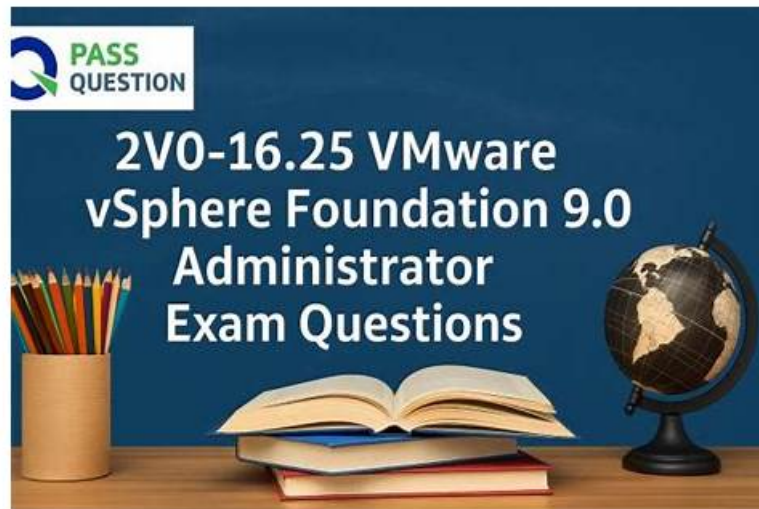


2026 2V0-16.25: VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Realistic Sure Pass 100% Pass Quiz



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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 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"> • 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.
Topic 5	<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.

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

An administrator is tasked to create a new storage policy for an eight-node VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster.

The following specifications have been provided:

- * Tolerate up to two host failures.
- * Ensure maximum usable capacity.

Which storage policy settings must the administrator configure?

- A. 1 failure - RAID-1
- **B. 2 failures - RAID-5**
- C. 1 failure - RAID-5
- D. 3 failures - RAID-1

Answer: B

Explanation:

For an 8-node vSAN OSA cluster, the administrator needs a storage policy that:

- * Tolerates 2 host failures, and
- * Provides maximum usable capacity.
- * RAID-5/6 (erasure coding) is more capacity-efficient than RAID-1 mirroring.
- * To tolerate 2 failures, the correct policy is RAID-5 with FTT=2.
- * RAID-1 (mirroring) would consume far more capacity, reducing usable space.

Other options:

- * A. 1 failure - RAID-1# Only tolerates one failure.
- * C. 3 failures - RAID-1# Provides higher resilience but uses much more capacity, not maximum efficiency.
- * D. 1 failure - RAID-5# Tolerates only one failure.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - vSAN Storage Policy Rules (FTT & RAID)

VMware Docs: vSAN Erasure Coding (RAID-5/6)

NEW QUESTION # 23

What is the purpose of a port group on a Distributed Switch?

- A. To enable vSAN connectivity.
- B. To allocate CPU and memory resources to virtual machines.
- **C. To define a logical grouping of virtual ports for network traffic segmentation.**
- D. To manage storage I/O performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A port group on a vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) provides:

- * Logical grouping of virtual ports.
- * Defines network policies such as VLAN IDs, traffic shaping, security policies, and teaming.
- * Used for segmenting traffic types (vMotion, vSAN, management, VM traffic).

Other options:

- * A. Enable vSAN connectivity# Achieved by assigning vSAN traffic to a port group, but not the main definition.
- * B. Allocate CPU/memory resources# Done via resource pools, not port groups.
- * D. Manage storage I/O performance# Done with Storage I/O Control, not port groups.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - vSphere Networking Basics

VMware Docs: Port Groups on Distributed Switch

NEW QUESTION # 24

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

Answer: D

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 # 25

An administrator must configure identity access for VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) to allow admin accounts from the enterprise Active Directory domain corp.local to log in using domain credentials. Security requires authentication to use the default Active Directory protocol, without federation.

Which configuration step is required to enable Active Directory users to authenticate to vCenter?

- A. Add Active Directory over LDAP as an identity source.
- B. Configure Identity Federation using SAML with corp.local.
- C. Add the domain controller certificate to the Trusted Root store in vCenter.
- D. Configure a trusted identity provider using OpenID Connect (OIDC).

Answer: A

Explanation:

To allow Active Directory domain users (corp.local) to authenticate in vCenter with domain credentials:

- * The correct method is configuring Active Directory over LDAP as an identity source. (D)
- * This uses the default AD protocol (LDAP/Kerberos) without requiring SAML or OIDC federation.

Other options:

- * A. Adding domain controller certificate# Needed for LDAPS but not the main step.
- * B. Identity Federation with SAML# Requires federation, not allowed per requirements.
- * C. OpenID Connect (OIDC)# Used for external IdPs, not traditional AD auth.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - Configuring Active Directory Identity Sources

VMware Docs: Add AD over LDAP as Identity Source

NEW QUESTION # 26

An administrator is tasked to install a new VMware ESX host to an existing cluster. When the installation is completed, the host is not able to be reached from the vCenter.

When testing the host's management network, the default gateway, primary DNS, and secondary DNS are all unreachable, and the host name cannot be resolved. The VLAN for the management network is set correctly and the adapters are all connected.

What is the first step in troubleshooting this connectivity issue?

- A. Disconnect and reconnect the physical network cable.
- B. Verify the correct TCP/IP information is configured.
- C. Reinstall ESX on the host.
- D. Verify the DVS configuration in vCenter.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When a newly installed ESX host cannot be reached and all basic network tests (gateway, DNS, hostname resolution) fail:

- * The first troubleshooting step is to confirm that the management network TCP/IP configuration (IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, DNS servers) is correct.
- * If this is misconfigured, the host will not communicate with vCenter or resolve names.
- * B. Verify DVS configuration in vCenter# Requires host connectivity first.
- * C. Reinstall ESX# Too drastic without confirming networking basics.
- * D. Disconnect/reconnect cable# Less likely since VLANs/adapters are reported as connected.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Troubleshooting ESXi Network Connectivity VMware KB: ESXi Management Network Troubleshooting

NEW QUESTION # 27

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