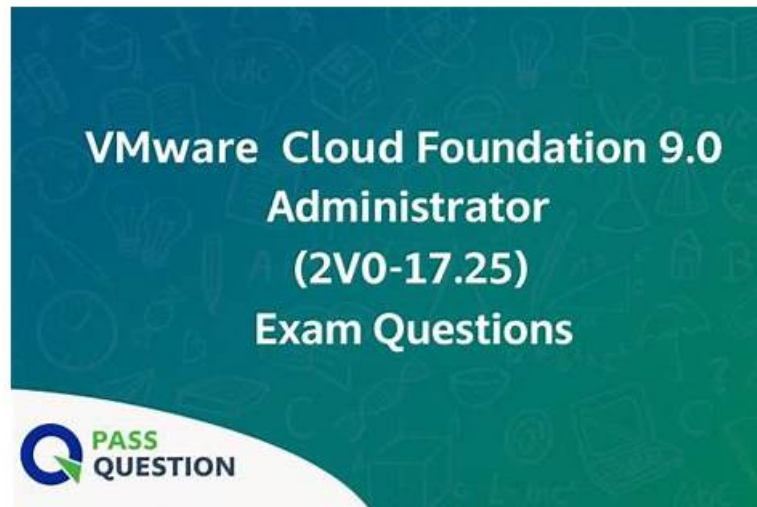


100% Pass VMware - 2V0-17.25 - Updated VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator Cert Guide



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VMware 2V0-17.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">• 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 4	<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.
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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

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

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

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, and observability of workloads. Security, API, and Node are not Istio-specific grouping constructs but instead are other concepts used elsewhere (e.g., security policies, API endpoints, node objects in Kubernetes). Therefore, the correct group types used in Istio Service Mesh are Cluster and Service groups.

NEW QUESTION # 25

An administrator is tasked with ensuring the security of network traffic during the migration of virtual machines (VMs) to prevent any potential interception or tampering of data.

What specific feature or configuration should the administrator enable to safeguard the integrity and confidentiality of the network traffic involved in VM migration?

- A. vSphere High Availability (HA)
- B. vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler
- C. Encrypted vSphere vMotion
- D. Virtual Machine Encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Enabling Encrypted vSphere vMotion encrypts the vMotion network traffic, ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of data as it

travels between hosts.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which methods can help encrypt or protect data stored within a VMware environment?

- A. VM Encryption for individual VMs' virtual disks
- B. Enabling ESXi secure logging
- C. vSAN Encryption for hyper-converged storage
- D. Storing all VM data on ephemeral port groups

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

vSAN Encryption (A) secures data at rest on vSAN, and VM Encryption (B) protects specific VM disks.

Ephemeral port groups (C) relate to networking, not storage encryption, and secure logging (D) ensures log integrity but doesn't encrypt VM data.

NEW QUESTION # 27

An administrator is tasked to configure network connectivity to the organization's corporate network for their container workloads to be deployed on VMware Kubernetes Service (VKS) clusters backed by VMware NSX networking on a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment. Which gateway connectivity type should the administrator deploy?

- A. Distributed Connectivity
- B. Centralized Connectivity
- C. Round-robin Connectivity
- D. Physical Connectivity

Answer: B

Explanation:

The VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 networking design documentation specifies that container workloads running on VMware Kubernetes Service (VKS) with NSX networking require external connectivity via a Centralized Connectivity model. This is implemented using an NSX Tier-0 (T0) Gateway which provides north-south routing to the corporate physical network.

The guide states: "In VKS deployments backed by NSX networking, workloads achieve external reachability through a centralized Tier-0 Gateway, ensuring integration with corporate networking and enterprise services." This model ensures traffic consolidation, policy enforcement, and simplified routing for Kubernetes workloads.

* Round-robin Connectivity is not a supported NSX gateway connectivity model.

* Distributed Connectivity refers to east-west NSX overlay communication, not north-south connectivity.

* Physical Connectivity is not precise, as workloads do not connect directly to the physical network; instead, they use logical routing.

* Centralized Connectivity is the correct model, where the T0 Gateway centralizes external routing for container workloads.

References: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - NSX Networking and VKS Deployment Guide (Tier-0 Gateway connectivity model).

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which vSphere feature simplifies agentless antivirus and antimalware scanning in guest operating systems?

- A. vSphere Replication
- B. Enhanced vMotion Compatibility
- C. vShield Endpoint (Guest Introspection)
- D. vSAN Encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

vShield Endpoint (now NSX Guest Introspection) offloads antivirus scanning to a secure VM, reducing overhead inside each guest OS. vSphere Replication replicates VM data, vSAN Encryption secures storage, and EVC manages CPU compatibility.

