Top 2V0-11.25 Questions, Exam 2V0-11.25 Fees
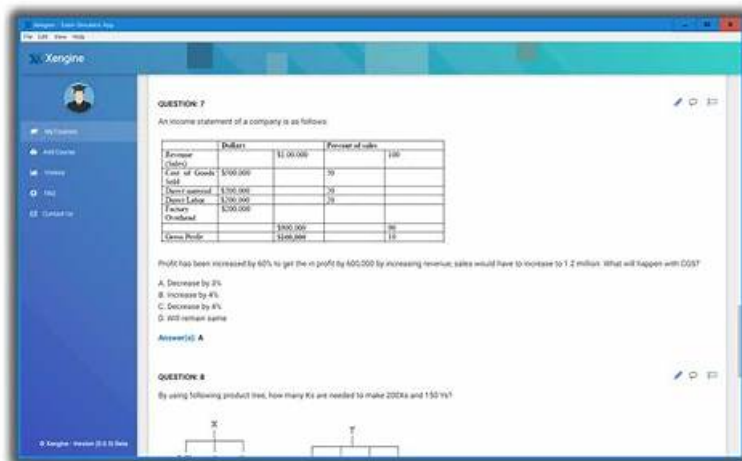
Many students often start to study as the exam is approaching. Time is very valuable to these students, and for them, one extra hour of study may mean 3 points more on the test score. If you are one of these students, then VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administrator exam tests are your best choice. Because students often purchase materials from the Internet, there is a problem that they need transport time, especially for those students who live in remote areas. When the materials arrive, they may just have a little time to read them before the exam. However, with 2V0-11.25 Exam Questions, you will never encounter such problems, because our materials are distributed to customers through emails. After you have successfully paid, you can immediately receive 2V0-11.25 test guide from our customer service staff, and then you can start learning immediately.

VMware 2V0-11.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures skills of the cloud infrastructure support engineer and covers diagnosing and resolving technical issues related to VMware Cloud Foundation deployment and operations. It includes troubleshooting the deployment process, vSphere, networking, vSAN, SDDC Manager, and Aria Suite. The section also evaluates the ability to optimize infrastructure performance, manage resources, and ensure efficient operation, focusing on the practical aspects of maintaining and enhancing VMware Cloud Foundation environments.
Topic 2	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: There are no testable objectives in this section. However, this area establishes the foundational knowledge expected of cloud administrators, such as understanding basic IT infrastructure, virtualization, and cloud models. This section is relevant for cloud administrators and infrastructure engineers.
Topic 3	• VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures skills of the cloud administrator and covers identifying VMware Cloud Foundation components like vSphere, vSAN, and NSX, as well as their architecture, including stretched configurations. It also assesses knowledge of requirements for implementing private cloud solutions, use cases for VMware Aria Suite components, vSphere IaaS control plane, Data Services Manager, and VMware Cloud Foundation Add-Ons. The focus is on the ability to recognize and apply the correct VMware solutions for various enterprise scenarios.
Topic 4	• Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: There are no testable objectives in this section. Still, it is intended for solution architects who need to plan and design VMware Cloud Foundation deployments, focusing on sizing, architecture selection, and network • storage design.

Topic 5	• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures skills of the VMware Cloud Foundation administrator and covers the installation and configuration processes for VMware Cloud Foundation components, deploying and configuring management domains, NSX Edge Clusters, and the VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle. It assesses the ability to deploy workload domains, enable vSphere IaaS control plane, create vSphere namespaces, manage stretched clusters, and use VMware Cloud Foundation APIs. Candidates are also tested on scaling deployments, performing Day 2 operations like backup, recovery, lifecycle management, VM lifecycle management, configuring networking and storage, managing ESXi hosts, implementing encryption, and operationalizing VMware NSX, vSAN, and Aria Suite. The section is comprehensive, targeting those responsible for the ongoing administration and optimization of VMware environments.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administrator Sample Questions (Q145-Q150):

NEW QUESTION # 145
When configuring a new port group on a Virtual Distributed Switch (VDS), what is the purpose of setting a VLAN ID?

- A. To enable load balancing across multiple uplinks.
- B. To manage storage replication settings
- C. To segment and isolate network traffic.
- D. To automate the creation of VMs within the port group.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Setting a VLAN ID on a port group on a Virtual Distributed Switch (VDS) allows for network segmentation by tagging traffic with the appropriate VLAN ID. This enables isolation of network traffic between different VLANs, ensuring that communication is restricted to specific segments of the network as required.

NEW QUESTION # 146
An IT team needs to ensure compliance and security for various database workloads managed by Data Services Manager.
Which three features of Data Services Manager should be leveraged to achieve this? (Choose three.)

- A. Encryption of data at rest and in transit.
- B. Automated patch management for database instances.
- C. Role-based access control (RBAC) to restrict database access.
- D. Integration with NSX for network security policies.
- E. vSphere DRS for resource scheduling.

Answer: A,B,C

Explanation:
Automated patch management ensures that database instances are kept up-to-date with the latest patches, which is essential for maintaining compliance and security.
Encryption of data at rest and in transit helps protect sensitive database data from unauthorized access and tampering, ensuring compliance with security standards.
Role-based access control (RBAC) restricts database access based on user roles, ensuring that only authorized users have access to

sensitive data, which is crucial for compliance and security.

NEW QUESTION # 147
An administrator needs to ensure that specific virtual machines within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment use storage that can tolerate at least two host failures within a vSAN cluster. Due to financial limitations, the configuration used must prioritize providing the highest level of usable disk space for the datastore.
Which three steps should be performed to meet the requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure the policy to use thin provisioning.
- B. Set Failures to Tolerate to "2 failures - RAID-1 (Mirroring)" in the policy configuration.
- C. Reconfigure the existing Default Storage Policy in the vSphere Client.
- D. Create a new VM Storage Policy in the vSphere Client.
- E. Apply the storage policy to the target VMs.
- F. Set Failures to Tolerate to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)" in the policy configuration.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
To meet the requirement for at least two host failures tolerance while also maximizing usable disk space in a vSAN cluster, the recommended configuration is to useRAID-6 (Erasure Coding)with a "2 failures" policy.
The necessary steps as described in VMware documentation are:
Create a new VM Storage Policy in the vSphere Client (D):Administrators should create a new policy rather than modify the default, to apply specific rules for select VMs.
Set Failures to Tolerate to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)" in the policy configuration (C):This setting ensures that data can survive up to two host failures and provides higher usable capacity than RAID-1 mirroring.
Apply the storage policy to the target VMs (B):The new policy must be applied to the required virtual machines to ensure they benefit from the specified level of protection.
Using RAID-6 (Erasure Coding) is preferred for capacity efficiency, especially when compared to RAID-1, and aligns with the financial consideration of maximizing usable disk space. Thin provisioning is not directly related to fault tolerance or disk space efficiency in the context of failures to tolerate, and modifying the default policy is not best practice for granular requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 148
Which two operations can be completed in the SDDC Manager UI on an NSX Edge cluster after it has been deployed into a workload domain? (Choose two.)

- A. Shrink
- B. Expand
- C. Delete
- D. Sync
- E. Redeploy

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
After an NSX Edge cluster is deployed into a workload domain, SDDC Manager provides built in operations to adjust the cluster size. According to the VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 documentation:
"After you create an NSX Edge cluster, you can use SDDC Manager to expand or shrink it by adding or deleting NSX Edge nodes."Breakdown of options:
B).Expand - You can add one or more Edge nodes to increase the cluster size.
E .Shrink - You can remove Edge nodes to decrease the cluster size.
These two actions are the only supported cluster scaling operations available in SDDC Manager post-deployment. Other operations-such as Redeploy, Sync, or Delete-are not available via the UI for a deployed Edge cluster and are either manual or unsupported in that context.
Summary:
Selected choices B and E match the documented capability to scale an NSX Edge cluster via SDDC Manager.
No other operations (A, C, D) are supported for an existing Edge cluster through the UI.

NEW QUESTION # 149

A VMware Cloud Foundation administrator notices that the SDDC Manager dashboard shows an alert indicating that one of the ESXi hosts in their workload domain is in a Not Responding state.

What is the first troubleshooting step that should be performed to resolve this issue?

- A. Remove and re-add the ESXi host to the workload domain.
- B. Check the network connectivity between the ESXi host and the SDDC Manager.
- C. Upgrade the ESXi host to the latest version.
- D. Reboot the ESXi host from the SDDC Manager interface.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When an ESXi host is in a "Not Responding" state in VMware Cloud Foundation, the first step in troubleshooting is to check the network connectivity between the ESXi host and the SDDC Manager. Network issues (e.g., misconfigured VLANs, firewall settings, or network outages) are often the primary cause of communication problems between SDDC Manager and the ESXi host.

NEW QUESTION # 150

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