

VMware 2V0-15.25 Deutsche Prüfungsfragen, 2V0-15.25 Schulungsunterlagen

VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support 2V0-15.25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q48-Q53):

48. Frage

An administrator attempts to configure a Microsoft Certificate Authority in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations supplying a certificate template name of VMware. The attempt fails with error, "Certificate authorities update failed." What is the possible cause of this failure?

- A. The user account does not have the "Read" and "Autoenroll" permission on the certificate template.
- B. The user account does not have the "Enroll" permission on the certificate template.
- **C. The user account has only the "Enroll" permission on the certificate template.**
- D. The user account has only the "Read" and "Enroll" permission on the certificate template.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

To successfully configure a Microsoft Certificate Authority (CA) in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations (formerly vRealize/Aria Operations), the service account used for the integration must have specific permissions on the Certificate Template (e.g., the "VMware" template).

* Required Permissions: The VCF 9.0 and Aria Operations documentation explicitly states that the service account must be assigned Read and Enroll permissions on the target Certificate Template.

* Read: This permission is critical for the "Discovery" and "Validation" phase. It allows VCF Operations to query the CA, list available templates, and read the template's properties (like Key Usage and Extended Key Usage) to ensure they meet the security requirements (e.g., Server Authentication, Non-Repudiation).

* Enroll: This permission allows the account to actually submit a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) via the interface and receive a signed certificate.

* The Cause of Failure (Option A): If the user account is configured with only the "Enroll" permission, it effectively lacks the "Read" permission. Without "Read", VCF Operations cannot "see" or validate the template during the configuration wizard. The application attempts to fetch the template details, fails (because the template is invisible to it), and throws the error "Certificate authorities update failed."

* Why other options are incorrect:

* Option D (Read and Enroll): This is the correct and recommended configuration. If the user had these permissions, the operation would succeed (assuming other prereqs like Basic Auth are met).

* Option C (Autoenroll): The Autoenroll permission is designed for Windows Group Policy-based background renewal. It is not required for the VCF Operations API-based integration, which relies on explicit "Enroll" calls.

49. Frage

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. Consolidate to a single vSphere Distributed Switch.
- B. Upgrade vCenter and ESXi to vSphere 9.0.
- C. Convert the vSAN datastore from OSA to ESA.
- **D. Update the vmkernel adapters with statically assigned IPs.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

50. Frage

An administrator has been tasked with deploying a new workload domain consisting of six VMware ESX hosts with VMware vSAN into an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance. After starting the deployment from VCF Operations, they discover that only four of the six hosts required are listed for selection in the UI. The administrator checks the Unassigned Host Inventory view in the vSphere Client and confirms that all six hosts are listed.

Which step should the administrator perform to identify why the two hosts are not available for selection?

- A. Check that all disk partitions have been deleted from the SSD drives of the hosts.
- **B. Check that the network pool the hosts have been associated with is enabled for vSAN.**
- C. Check that the failures to tolerate (FTT) setting for the workload domain is set to 0.
- D. Check that the management port group on the standard switch has been enabled for vSAN traffic.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

When deploying a new workload domain in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), only ESXi hosts that fully meet all pre-requisites are displayed in the VCF Operations UI for selection. Although all six hosts appear in the Unassigned Host Inventory in vCenter, VCF performs additional validation before making them selectable for workload domain deployment.

One of the mandatory requirements for any vSAN-enabled workload domain is that the ESXi hosts must be associated with a Network Pool configured for vSAN traffic. A network pool defines the host network configuration (VLANs, MTU, NIC mapping) used during domain deployment.

If the two missing hosts are associated with a network pool that does not have vSAN traffic enabled, or are associated with no network pool at all, VCF will exclude them from the workload domain deployment wizard.

This is documented behavior: VCF filters out hosts when required network intents—such as vSAN—are not present.

Other options are incorrect:

- * A. Management port group enabled for vSAN traffic- vSAN should never run on the management PG.
- * B. FTT setting- Has no effect on host visibility; applies only after deployment.
- * C. Disk partitions- Affects vSAN disk claim but does not prevent host selection in VCF.

51. Frage

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 ESX hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.**
- D. The RAID controller in each ESX host is not configured to use RAID-O/Passthrough.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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.

52. Frage

An administrator is attempting to log into the vCenter using the vSphere Client but receives an error stating "no healthy upstream" What are two possible causes for this? (Choose two.)

- A. Port 443 is not opened between the local machine and the vCenter.
- **B. The SSO Service is not running.**
- C. The administrator logged in with the root account.
- D. The vmware-rbd-watchdog service is not running.
- **E. The vpxd service is not running.**

Antwort: B,E

Begründung:

The vSphere Client "no healthy upstream" error is a classic indicator that one or more vCenter backend services are not running or responding, preventing the reverse proxy layer (envoy / nginx) from routing requests to the appropriate upstream services.

Two services in particular are known root causes:

A). vpxd service not running

vpxd is the core vCenter Server service responsible for inventory, host management, and client interaction. If vpxd is stopped, crashed, or restarting, the vSphere Client cannot communicate with backend APIs, resulting in the "no healthy upstream" condition.

B). SSO (vmware-sssd / identity service) not running

Authentication in vCenter depends on the SSO/Identity service. If SSO is unavailable, login sessions cannot be validated, and vCenter marks the upstream service as unhealthy.

Other options do not match the behavior:

* C (Port 443 closed) would produce a connection failure, not the upstream error.

* D (logging in with root) is fully supported and does not trigger this message.

* E (vmware-rbd-watchdog) relates to backup/restore health, not core authentication/management planes.

53. Frage

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