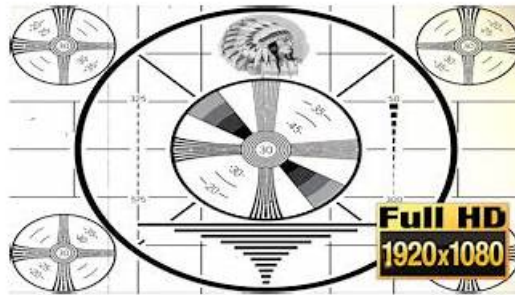


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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	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.

Topic 5	• 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.
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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q550-Q555):

NEW QUESTION # 550

During a requirements gathering workshop, several Business and Technical requirements were captured from the customer. Which requirement will be classified as a Business Requirement?

- A. The system must support 10,000 concurrent users.
- B. Data must be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.
- C. The application must be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.
- D. Reduce processing time for service requests by 30%.

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware's design methodology (aligned with VCF 5.2), requirements are categorized as Business Requirements (goals tied to organizational outcomes, often non-technical) or Technical Requirements (specific system capabilities or constraints). Let's classify each option:

Option A: Reduce processing time for service requests by 30%

This is a Business Requirement. It focuses on a business outcome-improving service request efficiency by a measurable percentage-without specifying how the system achieves it. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide classifies such high-level, outcome-driven goals as business requirements, as they reflect the customer's operational or strategic priorities rather than technical implementation details.

Option B: The system must support 10,000 concurrent users

This is a Technical Requirement. It specifies a measurable system capability (supporting 10,000 concurrent users), directly tied to performance and capacity. VMware documentation treats such quantifiable system behaviors as technical, focusing on "what" the system must do functionally.

Option C: Data must be encrypted using AES-256 encryption

This is a Technical Requirement. It mandates a specific technical implementation (AES-256 encryption) for security, a non-functional attribute. The VCF 5.2 Design Guide categorizes encryption standards as technical constraints or requirements, not business goals.

Option D: The application must be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems This is a Technical Requirement. It defines a functional capability-cross-platform compatibility- specifying technical details about the system's operation. VMware classifies such compatibility needs as technical, per the design methodology.

Conclusion:

Option A is the Business Requirement, as it aligns with a business goal (efficiency improvement) rather than a technical specification. Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on Requirements Gathering and Classification.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (docs.vmware.com): Business vs. Technical Requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 551

A customer is implementing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance and has a requirement to deploy Kubernetes-based applications. The customer has no budget for additional licensing.

Which VCF feature must be implemented to satisfy the requirement?

- A. Tanzu Mission Control
- B. VCF Edge
- C. IaaS control plane
- D. Aria Automation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The customer requires Kubernetes-based application deployment within a new VCF 5.2 instance without additional licensing costs. VCF includes foundational components and optional features, some requiring separate licenses.

Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Tanzu Mission Control

Tanzu Mission Control (TMC) is a centralized management platform for Kubernetes clusters across environments. It's a SaaS offering requiring a separate subscription, not included in the base VCF license. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide excludes TMC from standard VCF features, making it incompatible with the no-budget constraint.

Option B: VCF Edge

VCF Edge refers to edge computing deployments (e.g., remote sites) using lightweight VCF instances. It's not a Kubernetes-specific feature and doesn't inherently provide Kubernetes capabilities without additional configuration or licensing (e.g., Tanzu). The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide positions VCF Edge as an architecture, not a Kubernetes solution.

Option C: Aria Automation

Aria Automation (formerly vRealize Automation) provides cloud management and orchestration, including some Kubernetes integration via Tanzu Service Mesh or custom workflows. However, it's an optional component in VCF, often requiring additional licensing beyond the base VCF bundle, per the VCF 5.2 Licensing Guide. It's not mandatory for basic Kubernetes and violates the budget restriction.

Option D: IaaS control plane

In VCF 5.2, the IaaS control plane includes VMware Cloud Director or the native vSphere with Tanzu capability (via NSX and vSphere 7.x). vSphere with Tanzu, enabled through the Workload Management feature, provides a Supervisor Cluster for Kubernetes without additional licensing beyond VCF's core components (vSphere, vSAN, NSX). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide confirms that vSphere with Tanzu is included in VCF editions supporting NSX, allowing Kubernetes-based application deployment (e.g., Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters) at no extra cost.

Conclusion:

The IaaS control plane (D), leveraging vSphere with Tanzu, meets the requirement for Kubernetes deployment within VCF 5.2's existing licensing, satisfying the no-budget constraint.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): IaaS Control Plane and vSphere with Tanzu.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): Workload Management Features.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Licensing Guide (docs.vmware.com): Included Components.

NEW QUESTION # 552

What are the best practices for troubleshooting VMware storage performance with Broadcom hardware?

- A. Ensure RAID controller firmware is up to date
- B. Monitor storage I/O metrics
- C. Reset RAID controller configuration
- D. Check disk health and RAID status

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Disk health, I/O metrics, and firmware updates are essential to resolving storage performance issues.

NEW QUESTION # 553

A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) platform has been commissioned, and lines of business are requesting approved virtual machine applications via the platform's integrated automation portal. The platform was built following all provided company security guidelines and has been assessed against Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX) regulations. The platform has the following characteristics:

One Management Domain with a single cluster, supporting all management services with all network traffic handled by a single Distributed Virtual Switch (DVS).

A dedicated VI Workload Domain with a single cluster for all line of business applications.

A dedicated VI Workload Domain with a single cluster for Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI).

Aria Operations is being used to monitor all clusters.

VI Workload Domains are using a shared NSX instance.

An application owner has asked for approval to install a new service that must be protected as per the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standard, which is going to be verified by a third-party organization.

To support the new service, which additional non-functional requirement should be added to the design?

- A. The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be assessed for SOX compliance.
- B. The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be assessed against Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance.
- **C. The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be monitored using the Aria Operations Compliance Pack for Payment Card Industry.**
- D. The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machine network traffic must be routed via NSX.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, non-functional requirements define how the system operates (e.g., security, performance), not what it does. The new service must comply with PCI DSS, a standard for protecting cardholder data, and the design must reflect this. The platform is already SOX-compliant, and the question seeks an additional non-functional requirement to support PCI compliance. Let's evaluate:

Option A: The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be monitored using the Aria Operations Compliance Pack for Payment Card Industry This is correct. PCI DSS requires continuous monitoring and auditing (e.g., Requirement 10). The Aria Operations Compliance Pack for PCI provides pre-configured dashboards, alerts, and reports tailored to PCI DSS, ensuring the VCF platform and PCI VMs meet these standards. This is a non-functional requirement (monitoring quality), leverages existing Aria Operations, and directly supports the new service's compliance needs, making it the best addition.

Option B: The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be assessed for SOX compliance This is incorrect. The platform is already SOX-compliant, as stated. SOX (financial reporting) and PCI DSS (cardholder data) are distinct standards. Reassessing for SOX doesn't address the new service's PCI requirement and adds no value to the design for this purpose.

Option C: The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machine network traffic must be routed via NSX This is incorrect as a new requirement. The VI Workload Domains already use a shared NSX instance, implying NSX handles network traffic (e.g., overlay, security policies). PCI DSS requires network segmentation (Requirement 1), which NSX already supports. Adding this as a "new" requirement is redundant since it's an existing characteristic, not an additional need.

Option D: The VCF platform and all PCI application virtual machines must be assessed against Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) compliance This is a strong contender but incorrect as a non-functional requirement. Assessing against PCI DSS is a process or action, not a quality of the system's operation. Non-functional requirements specify ongoing attributes (e.g., "must be secure," "must be monitored"), not one-time assessments. While PCI compliance is the goal, this option is more a project mandate than a design quality.

Conclusion:

The additional non-functional requirement to support the new PCI-compliant service is A: monitoring via the Aria Operations Compliance Pack for PCI. This ensures ongoing compliance with PCI DSS monitoring requirements, integrates with the existing VCF design, and qualifies as a non-functional attribute in VCF 5.2.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Aria Operations Compliance Packs)
VMware Aria Operations 8.10 Documentation (integrated in VCF 5.2): PCI Compliance Pack PCI DSS 3.2.1 (Requirements 1, 10: Network Segmentation and Monitoring)

NEW QUESTION # 554

Which Broadcom products are critical when installing VMware vSAN?

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

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID Controllers and NVMe SSDs are essential for configuring high-performance storage for vSAN.

NEW QUESTION # 555

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