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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">• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: B

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 # 39

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator discovers intermittent performance issues with the supplemental storage (iSCSI) connected to VCF workload domain. The administrator discovers that the (iSCSI) target is reachable from most VMware ESX hosts, but some hosts consistently experience periods of slow I/O and connection drops.

Which two actions should the administrator take to diagnose and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- **A. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000.**
- B. Review the iSCSI target's configuration to ensure it's configured for maximum performance, including enabling CHAP authentication.
- C. Update the network plugin on the ESX host to the latest version.
- D. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 1500.
- **E. Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port on all affected ESX hosts for TCP retransmissions and checksum offload errors.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

To diagnose and resolve the intermittent performance and connection drop issues with the supplemental iSCSI storage, the administrator should focus on network layer consistency and health, particularly regarding packet size (MTU) and delivery (TCP).

* Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port for TCP retransmissions (Action B - Diagnose): "Intermittent" connection drops and slow I/O are classic symptoms of packet loss or fragmentation issues. By examining the ESXi network stats (e.g., using `esxtop` key `n` or viewing vSphere performance charts) for TCP retransmissions, the administrator can confirm if packets are being dropped or lost in transit.

Checksum offload errors can also indicate issues where the NIC hardware is incorrectly validating packets, causing the OS to drop them. This step identifies the root cause (packet loss/corruption).

* Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000 (Action E - Resolve): For high-performance storage traffic like iSCSI in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, it is best practice to use Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) end-to-end (Host -> Switch -> Storage Array).

* The symptom that some hosts are affected suggests configuration drift where those specific hosts might be set to a different MTU (e.g., 1500) or are mismatched with the physical network/target (which is likely set to 9000 for performance).

* An MTU mismatch (e.g., Target sending 9000-byte frames to a Host/Switch expecting 1500) typically results in the "Do Not Fragment" (DF) bit causing packet drops, leading to the reported connection drops and retransmission delays. Ensuring a consistent MTU of 9000 across the fleet resolves this and aligns with VCF performance standards.

Note: Option A (CHAP) is for authentication security, not performance. Option C (Update network plugin) is a lifecycle task but less likely to be the immediate fix for "some hosts" having intermittent drops compared to the common issue of MTU mismatch. Option D (MTU 1500) would resolve drops if the physical network doesn't support Jumbo Frames, but would degrade performance, making E the preferred resolution for a "performance" storage tier.

NEW QUESTION # 40

An administrator is attempting to import a certificate chain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations by uploading a certificate file. The validation fails with an error stating, "The provided certificate content is invalid." What is a possible cause for this error?

- A. The certificate chain is missing the root CA.
- B. The certificate chain order is invalid.
- C. The certificate chain does not include the private key.
- D. The certificate is not PEM-encoded.

Answer: D

Explanation:

VCF Operations enforces strict certificate format validation when importing certificate chains. According to VMware Cloud Foundation 9.x certificate management requirements, all uploaded certificates must be PEM-encoded. A PEM certificate must contain:

* ASCII-encoded content

* Proper headers such as:

* -----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----

* -----END CERTIFICATE-----

If the certificate is encoded in DER, PFX, PKCS#12, or any non-PEM format, VCF Operations will reject the upload with the error:

"The provided certificate content is invalid."

This matches the behavior described in the question.

Option B (chain order invalid) and Option C (missing root CA) can cause validation issues only after the certificate file is successfully parsed. The error described indicates the file itself cannot be parsed, which directly points to encoding.

Option D (missing private key) is incorrect because certificate chain uploads must NOT include a private key- private keys are only used during CSR signing and are handled separately by the system.

NEW QUESTION # 41

A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) administrator cannot deploy Virtual Machines (VMs) to a compute cluster.

The administrator discovers that the vCLS VMs on the problematic cluster are powered off and cannot be powered on.

What action can the administrator take to enable deployment of VMs?

- A. Disable HA on the affected cluster.
- B. Delete all resource pools in the affected cluster.

- C. Enable retreat mode on the affected cluster.
- D. Set DRS Automation level to fully automated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In vSphere 7+ and VCF-managed clusters, the vSphere Cluster Services (vCLS) VMs must remain powered on for DRS, cluster health, and policy enforcement to function. If the vCLS VMs cannot power on, no workloads—including new VMs—can be deployed to the cluster because vSphere considers the cluster unhealthy.

A common cause is insufficient resources (CPU/memory), datastore issues, or policy conflicts preventing vCLS VMs from starting. VMware provides Retreat Mode as a troubleshooting mechanism to temporarily disable vCLS, allowing the administrator to deploy VMs and correct underlying issues. Enabling retreat mode:

- * Removes vCLS from the cluster
- * Restores ability to deploy VMs
- * Allows remediation of storage/placement issues
- * Can later be disabled to restore DRS health

Option A (deleting resource pools) does not restore vCLS VM power state.

Option B (disabling HA) does not affect vCLS behavior.

Option D (setting DRS automation level) does not correct vCLS placement problems.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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. Enable encryption on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
- C. Reconfigure the Virtual Machines to use a 1 Failure-RAID-5 Storage Policy.
- D. Enable compression 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 # 43

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