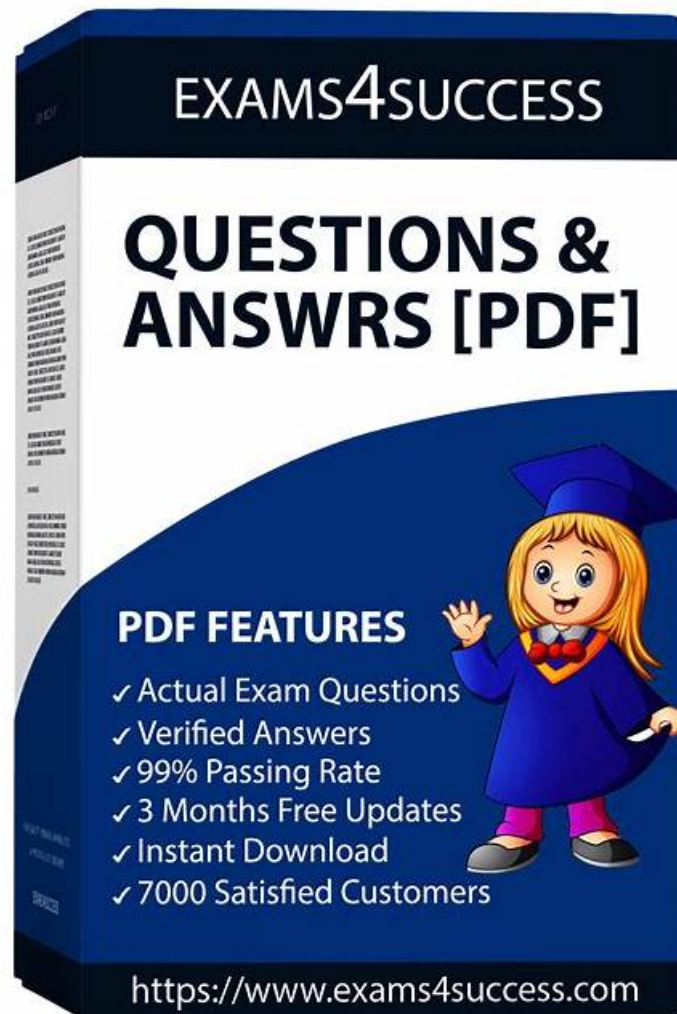


# Ensure Success In Exam With VMware 2V0-16.25 PDF Questions



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## VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q59-Q64):

### NEW QUESTION # 59

An administrator has been tasked with creating a custom alert for an object in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. When creating the alert, the administrator completes the following:

- \* A new symptom definition.
- \* A new alert definition.
- \* Select the Object type.

What additional step must the administrator take to complete the stated objective and ensure the alert is triggered?

- A. Create a new Payload Template.
- B. Create and enable a super metric for read latency in the Active Policy.
- C. Enable the alert in an Active Policy.

- D. Create an instance of the Rest Notification Plugin.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When creating a custom alert in VCF Operations, the final required step is:

- \* Enable the alert in an Active Policy, so it applies to the target objects.

Without policy activation, the alert exists but will never trigger.

Other options:

- \* A. Super metric# Only required if monitoring a custom metric, not for standard alerts.
- \* B. REST Notification Plugin# Used for outbound integration, not triggering alerts.
- \* C. Payload Template# Used in notifications, not in core alert configuration.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Custom Alerts and Policies

VMware Docs: Alert Definitions in vRealize Operations

### NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator has licensed vSphere components in Connected mode and then switched to Disconnected mode to meet the company security restrictions, which cannot be violated.

What must the administrator do to ensure the VMware vSphere Foundation license remains valid?

- A. Switch to Connected mode, validate that VCF Operations has downloaded a new license file from VCF Business Services console, and then switch to Disconnected mode at least once every 365 days.
- B. Nothing. The license is perpetual.
- **C. Manually exchange a registration and license file between the VCF Operations instance and the VCF Business Services console at least once every 180 days.**
- D. Provide an internet connection to VCF Operations, then download a new license file from the VCF Business Services console at least once every 180 days.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

For Disconnected mode licensing in vSphere Foundation:

- \* Administrators must manually export a registration file, upload it to the VCF Business Services console, and then import the license file back into VCF Operations.

- \* This process must be repeated every 180 days to maintain license validity.

Other options:

- \* A. Switch to Connected mode once every 365 days# Incorrect; 180-day requirement.
- \* C. License is perpetual# Not correct; subscription-based license requires refresh.
- \* D. Provide internet connection every 180 days# Violates security restriction (Disconnected mode is required).

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Connected and Disconnected Licensing Modes VMware Docs: [vSphere Foundation Licensing with VCF Business Services]

### NEW QUESTION # 61

A network failure of a host occurred in a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) vSphere cluster. None of the virtual machines (VMs) restarted on unaffected hosts and the VMs were unreachable until the problem was corrected.

vSphere HA and DRS are enabled, and all tests when powering off a host were successful.

What is the cause of this behavior?

- **A. Host Isolation Response is disabled in vSphere HA.**
- B. The VMs have "should run on" host affinity rule applied.
- C. vSphere HA has not been enabled on the cluster.
- D. vSphere DRS has not been enabled on the cluster.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In this scenario, a network failure occurred on a host, and VMs on that host did not restart on other hosts, even though HA and DRS

were enabled.

\* This indicates that vSphere HA detected an isolation event (the host lost network connectivity) but took no action, because the Host Isolation Response was disabled.

\* Normally, with Host Isolation Response set to "Power Off and Restart VMs," HA restarts affected VMs on surviving hosts.

\* Since powering off a host manually triggers a restart correctly, the failure here was specific to isolation behavior.

Other options:

\* B. Affinity rule "should run on" - Would still allow HA restart elsewhere if isolation occurred.

\* C. DRS not enabled - DRS only balances load; HA is responsible for restarts.

\* D. HA not enabled - Contradicts the scenario (HA was enabled).

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - HA Isolation Response Settings

VMware KB 1002117 - Understanding Isolation Response in vSphere HA

## NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator is tasked with upgrading to VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) on an existing VMware vCenter 8.0u3. The environment has integrated NSX 4.2, 12 clusters, all using Fibre Channel connected VMFS block shared storage, and is not part of an existing VMware Cloud Foundation.

Which install method is used to perform the upgrade?

- A. Deploy
- **B. Converge**
- C. Upgrade
- D. Not possible, must perform a fresh deployment

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When upgrading to vSphere Foundation (VVF) on an existing vCenter Server 8.0u3 environment with NSX, the correct method is Converge:

\* Converge takes an existing vSphere + NSX environment and brings it into the vSphere Foundation framework, without redeploying from scratch.

\* Deploy is used for new greenfield installations.

\* Upgrade applies to upgrading from an earlier version of vSphere Foundation, not from standalone vSphere.

\* Not possible (A) is incorrect - VMware supports Converge in this scenario.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - Converge Deployment Path

VMware Docs: Converge Workflow for vSphere Foundation

## NEW QUESTION # 63

During a recent audit, it was determined that a group of users may have been compromised. These users should not have access to any VMware vCenter resources while an investigation is underway. All the affected users have been placed into a SUSPECT\_USERS group.

Which step is required to ensure that the suspect users will never have access to resources in vCenter?

- A. Assign the SUSPECT\_USERS group the Administrator role to the vCenter Object and uncheck propagate.
- B. Assign the SUSPECT\_USERS group the Read-only role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.
- C. Disconnect the vCenter from Active Directory.
- **D. Assign the SUSPECT\_USERS group the No access role to the vCenter Object and check propagate.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To ensure compromised users cannot access vCenter resources:

\* Assign the No Access role at the vCenter level.

\* Enable propagation so this restriction applies to all child objects.

\* This guarantees zero permissions for SUSPECT\_USERS.

Other options:

\* B. Administrator with uncheck propagate - Still gives dangerous access at root level.

\* C. Disconnect Active Directory - Disrupts all AD users, not just suspect ones.

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