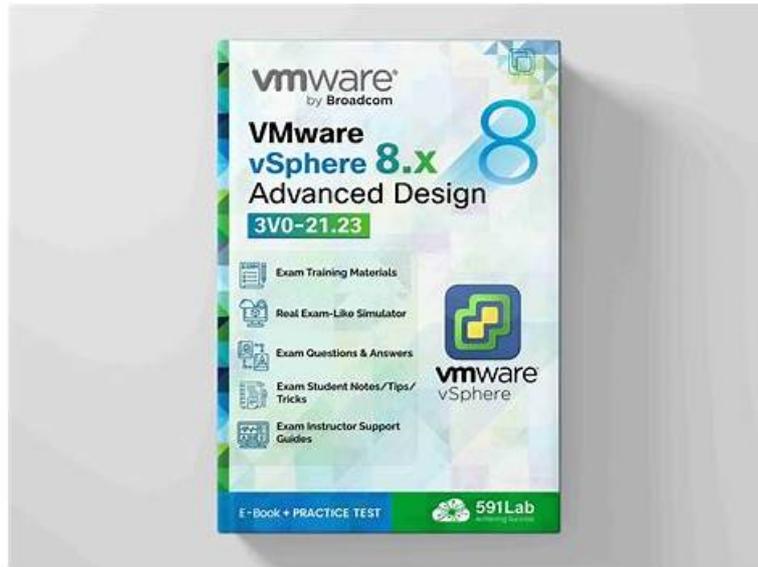# Pass Guaranteed VMware - Authoritative 3V0-21.23 Accurate Test

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VMware - 3V0-21.23 - VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design –Updated Accurate Test

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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This part targets Solution Designers, evaluating their ability to gather business objectives, create conceptual models based on these objectives, develop logical designs, and translate them into physical designs that meet specific requirements like manageability or security.
Topic 2	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers differentiating between business and technical requirements, as well as conceptual, logical, and physical design. A key skill measured is "Designing System Availability."

Topic 3	• VMware Products and Solutions: Targeting VMware Engineers, this section describes VMware Cloud Foundation architecture, its components like vSphere and NSX, benefits such as automation and scalability, and use cases like hybrid cloud environments. It assesses understanding of VMware Validated Solutions.

VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

The following is a list of requirements from a discovery workshop for a new VMware hosting platform system design:

REQ001 - The architecture must support recoverability to the VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR) service.

REQ002 - The architecture must support high availability (HA) and fault tolerance (FT).

REQ003 - The architecture must support reducing existing energy consumption and carbon footprint.

REQ004 - The architecture must provide support for network virtualization using distributed virtual switches.

Which requirement would be classified as a business (formerly functional) requirement?

- A. The architecture must support reducing existing energy consumption and carbon footprint.
- B. The architecture must provide support for network virtualization using distributed virtual switches.
- C. The architecture must support recoverability to the VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR) service.
- D. The architecture must support high availability (HA) and fault tolerance (FT).

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a business requirement because it aligns with corporate sustainability goals, focusing on reducing environmental impact. It is a high-level goal that can drive design decisions but is not directly related to the technical function or features of the system.

NEW QUESTION # 75

An architect is designing a new vSphere-based solution for a customer.

During a requirements gathering workshop, the following information is provided:

The solutions must provide a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes.

The solution must have a primary and secondary site.

The solution must support orchestration to address application dependencies.

Which two solutions should the architect include in the design to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- B. vSphere Replication
- C. Site Recovery Manager
- D. vSAN stretched cluster
- E. vSphere HA

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation, the architect is designing a vSphere-based solution to meet three specific requirements: a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes, a primary and secondary site, and support for orchestration to address application dependencies. The solution must include two VMware technologies that collectively satisfy these requirements.

Requirements Analysis:

Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of 15 minutes: The solution must ensure that no more than 15 minutes of data is lost in a disaster, requiring frequent data replication or synchronization between sites.

Primary and secondary site: The solution must support a disaster recovery (DR) architecture with two distinct sites, implying replication or failover capabilities between them.

Orchestration to address application dependencies: The solution must provide automated recovery workflows to manage the startup order and dependencies of multi-tier applications (e.g., ensuring a database starts before an application server).

Evaluation of Options:

A). vSAN stretched cluster:

Why incorrect: A vSAN stretched cluster provides high availability and disaster recovery by synchronously replicating data across two sites, achieving near-zero RPO and RTO. However, it is designed for high- availability scenarios within a single vSphere cluster spanning sites, not traditional DR with orchestration.

vSAN stretched clusters do not natively provide orchestration for application dependencies (e.g., automated recovery plans or startup order), which is a key requirement. Additionally, stretched clusters require low- latency, high-bandwidth connections (typically <5ms RTT), which is not guaranteed in the provided information. This option does not fully meet the orchestration requirement.

B). vSphere HA:

Why incorrect: vSphere High Availability (HA) provides automatic VM restarts within a cluster in case of host failures, but it operates within a single site and does not support replication or failover between primary and secondary sites. vSphere HA does not address the 15-minute RPO requirement, as it does not replicate data, nor does itprovide orchestration for application dependencies across sites. This option is unsuitable for a multi-site DR scenario.

C). Site Recovery Manager:

Why correct: VMware Site Recovery Manager (SRM) is a disaster recovery solution designed for automated failover and failback between primary and secondary sites. SRM supports orchestration of recovery plans, allowing the architect to define the startup order and dependencies of multi-tier applications (e.g., starting a database before an application server). When paired with vSphere Replication, SRM can achieve an RPO of

15 minutes by orchestrating the failover of replicated VMs. SRM meets the requirements for primary

/secondary site support, orchestration for application dependencies, and integration with replication technologies to achieve the required RPO.

VMware vSphere 8 documentation highlights SRM for automated DR orchestration, supporting recovery plans and integration with vSphere Replication for site-to-site failover.

D). vSphere Fault Tolerance:

Why incorrect: vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) provides continuous availability by maintaining a live secondary VM on another host within the same site, with zero RPO and RTO for host failures. However, FT is not designed for multi-site disaster recovery, as it operates within a single cluster and does not replicate data between sites. FT also lacks orchestration capabilities for application dependencies and is resource- intensive, unsuitable for large-scale DR scenarios. This option does not meet the multi-site or orchestration requirements.

E). vSphere Replication:

Why correct: vSphere Replication is a hypervisor-based replication solution that asynchronously replicates VMs from a primary site to a secondary site, supporting an RPO as low as 15 minutes. It integrates with SRM to provide orchestrated recovery, ensuring application dependencies are addressed through SRM's recovery plans. vSphere Replication meets the 15-minute RPO requirement and supports the primary/secondary site architecture by enabling data replication. When used with SRM, it provides a complete DR solution.

Reference: VMware vSphere 8 documentation confirms vSphere Replication supports RPOs of 15 minutes or less and integrates with SRM for orchestrated recovery.

Why C and E are the Best Choices:

Site Recovery Manager (C): SRM provides the orchestration needed to manage application dependencies during failover, defining recovery plans that ensure the correct startup order for multi-tier applications. It automates DR processes between primary and secondary sites, meeting the multi-site requirement.

vSphere Replication (E): vSphere Replication ensures data is replicated between sites with an RPO of 15 minutes, meeting the data loss requirement. It works seamlessly with SRM to enable orchestrated failover, completing the DR solution.

Combined Solution: SRM and vSphere Replication together provide a comprehensive DR solution that addresses all requirements: 15-minute RPO, primary/secondary site support, and orchestration for application dependencies.

Why Not A, B, or D?

vSAN stretched cluster (A): While it supports near-zero RPO, it lacks native orchestration for application dependencies and assumes low-latency site connectivity, which is not specified.

vSphere HA (B): Limited to single-site host failure recovery, it does not support multi-site DR, replication, or orchestration.

vSphere Fault Tolerance (D): Designed for single-site, host-level availability, not multi-site DR or orchestration.

Example Implementation:

vSphere Replication: Configure replication for VMs from the primary site to the secondary site, setting an RPO of 15 minutes.

Site Recovery Manager: Deploy SRM at both sites, integrated with vSphere Replication. Create recovery plans specifying the startup order for applications (e.g., database VMs before application VMs) to address dependencies.

vCenter: Use a vCenter instance at each site to manage replication and recovery, with SRM orchestrating failover.

NEW QUESTION # 76

An architect is designing a new greenfield environment with 600 ESXi hosts in an automated fashion. The engineering department already has a PXE Boot server, TFTP server, and DHCP server set up with an NFS mount for their current Linux servers.

The architect must be able to demonstrate and meet a security requirement to have all infrastructure processes separated.

Which recommendation should the architect make for the ESXi host deployment?

- A. Request an isolated network segment to use and dedicate it to Auto Deploy functions

- B. Ask the business to expand the engineering environment to service the virtual environment as well
- C. Deploy each ESXi host individually and document it to satisfy security requirements
- D. Request a common shared network with flexible security measures to accommodate different auto deployment options

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can greatly reduce the security risk of Auto Deploy by completely isolating the network where Auto Deploy is used.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.esxi.install.doc/GUID-8DAC6FEE-0441-4072-8195-9461095C2041.html

NEW QUESTION # 77
An architect is working with stakeholders to define requirements for architecting a new VMware vSphere design.
What are two strategies for engaging with stakeholders to achieve this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. The architect conducts workshops with stakeholders to gather business and technical requirements.
- B. The architect conducts interviews focusing on business requirements to build the architectural business case.
- C. The architect conducts workshops and interviews limited to those stakeholders identified in the assessment phase of the project.
- D. The architect conducts multiple rounds of interviews with stakeholders, iteratively refining requirements.
- E. The architect conducts workshops with the virtualization technical team to gather deployment justifications.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
The architect conducts workshops with stakeholders to gather business and technical requirements.
Workshops provide a collaborative environment where the architect can interact with key stakeholders to gather both business and technical requirements. This approach helps ensure that the final design aligns with the goals and needs of the business while considering the technical constraints and capabilities.
The architect conducts multiple rounds of interviews with stakeholders, iteratively refining requirements.
Multiple rounds of interviews allow the architect to gather input over time, refining the requirements and addressing any evolving needs. This iterative approach ensures that the solution meets the stakeholders' expectations and adapts as new information emerges.

NEW QUESTION # 78
An architect is reviewing the information gathered from an initial requirements gathering workshop.
The following requirements have been identified:
REQ001 - The architecture must support tracking of administrative logons and actions.
REQ002 - The architecture must support class three (three nines or 99.9%) system availability.
REQ003 - The architecture must report on system usage in terms of CPU, memory, storage and network.
REQ004 - The architecture must provide for system recovery point objective (RPO) of two hours.
REQ005 - The architecture must provide access to a precision time protocol (PTP) for time synchronization.
Which two of the listed requirements would be classified as business (formerly functional) requirements?
(Choose two.)

- A. The architecture must support class three (Three nines or 99.9%) system availability.
- B. The architecture must provide for system recovery point objective (RPO) of two hours.
- C. The architecture must support tracking of administrative logons and actions.
- D. The architecture must provide access to a precision time protocol (PTP) for time synchronization.
- E. The architecture must report on system usage in terms of CPU, memory, storage and network.

Answer: D,E

NEW QUESTION # 79
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