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Valid Test 2V0-15.25 Tutorial | Cogent for VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support

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VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

NEW QUESTION # 49

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

Answer: D

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 # 50

An administrator is preparing to import a vSphere environment into VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) as a workload domain. The vSphere environment has the following configuration:

- vSphere version 8.0 update 3.

- Three-node vSAN cluster with a single OSA datastore.

- Two vSphere Distributed Switches (VDS).

- Three vmkernel adapters with DHCP assigned IP addresses.

What change must the administrator make before importing this environment?

- A. Convert the vSAN datastore from OSA to ESA.
- B. Upgrade vCenter and ESXi to vSphere 9.0.
- C. Update the vmkernel adapters with statically assigned IPs.

- D. Consolidate to a single vSphere Distributed Switch.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When importing an existing vSphere environment into VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) as a workload domain, several strict prerequisites must be met. One of the key requirements documented in VCF 9.0 is that all VMkernel adapters (vmk ports) used for vSAN, vMotion, management, or other system traffic must have statically assigned IP addresses. DHCP-assigned VMkernel IPs are not supported for VCF workload domain bring-up or import operations.

In the provided scenario, the environment includes:

- * vSphere 8.0 U3
- * A 3-node vSAN OSA cluster
- * Two VDS switches
- * VMkernel adapters using DHCP

Before VCF can successfully validate and import the environment, the administrator must convert these VMkernel interfaces to static IP addressing. VCF uses IPAM assumptions and deterministic host networking configurations; DHCP introduces variability incompatible with automated lifecycle operations.

Option A (consolidating VDS) is unnecessary-VCF supports multiple VDS configurations during import.

Option B (upgrading to vSphere 9.0) is not required for import.

Option D (convert OSA to ESA) is impossible pre-import and not required-VCF supports OSA clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 51

An administrator wants to expand a VMware vSAN cluster in a workload domain by adding an unassigned host from the vSphere client. However, at the Host Selection screen no hosts are available and the following message displayed:

No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI.

How can the administrator commission hosts?

- A. From the vSphere client by navigating to Supervisor Management.
- B. From the vSphere client by navigating to the Global Inventory.
- C. From VCF Operations by navigating to Fleet Management.
- **D. From the SDDC manager by navigating to Workload Domains.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, host commissioning is performed exclusively through SDDC Manager, not from the vSphere Client. When expanding a vSAN cluster inside a workload domain, all ESXi hosts must first be placed in an Unassigned state and then commissioned in SDDC Manager before they can appear in the "Add Host" wizard of the vSphere Client. The message in the problem-"No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI"-indicates that SDDC Manager has not yet commissioned any suitable hosts with the required NIC layout.

VCF 9.0 documentation states that for workload domain expansion, hosts must be commissioned under:

SDDC Manager # Workload Domains # (Select WLD) # Hosts # Commission Hosts.

This validates hardware, storage type (such as vSAN ESA or OSA), NIC placement, and ensures the host is compatible with the domain's configuration.

Options pointing to vSphere Client (A, D) or VCF Operations (B) do not perform the commissioning workflow. Therefore, the correct and verified answer is C, the only interface where host commissioning is officially supported.

NEW QUESTION # 52

An administrator has identified that the VMware NSX Admin account is locked out. The administrator is unable to login to the NSX Manager UI using this account.

How could the administrator resolve this issue?

- **A. Console into NSX Manager as root and clear API and CLI password lockouts.**
- B. Login to SDDC Manager and rotate admin account password.
- C. SSH into NSX Manager as Admin and remove API and CLI password lockouts.
- D. Login into vCenter and increasing the password age policy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an NSX Admin account becomes locked in NSX Manager, this occurs due to failed login attempts exceeding the lockout threshold for either:

- * CLI access,
- * API access, or
- * UI login, which is tied to API authentication.

Once locked, the only supported method to recover the NSX admin account is to log in to the NSX Manager console as the root user and manually clear the lockout counters. This is documented in NSX Manager password-recovery procedures and is the standard administrative recovery action.

The root console provides access to:

clear account-lockout admin

or the equivalent reset methods within NSX Manager.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. SSH into NSX Manager as Admin - impossible - the admin account is locked and cannot be used to SSH.
- * B. Change password age policy in vCenter - NSX Manager accounts are not governed by vCenter password policy.
- * C. Rotate admin password in SDDC Manager - SDDC Manager rotates NSX passwords when unlocked; it cannot unlock a locked account.

NEW QUESTION # 53

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator discovers intermittent performance issues with the supplemental storage (iSCSI) connected to VCF workload domain. The administrator discovers that the (iSCSI) target is reachable from most VMware ESX hosts, but some hosts consistently experience periods of slow I/O and connection drops.

Which two actions should the administrator take to diagnose and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- **A. Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port on all affected ESX hosts for TCP retransmissions and checksum offload errors.**
- **B. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000.**
- C. Update the network plugin on the ESX host to the latest version.
- D. Review the iSCSI target's configuration to ensure it's configured for maximum performance, including enabling CHAP authentication.
- E. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 1500.

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

To diagnose and resolve the intermittent performance and connection drop issues with the supplemental iSCSI storage, the administrator should focus on network layer consistency and health, particularly regarding packet size (MTU) and delivery (TCP).

* Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port for TCP retransmissions (Action B - Diagnose): "Intermittent" connection drops and slow I/O are classic symptoms of packet loss or fragmentation issues. By examining the ESXi network stats (e.g., using `esxtop` key `n` or viewing vSphere performance charts) for TCP retransmissions, the administrator can confirm if packets are being dropped or lost in transit.

Checksum offload errors can also indicate issues where the NIC hardware is incorrectly validating packets, causing the OS to drop them. This step identifies the root cause (packet loss/corruption).

* Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000 (Action E - Resolve): For high-performance storage traffic like iSCSI in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, it is best practice to use Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) end-to-end (Host -> Switch -> Storage Array).

* The symptom that some hosts are affected suggests configuration drift where those specific hosts might be set to a different MTU (e.g., 1500) or are mismatched with the physical network/target (which is likely set to 9000 for performance).

* An MTU mismatch (e.g., Target sending 9000-byte frames to a Host/Switch expecting 1500) typically results in the "Do Not Fragment" (DF) bit causing packet drops, leading to the reported connection drops and retransmission delays. Ensuring a consistent MTU of 9000 across the fleet resolves this and aligns with VCF performance standards.

Note: Option A (CHAP) is for authentication security, not performance. Option C (Update network plugin) is a lifecycle task but less likely to be the immediate fix for "some hosts" having intermittent drops compared to the common issue of MTU mismatch.

Option D (MTU 1500) would resolve drops if the physical network doesn't support Jumbo Frames, but would degrade performance, making E the preferred resolution for a

"performance" storage tier.

NEW QUESTION # 54

