

# 試験の準備方法-高品質な2V0-15.25無料過去問試験-素敵な2V0-15.25日本語版問題解説



VMwareの2V0-15.25認定試験がIT業界には極めて重要な地位があるがよく分かりましょう。試験に合格するのは簡単ではないもよくわかりましょう。“簡単に合格できる方法がありますか？”答えはもちろんですよ。CertShikenはこの問題を着々解決できますよ。IT専門家がVMwareの2V0-15.25認定試験に関する特別な問題集を開発しています。それをもって、試験は問題になりませんよ。

## VMware 2V0-15.25 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain focuses on troubleshooting VCF deployment, upgrades, conversions, workload domains, fleet operations (certificates, passwords, identity), licensing, compute resources, storage (vSAN, supplemental storage), networking (VDS, NSX), VCF Operations tools, Identity Broker automation, and HCX workload migrations.</li></ul>
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.</li></ul>
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain addresses architectural planning and design principles for creating scalable, secure virtual environments aligned with business requirements.</li></ul>
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This area covers installing, configuring, and managing VMware solutions including VCF Fleet deployment, expansion, and reduction operations.</li></ul>

>> 2V0-15.25無料過去問 <<

## 最新の更新VMware 2V0-15.25無料過去問 インタラクティブテストエンジンを使用して & 有効的な2V0-15.25日本語版問題解説

最近のわずかの数年間で、VMwareの2V0-15.25認定試験は日常生活でますます大きな影響をもたらすようになりました。将来の重要な問題は どうやって一回で効果的に VMwareの2V0-15.25認定試験に合格することになります。この質問を解決したいのなら、CertShikenのVMwareの2V0-15.25試験トレーニング資料を利用すれば

いいです。この資料を手に入れたら、一回で試験に合格することができるようになりますから、あなたはまだ何を持っているのですか。速くCertShikenのVMwareの2V0-15.25試験トレーニング資料を買いに行きましょう。

## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support 認定 2V0-15.25 試験問題 (Q37-Q42):

### 質問 # 37

An administrator creates a tag for a virtual machine (VM) in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. When assigning the tag to the virtual machine In vCenter, the tag was not found. What is the cause of this error?

- A. The tag was not pushed to Custom Groups.
- B. VM Tools is not installed.
- C. The vCenter version is incorrect.
- **D. The tag was not pushed to the vCenter instance.**

正解: D

解説:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations, tags created inside VCF Operations do not automatically appear in vCenter. Tags must be explicitly synchronized ("pushed") to the selected vCenter instance before they become usable for VM tagging within vCenter. This is because VCF Operations maintains its own metadata store for tags, super metrics, groups, and policies.

The correct workflow is:

- \* Create the tag in VCF Operations.
- \* Push (synchronize) the tag to the appropriate vCenter instance.
- \* The tag then appears in vCenter's Tags & Custom Attributes section.
- \* Administrators can then assign the tag to VMs.

If the push step is skipped, the tag exists only inside VCF Operations and cannot be referenced by vCenter, which is exactly the symptom described: tag not found when attempting to assign it to a VM.

Option A is incorrect because Custom Groups do not affect vCenter tag visibility.

Option B is incorrect because tag synchronization is not tied to a specific vCenter version as long as the vCenter is officially supported by VCF 9.x.

Option D is irrelevant-VMware Tools has nothing to do with tag visibility.

### 質問 # 38

An administrator has created an alarm for an object in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. The alert does not show up in the alert pane despite being configured on the object.

Parameters:

- \* Symptom definition: Read Latency (ms) is higher than 1 ms.
- \* Alert definition: Alert is triggered as soon as the latency is higher than the 1 ms defined in the symptom definition.
- \* Object type: Virtual Machine.

What is the reason the alert does not show up in the alert view?

- A. The administrator is missing the privileges to view alerts for this object.
- B. The metric used in the symptom definition does not apply to this object type.
- C. This type of alert must be forwarded from VMware Cloud Foundation Operations for Logs.
- **D. The alert is not enabled in the policy.**

正解: D

解説:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, VCF Operations (vROps-based) uses policies to control which alerts, symptoms, and metrics are evaluated for a given object. Creating an alert definition and symptom alone is not sufficient; the alert must be associated with and enabled in a policy that is actively applied to the target object (in this case, a Virtual Machine). The documentation shows that when you create an alert definition, there is an explicit Policies step, where you select the policy (for example, the default policy) so that the alert becomes active for objects governed by that policy.

The metric "Read Latency (ms)" is valid for virtual-machine-related objects: VCF Operations documents Read Latency metrics at the VM disk and VM-datastore link level (for Disk and Datastore metrics on Virtual Machines). Therefore, option B (metric not applicable) is incorrect. No requirement exists that such a performance alert must be forwarded from VCF Operations for Logs (D); log-based alerts are a separate alert type.

If the alert definition is not enabled in the effective policy for that VM, VCF Operations will not evaluate the symptom or generate the alert, and it will not appear in the alert pane-even though the definition technically exists. This matches option C exactly.

### 質問 # 39

An administrator is troubleshooting a problem with NSX.

Which command can be used to validate installed NSX VIBs on the ESX host?

- A. `esxtop -b -d 2 -n 100`
- B. `nsxcli get version`
- C. `esxcli software vib list`
- D. `esxcfg software list`

正解: C

解説:

When troubleshooting NSX on an ESXi host, VMware requires verification that NSX VIBs (vSphere Installation Bundles) are installed and in the correct state. VIBs are responsible for NSX datapath, control- plane modules, and kernel extensions on ESXi. The authoritative and documented method to list VIBs on an ESXi host is the command:

`esxcli software vib list`

This command displays all installed kernel modules, version numbers, NSX packages, and their installation status. For NSX-T (now part of VCF networking), administrators expect to see VIBs such as `nsx-agg-service`, `nsx-bridge`, `nsx-esx-datapath`, and others. If any required NSX VIBs are missing or inconsistent, the ESXi host will fail to join NSX transport nodes or will show "Not Ready."

Option A (`esxtop`) is for performance monitoring and does not show VIB information.

Option C (`nsxcli get version`) checks NSX version on Edge Nodes or host transport nodes but does not list VIBs.

Option D (`esxcfg software list`) is an outdated and invalid command.

### 質問 # 40

An administrator logs into the VMware NSX Manage UI and observes a "Remote Logging Not Configured" alarm for each NSX Management node. What is a possible reason for this issue?

- A. Update the NSX Edge Cluster Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- B. Update the NSX Configuration Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- C. Update the NSX Uplink Profile to configure a remote logging server.
- D. Update the NSX Node Profile to configure a remote logging server.

正解: D

解説:

The "Remote Logging Not Configured" alarm in NSX Manager is a system-health alert indicating that one or more Transport Nodes (Edges or Hypervisors) or Management Nodes do not have a Syslog server defined.

\* NSX Node Profiles: In VMware NSX (and by extension VCF), the standard method to apply consistent administrative settings- such as Syslog Servers, NTP settings, and Core Dump configurations- across a fleet of nodes is to use an NSX Node Profile.

\* Configuration Path: The administrator should navigate to `System > Fabric > Profiles > Node Profiles`

. Here, they can create or edit a profile that specifies the remote syslog server's IP/FQDN, port, and protocol.

\* Application: Once the Node Profile is applied to the NSX Management Cluster or Edge Clusters, the configuration is pushed to all respective appliances, clearing the alarm.

\* Why not A/B: Edge Cluster Profiles manage networking/BFD settings; Uplink Profiles manage NIC teaming and MTU.

### 質問 # 41

An administrator is preparing to upgrade their VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) management domain from VCF 5.0 to VCF 9.0. After configuring the online depot, they see the SDDC Manager 9.0 upgrade bundle is available. However, the 9.0 upgrade bundles for vCenter, ESX, and NSX are missing.

How can the administrator resolve this issue?

- A. Use the VCF Download Tool to download the missing 9.0 upgrade bundles.
- B. Use the VCF Offline Bundle Transfer Utility (OBTU) to download the missing 9.0 upgrade bundles.
- C. Upgrade the management domain from VCF 5.0 to VCF 5.2.

- 正解: D**

When upgrading from VCF 5.0 to VCF 9.0, the upgrade workflow requires that the SDDC Manager be upgraded first before any other component bundles (vCenter, ESX, NSX) become visible. This is explicitly stated in the VMware Cloud Foundation upgrade process: the upgrade bundles for the management domain components are dependent on the SDDC Manager version. The online depot will not present the 9.0 upgrade bundles for vCenter, ESX, or NSX until the SDDC Manager itself has reached the target major version (in this case, 9.0).

Thus, the correct resolution is to upgrade the SDDC Manager to 9.0, after which the remaining component bundles will become available.

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