtual environment, it is placed on a physical uplink (vmnic1). The packet capture output confirms the transformation of the traffic: it shows the source IP of the VM (or its translated NAT address 172.20.13.65) reaching out to the destination 172.20.10.10. The inclusion of ipproto 0x01 (ICMP) and the specific MAC addresses confirms that the packet has successfully traversed the NSX overlay and is now a standard Ethernet frame on the physical wire.

NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud. The administrator has been tasked with identifying why there is no data ingress into a workload domain.

The workload domain has been configured with:

- . A dedicated NSX Edge Cluster.
- . A Tier 0 gateway.
- . A Tier-1 gateway that is configured for Distributed Routing only.
- . An NSX segment where a test virtual machine is located.

As part of the exercise, the administrator must map the traffic flow for data ingress into the workload domain to identify the steps that external network traffic will take to ingress into the workload domain and reach the virtual machine.

Drag and drop the six steps from the Steps list on the right and place them in order in the Solution Steps.

(Choose six.)

Steps	Solution Steps
Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway.	Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR).
Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge.	Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway.
TEP on the destination host.	Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge.
NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM.	TEP on the destination host.
Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached.	Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached.
Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR).	NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM.

Answer:

Explanation:

Steps	Solution Steps
Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway.	Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR).
Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge.	Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway.
TEP on the destination host.	Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge.
NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM.	TEP on the destination host.
Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached.	Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached.
Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR).	NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM.

Explanation:

To identify why there is no data ingress into a workload domain, an administrator must understand the specific path external traffic takes. For a workload domain configured with a Tier-0 gateway and a Tier-1 gateway (Distributed Routing only), the ingress traffic flow follows a hierarchical path from the physical network through the NSX logical components to the virtual machine.

Ingress Traffic Flow Sequence

The correct sequence of steps for external network traffic to ingress the workload domain and reach the virtual machine is as follows:

- * Uplink for the Tier-0 Service Router (SR): Traffic enters the NSX environment from the physical network through the physical-to-logical interface on the Edge node.
- * Inter-Tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) of the Tier-0 gateway: After being received by the Service Router, the packet is routed internally within the Tier-0 gateway to its distributed component.
- * Inter-tier interface of the Distributed Router (DR) on the Tier-1 gateway TEP on the Edge: The Tier-0 gateway routes the packet to the Tier-1 gateway. In this specific scenario, since the Tier-1 is "Distributed Routing only," this logical transition occurs on the Edge node participating in the transport zone.
- * TEP on the destination host: The Edge node encapsulates the packet (typically via Geneve) and tunnels it across the physical fabric to the specific ESXi host where the target virtual machine is currently residing.
- * Downlink interface of the Tier-1 Distributed Router (DR) to the segment to which the workload VM is attached: On the destination host, the packet is de-encapsulated. The local Tier-1 DR instance identifies the correct logical segment (VNI) for the destination IP.
- * NSX portgroup representing the destination segment on the destination host dvfilter and vNic of the workload VM: The packet is delivered to the virtual switch port, passes through any applied Distributed Firewall (dvfilter) rules, and finally reaches the virtual machine's network interface card (vNIC).

NEW QUESTION # 63

The administrator is implementing a multi-location VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment. The design requires centralized security and networking policies across multiple VCF instances. What action must the administrator take to satisfy the requirements?

- A. Use VCF Installer to deploy a Local Manager (LM) cluster.
- B. Deploy a Local Manager (LM) cluster using VCF Operations.
- C. Deploy a Global Manager cluster manually.
- D. Use SDDC Manager to deploy a Global Manager cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Multi-Site or Multi-Instance design, the requirement for "centralized security and networking policies" is fulfilled by NSX Federation. Federation introduces the Global Manager (GM), which provides a single pane of glass to

manage objects that span across different VCF sites.

Historically, in early versions of NSX-T, Global Managers were deployed manually. However, within the VCF framework (VCF 4.x, 5.x, and 9.0), the deployment and lifecycle management of the Global Manager cluster are fully integrated into SDDC Manager. According to the VCF Design Guide and "Deploying and Configuring NSX Federation" documents, the verified best practice is to use the SDDC Manager UI or API to trigger the GM deployment.

When an administrator uses SDDC Manager (Option C), the process is automated: SDDC Manager deploys the appliances, configures the virtual IP (VIP), handles the certificate management, and ensures that the GM is properly integrated into the VCF Bill of Materials (BOM). This automation is critical for maintaining supportability, as it ensures the GM version is perfectly aligned with the Local Managers (LMs) already present in the Management and Workload domains.

Option A is discouraged because manual deployments lead to configuration drift and issues with future automated upgrades. Option B is incorrect as VCF Operations is for monitoring, not deployment. Option D is incorrect because the VCF Installer is primarily used for the initial "bring-up" of the Management Domain; subsequent management components like GMs are handled by the SDDC Manager once the initial site is active. Thus, SDDC Manager is the authoritative tool for deploying the Global Manager cluster in a VCF multi-location environment.

NEW QUESTION # 64

An administrator encountered a failure with one of the NSX Managers in a VCF Fleet. The administrator has successfully re-deployed an NSX Manager from SFTP backups. However, after replacing the failed manager node, the new node joins successfully, but the cluster status remains "Degraded".

* The get cluster status command on the leader still shows the old UUID with state "REMOVED".

What is the command to resolve the issue?

- A. delete node <old-uuid>
- B. detach node <old-uuid> then delete node <old-uuid>
- C. detach node <old-uuid>
- D. detach node <new-uuid>

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, the NSX Management Cluster consists of three nodes to ensure high availability and quorum. When a single node fails and is subsequently replaced—either through a manual deployment or an orchestrated recovery via SDDC Manager—the internal database (Corfu) and the cluster manager must be updated to reflect the current members of the cluster.

When a node is lost or manually deleted from vCenter without being properly decommissioned through the NSX API or CLI, the remaining "Leader" node retains the metadata and the UUID of that missing member.

Even after a new node joins the cluster and synchronizes data, the cluster state often remains in a "Degraded" status because the control plane still expects a response from the original, failed UUID.

According to NSX troubleshooting and recovery guides, the specific command to purge a stale or defunct member from the cluster configuration is `detach node <UUID>`. This command must be executed from the CLI of the current Cluster Leader. By running `detach node <old-uuid>`, the administrator instructs the cluster manager to permanently remove the record of the failed node from the management plane's membership list.

Option B and C are incorrect because "delete node" is not the primary CLI command used for cluster membership cleanup; "detach" is the specific primitive required to break the logical association. Option A would remove the healthy new node, worsening the situation. Once the stale UUID is detached, the cluster status should transition from "Degraded" to "Stable" as it no longer tries to communicate with the non-existent entity. This process is essential in VCF operations to maintain a healthy "green" status in both the NSX Manager and the SDDC Manager dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 65

An administrator is configuring NSX resource sharing to allow shared access to multiple resources in the default space.

By default, which user role owns the shared resources for the default space?

- A. Project Admin
- B. Security Admin
- C. Network Admin
- D. Enterprise Admin

Answer: D

Explanation:

In NSX Multi-Tenancy (Projects), the Enterprise Admin acts as the provider-level administrator who owns global objects in the default space. This ensures central control over resources that are shared across different projects.

NEW QUESTION # 66

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