# Free Questions for 2V0-13.25

## Shared by Eloise on Jul 10, 2025

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Questions # 1:

Requirement: NSX VPC Full Services Model for single tenant, preventing BGP advertisements from being dropped due to loop detection.

Which element should be considered in the physical network design?

**Options:**

○ A.

Adjust the default BGP timers.

○ B.

Use a unique, private BGP AS number for each Tier-0 gateway.

○ C.

Use iBGP as the routing protocol between the Tier-0 gateway and the physical network.

○ D.

Configure edge datapath interface to transport only TEP traffic.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

BGP loop prevention relies on**unique AS numbers**. If the same AS is reused, routes may be dropped. In NSX VPC designs,**assigning a unique private AS per Tier-0 gateway**ensures clean routing without triggering loop detection.

A: Timer adjustment affects convergence, not loop detection.

C: iBGP with physical routers is non-standard and doesn't solve the loop issue.

D: TEP traffic is unrelated to BGP routing loops.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – NSX VPC Networking Design Guide., ]

Questions # 2:

During a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architectural design workshop, one of the stakeholders made the following comment:

> “The company has just used the remaining budget to purchase eight vSAN Ready Nodes for this project.”

How would the architect classify this statement within the conceptual model document?

**Options:**

○ A.

Requirement

○ B.

Risk

○ C.

Assumption

○ D.

Constraint

## Answer

D

## Explanation

This statement expresses a financial limit — “Remaining budget” — constraining future expenditures on hardware. This is clearly a**constraint**, as it restricts the design options (e.g., can't procure new hardware). In the VMware Conceptual Model framework, constraints are factors that limit design choices without introducing risk or goal definitions.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Conceptual Design Guide – RACR Framework (Requirements, Assumptions, Constraints, Risks), ]

Questions # 3:

An architect is responsible for designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based Private

Cloud solution. During the requirements gathering workshop with key customer stakeholders, the following information was captured:

• In the event of a disaster affecting the primary site, all tier 1 production services must be restored to the secondary site within 1 hour.

• In the event of a disaster affecting the primary site, all tier 3 production services must be restored to the secondary site within 8 hours.

**Options:**

○ A.

Recoverability

○ B.

Availability

○ C.

Performance

○ D.

Manageability

## Answer

A

## Explanation

These are classic**Recoverability**metrics. The Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) directly relate to how fast and how much data can be recovered after a failure or disaster event. The architect must ensure the VCF deployment includes recovery mechanisms, such as stretched clusters or backup/replication technology, that meet these defined RTO/RPO targets.

[Reference:VCF BCDR Best Practices – Recovery Planning Section, ==========]

Questions # 4:

An architect is designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. They are meeting with the key stakeholders and subject matter experts (SMEs) for the first time as part of the requirements gathering process. The following information has been shared with the architect prior to the meeting:

Names and job titles of the attendees

Project timelines and budget

What step should the architect perform as part of this initial requirements gathering workshop?

**Options:**

○ A.

Open the meeting with a diagram of the VCF topology that must meet the customer requirements in order to start a discussion.

○ B.

Ask questions to agree on the key product features the SMEs want from the design.

○ C.

Open the meeting with a list of the VCF design decisions from the public documentation to agree on any required changes.

○ D.

Ask questions to start a discussion on the business objectives and desired outcomes.

## Answer

D

## Explanation

The**first workshop**focuses on**understanding business drivers, objectives, and outcomes**before diving into design specifics. VMware design methodology stresses that architects should**start with business requirements**and then move toward conceptual, logical, and physical designs.

**A and C**are premature — topology and design decisions should not be presented before business outcomes are captured.

**B**focuses on product features, which is technical and should come later.

**D**is correct because identifying**business objectives**ensures the architecture aligns with customer goals.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Design Methodology (Business → Conceptual →

Logical → Physical)., , ]

Questions # 5:

An architect is responsible for designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based Private Cloud solution. During the requirements gathering workshop with key customer stakeholders, the following information was captured:

The solution must support a yearly workload growth of up to 10%.

When creating the design document, which design quality should be used to classify the stated requirements?

**Options:**

○ A.

Performance

○ B.

Availability

○ C.

Manageability

○ D.

Security

## Answer

A

## Explanation

The requirement specifying "yearly workload growth of up to 10%" relates directly to the**system's ability to handle increased demand over time**, which falls under the design quality of**Performance**. Performance in VMware Cloud Foundation design includes considerations for scalability and the ability to sustain projected growth. This requirement addresses the system’s capacity to manage future workload expansion without degradation in service levels.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Design Guide 9.0 – Design

Qualities Section: Performance and Scalability, ==========]

Questions # 6:

As part of a design for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution, an architect has documented the following dependencies and constraints:

CONSOOl - Internet access will not be permitted from anywhere within the VCF solution.

CONS002 - The password must not be stored in plain text anywhere within the VCF solution.

DEP001 - The customer must make the required VCF binaries accessible to the VCF Installer appliance during the deployment phase.

Which design decision should the architect include in the design for the download of the VCF binaries?

**Options:**

○ A.

The VCF Installer appliance will be configured to connect to an online depot.

○ B.

The VCF Installer appliance will be configured to connect to an offline depot.

○ C.

The Bundle Transfer Utility will be used on the VCF Installer appliance.

○ D.

The VCF Download Tool will be used on the VCF Installer appliance.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

Due to the**explicit constraint that no internet access**is permitted, the VCF Installer cannot connect to an online depot. Instead, the architect must use the**offline depot model**, where binaries are downloaded externally and made accessible**locally within the**

**VCF environment**(e.g., using a local web server).

This setup aligns with VMware's**"air-gapped" deployment guidance**for VCF environments with strict security postures.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Deployment Guide – Offline Depot Configuration for Air-Gapped Environments, ==========]

Questions # 7:

Which configuration should the architect recommend as part of the design of a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution to ensure optimal performance in a multi-tenant environment?

**Options:**

○ A.

Use a single large datastore for all tenants to simplify management.

○ B.

Configure all workloads to operate on a single ESXi host to minimize network latency.

○ C.

Implement vSAN with tiered storage policies to ensure high I/O performance and low latency for tenant workloads.

○ D.

Allow an unlimited number of virtual machines per host to consume all available resources.

## Answer

C

## Explanation

In a multi-tenant environment,**isolation, predictable performance, and scalability**are critical.**vSAN with tiered storage policies**enables the architect to define**performance tiers**(e.g., RAID-1 for critical workloads, RAID-5/6 for capacity-efficient workloads). This aligns with the need for**low latency and high IOPS**for tenant workloads, without oversubscribing or compromising performance.

Options A and D disregard tenant performance and isolation, potentially leading to**noisy neighbor**issues. Option B reduces availability and scalability and is contrary to best practices.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – vSAN Design Guide, vSAN Storage Policy-Based Management (SPBM) Best Practices, ==========]

Questions # 8:

Requirement: The solution must include high security hardening levels to meet military compliance standards.

Which two physical design decisions will meet this security requirement in the workload domain? (Choose two.)

**Options:**

○ A.

The vSAN storage policy will be configured as Secondary Failures to Tolerate = 1.

○ B.

VCF Operations will be configured to renew the SSL certificate for vCenter Server per security policies.

○ C.

NTP will be configured to the internal NTP servers of 192.168.12.1 and 192.168.24.1.

○ D.

The advanced setting UserVars.SuppressShellWarning will be configured to 0 across all ESXi hosts.

○ E.

The certificate of the VI workload domain vCenter Server will be issued by RootCA.Military.Domain.Com.

## Answer

D, E

## Explanation

**D**: Setting UserVars.SuppressShellWarning = 0 ensures**warnings are shown when shell access is used**, improving auditability and compliance.

**E**: Using**certificates signed by a trusted military Root CA**aligns with security

compliance standards for certificate trust and chain of custody.

Options A and C are operational best practices, but not**military hardening**. B is about operations automation, not compliance-level hardening.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Security Hardening Guide., ]

Questions # 9:

An architect has made an assumption that existing support staff are adequately skilled to operate the proposed infrastructure design.

The risk associated with this assumption would be that existing support staff are inadequately skilled to operate the proposed infrastructure design. How would the architect mitigate the risk?

**Options:**

○ A.

Hire additional support staff with the same skillsets to add more support capacity.

○ B.

Allocate the necessary time and budget to train existing support staff on the necessary skills required to operate.

○ C.

Complete a skills assessment of the existing support staff to identify the skill gap.

○ D.

Engage a third-party company to deploy and configure the proposed solution.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

The correct mitigation for a**skills-based risk**is to**bridge the gap**through**training and upskilling**. Providing**time and budget**for training ensures that existing staff can competently support the solution and aligns with long-term sustainability of the environment.

Option A does not address the skills gap, just adds capacity. Option C is a**risk identification tool**, not a**mitigation step**. Option D outsources the issue, which contradicts the goal of internal capability development.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Design Guide – Risk Identification and Mitigation Strategies, ==========]

Questions # 10:

As a part of designing the VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations deployment, the architect must ensure that VCF Operations is capable of monitoring the customer's infrastructure made up of a central datacenter and multiple remote sites in different countries.

During a design workshop, the following requirements were identified:

REQ-001: Corporate IT users must be able to review performance, alerts, and capacity details from a single management point.

REQ-002: The monitoring solution must support local data collection at remote sites to prevent data loss from unstable WAN connections.

REQ-003: The monitoring solution must comply with local data sovereignty regulations.

Which deployment model fulfills all design requirements?

**Options:**

○ A.

Single VCF fleet with Cloud Proxies in each remote site

○ B.

Each remote site will be its own VCF fleet.

○ C.

All remote sites will be a single VCF fleet.

○ D.

A single fleet with multiple VCF instances

## Answer

A

## Explanation

Deploying a**single VCF Operations instance**(central management point) while placing**Cloud Proxies**or**Collector nodes**at remote sites enables**local data ingestion**. This ensures remote-site resilience (REQ-002), centralized visibility for IT users (REQ-001), and data sovereignty compliance because data can remain within local jurisdictions (REQ-003). This model aligns with VMware's recommended best practice for multi-site monitoring with minimal duplication of management infrastructure.

[Reference:VMware Aria Operations Deployment Guide – Cloud Proxies and Multi-Site Monitoring Architecture, , , ]

Questions # 11:

An architect is responsible for designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based solution for a customer. During a discovery workshop, the following requirements were stated by the customer:

• All applications/workloads designated as business critical have a Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 1 business hour.

• The infrastructure components of the VCF solution must have a Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of 4 business hours.

In the context provided, what does the RTO determine?

**Options:**

○ A.

The maximum tolerable amount of time allowed before an application/service should be recovered to a usable state

○ B.

The maximum amount of data loss that can be tolerated

○ C.

The minimum tolerable amount of time allowed before an application/service should be recovered to a usable state

○ D.

The minimum amount of data loss that can be tolerated

## Answer

A

## Explanation

RTO (Recovery Time Objective) defines**how quickly a system/service must be restored**after a disruption. In this scenario, the infrastructure components should be fully functional within 4 hours.

This contrasts with RPO, which measures**data loss tolerance**. RTO focuses on**downtime tolerance**.

VMware Cloud Foundation documentation on BCDR (Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery) explicitly defines these metrics during availability planning.

Questions # 12:

A large financial institution is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. During initial discovery meetings:

• Management of the physical network is outsourced.

• VMware team cannot reconfigure the physical network.

• Environment uses Link Aggregation.

How does this impact design?

**Options:**

○ A.

NIC teaming for Virtual Standard Switch (vSS) must be configured.

○ B.

LACP fallback must be configured.

○ C.

Link Aggregation cannot be used for Workload Domains.

○ D.

Link Aggregation cannot be used in the Management Domain.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

VCF 9.0 design documentation specifies that**LACP-based link aggregation**between ESXi and ToR switches is supported only when**LACP failback mode is configured**, ensuring a link can pass traffic before LACP PDUs are received . Since the VMware team cannot change physical networking and aggregation is in place, the design must mandate**LACP fallback**to maintain compatibility and connectivity resilience. Other answers are incorrect because VCF supports link aggregation in both management and workload domains if properly configured .

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Network Link Aggregation Design Requirements., , ]

Questions # 13:

An architect is working with an organization on the creation of a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud. The organization has provided the following business objectives:

Reduce costs of duplicate systems.

Eliminate risks of unsupported platforms.

Reduce public cloud costs.

Eliminate risks from poor documentation.

Use cases: Migration, Containerization, Centralization & Consolidation.

When considering these objectives and use cases, what should the architect include in the design documentation as a part of the Conceptual Model?

**Options:**

○ A.

A constraint that the solution must be accessible via a HTTPS GUI to all relevant areas of the business.

○ B.

A requirement that the solution will provide support for provisioning and managing workloads based on virtualization and containerization technologies.

○ C.

An assumption that a complete mapping of application dependencies is not available.

○ D.

A risk that the solution may not support the migration of containerized workloads.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

The**Conceptual Model**documents**requirements, assumptions, risks, and constraints (RACR)**. Here, the business use cases explicitly call for**migration and containerization**, which translates into a**requirement**for the solution to support**VM and containerized workloads**.

A = Constraint (UI accessibility).

C = Assumption.

D = Risk.Only**B**directly aligns with the business use cases and objectives.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Conceptual Model Design Guidance (RACR classification)., ]

Questions # 14:

A customer has a new initiative to build a private cloud based on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). The customer technical team is presenting an overview of the current state of the infrastructure as well as describing what the expectations are for the private cloud.

Based on the notes captured by the architect, which statement should be documented as a constraint?

**Options:**

○ A.

The existing storage is out of hardware vendor maintenance.

○ B.

No funding exists for a new storage array. Therefore, existing storage hardware must be used.

○ C.

The design must address security zone requirements for management, production, dev/test, and QA workloads.

○ D.

The design must provide a centralized management console to manage both data centers.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

Constraints are **design limitations** that cannot be changed and must be worked around.

**B** (no funding for new storage, so existing must be used) is a **clear constraint**, as it restricts the architect from proposing new storage hardware.

**A** (out of maintenance) represents a **risk** (unsupported hardware may fail).

**C** and **D** are **requirements**, not constraints, because they describe desired functionality of the solution.

Thus, the correct constraint is that **existing storage must be used due to funding limitations**.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Conceptual Design, RACR Framework: Constraints Section., ]

Questions # 15:

During a requirements gathering workshop, several business and technical requirements were captured from the customer.

Which requirement will be classified as a Business Requirement?

**Options:**

○ A.

The solution must provide the best end-user experience.

○ B.

The solution must allow the migration of legacy server infrastructure.

○ C.

The solution must consider security and resiliency to ensure business continuity.

○ D.

The solution must provide a component-level SLA of 99.9% or higher.

## Answer

A

## Explanation

**Business requirements**describe the high-level goals of the organization, typically related to**user experience, cost reduction, compliance, or agility**.

**A**(best end-user experience) aligns directly with business objectives.

**B, C, and D**are**technical requirements**: they specify infrastructure design behaviors (migration, security, SLA).

Therefore, the**business requirement**is ensuring the best**end-user experience**.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Requirements Classification Framework (Business vs Technical)., ]

Questions # 16:

Existing environment:

3 vSphere clusters, 5 hosts each.

Networking = vDS.

Storage = NFSv3.

Managed by single vCenter.Architect decides to create a new VCF fleet with a single VCF instance.

What design implication should be documented?

**Options:**

○ A.

NSX will be automatically deployed during the creation of the VCF fleet.

○ B.

The vCenter VM must be migrated to a standalone host before fleet creation.

○ C.

The clusters will be automatically configured to use vSAN storage before the creation of the fleet.

○ D.

The ESX hosts will be converted to use vSphere Lifecycle Manager baselines during the creation of the fleet.

## Answer

B

## Explanation

During**VCF bring-up**, SDDC Manager requires**control of a clean vCenter deployment**. Since the existing environment already has a vCenter managing the clusters, the**vCenter VM must be migrated to a standalone host**so that VCF bring-up can properly deploy its own vCenter instance.

A: NSX deployment happens later during WLD creation, not at fleet bring-up.

C: vSAN isn’t auto-configured — it requires explicit design.

D: VCF uses**vLCM images**, not baselines, post-deployment.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Planning and Deployment Guide., ]

Questions # 17:

Requirements:

- Workloads across **multiple datacenters (DC01, DC02)**
- Support **two-factor authentication (2FA)**
- Reduce **operational overhead**

Which two design decisions should be documented for the **VCF Single Sign-On (SSO) architecture**?

**Options:**

○ A.

Deploy VIDB in the management domain of every VCF instance in all sites.

○ B.

Deploy VIDB in the management domain of each VCF instance at DC02.

○ C.

Configure all additional VCF instances in the same region to point to the VIDB in the first VCF instance at DC02.

○ D.

Deploy VIDB in the first VCF instance management domain at DC01.

○ E.

Configure all additional VCF instances in the same private cloud to point to the VIDB in the first VCF instance at DC01.



## Answer

D, E

## Explanation

The **VCF Identity Broker (VIDB)** enables integration with enterprise identity systems and supports MFA. To reduce operational overhead:

- **Deploy VIDB once** in the first VCF instance at **DC01**.

**Point all additional VCF instances**in the same private cloud to this VIDB.

This avoids deploying and managing multiple VIDB instances, reducing lifecycle overhead while still enabling 2FA.

Options A/B introduce unnecessary duplication. Option C centralizes in DC02, but requirement specifies DC01 is primary.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Identity Broker Design Guide., ]

Questions # 18:

Which design defines how to arrange and use components and features of the infrastructure to satisfy service dependencies and other relationships specified in the Conceptual Model?

**Options:**

○ A.

Physical Design

○ B.

High Availability Design

○ C.

Configuration Guide

○ D.

Logical Design

## Answer

D

## Explanation

The**Conceptual Model**identifies high-level requirements, constraints, assumptions, and risks. The**Logical Design**translates those into**how solution components (clusters, networks, storage, security zones, etc.) are structured**to meet dependencies and requirements.

**Physical Design**comes after Logical Design and defines specific hardware, IP

addresses, VLANs, etc.

**High Availability Design** is a subset of the logical/physical design focusing only on resiliency.

**Configuration Guide** is implementation-level documentation, not design.

Thus, the **Logical Design** defines how the infrastructure's capabilities are arranged to satisfy conceptual dependencies.

[Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 – Architecture & Design Guide (Conceptual → Logical → Physical methodology)., ]