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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">• 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	<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 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

To deploy the VCF Operations for Logs OVA appliance:

- * The vSphere Client is used to deploy .ova and .ovf templates 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 # 35

Which scenario demonstrates the benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The core benefit of server consolidation using VMware server virtualization is the ability to run multiple independent virtual machines (VMs) on a single 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 # 36

An administrator is tasked with adding a 96-core VMware ESX host to a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF)

9.0 vCenter cluster. The vCenter has been previously licensed for 1024 cores and the existing hosts equal 960 cores. The administrator adds the host to the vCenter cluster and places the cluster back into production.

What issue will occur if the administrator performs no additional actions to this vCenter?

- A. No issue will occur. The new host was added to the vCenter cluster successfully and will operate for the valid period of the applied license.
- B. The new ESX host will operate in evaluation mode until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. If the host is not licensed when the evaluation period expires, the host will be limited to 64 cores until 32 cores or greater is added to the license.
- C. The new ESX host has been limited to 64 cores until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. Once 32 cores or greater is added to the license, the full 96 cores of the new host will be useable.
- D. **The new ESX host will operate in evaluation mode until more capacity is added to the license to license the host. If the host is not licensed when the evaluation period expires, it is disconnected from the vCenter instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The vSphere Foundation 9.0 licensing model uses per-core licensing.

- * Current license covers 1024 cores.
- * Existing hosts = 960 cores, leaving 64 cores licensed.
- * Adding a 96-core host# 32 cores exceed the license.

Result:

- * The new host runs in evaluation mode.
- * If not licensed after the evaluation period, the host is disconnected from vCenter.

Other options:

- * A. Limited to 64 cores# Not how VMware licensing enforcement works.
- * B. Limited to 64 cores until license upgrade# Incorrect; VMware does not partially disable cores.
- * D. No issue# Incorrect; licensing compliance will cause issues.

References:

VMware Licensing Guide -Per-Core Licensing Enforcement

VMware Docs: vSphere License Enforcement

NEW QUESTION # 37

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) with Parallel Remediation enabled, the following rules apply:

- * Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- * vLCM does not put 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) will not be 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 # 38

An administrator has been tasked to share resources in the cluster between the Quality Assurance (QA) Department and Marketing Department. The following information has been provided:

- * In the case of contention, the QA Department must not lose any performance.
- * When the QA Department is not using all of its allocated resources, the Marketing Department requires the ability to consume them.
- * The administrator has set up resource pools for the QA Department (RP-QA) and Marketing Department (RP-MKT).

How should the resource shares be configured for each pool?

- A. It is not possible to satisfy the requirements of both departments.

- B. Set RP-QA to Fixed and RP-MKT to Scalable.
- C. Set RP-QA to Scalable and RP-MKT to Fixed.
- D. Set both Resource Pools to Fixed.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The requirements:

- * QA must not lose performance during contention# QA must have guaranteed resources, so `Fixed` is correct.
- * Marketing can use leftover resources when QA is idle# Marketing must be `Scalable`, so it can borrow resources from QA's allocation when available.

Other options:

- * A. Both Fixed# Marketing would not be able to use QA's unused resources.
- * C. QA Scalable, MKT Fixed# QA would lose guaranteed resources, violating requirements.
- * D. Not possible# Incorrect; VMware supports this configuration.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Resource Pool Allocation (Fixed vs. Scalable)

VMware Docs: Using Resource Pools

NEW QUESTION # 39

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