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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator is troubleshooting an issue relating to VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation. While troubleshooting, the administrator realizes that debug-level information is not displayed in the VCF Automation Task Log. How would the Administrator enable debug-level information in the Task Log?

- A. Enable "display debug information" in the Administration > General Settings section of the Provider Management portal.
- **B. Enable "display debug information" in the Administration > Feature Flag section of the Provider Management portal.**
- C. Enable "display debug information" in the Administration > Events and Tasks section of the Provider Management portal.
- D. Enable "display debug information" in the Administer > Settings section of the Organization Management portal.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 Automation, the visibility of debug-level information in Task Logs is controlled centrally by the Provider Administrator through the Provider Management portal. Debug logging is not enabled by default because it exposes verbose operational details intended primarily for troubleshooting. According to the VCF Automation architecture and operations model, advanced logging capabilities—including debug output—are gated behind feature flags.

To enable debug-level information, the Provider Admin must navigate to:

Provider Management # Administration # Feature Flags # Display Debug Information Once this flag is enabled, the system begins emitting additional diagnostic detail into Task Logs, improving insight into failures, orchestration flows, API calls, and service-to-service interactions. This aligns with VCF's multi-tenant design, where only the Provider tier has permission to modify global settings that affect all Organizations.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because Organization-level settings do not control system-wide logging, and the Events/Tasks or General Settings sections do not contain the mechanism for enabling debug output. Only the Feature Flag section controls this capability.

NEW QUESTION # 30

An administrator is adding a vSphere Supervisor using VMware NSX classic to an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) cluster using Distributed Connectivity. When attempting to enable the vSphere Supervisor for the domain the cluster shows up as incompatible with the reason:

No valid edge cluster for VDS 50 Ob 4d 9a cb 32 62 4d - 76 78 6b 92 cd 87 c4 5a Why is the cluster showing up as incompatible?

- A. The NSX Edge transport nodes have been deployed as large.
- **B. The WCPReady tag has not been assigned to the NSX Edge Cluster.**
- C. AVI load balancing has not been enabled for the NSX Edge Cluster.
- D. vSphere Supervisor requires Central Connectivity.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation: When enabling vSphere Supervisor with NSX Classic (using the traditional NSX-T Data Center networking stack rather than the newer NSX VPC mode), the vSphere Workload Management wizard filters the list of available NSX Edge Clusters to ensure they are explicitly designated for use with Kubernetes workloads.

The "WCPReady" Tag Requirement: The primary mechanism vCenter uses to identify a valid, compatible Edge Cluster for Workload Management is a specific tag on the NSX Edge Cluster object. This tag must be WCPReady (case-sensitive).

Symptoms: If this tag is missing—which often happens if the Edge Cluster was created manually in NSX Manager rather than through the SDDC Manager automation—the validation process will fail to find any usable clusters. This results in the specific error message: "No valid edge cluster for VDS [UUID]", or simply an empty list of compatible clusters in the wizard.

Resolution: The administrator must log in to the NSX Manager, navigate to System > Fabric > Nodes > Edge Clusters, select the target cluster, and manually add the tag WCPReady (often with the scope "Created for", though the tag itself is the critical filter).

Why other options are incorrect:

B: Large Edge nodes are actually a requirement for vSphere Supervisor (Small/Medium are typically unsupported for this role), so deploying them as Large would make the cluster compatible, not incompatible.

C: vSphere Supervisor fully supports Distributed Connectivity (connecting directly to the VDS), so Central Connectivity is not a hard requirement causing this specific error.

D: While AVI (NSX Advanced Load Balancer) is a supported load balancer, the "No valid edge cluster" error occurs during the Edge Cluster discovery phase, preceding the load balancer configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An administrator logs into the VMware NSX Manager UI and discovers a time sync issue that has been reported in the VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) installer.

The administrator performs the following steps:

1. Validates that the NTP server IP addresses are present in the NTP configuration on the VCF Installer.
2. Validates that the DNS records are correctly set for the FQDN and IP address of the two NTP servers.
3. Validates that the NTP servers can be pinged by name and IP address from the VCF Installer.
4. Validates that the time between the NTP servers and the VCF Installer is synchronized successfully.

What additional step should the administrator perform to help identify the cause of the error?

- A. Confirm that the NTP service has an allowed rule in the iptables on the VCF Installer.
- B. Confirm that the ESX hosts have been configured to use host time synchronization.
- C. Confirm that the NTP server details have been specified in the deployment parameter workbook using the required FQDN format.
- **D. Confirm that the time on the ESX hosts allocated for the management domain is synchronized with the same NTP servers as the VCF Installer.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

During VMware Cloud Foundation bring-up, time synchronization across all management components is mandatory. The VCF Installer, ESXi hosts, NSX Manager nodes, and vCenter must all sync to the same NTP servers. If even one host or component has

a time skew exceeding VMware's allowed limits, VCF will report time sync errors during bring-up or post-deployment. The administrator validated NTP configuration, DNS resolution, ping connectivity, and time sync only on the VCF Installer appliance, but did not verify the ESXi hosts' time synchronization. NSX Manager obtains its time reference from the underlying ESXi host during deployment, so if the ESXi hosts are not synchronized with the same NTP sources, NSX Manager will drift, triggering the exact error described.

Option B (iptables) does not apply—the VCF Installer does not block outbound NTP by default.

Option C refers to workbook formatting, which would fail earlier in deployment—not after NSX Manager is running.

Option A is incorrect because ESXi should never use "host time sync"; NTP must be used.

NEW QUESTION # 32

An administrator is troubleshooting a problem with NSX.

Which command can be used to validate installed NSX VIBs on the ESX host?

- A. `esxcli software vib list`
- B. `esxtop -b -d 2 -n 100`
- C. `nsxcli get version`
- D. `esxcfg software list`

Answer: A

Explanation:

When troubleshooting NSX on an ESXi host, VMware requires verification that NSX VIBs (vSphere Installation Bundles) are installed and in the correct state. VIBs are responsible for NSX datapath, control-plane modules, and kernel extensions on ESXi. The authoritative and documented method to list VIBs on an ESXi host is the command:

```
esxcli software vib list
```

This command displays all installed kernel modules, version numbers, NSX packages, and their installation status. For NSX-T (now part of VCF networking), administrators expect to see VIBs such as `asnsx-agg-service`, `nsx-bridge`, `nsx-esx-datapath`, and others. If any required NSX VIBs are missing or inconsistent, the ESXi host will fail to join NSX transport nodes or will show "Not Ready."

Option A (`esxtop`) is for performance monitoring and does not show VIB information.

Option C (`nsxcli get version`) checks NSX version on Edge Nodes or host transport nodes but does not list VIBs.

Option D (`esxcfg software list`) is an outdated and invalid command.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) administrator cannot deploy Virtual Machines (VMs) to a compute cluster.

The administrator discovers that the vCLS VMs on the problematic cluster are powered off and cannot be powered on.

What action can the administrator take to enable deployment of VMs?

- A. Set DRS Automation level to fully automated.
- B. **Enable retreat mode on the affected cluster.**
- C. Delete all resource pools in the affected cluster.
- D. Disable HA on the affected cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In vSphere 7+ and VCF-managed clusters, the vSphere Cluster Services (vCLS) VMs must remain powered on for DRS, cluster health, and policy enforcement to function. If the vCLS VMs cannot power on, no workloads—including new VMs—can be deployed to the cluster because vSphere considers the cluster unhealthy.

A common cause is insufficient resources (CPU/memory), datastore issues, or policy conflicts preventing vCLS VMs from starting. VMware provides Retreat Mode as a troubleshooting mechanism to temporarily disable vCLS, allowing the administrator to deploy VMs and correct underlying issues. Enabling retreat mode:

* Removes vCLS from the cluster

* Restores ability to deploy VMs

* Allows remediation of storage/placement issues

* Can later be disabled to restore DRS health

Option A (deleting resource pools) does not restore vCLS VM power state.

Option B (disabling HA) does not affect vCLS behavior.

Option D (setting DRS automation level) does not correct vCLS placement problems.

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