

VMware 3V0-25.25 Unparalleled Best Practice Pass Guaranteed Quiz



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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. The following information was gathered during the assessment phase:

- * There is a critical application used by the Finance Team
- * The critical application has an availability and recoverability SLA of 99.999%.
- * The critical application is sensitive to network changes.

Which two configurations should the architect include in their design? (Choose two.)

- **A. Enable BFD on the Tier-0 gateway.**
- B. Configure multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway.
- C. Install and configure hosts with 100Gbps physical NICs.
- **D. Configure Tier-0 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.**
- E. Configure Tier-1 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

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

Designing for "five nines" (99.999%) availability in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment requires a network architecture that minimizes convergence time and eliminates single points of failure. For a critical application sensitive to network changes, the connection between the virtualized SDDC and the physical network must be highly resilient and capable of near-instantaneous failover.

The Tier-0 Gateway is the primary interface for North-South traffic. To meet high availability requirements, the Tier-0 should be configured with BGP (External Border Gateway Protocol) to peer with physical Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches. By enabling ECMP (Equal Cost Multi-Pathing), the architect allows the Tier-0 to utilize multiple active paths to the physical world simultaneously. This not only increases available bandwidth but also ensures that if one physical link or router fails, traffic is immediately redistributed across the remaining active paths without a protocol timeout.

To complement ECMP, BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is essential. While BGP's default keepalive and hold timers are often measured in seconds (typically 60 and 180 seconds, respectively), BFD provides sub-second failure detection. In a VCF environment, BFD operates as a lightweight "heartbeat" between the Tier-0 Edge nodes and the physical ToR routers. If a path fails, BFD detects it within milliseconds and notifies BGP to pull the failed path from the routing table. This combination of eBGP/ECMP for path redundancy and BFD for rapid detection is the verified standard for VCF designs requiring extreme uptime and sensitivity to network disruptions.

Static routes (Option A) are unsuitable for high-availability designs as they lack dynamic failure detection.

While 100Gbps NICs (Option E) provide bandwidth, they do not inherently provide the protocol-level resilience needed to meet a 99.999% SLA.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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. Trust the certificate on the SFTP server.
- C. Turn Off Backup encryption.
- 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:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the NSX Manager uses 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's SSH 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 must update 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 # 65

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

Answer: A

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 # 66

A sovereign cloud provider has a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) stretched Workload Domain across two data centers (AZ1 and AZ2), where site connectivity via Layer 3 is provided by the underlay. The following NSX details are included in the design:

- * Each site must host its own local NSX Edge Cluster for availability zones.
- * Tier-0 gateways must be configured in active/active mode with BGP ECMP to local top-of-rack switches.
- * Inter-site Edge TEP traffic must not cross the inter-DC link.
- * SDDC Manager is used to automate NSX deployment.

During deployment of the Edge Cluster for AZ2, the SDDC Manager workflow fails because the Edge transport nodes' TEP IPs are not reachable from the ESXi transport nodes. Which step ensures correct Edge Cluster deployment in multi-site stretched domains?

- A. Reuse the TEP IP pool from AZ1.
- **B. Create an AZ2-specific Edge TEP IP pool and map it to the AZ2 uplink profile before deploying the Edge Cluster.**
- C. Disable the liveness check during Edge deployment in SDDC Manager.
- D. Configure BGP neighbors before deploying the Edge Cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) stretched cluster or Multi-Availability Zone (Multi-AZ) architecture, the networking design must account for the fact that AZ1 and AZ2 typically reside in different Layer 3 subnets. While the NSX Overlay provides Layer 2 adjacency for virtual machines across sites, the underlying Tunnel Endpoints (TEPs) must be able to communicate over the physical Layer 3 network.

According to the VCF Design Guide for Multi-AZ deployments, when stretching a workload domain, each availability zone should have its own dedicated TEP IP Pool. This is because TEP traffic is encapsulated (Geneve) and routed via the physical underlay. If the Edge nodes in AZ2 were to use the same IP pool as AZ1 (Option C), the physical routers would likely encounter routing conflicts or reachability issues, as the subnet for AZ1 would not be natively routable or "local" to the AZ2 Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches.

The failure during the SDDC Manager workflow occurs because the automated "Liveness Check" or "Pre-validation" step attempts to verify that the newly assigned TEP IPs in AZ2 can reach the existing TEPs in the environment. To resolve this and ensure a successful deployment, the administrator must define a unique AZ2-specific IP Pool in NSX. Furthermore, this pool must be associated with an Uplink Profile (or a Sub-Transport Node Profile in VCF 5.x/9.0) that uses the specific VLAN tagged for TEP traffic in the second data center.

This ensures that the Edge Nodes in AZ2 are assigned IPs that are valid and routable within the AZ2 underlay, allowing Geneve tunnels to establish correctly to the ESXi hosts in both sites without requiring a stretched Layer 2 physical network for the TEP infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 67

An administrator is tasked to create a development environment with a Tier-1 gateway to host overlay segments for only East/West workload communication. North/South communication is also required. The solution will not include the following services: NAT, DHCP, VPN. Which step must the administrator take when creating the Tier-1 gateway?

- A. Assign the Tier-1 gateway to an Edge Cluster before any segments are created.
- B. Configure a Service Interface on the Tier-1 gateway to connect each overlay segment to provide the East /West communication.
- C. Keep route advertisement disabled and leave the Tier-1 gateway disconnected from any Tier-0 gateway.
- **D. Enable route advertisement and connect the Tier-1 gateway to the Tier-0 gateway.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

In an NSX-based VCF environment, the Tier-1 Gateway is designed to provide localized routing for a specific tenant, department, or environment (like "Development"). Even if the requirements exclude stateful services like NAT or VPN, the gateway must still be logically connected to the higher-tier routing fabric to facilitate North/South communication.

East-West communication-traffic between VMs on the same or different overlay segments attached to the same Tier-1 is handled by the Distributed Router (DR) component of the Tier-1 gateway. This happens automatically as soon as segments are attached to the gateway. However, for a VM on one of these segments to reach an "external" destination (such as a shared service in the Management Domain or the public internet), the Tier-1 must have a path to the Tier-0 Gateway.

To satisfy the North/South requirement, the administrator must connect the Tier-1 gateway to a Tier-0 gateway and, crucially, enable Route Advertisement. Without route advertisement, the Tier-0 gateway will not know that the subnets (prefixes) behind the Tier-1 gateway even exist. Consequently, while the Tier-1 might have a default route pointing up to the Tier-0, the physical network will have no return path to the VMs, breaking external connectivity.

Option C is incorrect because a Tier-1 gateway only requires an Edge Cluster if it needs to provide stateful services (NAT, LB, VPN). Since this design explicitly excludes them, the Tier-1 can remain a purely Distributed Router, which is more efficient and does not consume Edge node resources. Option D would isolate the environment, preventing the required North/South communication. Therefore, the logical link and the enabling of All Connected Segments in the advertisement settings are the verified steps to ensure full

