

Test VMware 2V0-16.25 Practice & 2V0-16.25 Test Assessment



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In your day-to-day life, things look like same all the time. Sometimes you feel the life is so tired, do the same things again and again every day. Doing the same things and living on the same life make you very bored. So hurry to prepare for 2V0-16.25 Exam, we believe that the 2V0-16.25 exam will help you change your present life. It is possible for you to start your new and meaningful life in the near future, if you can pass the 2V0-16.25 exam and get the certification.

VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.

Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Which scenario demonstrates the benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization?

- A. Running multiple independent machines on a single physical host.
- B. Performing load balancing between web servers.
- C. Providing protection against ransomware attacks.
- D. Automating the deployment of application clusters.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The core benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization is the ability to run multiple independent virtual machines (VMs) on a single physical host.

* This increases hardware utilization, reduces physical server sprawl, and cuts operational costs.

* A. Load balancing# Achieved through features like DRS, not basic server consolidation.

* C. Ransomware protection# Achieved through security features and backups, not consolidation.

* D. Automating application clusters# A benefit of orchestration tools, not consolidation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Server Consolidation Benefits

VMware Docs: VMware Virtualization Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION # 32

An administrator must configure identity access for VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) to allow admin accounts from the enterprise Active Directory domain corp.local to log in using domain credentials. Security requires authentication to use the default

Active Directory protocol, without federation.

Which configuration step is required to enable Active Directory users to authenticate to vCenter?

- A. Configure a trusted identity provider using OpenID Connect (OIDC).
- B. Configure Identity Federation using SAML with corp.local.
- **C. Add Active Directory over LDAP as an identity source.**
- D. Add the domain controller certificate to the Trusted Root store in vCenter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To allow Active Directory domain users (corp.local) to authenticate in vCenter with domain credentials:

* The correct method is configuring Active Directory over LDAP as an identity source. (D)

* This uses the default AD protocol (LDAP/Kerberos) without requiring SAML or OIDC federation.

Other options:

* A. Adding domain controller certificate# Needed for LDAPS but not the main step.

* B. Identity Federation with SAML# Requires federation, not allowed per requirements.

* C. OpenID Connect (OIDC)# Used for external IdPs, not traditional AD auth.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Configuring Active Directory Identity Sources

VMware Docs: Add AD over LDAP as Identity Source

NEW QUESTION # 33

The security team requests the ability to log into VMware vCenter and review datacenter, cluster and network configurations. The following details are provided:

* The security team is not authorized to make any changes to the environment.

* Each user must login with unique credentials.

What steps should the administrator perform to grant access to the security team?

- A. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.
- B. Create a security user, assign the user the Read-Only role, share the credentials with the security team.
- C. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' with the security team.
- **D. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Read-Only role.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The security team requires visibility into vCenter configurations but must not make changes.

* Best practice is to create an Active Directory or vCenter group, add the security users, and assign them the Read-Only role at the datacenter/cluster/network level.

* This ensures each user logs in with unique credentials, maintaining accountability.

Why others are incorrect:

* A. Share administrator@vsphere.local password# Violates security best practices.

* B. Create a single user and share credentials# Still insecure, lacks unique audit trails.

* C. Assign Network Administrator role# Grants configuration permissions, not allowed.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation -Roles and Permissions Best Practices

VMware Docs: vCenter Server Role-Based Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 34

An administrator is tasked with importing a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image and applying it to a cluster containing six hosts, with two of the hosts in maintenance mode. The administrator uses the vSphere Client, navigates to the cluster, and edits the remediation settings to enable Parallel Remediation and clicks the Remediate All button to execute the remediation process.

What is the expected result of this remediation process?

- **A. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel. The hosts not in maintenance mode are not remediated.**
- B. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in parallel. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.

- C. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel, and when completed the hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel.
- D. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in sequence. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) with Parallel Remediation enabled, the following rules apply:

- * Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- * vLCM does not put hosts into Maintenance Mode automatically in this mode.
- * Similarly, it does not exit Maintenance Mode automatically after remediation.
- * Hosts not in Maintenance Mode are skipped.
- * If Parallel Remediation is activated, vLCM remediates only those hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- * Any hosts that are not in Maintenance Mode remain untouched.
- * Remediation happens in parallel for all eligible hosts.
- * In this case, two of the six hosts are in Maintenance Mode. Those two hosts will be remediated in parallel.
- * The remaining four hosts (not in Maintenance Mode) will not be remediated at all.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Four hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel. **Incorrect.** Hosts must already be in Maintenance Mode to be remediated.
- * B. Hosts in maintenance mode first, then non-maintenance hosts. **Incorrect.** Non-maintenance mode hosts are skipped, not remediated after.
- * C. Four hosts remediated sequentially, others skipped. **Incorrect.** Parallel Remediation does not touch non-maintenance mode hosts.
- * D. Hosts in maintenance mode remediated in parallel; others skipped. **Correct and matches VMware documentation.**

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel Remediation for Lifecycle Manager Images
 VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel remediation applies only to ESX hosts already in maintenance mode

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations capability enables monitoring and optimization of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment?

- **A. Capacity Analytics**
- B. Intelligent Alerts
- C. Log Insight Integration
- D. Infrastructure Visibility

Answer: A

Explanation:

The capability in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations that directly enables monitoring and optimization of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment is Capacity Analytics.

- * Capacity Analytics provides real-time and predictive insights into resource utilization, capacity forecasting, and optimization.
- * It analyzes historical and real-time utilization data to predict future workload demands, enabling administrators to proactively plan expansions or right-size workloads.
- * This includes what-if scenario modeling, workload optimization, and resource reclamation to ensure workloads are efficiently placed, avoiding bottlenecks and waste.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Intelligent Alerts# Provides proactive alerts and recommendations but is more focused on issue detection and notification, not optimization.
- * C. Log Insight Integration# Enables log analysis and troubleshooting, not capacity optimization.
- * D. Infrastructure Visibility# Provides monitoring and observability but does not perform predictive optimization.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 - Optimizing Capacity and Improving Performance in VCF Operations
 VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 - Capacity Analytics forecasting and optimization details
 VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - VCF Operations functional areas: Operations management provides monitoring and optimization

