

2V0-17.25 Ressourcen Prüfung - 2V0-17.25 Prüfungsguide & 2V0-17.25 Beste Fragen



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>> 2V0-17.25 Zertifizierungsfragen <<

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VMware 2V0-17.25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMware Cloud Foundation Fundamentals: This section of the exam measures the skills of Private Cloud Engineers and covers the basic building blocks of VMware Cloud Foundation. It includes the vision and use cases for private cloud, along with the value it provides to businesses. Candidates are expected to understand compute fundamentals such as deploying and managing vCenter, ESXi, clusters, and virtual machines. Storage fundamentals include configuring vSphere storage, setting up vSAN clusters, applying storage policies, and understanding resilience options. Networking fundamentals are also assessed, with a focus on configuring connectivity, fabrics, routing, and network services in a VMware environment.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cloud Architects and focuses on understanding the broader context of IT architectures, common technologies, and industry standards. While it does not have testable objectives, it sets the foundation for how VMware Cloud Foundation aligns with enterprise cloud strategies.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy, Configure, and Operate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF): This section of the exam measures the skills of VCF Administrators and goes in-depth into deploying, configuring, and managing VMware Cloud Foundation. The deployment portion covers identifying deployment models, configuring private cloud environments, and setting up workload domains and networking. The management objectives focus on lifecycle operations such as fleet management, identity and role-based access, licensing, certificate handling, and importing existing vCenters. Operations are assessed through capabilities like monitoring health, logs, networks, and storage, along with creating dashboards, configuring alerts, and ensuring compliance. The automation portion evaluates skills in using VCF Automation for multi-tenancy, provider networking, content libraries, governance policies, and extensibility to automate business processes. It also includes knowledge of deploying Supervisor-based services within Cloud Foundation.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Solution Designers and emphasizes the ability to plan and design VMware by Broadcom solutions. Although no testable objectives are defined here, it reinforces the importance of architectural planning and design considerations for large-scale cloud deployments.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator 2V0-17.25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q48-Q53):

48. Frage

An administrator is preparing to create a new workload domain within an existing VCF instance. Which two tasks must be completed before starting the deployment workflow? (Choose two.)

- A. Pre-install a supported ESX version onto the server with VCF Installer.
- B. Commission the new ESX hosts into the existing VCF instance from VCF Installer.
- C. Commission the new ESX hosts into the existing VCF instance from the management domain vCenter.
- D. Pre-install a supported ESX version onto the server using a valid ISO image.
- E. Commission the new ESX hosts into the existing VCF instance from the new workload domain vCenter.

Antwort: C,D

Begründung:

All ESXi hosts must be installed with a supported ESXi version using a VMware ISO before they are commissioned into SDDC Manager. Commissioning is always performed via the management domain vCenter.

49. Frage

Which statement describes a Container Storage Interface (CSI) in vSphere Supervisor?

- A. It is a plug-in that allows providers to expose storage as persistent storage.
- B. It is a plug-in that is only used for clusters which require cloud native storage.
- C. It is a plug-in that only works with vSphere object storage.
- D. It is a plug-in that is required for ephemeral storage.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The vSphere CSI driver allows vSphere storage to be exposed as persistent storage to containerized applications running on Kubernetes clusters. The driver implements the Kubernetes CSI specification and enables dynamic provisioning, attach/detach, and snapshot operations for persistent volumes.

50. Frage

When planning a VMware by Broadcom solution, which of the following factors should be considered during capacity planning for CPU resources?

- A. Business continuity and disaster recovery requirements
- B. Number of concurrent virtual network switches per host
- C. VM workload profiles and peak utilization rates
- D. Number of physical cores in each host

Antwort: A,C,D

Begründung:

Capacity planning considers the physical CPU resources, expected workload patterns, and resilience needs (like disaster recovery strategies). Network switches (option B) relate more to network design rather than CPU capacity planning.

51. Frage

An administrator has been tasked with creating an alert in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations with the following settings:

Wait cycle: 2

Cancel cycle: 2

Assuming the alert is not resolved, how much time elapses by default between the symptom triggering and the alert automatically cancelling itself?

- A. 20 minutes
- B. 10 minutes
- C. 4 minutes
- D. 40 minutes

Antwort: B

Begründung:

To calculate the elapsed time correctly, we must identify the specific start and end points defined in the VMware operations lifecycle. Default Collection Interval: VCF Operations collects data every 5 minutes.

Symptom Triggering (The Start Point): A symptom does not "trigger" the moment a threshold is breached. Instead, it triggers only after the Wait Cycle is completed. With a Wait Cycle of 2, the symptom triggers at the 10-minute mark ($2 \times 5 \text{ minutes}$). This is the "Triggering" event referred to in the question.

Alert Cancellation (The End Point): For an alert to cancel automatically, the condition must remain "False" for the duration of the Cancel Cycle. With a Cancel Cycle of 2, this requires an additional 10 minutes ($2 \times 5 \text{ minutes}$) after the condition has cleared.

The Timeline Breakdown:

T+0 to T+10: Wait Cycles are occurring (Alert is not yet triggered).

T+10: Symptom Triggers (Event A).

T+10 to T+20: Cancel Cycles are occurring (Assuming the condition became false immediately at T+10).

T+20: Alert Automatically Cancels (Event B).

The time elapsed between Event A (Trigger) and Event B (Cancel) is exactly 10 minutes.

Reference:

VCF Operations (v9.x) Documentation: Understanding How Wait and Cancel Cycles Affect Alert Generation.

52. Frage

Which of the following best describes the fundamental function of a hypervisor in a VMware vSphere environment?

- A. It monitors resource usage and sends performance metrics to vRealize Operations.
- B. It manages physical storage devices and presents logical volumes to the OS.

