



VMware

2V0-17.25 Exam

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Administrator

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Question 1. (Multi Select)

An administrator is preparing to deploy a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet to an environment that does not have Internet access. Which two binaries must be uploaded to the VCF Installer appliance before initiating the deployment? (Choose two.)

- A: Identity Broker
- B: ESX
- C: NSX
- D: VCF Operations
- E: Lifecycle Manager

Correct Answer: C, D

Explanation:

In VCF 9.x, air-gapped bring-up requires staging the required binaries in the VCF Installer. The documented list explicitly includes NSX and VCF Operations among the components to upload. The product guide states: “VMware Cloud Foundation required binaries include... NSX ... VMware Cloud Foundation Operations ... vCenter ... SDDC Manager...” (exact list excerpt). This list does not call for ESX images or the legacy “Lifecycle Manager.”

Therefore, from the given options the two binaries that must be uploaded are NSX and VCF Operations. ESX is pre-imaged on hosts per preparation guidance and is not a required VCF Installer binary; “Lifecycle Manager” is not used in VCF 9.0 bring-up.

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Question 2. (Single Select)

After a migration to VCF 9.0, an administrator must import only logging data newer than 90 days from Aria Operations for Logs 8.x into VCF Operations for Logs. If VCF Operations for Logs has enough space available, what is the correct way to achieve this?

- A: Configure log forwarding in Aria Operations for Logs.

- B: Import logs from an NFS archive used for Aria Operations for Logs.
- C: Initiate the transfer from the Control Panel in VCF Operations.
- D: Initiate the transfer from Aria Operations for Logs.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

VCF 9.0 introduces Log Data Transfer initiated from VCF Operations. The docs say: “You can transfer log data for up to 90 days from Aria Operations for Logs 8.x... The migrated logs are stored in VCF Operations for logs.” and “To transfer logs... navigate to the Logs Data Transfer card in Administration > Control Panel... click the INITIATE TRANSFER button... You can select the duration of logs to transfer...” (emphasis added).

They further clarify that simple forwarding does not transfer already ingested logs: “Forward logs... does not transfer already ingested logs. Transfer historical logs up to 90 days... using the Log Data Transfer feature in VCF Operations.”

Hence, the correct action is to initiate the transfer in VCF Operations (Administration > Control Panel > Logs Data Transfer).

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Question 3. (Single Select)

An administrator is tasked to deploy a new vSAN Storage Cluster to an existing VCF instance. The VCF instance is deployed as a single workload domain. What must the administrator do to achieve this without deploying additional management components?

- A: Deploy an additional VCF instance and workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster.
- B: Deploy additional hosts as vSAN storage-only nodes within the existing cluster.
- C: Deploy a second cluster as a vSAN storage cluster in the existing workload domain.
- D: Deploy an additional workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster within the existing VCF instance.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The VCF 9.0 Architecture and Deployment Guide explains that within a single Workload Domain, administrators can scale resources by adding additional clusters, including compute or vSAN storage clusters. Specifically, “A Workload Domain can contain multiple clusters. You can deploy a new cluster, such as a vSAN cluster, into an existing domain without introducing new management components.” .

Options A and D both introduce new workload domains or VCF instances, which require their own management stack (vCenter, NSX Manager, etc.) and are unnecessary in this scenario. Option B is incorrect because “vSAN storage-only nodes” are supported in vSAN but are not the method for adding a new cluster within VCF automation. The correct approach is deploying a second cluster inside the same workload domain—this reuses the existing management components while meeting the requirement for a new vSAN storage cluster.

Question 4. (Multi Select)

Which two types of group can be created to collect and manage objects in Istio Service Mesh?
(Choose two.)

- A: Security
- B: Cluster
- C: Service
- D: API
- E: Node

Correct Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The Istio integration in VCF 9.0 defines two main logical groupings for organizing workloads within a service mesh: Cluster groups and Service groups. The documentation notes: “Cluster groups allow you to organize and manage objects across different Kubernetes clusters. Service

groups let you aggregate and manage services that share common policies, routing rules, or observability requirements.” .

These groups enable administrators to apply consistent service mesh policies across multiple deployments and clusters. They also simplify administration by centralizing traffic management, routing, and observability of workloads. Security, API, and Node are not Istio-specific grouping constructs but instead are other concepts used elsewhere (e.g., security policies, API endpoints, node objects in Kubernetes). Therefore, the correct group types used in Istio Service Mesh are Cluster and Service groups.

Question 5. (Multi Select)

An administrator must configure a new Project in the Development tenant of VCF Automation. The requirement is to minimize ongoing management overhead as new developers onboard. Which four steps should be taken? (Choose four.)

A: Log in to the Development tenant as a Project Administrator.

B: Assign at least one Cloud Zone to the Project.

C: Assign both Project Administrators and Project Members to the Project using Active Directory Users.

D: Create a new Project.

E: Assign at least one Namespace to the Project.

F: Log in to the Development tenant as an Organization Administrator.

G: Assign both Project Administrators and Project Members to the Project using Active Directory Groups.

Correct Answer: A, B, D, G

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

According to the VCF Automation 9.0 Guide, project creation requires administrative login at the tenant level: “To create a new project, log in as a Project Administrator of that tenant.” . After creation, projects must be mapped to Cloud Zones to determine compute placement. The document also emphasizes: “For scalable user management, assign groups from Active Directory to roles within projects rather than individual users.” This reduces management

overhead as new members join.

Namespaces are not mandatory unless Kubernetes Supervisor is being integrated, which is not required in this scenario. Likewise, logging in as an Organization Administrator (F) is not needed for tenant-level project creation. Therefore, the correct steps are: Log in as Project Admin (A), Create a Project (D), Assign a Cloud Zone (B), and Use Active Directory Groups for membership (G). This ensures minimal ongoing administrative effort.



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