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flexibility. Can be deployed in a Simple or Highly Available Cluster deployment. Recommended deployment is a HA Cluster... Simple deployment is for test/dev environments, it is not for production use cases."

By contrast, HA/clustered models increase resources to provide redundancy at scale. Since the requirement is the smallest resource footprint, the Simple model is the correct selection. (Stretched/Continuous Availability options are not listed VCF Operations models in this context.)

6.An administrator is tasked to deploy a new vSAN Storage Cluster to an existing VCF instance. The VCF instance is deployed as a single workload domain.

What must the administrator do to achieve this without deploying additional management components?

- A. Deploy an additional VCF instance and workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster.
- B. Deploy additional hosts as vSAN storage-only nodes within the existing cluster.
- C. Deploy a second cluster as a vSAN storage cluster in the existing workload domain.
- D. Deploy an additional workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster within the existing VCF instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The VCF 9.0 Architecture and Deployment Guide explains that within a single Workload Domain, administrators can scale resources by adding additional clusters, including compute or vSAN storage clusters. Specifically, "A Workload Domain can contain multiple clusters. You can deploy a new cluster, such as a vSAN cluster, into an existing domain without introducing new management components." . Options A and D both introduce new workload domains or VCF instances, which require their own management stack (vCenter, NSX Manager, etc.) and are unnecessary in this scenario. Option B is incorrect because "vSAN storage-only nodes" are supported in vSAN but are not the method for adding a new cluster within VCF automation. The correct approach is deploying a second cluster inside the same workload domain—this reuses the existing management components while meeting the requirement for a new vSAN storage cluster.

7.Which two types of group can be created to collect and manage objects in Istio Service Mesh? (Choose two.)

- A. Security
- B. Cluster
- C. Service
- D. API
- E. Node

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The Istio integration in VCF 9.0 defines two main logical groupings for organizing workloads within a service mesh: Cluster groups and Service groups. The documentation notes: "Cluster groups allow you to organize and manage objects across different Kubernetes clusters. Service groups let you aggregate and manage services that share common policies, routing rules, or observability requirements." . These groups enable administrators to apply consistent service mesh policies across multiple deployments and clusters. They also simplify administration by centralizing traffic management, routing,

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VMware 2V0-17.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solution Designers and emphasizes the ability to plan and design VMware by Broadcom solutions. Although no testable objectives are defined here, it reinforces the importance of architectural planning and design considerations for large-scale cloud deployments.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and focuses on understanding the broader context of IT architectures, common technologies, and industry standards. While it does not have testable objectives, it sets the foundation for how VMware Cloud Foundation aligns with enterprise cloud strategies.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware Cloud Foundation Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Private Cloud Engineers and covers the basic building blocks of VMware Cloud Foundation. It includes the vision and use cases for private cloud, along with the value it provides to businesses. Candidates are expected to understand compute fundamentals such as deploying and managing vCenter, ESXi, clusters, and virtual machines. Storage fundamentals include configuring vSphere storage, setting up vSAN clusters, applying storage policies, and understanding resilience options. Networking fundamentals are also assessed, with a focus on configuring connectivity, fabrics, routing, and network services in a VMware environment.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy, Configure, and Operate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF): This section of the exam measures the skills of VCF Administrators and goes in-depth into deploying, configuring, and managing VMware Cloud Foundation. The deployment portion covers identifying deployment models, configuring private cloud environments, and setting up workload domains and networking. The management objectives focus on lifecycle operations such as fleet management, identity and role-based access, licensing, certificate handling, and importing existing vCenters. Operations are assessed through capabilities like monitoring health, logs, networks, and storage, along with creating dashboards, configuring alerts, and ensuring compliance. The automation portion evaluates skills in using VCF Automation for multi-tenancy, provider networking, content libraries, governance policies, and extensibility to automate business processes. It also includes knowledge of deploying Supervisor-based services within Cloud Foundation.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

An administrator has been tasked with creating a region to provide resources to an Organization in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation.

The following information has been provided:

Two workload domains will integrate with the region.

All workload domains share a VMware NSX Manager.

All workload domains use VMware vSAN storage.

All workload domain vCenter instances have Supervisor enabled.

Before creating the region, what two additional configurations should the administrator validate? (Choose two.)

- A. A VCF Automation Organization for VMware (VM) Applications has been created.
- B. All required Reserved VMware (VM) classes are present and have the same names across all VMware vCenter instances.
- C. All required VMware (VM) classes are present and have the same names across all VMware vCenter instances.
- D. All required storage classes are present and have the same names across the VMware vCenter instances.
- E. A Region Quota has been created and associated with the Organization.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When creating a Region in VCF Automation, multiple workload domains can be aggregated to provide capacity to Organizations. For consistent provisioning across domains, resource constructs must be uniform.

The VCF 9.0 Automation documentation specifies:

VM Classes must exist with identical names across integrated vCenters to ensure consistent deployment behavior.

Storage Classes must also be consistently defined across Supervisors to allow Kubernetes and VM workloads to consume storage predictably.

Region quotas (A) are applied after region creation.

Reserved VM Classes (C) are not a prerequisite unless specifically required for policy enforcement.

An Organization for VM Applications (D) is not required prior to region creation.

Thus, the administrator must validate:

Consistent VM Classes (B)

Consistent Storage Classes (E)

NEW QUESTION # 72

An administrator's passwords for their NSX 'root', 'admin', and 'audit' accounts in the Cloud Foundation management domain expired. The administrator logged into the NSX Manager console and changed the passwords for all three accounts. The passwords are now showing a status of

"Disconnected" in the SDDC Manager UI.

- A. In SDDC Manager, navigate to Password Management and select the account with the password with a "Disconnected" status, click the vertical ellipsis (three dots), and click Sync.
- B. In order to correct this issue, how can SDDC Manager be updated with the new passwords?
- C. In SDDC Manager, navigate to Password Management and select the account with the password with a "Disconnected" status, click the vertical ellipsis (three dots), and click Rotate.
- D. In SDDC Manager, navigate to Password Management and select the account with the password with a "Disconnected" status, click the vertical ellipsis (three dots), and click Remediate.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To resolve the issue of disconnected accounts in SDDC Manager after password changes, the administrator must navigate to the Password Management section in the SDDC Manager UI. From there, the administrator can select the affected account, click the vertical ellipsis (three dots), and choose Update to enter the new password for that account, ensuring SDDC Manager is synced with the correct credentials.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An administrator is tasked to obtain an overview of all VMware vSAN and non-vSAN datastores within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment using VCF Operations.

Where can the administrator access the required information?

- A. Data Protection & Recovery
- B. Storage Overview
- C. VCF Health
- D. Diagnostic Findings

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Storage Overview dashboard in VCF Operations provides consolidated visibility into storage resources, including:

vSAN datastores

VMFS datastores

NFS datastores

Capacity utilization

Performance metrics

Health indicators

The VCF documentation states:

"The Storage Overview dashboard provides a unified view of storage capacity, performance, and health across vSAN and non-vSAN datastores." Other options are not suitable:

VCF Health (A) focuses on component health (vCenter, NSX, ESXi).

Data Protection & Recovery (B) covers backup and DR insights.

Diagnostic Findings (C) highlights detected issues but not comprehensive storage inventory.

Thus, the correct location is the Storage Overview dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 74

An administrator has deployed a new VMware Cloud Builder appliance using the downloaded OVF file. While attempting to use the VMware Cloud Builder interface, the administrator discovers that no connection can be established to the appliance. Which three configuration errors may have occurred? (Choose three.)

- A. Incorrect DNS settings or inaccessible DNS servers.
- B. BGP routing misconfiguration.
- C. Incorrect Static IP configuration.
- D. VLAN misconfiguration.
- E. Incorrect NTP settings or inaccessible NTP servers.
- F. Incorrect Dynamic IP configuration.

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

A VLAN misconfiguration could prevent proper network connectivity, particularly if the appliance is not in the correct VLAN or if there is a misalignment in network segmentation.

Incorrect DNS settings or inaccessible DNS servers can prevent the VMware Cloud Builder appliance from being able to resolve hostnames, leading to connection issues.

Incorrect Static IP configuration would result in the appliance being unreachable because it won't have the correct IP address or network configuration to communicate with other components.

NEW QUESTION # 75

An administrator is tasked with creating a new network segment within VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Which VCF component will the administrator use to create the segment?

- A. VCF Operations
- B. vCenter
- C. NSX Manager
- D. SDDC Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), network segments (both overlay and VLAN-backed segments) are created and managed through VMware NSX, specifically via the NSX Manager interface.

The VCF 9.0 Networking documentation states that:

"NSX Manager provides centralized management for logical switching, routing, security, and segment creation within a workload domain." A network segment in VCF corresponds to an NSX logical segment, which is used to provide Layer 2 connectivity to workloads. These segments are defined within NSX and can be attached to Tier-0 or Tier-1 gateways depending on routing requirements.

Other options are incorrect:

vCenter (A) manages ESXi hosts and VMs but does not create NSX logical segments.

VCF Operations (C) is used for monitoring and analytics, not configuration.

SDDC Manager (D) handles lifecycle management and domain creation but does not directly create network segments.

Therefore, the administrator must use NSX Manager to create a new network segment in VMware Cloud Foundation.

Reference:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - NSX Networking Guide (Segment creation and logical networking management via NSX Manager).

NEW QUESTION # 76

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