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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">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">VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.

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"> 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 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 (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: B,E

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 offloads 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 # 28

An administrator creates a tag for a virtual machine (VM) in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

When assigning the tag to the virtual machine In vCenter, the tag was not found.

What is the cause of this error?

- A. The vCenter version is incorrect.
- B. The tag was not pushed to Custom Groups.
- C. VM Tools is not installed.
- D. **The tag was not pushed to the vCenter instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations, tags created inside VCF Operations do not automatically appear in vCenter. Tags must be explicitly synchronized ("pushed") to the selected vCenter instance before they become usable for VM tagging within vCenter. This is because VCF Operations maintains its own metadata store for tags, super metrics, groups, and policies.

The correct workflow is:

- * Create the tag in VCF Operations.
- * Push (synchronize) the tag to the appropriate vCenter instance.
- * The tag then appears in vCenter's Tags & Custom Attributes section.
- * Administrators can then assign the tag to VMs.

If the push step is skipped, the tag exists only inside VCF Operations and cannot be referenced by vCenter, which is exactly the symptom described: tag not found when attempting to assign it to a VM.

Option A is incorrect because Custom Groups do not affect vCenter tag visibility.

Option B is incorrect because tag synchronization is not tied to a specific vCenter version as long as the vCenter is officially supported by VCF 9.x.

Option D is irrelevant-VMware Tools has nothing to do with tag visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator determined that the VMware NSX admin password expired on their VMware NSX Edge Transport nodes. The administrator manually resets the password in the console of each Edge Transport node.

What additional action is required to synchronize the new password in VMWare Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations?

- A. In VCF Operations, rotate the admin password for each NSX Edge Transport node.
- B. In VCF Operations, sync the admin password for each NSX Edge Transport node.
- C. In VCF Operations, update the admin password for each NSX Edge Transport node.
- D. **In VCF Operations, remediate the admin password for each NSX Edge Transport node.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, password changes made manually on an NSX Edge Transport Node are not automatically synchronized with VCF Operations. VCF Operations maintains secure credential records for all managed components, including NSX Manager appliances and NSX Edge Transport Nodes. When credentials become stale-such as after a password expiration and manual reset-VCF Operations marks the credential object as out of sync and requires administrative remediation.

The official workflow described in VCF 9.0 Operations documentation states that administrators must use the "Remediate Password" function whenever a password was changed outside of VCF Operations, ensuring that the platform revalidates and updates the stored credentials used for monitoring, log collection, and automation tasks. Options such as "rotate," "sync," or "update" do not apply because rotation implies generating a new password managed by VCF, and "sync" does not overwrite the stored credential. Only remediation forces VCF Operations to re-validate and align credentials with the external system.

Therefore, after manually resetting the NSX Edge admin password, the administrator must perform password remediation in VCF Operations to restore operational consistency, making B the correct and verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 30

An administrator has observed that the vSphere Global Inventory is only available from the management domain vCenter. The Global Inventory is not available from the workload domain's vCenter.

Why is the "Global Inventory" missing from the workload domain's vCenter?

- A. An external VIDB instance has not been configured.
- B. Supervisor Management has not been enabled.
- C. An inventory sync was not run following the workload domain creation.
- D. **VCF SSO and vCenter Linking have not been configured.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Global Inventory List (GIL) is only available when multi-vCenter SSO domain linking is configured. In VMware Cloud Foundation, the management domain vCenter is deployed first and becomes the root vCenter for global inventory data. For workload domains, their vCenter Servers must be registered into the same SSO domain and linked with the management-domain vCenter in order for the global inventory data (VMs, hosts, clusters, content libraries) to appear.

If a workload domain vCenter is not SSO-linked, it operates in its own identity domain, and therefore cannot access or present Global Inventory, resulting in exactly the symptom described: the management domain vCenter shows the GIL, while the workload domain vCenter does not.

Option B (Supervisor Management) relates to vSphere with Tanzu and has no impact on Global Inventory.

Option C (inventory sync) is incorrect—there is no manual sync required; GIL relies entirely on SSO linking.

Option D (VIDB) is not related to vCenter linking or inventory visibility; it is used by VCF Identity Broker.

Therefore, the reason the Global Inventory is missing from the workload domain vCenter is that SSO/vCenter Linking has not been configured, which is required for federation across all VCF vCenters.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An administrator is managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment. They receive a request from the developers to enable vDefend - Distributed Firewall. However, they noticed it cannot be enabled due to a missing license.

Where must the new license be applied?

- A. VCF Automation.
- B. SDDC Manager.
- C. VCF Operations.
- D. **NSX Manager.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

vDefend - Distributed Firewall is a security capability delivered by NSX within VMware Cloud Foundation.

Although VCF components such as SDDC Manager, VCF Operations, and VCF Automation rely on licensing frameworks, the enforcement and activation of NSX features—including Distributed Firewall—occur entirely within NSX Manager.

To enable vDefend (Distributed Firewall), NSX Manager must detect a valid NSX license that includes security features. Without applying the correct license directly to NSX Manager:

- * The Distributed Firewall feature remains locked
- * vDefend cannot be enabled in workload domains
- * Security rules and micro-segmentation capability remain unavailable

VCF does not apply NSX security licensing at the SDDC Manager, VCF Automation, or VCF Operations layers. Instead, NSX Manager handles all feature entitlement checks internally.

Therefore, the new license must be installed directly in NSX Manager, under:

System # Licensing # NSX # Add License

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because none of those components control NSX feature activation.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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