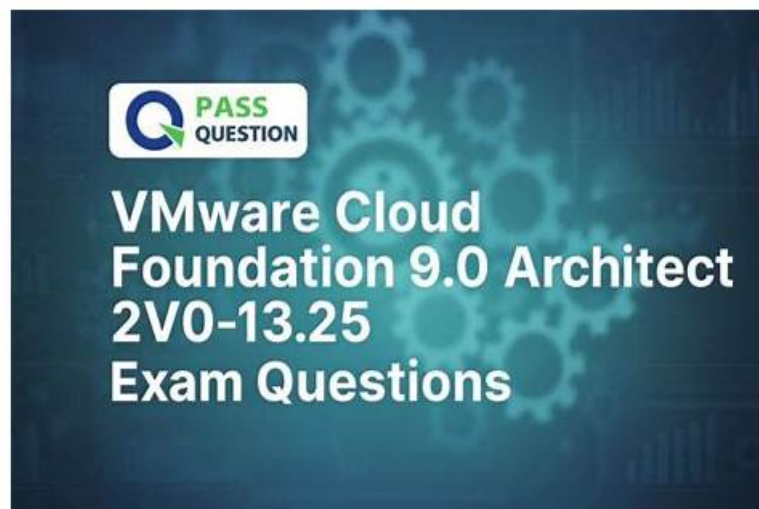


# Exam 2V0-13.25 Demo - 100% Pass Quiz First-grade VMware 2V0-13.25 - VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Dumps Torrent



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## VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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>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 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

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### VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

#### NEW QUESTION # 31

During a requirements gathering workshop, several Business and Technical requirements were captured from the customer. Which requirement is classified as a Technical Requirement?

- A. Expand market reach to include new geographical regions.
- B. Increase customer satisfaction by 15%.
- **C. The system must support 5,000 concurrent users.**
- D. Reduce system processing time for service requests by 25%.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architecture, requirements are categorized as Business or Technical based on their focus. Technical requirements specify measurable system capabilities or constraints, directly influencing design decisions for infrastructure components like compute, storage, or networking. Business requirements, conversely, focus on organizational goals or outcomes that IT supports.

Option B, "The system must support 5,000 concurrent users," is a technical requirement because it defines a specific system capacity metric (concurrent users), which directly impacts scalability and resource allocation in VCF design, such as the sizing of workload domains or NSX configurations.

Option A, "Reduce system processing time for service requests by 25%," could be technical but is often a derivative of a business goal (efficiency), making it less explicitly technical in this context.

Options C and D, focusing on customer satisfaction and market reach, are clearly business-oriented, tied to organizational outcomes rather than system specifications.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Study Guide, Chapter 2: Requirements Gathering and Analysis, Section on Classifying Requirements.

#### NEW QUESTION # 32

Which Broadcom solutions are crucial for designing scalable storage solutions in VMware environments?

- **A. Broadcom RAID Controller**
- **B. vSAN**
- C. Fibre Channel HBA
- **D. Broadcom NVMe SSD**

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers, NVMe SSDs, and vSAN are key for designing scalable storage solutions in VMware environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Which statement defines the purpose of Technical Requirements?

- A. They define which audience need to be involved.
- **B. They define how the goals and objectives can be achieved.**
- C. They define which goals and objectives can be achieved.
- D. They define what goals and objectives need to be achieved.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Framework, Technical Requirements describe how the business and functional goals are to be implemented through technology, configuration, and design mechanisms. The document defines:

"Technical requirements determine how a solution's business and functional objectives are achieved using technical means such as architecture components, configurations, and integrations." These are distinct from business requirements, which define what must be achieved, and constraints, which limit design options. Technical requirements translate abstract needs (for example, availability, scalability, performance) into actionable design implementations (such as anti-affinity rules, distributed switches, NSX federation, or vSAN stretched clusters).

By following VMware's VCF Design Methodology, architects use technical requirements to shape logical and physical architectures, ensuring that all solution components meet the identified business outcomes and compliance standards.

References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design and Architecture Guide - Requirements Classification and Technical Requirements Definition (pp. 58-61).

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Framework - Business, Functional, and Technical Requirement Mapping to Design Decisions.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

An organization is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution hosting a business-critical database. The application owners specified the following requirements:

- \* All workload domains will use vSAN for storage.
- \* A maximum acceptable data loss of 5 minutes (Recovery Point Objective (RPO) 5 minutes).
- \* An automated failover in case of a site outage where Recovery Time Objective (RTO) should not exceed 30 minutes.
- \* The performance impact should be minimized.

Which design approach aligns with the application's requirement?

- **A. Use vSAN stretched cluster.**
- B. Configure backup-based recovery with backup jobs scheduler set to every 30 minutes.
- C. Use synchronous replication on the storage array level.
- D. Use asynchronous replication with snapshots taken every 30 minutes to reduce storage impact.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

According to the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Guide, a vSAN stretched cluster provides zero data loss (RPO = 0) and automated failover between two availability zones within the same region. It ensures continuous availability of workloads with minimal performance impact. The guide specifies:

"Stretching a vSAN cluster automatically initiates VM restart and recovery and has a low recovery time for unplanned failures. The solution supports synchronous replication with a maximum inter-site latency of 5ms RTT." This design fully satisfies the RPO (#5 minutes) and RTO (#30 minutes) requirements while minimizing performance impact, as all writes are synchronously mirrored between sites.

In contrast:

\* Backup-based recovery (A) and asynchronous replication (B) cannot achieve RPO < 5 minutes.

\* Array-based synchronous replication (D) is not applicable to vSAN-only VCF environments and introduces additional complexity.

Therefore, the vSAN stretched cluster is the recommended and VMware-validated solution for meeting near- zero RPO/RTO and

References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Guide - "Stretching vSAN Clusters Across Availability Zones." (pp. 1039-1042)

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Overview - "Disaster Avoidance and Recovery with vSAN Stretched Clusters."  
(pp. 290-292)

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Which Broadcom products are necessary for a VMware environment that handles large-scale data processing?

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

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers, 25GbE Ethernet Adapters, and NVMe SSDs are critical for handling large-scale data processing in VMware environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

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