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Practice Materials & Tests

DEMO VERSION

VMware

2V0-15.25 Exam

VMware Certified Professional - VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support

Exam Latest Version: 6.0

Question 1. (Single Select)

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 VCF Operations by navigating to Fleet Management.
C: From the SDDC manager by navigating to Workload Domains.
D: From the vSphere client by navigating to the Global Inventory.

Correct Answer: C

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 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.

Question 2. (Multi Select)

A user wishes to publish a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations Orchestrator workflow to their VCF Automation project catalog, but Is blocked from publishing any workflows.

The following information has been provided:

- In the VCF Automation Organization portal, the user cannot see the Workflows option under Content Hub.

- The organization is not a Provider Consumption Organization.

Which are the two likely causes of this issue? (Choose two.)

A: An external VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
B: The user is logged in with Project User rights.
C: The user is logged in the Project Advanced User rights
D: An embedded VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
E: The user is logged in with Project Administrator rights.

Correct Answer: A, D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, publishing a VCF Operations Orchestrator workflow to a VCF Automation project catalog requires that the Organization has a valid integration with VCF Operations Orchestrator. The question states that the user cannot see the Workflows option under Content Hub, and the organization is not a Provider Consumption Organization (PCO). According to the VCF 9.0 documentation, only organizations with VCF Operations Orchestrator integration are allowed to publish workflows into the catalog. Both embedded and external orchestrator integrations must be configured depending on the environment. If no orchestrator (embedded or external) is integrated with the organization, workflows cannot be listed or published. This aligns with the documented VCF Automation and VCF Operations Orchestrator design requirements, which specify that workflow publishing is only available when the orchestrator instance is properly registered.

Additionally, user role permission issues could prevent workflow visibility, but the key blockers described in the scenario are the missing workflow section and the organization type. Because the organization is not a PCO, advanced provider features—including workflow publishing—are

disabled unless a proper orchestrator integration exists. Therefore, the two most likely causes are:

A: An external VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.

D: An embedded VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.

These two conditions directly match the documented behavior in VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.

Question 3. (Multi Select)

An administrator Is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator discovers intermittent performance issues with the supplemental storage (ISCSI) connected to VCF workload domain. The administrator discovers that the (iSCSI) target is reachable from most VMware ESX hosts, but some hosts consistently experience periods of slow I/O and connection drops.

Which two actions should the administrator take to diagnose and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A: Review the iSCSI target's configuration to ensure it's configured for maximum performance, including enabling CHAP authentication.
B: Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port on all affected ESX hosts for TCP retransmissions and checksum offload errors.
C: Update the network plugin on the ESX host to the latest version.
D: Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 1500.
E: Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000.

Correct Answer: B, E

Explanation:

To diagnose and resolve the intermittent performance and connection drop issues with the supplemental iSCSI storage, the administrator should focus on network layer consistency and health, particularly regarding packet size (MTU) and delivery (TCP).

Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port for TCP retransmissions (Action B - Diagnose): "Intermittent"

connection drops and slow I/O are classic symptoms of packet loss or fragmentation issues. By examining the ESXi network stats (e.g., using esxtop key n or viewing vSphere performance charts) for TCP retransmissions, the administrator can confirm if packets are being dropped or lost in transit. Checksum offload errors can also indicate issues where the NIC hardware is incorrectly validating packets, causing the OS to drop them. This step identifies the root cause (packet loss/corruption).

Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000 (Action E - Resolve): For high-performance storage traffic like iSCSI in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, it is best practice to use Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) end-to-end (Host -> Switch -> Storage Array).

The symptom that some hosts are affected suggests configuration drift where those specific hosts might be set to a different MTU (e.g., 1500) or are mismatched with the physical network/target (which is likely set to 9000 for performance).

An MTU mismatch (e.g., Target sending 9000-byte frames to a Host/Switch expecting 1500) typically results in the "Do Not Fragment" (DF) bit causing packet drops, leading to the reported connection drops and retransmission delays. Ensuring a consistent MTU of 9000 across the fleet resolves this and aligns with VCF performance standards.

Note: Option A (CHAP) is for authentication security, not performance. Option C (Update network plugin) is a lifecycle task but less likely to be the immediate fix for "some hosts" having intermittent drops compared to the common issue of MTU mismatch. Option D (MTU 1500) would resolve drops if the physical network doesn't support Jumbo Frames, but would degrade performance, making E the preferred resolution for a "performance" storage tier.

Question 4. (Single Select)

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.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 introduces a major architectural redesign that replaces the traditional SDDC Manager–centric domain management model with a 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.

Question 5. (Single Select)

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleet that is configured as follows:

- Single VCF instance with a single workload domain.
- The Workload Domain has a single 5-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
- The vSAN Default Storage Policy is configured as RAID1.

The administrator is alerted to the fact that storage capacity is running low and, to improve space efficiency, attempts to change the vSAN storage policy on a number of large virtual machines to a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy.

The policy change is immediately rejected.

What should the administrator do to reduce overall capacity usage while waiting for new storage devices to arrive?

A: Enable encryption on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
B: Reconfigure the Virtual Machines to use a 1 Failure-RAID-5 Storage Policy.
C: Convert the Virtual Machines from thick provisioning to thin provisioning.
D: Enable compression on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 with vSAN ESA, storage policies must match the capabilities of the existing cluster. The scenario describes a 5-node vSAN ESA cluster where the vSAN Default Storage Policy is RAID-1 (FTT=1). The administrator attempts to apply a 2 Failures – RAID-6 policy, which ESA supports only on clusters with at least 7 nodes. Because the cluster has only five nodes, the policy fails immediately—this is expected and documented in the vSAN ESA design specifications.

Since RAID-6 is not an option and capacity is low, the administrator must look for a method to reclaim storage usage without requiring additional nodes or unsupported policy changes. Converting VMs from thick provisioning to thin provisioning is a safe and effective mitigation approach. Thin provisioning reduces consumed space by allowing disks to grow only as needed, immediately recovering unused blocks. This is a standard vSAN-supported method to temporarily alleviate capacity pressure.

Enabling encryption (A) or compression (D) does not reduce capacity usage retroactively and may actually increase overhead. Using RAID-5 (B) is also not possible because RAID-5 requires at least 6 ESA-enabled hosts.

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