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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"><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 2	<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 3	<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>
Topic 4	<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 5	<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>

## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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

### Answer: A

Explanation:

The symptoms described-reduced cluster capacity, degraded virtual machine components, and automatic component rebuild operations-are classic indicators of a 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 # 54

An administrator is attempting to log into the vCenter using the vSphere Client but receives an error stating "no healthy upstream". What are two possible causes for this? (Choose two.)

- A. The administrator logged in with the root account.
- B. The vmware-rbd-watchdog service is not running.
- C. The vpxd service is not running.
- D. Port 443 is not opened between the local machine and the vCenter.
- E. The SSO Service is not running.

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

The vSphere Client "no healthy upstream" error is a classic indicator that one or more vCenter backend services are not running or responding, preventing the reverse proxy layer (envoy / nginx) from routing requests to the appropriate upstream services.

Two services in particular are known root causes:

A). vpxd service not running

vpxd is the core vCenter Server service responsible for inventory, host management, and client interaction. If vpxd is stopped, crashed, or restarting, the vSphere Client cannot communicate with backend APIs, resulting in the "no healthy upstream" condition.

B). SSO (vmware-stsd / identity service) not running

Authentication in vCenter depends on the SSO/Identity service. If SSO is unavailable, login sessions cannot be validated, and vCenter marks the upstream service as unhealthy.

Other options do not match the behavior:

\* C (Port 443 closed) would produce a connection failure, not the upstream error.

\* D (logging in with root) is fully supported and does not trigger this message.

\* E (vmware-rbd-watchdog) relates to backup/restore health, not core authentication/management planes.

## NEW QUESTION # 55

An administrator has successfully created a new Organization for All Apps In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation.

When logging into the new organization using the first user account, only the Overview tab is visible.

What is a possible cause of this issue?

- A. The first user account was assigned the Organization Administrator Role.
- B. The first user account was assigned a Custom Role.
- C. The first user account was assigned the Organization Auditor Role.
- D. The first user account was assigned the Organization User Role.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This issue stems from an incorrect role assignment during the user creation process in VMware Cloud Director (VCF Automation). Organization Administrator Role (Option D): This role grants full control, including visibility of the Administration tab (to manage users, groups, and settings), Data Centers, and Monitor tabs. If the user were an Admin, they would see all tabs.

Organization Auditor Role (Option A): This is a read-only role, but by definition, an Auditor can view anything an Organization Administrator can see (including the Administration settings), just without edit rights. Therefore, an Auditor would still see the Administration tab.

Organization User Role (Option B): This is a consumer-level role designed for deploying and managing vApps. By default, this role does not have access to the Administration tab or high-level organization settings.

If the organization is new and has no vApps or VDCs populated yet, a user with this role might see a very restricted view (effectively just a dashboard or "Overview") because they lack the rights to see the administrative configuration menus.

Conclusion: The fact that the "Administration" tab is missing (implied by "only Overview is visible") identifies the user as an Organization User (or a restricted Custom Role) rather than an Administrator or Auditor.

## NEW QUESTION # 56

An administrator logs into the VMware NSX Manager UI and discovers a time sync issue that has been reported in the VMWare Cloud Foundation (VCF) installer.

The administrator performs the following steps:

1. Validates that the NTP server IP addresses are present in the NTP configuration on the VCF Installer.
2. Validates that the DNS records are correctly set for the FQDN and IP address of the two NTP servers.
3. Validates that the NTP servers can be pinged by name and IP address from the VCF Installer.
4. Validates that the time between the NTP servers and the VCF Installer is synchronized successfully.

What additional step should the administrator perform to help identify the cause of the error?

- A. Confirm that the NTP service has an allowed rule in the iptables on the VCF Installer.
- B. Confirm that the ESX hosts have been configured to use host time synchronization.
- C. Confirm that the NTP server details have been specified in the deployment parameter workbook using the required FQDN format.
- D. **Confirm that the time on the ESX hosts allocated for the management domain is synchronized with the same NTP servers as the VCF Installer.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

During VMware Cloud Foundation bring-up, time synchronization across all management components is mandatory. The VCF Installer, ESXi hosts, NSX Manager nodes, and vCenter must all sync to the same NTP servers. If even one host or component has a time skew exceeding VMware's allowed limits, VCF will report time sync errors during bring-up or post-deployment.

The administrator validated NTP configuration, DNS resolution, ping connectivity, and time sync only on the VCF Installer appliance, but did not verify the ESXi hosts' time synchronization. NSX Manager obtains its time reference from the underlying ESXi host during deployment, so if the ESXi hosts are not synchronized with the same NTP sources, NSX Manager will drift, triggering the exact error described.

Option B (iptables) does not apply—the VCF Installer does not block outbound NTP by default.

Option C refers to workbook formatting, which would fail earlier in deployment—not after NSX Manager is running.

Option A is incorrect because ESXi should never use "host time sync"; NTP must be used.

**NEW QUESTION # 57**

An administrator is attempting to activate a new vSphere Supervisor for use with VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation on a newly deployed cluster. In the VMware vSphere client, when going through the vSphere Supervisor activation having selected VCF Networking with VPC, the Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Connectivity Profile dropdown is empty on the workload network page. The administrator verified that a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Connectivity Profile exists in NSX.

What is the cause of the issue?

- A. The default VPC has not been created.
- **B. The selected NSX Project is the Default Project.**
- C. The T0 gateway is in active/active mode.
- D. The vSphere Supervisor control plane is set to high-availability.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When activating a vSphere Supervisor using VCF Networking with VPC, the Supervisor Workload Network must use a VPC Connectivity Profile. These profiles are scoped to an NSX Project, and cannot be consumed from the Default Project.

VCF Automation requires that:

- \* A custom NSX Project must be used for VPC networking integrations.
- \* The Default Project cannot host Connectivity Profiles or VPC constructs intended for Supervisor activation.

Even though the administrator verified that a VPC Connectivity Profile exists in NSX, the Supervisor wizard will not display it if:

- \* The VPC Connectivity Profile belongs to a different project, or
- \* The current selection is the Default Project, which blocks visibility.

This exact behavior—empty VPC Connectivity Profile dropdown—is documented when attempting Supervisor activation under the Default NSX Project.

Option A (T0 active/active) affects North-South routing but does not hide VPC profiles.

Option B (Supervisor HA mode) does not impact network profile selection.

Option D (missing default VPC) is incorrect because the wizard is complaining about availability of Connectivity Profiles, not VPC instances.

**NEW QUESTION # 58**

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