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VMware 3V0-25.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Networking Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
An administrator is tasked to configure NSX Federation between separate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleets. Which requirement must all sites meet before being added to a Global Manager (GM) for NSX Federation?

- A. All sites must have the same NSX version and build.
- B. All sites must use identical Tier-0 gateway BGP autonomous system numbers.
- C. All Sites must use the same VTEP VLAN and IP pools.
- D. All sites must be managed by the same VCF instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
NSX Federation, a core component of large-scale VCF deployments across multiple sites or "fleets," introduces a hierarchical management model where aGlobal Manager (GM)orchestrates security policies and networking objects across multipleLocal Managers (LMs).
To ensure stability and compatibility in the communication between the Global Manager and the Local Managers, VMware documentation specifies strictversion parityrequirements. When onboarding a site into a Federation, the Local Manager at that site must be running thesame NSX version and buildas the other sites in the Federation and must be compatible with the Global Manager's version. Discrepancies in versions can lead to synchronization failures, as the API schemas and internal database structures for Global Objects (like Global Segments or Groups) may differ between builds.
While Federation allows for geographic and administrative separation, the underlying software-defined networking stack must be synchronized. Option A is incorrect; in fact, VTEP/TEP VLANs and IP poolsshould be unique to each site to avoid IP conflicts in the transport network, though they must have Layer 3 reachability to one another. Option B is incorrect; unique BGP AS numbers are often preferred for multi-site routing to prevent loops. Option C is also incorrect, as Federation is specifically designed to link different VCF instances (sites) together into a single manageable entity.
In aVCF 5.x or 9.0context, the SDDC Manager helps maintain this requirement by ensuring that the "Bill of Materials" (BOM) is consistent across sites intended for Federation. Before the GM can successfully register and "push" configuration to an LM, the handshake process validates the build version to prevent the corruption of the global intended state.

NEW QUESTION # 61
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. Configure a Service Interface on the Tier-1 gateway to connect each overlay segment to provide the East /West communication.
- B. Keep route advertisement disabled and leave the Tier-1 gateway disconnected from any Tier-0 gateway.
- C. Assign the Tier-1 gateway to an Edge Cluster before any segments are created.
- 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 anNSX-based VCFenvironment, theTier-1 Gatewayis 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/Southcommunication.
East-West communication-traffic between VMs on the same or different overlay segments attached to the same Tier-1-is handled by theDistributed 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 theTier-0 Gateway.
To satisfy the North/South requirement, the administrator mustconnect the Tier-1 gateway to a Tier-0 gatewayand, 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 onlyrequiresan 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 ofAll Connected Segmentsin the advertisement settings are the verified steps to ensure full connectivity.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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. Configure multiple static routes on Tier-1 gateway.
- B. Install and configure hosts with 100Gbps physical NICs.
- C. Configure Tier-1 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.
- D. Configure Tier-0 gateway for eBGP and ECMP.
- E. Enable BFD on the Tier-0 gateway.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
Designing for "five nines" (99.999%) availability in aVMware 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.
TheTier-0 Gatewayis the primary interface for North-South traffic. To meet high availability requirements, the Tier-0 should be configured witheBGP (External Border Gateway Protocol)to peer with physical Top- of-Rack (ToR) switches. By enablingECMP (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 ofeBGP/ECMP for path redundancy andBFDfor 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 # 63
An administrator has deployed a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) management domain. To be compliant with company policy, backups must be configured to occur anytime a change is made to the NSX configuration. How can the administrator ensure that complete configuration backups are captured every time a change occurs?

- A. Configure a cron job on the NSX Manager to automatically perform an incremental backup of the NSX configuration

every hour.

- B. Configure an alarm to detect configuration changes and automatically trigger a complete configuration backup.
- C. Create a recurring backup schedule and explicitly indicate that backups should be captured anytime the configuration changes.
- D. No action is required as by default NSX will automatically perform a complete backup every time a change is made to the configuration.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
InVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the protection of theNSX Managerconfiguration is paramount, as it contains the state of the entire software-defined network, including firewall rules, logical switches, and routing topologies. To meet strict compliance requirements for real-time or change-based protection, NSX offers specific automated backup triggers.
Within theNSX Manager UI(under System > Lifecycle > Backup & Restore), an administrator can configure the backup behavior. While a time-based schedule (e.g., daily at 2:00 AM) is common, it does not satisfy the requirement for backups "anytime a change is made." To accomplish this, the administrator must enable the
"Backup on Configuration Change"toggle within the backup scheduling configuration.
When this feature is enabled, the NSX Manager monitors its own management database (DS) for write operations. Once a configuration change is detected (such as adding a segment or modifying a DFW rule), the system initiates an automated backup process. This ensures that the backup repository always contains a near- instantaneous reflection of the current network state, minimizing data loss in the event of a cluster failure.
Option B is incorrect because this feature is not enabled by default; it requires an external SFTP/FTP server to be configured first. Option C (Cron jobs) is an unsupported manual workaround that bypasses the SDDC- native management tools. Option A is redundant as the functionality is built directly into the NSX backup engine. Consequently, the verified method for compliance is to use thenative recurring backup schedule with the "Detect Configuration Change" option enabled.

NEW QUESTION # 64
An administrator has noticed an issue in a freshly deployed VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment where the BGP neighborship between the Tier-0 gateway and a physical router remains in the Idle state. Pings between the uplink IPs are successful. What is the issue?

- A. Geneve tunnel down.
- B. Distributed Firewall blocking traffic.
- C. Overlay MTU too low.
- D. Autonomous System number mismatch.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 350 words of Explanation From VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) documents:
In the context ofVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), particularly versions 5.x and the architectural advancements inVCF 9.0, the establishment of North-South routing via theNSX Tier-0 Gatewayis a critical post-deployment or bring-up task. The Tier-0 gateway usesBorder Gateway Protocol (BGP)to peer with physical Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches to exchange reachability information for the overlay networks.
When a BGP session is reported in the"Idle"state, it indicates that the BGP Finite State Machine (FSM) is at its first stage and is not yet attempting a TCP connection, or it has encountered an error that forced it back to this state. According to VMware VCF documentation and NSX troubleshooting guides, if the administrator can successfully ping between the Tier-0 uplink IP and the physical router interface,Layer 3 reachability is confirmed. This eliminates issues related to physical cabling, VLAN tagging on the trunk ports, or basic IP interface configuration.
The primary reason a BGP session remainsIdledespite successful ICMP reachability is a configuration mismatch. Specifically, anAutonomous System (AS) number mismatchis the most frequent culprit. BGP requires that the "Remote AS" configured on the Tier-0 gateway matches the "Local AS" of the physical peer.
If the SDDC Manager automated workflow or the manual configuration in NSX Manager contains a typo in these values, the protocol handshake will fail immediately.
While aDistributed Firewall (DFW)could technically block port 179, it is not common in a "freshly deployed" environment for the default rules to block the Edge Node's control plane traffic.Geneve tunnelsand MTU issues(Option C and D) typically affect the data plane-causing packet loss for encapsulated guest VM traffic-but they do not prevent the BGP control plane (running over standard TCP) from moving beyond the Idle state. Therefore, verifying the AS numbers in the VCF Planning and Preparation Workbook against the physical switch configuration is the verified resolution path.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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