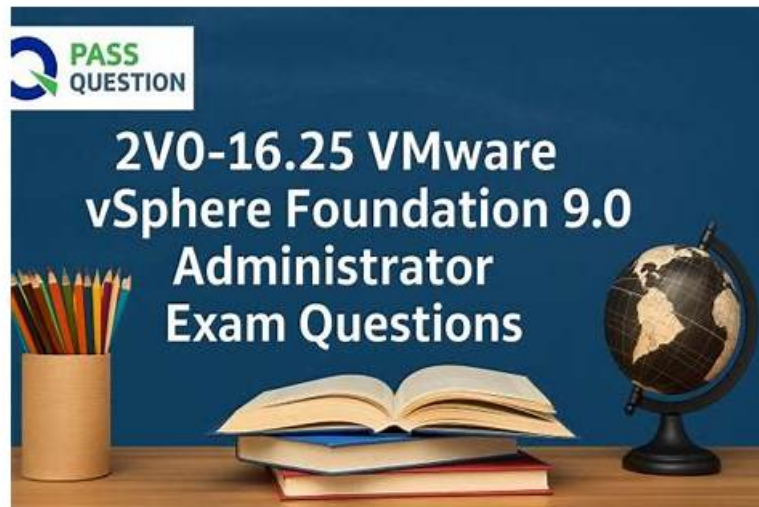# 2V0-16.25考試題庫|高通過率的考試材料｜2V0-16.25：VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator

現在世界上有很多 IT人才，IT行業競爭激烈。所以很多IT人才會選擇參加相關的IT認證考試來提高自己在IT行業中的地位。2V0-16.25 考試就是VMware的一個很重要的認證考試，但是很多IT專業人員要想拿到VMware 認證證書，他們就必須得通過考試。

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使用完整覆蓋的2V0-16.25考試題庫: VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator高效率地通過您的VMware 2V0-16.25考試

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VMware 2V0-16.25 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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 2	- 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.
主題 3	- 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 4	- 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 5	- 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.

最新的 VCP-VVF Admin 2V0-16.25 免費考試真題 (Q61-Q66):

問題 #61
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 four hosts not in maintenance mode, in parallel. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- B. 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.
- C. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in sequence. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- D. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel. The hosts not in maintenance mode are not remediated.

答案：D

解題說明：
When usingvSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM)withParallel Remediationenabled, the following rules apply:
* Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
* vLCM doesnotput 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) willnotbe 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

問題 #62
What is the benefit of enabling lockdown mode on VMware ESX hosts?

- A. Increases CPU and memory resources available to virtual machines (VMs).
- B. Restricts direct access to the ESX host, enhancing security.
- C. Improves network performance.
- D. Simplifies the management of virtual machines.

答案：B

解題說明：
Lockdown Modeon ESXi hosts is asecurity featurethat restrictsdirect loginto the ESXi host.
* Once enabled, administrators must manage the host throughvCenter Serverinstead of direct DCUI/SSH access (except for exception users).
* This prevents unauthorized local access and improves overall security compliance.
Other options:
* A. Improves network performance# Not related.
* C. Increases CPU/memory for VMs# Not related.
* D. Simplifies VM management# It actually makes direct management more restricted.
References:
VMware vSphere 9.0 -ESXi Lockdown Mode Overview
VMware Docs: Lockdown Mode in ESXi

問題 #63
An administrator creates a cluster by joining a Medium sized VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs node to an existing Medium sized single-node deployment.
The secondary node of the cluster fails, degrading the functionality of VCF Operations for Logs.
What action should the administrator take to create a healthy active cluster?

- A. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Extra Large.
- B. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and place the cluster back into operation.
- C. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and add an additional node to the cluster.
- D. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Large.

答案：B

解題說明：
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)Operations for Logs, clusters require aminimum of three healthy nodesto function in a fully active and resilient state. When a cluster is deployed with only two nodes (primary
+ one secondary), the environment does not meet the minimum recommended requirement. If thesecondary node fails, the cluster becomes degraded and functionality is reduced.
The correct remediation is:
* Rebuild the failed secondary nodeso that the cluster can return to a healthy state.
* After rebuilding, the node must be rejoined to the primary using theManagement # Clusterworkflow (secure token, IP/hostname of

primary, etc.).

Why not the other options?

* A. Scale up to Extra Large##Scaling up affects resource capacity (vCPU, RAM, disk) but does not solve the problem of missing nodes.

* B. Scale up to Large##Same reason as above, scaling up does not restore HA.

* D. Rebuild the secondary and add an additional node##While adding more nodes is a best practice (since HA clusters require three nodes), theminimum action requiredto restore a healthy active cluster is torebuild the failed node. Adding more nodes is optional for increased resiliency.

Therefore, the immediate and verified answer is torebuild the failed secondary node.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation -VCF Operations for Logs Clusters and Node Requirements VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation -Joining and Rebuilding Worker Nodes in a Logs Cluster VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Documentation -High Availability VCF Operations for Logs requires minimum of three nodes (1 primary, 2 workers)

問題 #64

An administrator has been tasked to share resources in the cluster between the Quality Assurance (QA) Department and Marketing Department. The following information has been provided:

* In the case of contention, the QA Department must not lose any performance.

* When the QA Department is not using all of its allocated resources, the Marketing Department requires the ability to consume them.

* The administrator has set up resource pools for the QA Department (RP-QA) and Marketing Department (RP-MKT).

How should the resource shares be configured for each pool?

- A. Set both Resource Pools to Fixed.
- B. Set RP-QA to Fixed and RP-MKT to Scalable.
- C. It is not possible to satisfy the requirements of both departments.
- D. Set RP-QA to Scalable and RP-MKT to Fixed.

答案：B

解題說明：

The requirements:

* QA must not lose performance during contention# QA must haveguaranteed resources, soFixedis correct.

* Marketing can use leftover resources when QA is idle# Marketing must beScalable, so it can borrow resources from QA's allocation when available.

Other options:

* A. Both Fixed# Marketing would not be able to use QA's unused resources.

* C. QA Scalable, MKT Fixed# QA would lose guaranteed resources, violating requirements.

* D. Not possible# Incorrect; VMware supports this configuration.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Resource Pool Allocation (Fixed vs. Scalable)

VMware Docs: Using Resource Pools

問題 #65

What is the primary purpose of using VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) Lifecycle Manager for ESX hosts?

- A. To configure network settings for ESX hosts
- B. To update and maintain the ESX host lifecycle
- C. To create and manage virtual machines
- D. To monitor the performance of ESX hosts

答案：B

解題說明：

Theprimary purpose of vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM)is to:

* Update, patch, and upgrade ESXi hosts, firmware, and drivers.

* Manage host consistency across clusters withimage-based lifecycle management.

Other options are unrelated:

* A. Configure network settings# Done through vCenter or host client, not vLCM.

* B. Monitor performance# Done in vCenter/VCF Operations, not vLCM.
* C. Create/manage VMs# Managed through vCenter, not vLCM.
References:
VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager Guide -Purpose and Functionality
VMware Docs: Managing ESXi Host Lifecycle

問題 #66

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