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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53

What is the main goal of creating a conceptual model for a VMware Cloud Foundation solution?

Response:

- A. To specify the networking requirements
- B. To define the physical hardware required for the deployment
- C. To configure storage policies for the workloads
- **D. To outline the high-level components and their relationships**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 54

A VMware Cloud Foundation design is focused on IaaS control plane security, where the following requirements are present:
Support for Kubernetes Network Policies.

Cluster-wide network policy support.

Multiple Kubernetes distribution(s) support.

What would be the design decision that meets the requirements for VMware Container Networking?

- A. NSX VPCs
- B. Velero Operators

- C. Harbor
- D. Antrea

Answer: D

Explanation:

The design focuses on IaaS control plane security for Kubernetes within VCF 5.2, requiring Kubernetes Network Policies, cluster-wide policies, and support for multiple Kubernetes distributions. VMware Container Networking integrates with vSphere with Tanzu (part of VCF's IaaS control plane). Let's evaluate:

Option A: NSX VPCs NSX VPCs (Virtual Private Clouds) provide isolated network domains in NSX-T, enhancing tenant segmentation. While NSX underpins vSphere with Tanzu networking, NSX VPCs are an advanced feature for workload isolation, not a direct implementation of Kubernetes Network Policies or cluster-wide policies. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide positions NSX VPCs as optional, not required for core Kubernetes networking.

Option B: Antrea Antrea is an open-source container network interface (CNI) plugin integrated with vSphere with Tanzu in VCF 5.2. It supports Kubernetes Network Policies (e.g., pod-to-pod rules), cluster-wide policies via Antrea-specific CRDs (Custom Resource Definitions), and multiple Kubernetes distributions (e.g., TKG clusters).

The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide notes Antrea as an alternative CNI to NSX, enabled when NSX isn't used for Kubernetes networking, meeting all requirements with native Kubernetes compatibility and security features.

Option C: Harbor Harbor is a container registry for storing and securing images, not a networking solution.

The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide confirms Harbor's role in image management, not network policy enforcement, making it irrelevant here.

Option D: Velero Operators Velero is a backup and recovery tool for Kubernetes clusters, not a networking component. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide lists Velero for disaster recovery, not security or network policies, ruling it out.

Conclusion: Antrea (B) meets all requirements by providing Kubernetes Network Policies, cluster-wide policy support, and compatibility with multiple Kubernetes distributions, aligning with VCF 5.2's container networking options.

References: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Container Networking with Antrea.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide (docs.vmware.com): NSX and Antrea in vSphere with Tanzu.

vSphere with Tanzu Configuration Guide (docs.vmware.com): CNI Options.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which architecture option is recommended for an organization looking to implement VMware Cloud Foundation with minimal disruption during migration from legacy systems?

Response:

- A. VMware Cloud Foundation with cloud automation integration
- B. VMware Cloud Foundation with a hybrid cloud deployment
- C. VMware Cloud Foundation with a traditional three-tier architecture
- D. VMware Cloud Foundation with an edge-cloud deployment

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 56

During a requirement capture workshop, the customer expressed a plan to use Aria Operations Continuous Availability. The customer identified two datacenters that meet the network requirements to support Continuous Availability; however, they are unsure which of the following datacenters would be suitable for the Witness Node.

Datcenter	Network Latency	Network Peaks	Network Bandwidth
A	<30ms	Up to 60ms during 20sec intervals	10Mbits/sec
B	<30ms	Up to 60ms during 20sec intervals	5Mbits/sec
C	<60ms	Up to 120ms during 20sec intervals	10Mbits/sec
D	<60ms	Up to 120ms during 20sec intervals	5Mbits/sec

Which datacenter meets the minimum network requirements for the Witness Node?

- A. Datacenter B

- B. Datacenter A
- C. Datacenter C
- D. Datacenter D

Answer: B

Explanation:

VMware Aria Operations Continuous Availability (CA) is a feature in VMware Aria Operations (integrated with VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2) that provides high availability by splitting analytics nodes across two fault domains (datacenters) with a Witness Node in a third location to arbitrate in case of a split-brain scenario. The Witness Node has specific network requirements for latency and bandwidth to ensure reliable communication with the primary and replica nodes. These requirements are outlined in the VMware Aria Operations documentation, which aligns with VCF 5.2 integration.

VMware Aria Operations CA Witness Node Network Requirements:

Network Latency:

The Witness Node requires a round-trip latency of less than 100ms between itself and both fault domains under normal conditions. Peak latency spikes are acceptable if they are temporary and do not exceed operational thresholds, but sustained latency above 100ms can disrupt Witness functionality.

Network Bandwidth:

The minimum bandwidth requirement for the Witness Node is 10Mbps/sec (10 Mbps) to support heartbeat traffic, state synchronization, and arbitration duties. Lower bandwidth risks communication delays or failures.

Network Stability:

Temporary latency spikes (e.g., during 20-second intervals) are tolerable as long as the baseline latency remains within limits and bandwidth supports consistent communication.

Evaluation of Each Datacenter:

Datacenter A: <30ms latency, peaks up to 60ms during 20sec intervals, 10Mbps/sec bandwidth Latency: Baseline latency is <30ms, well below the 100ms threshold. Peak latency of 60ms during 20-second intervals is still under 100ms and temporary, posing no issue.

Bandwidth: 10Mbps/sec meets the minimum requirement.

Conclusion: Datacenter A fully satisfies the Witness Node requirements.

Datacenter B: <30ms latency, peaks up to 60ms during 20sec intervals, 5Mbps/sec bandwidth Latency: Baseline <30ms and peaks up to 60ms are acceptable, similar to Datacenter A.

Bandwidth: 5Mbps/sec falls below the required 10Mbps/sec, risking insufficient capacity for Witness Node traffic.

Conclusion: Datacenter B does not meet the bandwidth requirement.

Datacenter C: <60ms latency, peaks up to 120ms during 20sec intervals, 10Mbps/sec bandwidth Latency: Baseline <60ms is within the 100ms limit, but peaks of 120ms exceed the threshold. While temporary (20-second intervals), such spikes could disrupt Witness Node arbitration if they occur during critical operations.

Bandwidth: 10Mbps/sec meets the requirement.

Conclusion: Datacenter C fails due to excessive latency peaks.

Datacenter D: <60ms latency, peaks up to 120ms during 20sec intervals, 5Mbps/sec bandwidth Latency: Baseline <60ms is acceptable, but peaks of 120ms exceed 100ms, similar to Datacenter C, posing a risk.

Bandwidth: 5Mbps/sec is below the required 10Mbps/sec.

Conclusion: Datacenter D fails on both latency peaks and bandwidth.

Conclusion:

Only Datacenter A meets the minimum network requirements for the Witness Node in Aria Operations Continuous Availability. Its baseline latency (<30ms) and peak latency (60ms) are within the 100ms threshold, and its bandwidth (10Mbps/sec) satisfies the minimum requirement. Datacenter B lacks sufficient bandwidth, while Datacenters C and D exceed acceptable latency during peaks (and D also lacks bandwidth).

In a VCF 5.2 design, the architect would recommend Datacenter A for the Witness Node to ensure reliable CA operation.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Aria Operations Integration) VMware Aria Operations 8.10 Documentation (integrated in VCF 5.2): Continuous Availability Planning VMware Aria Operations 8.10 Installation and Configuration Guide (Section: Network Requirements for Witness Node)

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which two design decisions are required to ensure scalability in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Configuring VCF to automatically add hosts as demand increases
- B. Deploying a separate vCenter Server for each workload domain

