

Standard 2V0-16.25 Answers - 2V0-16.25 Test Book



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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the understanding of IT Infrastructure Architects and covers foundational concepts of architectures, emerging technologies, and industry standards. Although no testable objectives are listed here, it establishes the baseline knowledge needed to interpret and design VMware-related environments effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of Systems Engineers to troubleshoot and optimize VMware-based environments. While no explicit testable objectives are listed, candidates are expected to apply their problem-solving skills to diagnose, resolve, and enhance VMware solutions for improved reliability and performance.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware vSphere Foundation Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Virtualization Engineers and focuses on the essentials of virtualization technology. It introduces the principles of virtualization, explores use cases, and highlights the value it brings to businesses. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of VMware compute components such as vCenter and ESX, cluster configuration, and lifecycle management of virtual machines. It also covers secure workload operations, encryption, and managing resources with content libraries. In addition, storage fundamentals are examined through configuring vSphere storage, deploying VMware vSAN clusters, defining storage policies, and ensuring data availability. Networking fundamentals are also introduced, requiring the ability to differentiate between VMware vSphere networking components.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of VMware Solution Architects to plan and design solutions. While there are no specific testable objectives included, the focus is on preparing professionals to design VMware-based solutions that align with organizational goals and best practices.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy, Configure, and Operate VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF): This section of the exam measures the expertise of Data Center Administrators and emphasizes hands-on skills in deploying and configuring VMware vSphere Foundation environments. Candidates must understand the components of a VVF deployment, configure Supervisors within clusters, and manage identity, access control, licensing, and certificate management. The objectives also extend to lifecycle management within the vSphere Foundation. Furthermore, it explores operational tasks including monitoring and analyzing logs, configuring alerting, managing dashboards, and integrating with VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. Candidates will also be tested on cost and pricing configuration, compliance monitoring, and security hardening practices. Finally, automation skills are validated through deploying services with Supervisors, running Kubernetes workloads, using VM services, and integrating VCF Operations Orchestrator to support enterprise automation.

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

An administrator is tasked to create a new storage policy for an eight-node VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster.

The following specifications have been provided:

- * Tolerate up to two host failures.
- * Ensure maximum usable capacity.

Which storage policy settings must the administrator configure?

- A. 1 failure - RAID-1
- B. 1 failure - RAID-5
- C. 2 failures - RAID-5
- D. 3 failures - RAID-1

Answer: C

Explanation:

For an 8-node vSAN OSA cluster, the administrator needs a storage policy that:

- * Tolerates 2 host failures, and
- * Provides maximum usable capacity.
- * RAID-5/6 (erasure coding) is more capacity-efficient than RAID-1 mirroring.
- * To tolerate 2 failures, the correct policy is RAID-5 with FTT=2.
- * RAID-1 (mirroring) would consume far more capacity, reducing usable space.

Other options:

- * A. 1 failure - RAID-1 # Only tolerates one failure.
- * C. 3 failures - RAID-1 # Provides higher resilience but uses much more capacity, not maximum efficiency.
- * D. 1 failure - RAID-5 # Tolerates only one failure.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -vSAN Storage Policy Rules (FTT & RAID)

NEW QUESTION # 42

What are the two methods to add a widget to a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs dashboard? (Choose two.)

- A. Drag and drop the widget in the dashboard design pane.
- B. Open Management Pack Builder and clone the widget.
- C. Clone the widget from an existing dashboard.
- D. Create the widget in Explore Logs and click Add to Dashboard.
- E. Import the widget in the dashboard design pane.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Two supported methods exist for adding widgets to VCF Operations for Logs dashboards:

* From Explore Logs- Create a widget (e.g., query result) and select Add to Dashboard. (B)

* Dashboard Design Pane- Use the design interface to drag and drop widgets. (C) Other options:

* A. Clone widget from existing dashboard# Not a supported method.

* D. Import widget in design pane# Import is for dashboards, not individual widgets.

* E. Management Pack Builder# Not related to Logs dashboard widgets.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 -Creating and Customizing Dashboards in VCF Operations for Logs VMware Docs: Log Insight Dashboards and Widgets

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following statements describes hardware abstraction in VMware server virtualization?

- A. Encrypting all data processed by a virtual machine on the operating system level.
- B. Isolating memory access from the operating system and applications running in a virtual machine.
- C. Allowing virtual machines to be live migrated between physical servers with Intel and AMD processors.
- D. Allowing virtual machines (VMs) to use hardware resources without being tied to specific physical devices.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hardware abstraction in VMware virtualization:

* The hypervisor abstracts physical resources (CPU, memory, storage, networking) and presents them to VMs as standardized virtual hardware.

* This allows VMs to run independently of underlying physical devices, enabling features like vMotion and hardware independence.

Other options:

* A. Encrypting data# Security feature, not abstraction.

* B. Isolating memory access# Memory protection, not full abstraction.

* C. Live migration between Intel and AMD# Possible with compatibility modes, but not a direct definition of abstraction.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Virtualization Fundamentals: Hardware Abstraction

VMware Docs: How VMware Virtualization Works

NEW QUESTION # 44

An administrator creates a cluster by joining a Medium sized VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs node to an existing Medium sized single-node deployment.

The secondary node of the cluster fails, degrading the functionality of VCF Operations for Logs.

What action should the administrator take to create a healthy active cluster?

- A. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and place the cluster back into operation.
- B. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and add an additional node to the cluster.
- C. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Extra Large.
- D. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Large.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs, clusters require a minimum of three healthy nodes to function in a fully active and resilient state. When a cluster is deployed with only two nodes (primary + one secondary), the environment does not meet the minimum recommended requirement. If the secondary node fails, the cluster becomes degraded and functionality is reduced.

The correct remediation is:

- * Rebuild the failed secondary nodes so that the cluster can return to a healthy state.
- * After rebuilding, the node must be rejoined to the primary using the Management # Cluster workflow (secure token, IP/hostname of primary, etc.).

Why not the other options?

- * A. Scale up to Extra Large ## Scaling up affects resource capacity (vCPU, RAM, disk) but does not solve the problem of missing nodes.
- * B. Scale up to Large ## Same reason as above, scaling up does not restore HA.
- * D. Rebuild the secondary and add an additional node ## While adding more nodes is a best practice (since HA clusters require three nodes), the minimum action required to restore a healthy active cluster is to rebuild the failed node. Adding more nodes is optional for increased resiliency.

Therefore, the immediate and verified answer is to rebuild the failed secondary node.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation - VCF Operations for Logs Clusters and Node Requirements
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation - Joining and Rebuilding Worker Nodes in a Logs Cluster
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Documentation - High Availability VCF Operations for Logs requires minimum of three nodes (1 primary, 2 workers)

NEW QUESTION # 45

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations, which node type is responsible for providing fault tolerance for administrative functions within the VCF Operations cluster?

- A. Witness Node
- B. Data Node
- C. Replica Node
- D. Primary Node

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VCF Operations (vRealize Operations) cluster architecture:

- * The Primary Node handles administration and management.
- * The Replica Node provides fault tolerance for the Primary Node, ensuring that administrative functions remain available in case of failure.
- * Data Nodes handle data collection and analytics.
- * Witness Node # Not a role in VCF Operations; relevant to vSAN clusters.

Thus, the node type providing fault tolerance for administrative functions is the Replica Node.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - Operations Cluster Roles
VMware Docs: vROps Node Types

NEW QUESTION # 46

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