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C. Improved performance
D. Enhanced security
Answer: B, C, D
Explanation:
Firmware and driver updates improve performance, fix bugs, and enhance security in VMware environments.

19.Which Broadcom solutions are most important for optimizing network performance in VMware?
A. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
B. Broadcom 10GbE Ethernet Adapter
C. VMware vSwitch
D. VMware NSX
Answer: A
Explanation:
The Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter is essential for optimizing network performance in VMware.

20.Which Broadcom technologies are vital for improving network connectivity in VMware Cloud Foundation?
A. Broadcom Ethernet adapters
B. Broadcom NVMe SSDs
C. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs
D. Broadcom RAID controllers
Answer: A
Explanation:
Broadcom Ethernet adapters improve network connectivity in VMware Cloud Foundation.

21.Which troubleshooting steps should be taken when VMware network performance is slow with Broadcom Ethernet adapters?
A. Check network cable quality
B. Verify network switch configurations
C. Check the NIC driver version
D. Disable network offloading features
Answer: A, B, C
Explanation:
Checking the NIC driver, switch configurations, and cable quality are essential troubleshooting steps for network performance.

22.Which VMware solutions, combined with Broadcom hardware, are essential for building an efficient storage architecture?
A. Broadcom NVMe SSD
B. Broadcom RAID Controller
C. 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
D. vSAN
Answer: A, B, D

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.
Topic 2	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.
Topic 3	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.
Topic 4	• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.
Topic 5	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91
An architect is responsible for designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based private cloud. During the design requirements gathering workshop, the following information was captured:
* The solution must capture events from all infrastructure components of the VCF fleet.
* The solution must provide a single pane of glass management interface for troubleshooting, alerting, and monitoring using metrics, events, and flows.
* The solution must meet a 99.9% Service Level Agreement for Availability.
Which three design decisions should the architect make to meet the stated requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure the integration for VCF Operations and VCF Operations for logs.
- B. Configure VCF Operations for logs to capture events from only VCF Management components.
- C. Deploy VCF Operations for logs in a High Availability model.
- D. Configure VCF Operations for logs to capture events from all VCF infrastructure components.
- E. Configure the integration for VCF Operations and VCF Automation.
- F. Deploy VCF Operations for logs in a Simple model.

Answer: A,C,E

Explanation:
The VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Overview and Operations Integration Guide state that VCF Operations, combined with VCF Operations for Logs, provides a unified monitoring and observability solution across the entire VCF fleet. The documentation specifies:
"Integrating VCF Operations with VCF Operations for Logs and VCF Automation provides a single-pane-of- glass for monitoring metrics, events, and flows across all management and workload domains." Furthermore, the High Availability deployment model for VCF Operations for Logs is required to meet the
99.9% SLA for continuous availability of monitoring data.
"VCF Operations for Logs can be deployed in High Availability mode to ensure log continuity and fault tolerance." Thus, the architect must:
* Integrate VCF Operations with both Logs and Automation (B, D) for unified visibility.
* Deploy Logs in High Availability (F) mode to achieve the 99.9% availability SLA.
References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Operations Design Guide - "Integrated Operations and Log Monitoring Architecture."
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Integration Guide - "VCF Operations and Logs HA Deployment."

NEW QUESTION # 92
An architect had gathered the following requirements and constraints for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment.
Requirements:
* User interface (UI) SSL certificates must have a maximum validity of 6 months.
* Have the least possible administrative time to install and renew certificates.
* Each certificate must be created on a per VCF component basis.
Constraints:
* Limited administrative skillsets on SSL certificate administration
* Limited operational expenditure budget for SSL certificates
Which design decision should be made to satisfy the stated requirement(s) and constraint(s)?

- A. Use wildcard certificates
- B. Use and configure integration with Microsoft Certificate Authority (CA)
- C. Disable the use of SSL certificates for user interfaces
- D. Use and configure integration with a certificate vendor such as DigiCert

Answer: B

Explanation:
The requirements demand per-component certificates with 6-month validity and minimal admin effort, while constraints limit skills and budget.
Option D, "Use and configure integration with Microsoft Certificate Authority (CA)," meets all criteria: Microsoft CA (integrated via SDDC Manager in VCF 5.2) supports individual certificates per component (e.g., vCenter, NSX), allows short validity periods, automates renewal (reducing effort), and leverages existing infrastructure (low cost, skill-friendly).
Option A (wildcard certificates) violates per-component needs.
Option B (DigiCert) incurs higher costs and requires more skill.
Option C (disabling SSL) compromises security, failing compliance. Microsoft CA aligns with VCF's certificate management capabilities.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide, Section on Certificate Management with Microsoft CA; VMware Validated Design 6.2, Certificate Authority Integration.

NEW QUESTION # 93
A customer is designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation stretched cluster using L2 non-uniform connectivity, where due to a past incident an attacker was able to inject some false routes into their dynamic global routing table.
What design decision can be taken to prevent this when configuring the Tier-0 gateway?

- A. BGP peer password
- B. Gateway Firewall with ECMP
- C. Implicit deny for any traffic
- D. OSPF MD5 authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario involves designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) stretched cluster with L2 non-uniform connectivity, leveraging NSX (a core component of VCF) for networking. The customer's past incident, where an attacker injected false routes into their dynamic global routing table, indicates a security vulnerability in the routing protocol. The Tier-0 gateway in NSX handles external connectivity and routing, typically using dynamic routing protocols like BGP (Border Gateway Protocol) or OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) to exchange routes with external routers. The design decision must prevent unauthorized route injection, ensuring the integrity of the routing table.

Context Analysis:

Stretched Cluster with L2 Non-Uniform Connectivity: In VCF 5.2, a stretched cluster spans multiple availability zones (AZs) with L2 connectivity for workload VMs, but the Tier-0 gateway uplinks may use L3 routing to external networks. "Non-uniform" suggests varying latency or bandwidth between sites, but this does not directly impact the routing security concern.

False Routes Injection: This implies the attacker exploited a lack of authentication or filtering in the routing protocol, allowing unauthorized route advertisements to be accepted into the Tier-0 gateway's routing table.

Tier-0 Gateway: In NSX, the Tier-0 gateway is the edge component that peers with external routers (e.g., top-of-rack switches or upstream routers) and supports dynamic routing protocols like BGP and OSPF.

Routing Security in NSX:

NSX Tier-0 gateways commonly use BGP for external connectivity due to its scalability and flexibility in multi-site deployments like stretched clusters. OSPF is also supported but is less common for external peering in VCF designs.

Route injection attacks occur when an unauthorized device advertises routes without validation, often due to missing authentication mechanisms.

Option Analysis:

A). OSPF MD5 authentication:

OSPF supports MD5 authentication to secure routing updates between neighbors. Each OSPF message is hashed with a shared secret key, ensuring only trusted peers can exchange routes. This would prevent false route injection if OSPF were the protocol in use. However, in VCF stretched cluster designs, BGP is the default and recommended protocol for Tier-0 gateway uplinks to external networks, as per the VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide. OSPF is typically used for internal NSX routing (e.g., between Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways) rather than external peering. Without evidence that OSPF is used here, and given BGP's prevalence in such scenarios, this option is less applicable.

B). Gateway Firewall with ECMP:

The Gateway Firewall on the Tier-0 gateway filters traffic, not routes. Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) enhances bandwidth by load-balancing across multiple uplinks but does not inherently secure the routing table. While a firewall could block traffic from malicious sources, it cannot prevent the Tier-0 gateway from accepting false route advertisements in the control plane (routing protocol). Route injection occurs at the routing protocol level, not the data plane, so this option does not address the root issue. The NSX Administration Guide confirms that firewall rules apply to packet forwarding, not route validation, making this incorrect.

C). Implicit deny for any traffic:

An implicit deny rule in the Gateway Firewall blocks all traffic not explicitly allowed, enhancing security for data plane traffic. However, this does not protect the control plane-specifically, the dynamic routing protocol-from accepting false routes. Route injection happens before traffic filtering, as the routing table determines where packets are sent. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 documentation emphasizes that routing security requires protocol-specific measures, not just firewall rules. This option fails to prevent the described attack and is incorrect.

D). BGP peer password:

BGP supports authentication via a peer password (MD5-based in NSX), where each BGP session between the Tier-0 gateway and its external peers (e.g., physical routers) uses a shared secret. This ensures that only authenticated peers can advertise routes, preventing unauthorized devices from injecting false routes into the dynamic routing table. In VCF 5.2 stretched cluster deployments, BGP is the standard protocol for Tier-0 uplinks, as it supports multi-site connectivity and ECMP for redundancy. The NSX-T Data Center Design Guide and VCF documentation recommend BGP authentication to secure routing in such environments, directly addressing the customer's past incident. This is the most relevant and effective design decision.

Conclusion:

The architect should choose BGP peer password (D) as the design decision for the Tier-0 gateway. This secures the BGP routing protocol-widely used in VCF stretched clusters-against false route injection by requiring authentication, aligning with the scenario's security requirements and NSX best practices.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (Section: NSX Design for Stretched Clusters) VMware NSX-T Data Center 3.2 Administration Guide (Section: Tier-0 Gateway Routing) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook (Section: Networking Security) VMware Validated Design for Stretched Clusters (Section: Routing Security)

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which steps can be taken to troubleshoot network issues in a VMware environment using Broadcom solutions?

- A. Verify Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter configuration
- B. Use Broadcom network diagnostic tools
- C. Reboot VMware host
- D. Review VMware network settings

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Verifying adapter settings, using diagnostic tools, and reviewing VMware network settings are key troubleshooting steps.

NEW QUESTION # 95

When planning VMware vSphere with Broadcom solutions, which components are essential for optimizing network traffic?

- A. vSAN
- B. vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS)
- C. Broadcom RAID Controller
- D. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter and vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) optimize network traffic in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 96

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