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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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Valid 2V0-16.25 Test Papers, 2V0-16.25 Valid Test Syllabus

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

NEW QUESTION # 44

The operations team is tasked with the preparation of a weekly health status overview of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment to senior management with the following requirements:

- * It should be sent every Monday morning.
- * It must include KPIs related to cluster health, storage usage, and virtual machine (VM) growth trends.
- * Operational overhead should be minimized.

Which two actions must the administrator perform to satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Export the desired metrics from the Metrics Explorer to CSV.
- B. Export the built-in Cluster Summary report via FTP.
- **C. Configure the scheduler to send the report via e-mail weekly.**
- D. Create a custom dashboard with the required KPIs.
- **E. Create a custom View with the KPIs and add it to a new Report Template.**

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) integrates VMware Aria Operations (vRealize Operations) for intelligent operations management, enabling automated reporting to minimize operational overhead. To meet the requirements for a weekly health status overview including cluster health, storage usage, and VM growth trends, an administrator must first create a custom View in Aria Operations to define the specific KPIs (e.g., cluster availability, datastore capacity, and VM count trends over time). This View is then added to a new Report Template, which compiles the data into a structured report format like PDF or CSV. Next, the scheduler in Aria Operations is configured to generate and email the report every Monday morning, ensuring delivery without manual intervention. This approach leverages built-in automation for recurring tasks, reducing effort compared to ad-hoc exports or manual configurations.

Other options do not fully satisfy the requirements: Option A creates a dashboard for interactive visualization but not a scheduled report; Option C uses a built-in report with limited customization and no direct FTP export or scheduling; Option E involves manual CSV exports from Metrics Explorer, increasing overhead and lacking automation.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which of the following statements describes hardware abstraction in VMware server virtualization?

- A. Encrypting all data processed by a virtual machine on the operating system level.
- B. Isolating memory access from the operating system and applications running in a virtual machine.
- C. Allowing virtual machines to be live migrated between physical servers with Intel and AMD processors.
- **D. Allowing virtual machines (VMs) to use hardware resources without being tied to specific physical devices.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Hardware abstraction in VMware virtualization:

* The hypervisor abstracts physical resources (CPU, memory, storage, networking) and presents them to VMs as standardized virtual hardware.

* This allows VMs to run independently of underlying physical devices, enabling features like vMotion and hardware independence.

Other options:

* A. Encrypting data# Security feature, not abstraction.

* B. Isolating memory access# Memory protection, not full abstraction.

* C. Live migration between Intel and AMD# Possible with compatibility modes, but not a direct definition of abstraction.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - Virtualization Fundamentals: Hardware Abstraction

VMware Docs: How VMware Virtualization Works

NEW QUESTION # 46

An administrator needs to enable the enhanced capabilities of Storage Operations for vSAN 9.0 in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

What three prerequisite steps must be completed in order to enable the advanced Diagnostic Troubleshooting, Benchmarking and Optimizing?

(Choose three.)

- A. No configuration required, Run New Diagnostics is enabled automatically.
- B. Assign the VCF Operations Service Account administrative rights to vSAN Objects.
- **C. Enable and start the vSAN Performance service in the target vCenter.**
- **D. Assign the credentials configured in the vCenter Integration instance have access to vSAN objects.**
- E. Open port 5989 on each VCF Operations node on which the vSAN adapter exists.
- **F. Configure a vSAN account for the vCenter Integration Instance.**

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation:

To enable enhanced capabilities of Storage Operations for vSAN 9.0 in VCF Operations (Diagnostic Troubleshooting, Benchmarking, and Optimizing), administrators must complete several prerequisites that ensure vSAN health, performance, and permissions are properly set up.

* Enable and start the vSAN Performance service in the target vCenter (B):

* The vSAN Performance Service must be enabled for cluster-level monitoring.

* This provides the telemetry data needed for diagnostic and benchmarking capabilities in VCF Operations.

* Without enabling this service, no performance metrics can be collected.

* Configure a vSAN account for the vCenter Integration Instance (C):

* A dedicated vSAN service account must be configured so that VCF Operations can communicate with vCenter for vSAN data collection.

* This ensures secure and role-specific access for monitoring operations.

* Assign the credentials configured in the vCenter Integration instance to have access to vSAN objects (E):

* The credentials used in the vCenter integration must have the required privileges to access vSAN objects (such as datastore, cluster objects, and health checks).

* This ensures that VCF Operations can run diagnostics, benchmarking, and optimization functions without permission errors.

Why the other options are incorrect:

* A. No configuration required, Run New Diagnostics is enabled automatically# Incorrect.

Configuration is required before these advanced features can be enabled.

* D. Assign the VCF Operations Service Account administrative rights to vSAN Objects# Too broad and not a best practice.

Instead, specific rights via the vCenter integration account (option E) are recommended.

* F. Open port 5989 on each VCF Operations node on which the vSAN adapter exists#Not required for enabling vSAN advanced diagnostics in VCF 9.0. vSAN operations rely on vCenter connectivity, not direct port 5989.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation -vSAN and VCF Operations Integration VMware vSphere 9.0 -vSAN Performance Service Requirements VMware Docs: vSAN Performance Service Configuration

NEW QUESTION # 47

The security team has requested that high-sensitivity workloads be protected using Confidential Computing in your VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) 9.0 environment. These workloads handle regulated data that must be isolated from the hypervisor and other tenants, even when running on the same ESX host.

The vSphere administrator is responsible for ensuring that only trusted hosts are used and that virtual machines are configured with hardware-enforced memory isolation.

Which two configurations must you implement to support Confidential Computing for these workloads?

(Choose two.)

- A. Create virtual machines with hardware version 22 and set the Confidential Computing flag.
- B. Configure Encrypted vMotion with "Required" mode for the VM.
- C. Use TPM 2.0 on the guest OS to generate attestation reports for VM launch.
- **D. Enable vSphere Trust Authority and set the Confidential Computing flag.**
- **E. Enable AMD SEV-SNP or Intel TDX support in the host BIOS and confirm compatibility in vSphere.**

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

For Confidential Computing in vSphere 9.0:

* Hardware Memory Isolation: Requires AMD SEV-SNP (Secure Encrypted Virtualization - Secure Nested Paging) or Intel TDX (Trust Domain Extensions) enabled in the host BIOS and supported by ESXi. (C)

* Trusted Hosts: Must use vSphere Trust Authority (vTA) to ensure that only verified, secure hosts run Confidential VMs. The VM must have the Confidential Computing flagset. (E) Other options:

* A. VM Hardware version 22# Required for new features, but Confidential Computing specifically requires hardware + vTA.

* B. TPM 2.0 guest OS attestation# Not used for Confidential Computing, that's host-based attestation.

* D. Encrypted vMotion Required# Recommended for secure vMotion, but not sufficient for Confidential Computing.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - Confidential Computing Requirements

VMware Docs: vSphere with AMD SEV-SNP and Intel TDX

NEW QUESTION # 48

A network failure of a host occurred in a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) vSphere cluster. None of the virtual machines (VMs) restarted on unaffected hosts and the VMs were unreachable until the problem was corrected.

vSphere HA and DRS are enabled, and all tests when powering off a host were successful.

What is the cause of this behavior?

- A. The VMs have "should run on" host affinity rule applied.
- **B. Host Isolation Response is disabled in vSphere HA.**
- C. vSphere HA has not been enabled on the cluster.
- D. vSphere DRS has not been enabled on the cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this scenario, a network failure occurred on a host, and VMs on that host did not restart on other hosts, even though HA and DRS were enabled.

* This indicates that vSphere HA detected an isolation event (the host lost network connectivity) but took no action, because the Host Isolation Response was disabled.

* Normally, with Host Isolation Response set to "Power Off and Restart VMs," HA restarts affected VMs on surviving hosts.

* Since powering off a host manually triggers a restart correctly, the failure here was specific to isolation behavior.

Other options:

* B. Affinity rule "should run on"# Would still allow HA restart elsewhere if isolation occurred.

