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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"> 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 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"> 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 (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation organization within a VCF instance. The administrator has been tasked with updating an VMware NSX VPC by editing the NSX Connectivity profile for an NSX Project. The current profile was generated automatically when the NSX VPC was created.

What is the impact of the administrator making this change to the NSX VPC?

- A. Only the NSX VPCs within the corresponding NSX Project will be updated with the new VPC connectivity profile.
- B. All NSX VPCs that use the default VPC connectivity profile will be updated with the new VPC connectivity profile.
- C. All NSX VPCs associated with the VCF Automation organization will be updated with the new VPC connectivity profile.
- D. Only the selected NSX VPC will be updated with the new VPC connectivity profile.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0, the governance of Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) allows for granular control over networking parameters. When a VPC is created in VCF 9.0, a VPC Connectivity Profile is automatically generated specifically for that instance if a pre-existing shared profile is not selected.

According to the VCF 9.0 Administration Guide (Networking Section) :

* VPC Isolation: Each NSX VPC serves as a distinct, isolated administrative and data plane boundary.

While multiple VPCs can reside within a single NSX Project, their configurations-including the connectivity profiles-can be managed independently.

* Profile Modification Impact: When an administrator edits the NSX Connectivity profile for a specific NSX Project and VPC, the system treats this as a targeted configuration update. Because the profile in this scenario was "generated automatically when the NSX VPC was created," it is uniquely associated with that specific VPC 's lifecycle.

* Scoped Changes: Modifying this specific profile does not trigger a global update across the entire VCF Automation organization, nor does it affect other VPCs within the project that may be using their own automatically generated or distinct profiles. This ensures that changes to one tenant 's or application 's networking environment do not cause unintended disruptions to others.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation: Editing VPC Connectivity Profiles in NSX Projects.

VMware NSX (VCF 9.0) Guide: Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) Lifecycle and Configuration Management.

NEW QUESTION # 67

During creation of a new Organization for All Applications in VCF Automation, which four NSX constructs are automatically configured at the regional networking step? (Choose four.)

- A. A Provider Tier-0 Gateway
- B. An NSX Transit Gateway
- C. A Virtual Distributed Switch (VDS)
- D. A Default Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- E. An outbound Source Network Address Translation (SNAT) rule
- F. A Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) connectivity profile
- G. An outbound Destination Network Address Translation (DNAT) rule

Answer: A,D,E,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The VCF Automation Networking Guide (9.0) documents that when an Organization for All Applications is created, networking constructs are provisioned automatically to provide immediate connectivity. Specifically, "During region creation, the system automatically deploys a Default VPC, a Provider Tier-0 Gateway, a VPC connectivity profile, and default SNAT rules to enable outbound access."

DNAT rules are not provisioned by default (they must be configured for inbound services). Likewise, NSX Transit Gateway is a multi-region design element, not automatically deployed for a single org setup. A VDS is a vSphere construct and not part of the NSX automation performed at this stage. Therefore, the automatically created items are: Default VPC (A), Provider Tier-0 Gateway (B), SNAT rule (E), and VPC Connectivity Profile (G).

NEW QUESTION # 68

After a migration to VCF 9.0, an administrator must import only logging data newer than 90 days from Aria Operations for Logs 8.x into VCF Operations for Logs. If VCF Operations for Logs has enough space available, what is the correct way to achieve this?

- A. Initiate the transfer from the Control Panel in VCF Operations.
- B. Initiate the transfer from Aria Operations for Logs.
- C. Configure log forwarding in Aria Operations for Logs.
- D. Import logs from an NFS archive used for Aria Operations for Logs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 introduces Log Data Transfer initiated from VCF Operations. The docs say: "You can transfer log data for up to 90 days from Aria Operations for Logs 8.x... The migrated logs are stored in VCF Operations for logs." and "To transfer logs... navigate to the Logs Data Transfer card in Administration > Control Panel... click the INITIATE TRANSFER button... You can select the duration of logs to transfer..." (emphasis added).

They further clarify that simple forwarding does not transfer already ingested logs: "Forward logs... does not transfer already ingested logs. Transfer historical logs up to 90 days... using the Log Data Transfer feature in VCF Operations."

NEW QUESTION # 69

An administrator is responsible for the management of a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment that consists of two VCF Automation tenants, Production and Development.

The administrator has been tasked with the following:

- Configure a new Project within the Development tenant to support the creation of a new virtual machine-based application.
- Ensure that, as the development team onboards new members, the ongoing management overhead of the project membership is minimized.

Which four of the following steps should the administrator take to meet the objective? (Choose four.)

- A. Assign at least one Cloud Zone to the Project.
- B. Create a new Project.
- C. Log in to the Development tenant as an Organization Administrator.
- D. Log in to the Development tenant as a Project Administrator.
- E. Assign at least one Namespace to the Project.

- F. Assign both Project Administrators and Project Members to the Project using Active Directory Groups.
- G. Assign both Project Administrators and Project Members to the Project using Active Directory Users.

Answer: A,B,D,F

Explanation:

According to the VCF Automation 9.0 Guide, project creation requires administrative login at the tenant level: "To create a new project, log in as a Project Administrator of that tenant." After creation, projects must be mapped to Cloud Zones to determine compute placement. The document also emphasizes: "For scalable user management, assign groups from Active Directory to roles within projects rather than individual users." This reduces management overhead as new members join. Namespaces are not mandatory unless Kubernetes Supervisor is being integrated, which is not required in this scenario. Likewise, logging in as an Organization Administrator (F) is not needed for tenant-level project creation. Therefore, the correct steps are: Log in as Project Admin (A), Create a Project (D), Assign a Cloud Zone (B), and Use Active Directory Groups for membership (G). This ensures minimal ongoing administrative effort.

NEW QUESTION # 70

An administrator has been tasked with showing the average health of all virtual machines (VMs) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet.

The following information has been provided:

All clusters are connected to the same VCF Operations instance.

The Virtual Machines in scope are located across different clusters in the same VCF instance.

What should the administrator create to meet the stated objective?

- A. A symptom
- B. A super metric
- C. A dashboard
- D. An alert

Answer: B

Explanation:

The VCF 9.0 Operations Guide - Metrics and Super Metrics explains that super metrics are used when administrators need to aggregate or compute new values from existing metrics. Super metrics can be applied across multiple objects, such as aggregating the health score of all VMs in a fleet.

The documentation states:

"A super metric is a user-defined formula that calculates a value derived from one or more existing metrics. Super metrics can be applied across objects to provide aggregate insights such as averages or totals." Dashboard (A): Dashboards can display metrics but cannot compute new aggregated values on their own.

Symptom (C): Used to define conditions that trigger alerts, not to compute average health values.

Alert (D): Alerts notify administrators of issues but do not calculate averages across many VMs.



Therefore, to display the average health score of all VMs across multiple clusters, the administrator must create a super metric and then visualize it in a dashboard.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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