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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
An administrator changed the SFTP server used for scheduled NSX Manager backups. The backup jobs now fail with the error "Host KEY Verification Failed." The connectivity and credentials are correct. How would an administrator resolve the error?

- A. Update the SSH fingerprint.
- B. Turn Off Backup encryption.
- C. Trust the certificate on the SFTP server.
- D. Use the NSX cluster VIP as the SFTP endpoint.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), theNSX Manageruses the SFTP protocol to securely transfer configuration backups to an external repository. SFTP is built on top of the SSH protocol, which relies on a
"Trust on First Use" (TOFU) model for verifying the identity of the remote host.
When an NSX Manager first connects to an SFTP server, it retrieves the server'sSSH Public Key Fingerprint and stores it in its local known_hosts equivalent database. This fingerprint ensures that future connections are made to the same, verified server, preventing man-in-the-middle attacks.
The error"Host KEY Verification Failed"occurs when the administrator changes the SFTP server (or if the SFTP server's OS was reinstalled/keys regenerated). Even if the IP address remains the same, the new server presents a different SSH fingerprint than the one currently cached in the NSX Manager configuration.
Because the signatures do not match, the NSX Manager aborts the connection for security reasons.
To resolve this issue, the administrator mustUpdate the SSH fingerprint(Option B) within the NSX Manager backup settings. This involves:
* Retrieving the new fingerprint from the SFTP server (e.g., via ssh-keyscan).
* Navigating to System > Lifecycle > Backup & Restore in the NSX Manager.
* Editing the File Server configuration and pasting the new fingerprint into the appropriate field.
Option A is incorrect as it does not address the SSH protocol handshake failure. Option C is incorrect because SFTP/SSH uses fingerprints, not SSL/TLS certificates. Option D is irrelevant as it changes the source
/destination of the connection but does not fix the underlying trust mismatch. Therefore, updating the fingerprint is the verified operational step to restore the automated backup workflow in VCF.

NEW QUESTION # 43
An administrator has deployed a workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). The workload domain was deployed with NSX managers using the XL form factor. After deployment, the administrator realizes the NSX manager is oversized and needs to change to a smaller form factor. What should the administrator do to accomplish this task?

- A. Each NSX manager must be resized using the API.
- B. Each NSX Manager must be redeployed.
- C. Each NSX manager must be rightsized using VCF Operations.
- D. Each NSX manager must be resized through vCenter.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the lifecycle of the NSX Manager cluster is strictly managed by SDDC Manager. During the initial deployment of a Management Domain or the creation of a new Workload Domain (if using a separate NSX instance), the administrator selects a "Form Factor" (Small, Medium, Large, or Extra Large) based on the expected scale of the environment.
As of current VCF versions (including 5.x), theForm Factoris a parameter defined during the deployment workflow that determines the resource reservations (CPU/RAM) and the disk partitioning of the appliance OVA. Unlike a standard virtual machine where you

might simply adjust the vCPU and RAM settings in vCenter, the NSX Manager appliance is an opinionated system. Changing resources manually through vCenter (Option C) is not supported and can lead to stability issues or "Out of Sync" errors within SDDC Manager, as the database and internal services are tuned for the specific size selected at install.
There is currently no supported "in-place" upgrade or downgrade for the form factor of an existing NSX Manager node via the UI or API (Option B). To change the size, the administrator mustredeploythe manager nodes. In a VCF context, this often involves using SDDC Manager to delete the cluster or manually replacing nodes one by one-essentially deploying a new node of the correct size, joining it to the management cluster, syncing the data, and then removing the old, oversized node.
VCF Operations(formerly vRealize Operations) can provide "Right-sizing"recommendations(Option D), but it cannot execute the physical resizing of an NSX Manager appliance within the VCF framework. Therefore, the manual or orchestrated redeployment of the nodes is the only verified method to change the appliance footprint.

NEW QUESTION # 44
An administrator is troubleshooting BGP flapping in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9 environment. A Tier-0 Gateway is running in Active/Active mode with two Edge nodes. BFD is enabled on the eBGP sessions to the upstream routers. Each Edge node uses its own uplink IP for BGP. After some network maintenance, one BGP session starts flapping every few minutes. The other BGP sessions stay stable. On the affected Edge node, the command get bfd-sessions shows:
* State: Down
* Diag: Detect Time Expired
Symptoms:
* The upstream router also shows the BFD session as Down with control Detection Time Expired.
* There are no interface errors, no packet loss for normal traffic, and clearing the BFD session temporarily brings it back up - but it flaps again after few minutes.
What is the root cause?

- A. The MTU does not match on the end-to-end between Tier-0 Gateway and upstream routers.
- B. The Edge nodes are undersized and are experiencing high contention on CPU and drops BFD packets.
- C. BFD timers are mismatched between Tier-0 Gateway and the upstream routers.
- D. BFD is configured in echo mode on the upstream routers.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)environment, particularly with the high-performance requirements of North-South routing,BGPandBFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection)are used in tandem to ensure rapid failure detection. A common but subtle issue in fresh or modified environments is anMTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) mismatchon the physical or virtual uplinks.
When BGP establishes a neighborship, it initially exchanges small keepalive packets. These small packets easily pass through interfaces even if there is an MTU mismatch (e.g., the Edge is set to 9000 bytes but a physical switch in the path is limited to 1500 bytes). However, once the BGP state reaches "Established," the routers begin exchanging full routing tables. TheseBGP Updatepackets are often large and will be fragmented or dropped if they exceed the MTU of any hop in the path.
The symptom described-where the session is stable for a few minutes (during the initial handshake) and then flaps-is the hallmark of an MTU issue. The "Detect Time Expired" diagnostic in BFD occurs because the BGP hold timer expires when it fails to receive the large update packets, or the BFD packets themselves are delayed/lost due to the congestion caused by retrying large, failed transmissions. According to VMware NSX troubleshooting documentation, if pings (small packets) succeed but the BGP session fails specifically when traffic load or route counts increase, the MTU should be the first setting verified.
VCF 9.0 and 5.x designs mandate consistent MTU settings (typically9000 MTUfor the overlay and at least 1500+for the uplinks) across the entire path, including the virtual switch (VDS), the Edge VM vNICs, and the physical ToR switches. A mismatch here prevents the completion of the BGP state machine's full synchronization, leading to the cyclic "flapping" observed by the administrator.

NEW QUESTION # 45
Which two statements describe the recommended strategy for configuring and synchronizing security policies across Federated NSX sites? (Choose two.)

- A. Security policies should be defined locally on each LM and only synchronized manually by an administrator to prevent accidental conflicts.
- B. Consistency is achieved by ensuring all security groups have the exact same name on every Federated site's Local Manager (LM).

- C. Security policies, such as Distributed Firewall rules and security groups, must be defined as global policies on the Global Manager (GM).
- D. Local Managers (LMs) can define local policies, but any global policies defined on the GM always take precedence over the local ones.
- E. The Global Manager only synchronizes networking (L2/L3) configurations. Security rules must be configured separately on each site.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
NSX Federationis the cornerstone of multi-siteVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)security, enabling administrators to maintain a consistent security posture across geographically dispersed data centers. The management of security in a Federated environment relies on a hierarchical relationship between theGlobal Manager (GM)andLocal Managers (LMs).
According to VMware documentation, the recommended strategy is to defineGlobal Security Policieson the Global Manager (Option B). When a security group or a Distributed Firewall (DFW) rule is created on the GM, it is automatically synchronized to all registered Local Managers. This ensures that a "Finance App" security policy is identical in AZ1 and AZ2. These global objects are identified by a specific tag in the local NSX Manager UI, indicating they are managed globally and cannot be modified locally.
Furthermore, NSX handles the coexistence of global and local rules through a specific evaluation order (Option D). In the NSX DFW category structure,Global Categories(managed by the GM) are evaluated beforeLocal Categories(managed by the LM). This ensures that corporate-wide security mandates (like
"Block All SSH to Management") defined at the GM level are enforced first and cannot be bypassed by localized site-level rules.
Option A is incorrect because manual naming consistency is prone to error and does not provide actual synchronization. Option C and E are incorrect as they contradict the fundamental purpose of Federation, which is to centralize management and automate synchronization to prevent configuration drift and security gaps. Therefore, defining policies on the GM and utilizing the inherent precedence of global rules is the verified design best practice for VCF Federation.

NEW QUESTION # 46
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. Security Operator
- B. Network Operator
- C. Network Admin
- D. VPC Admin
- E. Security Admin

Answer: A,B,D

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 # 47

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