

VMware 3V0-21.23認定試験に対する評判が良い問題集



P.S. TopexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しい3V0-21.23ダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10SU5SA99ODTIBjuMu5AjThMtefh2MDW>

TopexamはIT認定試験を受験した多くの人々を助けました。また、受験生からいろいろな良い評価を得ています。Topexamの3V0-21.23問題集の合格率が100%に達することも数え切れない受験生に証明された事実です。もし試験の準備をするために大変を感じているとしたら、ぜひTopexamの3V0-21.23問題集を見逃さないでください。これは試験の準備をするために非常に効率的なツールですから。この問題集はあなたが少ない労力で最高の結果を取得することができます。

VMwareの3V0-21.23認定試験は業界で広く認証されたIT認定です。世界各地の人々はVMwareの3V0-21.23認定試験が好きです。この認証は自分のキャリアを強化することができ、自分が成功に近づかせますから。VMwareの3V0-21.23試験と言ったら、TopexamのVMwareの3V0-21.23試験トレーニング資料はずっとほかのサイトを先んじているのは、TopexamにはIT領域のエリートが組み立てられた強い団体がありますから。その団体はいつでも最新のVMware 3V0-21.23試験トレーニング資料を追跡していて、彼らのプロな心を持って、ずっと試験トレーニング資料の研究に力を尽くしています。

>> 3V0-21.23復習テキスト <<

3V0-21.23復習テキスト | VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Designに便利します

それでも、インターネットでプロの3V0-21.23テストガイドを購入することについて心配しすぎている場合、それは非常に正常なことです。有用な認定3V0-21.23ガイド資料は、半分の作業で2つの結果が得られるよう準備するのに役立ちます。3V0-21.23試験の品質について検討する場合は、3V0-21.23試験問題のデモを無料でダウンロードできます。3V0-21.23スタディガイドで、お客様のニーズと疑問を慎重に考えました。当社の認定3V0-21.23ガイド資料は、このラインで10年以上働いた経験のある専門家によって収集および編集されています。

VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design 認定 3V0-21.23 試験問題 (Q56-Q61):

質問 # 56

A company has a requirement that all production applications must have a maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of one hour per month.

Which statement would be included in the physical design to support this requirement?

- A. vSphere HA Host Failure Response will be set to Restart VMs.
- B. vSphere HA will be enabled on all clusters.
- C. vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) will not be enabled for the production applications.
- D. Server hardware has already been purchased for the production applications.

正解: A

解説:

To meet the requirement of a maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of one hour per month for production applications, the solution must ensure high availability and quick recovery of virtual machines (VMs) in the event of a host failure. Enabling vSphere High Availability (HA) with the Host Failure Response set to Restart VMs will automatically restart VMs on other hosts within the cluster in the event of a host failure. This minimizes downtime and helps meet the MTD requirement by ensuring minimal disruption to production workloads.

質問 # 57

An architect is working on a security design for a shared storage environment. The storage array provides connectivity by the NFS protocol.

Which two design decisions could the architect include for this solution? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a challenge handshake authentication protocol (CHAP) password to prevent unauthorized access
- **B. Create a dedicated storage network**
- C. Create a dedicated Fibre Channel network
- **D. Create a dedicated VLAN**
- E. Create dedicated volumes for sensitive data

正解: B、D

解説:

Create a dedicated storage network:

Creating a dedicated storage network ensures that storage traffic is isolated from general network traffic, improving both security and performance. This design choice helps prevent unauthorized access, minimizes the potential for network congestion, and ensures that storage traffic is not impacted by other workloads or services on the network.

Create a dedicated VLAN:

By placing storage traffic on its own VLAN, the architect ensures further network segmentation. This VLAN can be used exclusively for NFS traffic, improving both security and performance. It also allows for easier management and monitoring of storage traffic, while helping prevent unauthorized access from other parts of the network.

質問 # 58

An architect is responsible for the lifecycle management design for a brownfield vSphere-based solution.

The following information has been provided during initial meetings around the new solution:

Existing heterogeneous server hardware will be used to provide the hosting platform.

The available hardware is:

- 10 servers that contain 2 x 20-Core Intel Xeon processors and 512 GB RAM from Vendor A
 - 10 servers that contain 2 x 24-Core Intel Xeon processors and 768 GB RAM from Vendor A
 - 20 servers that contain 2 x 16-Core AMD EPYC processors and 512 GB RAM from Vendor B
 - 10 servers that contain 1 x 24-Core AMD EPYC processors and 256 GB RAM from Vendor B
- All of the hardware is currently listed on the VMware Hardware Compatibility List (HCL).

All existing server hardware has 36 months vendor support remaining.

The requirements from the customer are:

REQ001 - The solution must support the hosting of 5,000 workloads spread across two physical sites.

REQ002 - The solution should minimize the number of clusters.

REQ003 - The solution must ensure that there is no impact to service when completing upgrades.

Given the resource requirements needed for the solution, the architect has calculated that all of the existing servers will be required to provide sufficient resources for the new environment. The Intel-based (Vendor A) servers will be deployed to the primary site and both the Intel-based and AMD-based servers (Vendor B) will be deployed to the secondary site.

Which assumption should the architect make to support the lifecycle management of vSphere 8?

- A. The different processor architectures will be located in the same cluster to support vSphere Lifecycle Manager image-based remediation.
- **B. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a shared vSphere Lifecycle Manager baseline.**
- C. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.
- D. The different processor architecture within a single site will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.

正解: B

解説:

Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation and the provided requirements, the architect is designing a lifecycle management strategy for a brownfield vSphere 8 solution using heterogeneous server hardware (Intel and AMD processors from Vendors A and B) across two physical sites. The solution must support 5,000 workloads, minimize the number of clusters, ensure no service impact during upgrades, and utilize all existing hardware, which is on the VMware Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) with 36 months of vendor support remaining.

Requirements and Context Analysis:

- * Heterogeneous hardware: The environment includes Intel-based servers (Vendor A) and AMD-based servers (Vendor B) with varying CPU cores and RAM configurations.
- * Deployment:
 - * Primary site: Intel-based servers (Vendor A: 10 servers with 2 x 20-core, 512 GB RAM; 10 servers with 2 x 24-core, 768 GB RAM).
 - * Secondary site: Both Intel-based (Vendor A) and AMD-based servers (Vendor B: 20 servers with 2 x 16-core, 512 GB RAM; 10 servers with 1 x 24-core, 256 GB RAM).
- * REQ001: Support 5,000 workloads across two sites, requiring all available hardware.
- * REQ002: Minimize the number of clusters to simplify management.
- * REQ003: Ensure no service impact during upgrades, implying a robust lifecycle management strategy.
- * vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM): vLCM in vSphere 8 supports managing ESXi host upgrades and patches using baselines or images. Baselines are collections of patches and updates, while images are specific ESXi versions with defined components tailored to hardware.

Key Considerations for Lifecycle Management:

- * Heterogeneous hardware: Different processor architectures (Intel vs. AMD) may require specific drivers, firmware, or ESXi components, impacting vLCM remediation.
- * vLCM baselines vs. images:
 - * Baselines: Allow applying common patches and updates across hosts, even with different hardware, as long as the updates are compatible.
 - * Images: Require a specific ESXi image tailored to the hardware, which may differ between Intel and AMD hosts due to architecture-specific requirements.
- * No service impact during upgrades: Suggests the use of features like vSphere High Availability (HA), Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS), and vMotion to ensure workloads are migrated during host upgrades, supported by clustering.
- * Minimize clusters: Implies grouping hosts into as few clusters as possible, but heterogeneous hardware may require separate clusters or careful vLCM configuration to manage upgrades effectively.

Evaluation of Options:

- * A. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a shared vSphere Lifecycle Manager baseline:
 - * Why correct: vSphere Lifecycle Manager baselines allow applying common patches, updates, and extensions across hosts with different hardware architectures (Intel and AMD) as long as the updates are compatible with the VMware HCL. This assumption supports lifecycle management by enabling a unified remediation strategy across both sites, regardless of processor differences. It aligns with minimizing clusters (REQ002) by allowing hosts with different architectures to be managed under a single baseline, and it supports no service impact (REQ003) by leveraging vLCM's ability to orchestrate upgrades with vMotion and DRS. The use of baselines is more flexible than images for heterogeneous environments, making this a valid assumption for the architect to make.: VMware vSphere 8 documentation notes that vLCM baselines are suitable for managing updates across diverse hardware, as they focus on common patches rather than hardware-specific images.

B: The different processor architectures will be located in the same cluster to support vSphere Lifecycle Manager image-based remediation:

Why incorrect: vLCM image-based remediation requires a single ESXi image with specific components (e.g., drivers, firmware) tailored to the hardware. Mixing Intel and AMD processors in the same cluster is problematic because their architecture-specific requirements (e.g., different drivers) typically necessitate separate images. vSphere 8 does not support applying a single image to hosts with different processor architectures in the same cluster, as this could lead to compatibility issues. Additionally, this option conflicts with minimizing clusters (REQ002) only if it assumes a single cluster for all hosts, which is impractical for lifecycle management of heterogeneous hardware.

C: The different processor architecture within a single site will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image:

Why incorrect: The secondary site contains both Intel-based (Vendor A) and AMD-based (Vendor B) servers. A single vLCM image cannot be applied to hosts with different processor architectures (Intel vs. AMD) due to architecture-specific dependencies (e.g., drivers, firmware). vLCM images are hardware-specific, and applying one image to both Intel and AMD hosts within the same site would likely cause remediation failures or incompatibilities. This assumption is invalid for lifecycle management.

D: The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image:

Why incorrect: Similar to option C, a single vLCM image cannot be used for hosts with different processor architectures (Intel and AMD) across both sites. Intel and AMD hosts require distinct ESXi images due to differences in CPU architecture, drivers, and firmware. This assumption is impractical and would lead to remediation failures, making it unsuitable for lifecycle management.

Why A is the Best Choice:

Flexibility of baselines: vLCM baselines are designed to apply common updates (e.g., security patches, ESXi minor updates) across heterogeneous hardware, as long as the hardware is on the VMware HCL. This supports the diverse Intel and AMD servers across both sites.

Alignment with requirements:

REQ001 (5,000 workloads): Using all hardware with a unified baseline ensures sufficient capacity while simplifying management.

REQ002 (minimize clusters): Baselines allow hosts with different architectures to be managed in fewer clusters (e.g., one cluster per site or per architecture) compared to images, which may require more granular separation.

REQ003 (no service impact): vLCM baselines, combined with vSphere features like HA, DRS, and vMotion, ensure upgrades can be performed without downtime by migrating workloads between hosts.

Heterogeneous environment: The mix of Intel and AMD processors across sites makes baselines a more practical choice than images, which are less flexible for diverse hardware.

Additional Notes:

Cluster design: To minimize clusters (REQ002), the architect might create separate clusters for Intel and AMD hosts at the secondary site to simplify vLCM image-based management if needed in the future.

However, baselines (as in option A) allow more flexibility to manage heterogeneous hosts within the same cluster or across sites.

Upgrade process: To ensure no service impact (REQ003), the architect should leverage vLCM's rolling upgrade process, where hosts are upgraded sequentially, and workloads are migrated using vMotion.

Baselines support this process across diverse hardware.

HCL and support: All hardware is on the VMware HCL with 36 months of vendor support, ensuring compatibility with vSphere 8 updates applied via baselines.

質問 # 59

An architect is creating a design for a new vSphere solution to meet the following business requirement:

REQ001 - Reduce operational expenditure

Which design decision could the architect include in the logical design to satisfy this requirement?

- A. Use vSphere Standard licenses on all clusters.
- B. Use an N + 1 design to define the required capacity on all clusters.
- C. Use heterogeneous hardware for the hosts in all clusters.
- **D. Use vSphere Lifecycle Manager on all clusters.**

正解: D

解説:

vSphere Lifecycle Manager helps reduce operational expenditure (OPEX) by automating the patching and management of the vSphere environment. It provides centralized management for host updates, ensuring consistency across the environment and reducing the manual effort required for ongoing operations. This leads to reduced operational overhead, which directly addresses the requirement to reduce OPEX.

質問 # 60

When considering server consolidation, plan on running _____ vCPUs per core.

- A. 4 to 6
- **B. 1 to 2**
- C. 6 to 8
- D. 3 to 4

正解: B

質問 # 61

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3V0-21.23日本語サンプル: https://www.topexam.jp/3V0-21.23_shiken.html

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3V0-21.23試験の準備方法 | 一番優秀な3V0-21.23復習テキスト試験 | 正確なVMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design日本語サンプル

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