Free PDF 2026 Trustable VMware 2V0-15.25: Accurate VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Study Material

1.During VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment, which component validates the prerequisites and generates a deployment parameter workbook?
A. SDDC Manager
B. Cloud Builder
C. NSX Manager
D. vSphere Lifecycle Manager
Answer: B

2.Which tool is primarily used to scale-out a VCF instance by adding new workload domains?
A. vSphere Client
B. SDDC Manager
C. NSX-T Manager
D. HCX
Answer: B

3.When upgrading from VCF 8.x to VCF 9.0, which of the following must be upgraded first?
A. vCenter Server
B. NSX Manager
C. SDDC Manager
D. ESXi Hosts
Answer: C

4.What is required before converting an existing vSphere environment into a VCF workload domain?
A. vSAN enabled cluster
B. Distributed vSwitch created
C. Active Directory integrated
D. Dedicated NSX Edge cluster
Answer: A

5.Which log bundle is collected to troubleshoot failed workload domain creation in VCF?
A. NSX logs
B. vSphere logs
C. SDDC Manager logs
D. HCX logs
Answer: C

6.Which type of workload domain is mandatory in every VCF deployment?
A. VI Workload Domain
B. Management Workload Domain
C. Edge Workload Domain
D. vSAN Workload Domain
Answer: B

7.Which component is automatically deployed during the creation of a new workload domain?

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56
An administrator has a vSphere 8.0 update 3 environment with the following configuration:
* A 3-node vSAN cluster
* A vSphere Standard Switch (VSS)
* Several standalone ESX hosts in the vCenter inventory
They want to convert this vSphere environment into a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 management domain.
Identify two changes they will need to make before converting this vSphere environment into a VMWare Cloud Foundation (VCF) Management domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure a vSphere Distributed Switch.
- B. Remove the standalone hosts from the vCenter inventory.
- C. Upgrade vSphere 8.0 Update 3 to vSphere 9.0.
- D. Remove the vSphere Standard Switch from the vCenter Inventory.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
To convert an existing vSphere environment into a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 Management Domain, several prerequisites must be met as defined in the VCF 9.x documentation.
First, VCF 9.0 requires vSphere 9.0 as part of its Bill of Materials (BOM). The uploaded VCF 9.0 documentation confirms that VCF 9.0 is built on vSphere 9.0, vCenter 9.0, and NSX versions that align with the 9.x stack. A vSphere 8.0 Update 3 environment is not supported as a foundation for a VCF 9.0 management domain; therefore, the administrator must upgrade the entire vSphere platform to vSphere 9.0 before VCF deployment.
(Reference: VCF 9.0 BOM - vSphere 9.0 is mandatory.)
Second, VCF management domain creation strictly requires vSphere Distributed Switches (vDS). VCF does not support vSphere Standard Switches (VSS) for any management domain hosts. The VCF 9.0 design and deployment guides state that all ESXi hosts intended for a management domain must use vDS for management, vSAN, and vMotion networking. Therefore, the existence of a VSS must be corrected by deploying and configuring a vSphere Distributed Switch and migrating host networking accordingly before Cloud Builder deployment.
Removing standalone hosts or removing a VSS from inventory is not required. Only the hosts selected for the management domain need to be prepared.
Thus, the required changes are:
#B. Upgrade vSphere 8.0 Update 3 to vSphere 9.0
#C. Configure a vSphere Distributed Switch
These are the only changes explicitly required by VCF 9.0 documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 57
An administrator has observed that the vSphere Global Inventory is only available from the management domain vCenter. The Global Inventory is not available from the workload domain's vCenter.
Why is the "Global Inventory" missing from the workload domain's vCenter?

- A. Supervisor Management has not been enabled.
- B. VCF SSO and vCenter Linking have not been configured.
- C. An inventory sync was not run following the workload domain creation.
- D. An external VIDB instance has not been configured.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Global Inventory List (GIL) is only available when multi-vCenter SSO domain linking is configured. In VMware Cloud Foundation, the management domain vCenter is deployed first and becomes the root vCenter for global inventory data. For workload domains, their vCenter Servers must be registered into the same SSO domain and linked with the management-domain vCenter in order for the global inventory data (VMs, hosts, clusters, content libraries) to appear.
If a workload domain vCenter is not SSO-linked, it operates in its own identity domain, and therefore cannot access or present Global Inventory, resulting in exactly the symptom described: the management domain vCenter shows the GIL, while the workload domain vCenter does not.
Option B (Supervisor Management) relates to vSphere with Tanzu and has no impact on Global Inventory.
Option C (inventory sync) is incorrect-there is no manual sync required; GIL relies entirely on SSO linking.

Option D (VIDB) is not related to vCenter linking or inventory visibility; it is used by VCF Identity Broker.

Therefore, the reason the Global Inventory is missing from the workload domain vCenter is that SSO/vCenter Linking has not been configured, which is required for federation across all VCF vCenters.

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator configures a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance in a remote site using a vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) for the workload domain cluster. vSAN ESA is configured with Auto- Policy Management and is designed to tolerate a single failure. The cluster experiences a hardware failure and on investigation, the administrator discovers that the affected objects did not re-protect and remain in a
"Reduced availability with no rebuild" state.
How can the administrator explain why the vSAN objects did not rebuild as expected?

- A. The number of ESX hosts doesn't support rebuilds during an outage.
- B. The existing disk groups need to be expanded to support additional capacity.
- C. The storage policy needs to be modified to support forced provisioning.
- D. The storage devices are not certified for vSAN.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, using vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) with Auto-Policy Management, the system automatically selects the correct storage policy based on the cluster size and desired failure protection. When the administrator configures tolerance for a single failure (FTT=1 using RAID-1 mirroring), vSAN ESA requires sufficient remaining hosts during a failure event to reprotect objects.

A minimum of 3 ESA-capable hosts is required for RAID-1, and re-protection after a failure requires enough hosts with available capacity to place new replica components. In small ESA clusters (e.g., 3 or 4 nodes), if one host fails, the remaining hosts may not meet the placement rules for automatic rebuild to restore compliance. ESA enforces strict placement rules to maintain consistent performance and resilience; if vSAN determines that object layout compliance cannot be restored without violating these rules, it enters Reduced availability with no rebuild state.

This behavior is expected and documented: rebuilds cannot occur if the cluster does not have sufficient hosts or free capacity to recreate absent components. The administrator's ESA configuration behaved correctly given the cluster size limitation, making B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 59

An administrator is troubleshooting network connectivity issues on a VMware ESX host configured with a dedicated VMware vSAN vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) port group. The VMware vSAN vDS port group has two physical adapters and two uplinks assigned. After a failure of the active physical adapter, the vSAN vDS connection over the vSAN network was lost.
What is the cause of the issue?

- A. The vSAN storage policies are misconfigured.
- B. The vDS failover policy does not allow fallback.
- C. VLAN tagging is not correctly configured on the vDS.
- D. A physical adapter is set to "Not Used" in the vDS configuration.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In vSAN ESA or OSA networking configured through a dedicated vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS), each vSAN vmkernel port must have at least one Active physical uplink available at all times. The scenario describes a vDS with two physical adapters and two uplinks, but after failure of the active uplink, vSAN traffic was lost. This only occurs when the second physical NIC is not actually assigned to the vSAN port group-typically because its uplink is set to "Unused".
In such a misconfiguration:
* vSAN traffic only uses the single active uplink.
* When that uplink fails, vSAN has no failover path, causing immediate connectivity loss.
Option A (storage policies) does not affect network uplink behavior.
Option B (VLAN tagging) could cause connectivity failure but would not suddenly break only after an uplink failure.
Option D (failover policy not allowing fallback) affects recovery order, not immediate redundancy.

NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator recently deployed a new three-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster to an existing workload domain. After creating a number of Virtual Machines (VMs), the administrator discovers that storage is being consumed a lot quicker than expected.

While investigating the issue, the administrator discovers that the datastore default policy has been set to RAID-1 by Auto-Policy Management rather than the expected RAID-5.

What is a possible cause?

- A. The vSAN ESA cluster has Host Rebuild Reserved enabled.
- B. The vSAN storage policy has Force Provisioning enabled.
- C. The vSAN ESA cluster must have a minimum of four hosts.
- D. The RAID-5 policy is only supported on a vSAN ESA storage cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA),Auto-Policy Managementdetermines which default storage policies can be used based on the number of hosts in the cluster. RAID-5 and RAID-6 policies require a minimum number of hosts to satisfy fault domain and component placement rules.

ForvSAN ESA, the minimum hosts required are:

* RAID-1 (FTT=1)# minimum3 hosts
* RAID-5 (FTT=1)# minimum4 hosts
* RAID-6 (FTT=2)# minimum6 hosts

In this scenario, the administrator deployed athree-host ESA cluster. Since RAID-5 requires at leastfour ESA-capable hosts, vSAN Auto-Policy Managementautomatically falls back to RAID-1, the highest level of resilience possible with the available cluster size.

This results insignificantly higher storage consumption, which matches exactly what the administrator observed.

Option A is incorrect because RAID-5 is fully supported on ESA-but only with enough hosts.

Option C (Force Provisioning) does not change the default policy selected.

Option D (Host Rebuild Reserve) does not control RAID policy selection.

NEW QUESTION # 61

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