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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 2	• VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of cloud architects and infrastructure engineers and focuses on understanding the architecture of VMware by Broadcom solution. Candidates should be able to differentiate between various VMware Cloud Foundation architecture options based on different scenarios.
Topic 3	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of enterprise architects and solution architects and focuses on the fundamentals of IT architectures, technologies, and standards. It covers differentiating between business and technical requirements, understanding conceptual models, and logical and physical designs, and recognizing the distinctions between requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Also included are availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS), developing risk mitigation strategies, documenting design decisions, and creating design validation strategies.

Topic 4	• Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of VMware administrators. It involves gathering and analyzing business objectives and requirements to create a conceptual model. Additionally, it covers the creation of VMware Cloud Foundation logical and physical designs. This includes prerequisites and design decisions related to Network Infrastructure, VCF Management Domain, VCF Workload Domain, VCF Edge Cluster, VCF Cloud Automation, and VCF Cloud Operations. Designs should consider availability within and across availability zones, manageability (Lifecycle Management, Scalability, Capacity Management), performance, recoverability (BCDR strategies), and security for VCF Management Components and Workloads. Workload mobility, consumption, and monitoring strategies are also addressed in this section.
Topic 5	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

NEW QUESTION # 37
An architect is documenting the design for a new VMware Cloud Foundation solution. During workshops with key stakeholders, the architect discovered that some of the workloads that will be hosted within the Workload Domains will need to be connected to an existing Fibre Channel storage array. How should the architect document this information within the design?

- A. As a design decision
- B. As an assumption
- C. As a business requirement
- D. As a constraint

Answer: D

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, design documentation categorizes information into requirements, assumptions, constraints, risks, and decisions to guide the solution's implementation. The need for workloads in VI Workload Domains to connect to an existing Fibre Channel (FC) storage array has specific implications.
Let's analyze how this should be classified:
Option A: As an assumptionAn assumption is a statement taken as true without proof, typically used when information is uncertain or unverified. The scenario states that the architectdiscoveredthis need during workshops with stakeholders, implying it's a confirmed fact, not a guess. Documenting it as an assumption (e.
g., "We assume workloads need FC storage") would understate its certainty and misrepresent its role in the design process. This option is incorrect.
Option B: As a constraintThis is the correct answer. Aconstraintis a limitation or restriction that influences the design, often imposed by existing infrastructure, policies, or resources. The requirement to use an existing FC storage array limits the storage options for the VI Workload Domains, as VCF natively uses vSAN as the principal storage for workload domains. Integrating FC storage introduces additional complexity (e.g., FC zoning, HBA configuration) and restricts the design from relying solely on vSAN. In VCF 5.2, external storage like FC is supported via supplemental storage for VI Workload Domains, but it's a deviation from the default architecture, making it a constraint imposed by the environment. Documenting it as such ensures it's accounted for in planning and implementation.
Option C: As a design decisionA design decision is a deliberate choice made by the architect to meet requirements (e.g., "We will use FC storage over iSCSI"). Here, the need for FC storage is a stakeholder- provided fact, not a choice the architect made. The

decision tosupportFC storage might follow, but the initial discovery is a pre-existing condition, not the decision itself. Classifying it as a design decision skips the step of recognizing it as a design input, making this option incorrect.
Option D: As a business requirementA business requirement defineswhatthe organization needs to achieve (e.g., "Workloads must support 99.9% uptime"). While the FC storage need relates to workloads, it's a technical specification abouthowconnectivity is achieved, not a high-level business goal. Business requirements typically originate from organizational objectives, not infrastructure details discovered in workshops. This option is too broad and misaligned with the technical nature of the information, making it incorrect.
Conclusion:The need to connect workloads to an existing FC storage array is aconstraint(Option B) because it limits the storage design options for the VI Workload Domains and reflects an existing environmental factor. In VCF 5.2, this would influence the architect to plan for Fibre Channel HBAs, external storage configuration, and compatibility with vSphere, documenting it as a constraint ensures these considerations are addressed.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: VI Workload Domain Storage Options) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Design Constraints and Assumptions) vSphere 7.0U3 Storage Guide (integrated in VCF 5.2): External Storage Integration

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which two actions can be performed to troubleshoot VMware Cloud Foundation's NSX issues?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. Use the NSX troubleshooting tool to analyze logs
- B. Verify network segmentation in the NSX interface
- C. Reconfigure the vSphere DRS settings
- D. Restart the NSX Manager service

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 39
The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) design project using vSAN as the primary storage solution:
REQ001: The application must maintain a minimum of 1,000 transactions per second (TPS) during business hours, excluding disaster recovery (DR) scenarios.
REQ002: Automatic DRS and HA must be utilized.
REQ003: Planned maintenance must be performed outside of business hours.
While monitoring the TPS of the application, which of the following is NOT a valid test case to validate these requirements?

- A. Trigger a vCenter upgrade workflow.
- B. Trigger a vSphere High Availability (HA) failover activity.
- C. Trigger a vSAN disk group cache drive failure.
- D. Trigger fully automatic DRS vMotion activity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The test case must validate all three requirements: maintaining 1,000 TPS during business hours (REQ001), using automatic DRS and HA (REQ002), and ensuring maintenance occurs outside business hours (REQ003, implying minimal disruption during business hours). Let's assess each:
Option A: Trigger a vSphere High Availability (HA) failover activityHA failover (e.g., host failure) tests automatic VM restarts (REQ002) and ensures TPS (REQ001) remains at 1,000 during business hours under failure conditions (excluding DR, as this is intra-site). TheVCF 5.2 Administration Guiderecommends HA testing to validate availability, making this valid.
Option B: Trigger a vSAN disk group cache drive failureA cache drive failure in vSAN tests data resilience and HA's ability to restart VMs if needed (REQ002), while monitoring TPS (REQ001) during business hours. ThevSAN Administration Guidesupports this as a standard test for vSAN performance and recovery, aligning with the requirements.
Option C: Trigger fully automatic DRS vMotion activityFully automatic DRS triggers vMotion to balance loads (REQ002), testing TPS (REQ001) during business hours without disruption. While not maintenance, it validates DRS automation's impact on performance, per thevSphere Resource Management Guide, making it a valid test.
Option D: Trigger a vCenter upgrade workflowA vCenter upgrade is a planned maintenance activity (REQ003) that should occur outside business hours. Performing it during business hours to monitor TPS contradicts REQ003 and isn't a typical test for DRS/HA

(REQ002) or application performance (REQ001), as it affects management, not workloads directly. TheVCF 5.2 Administration Guidetreats upgrades as separate from runtime validation.
Conclusion:Option D is not a valid test case, as it violates REQ003 and doesn't directly validate REQ001 or REQ002 in a runtime context.References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): HA and vSAN Testing.
vSphere Resource Management Guide(docs.vmware.com): DRS Automation Testing.
vSAN Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Disk Failure Scenarios.

NEW QUESTION # 40
Which two design decisions are crucial for meeting disaster recovery requirements in VMware Cloud Foundation?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. Implementing a backup solution for the vCenter Server database
- B. Deploying vSphere replication for critical workloads
- C. Setting up a dedicated disaster recovery site with limited capacity
- D. Using a geographically distributed architecture for workload redundancy

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 41
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation VI Workload Domain, which three elements should be considered when calculating usable resources? (Choose three.)

- A. CPU/Cores per VM
- B. Disk capacity per VM
- C. Number of VMs
- D. Number of 10GbE NICs per VM
- E. VM swap file
- F. vSAN space efficiency feature enablement

Answer: A,E,F

Explanation:
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) VI Workload Domain, the goal is to calculate the usable resources available to support virtual machines (VMs) and their workloads. This involves evaluating the physical compute resources (CPU, memory, storage) and accounting for overheads, efficiency features, and configurations that impact resource availability. Below, each option is analyzed in the context of VCF 5.2, with a focus on official documentation and architectural considerations:
A: vSAN space efficiency feature enablementThis is a critical element to consider. VMware Cloud Foundation often uses vSAN as the primary storage for VI Workload Domains. vSAN offers space efficiency features such as deduplication, compression, and erasure coding (RAID-5/6). When enabled, these features reduce the physical storage capacity required for VM data, directly impacting the usable storage resources available for compute workloads. For example, deduplication and compression can significantly increase usable capacity by eliminating redundant data, while erasure coding trades off some capacity for fault tolerance. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation documentation emphasizes the need to account for vSAN policies and efficiency features when sizing storage, as they influence the effective capacity available for VMs. Thus, this is a key factor in compute capacity planning.
B: VM swap fileThe VM swap file is an essential consideration for compute capacity, particularly for memory resources. In VMware vSphere (a core component of VCF), each powered-on VM requires a swap file equal to thesize of its configured memory minus any memory reservation. This swap file is stored on the datastore (often vSAN in VCF) and consumes storage capacity. When calculating usable resources, you must account for this overhead, as it reduces the available storage for other VM data (e.g., virtual disks).
Additionally, if memory overcommitment is used, the swap file size can significantly impact capacity planning. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide and vSphere documentation highlight the importance of factoring in VM swap file overhead when determining resource availability, making this a valid element to consider.
C: Disk capacity per VMWhile disk capacity per VM is important for storage sizing, it is not directly a primary factor in calculatingusable compute resourcesfor a VI Workload Domain in the context of this question. Disk capacity per VM is a workload-specific requirement that contributes to overall storage demand, but it does not inherently determine the usable CPU or

memory resources of the domain. In VCF, storage capacity is typically managed by vSAN or other supported storage solutions, and while it must be sufficient to accommodate all VMs, it is a secondary consideration compared to CPU, memory, and efficiency features when focusing on compute capacity. Official documentation, such as the VCF 5.2 Administration Guide, separates storage sizing from compute resource planning, so this is not one of the top three elements here.
D: Number of 10GbE NICs per VMThe number of 10GbE NICs per VM relates to networking configuration rather than compute capacity (CPU and memory resources). While networking is crucial for VM performance and connectivity in a VI Workload Domain, it does not directly influence the calculation of usable compute resources like CPU cores or memory. In VCF 5.2, networking design (e.g., NSX or vSphere networking) ensures sufficient bandwidth and NICs at the host level, but per-VM NIC counts are a design detail rather than a capacity determinant. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide focuses NIC considerations on host-level design, not VM-level compute capacity, so this is not a relevant element here.
E: CPU/Cores per VMThis is a fundamental element in compute capacity planning. The number of CPU cores assigned to each VM directly affects how many VMs can be supported by the physical CPU resources in the VI Workload Domain. In VCF, compute capacity is based on the total number of physical CPU cores across all ESXi hosts, with a minimum of 16 cores per CPU required for licensing (as per the VCF 5.2 Release Notes and licensing documentation). When calculating usable resources, you must consider how many cores are allocated per VM, factoring in overcommitment ratios and workload demands. The VCF Planning and Preparation Workbook explicitly includes CPU/core allocation as a key input for sizing compute resources, making this a critical factor.
F: Number of VMsWhile the total number of VMs is a key input for overall capacity planning, it is not a direct element in calculatingusable compute resources. Instead, it is a derived outcome based on the available CPU, memory, and storage resources after accounting for overheads and per-VM allocations. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 documentation (e.g., Capacity Planning for Management and Workload Domains) uses the number of VMs as a planning target, not a determinant of usable capacity. Thus, it is not one of the top three elements for this specific calculation.
Conclusion:The three elements that should be considered when calculating usable compute resources are vSAN space efficiency feature enablement (A),VM swap file (B), andCPU/Cores per VM (E). These directly impact the effective CPU, memory, and storage resources available for VMs in a VI Workload Domain.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Release Notes
VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Documentation (for VM swap file and CPU allocation details) VMware Cloud Foundation Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 42
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