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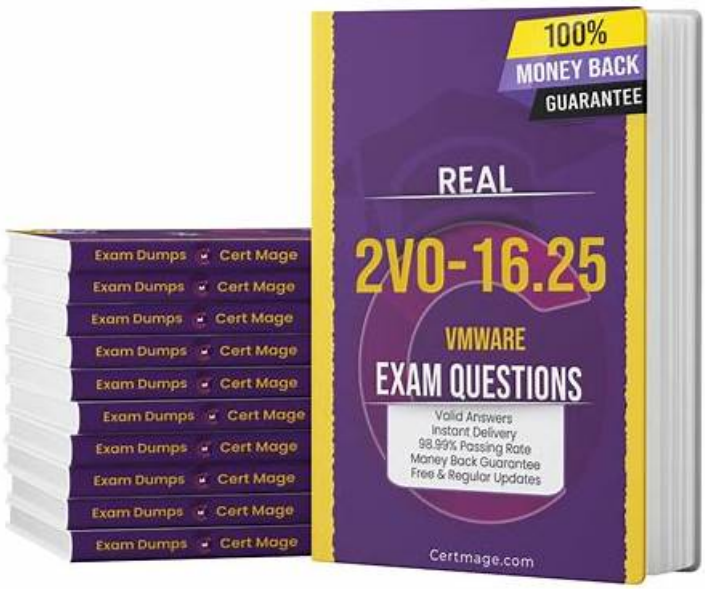

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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61
A virtual machine (VM) owner has requested to move a VM from one cluster to another. The following information has been provided:
* The VM cannot have downtime during the transfer.
* The same network is present on both clusters.
* The datastore that the VM is currently on is not present in the destination cluster.
What step should the administrator perform to move the VM?

- A. Perform a vMotion of the VM to the new cluster.
- B. Backup the VM and restore it to the new cluster.
- C. Inform the owner the VM cannot be moved to the new cluster.
- D. Perform a vMotion with Storage vMotion to the new cluster.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To move a VM to another cluster:
* Requirement: Zero downtime# RequiresvMotion.

* Challenge: Datastore not shared# RequiresStorage vMotion.
* The combined operation,Cross-Cluster vMotion with Storage vMotion, allows moving compute and storage at the same time, with no downtime.
Other options:
* A. vMotion only# Requires shared datastore, not available here.
* B. Backup/restore# Causes downtime, not acceptable.
* D. Cannot be moved# Incorrect; vMotion + Storage vMotion supports this.
References:
VMware vSphere 9.0 -Cross-Cluster vMotion Requirements
VMware Docs: vMotion and Storage vMotion

NEW QUESTION # 62
The security team requests the ability to log into VMware vCenter and review datacenter, cluster and network configurations. The following details are provided:
* The security team is not authorized to make any changes to the environment.
* Each user must login with unique credentials.
What steps should the administrator perform to grant access to the security team?

- A. Create a security user, assign the user the Read-Only role, share the credentials with the security team.
- B. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' with the security team.
- C. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Read-Only role.
- D. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The security team requiresvisibility into vCenter configurationsbut must not make changes.
* Best practice is tocreate an Active Directory or vCenter group, add the security users, and assign them theRead-Only roleat thedatacenter/cluster/networklevel.
* This ensures each user logs in with unique credentials, maintaining accountability.
Why others are incorrect:
* A. Share administrator@vsphere.local password# Violates security best practices.
* B. Create a single user and share credentials# Still insecure, lacks unique audit trails.
* C. Assign Network Administrator role# Grants configuration permissions, not allowed.
References:
VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation -Roles and Permissions Best Practices
VMware Docs: vCenter Server Role-Based Access Control

NEW QUESTION # 63
What is the primary purpose of using VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) Lifecycle Manager for ESX hosts?

- A. To create and manage virtual machines
- B. To monitor the performance of ESX hosts
- C. To update and maintain the ESX host lifecycle
- D. To configure network settings for ESX hosts

Answer: C

Explanation:
Theprimary purpose of vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM)is to:
* Update, patch, and upgrade ESXi hosts, firmware, and drivers.
* Manage host consistency across clusters withimage-based lifecycle management.
Other options are unrelated:
* A. Configure network settings# Done through vCenter or host client, not vLCM.
* B. Monitor performance# Done in vCenter/VCF Operations, not vLCM.
* C. Create/manage VMs# Managed through vCenter, not vLCM.
References:
VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager Guide -Purpose and Functionality
VMware Docs: Managing ESXi Host Lifecycle

NEW QUESTION # 64
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. Open port 5989 on each VCF Operations node on which the vSAN adapter exists.
- B. Assign the credentials configured in the vCenter Integration instance have access to vSAN objects.
- C. No configuration required, Run New Diagnostics is enabled automatically.
- D. Enable and start the vSAN Performance service in the target vCenter.
- E. Assign the VCF Operations Service Account administrative rights to vSAN Objects.
- F. Configure a vSAN account for the vCenter Integration Instance.

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:
To enableenhanced 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 # 65
An administrator is tasked to deploy a new eight-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
What are three minimum requirements to accomplish this? (Choose three.)

- A. 256GB Memory
- B. PCIe flash device (NVMe)
- C. SAS solid-state disk (SSD)
- D. 128GB Memory
- E. 10GbE network interfaces
- F. 25GbE network interfaces

Answer: B,D,F

Explanation:
ForvSAN ESA (Express Storage Architecture), minimum requirements differ from OSA:
* 25GbE NICsare required to handle high-performance traffic. (C)

* NVMe PCIe flash devicesmust be used for storage. (D)
* 128GB Memory minimumper host is required. (F)
Other options:
* A. 10GbE# Only supported in vSAN OSA, not ESA.
* B. 256GB Memory# Recommended for large workloads, not minimum.
* E. SAS SSDs# Not supported in ESA; NVMe required.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -vSAN ESA Hardware Requirements
VMware Docs: vSAN ESA Deployment Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 66
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