

2026 VMware High-quality 2V0-17.25 Customizable Exam Mode



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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"> 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 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"> 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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the required update interval for VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) licenses in connected mode to maintain the entitlement?

- A. 365 days
- B. 180 days**
- C. 270 days
- D. 90 days

Answer: B

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 licensing is managed through VCF Operations and the VCF Business Services console. The product requires periodic license updates even in connected mode. The documentation states explicitly: "You must update your licenses at least once every 6 months (180 days). If license usage data is not submitted... your licenses are treated as expired, your hosts are disconnected from the vCenter instance, and you cannot start any workload operations." This language is repeated in the Licensing Overview and Upgrade/Registration sections, confirming the 180-day requirement applies to both connected and disconnected modes (in connected mode usage submission is automated, but you still must perform an update action). Therefore, the correct interval is 180 days.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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 additional hosts as vSAN storage-only nodes within the existing cluster.
- B. Deploy an additional workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster within the existing VCF instance.

- C. Deploy an additional VCF instance and workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster.
- D. Deploy a second cluster as a vSAN storage cluster in the existing workload domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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."

NEW QUESTION # 46

An administrator needs to ensure that specific virtual machines within a VMware Cloud Foundation environment use storage that can tolerate at least two host failures. As resources are limited, the configuration should use the available resources as efficiently as possible.

Which three steps should be performed to configure a storage policy that meets the requirements?
(Choose three.)

- A. Set Failures to Tolerate to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)" in the policy configuration.
- B. Apply the storage policy to the target VMs.
- C. Set Failures to Tolerate to "2 failures - RAID-1 (Mirroring)" in the policy configuration.
- D. Create a new VM Storage Policy in the vSphere Client.
- E. Configure the policy to use thin provisioning.
- F. Reconfigure the existing Default Storage Policy in the vSphere Client.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

A new VM storage policy needs to be created in the vSphere Client to define specific requirements for the storage configuration, including tolerance for two host failures.

Once the storage policy is created, it must be applied to the specific virtual machines that require the storage configuration that tolerates two host failures.

To ensure the storage configuration tolerates two host failures efficiently, RAID-6 (Erasure Coding) is the appropriate choice. RAID-6 can tolerate two host failures while minimizing resource usage compared to other configurations like RAID-1.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following best describes how DRS and HA complement each other in a VMware cluster?

- A. DRS continuously replicates VM data, while HA handles monitoring
- B. HA restarts VMs on another host after a failure, while DRS balances workload
- C. HA is only used for manual migrations, while DRS is automatic
- D. DRS ensures VM uptime, while HA balances CPU and memory usage

Answer: B

Explanation:

High Availability (HA) protects against host failures by restarting VMs on other hosts, while DRS balances CPU and memory resources across hosts to optimize performance.

NEW QUESTION # 48

An administrator needs to manage a large inventory of VMs spread across multiple data centers.

Which features in vCenter can help organize these objects effectively?

- A. vSphere Pod Security
- B. Resource Pools for CPU/memory grouping
- C. Tags and custom attributes
- D. Folders for grouping VMs logically

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

vCenter Folders (A), Resource Pools (B), and Tags/attributes (D) all help categorize and manage large inventories. "vSphere Pod Security" (C) is not a standard vCenter feature.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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