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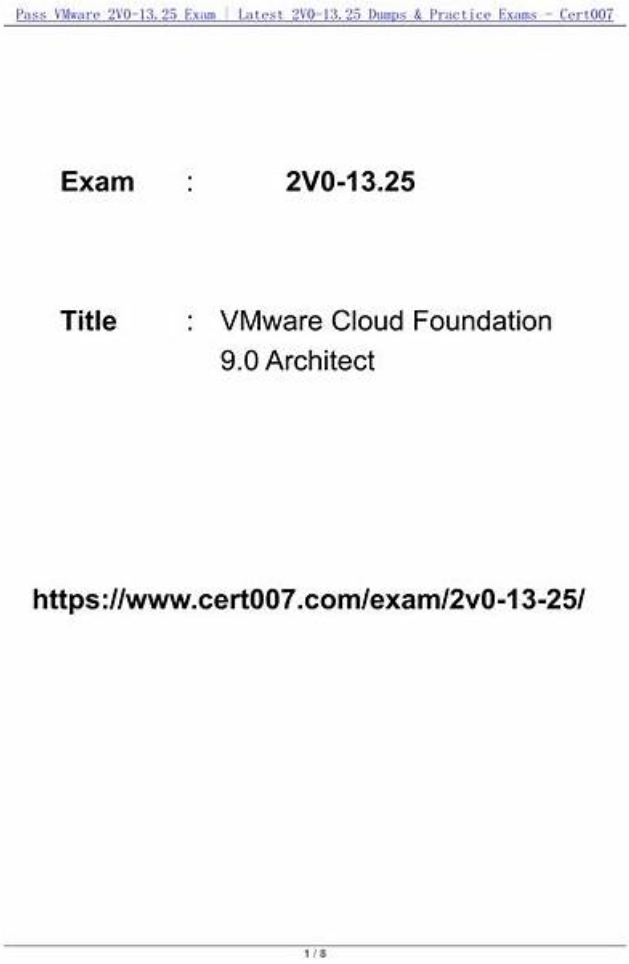

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.

Topic 2	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.
Topic 3	• Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.
Topic 4	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.
Topic 5	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
Which VMware tools enhance visibility and monitoring in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. VMware NSX
- B. VMware vSphere
- C. VMware vRealize Log Insight
- D. VMware vRealize Operations

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
VMware vRealize Operations and vRealize Log Insight enhance visibility and monitoring in VMware Cloud Foundation.

NEW QUESTION # 61
An architect was requested to recommend a solution for migrating 5000 VMs from an existing vSphere environment to a new VMware Cloud Foundation infrastructure.

Which feature or tool can be recommended by the architect to minimize downtime and automate the process?

- A. VMware Converter
- B. vSphere vMotion
- C. VMware HCX
- D. Cross vCenter vMotion

Answer: C

Explanation:
When migrating 5000 virtual machines (VMs) from an existing vSphere environment to a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 infrastructure, the primary goals are to minimize downtime and automate the process as much as possible. VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 is a full-stack hyper-converged infrastructure (HCI) solution that integrates vSphere, vSAN, NSX, and Aria Suite for a unified private cloud experience. Given the scale of the migration (5000 VMs) and the requirement to transition from an existing vSphere environment to a new VCF infrastructure, the architect must select a tool that supports large-scale migrations, minimizes downtime, and provides automation capabilities across potentially different environments or data centers.
Let's evaluate each option in detail:
A). VMware HCX:
VMware HCX (Hybrid Cloud Extension) is an application mobility platform designed specifically for large-scale workload migrations between vSphere environments, including migrations to VMware Cloud Foundation. HCX is included in VCF Enterprise Edition and provides advanced features such as zero-downtime live migration, bulk migration, and network extension. It automates the creation of hybrid interconnects between source and destination environments, enabling seamless VM mobility without requiring IP address changes (via Layer 2 network extension). HCX supports migrations from older vSphere versions (as early as vSphere 5.1) to the latest versions included in VCF 5.2, making it ideal for brownfield-to-greenfield transitions. For a migration of 5000 VMs, HCX's ability to perform bulk migrations (hundreds of VMs simultaneously) and its high-availability features (e.g., redundant appliances) ensure minimal disruption and efficient automation. HCX also integrates with VCF's SDDC Manager, aligning with the centralized management paradigm of VCF 5.2.
B). vSphere vMotion:
vSphere vMotion enables live migration of running VMs from one ESXi host to another within the same vCenter Server instance with zero downtime. While this is an excellent tool for migrations within a single data center or vCenter environment, it is limited to hosts managed by the same vCenter Server. Migrating VMs to a new VCF infrastructure typically involves a separate vCenter instance (e.g., a new management domain in VCF), which vMotion alone cannot handle. For 5000 VMs, vMotion would require manual intervention for each VM and would not scale efficiently across different environments or data centers, making it unsuitable as the primary tool for this scenario.
C). VMware Converter:
VMware Converter is a tool designed to convert physical machines or other virtual formats (e.g., Hyper-V) into VMware VMs. It is primarily used for physical-to-virtual (P2V) or virtual-to-virtual (V2V) conversions rather than migrating existing VMware VMs between vSphere environments. Converter involves downtime, as it requires powering off the source VM, cloning it, and then powering it on in the destination environment. For 5000 VMs, this process would be extremely time-consuming, lack automation for large-scale migrations, and fail to meet the requirement of minimizing downtime, rendering it an impractical choice.
D). Cross vCenter vMotion:
Cross vCenter vMotion extends vMotion's capabilities to migrate VMs between different vCenter Server instances, even across data centers, with zero downtime. While this feature is powerful and could theoretically be used to move VMs to a new VCF environment, it requires both environments to be linked within the same Enhanced Linked Mode configuration and assumes compatible vSphere versions. For 5000 VMs, Cross vCenter vMotion lacks the bulk migration and automation capabilities offered by HCX, requiring significant manual effort to orchestrate the migration. Additionally, it does not provide network extension or the same level of integration with VCF's architecture as HCX.
Why VMware HCX is the Best Choice:
VMware HCX stands out as the recommended solution for this scenario due to its ability to handle large-scale migrations (up to hundreds of VMs concurrently), minimize downtime via live migration, and automate the process through features like network extension and migration scheduling. HCX is explicitly highlighted in VCF 5.2 documentation as a key tool for workload migration, especially for importing existing vSphere environments into VCF (e.g., via the VCF Import Tool, which complements HCX). Its support for both live and scheduled migrations ensures flexibility, while its integration with VCF 5.2's SDDC Manager streamlines management. For a migration of 5000 VMs, HCX's scalability, automation, and minimal downtime capabilities make it the superior choice over the other options.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Release Notes (techdocs.broadcom.com) VMware Cloud Foundation Deployment Guide (docs.vmware.com)
"Enabling Workload Migrations with VMware Cloud Foundation and VMware HCX" (blogs.vmware.com, May 3, 2022)

NEW QUESTION # 62

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?

- A. Manageability
- B. Security
- C. Availability
- D. Performance

Answer: D

Explanation:
The requirement specifying "yearly workload growth of up to 10%" relates directly to thesystem's ability to handle increased demand over time, which falls under the design quality ofPerformance. 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

NEW QUESTION # 63
During the design workshop, the customer stated the following requirement:
* The solution will support secure communication.
Which design decision should be included in the logical design for the workload domain?

- A. Ensure the host servers have TPM 2.0 hardware.
- B. Verify all physical components used for the deployments are on the hardware compatibility list.
- C. Use a SHA-2 algorithm or higher for signed certificates.
- D. Set promiscuous mode port group security policy to reject.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation from VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation:
According to VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Design Guide (Table 59, "Certificate Management Design Recommendations"), VMware explicitly mandates that "Use a SHA-2 algorithm or higher for signed certificates. The SHA-1 algorithm is considered less secure and has been deprecated." This recommendation (VCF-SEC-RCMD-CERT-002) is a foundational part of securing communication between management components and workload domains across the VCF environment.
The use of SHA-2 or higher ensures that all certificates used for SSL/TLS communication within the SDDC ecosystem (including vCenter, NSX Manager, and SDDC Manager) meet modern cryptographic standards to prevent vulnerabilities such as collision attacks. VMware Cloud Foundation enforces certificate management policies that require replacement of default VMCA-signed certificates with CA-signed certificates, and the SHA-2 algorithm ensures cryptographic integrity, authenticity, and resistance to tampering or impersonation.
This configuration directly satisfies the customer's requirement for secure communication in the logical design of the workload domain. It ensures data in transit between components-such as management clusters, workload domains, and external systems-remains encrypted and trustworthy, aligning with VMware's zero- trust and compliance-focused architectural principles.
References (VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Guide):
* Table 59: Certificate Management Design Recommendations - "VCF-SEC-RCMD-CERT-002 Use a SHA-2 algorithm or higher for signed certificates."
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 PDF, pp. 306-308, 376, and 592 (Certificate Management Design Recommendations Sections).
* VMware Cloud Foundation Security Governance and Compliance Design Section (VCF-SEC-RCMD- CERT-002).

NEW QUESTION # 64
A cloud architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation solution for an organization.
The design must fulfill the following requirements:
* The design must minimize provider infrastructure lifecycle tasks.
* The design must minimize infrastructure management overhead.
* Each tenant must have isolated compute infrastructure.

Which of the following deployment models best meets these requirements?

- A. Consolidated VCF deployment per tenant
- B. Single VCF instance with dedicated Workload Domains per tenant
- C. Shared Workload Domain for tenants
- D. Dedicated VCF instances per tenant in a Standard Architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:
Asingle VCF instance with dedicated Workload Domains per tenantstrikes the balance between operational efficiency and isolation. It reduces lifecycle tasks since only one management domain must be maintained, while each tenant having adedicated workload domainensures isolation of compute resources.
This meets all three stated requirements effectively: lifecycle simplicity, minimal overhead, and tenant- specific compute separation.
Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Architecture and Design Guide - Multi-Tenant VCF Deployments and Workload Domains

NEW QUESTION # 65
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