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## Quiz 2026 VMware Perfect Reliable 2V0-13.25 Test Braindumps

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## VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.</li> </ul>

## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

### NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following best describes VMware Cloud Foundation's hybrid cloud capabilities?

- A. It exclusively supports multi-cloud environments.
- B. It offers only virtual private cloud solutions.
- C. It only works in on-premises data centers.
- D. It provides integrated support for on-premises and public cloud environments.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation enables hybrid cloud by integrating on-premises and cloud environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 44

The following are a set of design decisions related to networking:

DD01: Set NSX Distributed Firewall (DFW) to block all traffic by default.

DD02: Use VLANs to separate physical network functions.

DD03: Connect the management interface eth0 of each NSX Edge node to VLAN 100.

DD04: Deploy 2x 64-port Cisco Nexus 9300 switches for top-of-rack ESXi host connectivity.

Which design decision would an architect include in the logical design?

- A. DD04
- B. DD02**
- C. DD03
- D. DD01

### Answer: B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, the logical design outlines high-level architectural decisions that define the system's structure and behavior, distinct from physical or operational details, as per the VCF 5.2 Design Guide. Networking decisions in the logical design focus on connectivity frameworks, security policies, and scalability.

Let's evaluate each:

Option A: DD04 - Deploy 2x 64-port Cisco Nexus 9300 switches for top-of-rack ESXi host connectivity. This specifies physical hardware (switch model, port count), which belongs in the physical design (e.g., BOM, rack layout). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide classifies hardware selections as physical, not logical, unless they dictate architecture, which isn't the case here.

Option B: DD01 - Set NSX Distributed Firewall (DFW) to block all traffic by default. This is a specific security policy within NSX DFW, defining traffic behavior. While critical, it's an implementation detail (e.g., rule configuration), not a high-level logical design decision. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide places DFW rules in detailed design, not the logical overview.

Option C: DD03 - Connect the management interface eth0 of each NSX Edge node to VLAN 100. This details a specific interface-to-VLAN mapping, an operational or physical configuration. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide treats such specifics as implementation-level decisions, not logical design elements.

Option D: DD02 - Use VLANs to separate physical network functions.

Using VLANs to segment network functions (e.g., management, vMotion, vSAN) is a foundational networking architecture decision in VCF. It defines the logical separation of traffic types, enhancing security and scalability. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide includes VLAN segmentation as a core logical design component, aligning with standard VCF networking practices.

Conclusion:

Option D (DD02) is included in the logical design, as it defines the architectural approach to network segmentation, a key logical networking decision in VCF 5.2.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Logical Design and Network Segmentation.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide (docs.vmware.com): VLAN Usage in VCF.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (docs.vmware.com): Logical vs. Physical Design.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

What is the primary purpose of VMware's Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS)?

- A. Enable high availability
- B. Monitor VM performance
- C. Configure storage policies
- D. **Optimize resource allocation**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

DRS optimizes resource allocation across cluster hosts.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

What is the best way to ensure Broadcom network adapters work optimally in VMware environments?

- A. **Use VMware's network adapter optimization settings**
- B. **Configure network teaming**
- C. Disable Jumbo Frames
- D. **Keep the firmware and drivers updated**

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:

Keeping firmware updated, using optimization settings, and configuring teaming can ensure optimal performance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

An Architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based private cloud solution for a customer.

During the requirements gathering workshop, the customer stated the following:

- \* All users must only have access to the solution components to fulfill their defined role.
- \* All administrative users must be authenticated to a separate approved identity source for administrator accounts only.
- \* All service users must be authenticated to the central approved identity source.
- \* All service account passwords must be stored centrally in an approved secrets management platform.

When creating the design, how should the Architect classify all the stated requirements?

- A. Recoverability
- B. **Security**

- C. Availability
- D. Manageability

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

VCF design classifies requirements into qualities like Security, Manageability, Availability, and Recoverability based on their focus. The listed requirements all pertain to access control, authentication, and data protection: role-based access limits user privileges, separate identity sources for admins enhance security, centralized authentication for service users ensures consistency, and a secrets management platform protects credentials. These align with the Security design quality in VCF, which encompasses identity and access management (IAM), encryption, and compliance-key aspects of VCF's integration with tools like vSphere's SSO and third-party identity providers. Manageability (B) focuses on operational ease, Recoverability (C) on data restoration, and Availability (D) on uptime—none of which directly match these requirements. Security is the encompassing classification per VCF's methodology.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Study Guide, Chapter 3: Design Qualities, Section on Security Requirements; VMware Validated Design 6.2 (applicable to 5.2), Security Architecture.

## NEW QUESTION # 48

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