

2V0-15.25적중율높은인증덤프, 2V0-15.25시험패스인증덤프공부



Itexamdump에서는 가장 최신이자 최고인 VMware인증 2V0-15.25시험덤프를 제공해드려 여러분이 IT업계에서 더 순조롭게 나아가도록 최선을 다해드립니다. VMware인증 2V0-15.25덤프는 최근 실제시험문제를 연구하여 제작한 제일 철저한 시험전 공부자료입니다. VMware인증 2V0-15.25시험준비자료는 Itexamdump에서 마련하시면 기적같은 효과를 안겨드립니다.

VMware 2V0-15.25 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<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.
주제 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.
주제 3	<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.

주제 4	<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.
주제 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.

>> 2V0-15.25적중율 높은 인증덤프 <<

VMware 2V0-15.25시험패스 인증덤프공부 - 2V0-15.25시험유형

Itexamdump의 VMware인증 2V0-15.25시험덤프는 고객님의 IT자격증을 취득하는 꿈을 실현시켜 드리는 시험패스의 지름길입니다. VMware인증 2V0-15.25덤프에는 실제시험문제의 거의 모든 문제를 적중하고 있습니다. Itexamdump의 VMware인증 2V0-15.25덤프가 있으면 시험패스가 한결 간편해집니다.

최신 Professional Level Exams 2V0-15.25 무료샘플문제 (Q60-Q65):

질문 # 60

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The following information has been provided about the VCF fleet configuration:

* The VCF fleet consists of a single VCF instance with a single management domain and a single workload domain.
 * VCF Automation has a single Organization for VM Apps configured with a VCF Cloud Account for the workload domain.
 The administrator has been tasked with creating a new Organization for All Apps to support the developers need to deploy Kubernetes-based applications in a new region in a workload domain.

The administrator attempts to create a new region through the VCF Automation Provider Portal but the VMware NSX manager for the workload domain does not appear on the list of available NSX managers.

What action must the administrator complete to resolve the issue?

- A. Trigger an inventory synch in VCF Operations fleet management.
- B. Deploy a new VCF workload domain.
- C. Deploy an additional VCF workload domain cluster.
- D. Add the SDDC Manager integration for the VCF instance.**

정답: **D**

질문 # 61

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleet that is configured as follows:

* Single VCF instance with a single workload domain.
 * The Workload Domain has a single 5-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
 * The vSAN Default Storage Policy is configured as RAID1.

The administrator is alerted to the fact that storage capacity is running low and, to improve space efficiency, attempts to change the vSAN storage policy on a number of large virtual machines to a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy.

The policy change is immediately rejected.

What should the administrator do to reduce overall capacity usage while waiting for new storage devices to arrive?

- A. Reconfigure the Virtual Machines to use a 1 Failure-RAID-5 Storage Policy.
- B. Enable encryption on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
- C. Enable compression on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
- D. Convert the Virtual Machines from thick provisioning to thin provisioning.**

정답: **D**

설명:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 with vSAN ESA, storage policies must match the capabilities of the existing cluster. The scenario describes a 5-node vSAN ESA cluster where the vSAN Default Storage Policy is RAID-1 (FTT=1). The administrator attempts to apply a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy, which ESA supports only on clusters with at least 7 nodes. Because the cluster has only five

nodes, the policy fails immediately- this is expected and documented in the vSAN ESA design specifications. Since RAID-6 is not an option and capacity is low, the administrator must look for a method to reclaim storage usage without requiring additional nodes or unsupported policy changes. Converting VMs from thick provisioning to thin provisioning is a safe and effective mitigation approach. Thin provisioning reduces consumed space by allowing disks to grow only as needed, immediately recovering unused blocks. This is a standard vSAN-supported method to temporarily alleviate capacity pressure. Enabling encryption (A) or compression (D) does not reduce capacity usage retroactively and may actually increase overhead. Using RAID-5 (B) is also not possible because RAID-5 requires at least 6 ESA-enabled hosts.

질문 # 62

An administrator is responsible for supporting a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet and has been tasked with deploying VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs. To complete this task, the administrator needs to configure a new offline depot within VCF Operations fleet management.

The following information has been provided to the administrator to complete the task:

* Offline Depot Type: Webserver

* Repository

URL: <http://10.138.148.160/depot/>

* Username: depotuser

* Password: P@ssword123!

* Accept imported certificate: True

When the administrator attempts to configure the depot, the following error message is presented:

Either the depot URL provided is partial or invalid or not reachable or download token is invalid. Check logs for more details.

The administrator completes the following troubleshooting steps:

* Confirms the Repository URL is valid by connecting to it through a web browser.

* Reviews the command used to create the depot:

```
o ./vcf-download-tool binaries download --depot-store=/VCF --depot-download-token-file=<token_file_path> - -vcf-version=9.0.0.0 --sku=VCF --component=VRLI --type=INSTALL
```

* Confirms that the downloaded folder and files were copied into the /depot shared folder on the web server hosting the repository

Which two actions must the administrator take to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Reconfigure the Fleet Manager appliance to share the /data/ folder.
- B. **Reconfigure the web server to share the /vcf/ folder containing the depot files.**
- C. When configuring the offline depot, the Repository URL should be changed to <http://10.138.148.160>.
- D. When configuring the offline depot, the OfflineDepotType should be changed to Local Path.
- E. **When configuring the offline depot, the Repository URL should be changed to <https://10.138.148.160/depot/>.**

정답: B,E

설명:

To resolve the "partial or invalid or not reachable" error when configuring the VCF 9.0 Offline Depot, the administrator must address two critical misconfigurations related to the protocol and the file path mapping:

* Switch to HTTPS (Option E): VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 enforces HTTPS by default for all depot connections to ensure security. The administrator's configuration uses http://, which the VCF Fleet Manager will reject (or fail to connect to) unless the system has been explicitly modified via internal properties files to allow insecure transport. Changing the Repository URL to https://10.

138.148.160/depot/ aligns with the default security requirements of the VCF 9.0 binaries download and validation process.

* Reconfigure Web Server Pathing (Option A): The command --depot-store=/VCF instructs the download tool to create a repository structure rooted at /VCF. The administrator then copied this

"downloaded folder" into the /depot folder on the web server, resulting in a nested path (e.g., /var/www/html/depot/VCF/...). However, the configured URL is .../depot/, which points to the parent directory where the required index.json or metadata files are not immediately visible. The administrator must reconfigure the web server (e.g., via DocumentRoot or Alias settings) to explicitly share the specific

/vcf/ (or /VCF/) folder content at the target URL so the Fleet Manager can locate the manifest files.

질문 # 63

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 RAID controller in each ESX host is not configured to use RAID-O/Passthrough.
- 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 ESX hosts must have internet access to validate vSAN ESA compatibility.

정답: C

설명:

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.

질문 # 64

An administrator is tasked with replacing a VMware vCenter certificate in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations with an external CA-signed certificate. The certificate import completes successfully but when running the certificate replacement task, it fails with the following error: Certificate replacement has failed...

The Certificate Chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match' What is the possible cause of this issue?

- **A. The server certificate was copied to the wrong field.**
- B. The Certificate Signing Request (CSR) included the IP address of the vCenter.
- C. The external CA is not trusted by VCF Operations.
- D. The external CA is not accessible to VCF Operations.

정답: A

설명:

When replacing certificates in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations, the system performs strict certificate chain validation. The error shown:

"Certificate chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match'" indicates that VCF Operations attempted to validate the presented certificate chain but detected that the server certificate did not correctly match the signing CA certificate. This occurs most commonly when the administrator pastes the server certificate and CA root/intermediate certificates into the wrong fields during import.

VCF requires the certificate bundle to be uploaded in the correct format:

* Server certificate# Server Certificate field

* Intermediate certificates# Intermediate Chain field

* Root certificate# Root CA field

If the chain order is wrong or the server certificate is mistakenly placed in an intermediate or root CA field, the cryptographic signature validation fails. This exact failure mode is documented in VMware certificate replacement workflows.

Option A is incorrect because including an IP address in a CSR does not invalidate chain signatures.

Option B is incorrect because an untrusted CA produces a trust failure, not a signature mismatch.

Option C is unrelated: accessibility is not required for certificate validation.

질문 #65

우리 Itexamdump에는 아주 엘리트 한 전문가들로 구성된 팀입니다 그들은 끈임 없는 연구와 자기자신만의 지식으로 많은 IT관련 덤프자료를 만들어 냄으로 여러분의 꿈을 이루어드립니다. 기존의 시험문제와 답과 시험문제분석 등입니다. Itexamdump에서 제공하는 VMware 2V0-15.25 시험자료의 문제와 답은 실제시험의 문제와 답과 아주 비슷합니다. Itexamdump 덤프들은 모두 보장하는 덤프들이며 여러분은 과감히 Itexamdump의 덤프를 장바구니에 넣으세요. Itexamdump에서 여러분의 꿈을 이루어 드립니다.

2V0-15.25시험패스 인증덤프공부 : <https://www.itexamdump.com/2V0-15.25.html>