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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the understanding of IT Infrastructure Architects and covers foundational concepts of architectures, emerging technologies, and industry standards. Although no testable objectives are listed here, it establishes the baseline knowledge needed to interpret and design VMware-related environments effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of VMware Solution Architects to plan and design solutions. While there are no specific testable objectives included, the focus is on preparing professionals to design VMware-based solutions that align with organizational goals and best practices.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deploy, Configure, and Operate VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF): This section of the exam measures the expertise of Data Center Administrators and emphasizes hands-on skills in deploying and configuring VMware vSphere Foundation environments. Candidates must understand the components of a VVF deployment, configure Supervisors within clusters, and manage identity, access control, licensing, and certificate management. The objectives also extend to lifecycle management within the vSphere Foundation. Furthermore, it explores operational tasks including monitoring and analyzing logs, configuring alerting, managing dashboards, and integrating with VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. Candidates will also be tested on cost and pricing configuration, compliance monitoring, and security hardening practices. Finally, automation skills are validated through deploying services with Supervisors, running Kubernetes workloads, using VM services, and integrating VCF Operations Orchestrator to support enterprise automation.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of Systems Engineers to troubleshoot and optimize VMware-based environments. While no explicit testable objectives are listed, candidates are expected to apply their problem-solving skills to diagnose, resolve, and enhance VMware solutions for improved reliability and performance.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMware vSphere Foundation Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Virtualization Engineers and focuses on the essentials of virtualization technology. It introduces the principles of virtualization, explores use cases, and highlights the value it brings to businesses. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of VMware compute components such as vCenter and ESX, cluster configuration, and lifecycle management of virtual machines. It also covers secure workload operations, encryption, and managing resources with content libraries. In addition, storage fundamentals are examined through configuring vSphere storage, deploying VMware vSAN clusters, defining storage policies, and ensuring data availability. Networking fundamentals are also introduced, requiring the ability to differentiate between VMware vSphere networking components.

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38

An organization requires a centralized platform to monitor the performance, health, and capacity of their entire VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

Which two components would provide this capability? (Choose two.)

- **A. VCF Operations**
- B. VCF Operations for Logs
- **C. VCF Operations for Networks**
- D. vSphere Supervisor

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The requirement is for a centralized platform to monitor performance, health, and capacity across the entire VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

* VCF Operations

* Provides end-to-end performance monitoring, capacity management, and health analytics across vCenter, ESXi, vSAN, and NSX.

* Includes FinOps and Capacity Planning, performance diagnostics, and AI-driven troubleshooting for faster remediation.

* This is the primary component for monitoring the entire VCF environment.

* VCF Operations for Networks

* Extends observability to network operations by monitoring NSX health, VPCs, and network flows.

* Provides traffic summaries, alerts, and network capacity metrics.

* Integrated with VCF Operations to ensure a complete platform-wide view of health and performance.

* Why not the others?

* VCF Operations for Logs # Focused on log management, troubleshooting, and diagnostics (not holistic performance/capacity monitoring).

* vSphere Supervisor # Provides Kubernetes namespace and workload management, not centralized performance/capacity monitoring.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 -Performance Monitoring and Capacity in VCF Operations VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - VCF Health and Diagnostics in Operations VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 -Network Operations with VCF Operations for Networks VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 -Integration of Network Alerts into VCF Operations

NEW QUESTION # 39

An administrator is tasked to optimize storage utilization in an existing VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster. The cluster has the following configuration:

- * Eight-node cluster with 1 disk group per node.
- * Virtual machines (VMs) are configured with 1 failure - RAID-1 storage policy.
- * Storage utilization is at 70%.

Which action can the administrator take to reduce the existing storage utilization with the minimum impact to the cluster?

- A. Change the storage policy to 3 failure - RAID-1.
- B. Enable Deduplication and Compression on the cluster.
- C. Enable Compression only on the cluster.
- **D. Change the storage policy to 2 failure - RAID-6.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster, the choice of storage policy directly impacts storage efficiency and resilience:

- * Current Setup:
- * Eight-node cluster, 1 disk group per node.
- * VMs are using FTT=1 RAID-1 (mirroring) policy.
- * Storage utilization is already at 70%.
- * RAID-1 (Mirroring):
- * Each piece of data is mirrored, requiring 2x storage capacity.
- * Space efficiency ~50%.
- * RAID-6 (Erasure Coding, FTT=2):
- * Requires a minimum of 6 hosts, satisfied here with 8.
- * Uses erasure coding instead of full mirroring, giving ~67% space efficiency.
- * Provides resilience against 2 host failures while using less space than RAID-1.

Thus, switching from RAID-1 FTT=1 to RAID-6 FTT=2 reduces overall storage utilization while still improving resilience.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Enable Deduplication and Compression##In OSA, enabling this requires a cluster-wide disk group reformat, which is disruptive and not the minimal impact choice.
- * B. Change policy to 3 failure - RAID-1##Increases redundancy but consumes much more capacity, worsening utilization.
- * C. Enable Compression only##Not available in OSA (only in ESA). OSA supports deduplication + compression together, not compression-only.
- * D. Change to 2 failure - RAID-6##Meets resilience requirements, reduces storage usage, and is supported on 8-node OSA clusters.

References:

VMware vSAN 9.0 Documentation -RAID-5/6 Erasure Coding requires 6+ hosts and improves space efficiency VMware vSAN Design Guide -RAID-1 vs RAID-5/6 efficiency and requirements VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation -Changing storage policies triggers online reconfiguration without cluster-wide reformat

NEW QUESTION # 40

An administrator needs to ensure that only specific users can manage the virtual machines (VM) in a specific VMware vCenter folder.

Which three steps are required to accomplish this? (Choose three.)

- A. Add the identity source to vCenter.
- **B. Apply the role to the specific vCenter folder.**
- C. Create a datastore cluster.
- **D. Create a new role in vCenter with VM management permissions.**
- **E. Assign the new role to the appropriate users/groups.**

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

To ensure that only specific users can manage VMs in a specific VMware vCenter folder, the following three steps are required:

* Create a new role in vCenter with VM management permissions(Answer B):You must define a custom role tailored to managing VMs, which includes permissions such as powering on/off VMs, editing VM settings, and accessing consoles. This role must include the appropriate privileges under the

"Virtual machine" category in vCenter permissions.

* Apply the role to the specific vCenter folder(Answer C):The custom role needs to be applied directly to the target vCenter folder. This enables scope-based access control, where permissions are applied only to VMs within that folder.

* Assign the new role to the appropriate users/groups(Answer A):After creating the role and applying it to the folder, the role must be associated with the correct users or groups. This step uses the vCenter Server's identity source integration to assign roles.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* D. Add the identity source to vCenter:This is a prerequisite step for any role assignment but is not directly required in this specific scenario if the identity source is already configured.

* E. Create a datastore cluster:This is unrelated to managing VM access. Datastore clusters pertain to storage management and are not involved in user permissions or role assignments.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation # Role-based Access Control

VMware Docs: vSphere Permissions and User Management

VMware vSphere 9.0 PDF, section on vCenter Server Permissions Management.

NEW QUESTION # 41

An administrator creates a cluster by joining a Medium sized VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs node to an existing Medium sized single-node deployment.

The secondary node of the cluster fails, degrading the functionality of VCF Operations for Logs.

What action should the administrator take to create a healthy active cluster?

- A. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Large.
- B. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Extra Large.
- **C. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and place the cluster back into operation.**
- D. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and add an additional node to the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)Operations for Logs, clusters require a minimum of three healthy nodes to function in a fully active and resilient state. When a cluster is deployed with only two nodes (primary + one secondary), the environment does not meet the minimum recommended requirement. If the secondary node fails, the cluster becomes degraded and functionality is reduced.

The correct remediation is:

* Rebuild the failed secondary node so that the cluster can return to a healthy state.

* After rebuilding, the node must be rejoined to the primary using the Management # Cluster workflow (secure token, IP/hostname of primary, etc.).

Why not the other options?

* A. Scale up to Extra Large##Scaling up affects resource capacity (vCPU, RAM, disk) but does not solve the problem of missing nodes.

* B. Scale up to Large##Same reason as above, scaling up does not restore HA.

* D. Rebuild the secondary and add an additional node##While adding more nodes is a best practice (since HA clusters require three nodes), the minimum action required to restore a healthy active cluster is to rebuild the failed node. Adding more nodes is optional for increased resiliency.

Therefore, the immediate and verified answer is to rebuild the failed secondary node.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation -VCF Operations for Logs Clusters and Node Requirements VMware Cloud

Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation -Joining and Rebuilding Worker Nodes in a Logs Cluster VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1

Documentation -High Availability VCF Operations for Logs requires minimum of three nodes (1 primary, 2 workers)

NEW QUESTION # 42

During a recent audit, it was determined that a group of users may have been compromised. These users should not have access to any VMware vCenter resources while an investigation is underway. All the affected users have been placed into a

SUSPECT_USERS group.

Which step is required to ensure that the suspect users will never have access to resources in vCenter?

- A. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the Administrator role to the vCenter Object and uncheck propagate.
- **B. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the No access role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.**
- C. Disconnect the vCenter from Active Directory.
- D. Assign the SUSPECT_USERS group the Read-only role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure compromised users cannot access vCenter resources:

- * Assign the No Access role at the vCenter level.
- * Enable propagation so this restriction applies to all child objects.
- * This guarantees zero permissions for SUSPECT_USERS.

Other options:

- * B. Administrator with uncheck propagate # Still gives dangerous access at root level.
- * C. Disconnect Active Directory # Disrupts all AD users, not just suspect ones.
- * D. Read-only role # Still grants access, not acceptable during investigation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - Roles and Permissions Best Practices

VMware KB 1025569 - Assigning the No Access Role in vCenter

NEW QUESTION # 43

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