

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz Professional VMware - 2V0-16.25 - Reliable VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Exam Labs

**VMware vSphere 8.x Professional Sample Questions (Q27-Q32)**

**QUESTION #27**  
An administrator wants to allow a DevOps engineer the ability to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere ManagedSpace. Which role would provide the minimum required permissions to perform this operation?

A. **Cloud Edit**  
 B. **Cloud View**  
 C. **Cloud Operator**  
 D. **Cloud View**

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**  
The Cloud Edit role would provide the minimum required permissions to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere ManagedSpace, as it allows creating, updating, and deleting objects within a ManagedSpace.

**Reference:**  
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/guide/vsphere-operators-with-tanzu-tkg.html#tkg-roles>

**QUESTION #28**  
To keep virtual machines (VMs) up and running at all times in a vSphere cluster, an administrator would like VMs to be migrated automatically when the host hardware health status becomes degraded. Which cluster feature can be used to meet this requirement?

A. **Proactive HA**  
 B. **Proactive Hb**  
 C. **Proactive HA Configuration Restart**  
 D. **Proactive Fault Tolerance**

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**  
Proactive HA is a cluster feature that can be used to migrate VMs automatically when the host hardware health status becomes degraded, before a failure occurs.

**Reference:**  
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/guide/vsphere-vMotion-and-dR/DR-CH00042.html>

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## VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

### NEW QUESTION # 16

An administrator is tasked with importing a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image and applying it to a cluster containing six hosts, with two of the hosts in maintenance mode. The administrator uses the vSphere Client, navigates to the cluster, and edits the remediation settings to enable Parallel Remediation and clicks the Remediate All button to execute the remediation process.

What is the expected result of this remediation process?

- A. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in parallel. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- B. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel, and when completed the hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel.
- C. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in sequence. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- D. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel. The hosts not in maintenance mode are not remediated.

### Answer: D

Explanation:

When using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) with Parallel Remediation enabled, the following rules apply:

- \* Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- \* vLCM does not put hosts into Maintenance Mode automatically in this mode.
- \* Similarly, it does not exit Maintenance Mode automatically after remediation.
- \* Hosts not in Maintenance Mode are skipped.
- \* If Parallel Remediation is activated, vLCM remediates only those hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- \* Any hosts that are not in Maintenance Mode remain untouched.
- \* Remediation happens in parallel for all eligible hosts.
- \* In this case, two of the six hosts are in Maintenance Mode. Those two hosts will be remediated in parallel.
- \* The remaining four hosts (not in Maintenance Mode) will not be remediated at all.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- \* A. Four hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel. Incorrect. Hosts must already be in Maintenance Mode to be remediated.
- \* B. Hosts in maintenance mode first, then non-maintenance hosts. Incorrect. Non-maintenance mode hosts are skipped, not remediated after.
- \* C. Four hosts remediated sequentially, others skipped. Incorrect. Parallel Remediation does not touch non-maintenance mode hosts.
- \* D. Hosts in maintenance mode remediated in parallel; others skipped. Correct and matches VMware documentation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel Remediation for Lifecycle Manager Images  
VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel remediation applies only to ESX hosts already in maintenance mode

### NEW QUESTION # 17

A network failure of a host occurred in a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) vSphere cluster. None of the virtual machines (VMs) restarted on unaffected hosts and the VMs were unreachable until the problem was corrected.

vSphere HA and DRS are enabled, and all tests when powering off a host were successful.

What is the cause of this behavior?

- A. The VMs have "should run on" host affinity rule applied.
- B. vSphere DRS has not been enabled on the cluster.
- C. vSphere HA has not been enabled on the cluster.
- D. Host Isolation Response is disabled in vSphere HA.

## Answer: D

Explanation:

In this scenario, a network failure occurred on a host, and VMs on that host did not restart on other hosts, even though HA and DRS were enabled.

\* This indicates that vSphere HA detected an isolation event (the host lost network connectivity) but took no action, because the Host Isolation Response was disabled.

\* Normally, with Host Isolation Response set to "Power Off and Restart VMs," HA restarts affected VMs on surviving hosts.

\* Since powering off a host manually triggers a restart correctly, the failure here was specific to isolation behavior.

Other options:

\* B. Affinity rule "should run on" # Would still allow HA restart elsewhere if isolation occurred.

\* C. DRS not enabled # DRS only balances load; HA is responsible for restarts.

\* D. HA not enabled # Contradicts the scenario (HA was enabled).

References:

[VMware vSphere 9.0 - HA Isolation Response Settings](#)

[VMware KB 1002117 - Understanding Isolation Response in vSphere HA](#)

## NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator is tasked to implement a new iSCSI storage for a new cluster.

The following information was provided to the administrator:

\* iSCSI storage controller IPs are all in the same subnet.

\* Multipathing should be used.

\* Storage supports Asymmetric Logical Unit Access (ALUA).

\* Should be configured for high performance.

Which are the four required steps to configure this on an ESX host? (Choose four.)

- A. Add iSCSI software adapter.
- B. Configure 2 vSwitch with 1 Uplink.
- C. Configure two unbound VMkernel ports.
- D. Add NVMe over TCP software adapter.
- E. Set Path Selection Policy (PSP) to Most Recently Used (MRU).
- F. Configure 1 vSwitch with 2 Uplinks.
- G. Set Path Selection Policy (PSP) to Round Robin (RR).
- H. Configure two bound VMkernel ports.

## Answer: A,F,G,H

Explanation:

For iSCSI multipathing with ALUA and high performance in ESXi:

\* 1 vSwitch with 2 Uplinks # Standard design for redundancy and multipathing. (B)

\* Add iSCSI software adapter # Required to connect to storage. (E)

\* Configure two bound VMkernel ports # Ensures multipathing (one per uplink). (G)

\* Set PSP to Round Robin (RR) # Optimizes I/O balancing across multiple paths. (F) Other options:

\* A. 2 vSwitches with 1 Uplink each # Not recommended, complicates multipathing.

\* C. NVMe over TCP # Not relevant, storage is iSCSI.

\* D. MRU policy # Legacy, not high performance.

\* H. Unbound VMkernel ports # Used for software iSCSI port binding, but "bound" VMkernel ports are required for multipathing.

References:

[VMware vSphere 9.0 - iSCSI Configuration with Multipathing](#)

[VMware KB 2038869 - Configuring Round Robin PSP with iSCSI](#)

## NEW QUESTION # 19

An administrator is tasked to deploy a large-scale VDI environment on a VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster.

Which vSAN feature is required to achieve maximum storage space reduction in this cluster?

- A. Compression only.
- B. Object space reservation.
- C. Disable Object Checksum.

- D. Deduplication and Compression.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In avSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster, the feature that provides the maximum storage space reduction is Deduplication and Compression.

- \* Deduplication removes duplicate blocks across the cluster.
- \* Compression further reduces the space used by unique blocks.
- \* These are applied at the disk group level and are essential in VDI environments where identical VM images consume space.

Why others are incorrect:

- \* A. Disable Object Checksum# Only reduces CPU overhead, not storage space.
- \* C. Object space reservation# Controls reserved capacity, not reduction.
- \* D. Compression only# Reduces space, but less than Deduplication + Compression combined.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -vSAN OSA Space Efficiency Features

VMware Docs: vSAN Deduplication and Compression

**NEW QUESTION # 20**

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. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.
- C. Create a security user, assign the user the Read-Only role, share the credentials with the security team.
- D. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' 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 # 21**

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