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VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37

An administrator discovers that a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain four-node vSAN cluster is experiencing a network partition. The workload domain vCenter displays a "vSAN cluster partition" warning. The performance across the cluster is degraded and the objects are showing as non-compliant.

What could be causing the network partition?

- A. The VLAN was changed on the physical switch port.
- B. The vSAN Witness service was added to the vMotion network.
- C. IGMP snooping is disabled on the multicast group.
- D. Jumbo frames are configured on the vSphere distributed switch (VDS).

Answer: A

Explanation:

An vSAN cluster network partition occurs when vSAN nodes cannot communicate over the designated vSAN network. In VMware Cloud Foundation workload domains, the vSAN network relies on L2 adjacency, consistent VLAN configuration, and stable multicast/BUM behavior (in older versions). VCF 9.0 uses unicast-mode vSAN, so multicast-related issues (such as IGMP snooping configuration) are no longer relevant.

A network partition can occur when the VLAN ID on the physical switch port differs from the VLAN configured on the vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) for the vSAN VMkernel adapters. The documentation emphasizes that consistent VLAN configuration across the physical and virtual network is required for proper vSAN cluster communication. If a switch port is reconfigured—intentionally or accidentally—to use a different VLAN, the node becomes isolated from the rest of the vSAN cluster, causing:

- * "vSAN cluster partition" warnings in vCenter
- * degraded performance
- * objects marked as non-compliant
- * resyncs that cannot complete

Option A (IGMP snooping) does not apply because modern vSAN uses unicast, not multicast.

Option C (Jumbo frames) would cause packet loss only if inconsistently configured, but it does not cause a full network partition.

Option D (vSAN Witness on vMotion) is relevant only for stretched clusters and does not cause a partition in a standard four-node cluster.

NEW QUESTION # 38

A VMware NSX Edge node is present in the inventory but shows "Not Ready" status in NSX Manager UI.

What should the administrator check first?

- A. The NSX Edge node's CPU reservation
- B. The NSX Edge has been added to an Edge cluster
- C. The NSX Edge node's uplink network configuration
- D. The license key in NSX Manager UI

Answer: C

Explanation:

The status "Node Not Ready" in the NSX Manager UI (specifically in the Configuration State column of the Edge Transport Nodes view) indicates that the NSX Manager has failed to push or validate the necessary configuration to the Edge VM.

* Check Uplink Network Configuration (Option C): This is the most common cause for a "Node Not Ready" state during deployment or operation. For an Edge Node to be "Ready" (Success/Up), it must have a valid Transport Node configuration, which includes the Uplink Profile, IP Pool (for TEPs), and mapping to the Fastpath Interfaces (N-VDS). If the uplink configuration is missing, incorrect, or the management plane cannot communicate with the edge to apply it, the node remains in a "Not Ready" state.

* Why not Option A? While an Edge must be in an Edge Cluster to be utilized by a Tier-0 Gateway, a standalone Edge Node should still report a status of "Success" (Configuration) and "Up" (Node Status) if it is healthy. Adding a "Not Ready" (unhealthy/unconfigured) node to a cluster will not fix the underlying configuration issue.

* Why not Option D? Missing CPU reservations typically lead to a "Degraded" status or service crashes (Dataplane down), but "Node Not Ready" is the specific indicator of an incomplete or stalled configuration workflow, usually tied to the transport/uplink setup.

NEW QUESTION # 39

An administrator logs into the VMware NSX Manage UI and observes a "Remote Logging Not Configured" alarm for each NSX Management node. What is a possible reason for this issue?

- A. Update the NSX Node Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- B. Update the NSX Configuration Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- C. Update the NSX Uplink Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- D. Update the NSX Edge Cluster Profile to configure a remote logging server.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The "Remote Logging Not Configured" alarm in NSX Manager is a system-health alert indicating that one or more Transport Nodes (Edges or Hypervisors) or Management Nodes do not have a Syslog server defined.

* NSX Node Profiles: In VMware NSX (and by extension VCF), the standard method to apply consistent administrative settings—such as Syslog Servers, NTP settings, and Core Dump configurations—across a fleet of nodes is to use an NSX Node Profile.

* Configuration Path: The administrator should navigate to System > Fabric > Profiles > Node Profiles

. Here, they can create or edit a profile that specifies the remote syslog server's IP/FQDN, port, and protocol.

* Application: Once the Node Profile is applied to the NSX Management Cluster or Edge Clusters, the configuration is pushed to all respective appliances, clearing the alarm.

* Why not A/B: Edge Cluster Profiles manage networking/BFD settings; Uplink Profiles manage NIC teaming and MTU.

NEW QUESTION # 40

An administrator attempts to update the VMware vCenter root account password through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. The attempt fails with the following error message, "Failed to authenticate with the guest operating system using the supplied credentials." What is the cause of the failure?

- A. The SSH service is not running.
- B. The password does not meet policy requirements.
- C. The password was previously updated on the vCenter directly.
- D. vCenter is down.

Answer: C

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations manages credentials for integrated components such as vCenter Server through its internal password vault. When administrators modify passwords directly on the component

—such as manually changing the vCenter root password—VCF Operations is no longer able to authenticate using its stored credentials. As a result, any password rotation or update operation initiated through VCF Operations fails during the validation step.

The error "Failed to authenticate with the guest operating system using the supplied credentials" is a direct symptom of this condition. VCF Operations attempts to log in to vCenter using the previously stored credential, which no longer matches the actual root password. Documentation describes this as an "out-of-sync credential state," and the resolution is to perform password remediation to re-synchronize VCF Operations with the system.

Option A (password complexity) is irrelevant because complexity is validated only after authentication.

Option C (vCenter down) would generate connectivity errors, not authentication errors.

Option D (SSH disabled) does not prevent password rotation because VCF Operations uses VMware Tools guest operations, not SSH, for authentication.

NEW QUESTION # 41

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 metric used in the symptom definition does not apply to this object type.
- B. The administrator is missing the privileges to view alerts for this object.

- 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) uses policies to 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 be associated with and enabled in a policy that 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 option C exactly.

NEW QUESTION # 42

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