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VMware 2V0-16.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 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"> • 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 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.

VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

An administrator is tasked to create a new VMware vSAN cluster. The following information was provided to the administrator:

- * Should host high performance application.
- * Workload is latency dependent.
- * Workload, compute and storage must be in the vSAN cluster.

Which configuration should the administrator choose for this vSAN cluster?

- A. vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA)
- B. vSAN Storage Cluster
- **C. vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA)**
- D. vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) Stretched Cluster

Answer: C

Explanation:

The workload requirements specify:

- * High-performance application
- * Latency-dependent workloads

* Compute and storage must reside in the vSAN cluster

The correct option is vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) because:

* ESA is designed for high-performance, low-latency applications.

* It leverages NVMe-based storage devices and 25GbE networking, delivering better IOPS and reduced latency compared to OSA.

* OSA (Original Storage Architecture) is older and less efficient.

* OSA Stretched Cluster (A) is for resilience across sites, not specifically performance.

* vSAN Storage Cluster (B) is a generic term and not specific.

References:

VMware vSAN 9.0 - ESA vs OSA Architecture

VMware Docs: vSAN Express Storage Architecture

NEW QUESTION # 27

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

Answer: D

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 # 28

An administrator is following the concept of least privilege and must configure permissions in a vSphere environment granting members of the group corp\VM-Managers the following abilities:

* Power on/off virtual machines

* Open consoles

* Create snapshots

Which out-of-the-box role satisfies these access control requirements?

- A. Virtual Machine Console User
- B. Virtual Machine User
- **C. Virtual Machine Power User**
- D. Administrator

Answer: C

Explanation:

The requirement is to follow least privilege while granting specific VM operations:

* Power on/off virtual machines

* Open consoles

* Create snapshots

The Virtual Machine Power User role is the correct out-of-the-box role, as it includes all these privileges without granting unnecessary administrative access.

Other roles:

- * Administrator (A): Grants full environment control # too broad.
- * Virtual Machine Console User (B): Limited to console access, cannot power on/off or snapshot.
- * Virtual Machine User (C): Can interact with VMs but lacks snapshot privileges.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Default Roles and Permissions

VMware KB 1033138 - Privileges for VM Roles

NEW QUESTION # 29

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 login with unique credentials.

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

- A. Create a group for the security team, add the users to the group, and assign the group the Network Administrator role.
- B. Share the password for 'administrator@vsphere.local' with the security team.
- 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 # 30

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

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

Answer: D

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

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