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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"> 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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

An administrator is tasked with developing an automated, repeatable process to:

- * Connect to the corporate Active Directory and create a Windows computer object in a defined Organizational Unit.
- * Connect to the target vCenter and create a Windows VM from a template.
- * Power on the VM and join it to the corporate domain.

Which VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) component is best suited for this task?

- A. vSphere Supervisor
- **B. VCF Operations Orchestrator**
- C. VCF Operations
- D. VCF CLI

Answer: B

Explanation:

The scenario describes an automated, repeatable workflow:

- * Create an AD computer object.
- * Deploy a VM from a template.

* Power on the VM and join domain.

The correct tool is VCF Operations Orchestrator (formerly vRealize Orchestrator), which:

* Provides automation and integration with Active Directory and vCenter APIs.

* Can execute workflows for VM provisioning and domain joining.

Other options:

* A. vSphere Supervisor# Kubernetes workload management, not AD/VM automation.

* B. VCF Operations# Monitoring and analytics, not workflow automation.

* C. VCF CLI# Useful for manual scripting but not suited for automated workflows.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - VCF Operations Orchestrator Automation Use Cases VMware Docs: vRealize Orchestrator Integration with vSphere & AD

NEW QUESTION # 46

An administrator is preparing to deploy VMware vSphere Foundation using the VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Installer wizard.

During host onboarding, it is discovered that the VMware ESX hosts each have different root passwords.

Which deployment method must be used to continue the installation?

- A. Use the deployment wizard and enter credentials per host manually.
- **B. Use a JSON specification file to define per-host credentials.**
- C. Set the password to expire on all ESX hosts.
- D. Proceed with the wizard and override host credentials during staging.

Answer: B

Explanation:

When deploying VMware vSphere Foundation using the VCF Installer wizard, host onboarding requires consistent access credentials.

* If ESX hosts have different root passwords, the wizard cannot proceed using a single credential.

* In this case, administrators must use a JSON specification file to define per-host credentials, ensuring each host can be onboarded successfully.

* The JSON specification allows defining host-specific parameters (IP, hostname, root password, networking, etc.).

Other options are incorrect:

* A. Proceed with wizard and override host credentials during staging# Not supported.

* B. Use deployment wizard and enter credentials per host manually# Wizard requires uniform credentials.

* C. Set password to expire on all ESX hosts# Irrelevant to deployment and would cause failures.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation Deployment Guide - Host onboarding using JSON specification (covered in installer documentation).

VMware Docs: Using JSON Specification for VCF Deployment

NEW QUESTION # 47

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

Answer: B

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:

NEW QUESTION # 48

The security team has requested that high-sensitivity workloads be protected using Confidential Computing in your VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) 9.0 environment. These workloads handle regulated data that must be isolated from the hypervisor and other tenants, even when running on the same ESX host.

The vSphere administrator is responsible for ensuring that only trusted hosts are used and that virtual machines are configured with hardware-enforced memory isolation.

Which two configurations must you implement to support Confidential Computing for these workloads?
(Choose two.)

- A. Create virtual machines with hardware version 22 and set the Confidential Computing flag.
- **B. Enable vSphere Trust Authority and set the Confidential Computing flag.**
- **C. Enable AMD SEV-SNP or Intel TDX support in the host BIOS and confirm compatibility in vSphere.**
- D. Use TPM 2.0 on the guest OS to generate attestation reports for VM launch.
- E. Configure Encrypted vMotion with "Required" mode for the VM.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

For Confidential Computing in vSphere 9.0:

* Hardware Memory Isolation: Requires AMD SEV-SNP (Secure Encrypted Virtualization - Secure Nested Paging) or Intel TDX (Trust Domain Extensions) enabled in the host BIOS and supported by ESXi. (C)

* Trusted Hosts: Must use vSphere Trust Authority (vTA) to ensure that only verified, secure hosts run Confidential VMs. The VM must have the Confidential Computing flagset. (E) Other options:

* A. VM Hardware version 22# Required for new features, but Confidential Computing specifically requires hardware + vTA.

* B. TPM 2.0 guest OS attestation# Not used for Confidential Computing, that's host-based attestation.

* D. Encrypted vMotion Required# Recommended for secure vMotion, but not sufficient for Confidential Computing.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 - Confidential Computing Requirements

VMware Docs: vSphere with AMD SEV-SNP and Intel TDX

NEW QUESTION # 49

An administrator is tasked to configure shared storage for a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) cluster at a remote location.

The following is available at the remote location:

- * Two ESX servers.
- * Two 1GbE network cards per ESX.
- * One sixteen port 1GbE Switch.
- * One NVMe per ESX for the Operating System.
- * One storage system supporting network and fiber channel capabilities.

What storage protocol must the administrator use at the remote location?

- A. Local Storage
- B. vSAN
- C. Fiber Channel
- **D. NFS**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario:

* Remote site with 2 ESXi servers, 1GbE networking only.

* Storage system supports both network (NAS/iSCSI/NFS) and Fiber Channel.

* Fiber Channel is not feasible (no FC switches/HBAs).

* vSAN requires more than 2 nodes (minimum 3 for standard vSAN, 2+Witness for 2-node), not mentioned here.

The most suitable solution:

* Use NFS storage over 1GbE. (D)

* Provides shared storage accessible to both ESXi hosts.

