

2V0-15.25 Valid Practice Materials - Test 2V0-15.25 Objectives Pdf

1. During VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment, which component validates the prerequisites and generates a deployment parameter workbook?

- A. SDDC Manager
- B. Cloud Builder
- C. NSX Manager
- D. vSphere Lifecycle Manager

Answer: B

2. Which tool is primarily used to scale-out a VCF instance by adding new workload domains?

- A. vSphere Client
- B. SDDC Manager
- C. NSX-T Manager
- D. HCX

Answer: B

3. When upgrading from VCF 8.x to VCF 9.0, which of the following must be upgraded first?

- A. vCenter Server
- B. NSX Manager
- C. SDDC Manager
- D. ESXi Hosts

Answer: C

4. What is required before converting an existing vSphere environment into a VCF workload domain?

- A. vSAN enabled cluster
- B. Distributed vSwitch created
- C. Active Directory integrated
- D. Dedicated NSX Edge cluster

Answer: A

5. Which log bundle is collected to troubleshoot failed workload domain creation in VCF?

- A. NSX logs
- B. vSphere logs
- C. SDDC Manager logs
- D. HCX logs

Answer: C

6. Which type of workload domain is mandatory in every VCF deployment?

- A. VI Workload Domain
- B. Management Workload Domain
- C. Edge Workload Domain
- D. vSAN Workload Domain

Answer: B

7. Which component is automatically deployed during the creation of a new workload domain?

2 / 3

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VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q15-Q20):

NEW QUESTION # 15

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator discovers intermittent performance issues with the supplemental storage (iSCSI) connected to VCF workload domain. The administrator discovers that the (iSCSI) target is reachable from most VMware ESX hosts, but some hosts consistently experience periods of slow I/O and connection drops.

Which two actions should the administrator take to diagnose and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Review the iSCSI target's configuration to ensure it's configured for maximum performance, including enabling CHAP authentication.
- B. Update the network plugin on the ESX host to the latest version.
- C. Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port on all affected ESX hosts for TCP retransmissions and checksum offload errors.
- D. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 1500.
- E. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

To diagnose and resolve the intermittent performance and connection drop issues with the supplemental iSCSI storage, the administrator should focus on network layer consistency and health, particularly regarding packet size (MTU) and delivery (TCP).

* Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port for TCP retransmissions (Action B - Diagnose): "Intermittent" connection drops and slow I/O are classic symptoms of packet loss or fragmentation issues. By examining the ESXi network stats (e.g., using esxtop key n or viewing vSphere performance charts) for TCP retransmissions, the administrator can confirm if packets are being dropped or lost in transit.

Checksum offloads can also indicate issues where the NIC hardware is incorrectly validating packets, causing the OS to drop them. This step identifies the root cause (packet loss/corruption).

* Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000 (Action E - Resolve): For high-performance storage traffic like iSCSI in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, it is best practice to use Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) end-to-end (Host -> Switch -> Storage Array).

* The symptom that some hosts are affected suggests configuration drift where those specific hosts might be set to a different MTU (e.g., 1500) or are mismatched with the physical network/target (which is likely set to 9000 for performance).

* An MTU mismatch (e.g., Target sending 9000-byte frames to a Host/Switch expecting 1500) typically results in the "Do Not Fragment" (DF) bit causing packet drops, leading to the reported connection drops and retransmission delays. Ensuring a consistent MTU of 9000 across the fleet resolves this and aligns with VCF performance standards.

Note: Option A (CHAP) is for authentication security, not performance. Option C (Update network plugin) is a lifecycle task but less likely to be the immediate fix for "some hosts" having intermittent drops compared to the common issue of MTU mismatch. Option D (MTU 1500) would resolve drops if the physical network doesn't support Jumbo Frames, but would degrade performance, making E the preferred resolution for a "performance" storage tier.

NEW QUESTION # 16

An administrator is troubleshooting a vSAN issue. As part of the initial investigation, the following observations were identified:

- * vSAN cluster capacity is decreased.
- * Some virtual machine components are marked as degraded.
- * Component rebuild process started automatically.

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. vSAN license capacity is too small.
- **B. Physical disk failure.**
- C. VM migration to another cluster is in progress.
- D. Too many virtual machines were created in the vSAN cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The symptoms described-reduced cluster capacity, degraded virtual machine components, and automatic component rebuild operations-are classic indicators of a vSAN disk failure or disk group degradation.

vSAN continuously monitors the health of disks, disk groups, and network paths. When a physical disk or disk group becomes unavailable, vSAN will:

- * Mark affected components as degraded because the required number of replicas or witnesses cannot be maintained.
- * Trigger automatic repair/rebuild operations, provided there are enough healthy disks remaining in the cluster to satisfy the storage policy (e.g., FTT=1, RAID1/5/6).
- * Reduce available storage capacity because the failed device is removed from contributing to the vSAN datastore.

These behaviors align directly with documented vSAN failure-response logic, which states that component rebuilds begin automatically after a disk failure, assuming the cluster still has adequate resources.

The other options do not match the symptoms:

- * A. VM migration to another cluster does not reduce vSAN capacity nor trigger component rebuilds.
- * B. vSAN license capacity too small restricts features, not component state or capacity changes.
- * C. Too many VMs created may cause capacity pressure but does not mark components degraded or trigger automated rebuilds.

Only physical disk failure accurately explains all three observations simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 17

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation an administrator is troubleshooting an issue with a newly created Organization. When the Organization administrator attempts to create a Namespace, they receive an error "Failed to list VPC after selecting a region."

The administrator logs into the NSX Manager for the Region and does not see an NSX Project for the Organization. What could cause these symptoms?

- A. The Organization Administrator hasn't created a VPC in the selected Region.
- B. The Organization Administrator hasn't created a Project in the selected Region.
- C. The Provider Administrator hasn't granted the Organization Administrator role to the First User.
- **D. The Provider Administrator hasn't set up the Organization's Networking Configuration for the selected Region.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation, every Organization requires a properly configured Networking Configuration for each Region in which it operates. This configuration step-performed by the Provider Administrator-creates the NSX Project corresponding to the Organization, enabling Namespace creation, VPC visibility, and workload provisioning.

The error "Failed to list VPC after selecting a region" combined with the absence of an NSX Project in NSX Manager is a direct

indicator that the Organization's Networking Configuration was never initialized. VCF Automation automatically creates the NSX Project only when the Provider Admin completes this step.

Option B is invalid because the Organization Administrator cannot create NSX Projects manually; they are system-generated during networking setup.

Option C is incorrect because role assignment affects administrative permissions, not NSX project creation.

Option D is also incorrect-the Organization Admin cannot create a VPC until the NSX Project exists.

NEW QUESTION # 18

An administrator wants to expand a VMware vSAN cluster in a workload domain by adding an unassigned host from the vSphere client. However, at the Host Selection screen no hosts are available and the following message displayed:

No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI. How can the administrator commission hosts?

- A. From the vSphere client by navigating to the Global Inventory.
- B. **From the SDDC manager by navigating to Workload Domains.**
- C. From VCF Operations by navigating to Fleet Management.
- D. From the vSphere client by navigating to Supervisor Management.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, host commissioning is performed exclusively through SDDC Manager, not from the vSphere Client. When expanding a vSAN cluster inside a workload domain, all ESXi hosts must first be placed in an Unassigned state and then commissioned in SDDC Manager before they can appear in the "Add Host" wizard of the vSphere Client. The message in the problem-'No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI'-indicates that SDDC Manager has not yet commissioned any suitable hosts with the required NIC layout.

VCF 9.0 documentation states that for workload domain expansion, hosts must be commissioned under:

SDDC Manager # Workload Domains # (Select WLD) # Hosts # Commission Hosts.

This validates hardware, storage type (such as vSAN ESA or OSA), NIC placement, and ensures the host is compatible with the domain's configuration.

Options pointing to vSphere Client (A, D) or VCF Operations (B) do not perform the commissioning workflow. Therefore, the correct and verified answer is C, the only interface where host commissioning is officially supported.

NEW QUESTION # 19

An Administrator has been tasked with creating a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation Region named Region-2.

The following information has been provided:

- * The current environment has two workload domains named WLD1 and WLD2.
- * The workload domains share one NSX Local Manager deployment.
- * A VCF Automation Region named region-1 exists that uses the shared NSX Local Manager deployment.

When creating the second Region in VCF Automation, the administrator sees "No results" when attempting to select a NSX Local Manager for the Region. What should the Administrator do to resolve this issue?

- **A. Deploy a third workload domain that includes a new, dedicated NSX Local Manager deployment.**
- B. Ensure that the NSX Manager is deployed in HA mode.
- C. Add an additional NSX Edge Cluster In WLD1.
- D. Deploy an additional vSphere cluster in WLD1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation, each Automation Region must be associated with a dedicated NSX Local Manager. A single NSX Local Manager instance cannot be reused across multiple Automation Regions.

In the provided scenario:

- * The existing environment has WLD1 and WLD2, both sharing one NSX Local Manager.
- * Region-1 in VCF Automation already consumes this shared NSX Local Manager.
- * When creating Region-2, the interface shows "No results" when selecting an NSX Local Manager.

This behavior matches documented VCF Automation constraints: an NSX Local Manager can only be mapped to a single Automation Region. Once it is consumed by one region, it is not available for any additional region.

To create a second region (Region-2), a new NSX Local Manager instance must exist in the environment.

The only supported method to obtain a new NSX Local Manager is to deploy a new workload domain, because NSX Local Manager is deployed as part of every VI Workload Domain.

Thus, the administrator must deploy a new (third) workload domain, which includes its own NSX Local Manager package, allowing Region-2 to be created successfully.

NEW QUESTION # 20

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