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Exam : **2V0-13.25**

Title : VMware Cloud Foundation
9.0 Architect

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

An architect is tasked with updating the design for an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment to include four vSAN ESA ready nodes.

The existing deployment comprises the following:

Four homogenous vSAN ESXi ready nodes in the management domain.

Four homogenous ESXi nodes with iSCSI principal storage in workload domain A.

What should the architect recommend when including this additional capacity for application workloads?

- A. Create a new vLCM baseline workload domain with the four new nodes.
- B. Commission the four new nodes into the existing workload domain A cluster.
- C. Create a new vLCM image workload domain with the four new nodes.
- D. Create a new vLCM baseline cluster in the existing workload domain with the four new nodes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The task involves adding four vSAN ESA (Express Storage Architecture) ready nodes to an existing VCF 5.2 deployment for

application workloads. The current setup includes a vSAN-based Management Domain and a workload domain (A) using iSCSI storage. In VCF, workload domains are logical units with consistent storage and lifecycle management via vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).

Let's analyze each option:

Option A: Commission the four new nodes into the existing workload domain A cluster. Workload domain A uses iSCSI storage, while the new nodes are vSAN ESA ready. VCF 5.2 doesn't support mixing principal storage types (e.g., iSCSI and vSAN) within a single cluster, as per the VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide. Commissioning vSAN nodes into an iSCSI cluster would require converting the entire cluster to vSAN, which isn't feasible with existing workloads and violates storage consistency, making this impractical.

Option B: Create a new vLCM image workload domain with the four new nodes. This phrasing is ambiguous. vLCM manages ESXi images and baselines, but "vLCM image workload domain" isn't a standard VCF term. It might imply a new workload domain with a custom vLCM image, but lacks clarity compared to standard options (C, D). The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide uses "baseline" or "image-based" distinctly, so this is less precise.

Option C: Create a new vLCM baseline cluster in the existing workload domain with the four new nodes. Adding a new cluster to an existing workload domain is possible in VCF, but clusters within a domain must share the same principal storage (iSCSI in workload domain A). The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide states that vSAN ESA requires a dedicated cluster and can't coexist with iSCSI in the same domain configuration, rendering this option invalid.

Option D: Create a new vLCM baseline workload domain with the four new nodes. A new workload domain with vSAN ESA as the principal storage aligns with VCF 5.2 design principles. vLCM baselines ensure consistent ESXi versioning and firmware for the new nodes. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide recommends separate workload domains for different storage types or workload purposes (e.g., application capacity). This leverages the vSAN ESA nodes effectively, isolates them from the iSCSI-based domain A, and supports application workloads seamlessly.

Conclusion:

Option D is the best recommendation, creating a new vSAN ESA-based workload domain managed by vLCM, meeting capacity needs while adhering to VCF 5.2 storage and domain consistency rules.

Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Workload Domain Design and vSAN ESA.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): vLCM and Cluster Expansion.

vSAN ESA Planning and Deployment Guide (docs.vmware.com): Storage Requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 48

Which troubleshooting steps are crucial when encountering storage latency in VMware environments using Broadcom solutions?

- A. Check Broadcom NVMe SSD health
- B. Verify RAID controller settings
- C. Add more storage resources
- D. Verify VMware storage settings

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Verifying RAID controller settings, checking SSD health, and reviewing VMware storage settings are key troubleshooting steps.

NEW QUESTION # 49

Which statement defines the purpose of Technical Requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 50

In a VMware environment using Broadcom hardware, which components contribute most to improving network performance and scalability?

- A. vSphere DRS
- B. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- C. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBA
- D. Broadcom RAID Controller

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapters and vSphere DRS are key for network performance and scalability in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 51

Which Broadcom products are essential for maintaining storage resilience in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBAs
- B. Broadcom Ethernet adapters
- C. Broadcom RAID controllers
- D. Broadcom NVMe SSDs

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Broadcom RAID controllers and Fibre Channel HBAs are essential for storage resilience.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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