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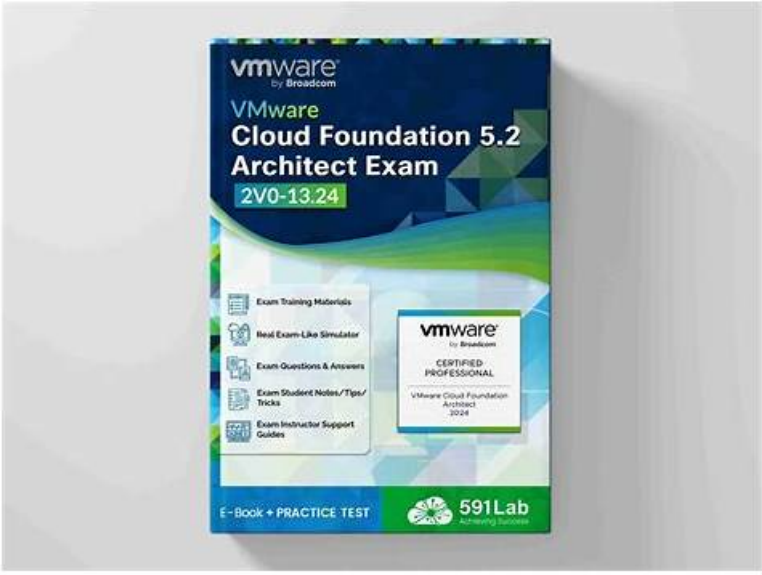

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which features of VMware Cloud Foundation enhance operational efficiency?

- A. VMware NSX
- B. VMware vRealize Operations
- C. VMware vRealize Automation
- D. VMware vSphere

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
VMware vRealize Operations and vRealize Automation are essential for improving operational efficiency in VMware Cloud Foundation.

NEW QUESTION # 75
An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based solution for a customer with the following requirement:
The solution must not have any single points of failure.
To meet this requirement, the architect has decided to incorporate physical NIC teaming for all vSphere host servers. When documenting this design decision, which consideration should the architect make?

- A. Embedded NICs should be avoided for NIC teaming.
- B. Each NIC team must comprise NICs from the same physical NIC card.
- C. Each NIC team must comprise NICs from different physical NIC cards.
- D. Only 10GbE NICs should be utilized for NIC teaming.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2, designing a solution with no single points of failure (SPOF) requires careful consideration of redundancy across all components, including networking. Physical NIC teaming on vSphere hosts is a common technique to ensure network availability by aggregating multiple network interface cards (NICs) to provide failover and load balancing. The architect's decision to use NIC teaming aligns with this goal, but the specific consideration for implementation must maximize fault tolerance.
Requirement Analysis:

No single points of failure: The networking design must ensure that the failure of any single hardware component (e.g., a NIC, cable, switch, or NIC card) does not disrupt connectivity to the vSphere hosts.
Physical NIC teaming: This involves configuring multiple NICs into a team (typically via vSphere's vSwitch or Distributed Switch) to provide redundancy and potentially increased bandwidth.
Option Analysis:
A). Embedded NICs should be avoided for NIC teaming:
Embedded NICs (integrated on the server motherboard) are commonly used in VCF deployments and are fully supported for NIC teaming. While they may have limitations (e.g., fewer ports or lower speeds compared to add-on cards), there is no blanket requirement in VCF 5.2 or vSphere to avoid them for teaming. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide and vSphere Networking documentation do not prohibit embedded NICs; instead, they emphasize redundancy and performance. This consideration is not a must and does not directly address SPOF, so it's incorrect.
B). Only 10GbE NICs should be utilized for NIC teaming:
While 10GbE NICs are recommended in VCF 5.2 for performance (especially for vSAN and NSX traffic), there is no strict requirement that only 10GbE NICs be used for teaming. VCF supports 1GbE or higher, depending on workload needs, as long as redundancy is maintained. The requirement here is about eliminating SPOF, not mandating a specific NIC speed. For example, teaming two 1GbE NICs could still provide failover. This option is too restrictive and not directly tied to the SPOF concern, making it incorrect.
C). Each NIC team must comprise NICs from the same physical NIC card:
If a NIC team consists of NICs from the same physical NIC card (e.g., a dual-port NIC), the failure of that single card (e.g., hardware failure or driver issue) would disable all NICs in the team, creating a single point of failure. This defeats the purpose of teaming for redundancy. VMware best practices, as outlined in the vSphere Networking Guide and VCF Design Guide, recommend distributing NICs across different physical cards or sources (e.g., one from an embedded NIC and one from an add-on card) to avoid this risk. This option increases SPOF risk and is incorrect.
D). Each NIC team must comprise NICs from different physical NIC cards:
This is the optimal design consideration for eliminating SPOF. By ensuring that each NIC team includes NICs from different physical NIC cards (e.g., one from an embedded NIC and one from a PCIe NIC card), the failure of any single NIC card does not disrupt connectivity, as the other NIC (on a separate card) remains operational. This aligns with VMware's high-availability best practices for vSphere and VCF, where physical separation of NICs enhances fault tolerance. The VCF 5.2 Design Guide specifically advises using multiple NICs from different hardware sources for redundancy in management, vSAN, and VM traffic. This option directly addresses the requirement and is correct.
Conclusion:
The architect should document that each NIC team must comprise NICs from different physical NIC cards (D) to ensure no single point of failure. This design maximizes network redundancy by protecting against the failure of any single NIC card, aligning with VCF's high-availability principles.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (Section: Networking Design) VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Networking Guide (Section: NIC Teaming and Failover) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook (Section: Host Networking)

NEW QUESTION # 76
What are the benefits of using Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs in VMware environments?

- A. Improved Network Latency
- B. Scalability
- C. High-speed SAN Connectivity
- D. Data Redundancy

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs provide high-speed SAN connectivity and data redundancy in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 77
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 the monitoring of up to 10,000 objects.
* The solution must support 24 months retention for all monitoring data.
When creating the design document, which design quality should be used to classify the stated requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Guide defines Manageability as the design quality that focuses on monitoring, configuration, reporting, and operational management capabilities. It states:
"Manageability encompasses the ability to monitor, configure, and control the solution effectively, ensuring operational insights and compliance with business objectives." The requirement to support 10,000 monitored objects and retain monitoring data for 24 months directly relates to the system's ability to manage and retain operational metrics, not to its performance or availability. These parameters ensure long-term visibility, compliance, and data analytics consistency-core elements of Manageability.
In contrast:
* Performance focuses on throughput and latency.
* Availability ensures uptime and fault tolerance.
* Recoverability deals with restoration after failure.
Therefore, the classification of these requirements falls under Manageability, as they directly define how the system manages and retains monitoring data.
References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Guide - "Design Qualities: Availability, Manageability, Performance, Recoverability, and Security." (pp. 72-74)
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Framework - "Classification of Monitoring and Retention Requirements under Manageability."

NEW QUESTION # 78
When planning a scalable storage solution in VMware, which Broadcom components should be prioritized for performance and flexibility?

- A. Broadcom RAID Controller
- B. vSAN
- C. vSphere HA
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSD

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Broadcom RAID Controllers, NVMe SSDs, and vSAN are essential for creating scalable and flexible storage solutions in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 79
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