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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support
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VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This area covers installing, configuring, and managing VMware solutions including VCF Fleet deployment, expansion, and reduction operations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain focuses on troubleshooting VCF deployment, upgrades, conversions, workload domains, fleet operations (certificates, passwords, identity), licensing, compute resources, storage (vSAN, supplemental storage), networking (VDS, NSX), VCF Operations tools, Identity Broker automation, and HCX workload migrations.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain addresses architectural planning and design principles for creating scalable, secure virtual environments aligned with business requirements.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator attempts to update the VMware vCenter root account password through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. The attempt fails with the following error message, "Failed to authenticate with the guest operating system using the supplied credentials." What is the cause of the failure?

- A. The password does not meet policy requirements.
- B. vCenter is down.
- C. The password was previously updated on the vCenter directly.
- D. The SSH service is not running.

Answer: C

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations manages credentials for integrated components such as vCenter Server through its internal password vault. When administrators modify passwords directly on the component -such as manually changing the vCenter root password- VCF Operations is no longer able to authenticate using its stored credentials. As a result, any password rotation or update operation initiated through VCF Operations fails during the validation step. The error "Failed to authenticate with the guest operating system using the supplied credentials" is a direct symptom of this condition. VCF Operations attempts to log in to vCenter using the previously stored credential, which no longer matches the actual root password. Documentation describes this as an "out-of- sync credential state," and the resolution is to perform password remediation to re-synchronize VCF Operations with the system. Option A (password complexity) is irrelevant because complexity is validated only after authentication. Option C (vCenter down) would generate connectivity errors, not authentication errors. Option D (SSH disabled) does not prevent password rotation because VCF Operations uses VMware Tools guest operations, not SSH, for authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator is tasked with replacing a VMware vCenter certificate in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations with an external CA-signed certificate. The certificate import completes successfully but when running the certificate replacement task, it fails with the following error: Certificate replacement has failed...

The Certificate Chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match' What is the possible cause of this issue?

- A. The server certificate was copied to the wrong field.
- B. The external CA is not trusted by VCF Operations.
- C. The external CA is not accessible to VCF Operations.
- D. The Certificate Signing Request (CSR) included the IP address of the vCenter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When replacing certificates in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations, the system performs strict certificate chain validation. The error shown:

"Certificate chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match'" indicates that VCF Operations attempted to validate the presented certificate chain but detected that the server certificate did not correctly match the signing CA certificate. This occurs most commonly when the administrator pastes the server certificate and CA root/intermediate certificates into the wrong fields during import.

VCF requires the certificate bundle to be uploaded in the correct format:

- * Server certificate# Server Certificate field
- * Intermediate certificates# Intermediate Chain field
- * Root certificate# Root CA field

If the chain order is wrong or the server certificate is mistakenly placed in an intermediate or root CA field, the cryptographic signature validation fails. This exact failure mode is documented in VMware certificate replacement workflows.

Option A is incorrect because including an IP address in a CSR does not invalidate chain signatures.

Option B is incorrect because an untrusted CA produces a trust failure, not a signature mismatch.

Option C is unrelated: accessibility is not required for certificate validation.

NEW QUESTION # 30

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleet that is configured as follows:

- * Single VCF instance with a single workload domain.
- * The Workload Domain has a single 5-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
- * The vSAN Default Storage Policy is configured as RAID1.

The administrator is alerted to the fact that storage capacity is running low and, to improve space efficiency, attempts to change the vSAN storage policy on a number of large virtual machines to a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy.

The policy change is immediately rejected.

What should the administrator do to reduce overall capacity usage while waiting for new storage devices to arrive?

- A. Enable encryption on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
- B. Enable compression on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
- C. Reconfigure the Virtual Machines to use a 1 Failure-RAID-5 Storage Policy.
- **D. Convert the Virtual Machines from thick provisioning to thin provisioning.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 with vSAN ESA, storage policies must match the capabilities of the existing cluster. The scenario describes a 5-node vSAN ESA cluster where the vSAN Default Storage Policy is RAID-1 (FTT=1). The administrator attempts to apply a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy, which ESA supports only on clusters with at least 7 nodes. Because the cluster has only five nodes, the policy fails immediately- this is expected and documented in the vSAN ESA design specifications.

Since RAID-6 is not an option and capacity is low, the administrator must look for a method to reclaim storage usage without requiring additional nodes or unsupported policy changes. Converting VMs from thick provisioning to thin provisioning is a safe and effective mitigation approach. Thin provisioning reduces consumed space by allowing disks to grow only as needed, immediately recovering unused blocks. This is a standard vSAN-supported method to temporarily alleviate capacity pressure.

Enabling encryption (A) or compression (D) does not reduce capacity usage retroactively and may actually increase overhead. Using RAID-5 (B) is also not possible because RAID-5 requires at least 6 ESA-enabled hosts.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An administrator is attempting to troubleshoot why the vSAN witness node cannot form a stretched cluster with the vSAN data nodes. The administrator can successfully ping the vSAN data node from the vSAN witness using the following command:

```
vmkping -I <witness-vmk#> <vsan-IPaddress> -s <1472> -d
```

What could be the possible cause of the issue?

- A. Port 443 is not opened bidirectionally between all nodes.
- B. Jumbo Frames have not been enabled on the Witness Network.
- C. The customer does not have any virtual machines in the vSAN Cluster.
- **D. Port 12321 is not opened bidirectionally between all nodes.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In a vSAN Stretched Cluster, communication between the witness node and data nodes requires several specific TCP/UDP ports. The ability to successfully execute:

```
vmkping -I <witness-vmk> <vsan-IP> -s 1472 -d
```

confirms that:

- * L2/L3 connectivity is present
- * MTU is correctly configured
- * ICMP traffic flows without fragmentation

However, vmkping alone does not verify vSAN control-plane communication.

For the vSAN Witness to properly form a cluster, TCP port 12321 must be open bidirectionally between:

* Witness # Data nodes

* Data nodes # Witness

Port 12321 is required for:

- * vSAN cluster membership
- * Witness traffic
- * vSAN object health/state synchronization

If this port is blocked by firewall policy or misconfigured network ACLs, the nodes can ping each other, but vSAN witness traffic will fail, preventing the stretched cluster from forming.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Port 443- Required for management, not cluster formation.
- * C. No VMs in cluster- Has no impact on witness formation.
- * D. Jumbo frames not enabled- Already ruled out by the successful 1472-byte vmkping with DF bit.

NEW QUESTION # 32

An administrator has been tasked with expanding an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain by adding a new cluster. The VCF fleet has the following configuration:

- * Three workload domains, including the management domain are configured.
- * The management domain (WLD-01) and one of the workload domains (WLD-02) are running VCF 9.0.
- * The other workload domain (WLD-03) is running VCF 5.2.1 and is an isolated workload domain.

When attempting to perform the required steps using the vSphere Client UI the cluster cannot be added to the WLD-02 workload domain. What step should the administrator perform to complete the workload domain expansion?

- **A. Use the VCF Operations Fleet Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.**
- B. Use the SDDC Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.
- C. Use the SDDC Manager API to create the cluster in WLD-03.
- D. Use the vSphere Client UI to create the cluster in WLD-03.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 introduces a major architectural redesign that replaces the traditional SDDC Manager-centric domain management model with a unified Fleet Management architecture implemented through VCF Operations Fleet Manager. In this model, each Workload Domain operates with its own vCenter, but Enhanced Linked Mode (ELM) is removed to improve isolation, reduce blast radius, and support multi-site scalability. As a result, administrators logged into the vSphere Client of the Management Domain can no longer manage or expand clusters in other Workload Domains, which explains why the vSphere UI blocks the attempted expansion of WLD-02.

Fleet Manager becomes the new authoritative control plane for lifecycle, topology, host commissioning, and workload domain expansion. Only Fleet Manager maintains the full global view necessary to orchestrate cluster addition operations across distributed vCenters and domains. Because WLD-02 is running VCF 9.0 and is fully fleet-aware, its expansion must occur through VCF Operations Fleet Manager, not through the vSphere Client or legacy SDDC Manager workflows.

Options involving WLD-03 are invalid since that domain is running VCF 5.2.1, is isolated, and cannot participate in fleet-aware operations. SDDC Manager (A) is no longer the correct interface for VCF 9.0 domain expansion operations.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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