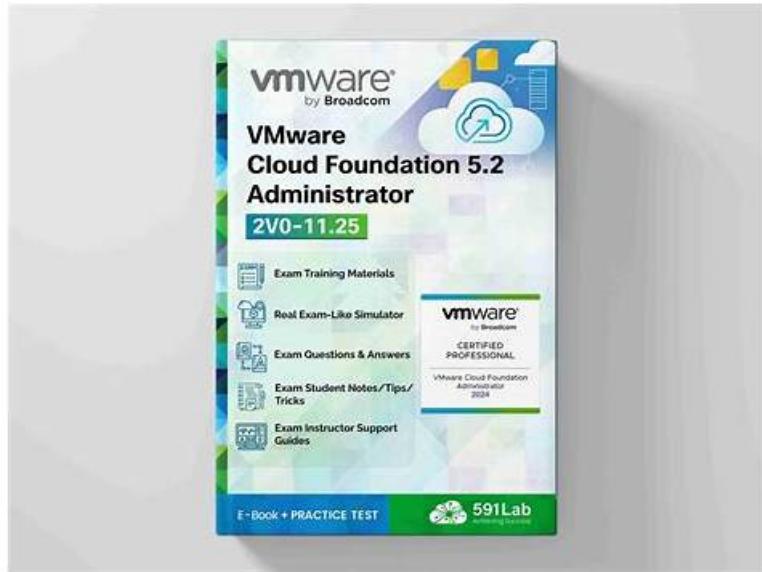


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: 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 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">IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.
Topic 5	<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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

After upgrading from VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 to VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 the administrator attempts to enable SSH access through the vCenter console to the newly upgraded VCF Ops instance and is not able to. They attempt to log in through SSH as the root user and they are unable to. What needs to be done to enable SSH access to the VCF Ops instance?

- A. Use VCF Operations to remediate the password
- B. Rollback to snapshot because the upgrade did not work as expected.
- C. Reboot the appliance and enable SSH.
- D. Reset the root password.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0, the management of appliance credentials and lifecycle operations is centralized within the VCF Operations Fleet Manager (which subsumes the roles of the legacy SDDC Manager Life Cycle Management).

* The Problem: The administrator is unable to log in as root via the console or SSH. This indicates a credential synchronization issue or account lockout, which prevents them from manually enabling SSH via the console (the traditional method).

* The Solution (Remediate Password): The "Remediate Password" workflow in VCF Operations allows the administrator to reset and synchronize the root password for VCF components (like the VCF Ops instance itself) directly from the management plane.

* By navigating to Fleet Management > Passwords (or similar path in VCF 9.0), the administrator can select the affected instance and choose Remediate.

* This process updates the password in the centralized database and on the appliance, restoring the ability to log in.

* Once the root access is restored via remediation, the administrator can then proceed to enable SSH (either via the VCF Operations settings UI or the console). Without the correct password (which "Remediate" fixes), SSH cannot be enabled.

Note: Options A and B (Reset/Reboot) are legacy manual steps that do not ensure the VCF inventory database is updated, potentially leading to further "configuration drift" or sync errors. Option C is unnecessary for a credential issue.

NEW QUESTION # 13

An administrator is attempting to troubleshoot why the vSAN witness node cannot form a stretched cluster with the vSAN data nodes. The administrator can successfully ping the vSAN data node from the vSAN witness using the following command:

vmkping -I <witness-vmk#> <vsan-IPaddress> -s <1472> -d

What could be the possible cause of the issue?

- A. Port 12321 is not opened bidirectionally between all nodes.
- B. Jumbo Frames have not been enabled on the Witness Network.
- C. The customer does not have any virtual machines in the vSAN Cluster.
- D. Port 443 is not opened bidirectionally between all nodes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In vSAN Stretched Cluster, communication between the witness node and data nodes requires several specific TCP/UDP ports. The ability to successfully execute:

vmkping -I <witness-vmk> <vsan-IP> -s 1472 -d

confirms that:

- * L2/L3 connectivity is present
- * MTU is correctly configured
- * ICMP traffic flows without fragmentation

However, vmkping alone does not verify vSAN control-plane communication.

For the vSAN Witness to properly form a cluster, TCP port 12321 must be open bidirectionally between:

- * Witness # Data nodes
- * Data nodes # Witness

Port12321 is required for:

- * vSAN cluster membership
- * Witness traffic
- * vSAN object health/state synchronization

If this port is blocked by firewall policy or misconfigured network ACLs, the nodes can ping each other, but vSAN witness traffic will fail, preventing the stretched cluster from forming.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * B. Port 443- Required for management, not cluster formation.
- * C. No VMs in cluster- Has no impact on witness formation.
- * D. Jumbo frames not enabled- Already ruled out by the successful 1472-byte vmkping with DF bit.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: C

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 # 15

An administrator is tasked to add a new host to a vSphere cluster that was created with VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) as its principal storage in an existing workload domain.

The administrator successfully commissions the new host with a VMware vMotion only network pool but is unable to add the host to the existing cluster.

What must the administrator do to be able to complete this task?

- A. Reconfigure the currently associated network pool with a vSAN network.
- B. Decommission, reinstall ESX, and recommission the new host to the network pool for the existing vSAN ESA cluster.
- **C. Change the network pool associated to the new host to the network pool for the existing vSAN ESA cluster.**
- D. Manually configure the vSAN network on the new host within vCenter.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VCF 9.0, when adding a host to a vSAN ESA-enabled cluster, the host must be commissioned with a network pool that includes a vSAN network configuration. Network pools define host-level networking templates for VCF, including management, vSAN,

vMotion, and overlay networks. A host commissioned with avMotion-only network pool does not have the required vSAN ESA network interfaces (vmk + NIC mapping) to join an ESA cluster.

Because the administrator successfully commissioned the new host but only using avMotion-only network pool, VCF correctly prevents the host from being added to the ESA cluster.

The required action is:

Reassociate the host with the correct network pool that includes the vSAN ESA network.

Option A (reinstall ESXi) is unnecessary; commissioning workflows can be redone.

Option C (manual vCenter configuration) is explicitly unsupported-VCF manages host networking.

Option D (reconfiguring the existing pool) is not correct because the new host must be associated with the same network pool used by the existing ESA cluster, not change the pool definition itself.

Therefore, the precise and VMware-documented resolution is B.

NEW QUESTION # 16

An administrator is tasked with replacing a VMware vCenter certificate in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations with an external CA-signed certificate. The certificate import completes successfully but when running the certificate replacement task, it fails with the following error: Certificate replacement has failed...

The Certificate Chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match' What is the possible cause of this issue?

- A. The external CA is not trusted by VCF Operations.
- **B. The server certificate was copied to the wrong field.**
- C. The Certificate Signing Request (CSR) included the IP address of the vCenter.
- D. The external CA is not accessible to VCF Operations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When replacing certificates in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations, the system performs strict certificate chain validation. The error shown:

"Certificate chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match'" indicates that VCF Operations attempted to validate the presented certificate chain but detected that the server certificate did not correctly match the signing CA certificate. This occurs most commonly when the administrator pastes the server certificate and CA root/intermediate certificates into the wrong fields during import.

VCF requires the certificate bundle to be uploaded in the correct format:

- * Server certificate# Server Certificate field
- * Intermediate certificates# Intermediate Chain field
- * Root certificate# Root CA field

If the chain order is wrong or the server certificate is mistakenly placed in an intermediate or root CA field, the cryptographic signature validation fails. This exact failure mode is documented in VMware certificate replacement workflows.

Option A is incorrect because including an IP address in a CSR does not invalidate chain signatures.

Option B is incorrect because an untrusted CA produces a trust failure, not a signature mismatch.

Option C is unrelated: accessibility is not required for certificate validation.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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