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1.Which Broadcom solutions are essential for achieving high-speed storage access in VMware?

- A. vSAN
- B. Broadcom RAID Controller
- C. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSD

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers and NVMe SSDs are essential for high-speed storage access in VMware environments.

2.Which Broadcom components are needed to ensure optimal storage reliability in VMware environments?

- A. Broadcom RAID Controller
- B. vSAN
- C. VMware Fault Tolerance
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSD

Answer: A

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers are necessary for ensuring optimal storage reliability in VMware environments.

3.Which Broadcom products are used to ensure high availability in VMware Cloud Foundation environments?

- A. Broadcom Ethernet adapters
- B. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs
- C. Broadcom RAID controllers
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSDs

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID controllers and Fibre Channel HBAs enhance high availability in VMware Cloud Foundation.

4.Which Broadcom components should be prioritized when planning a VMware cloud infrastructure that needs high scalability?

- A. vSAN
- B. vSphere HA
- C. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSD

Answer: A, C, D

Explanation:

Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapters, vSAN, and NVMe SSDs contribute to building a scalable VMware cloud infrastructure.

5.Which Broadcom products are essential for enhancing network performance in VMware Cloud

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	VMware Products and Solutions: This section of the exam evaluates the knowledge of VMware Solution Specialists and focuses on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). Candidates must be able to identify and differentiate between various VCF architecture options in given scenarios. The emphasis is on understanding the key products and how they integrate into enterprise design choices.

Topic 2	Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This section measures the skills of Cloud Infrastructure Designers. It focuses on gathering and analyzing business requirements and then transforming them into conceptual, logical, and physical models of VMware Cloud Foundation. Candidates are expected to identify prerequisites and make design decisions across fleet topologies, networking, management domains, workload domains, automation, and operations. The section also includes designing for availability within and across zones, creating strategies for manageability such as lifecycle, scalability, and capacity, and ensuring performance and recoverability through BCDR strategies. Additional emphasis is given to designing secure environments, workload migration strategies, and creating consumption, automation, and monitoring strategies to support modern applications and governance.
Topic 3	IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers the ability to distinguish business requirements from technical ones. It expects candidates to understand the differences between conceptual, logical, and physical designs while also differentiating requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Core concepts of availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS) are tested. Learners also need to document risk mitigation strategies, design decisions, and create a validation strategy that ties requirements to practical implementation.
Topic 4	Install, Configure, Administrate the VMware Solution: This section of the exam is relevant to System Administrators. Although it has no directly testable objectives, it underlines the expectation that candidates are familiar with installation, configuration, and administration tasks that form the foundation for VMware Cloud Foundation solutions.
Topic 5	Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of Operations Engineers. There are no explicitly testable objectives provided in this domain, but candidates are expected to understand troubleshooting and optimization principles to maintain the VMware environment effectively in real-world deployments.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63

Which Broadcom hardware solutions support storage redundancy in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. Broadcom RAID controllers
- B. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs
- C. Broadcom NVMe SSDs
- D. Broadcom Ethernet adapters

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Broadcom's RAID controllers and Fibre Channel HBAs ensure storage redundancy in VMware Cloud Foundation environments.

NEW QUESTION # 64

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

- * All management components are centralized.
- * The availability SLA must adhere to no less than 99.99%.

What would be the two design decisions that would help satisfy those requirements? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

A 99.99% SLA requires HA across AZs, and centralized management in VCF implies a single management domain.

Option B, "Configure a stretched L2 VLAN," ensures management components (e.g., vCenter, NSX Manager) communicate seamlessly across AZs, supporting centralization and redundancy.

Option E, "Choose two close proximity AZs and configure a stretched management workload domain," extends the management domain across AZs with low latency (<5ms RTT recommended), achieving HA and meeting the SLA via synchronous replication and failover.

Option A contradicts centralization with distinct domains, C isolates components (reducing HA), and D (Live Recovery) is for DR, not primary HA. VCF 5.2 supports stretched clusters for this purpose.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Multi-AZ Deployment Guide, Section on Stretched Management Domains; VMware Validated Design for VCF 5.2, Availability Zone Configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 65

As part of an initial stakeholder meeting, one of the stakeholders has stated the following:

* The initial design must be completed within the next 3 months so that hardware can be ordered within the current budget cycle.

How would the architect classify and record this statement?

- **A. A constraint**
- B. An assumption
- C. A risk
- D. A requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a constraint, as it defines a non-negotiable time limit imposed by the customer's budgeting timeline.

It restricts the design phase's schedule and deliverables. In VMware conceptual modeling, timing constraints are explicitly captured as constraints rather than requirements or assumptions.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation Conceptual Design Guide - Project Timeline and Constraints

NEW QUESTION # 66

During an initial design workshop with stakeholders, an Architect was provided with an overview of the current state and other information required to proceed to the design phase.

Which statement should be documented as a requirement?

- A. Existing shared storage array must be used.
- B. Existing storage arrays provide sufficient capacity for building the environment.
- **C. Block-based storage must be used within a workload domain.**
- D. The customer network team is not trained to support NSX VPC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* Requirements define what the solution must deliver.

* B (block-based storage in WLD) is a technical requirement that specifies a mandatory design need.

Other options:

* A (must use existing storage) is a constraint.

* C (sufficient storage) is an assumption.

* D (network team not trained) is a risk.

Hence, the valid requirement is that block-based storage must be used in the workload domain.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - Requirements Classification (RACR framework).

NEW QUESTION # 67

An architect is working with a service provider to design a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution that is required to host workloads for multiple tenants.

The following requirements were gathered:

Each tenant requires full access to their own vCenter.

Each tenant will utilize and manage their own identity provider for access.

A total of 28 tenants are expected to be onboarded.

Each tenant will have their own independent VCF lifecycle maintenance schedule.

Which VCF architecture option will meet these requirements?

- A. A single VCF instance consolidated architecture model with 28 tenant clusters
- B. Two VCF instances with standard architecture model and 14 isolated SSO domains each
- C. A single VCF instance standard architecture model and 28 isolated SSO domains
- **D. Two VCF instances consolidated architecture model with 14 tenant clusters each**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To determine the appropriate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architecture for this scenario, we need to evaluate each option against the provided requirements and the capabilities of VCF 5.2 as outlined in official documentation.

Requirement Analysis:

Each tenant requires full access to their own vCenter: This implies that each tenant needs a dedicated vCenter Server instance for managing their workloads, ensuring isolation and administrative control.

Each tenant will utilize and manage their own identity provider: This requires separate Single Sign-On (SSO) domains or identity sources per tenant, as tenants must integrate their own identity providers (e.g., Active Directory, LDAP) independently.

A total of 28 tenants: The solution must scale to support 28 isolated environments.

Independent VCF lifecycle maintenance schedule: Each tenant's environment must support its own lifecycle management (e.g., upgrades, patches) without impacting others, implying separate VCF instances or fully isolated workload domains.

VCF Architecture Models Overview (Based on VCF 5.2 Documentation):

Standard Architecture Model: A single VCF instance with one vCenter Server managing all workload domains under a single SSO domain. Additional workload domains share the same vCenter and SSO infrastructure.

Consolidated Architecture Model: A single VCF instance where the management domain and workload domains are managed by one vCenter Server, but workload domains can be isolated at the cluster level.

Multiple VCF Instances: Separate VCF deployments, each with its own management domain, vCenter Server, and SSO domain, enabling full isolation and independent lifecycle management.

Option Analysis:

A). A single VCF instance consolidated architecture model with 28 tenant clusters:

In a consolidated architecture, a single vCenter Server manages the management domain and all workload clusters. While 28 tenant clusters could be created, all would share the same vCenter and SSO domain. This violates the requirements for each tenant having their own vCenter and managing their own identity provider, as a single SSO domain cannot support 28 independent identity providers. Additionally, lifecycle management would be tied to the single VCF instance, conflicting with the independent maintenance schedule requirement. This option does not meet the requirements.

B). A single VCF instance standard architecture model and 28 isolated SSO domains:

In a standard architecture, a single VCF instance includes one vCenter Server and one SSO domain for all workload domains. While workload domains can be created for isolation, VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 does not support multiple isolated SSO domains within a single vCenter instance. The vSphere SSO architecture allows only one SSO domain per vCenter Server. Even with creative configurations (e.g., identity federation), managing 28 independent identity providers within one SSO domain is impractical and unsupported. Furthermore, all workload domains share the same lifecycle schedule under one VCF instance, failing the independent maintenance requirement. This option is not viable.

C). Two VCF instances consolidated architecture model with 14 tenant clusters each:

With two VCF instances, each instance has its own management domain, vCenter Server, and SSO domain. Each instance operates in a consolidated architecture, where tenant clusters (workload domains) are managed by the instance's vCenter. However, the key here is that each VCF instance can be fully isolated from the other, allowing:

Each tenant cluster to be assigned a dedicated vCenter (via separate workload domains or vSphere clusters with permissions).

Independent SSO domains per instance, with tenant-specific identity providers configured through federation or external identity sources.

Independent lifecycle management, as each VCF instance can be upgraded or patched separately.

D). Two VCF instances with standard architecture model and 14 isolated SSO domains each:

Conclusion:

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (Section: Architecture Models) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook (Section: Multi-Tenancy Considerations) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (Section: Lifecycle Management) VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Documentation (Section: SSO and Identity Federation)

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