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## VMware 2V0-15.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section focuses on understanding VMware by Broadcom's virtualization and cloud infrastructure platform for managing modern enterprise workloads.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This domain covers fundamental frameworks, tools, and best practices for building scalable, secure, and interoperable enterprise IT systems.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain focuses on troubleshooting VCF deployment, upgrades, conversions, workload domains, fleet operations (certificates, passwords, identity), licensing, compute resources, storage (vSAN, supplemental storage), networking (VDS, NSX), VCF Operations tools, Identity Broker automation, and HCX workload migrations.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This area covers installing, configuring, and managing VMware solutions including VCF Fleet deployment, expansion, and reduction operations.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This domain addresses architectural planning and design principles for creating scalable, secure virtual environments aligned with business requirements.</li> </ul>

## >> 2V0-15.25 Simulation Questions <<

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### VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

#### NEW QUESTION # 10

An administrator has been tasked with expanding an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain by adding a new cluster. The VCF fleet has the following configuration:

- \* Three workload domains, including the management domain are configured.
- \* The management domain (WLD-01) and one of the workload domains (WLD-02) are running VCF 9.0.
- \* The other workload domain (WLD-03) is running VCF 5.2.1 and is an isolated workload domain.

When attempting to perform the required steps using the vSphere Client UI the cluster cannot be added to the WLD-02 workload domain. What step should the administrator perform to complete the workload domain expansion?

- A. Use the SDDC Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.
- B. Use the SDDC Manager API to create the cluster in WLD-03.
- C. Use the vSphere Client UI to create the cluster in WLD-03.
- **D. Use the VCF Operations Fleet Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 introduces a major architectural redesign that replaces the traditional SDDC Manager-centric domain management model with unified Fleet Management architecture implemented through VCF Operations Fleet Manager. In this model, each Workload Domain operates with its own vCenter, but Enhanced Linked Mode (ELM) is removed to improve isolation, reduce blast radius, and support multi-site scalability. As a result, administrators logged into the vSphere Client of the Management Domain can no longer manage or expand clusters in other Workload Domains, which explains why the vSphere UI blocks the attempted expansion of WLD-02.

Fleet Manager becomes the new authoritative control plane for lifecycle, topology, host commissioning, and workload domain expansion. Only Fleet Manager maintains the full global view necessary to orchestrate cluster addition operations across distributed vCenters and domains. Because WLD-02 is running VCF 9.0 and is fully fleet-aware, its expansion must occur through VCF Operations Fleet Manager, not through the vSphere Client or legacy SDDC Manager workflows.

Options involving WLD-03 are invalid since that domain is running VCF 5.2.1, is isolated, and cannot participate in fleet-aware operations. SDDC Manager (A) is no longer the correct interface for VCF 9.0 domain expansion operations.

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

An administrator has successfully deployed and configured the Application Monitoring Telegraf Agent to 30 virtual machines through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

After 24 hours, the administrator is alerted to the fact that no additional data has been collected since the agents were deployed on the virtual machines.

What could be the possible cause of the issue?

- A. There is a compatibility issue between the version of Virtual Machine Hardware and VMware Tools.
- B. Application monitoring has been configured to use a single Cloud Proxy rather than a Collector Group.
- **C. There is a time synchronization issue between the Telegraf Agent and the Cloud Proxy.**
- D. The Service Discovery Management Pack has not been configured.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Application Monitoring in VCF Operations uses Telegraf agents running inside virtual machines. These agents forward metrics to the Cloud Proxy, which then sends them to the Operations analytics cluster. One of the most common reasons an agent stops reporting data-especially exactly 24 hours after deployment-is clock drift or time mismatch between the VM (running the Telegraf agent) and the Cloud Proxy.

VCF Operations enforces strict timestamp validation. If the timestamps from the agent are outside the acceptable drift window, the Cloud Proxy rejects incoming data as invalid. In this case, the Telegraf agents appear installed and functional, but no new metrics are received by the analytics engine.

This is a well-known issue documented in VMware Aria/VCF Operations agent-based monitoring, where:

- \* Agents send metrics with local system time.
- \* Cloud Proxy enforces time validation to prevent corrupt metric ingestion.
- \* A drift >5 minutes commonly results in zero data collection despite healthy connectivity.

Options B and C cannot stop data flow after exactly 24 hours; they would prevent initial collection. Option D (virtual hardware/tools compatibility) affects VM operations but not Telegraf metric time-stamp validation.

## NEW QUESTION # 12

An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator has been tasked with commissioning four ESX hosts for a new workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) as the primary storage solution.

During the host validation stage in vSphere client, the process fails with the following errors:

esx-1.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.  
esx-2.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.  
esx-3.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.  
esx-4.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.

What is the cause of the errors?

- **A. The ESX hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.**
- B. The RAID controller in each ESX host needs to be reconfigured to use Tri-mode.
- C. The RAID controller in each ESX host is not configured to use RAID-O/Passthrough.
- D. The ESX hosts must have internet access to validate vSAN ESA compatibility.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 requires strict vSAN ESA hardware compatibility when creating a workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA). During host validation, SDDC Manager and vSphere Client check whether each ESXi host meets ESA requirements, including CPU generation, storage controller type, and-most importantly-ESA-certified NVMe storage devices. The validation errors provided:

"Failed to validate vSAN HCL status" for every host

indicate that the hosts do not meet the vSAN ESA HCL requirements.

VCF 9.0 documentation states that ESA uses a next-generation log-structured filesystem requiring certified NVMe devices only, with no RAID controller dependencies. Unlike OSA, ESA eliminates disk groups, but it requires certified devices listed on the vSAN ESA HCL to pass host validation. If non-certified or unsupported NVMe/SAS devices are present, validation fails exactly as described.

Option A is incorrect because RAID pass-through settings apply to OSA, not ESA.

Option C is incorrect because ESA compatibility validation is performed offline using the SDDC Manager BOM, not via internet lookup.

Option D is incorrect because ESA does not use tri-mode RAID controllers.

Therefore, the documented and verified cause is B: hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

An administrator wants to expand a VMware vSAN cluster in a workload domain by adding an unassigned host from the vSphere client. However, at the Host Selection screen no hosts are available and the following message displayed:

No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI.  
How can the administrator commission hosts?

- A. From the vSphere client by navigating to Supervisor Management.
- **B. From the SDDC manager by navigating to Workload Domains.**
- C. From VCF Operations by navigating to Fleet Management.
- D. From the vSphere client by navigating to the Global Inventory.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, host commissioning is performed exclusively through SDDC Manager, not from the vSphere Client. When expanding a vSAN cluster inside a workload domain, all ESXi hosts must first be placed in an Unassigned state and then commissioned in SDDC Manager before they can appear in the "Add Host" wizard of the vSphere Client. The message in the problem - "No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI" - indicates that SDDC Manager has not yet commissioned any suitable hosts with the required NIC layout.

VCF 9.0 documentation states that for workload domain expansion, hosts must be commissioned under:

SDDC Manager # Workload Domains # (Select WLD) # Hosts # Commission Hosts.

This validates hardware, storage type (such as vSAN ESA or OSA), NIC placement, and ensures the host is compatible with the domain's configuration.

Options pointing to vSphere Client (A, D) or VCF Operations (B) do not perform the commissioning workflow. Therefore, the correct and verified answer is C, the only interface where host commissioning is officially supported.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

An administrator configures a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance in a remote site using a vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) for the workload domain cluster. vSAN ESA is configured with Auto-Policy Management and is designed to tolerate a single failure. The cluster experiences a hardware failure and on investigation, the administrator discovers that the affected objects did not re-protect and remain in a

"Reduced availability with no rebuild" state.

How can the administrator explain why the vSAN objects did not rebuild as expected?

- A. The storage policy needs to be modified to support forced provisioning.
- B. The existing disk groups need to be expanded to support additional capacity.
- **C. The number of ESX hosts doesn't support rebuilds during an outage.**
- D. The storage devices are not certified for vSAN.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, using vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) with Auto-Policy Management, the system automatically selects the correct storage policy based on the cluster size and desired failure protection. When the administrator configures tolerance for a single failure (FTT=1 using RAID-1 mirroring), vSAN ESA requires sufficient remaining hosts during a failure event to reprotect objects.

A minimum of 3 ESA-capable hosts is required for RAID-1, and re-protection after a failure requires enough hosts with available capacity to place new replica components. In small ESA clusters (e.g., 3 or 4 nodes), if one host fails, the remaining hosts may not meet the placement rules for automatic rebuild to restore compliance. ESA enforces strict placement rules to maintain consistent performance and resilience; if vSAN determines that object layout compliance cannot be restored without violating these rules, it enters Reduced availability with no rebuild state.

This behavior is expected and documented: rebuilds cannot occur if the cluster does not have sufficient hosts or free capacity to recreate absent components. The administrator's ESA configuration behaved correctly given the cluster size limitation, making B the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

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