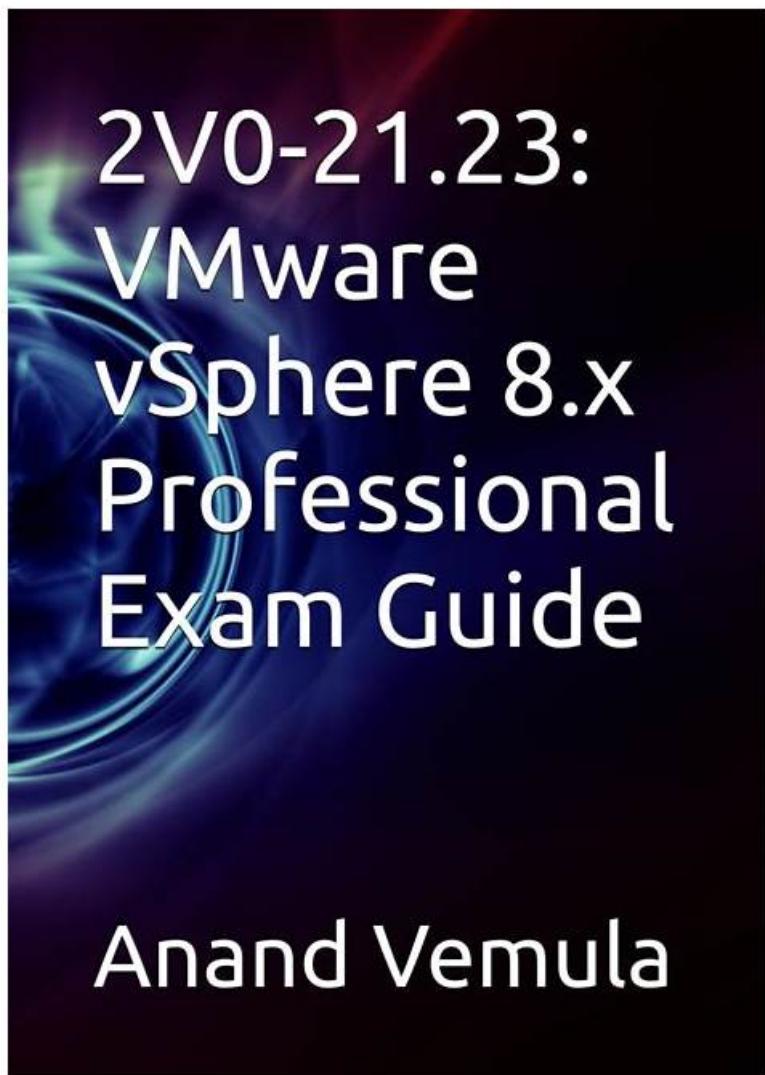


# Latest Released VMware 2V0-13.25 Actual Exam Dumps: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect | Free 2V0-13.25 Updates



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## VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.</li> </ul>

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## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

### NEW QUESTION # 78

An architect has been tasked with designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. The following design decisions were documented after requirements gathering workshops with the customer:

- \* Deploy a VCF Fleet into each of the DC1 and DC2 datacenters.
- \* Deploy two VCF instances (VCF1 and VCF2) into each VCF Fleet.
- \* Use the existing, supported third-party solution to provide Multifactor Authentication (MFA) for users accessing the VCF components.

The architect also documented the following information from the workshops:

- \* The customer wants to minimize the risk of a single operational task performed by an administrator impacting multiple components.
- \* The customer wants to avoid single points of failure by using high availability architectures.

Which two design decisions should the architect include for the authentication approach based on the information provided? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the embedded VCF Identity Broker model.

- B. Deploy a shared VCF Identity Broker for all VCF Instances across all VCF Fleets.
- C. Deploy a shared VCF Identity Broker for all VCF instances within a VCF Fleet.
- D. **Deploy a dedicated VCF Identity Broker for each VCF instance within a VCF Fleet.**
- E. Use the external VCF Identity Broker model.

**Answer: D,E**

Explanation:

To support MFA and integration with third-party authentication, the external VCF Identity Broker model (VIDB) is required. The external model is designed to interface with advanced identity providers supporting MFA, which the embedded model cannot accommodate.

Furthermore, to avoid shared components across multiple VCF instances and to reduce the impact of operational errors (e.g., configuration or certificate issues), a dedicated Identity Broker per VCF instance ensures complete separation and fault isolation. This approach aligns with VMware's recommended high availability and security practices for VCF 9.0. It ensures the MFA requirement is met and operational risks are minimized.

#### NEW QUESTION # 79

Which networking feature allows traffic shaping on vSphere Distributed Switches?

- A. **Traffic Shaping**
- B. NetFlow
- C. vSphere HA
- D. NIC Teaming

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Traffic Shaping controls bandwidth usage on vSphere Distributed Switches.

#### NEW QUESTION # 80

Which Broadcom storage solutions enhance data access performance in VMware Cloud Foundation environments?

- A. **Broadcom NVMe SSDs**
- B. **Broadcom RAID controllers**
- C. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs
- D. Broadcom Ethernet adapters

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Broadcom NVMe SSDs and RAID controllers enhance data access performance in VMware Cloud Foundation environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 81

As part of a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) design, an architect is responsible for planning for the migration of existing workloads using HCX to a new VCF environment.

Which two prerequisites would the architect require to complete the objective? (Choose two.)

- A. Extended IP spaces for all moving workloads.
- B. NSX Federation implemented between the VCF instances.
- C. **Active Directory configured as an authentication source.**
- D. DRS enabled within the VCF instance.
- E. **Service accounts for the applicable appliances.**

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

VMware HCX (Hybrid Cloud Extension) is a key workload migration tool in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, enabling seamless movement of VMs between on-premises environments and VCF instances (or between VCF instances). To plan an HCX-

based migration, the architect must ensure prerequisites are met for deployment, connectivity, and operation. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Extended IP spaces for all moving workloads

This is incorrect. HCX supports migrations with or without extending IP spaces. Features like HCX vMotion and Bulk Migration allow VMs to retain their IP addresses (Layer 2 extension via Network Extension), while HCX Mobility Optimized Networking (MON) can adapt IPs if needed. Extended IP space is a design choice, not a prerequisite, making this option unnecessary for completing the objective.

Option B: DRS enabled within the VCF instance

This is incorrect. VMware Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) optimizes VM placement and load balancing within a cluster but is not required for HCX migrations. HCX operates independently of DRS, handling VM mobility across environments (e.g., from a source vSphere to a VCF destination). While DRS might enhance resource management post-migration, it's not a prerequisite for HCX functionality.

Option C: Service accounts for the applicable appliances

This is correct. HCX requires service accounts with appropriate permissions to interact with source and destination environments (e.g., vCenter Server, NSX). In VCF 5.2, HCX appliances (e.g., HCX Manager, Interconnect, WAN Optimizer) need credentials to authenticate and perform operations like VM discovery, migration, and network extension. The architect must ensure these accounts are configured with sufficient privileges (e.g., read/write access in vCenter), making this a critical prerequisite.

Option D: NSX Federation implemented between the VCF instances

This is incorrect. NSX Federation is a multi-site networking construct for unified policy management across NSX deployments, but it's not required for HCX migrations. HCX leverages its own Network Extension service to stretch Layer 2 networks between sites, independent of NSX Federation. While NSX is part of VCF, Federation is an advanced feature unrelated to HCX's core migration capabilities.

Option E: Active Directory configured as an authentication source

This is correct. In VCF 5.2, HCX integrates with the VCF identity management framework, which typically uses Active Directory (AD) via vSphere SSO for authentication. Configuring AD as an authentication source ensures that HCX administrators can log in using centralized credentials, aligning with VCF's security model. This is a prerequisite for managing HCX appliances and executing migrations securely.

Conclusion:

The two prerequisites required for HCX migration in VCF 5.2 are service accounts for the applicable appliances (Option C) to enable HCX operations and Active Directory configured as an authentication source (Option E) for secure access management.

These align with HCX deployment and integration requirements in the VCF ecosystem.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: HCX Integration) VMware HCX User Guide (VCF 5.2 compatible): Prerequisites and Configuration VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Identity and Access Management)

## NEW QUESTION # 82

Which Broadcom solutions are used to optimize VMware's storage throughput and IOPS?

- A. Broadcom NVMe SSD
- B. Broadcom RAID Controller
- C. vSAN
- D. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter

**Answer: A,B**

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers and NVMe SSDs are critical for optimizing storage throughput and IOPS in VMware environments.

## NEW QUESTION # 83

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