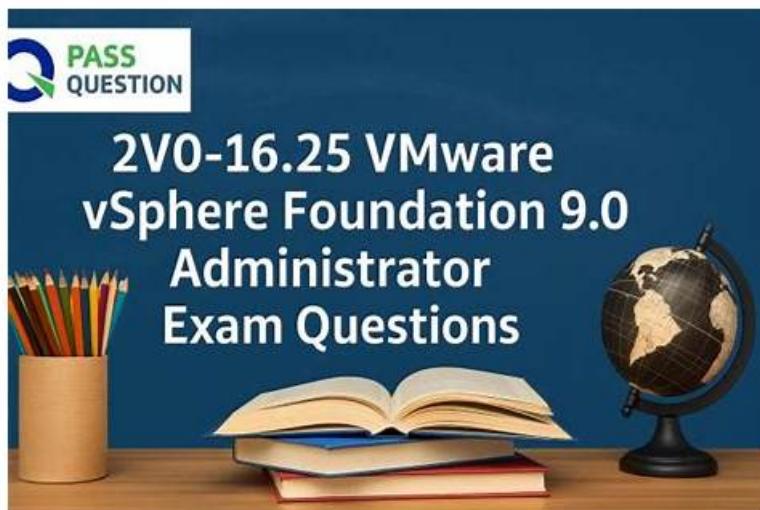


# Desktop-Based 2V0-16.25 Practice Exam Software - Mimics the Real VMware Exam Environment



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## VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deploy, Configure, and Operate VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF): This section of the exam measures the expertise of Data Center Administrators and emphasizes hands-on skills in deploying and configuring VMware vSphere Foundation environments. Candidates must understand the components of a VVF deployment, configure Supervisors within clusters, and manage identity, access control, licensing, and certificate management. The objectives also extend to lifecycle management within the vSphere Foundation. Furthermore, it explores operational tasks including monitoring and analyzing logs, configuring alerting, managing dashboards, and integrating with VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. Candidates will also be tested on cost and pricing configuration, compliance monitoring, and security hardening practices. Finally, automation skills are validated through deploying services with Supervisors, running Kubernetes workloads, using VM services, and integrating VCF Operations Orchestrator to support enterprise automation.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of VMware Solution Architects to plan and design solutions. While there are no specific testable objectives included, the focus is on preparing professionals to design VMware-based solutions that align with organizational goals and best practices.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the ability of Systems Engineers to troubleshoot and optimize VMware-based environments. While no explicit testable objectives are listed, candidates are expected to apply their problem-solving skills to diagnose, resolve, and enhance VMware solutions for improved reliability and performance.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VMware vSphere Foundation Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Virtualization Engineers and focuses on the essentials of virtualization technology. It introduces the principles of virtualization, explores use cases, and highlights the value it brings to businesses. Candidates are expected to demonstrate knowledge of VMware compute components such as vCenter and ESX, cluster configuration, and lifecycle management of virtual machines. It also covers secure workload operations, encryption, and managing resources with content libraries. In addition, storage fundamentals are examined through configuring vSphere storage, deploying VMware vSAN clusters, defining storage policies, and ensuring data availability. Networking fundamentals are also introduced, requiring the ability to differentiate between VMware vSphere networking components.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the understanding of IT Infrastructure Architects and covers foundational concepts of architectures, emerging technologies, and industry standards. Although no testable objectives are listed here, it establishes the baseline knowledge needed to interpret and design VMware-related environments effectively.</li> </ul>

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## VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

An organization uses VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations to monitor and troubleshoot issues within a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

As part of the root cause analysis following a recent critical event, the administrator determined that specific log messages on a host clearly identified the problem.

What should the administrator implement to provide additional data to help troubleshoot in the future?

- A. VCF Operations for logs
- B. VCF Automation
- C. VCF Operations Diagnostics
- D. VCF Operations Management Pack for VCF

### Answer: A

Explanation:

When troubleshooting critical events in a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment, logs are essential for root cause analysis.

\* In the given scenario, the administrator identified that specific log messages on a host clearly pinpointed the issue.

\* To enhance future troubleshooting, the best approach is to implement VCF Operations for Logs.

\* This enables centralized log collection, log-based alerts, and advanced queries, making it easier to correlate issues across infrastructure.

Other options like VCF Operations Diagnostics focus on proactive health checks and findings, while Management Pack for VCF extends observability but does not provide raw log insights. VCF Automation is unrelated to troubleshooting logs.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 - Log analysis, alerts, and integrations with VCF Operations for Logs  
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - Configuring and Analyzing Logs

### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which scenario demonstrates the benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization?

- A. Providing protection against ransomware attacks.
- B. Performing load balancing between web servers.
- C. **Running multiple independent machines on a single physical host.**
- D. Automating the deployment of application clusters.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The core benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization is the ability to run multiple independent virtual machines (VMs) on a single physical host.

- \* This increases hardware utilization, reduces physical server sprawl, and cuts operational costs.
- \* A. Load balancing# Achieved through features like DRS, not basic server consolidation.
- \* C. Ransomware protection# Achieved through security features and backups, not consolidation.
- \* D. Automating application clusters# A benefit of orchestration tools, not consolidation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Server Consolidation Benefits

VMware Docs: VMware Virtualization Fundamentals

**NEW QUESTION # 45**

An administrator creates a cluster by joining a Medium sized VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs node to an existing Medium sized single-node deployment.

The secondary node of the cluster fails, degrading the functionality of VCF Operations for Logs.

What action should the administrator take to create a healthy active cluster?

- A. Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and add an additional node to the cluster.
- B. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Large.
- C. **Rebuild the VCF Operations for Logs cluster secondary node and place the cluster back into operation.**
- D. Scale up the VCF Operations for Logs primary and secondary node to size Extra Large.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs, clusters require a minimum of three healthy nodes to function in a fully active and resilient state. When a cluster is deployed with only two nodes (primary

+ one secondary), the environment does not meet the minimum recommended requirement. If the secondary node fails, the cluster becomes degraded and functionality is reduced.

The correct remediation is:

- \* Rebuild the failed secondary node so that the cluster can return to a healthy state.
- \* After rebuilding, the node must be rejoined to the primary using the Management # Cluster workflow (secure token, IP/hostname of primary, etc.).

Why not the other options?

- \* A. Scale up to Extra Large## Scaling up affects resource capacity (vCPU, RAM, disk) but does not solve the problem of missing nodes.
- \* B. Scale up to Large## Same reason as above, scaling up does not restore HA.
- \* D. Rebuild the secondary and add an additional node## While adding more nodes is a best practice (since HA clusters require three nodes), the minimum action required to restore a healthy active cluster is to rebuild the failed node. Adding more nodes is optional for increased resiliency.

Therefore, the immediate and verified answer is to rebuild the failed secondary node.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation - VCF Operations for Logs Clusters and Node Requirements  
 VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Documentation - Joining and Rebuilding Worker Nodes in a Logs Cluster  
 VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Documentation - High Availability VCF Operations for Logs requires minimum of three nodes (1 primary, 2 workers)

**NEW QUESTION # 46**

An administrator has licensed vSphere components in Connected mode and then switched to Disconnected mode to meet the company security restrictions, which cannot be violated.

What must the administrator do to ensure the VMware vSphere Foundation license remains valid?

- A. Provide an internet connection to VCF Operations, then download a new license file from the VCF Business Services

console at least once every 180 days.

- B. Nothing. The license is perpetual.
- C. Switch to Connected mode, validate that VCF Operations has downloaded a new license file from VCF Business Services console, and then switch to Disconnected mode at least once every 365 days.
- D. **Manually exchange a registration and license file between the VCF Operations instance and the VCF Business Services console at least once every 180 days.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For Disconnected mode licensing in vSphere Foundation:

\* Administrators must manually export a registration file, upload it to the VCF Business Services console, and then import the license file back into VCF Operations.

\* This process must be repeated every 180 days to maintain license validity.

Other options:

\* A. Switch to Connected mode once every 365 days# Incorrect; 180-day requirement.

\* C. License is perpetual# Not correct; subscription-based license requires refresh.

\* D. Provide internet connection every 180 days# Violates security restriction (Disconnected mode is required).

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Connected and Disconnected Licensing Modes VMware Docs: [vSphere Foundation Licensing with VCF Business Services]

**NEW QUESTION # 47**

An administrator needs to ensure that only specific users can manage the virtual machines (VM) in a specific VMware vCenter folder.

Which three steps are required to accomplish this? (Choose three.)

- A. **Apply the role to the specific vCenter folder.**
- B. **Create a new role in vCenter with VM management permissions.**
- C. Create a datastore cluster.
- D. Add the identity source to vCenter.
- E. **Assign the new role to the appropriate users/groups.**

**Answer: A,B,E**

Explanation:

To ensure that only specific users can manage VMs in a specific VMware vCenter folder, the following three steps are required:

\* Create a new role in vCenter with VM management permissions (Answer B): You must define a custom role tailored to managing VMs, which includes permissions such as powering on/off VMs, editing VM settings, and accessing consoles. This role must include the appropriate privileges under the

"Virtual machine" category in vCenter permissions.

\* Apply the role to the specific vCenter folder (Answer C): The custom role needs to be applied directly to the target vCenter folder. This enables scope-based access control, where permissions are applied only to VMs within that folder.

\* Assign the new role to the appropriate users/groups (Answer A): After creating the role and applying it to the folder, the role must be associated with the correct users or groups. This step uses the vCenter Server's identity source integration to assign roles.

Why the other options are incorrect:

\* D. Add the identity source to vCenter: This is a prerequisite step for any role assignment but is not directly required in this specific scenario if the identity source is already configured.

\* E. Create a datastore cluster: This is unrelated to managing VM access. Datastore clusters pertain to storage management and are not involved in user permissions or role assignments.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation # Role-based Access Control

VMware Docs: vSphere Permissions and User Management

VMware vSphere 9.0 PDF, section on vCenter Server Permissions Management.

**NEW QUESTION # 48**

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