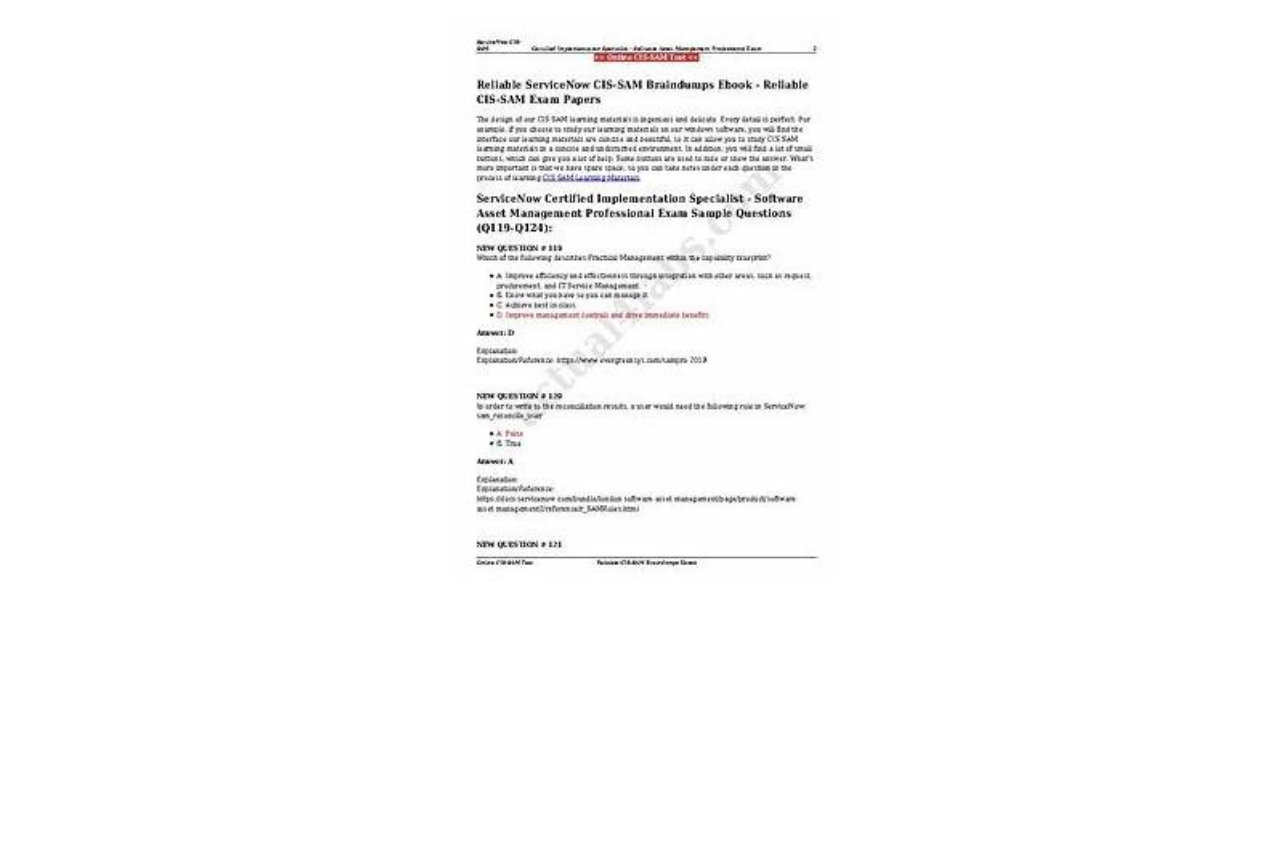




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Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 2	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has 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	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 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 (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

Given a scenario, which design decision is necessary to ensure smooth workload migration into a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment?

Response:

- A. Configuring NSX to enable micro-segmentation of migrated workloads
- B. Ensuring that workloads are isolated in separate clusters
- C. Setting up a shared storage infrastructure across all availability zones
- D. Using VMware vSphere replication for seamless workload migration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 31

As part of the requirement gathering phase, an architect identified the following requirement for the newly deployed SDDC environment:

Reduce the network latency between two application virtual machines.

To meet the application owner's goal, which design decision should be included in the design?

- A. Configure a DRS rule to separate the application virtual machines to different ESXi hosts.
- B. Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same datastore.
- C. Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on different datastores.

- **D. Configure a DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same ESXi host.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The requirement is to reduce network latency between two application virtual machines (VMs) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 SDDC environment. Network latency is influenced by the physical distance and network hops between VMs. In a vSphere environment (core to VCF), VMs on the same ESXi host communicate via the host's virtual switch (vSwitch or vDS), avoiding physical network traversal, which minimizes latency. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same datastore. Storage DRS manages datastore usage and VM placement based on storage I/O and capacity, not network latency. The vSphere Resource Management Guide notes that Storage DRS rules (e.g., VM affinity) affect storage location, not host placement. Two VMs on the same datastore could still reside on different hosts, requiring network communication over physical links (e.g., 10GbE), which doesn't inherently reduce latency.

Option B: Configure a DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same ESXi host. DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler) controls VM placement across hosts for load balancing and can enforce affinity rules. A "keep together" affinity rule ensures the two VMs run on the same ESXi host, where communication occurs via the host's internal vSwitch, bypassing physical network latency (typically <1us vs. milliseconds over a LAN). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide and vSphere Resource Management Guide recommend this for latency-sensitive applications, directly meeting the requirement.

Option C: Configure a DRS rule to separate the application virtual machines to different ESXi hosts. A DRS anti-affinity rule forces VMs onto different hosts, increasing network latency as traffic must traverse the physical network (e.g., switches, routers). This contradicts the goal of reducing latency, making it unsuitable.

Option D: Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on different datastores. A Storage DRS anti-affinity rule separates VMs across datastores, but this affects storage placement, not host location. VMs on different datastores could still be on different hosts, increasing network latency over physical links. This doesn't address the requirement, per the vSphere Resource Management Guide.

Conclusion: Option B is the correct design decision. A DRS affinity rule ensures the VMs share the same host, minimizing network latency by leveraging intra-host communication, aligning with VCF 5.2 best practices for latency-sensitive workloads.

References:
 VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on DRS and Workload Placement.
 vSphere Resource Management Guide (docs.vmware.com): DRS Affinity Rules and Network Latency Considerations.
 VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): SDDC Design for Performance.

NEW QUESTION # 32

When designing for availability across multiple availability zones, which design decision is essential for VMware Cloud Foundation?
 Response:

- A. Limiting the storage replication to a single data center to minimize overhead
- **B. Ensuring high-speed interconnectivity between zones through a dedicated backbone network**
- C. Distributing the network infrastructure across zones for resilience
- D. Using a single vCenter for all availability zones to ensure centralized management

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

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

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 34

An architect is evaluating a requirement for a Cloud Management self-service solution to offer its users the ability to migrate their own workloads using VMware vMotion. Which component could the architect include in the solution design that will help satisfy the requirement?

- A. Aria Automation Config
- **B. Aria Automation Orchestrator**
- C. Aria Suite Lifecycle Manager
- D. Aria Operations

Answer: B

Explanation:

The requirement is for a self-service solution allowing users to migrate their own workloads using VMware vMotion within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 environment. vMotion is a vSphere feature that enables live migration of virtual machines (VMs) between ESXi hosts with no downtime, typically managed by administrators via vCenter. A self-service solution implies empowering end users (e.g., application owners) to initiate this process through a user-friendly interface or automation tool. Let's evaluate each component:

Option A: Aria Suite Lifecycle Manager Aria Suite Lifecycle Manager (LCM) is responsible for deploying, upgrading, and managing the lifecycle of VMware Aria Suite components (e.g., Aria Automation, Aria Operations). It does not provide self-service capabilities or direct interaction with vMotion. The VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle Administration Guide confirms its role is administrative, not end-user-facing, making it unsuitable for this requirement.

Option B: Aria Automation Orchestrator Aria Automation Orchestrator (formerly vRealize Orchestrator) is a workflow automation engine integrated with Aria Automation in VCF 5.2. It allows the creation of custom workflows, including vMotion operations, which can be exposed to users via the Aria Automation self-service portal. The VMware Aria Automation Orchestrator Administration Guide details how workflows can call vSphere APIs (e.g., RelocateVM_Task) to initiate vMotion, enabling users to trigger migrations without direct vCenter access. In VCF, this integrates with SDDC Manager and vCenter, satisfying the self-service requirement by providing a customizable, user-accessible automation layer.

Option C: Aria Operations Aria Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) is a monitoring and analytics tool for performance, capacity, and health of VCF components. It provides dashboards and insights but has no capability to execute vMotion or offer self-service workload management. The VMware Aria Operations Administration Guide confirms its focus is observability, not automation or user interaction, ruling it out.

Option D: Aria Automation Config Aria Automation Config (formerly SaltStack Config) is a configuration management tool for automating infrastructure and application states (e.g., patching, compliance). It lacks native vMotion integration or a self-service portal for workload migration. The VMware Aria Automation Config User Guide focuses on configuration tasks, not VM migration, making it irrelevant here.

Conclusion: Aria Automation Orchestrator (B) is the best fit. It enables the architect to design workflows for vMotion, integrated with Aria Automation's self-service portal, meeting the requirement for user-driven workload migration in VCF 5.2.

References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): Section on Aria Suite Integration and Automation.
VMware Aria Automation Orchestrator Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Workflow Creation for vSphere Actions (vMotion).

VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): LCM Capabilities.

VMware Aria Operations Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Monitoring Scope.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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