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VMware

2V0-17.25 Exam
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator

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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">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 3	<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.

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

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

An administrator has received reports of high CPU ready times on several Virtual Machines (VMs) running within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) with error "F.iain and has been tasked with collecting detailed metrics for all running Virtual Machines from each ESX host. com.vmware.esx.setungs_aaemon.sonware.

scan_spec.".

What is the cause of this error?

- A. A vendor add-on was not provided in the image.
- B. A component was removed from the image.**
- C. A device driver is incompatible with the included firmware.
- D. The cluster was not assigned a default image.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The error message com.vmware.esx.settings.daemon.software.scan_spec (reconstructed from the typo setungs_aaemon.sonware.scan_spec) is a specific failure generated by the vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) compliance engine on the ESXi host.

* Cause - Removed Component: This error is a documented known issue in vSphere 8.x/VCF 5.x+, specifically occurring when an administrator has removed a component from the Cluster Image that the system validates as "required" or "structural" for the host's hardware configuration (common with hosts using DPUs or specific OEM add-ons).

* The Scenario: The mention of "High CPU ready times" likely implies the administrator attempted to streamline the host image by removing a perceived "bloatware" component (like a vendor monitoring agent or unused driver) to improve performance.

* The Result: When vLCM attempts to build the "Scan Specification" (scan_spec) to validate the host against this modified image, the internal struct validation fails because the removed component creates an invalid dependency state, throwing the Invalid field software_spec... or scan_spec exception.

NEW QUESTION # 38

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Application Monitoring in VCF Operations uses Telegraf agents running inside virtual machines. These agents forward metrics to theCloud Proxy, which then sends them to the Operations analytics cluster. One of the most common reasons an agent stops reporting data-especially exactly24 hoursafter deployment-is clock drift or time mismatchbetween the VM (running the Telegraf agent) and the Cloud Proxy.

VCF Operations enforcesstrict timestamp validation. If the timestamps from the agent are outside the acceptable drift window, the Cloud Proxyrejectsincoming 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 inzero data collectiondespite healthy connectivity.

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

NEW QUESTION # 39

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The symptoms described-reduced cluster capacity,degraded virtual machine components, andautomatic component rebuild operations-are classic indicators of avSAN 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 degradedbecause 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 capacitybecause the failed device is removed from contributing to the vSAN datastore.

These behaviors align directly with documented vSAN failure-response logic, which states thatcomponent 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 doesnotmark components degraded or trigger automated rebuilds.

Onlyphysical disk failureaccurately explains all three observations simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 40

An administrator is preparing to upgrade their VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) management domain from VCF 5.0 to VCF 9.0. After configuring the online depot, they see the SDDC Manager 9.0 upgrade bundle is available. However, the 9.0 upgrade bundles for vCenter, ESX, and NSX are missing.

How can the administrator resolve this issue?

- A. Use the VCF Offline Bundle Transfer Utility (OBTU) to download the missing 9.0 upgrade bundles.
- B. **Upgrade the SDDC Manager to 9.0.**
- C. Use the VCF Download Tool to download the missing 9.0 upgrade bundles.
- D. Upgrade the management domain from VCF 5.0 to VCF 5.2.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When upgrading from VCF 5.0 to VCF 9.0, the upgrade workflow requires that the SDDC Manager be upgraded first before any other component bundles (vCenter, ESX, NSX) become visible. This is explicitly stated in the VMware Cloud Foundation upgrade process: the upgrade bundles for the management domain components are dependent on the SDDC Manager version. The online depot will not present the 9.0 upgrade bundles for vCenter, ESX, or NSX until the SDDC Manager itself has reached the target major version (in this case, 9.0).

This is because SDDC Manager contains the updated Lifecycle Management (LCM) engine and updated bundle manifests, which are required to understand, download, and orchestrate the remaining component upgrades. Attempting to download the other bundles without upgrading SDDC Manager first is not supported.

Options B and D (download tools) are incorrect because the issue is not that the bundles are missing from the depot, but that SDDC Manager 5.x cannot interpret 9.0 component bundles. Option C (upgrade to 5.2 first) is also incorrect because the VCF 5.x # 9.x upgrade path is directly managed by the upgrade planner once SDDC Manager is upgraded.

Thus, the correct resolution is to upgrade the SDDC Manager to 9.0, after which the remaining component bundles will become available.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator has been tasked with commissioning four ESX hosts for a new workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) as the primary storage solution.

During the host validation stage in vSphere client, the process fails with the following errors:

esx-1.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
esx-2.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
esx-3.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
esx-4.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.

What is the cause of the errors?

- A. The RAID controller in each ESX host needs to be reconfigured to use Tri-mode.
- B. The ESX hosts must have internet access to validate vSAN ESA compatibility.
- **C. The ESX hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.**
- D. The RAID controller in each ESX host is not configured to use RAID-O/Passthrough.

Answer: C

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 requires strict vSAN ESA hardware compatibility when creating a workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA). During host validation, SDDC Manager and vSphere Client check whether each ESXi host meets ESA requirements, including CPU generation, storage controller type, and most importantly-ESA-certified NVMe storage devices. The validation errors provided:

"Failed to validate vSAN HCL status" for every host

indicate that the hosts do not meet the vSAN ESA HCL requirements.

VCF 9.0 documentation states that ESA uses a next-generation log-structured filesystem requiring certified NVMe devices only, with no RAID controller dependencies. Unlike OSA, ESA eliminates disk groups, but it requires certified devices listed on the vSAN ESA HCL to pass host validation. If non-certified or unsupported NVMe/SAS devices are present, validation fails exactly as described.

Option A is incorrect because RAID pass-through settings apply to OSA, not ESA.

Option C is incorrect because ESA compatibility validation is performed offline using the SDDC Manager BOM, not via internet lookup.

Option D is incorrect because ESA does not use tri-mode RAID controllers.

Therefore, the documented and verified cause is B: hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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