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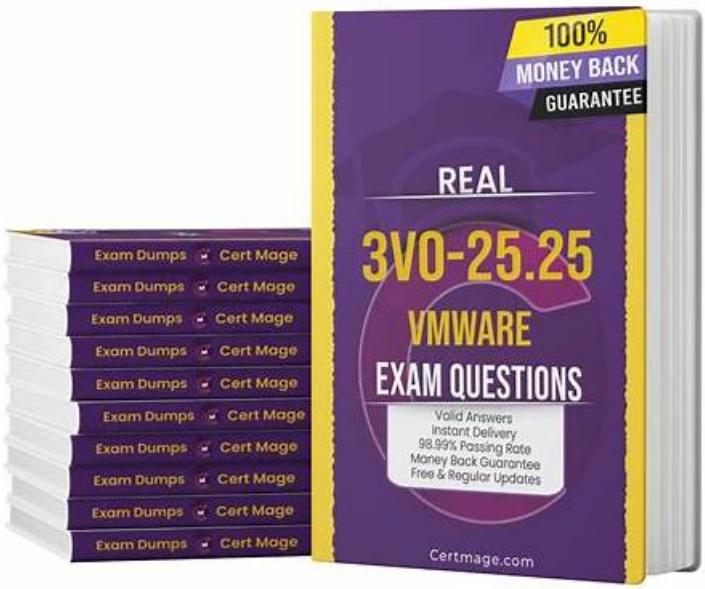

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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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	• 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.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
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. Security Admin
- C. VPC Admin
- D. Network Admin
- E. Network Operator

Answer: A,C,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 # 34

An administrator is troubleshooting why workloads in NSX cannot reach the external network 10.100.0.0/16.
The Tier-0 Gateway is in Active/Active mode and has the following configuration:
* Uplink-1 (VLAN 100): 192.168.100.0/24 -> router R1 at 192.168.100.1
* Uplink-2 (VLAN 101): 192.168.101.0/24 -> router R2 at 192.168.101.1
* A static route for 10.100.0.0/16 was added with both next-hops (192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1).
* The Scope of this route is set to Uplink-1.
Symptoms:
* Virtual Machines (VMs) cannot reach 10.100.0.0/16
* Traceroute from the VM stops at the Tier-0 gateway with "Destination Net Unreachable"
* Pings from the Edge nodes to both 192.168.100.1 and 192.168.101.1 are success What explains why workloads in NSX cannot reach the external network?

- A. The static route Scope is set to only one uplink interface, but the next-hops are on two different VLANs.
- B. Static routes do not support Equal Cost Multi-Pathing (ECMP) in NSX.
- C. The physical routers are missing return routes.
- D. The next-hops should have been configured as the Tier-0's own uplink IPs instead of the routers IPs.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
Troubleshooting routing in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment requires a deep understanding of how theNSX Tier-0 Gatewayprocesses forwarding entries. In anActive/Activeconfiguration, the Tier-0 gateway is designed to utilize ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing) to distribute traffic across multiple paths to the physical network.
The specific failure described-where a traceroute fails at the Tier-0 with "Destination Net Unreachable" despite the Edge nodes having basic ping connectivity to the routers-points toward a routing table entry error rather than a physical connectivity issue. In NSX, when a static route is created, an administrator has the option to set a"Scope."The Scope explicitly tells the NSX routing engine which interface should be used to reach the defined next-hops.
In this scenario, the administrator has defined two next-hops (R1 and R2) but has restricted the scope of the static route toUplink-1 only. Because R2 (192.168.101.1) is on a different subnet/VLAN (VLAN 101) that is associated withUplink-2, the Tier-0 gateway cannot resolve the next-hop for R2 via Uplink-1. Furthermore, if the gateway detects an inconsistency between the defined next-hop and the scoped interface, it may invalidate the route or fail to install it correctly in the forwarding information base (FIB) for the service router.
According to VMware documentation, theScopeshould typically be left as "All Uplinks" or carefully matched to the interfaces that have Layer 2 reachability to the next-hop. By scoping it to only Uplink-1, the router R2 becomes unreachable for that specific route entry. Even for R1, if the hashing mechanism of the Active
/Active Tier-0 attempts to use a component of the gateway not associated with that scope, the traffic will fail.
The error "Destination Net Unreachable" at the Tier-0 hop confirms that the Tier-0 has no valid, functional path in its routing table for the 10.100.0.0/16 network due to this scoping conflict.

NEW QUESTION # 35
An administrator is configuring an NSX segment used by a nested hypervisor deployment where an ESXi VM runs on an ESXi host and multiple VMs run inside the ESXi VM. Which segment profile must be created to satisfy the request?

- A. Spoof Guard
- B. IP Discovery
- C. Security
- D. MAC Discovery

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
Nested virtualization-where a hypervisor like ESXi is run as a virtual machine-imposes unique challenges on the virtual networking layer. In a standard VCF environment, an NSX segment port expects to see exactly one MAC address: the MAC address assigned to the VM's vNIC.
When you run anested hypervisor, that single vNIC now acts as an "uplink" for multiple "inner" virtual machines. Consequently, traffic originating from that single nested ESXi VM will contain many different source MAC addresses (one for each nested VM).
By default, the NSX/VDS security and switching logic will drop this traffic because it appears asMAC Spoofing-packets are arriving from a port with source MACs that do not match the port's registered ID.

To support this, aMAC Discovery Segment Profilemust be configured and applied to the segment. Within this profile, the administrator must enableMAC Learning. MAC Learning allows the NSX virtual switch to "learn" and permit multiple MAC addresses on a single logical port. Without this, only the primary MAC of the nested ESXi host would be allowed, and all nested VMs would lose connectivity to the rest of the network.
In VCF 5.x and 9.0 documentation, this is a standard requirement for "Lab-on-a-Lab" designs or development environments.
WhileIP Discovery(Option A) andSpoof Guard(Option D) are important for maintaining the IP-to-MAC binding and preventing IP theft, they do not address the fundamental Layer 2 requirement of allowing multiple MAC identities on a single port. Therefore,MAC Discoverywith MAC learning enabled is the verified profile choice for nested hypervisor support.

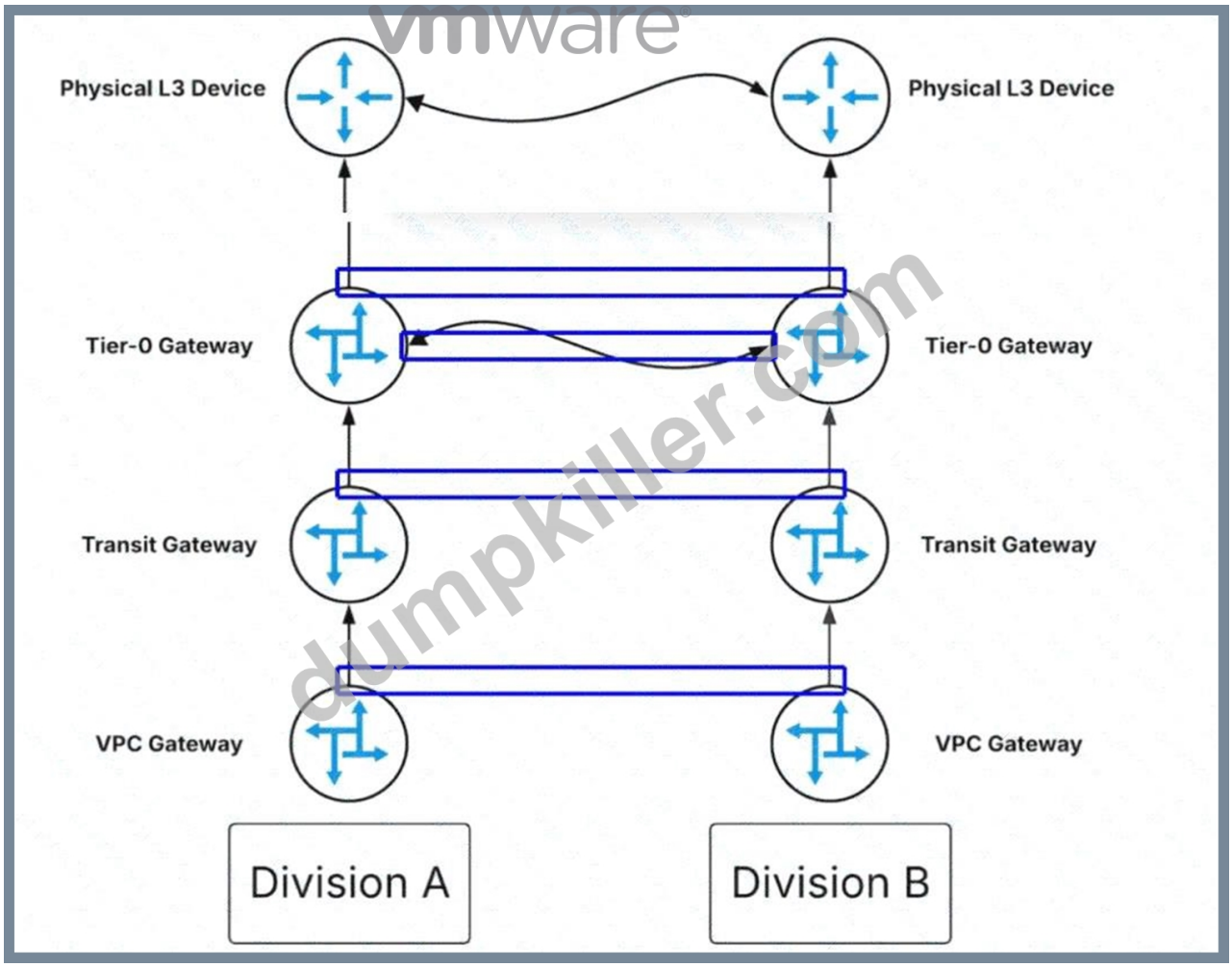
NEW QUESTION # 36
Which of the following statements is true when configuring Remote Tunnel End Points (RTEPs) with NSX Federation?

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

Answer: B

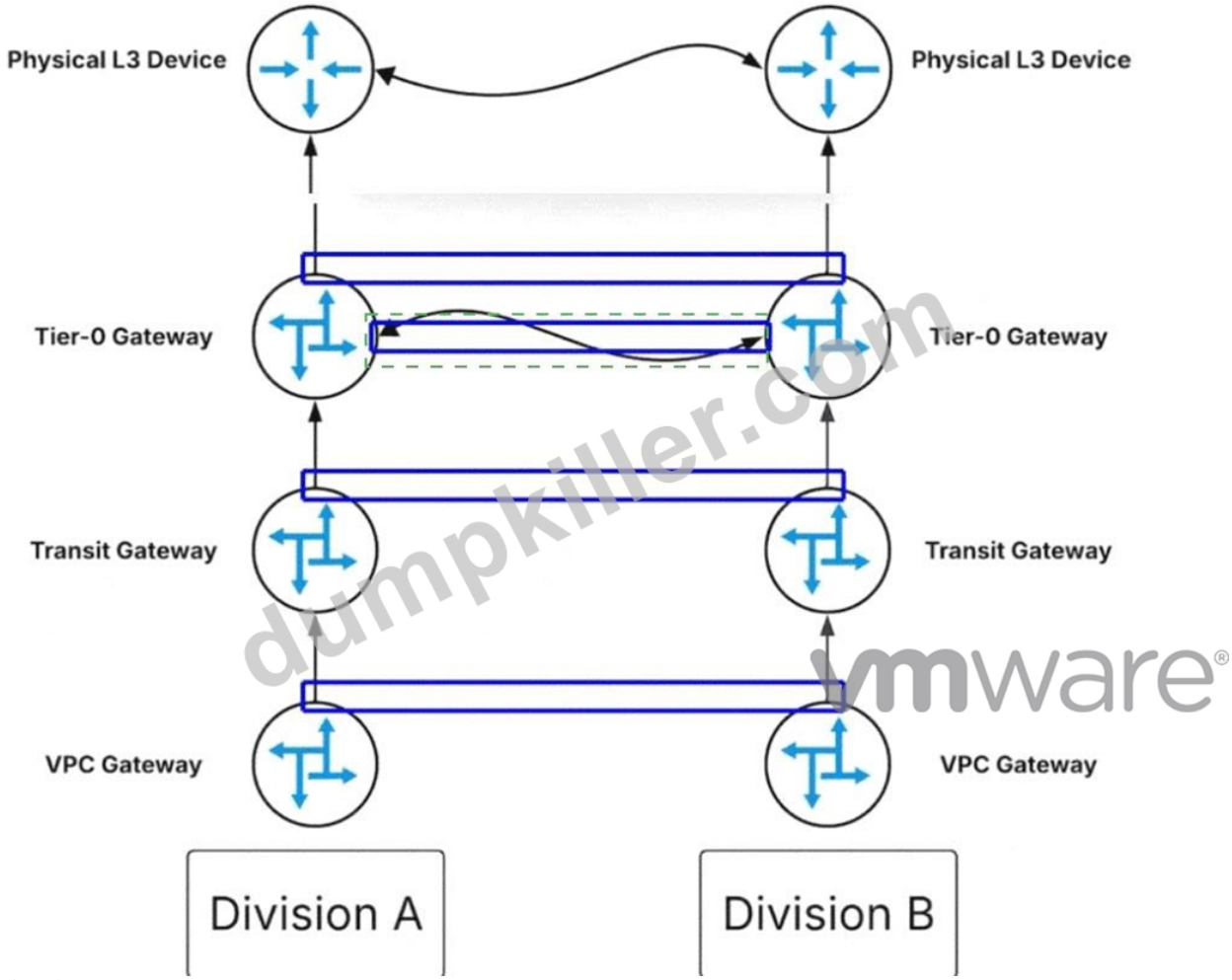
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In anNSX Federationdeployment, which is a key component of multi-siteVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)architectures, theRemote Tunnel End Point (RTEP)is used specifically for inter-site communication.
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 # 37
An administrator implements route leaking between the Tier-0 gateways to enhance east/west communication because the physical L3 devices are oversubscribed.
Where should route-maps be configured based on the architecture observed in the diagram?



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:
The administrator should click on theblue box representing the logical link between the two Tier-0 Gateways.
In the multi-tenant architecture ofVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0, networking is structured hierarchically with VPC Gateways, Transit Gateways, and Tier-0 Gateways. Under normal conditions, traffic between isolated divisions (such as Division A and Division B) that need to communicate might be routed
"North" all the way to thePhysical L3 Devices(the physical core routers) before being routed back down.
However, if these physical devices are oversubscribed or reaching their throughput limits, this creates a performance bottleneck.
To optimize this flow, NSX allows forRoute Leakingat the Tier-0 layer. By establishing a logical peering or connection directly between twoTier-0 Gatewayswithin the virtual fabric, administrators can exchange routing information (prefixes) between the two environments without the traffic ever leaving the SDDC.
To control exactly which networks are shared and to prevent routing loops or unauthorized access,Route- Mapsmust be applied at this inter-gateway connection point. These route-maps define the "Permit" or "Deny" statements for specific IP prefixes being "leaked" from one routing table to another. By clicking the highlighted link between the Tier-0 Gateways, the administrator is targeting the specific control plane interface where these prefix exchanges occur. This configuration ensures that East-West traffic between Division A and Division B is handled locally by theNSX Edge Nodes, effectively bypassing the oversubscribed physical L3 devices and significantly reducing latency and physical network congestion.

NEW QUESTION # 38
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