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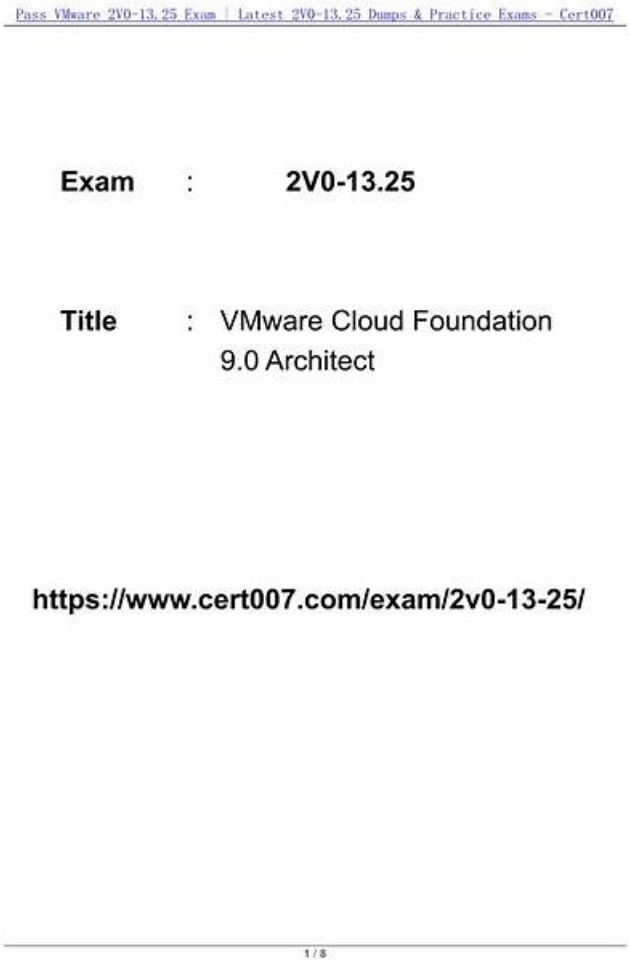


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## VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
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| 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 | • 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 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 | • 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 | • 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 (Q31-Q36):

**NEW QUESTION # 31**
An architect is tasked with designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. During workshops with the customer, the following requirements were captured:
* REQ01: The solution must provide a self-service catalog.
* REQ02: The solution must support the segregation of the Development and Production resources (networks, virtual machines, users).
When documenting the design decisions, which statement should the architect include in order to help meet these requirements?

- A. Separate workload domains must be configured to provide segregation between the Development and Production environments.
- B. VCF Automation does not support the use of multiple Active Directory domains.
- C. VCF Automation will be configured with separate service catalog instances for Development and Production.

- D. VCF Automation will be configured with separate organizations for Development and Production.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
In the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Architecture and Design Guide, VCF Automation supports multi- tenancy through the creation of separate organizations, each with its own catalog, users, and identity source.
The document under "Organizations in VCF Automation" explains:
"Organizations in VCF Automation are created by the provider administrator in the Provider Management Portal. Each organization has its own identity source and resource allocations. The organization administrator can then configure its own self-service catalog and governance policies." By configuring separate organizations for Development and Production, the architect ensures logical segregation of resources, catalogs, and permissions. Each organization can manage its own projects, namespaces, and service catalogs independently, meeting both the self-service and segregation requirements.
This design aligns with VMware's provider-tenant model, where each tenant (organization) operates autonomously while still being managed under a common provider infrastructure.
References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Design Guide - "Organizations in VCF Automation: All Apps and VM Apps Organizations."
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 - "Self-Service Catalog in VCF Automation."

**NEW QUESTION # 32**
What VMware solutions are crucial when integrating Broadcom storage and network technologies?

- A. VMware vSphere
- B. VMware vSphere Distributed Switch
- C. VMware NSX
- D. VMware vSAN

**Answer: A,B,C,D**

Explanation:
vSphere, vSAN, NSX, and vSphere Distributed Switch integrate Broadcom storage and network technologies efficiently.

**NEW QUESTION # 33**
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 a constraint
- C. As an assumption
- D. As a business requirement

**Answer: B**

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 assumption
An assumption is a statement taken as true without proof, typically used when information is uncertain or unverified. The scenario states that the architect discovered this 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 constraint
This is the correct answer. A constraint is 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 decision
A 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 to support FC 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 requirement
A business requirement defines what the 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 about how connectivity 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 a constraint (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.
Reference: 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 # 34**
What Broadcom components are required to maintain VMware storage performance in a large-scale environment?

- A. Broadcom RAID Controller
- B. vSAN
- C. 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSD

**Answer: A,B,D**

Explanation:
Broadcom RAID Controllers, NVMe SSDs, and vSAN are essential to maintaining VMware storage performance at scale.

**NEW QUESTION # 35**
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. vSAN space efficiency feature enablement
- B. Number of VMs
- C. VM swap file
- D. CPU/Cores per VM
- E. Disk capacity per VM
- F. Number of 10GbE NICs per VM

**Answer: A,C,D**

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 enablement
This 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 file
The 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 the size 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 VM
While disk capacity per VM is important for storage sizing, it is not directly a primary factor in calculating usable compute resources for 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 VM
The 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 VM
This 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 VMs
While the total number of VMs is a key input for overall capacity planning, it is not a direct element in calculating usable 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), and CPU/Cores per VM (E). These directly impact the effective CPU, memory, and storage resources available for VMs in a VI Workload Domain.
Reference: 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 # 36**
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