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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• VMware Products and Solutions: Targeting VMware Engineers, this section describes VMware Cloud Foundation architecture, its components like vSphere and NSX, benefits such as automation and scalability, and use cases like hybrid cloud environments. It assesses understanding of VMware Validated Solutions.
Topic 2	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This part targets Solution Designers, evaluating their ability to gather business objectives, create conceptual models based on these objectives, develop logical designs, and translate them into physical designs that meet specific requirements like manageability or security.
Topic 3	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers differentiating between business and technical requirements, as well as conceptual, logical, and physical design. A key skill measured is "Designing System Availability."

VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
An architect has 50 ESXi hosts to deploy and DHCP servers are not allowed on any network.
Which automated host deployment method should the architect use?

- A. Scripted installation
- B. Interactive installation
- C. Stateful vSphere Auto Deploy
- D. Stateless vSphere Auto Deploy

Answer: A

Explanation:
"Running a script is an efficient way to deploy multiple ESXi hosts" with an unattended installation.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.esxi.install.doc/GUID-00224A32- C5C5-4713-969A-C50FF4DED8F8.html

NEW QUESTION # 47
The architect for a large enterprise is tasked with reviewing a proposed design created by a service partner.
Which design elements are expected to be detailed within the physical design section of the documentation?

- A. An entity relationship diagram describing upstream and downstream dependencies for specific service components
- B. A design diagram illustrating the configuration and specific attributes, such as IP addresses
- C. A solution architecture diagram with the components and data flow
- D. A list of requirements, constraints, and risks

Answer: B

Explanation:
The physical design is based on the logical design. The physical design includes specific hardware from specific vendors. This design also lists specific configurations for each of the components that are deployed.

NEW QUESTION # 48
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 single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.
- C. The different processor architecture within a single site will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.
- D. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a shared vSphere Lifecycle Manager baseline.

Answer: D

Explanation:
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 bothIntel 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.

NEW QUESTION # 49
An organization's data scientists are executing a plan to use machine learning (ML). They must have access to graphical processing unit (GPU) capabilities to execute their computational models when needed. The solutions architect needs to design a solution to ensure that GPUs can be shared by multiple virtual machines.
Which two solutions should the architect recommend to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. vSphere DirectPath I/O
- B. AMD MxGPU
- C. vSphere Bitfusion
- D. NVIDIA vGPU
- E. vSGA

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 50
An architect is updating the design for a vSphere environment.
During a workshop focused on security, the following has been identified:
It has been determined that any configuration of ESXi hosts can only be completed via VMware vCenter The Direct Console User

Interface (DCUI) service must be disabled on ESXi hosts The SSH service must be disabled on ESXi hosts Based on the information from the workshop, which element does the architect need to include in the design?

- A. Strict Lockdown Mode with a defined Exception User list
- B. Strict Lockdown Mode
- C. Normal Lockdown Mode
- D. Normal Lockdown Mode with a defined Exception User list

Answer: B

Explanation:
Strict Lockdown Mode is the correct choice because it restricts all access to the ESXi host directly, ensuring that configuration can only be performed through VMware vCenter. This is in line with the requirement that configuration can only be done via vCenter. Strict Lockdown Mode disables the Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) and SSH services, which aligns with the customer's requirement to have these services disabled for security purposes.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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