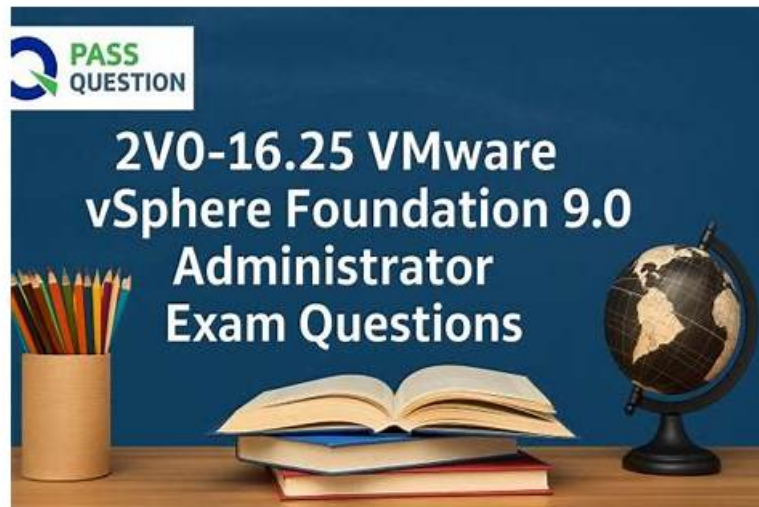


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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

An organization requires a centralized platform to monitor the performance, health, and capacity of their entire VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

Which two components would provide this capability? (Choose two.)

- A. VCF Operations for Networks
- B. VCF Operations
- C. VCF Operations for Logs
- D. vSphere Supervisor

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

The requirement is for a centralized platform to monitor performance, health, and capacity across the entire VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment.

* VCF Operations

* Provides end-to-end performance monitoring, capacity management, and health analytics across vCenter, ESXi, vSAN, and NSX.

* Includes FinOps and Capacity Planning, performance diagnostics, and AI-driven troubleshooting for faster remediation.

* This is the primary component for monitoring the entire VCF environment.

* VCF Operations for Networks

* Extends observability to network operations by monitoring NSX health, VPCs, and network flows.

* Provides traffic summaries, alerts, and network capacity metrics.

* Integrated with VCF Operations to ensure a complete platform-wide view of health and performance.

* Why not the others?

* VCF Operations for Logs# Focused on log management, troubleshooting, and diagnostics (not holistic performance/capacity monitoring).

* vSphere Supervisor# Provides Kubernetes namespace and workload management, not centralized performance/capacity monitoring.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 -Performance Monitoring and Capacity in VCF Operations VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - VCF Health and Diagnostics in Operations VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 -Network Operations with VCF Operations for Networks VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 -Integration of Network Alerts into VCF Operations

NEW QUESTION # 24

An administrator has been tasked to share resources in the cluster between the Quality Assurance (QA) Department and Marketing Department. The following information has been provided:

- * In the case of contention, the QA Department must not lose any performance.
- * When the QA Department is not using all of its allocated resources, the Marketing Department requires the ability to consume them.
- * The administrator has set up resource pools for the QA Department (RP-QA) and Marketing Department (RP-MKT). How should the resource shares be configured for each pool?

- **A. Set RP-QA to Fixed and RP-MKT to Scalable.**
- B. It is not possible to satisfy the requirements of both departments.
- C. Set both Resource Pools to Fixed.
- D. Set RP-QA to Scalable and RP-MKT to Fixed.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The requirements:

- * QA must not lose performance during contention# QA must have guaranteed resources, so Fixed is correct.
- * Marketing can use leftover resources when QA is idle# Marketing must be Scalable, so it can borrow resources from QA's allocation when available.

Other options:

- * A. Both Fixed# Marketing would not be able to use QA's unused resources.
- * C. QA Scalable, MKT Fixed# QA would lose guaranteed resources, violating requirements.
- * D. Not possible# Incorrect; VMware supports this configuration.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 -Resource Pool Allocation (Fixed vs. Scalable)

VMware Docs: Using Resource Pools

NEW QUESTION # 25

An administrator is tasked to configure VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations alerts to notify only relevant stakeholders when alerts trigger.

Which configuration step will satisfy the requirement?

- A. Configure notification to use generic contact information.
- B. Configure notification for only critical alerts.
- **C. Configure notification to specific alert recipients.**
- D. Configure notification to write a file to an output folder.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VCF Operations, alerts can be configured with notification settings. To ensure only relevant stakeholders receive alerts:

- * You assign specific recipients to notifications.
- * This avoids alert fatigue and ensures teams only see alerts they are responsible for.

Other options:

- * A. Write to file# Not for stakeholder notifications.
- * B. Only critical alerts# Reduces volume, but still not targeted to relevant recipients.
- * D. Generic contact info# Sends to broad groups, not selective.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 -Alerting and Notification Settings

VMware Docs: Configuring Notifications in vRealize Operations

NEW QUESTION # 26

The operations team is tasked with the preparation of a weekly health status overview of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment to senior management with the following requirements:

- * It should be sent every Monday morning.
- * It must include KPIs related to cluster health, storage usage, and virtual machine (VM) growth trends.
- * Operational overhead should be minimized.

Which two actions must the administrator perform to satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Export the desired metrics from the Metrics Explorer to CSV.
- B. Export the built-in Cluster Summary report via FTP.
- C. Configure the scheduler to send the report via e-mail weekly.
- D. Create a custom View with the KPIs and add it to a new Report Template.
- E. Create a custom dashboard with the required KPIs.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) integrates VMware Aria Operations (vRealize Operations) for intelligent operations management, enabling automated reporting to minimize operational overhead. To meet the requirements for a weekly health status overview including cluster health, storage usage, and VM growth trends, an administrator must first create a custom View in Aria Operations to define the specific KPIs (e.g., cluster availability, datastore capacity, and VM count trends over time). This View is then added to a new Report Template, which compiles the data into a structured report format like PDF or CSV. Next, the scheduler in Aria Operations is configured to generate and email the report every Monday morning, ensuring delivery without manual intervention. This approach leverages built-in automation for recurring tasks, reducing effort compared to ad-hoc exports or manual configurations.

Other options do not fully satisfy the requirements: Option A creates a dashboard for interactive visualization but not a scheduled report; Option C uses a built-in report with limited customization and no direct FTP export or scheduling; Option E involves manual CSV exports from Metrics Explorer, increasing overhead and lacking automation.

NEW QUESTION # 27

An administrator is tasked to optimize storage utilization in an existing VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster. The cluster has the following configuration:

- * Eight-node cluster with 1 disk group per node.
- * Virtual machines (VMs) are configured with 1 failure - RAID-1 storage policy.
- * Storage utilization is at 70%.

Which action can the administrator take to reduce the existing storage utilization with the minimum impact to the cluster?

- A. Enable Compression only on the cluster.
- B. Enable Deduplication and Compression on the cluster.
- C. Change the storage policy to 3 failure - RAID-1.
- D. Change the storage policy to 2 failure - RAID-6.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster, the choice of storage policy directly impacts storage efficiency and resilience:

* Current Setup:

- * Eight-node cluster, 1 disk group per node.
- * VMs are using FTT=1 RAID-1 (mirroring) policy.
- * Storage utilization is already at 70%.
- * RAID-1 (Mirroring):
- * Each piece of data is mirrored, requiring 2x storage capacity.
- * Space efficiency ~50%.
- * RAID-6 (Erasure Coding, FTT=2):
- * Requires a minimum of 6 hosts, satisfied here with 8.
- * Uses erasure coding instead of full mirroring, giving ~67% space efficiency.
- * Provides resilience against 2 host failures while using less space than RAID-1.

Thus, switching from RAID-1 FTT=1 to RAID-6 FTT=2 reduces overall storage utilization while still improving resilience.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Enable Deduplication and Compression##In OSA, enabling this requires a cluster-wide disk group reformat, which is disruptive

- * B. Change policy to 3 failure - RAID-1###Increases redundancy but consumes much more capacity, worsening utilization.
- * C. Enable Compression only###Not available in OSA (only in ESA). OSA supports deduplication + compression together, not compression-only.
- * D. Change to 2 failure - RAID-6###Meets resilience requirements, reduces storage usage, and is supported on 8-node OSA clusters.

VMware vSAN 9.0 Documentation -RAID-5/6 Erasure Coding requires 6+ hosts and improves space efficiency VMware vSAN Design Guide -RAID-1 vs RAID-5/6 efficiency and requirements VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation -Changing storage policies triggers online reconfiguration without cluster-wide reformat

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