

試験の準備方法-実用的な2V0-13.25合格率書籍試験-便利な2V0-13.25日本語版参考書



さらに、Jpexam2V0-13.25ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Zn2W28eaodd5mQBYP8k3hfyxiObTzXC>

2V0-13.25問題集は唯一無二な参考資料です。2V0-13.25問題集の内容は専門的かつ全面的で、覚えやすいです。また、2V0-13.25問題集は的中率が高いです。そのいくつかの点で、2V0-13.25試験に合格することを保障できます。もし、お客様は2V0-13.25問題集を買うとき、自分に適するかどうかという心配があります。その心配に対して、弊社はお客様に無料で2V0-13.25問題集のデモを提供します。そうしたら、お客様は2V0-13.25問題集を購入する前にデモをダウンロードしてやってみることができます。

VMware 2V0-13.25 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMware ソリューションの計画と設計：このセクションでは、クラウドインフラストラクチャデザイナーのスキルを評価します。ビジネス要件の収集と分析、そしてそれらを VMware Cloud Foundation の概念モデル、論理モデル、物理モデルに変換することに重点が置かれます。受験者は、前提条件を特定し、フリートポロジ、ネットワーク、管理ドメイン、ワークロードドメイン、自動化、運用全体にわたる設計上の意思決定を行うことが求められます。また、ゾーン内およびゾーン間の可用性の設計、ライフサイクル、スケーラビリティ、キャパシティなどの管理性に関する戦略の策定、BCDR 戦略によるパフォーマンスとリカバリ性の確保も含まれます。さらに、安全な環境の設計、ワークロード移行戦略、そして最新のアプリケーションとガバナンスをサポートするための消費、自動化、監視戦略の策定にも重点が置かれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMwareソリューションのトラブルシューティングと最適化：この試験セクションでは、運用エンジニアのスキルを評価します。この分野には明確な試験目標は設定されていませんが、受験者は実際の導入環境でVMware環境を効果的に維持するためのトラブルシューティングと最適化の原則を理解していることが求められます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ITアーキテクチャ、テクノロジー、標準：このセクションでは、ITアーキテクトのスキルを評価し、ビジネス要件と技術要件を区別する能力が問われます。受験者は、概念設計、論理設計、物理設計の違いを理解し、要件、前提、制約、リスクを区別することが求められます。可用性、管理性、パフォーマンス、回復性、セキュリティ（AMPRS）の中核概念も問われます。また、リスク軽減戦略、設計上の決定事項を文書化し、要件と実際の実装を結び付ける検証戦略を策定する必要があります。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">VMwareソリューションのインストール、構成、管理：このセクションはシステム管理者向けです。直接的な試験目標はありませんが、受験者は VMware Cloud Foundation ソリューションの基盤となるインストール、構成、管理タスクに精通していることが求められます。

- VMware 製品およびソリューション: このセクションでは、VMware ソリューション スペシャリストの知識を評価し、VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) に焦点を当てます。受験者は、与えられたシナリオにおいて、様々な VCF アーキテクチャ オプションを識別し、それらを区別できる必要があります。主要製品を理解し、それらがエンタープライズ設計の選択肢にどのように統合されるかを理解することに重点が置かれます。

>> 2V0-13.25合格率書籍 <<

VMware 2V0-13.25日本語版参考書、2V0-13.25参考資料

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect 認定 2V0-13.25 試験問題 (Q71-Q76):

質問 # 71

What troubleshooting steps should be taken when Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs fail to connect to storage in a VMware environment?

- A. Check HBA firmware and drivers
- B. Check SAN configuration
- C. Replace Fibre Channel HBA
- D. Verify Fibre Channel zoning

正解: A、B、D

解説:

Checking HBA firmware, zoning, and SAN configuration is key to resolving connectivity issues.

質問 # 72

An architect is planning resources for a new cluster that will be part of an existing workload domain. The new cluster will provide resources for several new workloads, including a mission-critical application consisting of five resource-intensive virtual machines. The following requirements were provided for the new cluster:

- * The solution must ensure that the new workload cluster meets the company's availability standard of N+1.
- * The solution must minimize the overall investment in hardware.

Which two design recommendations should the architect make to meet the stated requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Use automated placement rules to keep the mission-critical application virtual machines together.
- B. Create a cluster with five hosts.
- C. Use automated placement rules to keep the mission-critical application virtual machines apart.
- D. Create a cluster with six hosts.
- E. Use resource pools to prioritize resource for the mission-critical application virtual machines.

正解: C、D

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (Based on VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Guide):

The VCF 9.0.1 Design Guide and vSphere HA Design Best Practices define N+1 as a configuration where one additional host is reserved to ensure full workload recovery in case of a host failure. It specifies:

"To satisfy N+1 availability, the number of cluster hosts must exceed the required workload hosts by one to provide failover capacity." Therefore, for five resource-intensive VMs, a six-host cluster (D) ensures that in case of one host failure, performance and availability SLAs are maintained.

In addition, using automated placement rules (A) (e.g., anti-affinity rules) ensures that mission-critical VMs are separated across hosts, minimizing risk of concurrent failure. Resource pools (B) only control scheduling priority and do not affect availability, and keeping all VMs together (C) violates redundancy principles.

References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):

* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Design Guide - "N+1 Cluster Sizing and Availability Considerations." (pp. 902-905)

* VMware vSphere HA Best Practices - "VM Placement Rules and Anti-Affinity Configuration."

質問 # 73

The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a virtual infrastructure design project.

REQ001: All virtual machines must meet the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) of twenty-four hours or less in a disaster recovery (DR) scenario.

Which two test cases will verify these requirements?

- A. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than four hours of data prior to the outage.
- **B. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within twenty-four hours or less.**
- C. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within four hours or less.
- **D. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than twenty-four hours of data prior to the outage.**

正解: B、D

解説:

RTO measures time to restore VMs after a DR event (24 hours here).

Option B directly tests this: restoration within 24 hours meets the requirement.

Option C tests data loss (RPO-like), but in DR context, ensuring no more than 24 hours of data loss complements RTO by verifying the recovery process's effectiveness, a common validation in VCF with tools like Site Recovery Manager (SRM).

Option A (4 hours) is stricter than required, and D (4-hour data loss) tests RPO, not RTO. B and C align with VCF DR testing best practices.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Disaster Recovery Guide, RTO Validation; VMware SRM 8.6 Documentation, Test Case Scenarios.

質問 # 74

Which statement defines the purpose of Technical Requirements?

- A. Technical requirements define which audience needs to be involved.
- B. Technical requirements define which goals and objectives can be achieved.
- C. Technical requirements define what goals and objectives need to be achieved.
- **D. Technical requirements define how the goals and objectives can be achieved.**

正解: D

解説:

In VMware's design methodology, as outlined in the VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide, requirements are categorized into Business Requirements (high-level organizational goals) and Technical Requirements (specific system capabilities or constraints to achieve those goals).

Technical Requirements bridge the gap between what the business wants and how the solution delivers it. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Technical requirements define which goals and objectives can be achieved This suggests Technical Requirements determine feasibility, which aligns more with a scoping or assessment phase, not their purpose. VMware documentation positions Technical Requirements as implementation-focused, not evaluative.

Option B: Technical requirements define what goals and objectives need to be achieved This describes Business Requirements, which outline "what" the organization aims to accomplish (e.g., reduce costs, improve uptime). Technical Requirements specify "how" these are realized, making this incorrect.

Option C: Technical requirements define which audience needs to be involved Audience involvement relates to stakeholder identification, not Technical Requirements. The VCF 5.2 Design Guide ties Technical Requirements to system functionality, not personnel.

Option D: Technical requirements define how the goals and objectives can be achieved This is correct. Technical Requirements detail the system's capabilities, constraints, and configurations (e.g., "support 10,000 users," "use AES-256 encryption") to meet

business goals. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide defines them as the "how"-specific, measurable criteria enabling the solution's implementation.

Conclusion:

Option D accurately reflects the purpose of Technical Requirements in VCF 5.2, focusing on the means to achieve business objectives.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on Requirements Classification. VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (docs.vmware.com): Business vs. Technical Requirements.

質問 # 75

An architect is documenting the design for a new VMware Cloud Foundation solution. During workshops with key stakeholders, the architect discovered that some of the workloads that will be hosted within the Workload Domains will need to be connected to an existing Fibre Channel storage array.

How should the architect document this information within the design?

- A. As a design decision
- B. As a business requirement
- C. As an assumption
- **D. As a constraint**

正解: D

解説:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, design documentation categorizes information into requirements, assumptions, constraints, risks, and decisions to guide the solution's implementation. The need for workloads in VI Workload Domains to connect to an existing Fibre Channel (FC) storage array has specific implications. Let's analyze how this should be classified:

Option A: As an assumption

An assumption is a statement taken as true without proof, typically used when information is uncertain or unverified. The scenario states that the architect discovered this need during workshops with stakeholders, implying it's a confirmed fact, not a guess.

Documenting it as an assumption (e.g., "We assume workloads need FC storage") would understate its certainty and misrepresent its role in the design process. This option is incorrect.

Option B: As a constraint

This is the correct answer. A constraint is a limitation or restriction that influences the design, often imposed by existing infrastructure, policies, or resources. The requirement to use an existing FC storage array limits the storage options for the VI Workload Domains, as VCF natively uses vSAN as the principal storage for workload domains. Integrating FC storage introduces additional complexity (e.g., FC zoning, HBA configuration) and restricts the design from relying solely on vSAN. In VCF 5.2, external storage like FC is supported via supplemental storage for VI Workload Domains, but it's a deviation from the default architecture, making it a constraint imposed by the environment. Documenting it as such ensures it's accounted for in planning and implementation.

Option C: As a design decision

A design decision is a deliberate choice made by the architect to meet requirements (e.g., "We will use FC storage over iSCSI").

Here, the need for FC storage is a stakeholder-provided fact, not a choice the architect made. The decision to support FC storage might follow, but the initial discovery is a pre-existing condition, not the decision itself. Classifying it as a design decision skips the step of recognizing it as a design input, making this option incorrect.

Option D: As a business requirement

A business requirement defines what the organization needs to achieve (e.g., "Workloads must support 99.9% uptime"). While the FC storage need relates to workloads, it's a technical specification about how connectivity is achieved, not a high-level business goal. Business requirements typically originate from organizational objectives, not infrastructure details discovered in workshops. This option is too broad and misaligned with the technical nature of the information, making it incorrect.

Conclusion:

The need to connect workloads to an existing FC storage array is a constraint (Option B) because it limits the storage design options for the VI Workload Domains and reflects an existing environmental factor. In VCF 5.2, this would influence the architect to plan for Fibre Channel HBAs, external storage configuration, and compatibility with vSphere, documenting it as a constraint ensures these considerations are addressed.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: VI Workload Domain Storage Options)

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Design Constraints and Assumptions) vSphere 7.0U3 Storage Guide (integrated in VCF 5.2): External Storage Integration

質問 # 76

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