

# VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator sure torrent & 2V0-16.25 valid training & VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator test pdf



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## VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>
Topic 5	<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>

## VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

### NEW QUESTION # 17

An administrator has noticed occasional performance degradation during peak usage times and needs to address this issue proactively by creating a mechanism that doesn't give data or outputs too often to overload the team.

Which of the following steps is required to create the mechanism in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations?

- A. Implement an alert with the default alert settings.
- B. Create a custom dashboard to visualize all alerts.
- C. Implement an alert that notifies the IT team during off-peak hours.
- D. Implement an alert specifying the metric, threshold, and duration.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The administrator wants to proactively manage performance degradation during peak times without overwhelming the IT team.

\* The correct method is to create a custom alert with specific metric, threshold, and duration (A).

\* This ensures alerts are triggered only when sustained performance issues occur, reducing noise.

\* B. Default alert settings# Too generic, may cause alert storms.

\* C. Custom dashboard# Useful for visualization but not proactive alerting.

\* D. Notify during off-peak hours# Defers the issue, not proactive.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 -Creating Alerts and Policies

VMware Docs: [Configuring Alerts in vRealize Operations]

## NEW QUESTION # 18

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

### Answer: C

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 # 19

The security team requests the ability to log into VMware vCenter and review datacenter, cluster and network configurations. The following details are provided:

- \* The security team is not authorized to make any changes to the environment.
- \* Each user must log in with unique credentials.

What steps should the administrator perform to grant access to the security team?

- A. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' with the security team.
- B. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.
- C. Create a security user, assign the user the Read-Only role, share the credentials with the security team.
- D. **Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Read-Only role.**

### Answer: D

Explanation:

The security team requires visibility into vCenter configurations but must not make changes.

- \* Best practice is to create an Active Directory or vCenter group, add the security users, and assign them the Read-Only role at the datacenter/cluster/network level.

\* This ensures each user logs in with unique credentials, maintaining accountability.

Why others are incorrect:

- \* A. Share administrator@vsphere.local password# Violates security best practices.
- \* B. Create a single user and share credentials# Still insecure, lacks unique audit trails.
- \* C. Assign Network Administrator role# Grants configuration permissions, not allowed.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation -Roles and Permissions Best Practices

VMware Docs: vCenter Server Role-Based Access Control

## NEW QUESTION # 20

An administrator is informed that a digital certificate used by vSphere has been revoked by the issuing Certificate Authority (CA) before the scheduled expiration date. The administrator checks the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations but the CRL tab is not activated.

What must the administrator do to view the CRL?

- A. Select the Activate Standard Certificate Validation under Global Settings.
- B. Select the External Event Based Active Symptoms under Global Settings.
- C. The CRL tab is not available when VCF Operations is licensed under vSphere Foundation.
- D. Set the Threshold For Adapters Certificate Expiration Alert to 6 under Global Settings.

### Answer: A

Explanation:

In VCF Operations, the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) tab is visible only when Standard Certificate Validation is activated in Global Settings.

\* Once enabled, administrators can view the CRL tab and monitor revoked certificates.

Other options:

- \* A. External Event Based Active Symptoms# Related to alerting, not CRL.
- \* C. Threshold for Expiration Alert# Configures warnings, not CRL visibility.
- \* D. Not available under vSphere Foundation license# Incorrect; CRL is available if validation is enabled.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Certificate Validation Settings in Operations VMware Docs: Managing Certificates in vROps

## NEW QUESTION # 21

An administrator is tasked to create a new view in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations to monitor CPU demand on ESX hosts, including the historical and forecast data.

Which view type is appropriate to display such information?

- A. Distribution
- B. Trend
- C. Table
- D. Text

### Answer: B

Explanation:

In VCF Operations, when monitoring metrics like CPU demand across ESX hosts, including historical usage and forecast data, the best visualization is a Trend view.

\* Trend views display data over time, showing both past and predicted future behavior.

\* This makes them ideal for capacity planning, performance forecasting, and demand analysis.

\* Table (A)# Shows raw values but lacks predictive visualization.

\* Distribution (B)# Useful for comparing values across objects but not for time-based or forecasted trends.

\* Text (C)# Displays static values or metrics, not historical/forecasting data.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations Guide -Creating Views (Trend, Distribution, Table, Text) VMware Docs: vRealize Operations - Creating Views

## NEW QUESTION # 22

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