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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

An organization uses VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations to monitor and troubleshoot issues within a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

As part of the root cause analysis following a recent critical event, the administrator determined that specific log messages on a host clearly identified the problem.

What should the administrator implement to provide additional data to help troubleshoot in the future?

- A. VCF Operations Diagnostics
- B. VCF Automation
- C. VCF Operations for logs
- D. VCF Operations Management Pack for VCF

Answer: C

Explanation:

When troubleshooting critical events in a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment, logs are essential for root cause analysis.

* In the given scenario, the administrator identified that specific log messages on a host clearly pinpointed the issue.

* To enhance future troubleshooting, the best approach is to implement VCF Operations for Logs.
* This enables centralized log collection, log-based alerts, and advanced queries, making it easier to correlate issues across infrastructure.

Other options like VCF Operations Diagnostics focus on proactive health checks and findings, while Management Pack for VCF extends observability but does not provide raw log insights. VCF Automation is unrelated to troubleshooting logs.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 - Log analysis, alerts, and integrations with VCF Operations for Logs VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - Configuring and Analyzing Logs

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator has been tasked to create a virtual machine (VM) into a VMware vCenter Supervisor Namespace in an existing VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) deployment.

How would the administrator create the VM?

- A. Deploy using the vSphere Client.
- **B. Create a YAML file and deploy using kubectl.**
- C. Log in to VCF Automation Service Broker and select the "Create a VM" catalog item.
- D. Use VCF CLI to deploy the VM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) deployment with vCenter Supervisor Namespaces enabled, the method for creating VMs inside a Supervisor Namespace relies on the vSphere VM Service.

* The VM Service exposes VMs as Kubernetes-native objects that are managed using kubectl.

* Administrators (or DevOps engineers with appropriate permissions) must write a VM YAML manifest file, which specifies parameters such as apiVersion, kind: VirtualMachine, spec.imageName, spec.className, spec.storageClass, and spec.networkInterfaces.

* The YAML manifest is then applied with kubectl to the Supervisor context.

This approach is documented as the supported method:

"As a DevOps engineer, provision a VM and its guest OS in a declarative manner by writing VM deployment specifications in a Kubernetes YAML file." Why the other options are incorrect:

* B. Deploy using the vSphere Client##The vSphere Client is used to configure Namespaces, permissions, and VM classes, but actual VM creation in Supervisor Namespaces is done via kubectl + YAML.

* C. Use VCF CLI to deploy the VM##VCF CLI (kubectl vsphere login) is used only to authenticate and obtain context, not to create VMs.

* D. Log in to VCF Automation Service Broker##This is used for vRealize Automation/Aria Automation integration, not for direct Supervisor Namespace VM creation.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Documentation - Deploy a Virtual Machine on a Namespace in a Supervisor VMware Cloud

Foundation 9.0.4 Documentation - Prepare a VM YAML file for Supervisor VMware Docs: VM Service in vSphere with Tanzu

NEW QUESTION # 59

The security team requests the ability to log into VMware vCenter and review datacenter, cluster and network configurations. The following details are provided:

* The security team is not authorized to make any changes to the environment.

* Each user must login with unique credentials.

What steps should the administrator perform to grant access to the security team?

- **A. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Read-Only role.**
- B. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' with the security team.
- C. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.
- D. Create a security user, assign the user the Read-Only role, share the credentials with the security team.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The security team requires visibility into vCenter configurations but must not make changes.

* Best practice is to create an Active Directory or vCenter group, add the security users, and assign them the Read-Only role at the datacenter/cluster/network level.

* This ensures each user logs in with unique credentials, maintaining accountability.

Why others are incorrect:

* A. Share administrator@vsphere.local password# Violates security best practices.

* B. Create a single user and share credentials# Still insecure, lacks unique audit trails.

* C. Assign Network Administrator role# Grants configuration permissions, not allowed.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Roles and Permissions Best Practices

VMware Docs: vCenter Server Role-Based Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator is tasked with adding a 96-core VMware ESX host to a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) 9.0 vCenter cluster. The vCenter has been previously licensed for 1024 cores and the existing hosts equal 960 cores. The administrator adds the host to the vCenter cluster and places the cluster back into production. What issue will occur if the administrator performs no additional actions to this vCenter?

- A. The new ESX host has been limited to 64 cores until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. Once 32 cores or greater is added to the license, the full 96 cores of the new host will be useable.
- B. The new ESX host will operate in evaluation mode until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. If the host is not licensed when the evaluation period expires, the host will be limited to 64 cores until 32 cores or greater is added to the license.
- **C. The new ESX host will operate in evaluation mode until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. If the host is not licensed when the evaluation period expires, it is disconnected from the vCenter instance.**
- D. No issue will occur. The new host was added to the vCenter cluster successfully and will operate for the valid period of the applied license.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The vSphere Foundation 9.0 licensing model uses per-core licensing.

* Current license covers 1024 cores.

* Existing hosts = 960 cores, leaving 64 cores licensed.

* Adding a 96-core host# 32 cores exceed the license.

Result:

* The new host runs in evaluation mode.

* If not licensed after the evaluation period, the host is disconnected from vCenter.

Other options:

* A. Limited to 64 cores# Not how VMware licensing enforcement works.

* B. Limited to 64 cores until license upgrade# Incorrect; VMware does not partially disable cores.

* D. No issue# Incorrect; licensing compliance will cause issues.

References:

VMware Licensing Guide - Per-Core Licensing Enforcement

VMware Docs: vSphere License Enforcement

NEW QUESTION # 61

An administrator is tasked with creating a custom VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations Web Certificate. What are three requirements to which the certificate must conform to be used with VCF Operations? (Choose three.)

- **A. In the certificate file, the server certificate must be first in the order of certificates.**
- B. In the certificate file, all certificates and the private key must be in PFX format.
- C. In the certificate file, the server certificate must be last in the order of certificates.
- **D. The certificate file must include the server certificate, a private key, and all issuing certificates.**
- **E. In the certificate file, all certificates and the private key must be in PEM format.**
- F. The VCF Operations certificate cannot use the Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 -SSL Certificate Requirements for VCF Operations VMware Docs: Replacing vRealize Operations Certificates

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