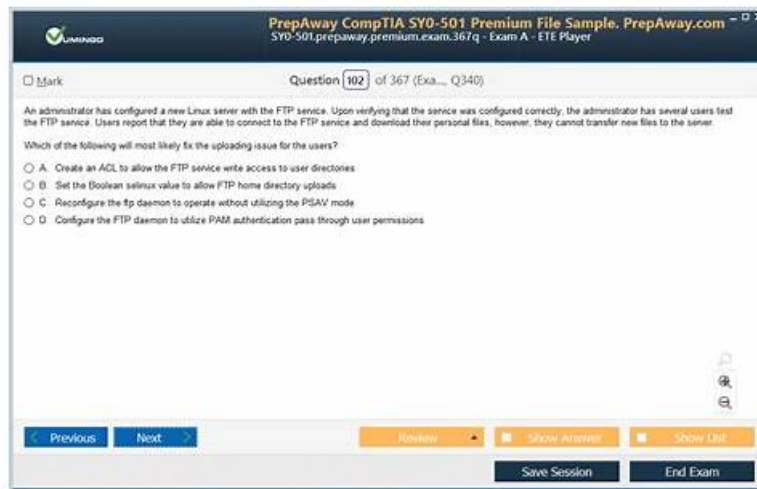


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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

As part of a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment, a customer is planning to implement vSphere IaaS control plane. What component could be installed and enabled to implement the solution?

- A. NSX Edge networking
- B. Aria Operations
- **C. Aria Automation**
- D. Storage DRS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 71

A customer is deploying VCF at a new datacenter location. They will migrate their workloads from the existing datacenter to the new VCF platform over six months. Both datacenters will run simultaneously for six months during the migration. Which of the following should be a documented risk?

- A. Workloads will be powered off during migration.
- **B. Six months may not be enough time to complete the migration.**
- C. There will be connectivity between the two locations.
- D. Bandwidth between the two locations is sufficient to accommodate the workload migration.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 72

A VMware Cloud Foundation multi-AZ (Availability Zone) design requires that:

All management components remain centralized.

The availability SLA must be no less than 99.99%.

Which two design decisions would help meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- **A. Select two close proximity AZs and configure a stretched management workload domain.**
- B. Implement a stretched L2 VLAN for the infrastructure management components between the AZs.
- C. Implement separate VLANs for the infrastructure management components within each AZ.
- D. Select two distant AZs and configure separate management workload domains.
- **E. Implement VMware Live Recovery between the selected AZs.**

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

The requirements specify centralized management components and a 99.99% availability SLA (allowing ~52 minutes of downtime per year) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 multi-AZ design. In VCF, management components (e.g., SDDC Manager, vCenter, NSX Manager) are typically deployed in a Management Domain, and multi-AZ designs leverage availability zones for resilience. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Implement a stretched L2 VLAN for the infrastructure management components between the AZsA stretched L2 VLAN

extends network segments across AZs, potentially supporting centralized management. However, it doesn't inherently ensure 99.99% availability without additional HA mechanisms (e.g., vSphere HA, NSX clustering). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide notes that L2 stretching alone lacks failover orchestration and may introduce latency or single points of failure if not paired with a stretched cluster, making it insufficient here.

Option B: Select two distant AZs and configure separate management workload domains. Separate management workload domains in distant AZs decentralize management components (e.g., separate SDDC Managers, vCenters), violating the requirement for centralization. The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide states that multiple management domains increase complexity and don't inherently meet high availability SLAs without cross-site replication, ruling this out.

Option C: Implement VMware Live Recovery between the selected AZs. VMware Live Recovery (part of VMware's DR portfolio, integrating Site Recovery Manager and vSphere Replication) provides disaster recovery across AZs. It ensures centralized management components (in one AZ) can fail over to a secondary AZ, maintaining an RTO/RPO that supports 99.99% availability when properly configured (e.g., <5-minute failover with replication). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide recommends Live Recovery for multi-AZ resilience while keeping management centralized, making it a strong fit.

Option D: Implement separate VLANs for the infrastructure management components within each AZ. Separate VLANs per AZ enhance network isolation but imply distributed management components across AZs, contradicting the centralized requirement. Even if management is centralized in one AZ, separate VLANs don't directly improve availability to 99.99% without HA or DR mechanisms, per the VCF 5.2 Networking Guide.

Option E: Select two close proximity AZs and configure a stretched management workload domain. A stretched management workload domain spans two close AZs (e.g., <10ms latency) using vSphere HA, vSAN stretched clusters, and NSX federation. This keeps management components centralized (single SDDC Manager, vCenter) while achieving 99.99% availability through synchronous replication and automatic failover. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide highlights stretched clusters as a best practice for multi-AZ designs, ensuring minimal downtime (e.g., seconds during host/AZ failure), meeting the SLA.

Conclusion:

C: VMware Live Recovery enables centralized management with DR failover, supporting 99.99% availability.

E: A stretched management domain in close AZs ensures centralized, highly available management with near-zero downtime. These decisions align with VCF 5.2 multi-AZ best practices.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Multi-AZ Design and Stretched Clusters.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): Management Domain Resilience.

VMware Live Recovery Documentation (docs.vmware.com): DR for VCF Environments.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An architect is designing a new VCF solution to meet the following requirements:

The solution must be deployed across two availability zones.

The physical hosts must be installed in a single rack per availability zone.

Workloads running in the cluster must be able to run on hosts in either availability zone.

The architect has decided that to meet these requirements, the solution will be deployed using the Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zones VCF Topology. When considering the design for the network, what should the architect include in the logical design to meet these requirements?

- A. A single NSX Overlay Transport Zone for all clusters to carry the traffic between the ESXi hosts.
- B. A 25-GbE port on each Top of Rack (ToR) switch connected to the ESXi host uplinks.
- C. A highly available gateway that supports the failure of an entire availability zone.
- D. A physical network fabric in a leaf-spine configuration with dual Cisco switches within each availability zone.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The VCF 5.2 design uses a Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zones topology (e.g., stretched cluster), requiring centralized management across two AZs, hosts in one rack per AZ, and workload mobility across AZs. The logical design focuses on high-level networking architecture, not physical details. Let's evaluate:

Option A: A physical network fabric in a leaf-spine configuration with dual Cisco switches within each availability zone. A leaf-spine fabric enhances physical network scalability and redundancy, aligning with rack-based deployments. However, it's a physical design detail (switch topology), not a logical networking decision, per the VCF 5.2 Design Guide.

Option B: A highly available gateway that supports the failure of an entire availability zone. A gateway (e.g., NSX Edge Tier-0) with AZ failover supports North-South traffic resilience. While valuable, it doesn't directly enable workload mobility across AZs (East-West traffic), which is the core requirement. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide treats gateways as supplementary, not foundational for stretched clusters.

Option C: A 25-GbE port on each Top of Rack (ToR) switch connected to the ESXi host uplinks. Specifying 25-GbE ports is a physical network detail (bandwidth, cabling), not a logical design element. The VCF 5.2 Design Guide delegates port speeds to physical implementation, not logical architecture.

Option D: A single NSX Overlay Transport Zone for all clusters to carry the traffic between the ESXi hosts. In a stretched cluster topology, a single NSX Overlay Transport Zone enables VM mobility across AZs via overlay networks (e.g., Geneve). It ensures workloads can run on hosts in either AZ by providing a unified L2/L3 connectivity layer, managed by NSX. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide mandates a single Overlay TZ for stretched deployments to support vMotion and workload distribution, directly meeting the requirement.

Conclusion: Option D is the logical design decision, enabling workload mobility across AZs in a stretched VCF topology via NSX overlay networking.

References: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Multi-AZ Topology and NSX Overlay.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide (docs.vmware.com): Transport Zones in Stretched Clusters.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (docs.vmware.com): Logical vs. Physical Design.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which two factors should be considered when creating a logical design for VMware Cloud Foundation's Management Domain? (Choose two)

Response:

- A. The expected load on the management components
- B. The requirements for vCenter, NSX, and vSAN
- C. The network connection speed between hosts
- D. The number of storage devices required for the domain

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 75

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