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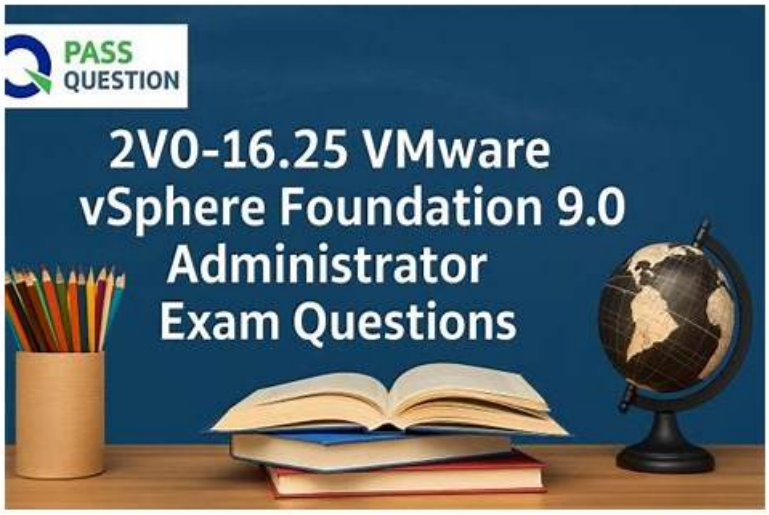

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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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.

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
Which scenario demonstrates the benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization?

- A. Providing protection against ransomware attacks.
- B. Running multiple independent machines on a single physical host.
- C. Automating the deployment of application clusters.
- D. Performing load balancing between web servers.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Thecore benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualizationis the ability to runmultiple independent virtual machines (VMs)on asingle physical host.
* This increases hardware utilization, reduces physical server sprawl, and cuts operational costs.
* A. Load balancing# Achieved through features like DRS, not basic server consolidation.
* C. Ransomware protection# Achieved through security features and backups, not consolidation.
* D. Automating application clusters# A benefit of orchestration tools, not consolidation.
References:
VMware vSphere 9.0 -Server Consolidation Benefits
VMware Docs: VMware Virtualization Fundamentals

NEW QUESTION # 43
An administrator is tasked with setting up pricing for their VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.
The accounting team has decided to charge users in 't-shirt sizes' for vCPU in the following method:
* Small (1-2 vCPU)
* Medium (3-4 vCPU)
* Large (5-8 vCPU)
Which rate method is used for this configuration?

- A. Base rate storage per GB.
- B. Base rate CPU per vCPU.
- C. Base rate CPU per GHz.
- D. Base rate slabs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Thet-shirt sizing model(Small, Medium, Large) forvCPU allocationis an example ofslab-based pricing.
* Base rate slabsallow administrators to define different ranges (slabs) of resource usage with associated rates.
* In this case, vCPUs are grouped into ranges (1-2, 3-4, 5-8), and charges are applied per slab.
Other options:
* A. Base rate storage per GB# Applies to storage, not CPU.
* C. Base rate CPU per GHz# Charges by GHz usage, not vCPU count.
* D. Base rate CPU per vCPU# Flat per vCPU, no slab/tier-based flexibility.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Costing and Pricing Methods in VCF Operations VMware Docs: Chargeback and Pricing Policies in vROps

NEW QUESTION # 44
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. Configure a vSAN account for the vCenter Integration Instance.
- B. Enable and start the vSAN Performance service in the target vCenter.
- C. Open port 5989 on each VCF Operations node on which the vSAN adapter exists.
- D. Assign the VCF Operations Service Account administrative rights to vSAN Objects.
- E. Assign the credentials configured in the vCenter Integration instance have access to vSAN objects.
- F. No configuration required, Run New Diagnostics is enabled automatically.

Answer: A,B,E

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 # 45

An administrator is tasked with importing a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image and applying it to a cluster containing six hosts, with two of the hosts in maintenance mode. The administrator uses the vSphere Client, navigates to the cluster, and edits the remediation settings to enable Parallel Remediation and clicks the Remediate All button to execute the remediation process.
What is the expected result of this remediation process?

- A. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel, and when completed the hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel.
- B. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in sequence. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- C. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel. The hosts not in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- D. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in parallel. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When usingvSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM)withParallel Remediationenabled, the following rules apply:
* Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
* vLCM doesnotput hosts into Maintenance Mode automatically in this mode.
* Similarly, it does not exit Maintenance Mode automatically after remediation.
* Hosts not in Maintenance Mode are skipped.
* If Parallel Remediation is activated, vLCM remediates only those hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
* Any hosts that are not in Maintenance Mode remain untouched.
* Remediation happens in parallel for all eligible hosts.
* In this case, two of the six hosts are in Maintenance Mode. Those two hosts will be remediated in parallel.
* The remaining four hosts (not in Maintenance Mode) willnotbe remediated at all.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* A. Four hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel##Incorrect. Hosts must already be in Maintenance Mode to be remediated.
* B. Hosts in maintenance mode first, then non-maintenance hosts##Incorrect. Non-maintenance mode hosts are skipped, not remediated after.
* C. Four hosts remediated sequentially, others skipped##Incorrect. Parallel Remediation does not touch non-maintenance mode hosts.
* D. Hosts in maintenance mode remediated in parallel; others skipped##Correct and matches VMware documentation.
References:
VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation -Parallel Remediation for Lifecycle Manager Images VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel remediation applies only to ESX hosts already in maintenance mode

NEW QUESTION # 46
An administrator is tasked with deploying a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs appliance into vSphere Foundation.
After downloading the .ova, which component does the administrator use to deploy the file?

- A. vSphere Client
- B. VCF Automation
- C. VCF Operations
- D. VCF Fleet Management

Answer: A

Explanation:
To deploy theVCF Operations for Logs OVA appliance:
* ThevSphere Clientis used to deploy.ovaand.ovftemplates directly into a vCenter environment.
* After deployment, the appliance can be configured and integrated with VCF.
Other options:
* A. VCF Fleet Management# Used for multi-instance management, not OVA deployment.
* C. VCF Automation# Provides automation workflows, not appliance deployment.
* D. VCF Operations# Monitoring and analytics platform, not used for OVA installs.
References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Deploying VCF Operations for Logs Appliance VMware Docs: Deploy OVF/OVA Templates Using vSphere Client

NEW QUESTION # 47

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