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VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.
Topic 5	• 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
An administrator is tasked to add a new host to a vSphere cluster that was created with VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) as its principal storage in an existing workload domain.
The administrator successfully commissions the new host with a VMware vMotion only network pool but is unable to add the host to the existing cluster.
What must the administrator do to be able to complete this task?

- A. Reconfigure the currently associated network pool with a vSAN network.
- B. Change the network pool associated to the new host to the network pool for the existing vSAN ESA cluster.
- C. Manually configure the vSAN network on the new host within vCenter.
- D. Decommission, reinstall ESX, and recommission the new host to the network pool for the existing vSAN ESA cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In VCF 9.0, when adding a host to a vSAN ESA-enabled cluster, the hostmust be commissioned with a network pool that includes a vSAN network configuration. Network pools define host-level networking templates for VCF, including management, vSAN, vMotion, and overlay networks. A host commissioned with avMotion-only network pooldoes not have the required vSAN ESA network interfaces (vmk + NIC mapping) to join an ESA cluster.
Because the administrator successfully commissioned the new host but only using avMotion-only network pool, VCF correctly prevents the host from being added to the ESA cluster.
The required action is:
Reassociate the host with the correct network pool that includes the vSAN ESA network.
Option A (reinstall ESXi) is unnecessary; commissioning workflows can be redone.
Option C (manual vCenter configuration) is explicitly unsupported-VCF manages host networking.
Option D (reconfiguring the existing pool) is not correct because the new host must be associated with the same network pool used by the existing ESA cluster, not change the pool definition itself.
Therefore, the precise and VMware-documented resolution isB.

NEW QUESTION # 47
An administrator has created an alarm for an object in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. The alert does not show up In the alert pane despite being configured on the object.

Parameters:
* Symptom definition: Read Latency (ms) is higher than 1 ms.
* Alert definition: Alert is triggered as soon as the latency is higher than the 1 ms defined in the symptom definition.
* Object type: Virtual Machine.
What is the reason the alert does not show up in the alert view?

- A. The administrator is missing the privileges to view alerts for this object.
- B. The metric used in the symptom definition does not apply to this object type.
- C. The alert is not enabled in the policy.
- D. This type of alert must be forwarded from VMware Cloud Foundation Operations for Logs.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, VCF Operations (vROps-based) usespoliciesto control which alerts, symptoms, and metrics are evaluated for a given object. Creating an alert definition and symptom alone is not sufficient; the alert must beassociated with and enabled in a policythat is actively applied to the target object (in this case, a Virtual Machine). The documentation shows that when you create an alert definition, there is an explicitPolicies step, where you select the policy (for example, the default policy) so that the alert becomes active for objects governed by that policy.
The metric "Read Latency (ms)" is valid for virtual-machine-related objects: VCF Operations documents Read Latency metrics at the VM disk and VM-datastore link level (for Disk and Datastore metrics on Virtual Machines). Therefore, option B (metric not applicable) is incorrect. No requirement exists that such a performance alert must be forwarded from VCF Operations for Logs (D); log-based alerts are a separate alert type.
If the alert definition is not enabled in the effective policy for that VM, VCF Operations will not evaluate the symptom or generate the alert, and it will not appear in the alert pane-even though the definition technically exists. This matches optionCexactly.

NEW QUESTION # 48
An administrator is planning to apply updates to a VMware vCenter instance.
What two actions can the administrator take to confirm the status of the vCenter services? (Choose two.)

- A. Connect to the vCenter Server Management console and review the services statuses.
- B. Connect to the vSphere Client and review vCenter performance charts.
- C. Connect to the vCenter appliance shell and run the vim-top command.
- D. Connect to the vCenter appliance shell and run the services-control -status command.
- E. Connect to the ESX DCUI where the vCenter Appliance is running and run the services.sh script.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
Before applying updates to a vCenter Server Appliance (VCSA), an administrator must validate that all vCenter services are healthy. VMware provides two supported and documented methods for checking vCenter service status:
1. Using the vCenter Appliance Shell
Running the command:
services-control --status
This command displays the status of all vCenter-related services (vmdird, vmcad, vpxd, vsan-health, etc.). It is the authoritative diagnostic tool embedded in the appliance for confirming whether services are running, stopped, or in a degraded state. This method is explicitly documented in vSphere 9.0 service management procedures.
This matchesOption B.
2. Using the vCenter Server Management Interface (VAMI)
Accessed at:
https://<vcenter-fqdn>:5480
The VAMI console provides a graphical interface underServices, showing the real-time health, status, and start/stop controls for all vCenter services. VMware documentation instructs administrators to review service status here before performing upgrades or maintenance operations.
This matchesOption C.
Incorrect Options Explained
* A. vSphere performance charts# These show workload data, not service health.
* D. vim-top command# Displays vSphere hosts' runtime metrics, not vCenter services.
* E. Running services.sh on ESXi DCUI# vCenter doesnotrun ESXi services; this script is for ESXi hosts only.

NEW QUESTION # 49
An Administrator has been tasked with creating a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation Region named Region-2.
The following information has been provided:
* The current environment has two workload domains named WLD1 and WLD2.
* The workload domains share one NSX Local Manager deployment.
* A VCF Automation Region named region-1 exists that uses the shared NSX Local Manager deployment.
When creating the second Region in VCF Automation, the administrator sees "No results" when attempting to select a NSX Local Manager for the Region. What should the Administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Deploy a third workload domain that includes a new, dedicated NSX Local Manager deployment.
- B. Deploy an additional vSphere cluster in WLD1.
- C. Ensure that that the NSX Manager is deployed in HA mode.
- D. Add an additional NSX Edge Cluster In WLD1.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation, eachAutomation Regionmust be associated with a dedicated NSX Local Manager. A single NSX Local Manager instancecannot be reused across multiple Automation Regions.
In the provided scenario:
* The existing environment hasWLD1andWLD2, both sharingone NSX Local Manager.
* Region-1 in VCF Automation already consumes this shared NSX Local Manager.
* When creatingRegion-2, the interface shows"No results"when selecting an NSX Local Manager.
This behavior matches documented VCF Automation constraints:an NSX Local Manager can only be mapped to a single Automation Region. Once it is consumed by one region, it isnot availablefor any additional region.
To create a second region (Region-2), anew NSX Local Manager instancemust exist in the environment.
The only supported method to obtain a new NSX Local Manager is todeploy a new workload domain, because NSX Local Manager is deployed as part of every VI Workload Domain.
Thus, the administrator mustdeploy a new (third) workload domain, which includes its own NSX Local Manager package, allowing Region-2 to be created successfully.

NEW QUESTION # 50
An administrator has a vSphere 8.0 update 3 environment with the following configuration:
* A 3-node vSAN cluster
* A vSphere Standard Switch (VSS)
* Several standalone ESX hosts in the vCenter inventory
They want to convert this vSphere environment into a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 management domain.
Identify two changes they will need to make before converting this vSphere environment into a VMWare Cloud Foundation (VCF) Management domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the vSphere Standard Switch from the vCenter Inventory.
- B. Upgrade vSphere 8.0 Update 3 to vSphere 9.0.
- C. Configure a vSphere Distributed Switch.
- D. Remove the standalone hosts from the vCenter inventory.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
To convert an existing vSphere environment into aVMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 Management Domain, several prerequisites must be met as defined in the VCF 9.x documentation.
First,VCF 9.0 requires vSphere 9.0as part of its Bill of Materials (BOM). The uploaded VCF 9.0 documentation confirms that VCF 9.0 is built onvSphere 9.0, vCenter 9.0, and NSX versions that align with the 9.x stack. A vSphere 8.0 Update 3 environment isnot supportedas a foundation for a VCF 9.0 management domain; therefore, the administrator mustupgrade the entire vSphere platform to vSphere 9.0 before VCF deployment.
(Reference: VCF 9.0 BOM - vSphere 9.0 is mandatory.)
Second, VCF management domain creation strictly requiresvSphere Distributed Switches (vDS). VCF does notsupportvSphere Standard Switches (VSS)for any management domain hosts. The VCF 9.0 design and deployment guides state that all ESXi hosts intended for a management domain must use vDS for management, vSAN, and vMotion networking. Therefore, the existence of a VSS must be corrected by deploying and configuring avSphere Distributed Switchand migrating host networking accordingly before

Cloud Builder deployment.
Removing standalone hosts or removing a VSS from inventory isnot required. Only the hosts selected for the management domain need to be prepared.
Thus, the required changes are:
#B. Upgrade vSphere 8.0 Update 3 to vSphere 9.0
#C. Configure a vSphere Distributed Switch
These are the only changes explicitly required by VCF 9.0 documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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