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flexibility: Can be deployed in a Simple or Highly Available Cluster deployment. Recommended deployment is a HA Cluster... Simple deployment is for test/dev environments, it is not for production use cases."

By contrast, HA/clustered models increase resources to provide redundancy at scale. Since the requirement is the smallest resource footprint, the Simple model is the correct selection.

(Stretched/Continuous Availability options are not listed VCF Operations models in this context.)

6.An administrator is tasked to deploy a new vSAN Storage Cluster to an existing VCF instance. The VCF instance is deployed as a single workload domain.

What must the administrator do to achieve this without deploying additional management components?

A. Deploy an additional VCF instance and workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster.

B. Deploy additional hosts as vSAN storage-only nodes within the existing cluster.

C. Deploy a second cluster as a vSAN storage cluster in the existing workload domain.

D. Deploy an additional workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster within the existing VCF instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The VCF 9.0 Architecture and Deployment Guide explains that within a single Workload Domain, administrators can scale resources by adding additional clusters, including compute or vSAN storage clusters. Specifically, "A Workload Domain can contain multiple clusters. You can deploy a new cluster, such as a vSAN cluster, into an existing domain without introducing new management components." .

Options A and D both introduce new workload domains or VCF instances, which require their own management stack (vCenter, NSX Manager, etc.) and are unnecessary in this scenario. Option B is incorrect because "vSAN storage-only nodes" are supported in vSAN but are not the method for adding a new cluster within VCF automation. The correct approach is deploying a second cluster inside the same workload domain—this reuses the existing management components while meeting the requirement for a new vSAN storage cluster.

7.Which two types of group can be created to collect and manage objects in Istio Service Mesh? (Choose two.)

A. Security

B. Cluster

C. Service

D. API

E. Node

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The Istio integration in VCF 9.0 defines two main logical groupings for organizing workloads within a service mesh: Cluster groups and Service groups. The documentation notes: "Cluster groups allow you to organize and manage objects across different Kubernetes clusters. Service groups let you aggregate and manage services that share common policies, routing rules, or observability requirements." .

These groups enable administrators to apply consistent service mesh policies across multiple deployments and clusters. They also simplify administration by centralizing traffic management, routing.

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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 5	• 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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q100-Q105):

NEW QUESTION # 100
Which two design decisions are crucial for meeting disaster recovery requirements in VMware Cloud Foundation?
(Choose two)
Response:

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

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 101
An administrator is documenting the design for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. During discovery workshops with the customer, the following information was shared with the architect:
All users and administrators of the solution will need to be authenticated using accounts in the corporate directory service.
The solution will need to be deployed across two geographically separate locations and run in an Active
/Standby configuration where supported.
The management applications deployed as part of the solution will need to be recovered to the standby location in the event of a disaster.
All management applications will need to be deployed into a management tooling zone of the network, which is separated from the corporate network zone by multiple firewalls.
The corporate directory service is deployed in the corporate zone.

There is an internal organization policy that requires each application instance (management or end user) to detail the ports that access is required on through the firewall separately.

Firewall rule requests are processed manually one application instance at a time and typically take a minimum of 8 weeks to complete.

The customer also informed the architect that the new solution needs to be deployed and ready to start the organization's acceptance into service process within 3 months, as it is a dependency in the deployment of a business-critical application. When considering the design for the Cloud Automation and Operations products within the VCF solution, which three design decisions should the architect include based on this information?

(Choose three.)

- A. The Identity Broker solution will be deployed at both the primary and standby site.
- B. The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be reconfigured to integrate with the Identity Broker solution instance at the standby site in case of a Disaster Recovery incident.
- C. The Identity Broker solution will be deployed at the primary site and failed over to the standby site in case of a disaster.
- D. The Identity Broker solution will be connected with the corporate directory service for user authentication.
- E. The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be integrated with a single instance of an Identity Broker solution at the primary site.
- F. The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be integrated directly with the corporate directory service.

Answer: A,D,E

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, Cloud Automation (e.g., Aria Automation) and Operations (e.g., Aria Operations) products rely on identity management for authentication. The customer's requirements- corporate directory authentication, Active/Standby across two sites, disaster recovery (DR), network zoning, slow firewall processes, and a 3-month deployment timeline-shape the design decisions. The architect must ensure authentication works efficiently across sites while meeting the timeline and DR needs. Let's evaluate:

Key Constraints and Context:

Authentication: All users/administrators use the corporate directory (e.g., Active Directory in the corporate zone).

Deployment: Active/Standby across two sites, with management apps in a separate tooling zone behind firewalls.

DR: Management apps must recover to the standby site.

Firewall Delays: 8-week minimum per rule, but deployment must occur within 12 weeks (3 months).

Identity Broker: In VCF, VMware Workspace ONE Access (or similar) acts as an identity broker, bridging VCF components with external directories (e.g., AD via LDAP/S).

Evaluation of Options:

Option A: The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be reconfigured to integrate with the Identity Broker solution instance at the standby site in case of a Disaster Recovery incident This implies a single Identity Broker at the primary site, with reconfiguration to a standby instance post-DR.

Reconfiguring products (e.g., updating SSO endpoints) during DR adds complexity and downtime, contradicting the Active/Standby goal of seamless failover. It's feasible but not optimal given the need for continuous operation and the 3-month timeline.

Option B: The Identity Broker solution will be deployed at both the primary and standby site This is correct. Deploying Workspace ONE Access (or equivalent) at both sites supports Active/Standby by ensuring authentication availability at the primary site and immediate usability at the standby site post-DR. It aligns with VCF's multi-site HA capabilities and avoids reconfiguration delays, addressing the DR requirement efficiently within the timeline.

Option C: The Identity Broker solution will be connected with the corporate directory service for user authentication This is correct. The requirement states all users/administrators authenticate via the corporate directory (in the corporate zone). An Identity Broker (e.g., Workspace ONE Access) connects to AD via LDAP/S, acting as a proxy between the management tooling zone and corporate zone. This satisfies the authentication need and simplifies firewall rules (one broker-to-AD connection vs. multiple app connections), critical given the 8- week delay.

Option D: The Identity Broker solution will be deployed at the primary site and failed over to the standby site in case of a disaster This suggests a single Identity Broker with DR failover. While possible (e.g., via vSphere Replication), it risks authentication downtime during failover, conflicting with Active/Standby continuity. The 8-week firewall rule delay for the standby site's broker connection post-DR also jeopardizes the 3-month timeline and DR readiness, making this less viable than dual-site deployment (B).

Option E: The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be integrated with a single instance of an Identity Broker solution at the primary site This is correct. Integrating Aria products with one Identity Broker instance at the primary site during initial deployment simplifies setup and meets the 3-month timeline. It leverages the broker deployed at the primary site (part of B) for authentication, minimizing firewall rules (one broker vs. multiple apps). Pairing this with a standby instance (B) ensures DR readiness without immediate complexity.

Option F: The Cloud Automation and Operations products will be integrated directly with the corporate directory service This is incorrect. Direct integration requires each product (e.g., Aria Automation, Operations) to connect to AD across the firewall, necessitating multiple rule requests. With an 8-week minimum per rule and several products, this exceeds the 3-month timeline. It

also complicates DR, as each app would need re-pointing to a standby AD, violating efficiency and zoning policies.

Conclusion:

The three design decisions are:

B: Identity Broker at both sites ensures Active/Standby and DR readiness.

C: Connecting the broker to the corporate directory fulfills the authentication requirement and simplifies firewall rules.

E: Integrating products with a primary-site broker meets the 3-month deployment goal while leveraging B and C for DR. This trio balances timeline, security, and DR needs in VCF 5.2.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Identity and Access Management) VMware Aria Automation 8.10 Documentation (integrated in VCF 5.2): Authentication Design VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Multi-Site and DR Considerations)

NEW QUESTION # 102

What should be the first action to troubleshoot a network connectivity issue in VMware Cloud Foundation?

Response:

- A. Verify the DNS configuration
- B. Check the physical NIC status
- C. Ensure the virtual switches are properly configured
- D. Check the ESXi host's network adapter settings

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 103

A customer has a requirement to improve bandwidth and reliability for traffic that is routed through the NSX Edges in VMware Cloud Foundation. What should the architect recommend satisfying this requirement?

- A. Configure a TEP Independent Group for NSX Edges
- B. Configure a LAG Group for NSX Edges
- C. Configure a Load balanced Group for NSX Edges
- D. Configure a TEP Group for NSX Edges

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 104

When gathering requirements for a VMware Cloud Foundation deployment, which of the following should be prioritized to ensure a successful deployment?

Response:

- A. The storage requirements for the SDDC
- B. The customer's specific use cases and workloads
- C. The company's cloud preference and security policies
- D. A detailed assessment of current network hardware

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 105

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