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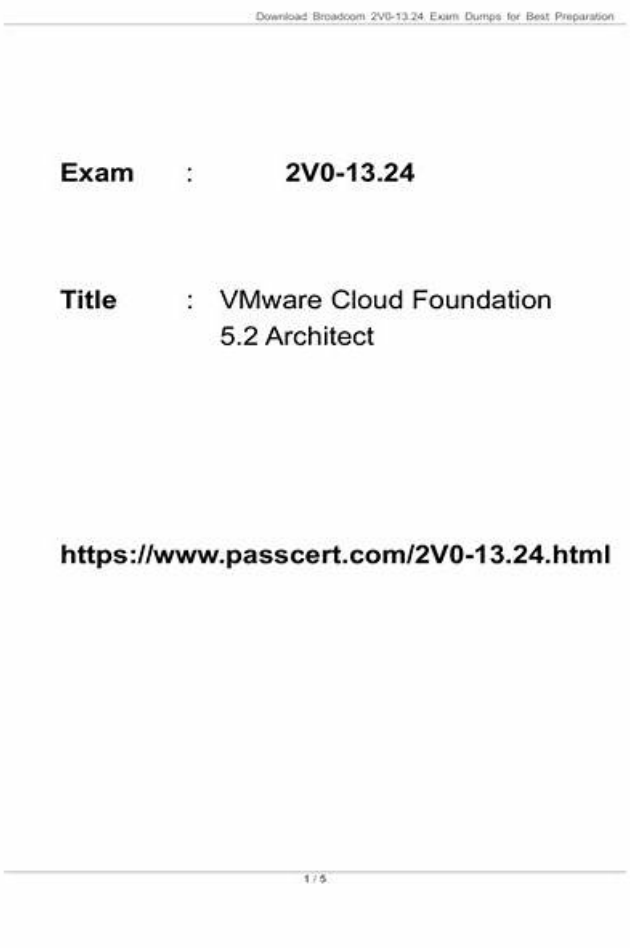

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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 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	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Which design decision should be prioritized when creating a VMware Cloud Foundation logical design for a network infrastructure?
Response:

- A. The physical layout of servers and switches
- B. The specific models of firewalls and load balancers
- C. The exact placement of storage devices
- D. The logical segmentation of networks and VLANs

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 11
What is a critical design decision when deploying Workload Management in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment?
Response:

- A. Configuring VMware NSX for network isolation between workloads
- B. Setting up a dedicated backup solution for workloads
- C. Ensuring the proper configuration of the vSphere control plane
- D. Implementing high-performance storage for every workload

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 12
An architect is updating a design document in preparation for an expansion of their organization's existing VCF environment. Following the completion of a capacity assessment, a new cluster will be deployed to support the hosting of future application deployments. Due to restrictions on the availability of budget for the project, the hardware for the additional cluster has already been procured and there is no additional budget available for future procurements. What should the architect include within the design documentation based on this approach?

- A. An assumption that the new cluster will provide sufficient capacity for the applications.
- B. A requirement that the cluster must be deployed within the existing workload domain.
- C. A constraint that the procured hardware must be used due to budget restrictions.
- D. A risk that additional hardware is not available for purchase.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) design documentation, architects must adhere to VMware's recommended design methodology, which includes identifying constraints, risks, requirements, and assumptions. These elements ensure the design aligns with the project's scope and limitations. Let's evaluate each option based on the scenario:
Option A: A constraint that the procured hardware must be used due to budget restrictionsA constraint is a limitation or restriction that impacts the design. The scenario explicitly states that hardware has already been procured and no additional budget is available for future procurements. This directly imposes a design constraint: the architect must use the existing, procured hardware for the new cluster. Including this in the design documentation ensures clarity that no alternative hardware options can be considered, aligning with VMware'sVCF 5.2 Architectural Guiderecommendation to document budgetary and resource constraints explicitly in the design process.
Option B: A risk that additional hardware is not available for purchaseA risk represents a potential issue that could impact the project's success. While the lack of budget for future procurements is a fact, it's not framed as a risk (an uncertain event) but as a known limitation. A risk might be "insufficient capacity in the procured hardware," but the statement here focuses on the unavailability of additional purchases, which is already certain due to the budget constraint. Thus, this is better captured as a constraint (A) rather than a risk, per VMware's design methodology.
Option C: A requirement that the cluster must be deployed within the existing workload domainA requirement defines what must be achieved. The scenario doesn't specify that the new cluster must be part of an existing workload domain (a logical grouping of clusters in VCF). It only mentions deployment for future applications, leaving flexibility to create a new workload domain or expand an existing one. Without explicit customer or technical mandates tying the cluster to an existing domain, this isn't a justified inclusion.
Option D: An assumption that the new cluster will provide sufficient capacity for the applicationsAn assumption is a statement taken as true without proof, pending validation. While the capacity assessment suggests the cluster is intended to support future applications, stating it "will provide sufficient capacity" assumes a conclusion not yet verified. TheVCF 5.2 Architectural Guideadvises against assumptions about capacity unless validated, recommending instead that capacity risks or constraints be documented if uncertain.
Here, the constraint (A) takes precedence over an unverified assumption.
Conclusion:Option A is the most appropriate inclusion because it directly reflects the scenario's budgetary limitation as a design constraint, ensuring the architect's decision to use the procured hardware is documented clearly and aligns with VCF design best practices.References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): Section on Design Methodology (Constraints, Risks, Requirements, Assumptions).
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Cluster Deployment Considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 13
Due to limited budget and hardware, an administrator is constrained to a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) consolidated architecture of seven ESXi hosts in a single cluster. An application that consists of two virtual machines hosted on this infrastructure requires minimal disruption to storage I/O during business hours.
Which two options would be most effective in mitigating this risk without reducing availability? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable fully automatic Distributed Resource Scheduling (DRS) policies on the cluster
- B. Replace the vSAN shared storage exclusively with an All-Flash Fibre Channel shared storage solution
- C. Implement FTT=1 Mirror for this application virtual machine
- D. Apply 100% CPU and memory reservations on these virtual machines
- E. Perform all host maintenance operations outside of business hours

Answer: C,E

Explanation:
The scenario involves a VCF consolidated architecture with seven ESXi hosts in a single cluster, likely using vSAN as the default storage (standard in VCF consolidated deployments unless specified otherwise). The goal is to minimize storage I/O disruption for an application's two VMs during business hours while maintaining availability, all within budget and hardware constraints.
Requirement Analysis:
Minimal disruption to storage I/O:Storage I/O disruptions typically occur during vSAN resyncs, host maintenance, or resource contention.
No reduction in availability:Solutions must not compromise the cluster's ability to keep VMs running and accessible.
Budget/hardware constraints:Options requiring new hardware purchases are infeasible.
Option Analysis:
A: Apply 100% CPU and memory reservations on these virtual machines:Setting 100% CPU and memory reservations ensures these VMs get their full allocated resources, preventing contention with other VMs. However, this primarily addresses compute resource contention, not storage I/O disruptions. Storage I
/O is managed by vSAN (or another shared storage), and reservations do not directly influence disk latency, resync operations, or I/O performance during maintenance. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide notes that reservations are for CPU/memory QoS, not storage I/O stability. This option does not effectively mitigate the risk and is incorrect.
B: Implement FTT=1 Mirror for this application virtual machine:FTT (Failures to Tolerate) = 1 with a mirroring policy (RAID-1) in vSAN ensures that each VM's data is replicated across at least two hosts, providing fault tolerance. During business hours, if a host fails or enters maintenance, vSAN maintains data availability without immediate resync (since data is already mirrored), minimizing I/O disruption. Without this policy (e.g., FTT=0), a host failure could force a rebuild, impacting I/O. The VCF Design Guide recommends FTT=1 for critical applications to balance availability and performance. This option leverages existing hardware, maintains availability, and reduces I/O disruption risk, making it correct.
C: Replace the vSAN shared storage exclusively with an All-Flash Fibre Channel shared storage solution:Switching to All-Flash Fibre Channel could improve I/O performance and potentially reduce disruption (e.g., faster rebuilds), but it requires purchasing new hardware (Fibre Channel HBAs, switches, and storage arrays), which violates the budget constraint. Additionally, transitioning from vSAN (integral to VCF) to external storage in a consolidated architecture is unsupported without significant redesign, as per the VCF
5.2 Release Notes. This option is impractical and incorrect.
D: Perform all host maintenance operations outside of business hours:Host maintenance (e.g., patching, upgrades) in vSAN clusters triggers data resyncs as VMs and data are evacuated, potentially disrupting storage I/O during business hours. Scheduling maintenance outside business hours avoids this, ensuring I/O stability when the application is in use. This leverages DRS and vMotion (standard in VCF) to move VMs without downtime, maintaining availability. The VCF Administration Guide recommends off-peak maintenance to minimize impact, making this a cost-effective, availability-preserving solution. This option is correct.
E: Enable fully automatic Distributed Resource Scheduling (DRS) policies on the cluster:Fully automated DRS balances VM placement and migrates VMs to optimize resource usage. While this improves compute efficiency and can reduce contention, it does not directly mitigate storage I/O disruptions. DRS migrations can even temporarily increase I/O (e.g., during vMotion), and vSAN resyncs (triggered by maintenance or failures) are unaffected by DRS. The vSphere Resource Management Guide confirms DRS focuses on CPU/memory, not storage I/O. This option is not the most effective here and is incorrect.
Conclusion:The two most effective options areImplement FTT=1 Mirror for this application virtual machine (B)andPerform all host maintenance operations outside of business hours (D). These ensure storage redundancy and schedule disruptive operations outside critical times, maintaining availability without additional hardware.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (Section: vSAN Policies)
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (Section: Maintenance Planning) VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Resource Management Guide (Section: DRS and Reservations) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Release Notes (Section: Consolidated Architecture)

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following factors should be included in the risk mitigation strategy?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. Ignoring minor risks to focus on major ones.
- B. Setting up a proactive risk monitoring and response plan.
- C. Evaluating the likelihood and impact of each identified risk.
- D. Creating backup strategies for system failures and performance dips.

Answer: B,C

NEW QUESTION # 15
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