

# Exam VMware 2V0-13.25 Tests | Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Experience



DOWNLOAD the newest TestSimulate 2V0-13.25 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IikjYh\\_FgbZ7u5I\\_Jet7JaBtEJm8WZw9](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IikjYh_FgbZ7u5I_Jet7JaBtEJm8WZw9)

Our 2V0-13.25 exam training' developers to stand in the perspective of candidate and meet the conditions for each user to tailor their 2V0-13.25 learning materials. What's more, our 2V0-13.25 guide questions are cheap and cheap, and we buy more and deliver more. The more customers we buy, the bigger the discount will be. In order to make the user a better experience to the superiority of our 2V0-13.25 Actual Exam guide, we also provide considerate service, users have any questions related to our 2V0-13.25 study materials, can get the help of our staff in a timely manner.

Our 2V0-13.25 Study Materials include 3 versions: the PDF, PC and APP online. You can understand each version's merits and using method in detail before you decide to buy our 2V0-13.25 study materials. For instance, PC version of our 2V0-13.25 training quiz is suitable for the computers with the Windows system. It is a software application which can be installed and it stimulates the real exam's environment and atmosphere. It builds the users' confidence and can be practiced and learned at any time.

>> Exam VMware 2V0-13.25 Tests <<

## Latest Exam 2V0-13.25 Tests Provide Prefect Assistance in 2V0-13.25 Preparation

The efficiency of our VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect practice materials can be described in different aspects. VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect practice materials are not only financially accessible, but time-saving and comprehensive to deal with The efficiency of our 2V0-13.25 practice materials can be described in different aspects. 2V0-13.25 practice materials are not only financially accessible, but time-saving and comprehensive to deal with the important questions trying to master them efficiently. You can obtain our 2V0-13.25 practice materials within five minutes. Our 2V0-13.25 practice materials are compiled specially for time-sensitive exam candidates if you are wondering. Eliminating all invaluable questions, we offer 2V0-13.25 practice materials with real-environment questions and detailed questions with unreliable prices upon them and guarantee you can master them effectively.

### VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution:</b> This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Plan and Design the VMware Solution:</b> This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.</li> </ul>

## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

### NEW QUESTION # 99

Which type of design would include specific details about server hardware, port connections, or Fibre Channel zones?

- A. Logical
- B. Conceptual
- **C. Physical**
- D. Service

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Guide defines three levels of design abstraction - Conceptual, Logical, and Physical. The Physical Design translates logical components into tangible configuration and implementation details. VMware describes it as:

"The physical design includes the specific details for hardware models, network topologies, storage layouts, port configurations, VLAN IDs, and zoning of Fibre Channel fabrics." In contrast:

\* The Conceptual Design defines what the solution must deliver (high-level goals and relationships).

\* The Logical Design outlines component relationships and service flows without vendor-specific or configuration details.

Therefore, the Physical Design is where the architect defines server model types, port mappings, uplink configurations, vSAN disk group layouts, and Fibre Channel zones, all aligned to the validated VCF Bill of Materials (BOM).

References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Guide - Conceptual, Logical, and Physical Design Definitions (pp. 79-81).

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Architecture Overview - Physical Design Implementation Detailing Hardware and Network Configuration.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

An architect decided to deploy an NSX Edge cluster using SDDC Manager. These Edges will be used by a Tier-0 Gateway

configured with BGP to provide North-South connectivity in the Management Domain.  
Which statement justifies this design decision?

- A. This deployment method will automatically configure dynamic routing.
- **B. VPN service in NSX will be available and configurable via SDDC Manager with NSX Edges deployed using this method.**
- C. Extra Large form factor is available only when edges are deployed using SDDC Manager.
- D. NSX Edges deployed via SDDC Manager can be updated separately in the future.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2, NSX Edge clusters provide critical networking services, such as North-South connectivity via Tier-0 Gateways, often using BGP for dynamic routing. Deploying NSX Edges via SDDC Manager integrates them into the VCF lifecycle management framework, which impacts their configuration and operational capabilities.

Let's analyze each option:

Option A: NSX Edges deployed via SDDC Manager can be updated separately in the future. In VCF, SDDC Manager manages the lifecycle (deployment, upgrades, etc.) of NSX components, including Edge nodes. However, updates are not performed "separately" from the VCF stack; they are part of a coordinated upgrade process across the management domain. The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide notes that Edge updates are tied to NSX Manager and SDDC Manager workflows, contradicting the idea of independent updates. This doesn't justify the design decision.

Option B: VPN service in NSX will be available and configurable via SDDC Manager with NSX Edges deployed using this method. When NSX Edges are deployed via SDDC Manager in the Management Domain, they are fully integrated into the VCF architecture. This enables advanced NSX features, such as VPN services (L2VPN, IPsec VPN), to be configured and managed through SDDC Manager or NSX Manager UIs. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide confirms that deploying Edges via SDDC Manager supports North-South connectivity (e.g., via Tier-0 with BGP) and additional services like VPN, providing operational flexibility. This justifies the decision by aligning with VCF's integrated management capabilities.

Option C: Extra Large form factor is available only when edges are deployed using SDDC Manager. NSX Edge form factors (Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large) are determined by resource requirements and deployment method, but the Extra Large form factor is available whether Edges are deployed manually via NSX Manager or through SDDC Manager in VCF. The NSX-T Data Center Installation Guide (part of VMware docs) clarifies that form factor selection is independent of the deployment tool, making this statement inaccurate and not a justification.

Option D: This deployment method will automatically configure dynamic routing. Deploying Edges via SDDC Manager automates some aspects of setup (e.g., cluster creation, basic networking), but dynamic routing (e.g., BGP) requires manual configuration of peers, ASNs, and route maps via NSX Manager. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide states that while SDDC Manager streamlines deployment, BGP configuration remains a post-deployment task, disproving "automatic" configuration as a justification.

Conclusion:

Option B is the correct justification because deploying NSX Edges via SDDC Manager ensures integration with VCF's management plane, enabling features like VPN services alongside BGP-based North-South connectivity in the Management Domain. This aligns with the architect's goal of leveraging VCF's centralized management strengths.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on NSX Edge Deployment and Tier-0 Gateway Configuration.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): SDDC Manager Workflows for NSX Edge Clusters.  
NSX-T Data Center Installation Guide (docs.vmware.com): Edge Node Deployment Options.

### NEW QUESTION # 101

An architect is tasked with designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution for a financial services organization to modernize its core banking applications and high-frequency trading systems using vSAN.

The following requirements were gathered:

\* For critical transactional database workloads, the solution must provide low-latency and high performance storage.

\* For all non-critical workloads, the solution must provide the most efficient capacity utilization.

Which three design decisions would the architect make to meet the requirements for the workload domain cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure vSAN Policies (RAID-1) for all workloads.
- **B. Deploy a vSAN ESA cluster with a minimum of 6 nodes.**
- **C. Configure vSAN Policies (RAID-5/6) for all non-critical workloads.**
- D. Deploy a vSAN OSA (All-NVMe) cluster with a minimum of 4 nodes.
- **E. Configure vSAN Policies (RAID-1) for all critical transactional database workloads.**
- F. Configure vSAN Policies (RAID-5) for all critical transactional database workloads.

**Answer: B,C,E**

Explanation:

\* RAID-1 policies offer low latency and high performance, ideal for critical workloads such as transactional databases.

\* RAID-5/6 provides efficient capacity usage, which is preferred for non-critical workloads.

\* VMware recommends the vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) with 6 nodes minimum for performance and redundancy. The ESA supports better performance with fewer overheads than OSA.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 promotes using vSAN ESA for mission-critical workloads when latency is a priority.

## NEW QUESTION # 102

A VMware Cloud Foundation multi-AZ (Availability Zone) design requires that: All management components remain centralized. The availability SLA must be no less than 99.99%.

Which two design decisions would help meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- **A. Implement VMware Live Recovery between the selected AZs.**
- B. Implement a stretched L2 VLAN for the infrastructure management components between the AZs.
- C. Implement separate VLANs for the infrastructure management components within each AZ.
- D. Select two distant AZs and configure separate management workload domains.
- **E. Select two close proximity AZs and configure a stretched management workload domain.**

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

The requirements specify centralized management components and a 99.99% availability SLA (allowing ~52 minutes of downtime per year) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 multi-AZ design. In VCF, management components (e.g., SDDC Manager, vCenter, NSX Manager) are typically deployed in a Management Domain, and multi-AZ designs leverage availability zones for resilience.

Let's evaluate each option:

**Option A: Implement a stretched L2 VLAN for the infrastructure management components between the AZs** A stretched L2 VLAN extends network segments across AZs, potentially supporting centralized management. However, it doesn't inherently ensure 99.99% availability without additional HA mechanisms (e.g., vSphere HA, NSX clustering). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide notes that L2 stretching alone lacks failover orchestration and may introduce latency or single points of failure if not paired with a stretched cluster, making it insufficient here.

**Option B: Select two distant AZs and configure separate management workload domains** Separate management workload domains in distant AZs decentralize management components (e.g., separate SDDC Managers, vCenters), violating the requirement for centralization. The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide states that multiple management domains increase complexity and don't inherently meet high availability SLAs without cross-site replication, ruling this out.

**Option C: Implement VMware Live Recovery between the selected AZs**

VMware Live Recovery (part of VMware's DR portfolio, integrating Site Recovery Manager and vSphere Replication) provides disaster recovery across AZs. It ensures centralized management components (in one AZ) can fail over to a secondary AZ, maintaining an RTO/RPO that supports

99.99% availability when properly configured (e.g., <5-minute failover with replication). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide recommends Live Recovery for multi-AZ resilience while keeping management centralized, making it a strong fit.

**Option D: Implement separate VLANs for the infrastructure management components within each AZ** Separate VLANs per AZ enhance network isolation but imply distributed management components across AZs, contradicting the centralized requirement. Even if management is centralized in one AZ, separate VLANs don't directly improve availability to 99.99% without HA or DR mechanisms, per the VCF 5.2 Networking Guide.

**Option E: Select two close proximity AZs and configure a stretched management workload domain** A stretched management workload domain spans two close AZs (e.g., <10ms latency) using vSphere HA, vSAN stretched clusters, and NSX federation. This keeps management components centralized (single SDDC Manager, vCenter) while achieving 99.99% availability through synchronous replication and automatic failover. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide highlights stretched clusters as a best practice for multi-AZ designs, ensuring minimal downtime (e.g., seconds during host/AZ failure), meeting the SLA.

Conclusion:

C: VMware Live Recovery enables centralized management with DR failover, supporting 99.99% availability.

E: A stretched management domain in close AZs ensures centralized, highly available management with near-zero downtime.

These decisions align with VCF 5.2 multi-AZ best practices.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Multi-AZ Design and Stretched Clusters.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): Management Domain Resilience.

VMware Live Recovery Documentation (docs.vmware.com): DR for VCF Environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 103

Which statement defines the purpose of Technical Requirements?

- A. They define which audience need to be involved.
- B. They define which goals and objectives can be achieved.
- C. They define what goals and objectives need to be achieved.
- **D. They define how the goals and objectives can be achieved.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Framework, Technical Requirements describe how the business and functional goals are to be implemented through technology, configuration, and design mechanisms. The document defines:

"Technical requirements determine how a solution's business and functional objectives are achieved using technical means such as architecture components, configurations, and integrations." These are distinct from business requirements, which define what must be achieved, and constraints, which limit design options. Technical requirements translate abstract needs (for example, availability, scalability, performance) into actionable design implementations (such as anti-affinity rules, distributed switches, NSX federation, or vSAN stretched clusters).

By following VMware's VCF Design Methodology, architects use technical requirements to shape logical and physical architectures, ensuring that all solution components meet the identified business outcomes and compliance standards.

References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design and Architecture Guide - Requirements Classification and Technical Requirements Definition (pp. 58-61).

\* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Framework - Business, Functional, and Technical Requirement Mapping to Design Decisions.

### NEW QUESTION # 104

.....

Our experts composed the contents according to the syllabus and the trend being relentless and continuously updating in recent years. We are sufficiently definite of the accuracy and authority of our 2V0-13.25 practice materials. They also simplify the difficulties in the contents with necessary explanations for you to notice. To make the best 2V0-13.25 study engine, they must be fully aware of exactly what information they need to gather into our 2V0-13.25 guide exam.

**Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Experience:** <https://www.testsimulate.com/2V0-13.25-study-materials.html>

- 2V0-13.25 Reliable Braindumps Questions □ 2V0-13.25 Reliable Braindumps Book □ 2V0-13.25 Test Guide □ Simply search for > 2V0-13.25 □ for free download on ➡ [www.practicevce.com](http://www.practicevce.com) □ □ Latest 2V0-13.25 Braindumps Questions
- 100% Pass 2026 2V0-13.25: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Newest Exam Tests □ Immediately open □ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ and search for 【 2V0-13.25 】 to obtain a free download □ Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Simulator
- 2V0-13.25 Valid Test Topics □ Latest 2V0-13.25 Braindumps Questions □ 2V0-13.25 Dump Collection □ Easily obtain free download of ☀ 2V0-13.25 □ ☀ □ by searching on ☀ [www.prepawayete.com](http://www.prepawayete.com) □ ☀ □ □ 2V0-13.25 Valid Test Topics
- 2V0-13.25 Test Guide □ Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Simulator □ 2V0-13.25 Reliable Test Sims ☒ Search for ⇒ 2V0-13.25 ⇐ on > [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ immediately to obtain a free download \* Reliable 2V0-13.25 Exam Registration
- 100% Pass Quiz 2026 2V0-13.25: Marvelous Exam VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Tests □ Search on 《 [www.prepawaypdf.com](http://www.prepawaypdf.com) 》 for □ 2V0-13.25 □ to obtain exam materials for free download □ Visual 2V0-13.25 Cert Exam
- 2V0-13.25 Reliable Braindumps Questions ↔ 2V0-13.25 Test Guide □ 2V0-13.25 New Dumps Ebook □ Simply search for ➡ 2V0-13.25 □ for free download on > [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ □ Valid 2V0-13.25 Exam Discount
- TOP Exam 2V0-13.25 Tests: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect - High Pass-Rate VMware Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Experience □ Search for > 2V0-13.25 □ and easily obtain a free download on [ [www.torrentvce.com](http://www.torrentvce.com) ] □ 2V0-13.25 Instant Access
- TOP Exam 2V0-13.25 Tests: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect - High Pass-Rate VMware Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Experience □ Search for [ 2V0-13.25 ] and easily obtain a free download on ✓ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) □ ✓ □ □ Valid 2V0-13.25 Exam Discount
- Pass Guaranteed 2V0-13.25 - VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect –The Best Exam Tests □ Search for ⇒ 2V0-13.25 ⇐ and download it for free on □ [www.vceengine.com](http://www.vceengine.com) □ website □ Reliable 2V0-13.25 Exam Registration
- Latest 2V0-13.25 Braindumps Questions □ 2V0-13.25 Accurate Prep Material ☀ 2V0-13.25 Valid Test Topics □

Search for ⇒ 2V0-13.25 ⇐ and download it for free on ✓ [www.pdfvce.com](http://www.pdfvce.com) ✓ website □ 2V0-13.25 Valid Exam Blueprint

- New 2V0-13.25 Exam Camp □ Reliable 2V0-13.25 Exam Registration □ 2V0-13.25 Instant Access □ Open □ [www.practicevce.com](http://www.practicevce.com) □ enter > 2V0-13.25 □ and obtain a free download □ 2V0-13.25 Dump Collection
- [junaidawth284341.blogspot.com](http://junaidawth284341.blogspot.com), [laraqsee358864.ziblogs.com](http://laraqsee358864.ziblogs.com), [marcchnb687776.blog2freedom.com](http://marcchnb687776.blog2freedom.com), [lewiswjch938496.blog-mall.com](http://lewiswjch938496.blog-mall.com), [saadakrx783119.plpwiki.com](http://saadakrx783119.plpwiki.com), [networkbookmarks.com](http://networkbookmarks.com), [saulnaib771243.muzwiki.com](http://saulnaib771243.muzwiki.com), [aoifebyyd104892.daneblogger.com](http://aoifebyyd104892.daneblogger.com), [rafaelydrb049681.mywikiparty.com](http://rafaelydrb049681.mywikiparty.com), [aishaemrh331112.iamthewiki.com](http://aishaemrh331112.iamthewiki.com), Disposable vapes

P.S. Free 2026 VMware 2V0-13.25 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by TestSimulate: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IlkjYh\\_FgbZ7u5I\\_Jet7JaBtEJm8WZw9](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IlkjYh_FgbZ7u5I_Jet7JaBtEJm8WZw9)