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## VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## VMware 2V0-15.25 Questions Material Formats

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## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

### NEW QUESTION # 17

An administrator is troubleshooting a vSAN issue. As part of the initial investigation, the following observations were identified:

- \* vSAN cluster capacity is decreased.
- \* Some virtual machine components are marked as degraded.
- \* Component rebuild process started automatically.

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. VM migration to another cluster is in progress.
- B. vSAN license capacity is too small.
- **C. Physical disk failure.**
- D. Too many virtual machines were created in the vSAN cluster.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The symptoms described-reduced cluster capacity, degraded virtual machine components, and automatic component rebuild operations-are classic indicators of vSAN disk failure or disk group degradation.

vSAN continuously monitors the health of disks, disk groups, and network paths. When a physical disk or disk group becomes unavailable, vSAN will:

- \* Mark affected components as degraded because the required number of replicas or witnesses cannot be maintained.
- \* Trigger automatic repair/rebuild operations, provided there are enough healthy disks remaining in the cluster to satisfy the storage policy (e.g., FTT=1, RAID1/5/6).
- \* Reduce available storage capacity because the failed device is removed from contributing to the vSAN datastore.

These behaviors align directly with documented vSAN failure-response logic, which states that component rebuilds begin automatically after a disk failure, assuming the cluster still has adequate resources.

The other options do not match the symptoms:

- \* A. VM migration to another cluster# does not reduce vSAN capacity nor trigger component rebuilds.
  - \* B. vSAN license capacity too small# restricts features, not component state or capacity changes.
  - \* C. Too many VMs created# may cause capacity pressure but does not mark components degraded or trigger automated rebuilds.
- Only physical disk failure accurately explains all three observations simultaneously.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 19

An administrator has been tasked with deploying a new workload domain consisting of six VMware ESX hosts with VMware vSAN into an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance. After starting the deployment from VCF Operations, they discover that only four of the six hosts required are listed for selection in the UI. The administrator checks the Unassigned Host Inventory view in the vSphere Client and confirms that all six hosts are listed.

Which step should the administrator perform to identify why the two hosts are not available for selection?

- A. Check that all disk partitions have been deleted from the SSD drives of the hosts.
- B. Check that the network pool the hosts have been associated with is enabled for vSAN.
- C. Check that the failures to tolerate (FTT) setting for the workload domain is set to 0.
- D. Check that the management port group on the standard switch has been enabled for vSAN traffic.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When deploying a new workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), only ESXi hosts that fully meet all pre-requisites are displayed in the VCF Operations UI for selection. Although all six hosts appear in the Unassigned Host Inventory in vCenter, VCF performs additional validation before making them selectable for workload domain deployment.

One of the mandatory requirements for any vSAN-enabled workload domain is that the ESXi hosts must be associated with a Network Pool configured for vSAN traffic. A network pool defines the host network configuration (VLANs, MTU, NIC mapping) used during domain deployment.

If the two missing hosts are associated with a network pool that does not have vSAN traffic enabled, or are associated with no network pool at all, VCF will exclude them from the workload domain deployment wizard.

This is documented behavior: VCF filters out hosts when required network intents- such as vSAN- are not present.

Other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Management port group enabled for vSAN traffic- vSAN should never run on the management PG.
- \* B. FTT setting- Has no effect on host visibility; applies only after deployment.
- \* C. Disk partitions- Affects vSAN disk claim but does not prevent host selection in VCF.

#### NEW QUESTION # 20

An administrator has successfully deployed and configured the Application Monitoring Telegraf Agent to 30 virtual machines through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

After 24 hours, the administrator is alerted to the fact that no additional data has been collected since the agents were deployed on the virtual machines.

What could be the possible cause of the issue?

- A. The Service Discovery Management Pack has not been configured.
- B. There is a compatibility issue between the version of Virtual Machine Hardware and VMware Tools.
- C. There is a time synchronization issue between the Telegraf Agent and the Cloud Proxy.
- D. Application monitoring has been configured to use a single Cloud Proxy rather than a Collector Group.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Application Monitoring in VCF Operations uses Telegraf agents running inside virtual machines. These agents forward metrics to the Cloud Proxy, which then sends them to the Operations analytics cluster. One of the most common reasons an agent stops reporting data—especially exactly 24 hours after deployment—is clock drift or time mismatch between the VM (running the Telegraf agent) and the Cloud Proxy.

VCF Operations enforces strict timestamp validation. If the timestamps from the agent are outside the acceptable drift window, the Cloud Proxy rejects incoming data as invalid. In this case, the Telegraf agents appear installed and functional, but no new metrics are received by the analytics engine.

This is a well-known issue documented in VMware Aria/VCF Operations agent-based monitoring, where:

- \* Agents send metrics with local system time.
- \* Cloud Proxy enforces time validation to prevent corrupt metric ingestion.
- \* A drift >5 minutes commonly results in zero data collection despite healthy connectivity.

Options B and C cannot stop data flow after exactly 24 hours; they would prevent initial collection. Option D (virtual hardware/tools compatibility) affects VM operations but not Telegraf metric time-stamp validation.

## NEW QUESTION # 21

The administrator has to change the DRS automation level in preparation to upgrade the vCenter. When making this change through VCF Operations, the following error occurs: 'Internal Error: Failed to retrieve vim client'.

What is the possible cause of this error?

- A. Connectivity issue between vCenter and VCF Operations.
- B. DRS Automation is already set on the vSphere Client.
- C. Insufficient licensing for the advanced vCenter features.
- D. The vCenter is overloaded with API requests from VCF Operations.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The error:

"Internal Error: Failed to retrieve vim client"

occurs when VCF Operations cannot establish a functional API session with vCenter. The vim client is the internal vSphere API client library used by VCF Operations to perform cluster actions such as modifying DRS settings, powering on/off workloads, or retrieving inventory.

When this error appears, VMware documentation identifies these common root causes:

- \* Loss of connectivity between VCF Operations and vCenter
- \* DNS resolution issues
- \* Network interruption
- \* Stale or expired authentication tokens
- \* Credential mismatch If the vCenter password was changed manually, VCF Operations may be unable to authenticate.
- \* vCenter services restarting or unavailable If vCenter backend services (vpxd, sts, etc.) are unstable, VCF Operations cannot establish a vim session.

Option A is incorrect—DRS automation state in the vSphere Client does not cause vim client retrieval errors.

Option B (vCenter overloaded by API requests) would cause timeouts, not a vim client initialization failure.

Option D (insufficient licensing) affects feature use, not API connectivity.

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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