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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
Which Broadcom solutions are necessary to ensure fault tolerance in VMware environments?

- A. vSphere HA
- B. Broadcom NVMe SSD
- C. vSAN
- D. Broadcom RAID Controller

Answer: C,D

Explanation:
Broadcom RAID Controllers and vSAN ensure fault tolerance in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What is the purpose of VMware's Open Virtualization Format (OVF)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
OVF standardizes VM packaging for cross-platform compatibility.

NEW QUESTION # 57
Which VMware features support disaster recovery planning in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. VMware Site Recovery Manager
- B. VMware vSAN
- C. VMware vRealize Automation
- D. VMware vSphere HA

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
VMware Site Recovery Manager and vSphere HA support disaster recovery planning in VMware Cloud Foundation.

NEW QUESTION # 58
The following storage design decisions were made:
DD01: A storage policy that supports failure of a single fault domain being the server rack.
DD02: Each host will have two vSAN OSA disk groups, each with four 4TB Samsung SSD capacity drives.
DD03: Each host will have two vSAN OSA disk groups, each with a single 300GB Intel NVMe cache drive.
DD04: Disk drives capable of encryption at rest.
DD05: Dual 10Gb or higher storage network adapters.
Which two design decisions would an architect include in the physical design? (Choose two.)

- A. DD05
- B. DD04
- C. DD01
- D. DD02
- E. DD03

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, the physical design specifies tangible hardware and infrastructure choices, while logical design includes policies and configurations. The question focuses on vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) in a VCF environment.
Let's classify each decision:
Option A: DD01 - A storage policy that supports failure of a single fault domain being the server rack This is a logical design decision. Storage policies (e.g., vSAN FTT=1 with rack awareness) define data placement and fault tolerance, configured in software, not hardware. It's not part of the physical design.
Option B: DD02 - Each host will have two vSAN OSA disk groups, each with four 4TB Samsung SSD capacity drives This is correct. This specifies physical hardware-two disk groups per host with four 4TB SSDs each (capacity tier). In vSAN OSA, capacity drives are physical components, making this a physical design decision for VCF hosts.
Option C: DD03 - Each host will have two vSAN OSA disk groups, each with a single 300GB Intel NVMe cache drive This is correct. This details the cache tier-two disk groups per host with one 300GB NVMe drive each. Cache drives are physical hardware in vSAN OSA, directly part of the physical design for performance and capacity sizing.
Option D: DD04 - Disk drives capable of encryption at rest
This is a hardware capability but not strictly a physical design decision in isolation. Encryption at rest (e.g., SEDs) is enabled via vSAN configuration and policy, blending physical (drive type) and logical (encryption enablement) aspects. In VCF, it's typically a requirement or constraint, not a standalone physical choice, making it less definitive here.
Option E: DD05 - Dual 10Gb or higher storage network adapters
This is a physical design decision (network adapters are hardware), but in VCF 5.2, storage traffic (vSAN) typically uses the same NICs as other traffic (e.g., management, vMotion) on a converged network. While valid, DD02 and DD03 are more specific to the storage subsystem's physical layout, taking precedence in this context.
Conclusion:
The two design decisions for the physical design are DD02 (B) and DD03 (C). They specify the vSAN OSA disk group configuration-capacity and cache drives-directly shaping the physical infrastructure of the VCF hosts.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: vSAN OSA Design) VMware vSAN

7.0U3 Planning and Deployment Guide (integrated in VCF 5.2): Physical Design Considerations VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Storage Hardware)

NEW QUESTION # 59
Which VMware Cloud Foundation features improve scalability in hybrid cloud environments?

- A. VMware NSX
- B. VMware vSAN
- C. VMware vRealize Automation
- D. VMware vSphere

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
VMware vSphere, vSAN, NSX, and vRealize Automation enhance scalability in hybrid cloud environments.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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