

Wir machen 2V0-13.25 leichter zu bestehen!



Wenn Sie sich an der VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung beteiligen, wählen Sie doch ZertPruefung, was Erfolg bedeutet. Viel Glück!

Die Prüfungsunterlagen zur VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung werden nach dem Lehrkompendium und den echten Prüfungen bearbeitet. Wir aktualisieren auch ständig unsere Schulungsunterlagen, so dass Sie in erster Zeit die neuesten und besten Informationen bekommen. Wenn Sie unsere Schulungsunterlagen zur VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung kaufen, können Sie einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service bekommen. Sie können jederzeit Abonnementszeit verlängern, so dass Sie mehr Zeit haben, sich auf die VMware 2V0-13.25 Prüfung vorzubereiten.

>> 2V0-13.25 Prüfungsfrage <<

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Jetzt ist die VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung die beliebteste Zertifizierungsprüfung, an der viele IT-Fachleute teilnehmen wollen. Dies ist ein Beweis für die IT-Fähigkeiten. Um die Prüfung zu bestehen sind umfangreiche Fachkenntnisse und Erfahrungen erforderlich. Und das braucht doch viel Zeit. Vielleicht wählen Sie Ausbildungskurse oder Prüfungsmaterialien. Es ist eher kostengünstig, ein Ausbildungsinstitut von guter Qualität zu wählen. ZertPruefung ist eine Website, die die Bedürfnisse der IT-Fachleute zur VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung abdecken können. Die Produkte von ZertPruefung sind zielgerichtete Ausbildung zur VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung. Sie können in kurzer Zeit ihre IT-Fachkenntnisse ergänzen und sich gut auf die VMware 2V0-13.25 Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

VMware 2V0-13.25 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.
Thema 5	• 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect 2V0-13.25 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q85-Q90):

85. Frage

Which VMware tools enhance visibility and monitoring in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. VMware vRealize Log Insight
- B. VMware vSphere
- C. VMware NSX
- D. VMware vRealize Operations

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:

VMware vRealize Operations and vRealize Log Insight enhance visibility and monitoring in VMware Cloud Foundation.

86. Frage

What is the purpose of VMware's Open Virtualization Format (OVF)?

- A. Enhance storage compatibility
- B. Increase VM performance
- C. Simplify network configurations
- **D. Standardize VM deployment**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

OVF standardizes VM packaging for cross-platform compatibility.

87. Frage

Which of the following are key features of VMware vSAN for managing storage in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- **A. Software-defined storage**
- **B. Data deduplication**
- C. High performance
- **D. Fault tolerance**

Antwort: A,B,D

Begründung:

VMware vSAN offers software-defined storage, fault tolerance, and data deduplication for managing storage in VMware Cloud Foundation.

88. Frage

Which Broadcom solutions are required to support VMware fault tolerance?

- **A. vSAN**
- **B. vSphere HA**
- **C. Broadcom RAID Controller**
- D. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter

Antwort: A,B,C

Begründung:

Broadcom RAID Controllers, vSphere HA, and vSAN are required to support VMware fault tolerance.

89. Frage

An Architect has been tasked with reviewing a VMware Cloud Foundation design document.

Observe the following requirements:

REQ01: The solution must support the private cloud cybersecurity industry and local standards and controls.

REQ02: The solution must ensure that the cloud services are transitioned to operation teams.

REQ03: The solution must provide a self-service portal.

REQ04: The solution must provide the ability to consume storage based on policies.

REQ05: The solution should provide the ability to extend networks between different availability zones.

REQ06: The solution should allow only supported versions of management solutions to be deployed.

Observe the following design decisions:

DD01: There will be a clustered deployment of Aria Automation.

DD02: There will be an integration between Aria Automation and multiple geo-located vCenter Servers.

DD03: Aria Suite Lifecycle will be deployed to provide lifecycle management of Aria Suite components.

Based on the stated requirements, what are the three implications for taking the stated design decisions? (Choose three.)

- A. The latency between the Aria Automation Appliances must be less than 2ms.
- B. The vCenter Servers must have network access to each other.
- C. Aria Automation must have network access to all vCenter Servers.
- D. Aria Suite Lifecycle should be deployed through the SDDC Manager.
- E. An external database is required for Aria Automation clustering.
- F. A load balancer is required for Aria Automation high availability.

Antwort: C,E,F

Begründung:

The design decisions (DD01, DD02, DD03) must align with the requirements (REQ01-REQ06) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 context, and the implications must reflect architectural necessities or dependencies introduced by these decisions. Let's evaluate each option based on the requirements and decisions:

Option A: Aria Automation must have network access to all vCenter Servers Relevance: DD02 states integration between Aria Automation and multiple geo-located vCenter Servers, supporting REQ03 (self-service portal), REQ04 (policy-based storage), and REQ05 (network extension across availability zones).

Implication: Aria Automation (formerly vRealize Automation) requires network connectivity to manage vCenter Servers for workload provisioning, policy enforcement (e.g., vSphere Storage Profiles), and network extension (e.g., via NSX). The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide mandates that Aria Automation appliances have TCP/IP access to vCenter instances over specific ports (e.g., 443). This is a direct implication of DD02 and is critical for multi-site integration.

Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.

Option B: Aria Suite Lifecycle should be deployed through the SDDC Manager Relevance: DD03 involves deploying Aria Suite Lifecycle for lifecycle management, aligning with REQ06 (supported versions of management solutions).

Implication: While SDDC Manager in VCF can deploy and manage Aria Suite components, the VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide indicates that Aria Suite Lifecycle can be deployed standalone or via SDDC Manager, depending on the design. It's not a strict requirement (implication) of DD03-rather, it's a deployment choice. REQ06 is satisfied by Aria Suite Lifecycle's version control, regardless of deployment method.

Conclusion: This is not a mandatory implication, as it's not enforced by the design decisions.

Option C: An external database is required for Aria Automation clustering Relevance: DD01 specifies a clustered deployment of Aria Automation, supporting REQ03 (self-service portal) and REQ02 (transition to operations via a robust platform).

Implication: For high availability (HA) clustering, Aria Automation requires an external PostgreSQL database to synchronize state across appliances. The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide explicitly states that clustering (three-node HA) mandates an external database (e.g., PostgreSQL 13) rather than the embedded one used in single-node setups. This ensures data consistency and failover, making it a direct implication of DD01.

Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.

Option D: A load balancer is required for Aria Automation high availability Relevance: DD01 involves a clustered deployment, supporting REQ03 and REQ02.

Implication: Aria Automation clustering for HA requires a load balancer (e.g., VMware NSX Advanced Load Balancer or third-party) to distribute traffic across the three appliances and provide a single access point. The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide mandates a load balancer for HA configurations to ensure availability and seamless failover, directly tied to DD01. This also supports operational transition (REQ02) by ensuring a reliable self-service portal (REQ03).

Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.

Option E: The latency between the Aria Automation Appliances must be less than 2ms Relevance: DD01 (clustered deployment).

Implication: Aria Automation clustering requires low latency between appliances for database replication and cluster health. However, the VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide specifies a maximum latency of 10ms between nodes (not 2ms), with 2ms being a recommendation for optimal performance, not a strict requirement. In a VCF context, this isn't a mandated implication unless specified by additional constraints not present here.

Conclusion: This is not a precise implication based on standard requirements.

Option F: The vCenter Servers must have network access to each other Relevance: DD02 (integration with multiple geo-located vCenter Servers).

Implication: While Aria Automation integrates with vCenter Servers, there's no requirement in VCF or Aria Automation for vCenter Servers to communicate directly with each other across sites unless Enhanced Linked Mode or a specific multi-site feature (e.g., stretched clusters) is in use, which isn't indicated by the requirements or decisions. REQ05 (network extension) is managed by NSX, not vCenter-to-vCenter connectivity. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide confirms vCenter Servers can operate independently under Aria Automation.

Conclusion: This is not an implication of the stated decisions.

Conclusion:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): Aria Suite Lifecycle Deployment Options.

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