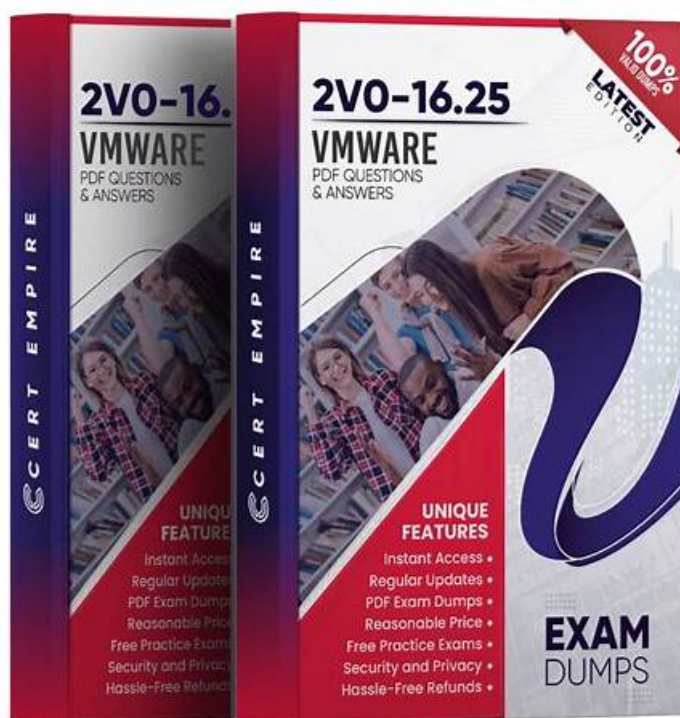


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VMware 2V0-16.25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<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.
主題 2	<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.
主題 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.

主題 4	<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.
主題 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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最新的 VCP-VVF Admin 2V0-16.25 免費考試真題 (Q41-Q46):

問題 #41

An administrator is tasked with developing an automated, repeatable process to:

- * Connect to the corporate Active Directory and create a Windows computer object in a defined Organizational Unit.
- * Connect to the target vCenter and create a Windows VM from a template.
- * Power on the VM and join it to the corporate domain.

Which VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) component is best suited for this task?

- A. VCF CLI
- B. VCF Operations
- C. vSphere Supervisor
- D. VCF Operations Orchestrator

答案：D

解題說明：

The scenario describes an automated, repeatable workflow:

- * Create an AD computer object.
- * Deploy a VM from a template.
- * Power on the VM and join domain.

The correct tool is VCF Operations Orchestrator (formerly vRealize Orchestrator), which:

- * Provides automation and integration with Active Directory and vCenter APIs.
- * Can execute workflows for VM provisioning and domain joining.

Other options:

- * A. vSphere Supervisor# Kubernetes workload management, not AD/VM automation.

- * B. VCF Operations# Monitoring and analytics, not workflow automation.
- * C. VCF CLI# Useful for manual scripting but not suited for automated workflows.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -VCF Operations Orchestrator Automation Use Cases VMware Docs: vRealize Orchestrator Integration with vSphere & AD

問題 #42

An administrator is tasked to create a new VMware vSAN cluster. The following information was provided to the administrator:

- * Should host high performance application.
- * Workload is latency dependent.
- * Workload, compute and storage must be in the vSAN cluster.

Which configuration should the administrator choose for this vSAN cluster?

- A. vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA)
- B. vSAN Storage Cluster
- C. vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) Stretched Cluster
- **D. vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA)**

答案： D

解題說明：

The workload requirements specify:

- * High-performance application
- * Latency-dependent workloads
- * Compute and storage must reside in the vSAN cluster

The correct option is vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) because:

- * ESA is designed for high-performance, low-latency applications.
- * It leverages NVMe-based storage devices and 25GbE networking, delivering better IOPS and reduced latency compared to OSA.
- * OSA (Original Storage Architecture) is older and less efficient.
- * OSA Stretched Cluster (A) is for resilience across sites, not specifically performance.
- * vSAN Storage Cluster (B) is a generic term and not specific.

References:

VMware vSAN 9.0 -ESA vs OSA Architecture

VMware Docs: vSAN Express Storage Architecture

問題 #43

An administrator has been tasked with creating a custom alert for an object in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

When creating the alert, the administrator completes the following:

- * A new symptom definition.
- * A new alert definition.
- * Select the Object type.

What additional step must the administrator take to complete the stated objective and ensure the alert is triggered?

- A. Create a new Payload Template.
- B. Create and enable a super metric for read latency in the Active Policy.
- C. Create an instance of the Rest Notification Plugin.
- **D. Enable the alert in an Active Policy.**

答案： D

解題說明：

When creating a custom alert in VCF Operations, the final required step is:

- * Enable the alert in an Active Policy, so it applies to the target objects.

Without policy activation, the alert exists but will never trigger.

Other options:

- * A. Super metric# Only required if monitoring a custom metric, not for standard alerts.
- * B. REST Notification Plugin# Used for outbound integration, not triggering alerts.
- * C. Payload Template# Used in notifications, not in core alert configuration.

References:

問題 #44

An administrator has licensed vSphere components in Connected mode and then switched to Disconnected mode to meet the company security restrictions, which cannot be violated.

What must the administrator do to ensure the VMware vSphere Foundation license remains valid?

- **A. Manually exchange a registration and license file between the VCF Operations instance and the VCF Business Services console at least once every 180 days.**
- B. Nothing. The license is perpetual.
- C. Switch to Connected mode, validate that VCF Operations has downloaded a new license file from VCF Business Services console, and then switch to Disconnected mode at least once every 365 days.
- D. Provide an internet connection to VCF Operations, then download a new license file from the VCF Business Services console at least once every 180 days.

答案: A

解題說明:

For Disconnected mode licensing in vSphere Foundation:

* Administrators must manually export a registration file, upload it to the VCF Business Services console, and then import the license file back into VCF Operations.

* This process must be repeated every 180 days to maintain license validity.

Other options:

* A. Switch to Connected mode once every 365 days# Incorrect; 180-day requirement.

* C. License is perpetual# Not correct; subscription-based license requires refresh.

* D. Provide internet connection every 180 days# Violates security restriction (Disconnected mode is required).

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Connected and Disconnected Licensing Modes VMware Docs: [vSphere Foundation Licensing with VCF Business Services]

問題 #45

During a recent audit, it was determined that a group of users may have been compromised. These users should not have access to any VMware vCenter resources while an investigation is underway. All the affected users have been placed into a SUSPECT_USERS group.

Which step is required to ensure that the suspect users will never have access to resources in vCenter?

- A. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the Administrator role to the vCenter Object and uncheck propagate.
- B. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the Read-only role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.
- **C. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the No access role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.**
- D. Disconnect the vCenter from Active Directory.

答案: C

解題說明:

To ensure compromised users cannot access vCenter resources:

* Assign the No Access role at the vCenter level.

* Enable propagation so this restriction applies to all child objects.

* This guarantees zero permissions for SUSPECT_USERS.

Other options:

* B. Administrator with uncheck propagate# Still gives dangerous access at root level.

* C. Disconnect Active Directory# Disrupts all AD users, not just suspect ones.

* D. Read-only role# Still grants access, not acceptable during investigation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Roles and Permissions Best Practices

VMware KB 1025569 -Assigning the No Access Role in vCenter

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