2V0-13.24関連試験 & 2V0-13.24受験方法

さらに、JPNTest 2V0-13.24ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uqodvWNpD_ULbD9NzyseK47MrSAO1ZKr

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>> 2V0-13.24関連試験 <<

2V0-13.24受験方法、2V0-13.24専門トレーリング

JPNTestが提供したVMwareの2V0-13.24「VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect」試験問題と解答が真実の試験の練習問題と解答は最高の相似性があり、一年の無料オンラインの更新のサービスがあり、100%のパス率を保証して、もし試験に合格しないと、弊社は全額で返金いたします。

VMware 2V0-13.24 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
トピック 2	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.

トピック 3	• Plan and Design the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of VMware administrators. It involves gathering and analyzing business objectives and requirements to create a conceptual model. Additionally, it covers the creation of VMware Cloud Foundation logical and physical designs. This includes prerequisites and design decisions related to Network Infrastructure, VCF Management Domain, VCF Workload Domain, VCF Edge Cluster, VCF Cloud Automation, and VCF Cloud Operations. Designs should consider availability within and across availability zones, manageability (Lifecycle Management, Scalability, Capacity Management), performance, recoverability (BCDR strategies), and security for VCF Management Components and Workloads. Workload mobility, consumption, and monitoring strategies are also addressed in this section.
トピック 4	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of enterprise architects and solution architects and focuses on the fundamentals of IT architectures, technologies, and standards. It covers differentiating between business and technical requirements, understanding conceptual models, and logical and physical designs, and recognizing the distinctions between requirements, assumptions, constraints, and risks. Also included are availability, manageability, performance, recoverability, and security (AMPRS), developing risk mitigation strategies, documenting design decisions, and creating design validation strategies.
トピック 5	• VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section of the exam measures the skills of cloud architects and infrastructure engineers and focuses on understanding the architecture of VMware by Broadcom solution. Candidates should be able to differentiate between various VMware Cloud Foundation architecture options based on different scenarios.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect 認定 2V0-13.24 試験問題 (Q96-Q101):

質問 # 96
Which of the following should be avoided when creating a conceptual model for a VMware Cloud Foundation deployment?
Response:

- A. Defining key business objectives and performance goals
- B. Specifying the logical relationships between the major components
- C. Including the physical requirements for each component
- D. Including high-level design decisions and interdependencies

正解：C

質問 # 97
What is the main goal of creating a conceptual model for a VMware Cloud Foundation solution?
Response:

- A. To specify the networking requirements
- B. To outline the high-level components and their relationships
- C. To define the physical hardware required for the deployment
- D. To configure storage policies for the workloads

正解：B

質問 # 98
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation VI Workload Domain, which three elements should be considered when calculating usable resources? (Choose three.)

- A. Number of 10GbE NICs per VM
- B. vSAN space efficiency feature enablement
- C. CPU/Cores per VM
- D. Number of VMs

- E. Disk capacity per VM
- F. VM swap file

正解：B、C、F

解説：
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) VI Workload Domain, the goal is to calculate the usable resources available to support virtual machines (VMs) and their workloads. This involves evaluating the physical compute resources (CPU, memory, storage) and accounting for overheads, efficiency features, and configurations that impact resource availability. Below, each option is analyzed in the context of VCF 5.2, with a focus on official documentation and architectural considerations:
A: vSAN space efficiency feature enablementThis is a critical element to consider. VMware Cloud Foundation often uses vSAN as the primary storage for VI Workload Domains. vSAN offers space efficiency features such as deduplication, compression, and erasure coding (RAID-5/6). When enabled, these features reduce the physical storage capacity required for VM data, directly impacting the usable storage resources available for compute workloads. For example, deduplication and compression can significantly increase usable capacity by eliminating redundant data, while erasure coding trades off some capacity for fault tolerance. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation documentation emphasizes the need to account for vSAN policies and efficiency features when sizing storage, as they influence the effective capacity available for VMs. Thus, this is a key factor in compute capacity planning.
B: VM swap fileThe VM swap file is an essential consideration for compute capacity, particularly for memory resources. In VMware vSphere (a core component of VCF), each powered-on VM requires a swap file equal to thesize of its configured memory minus any memory reservation. This swap file is stored on the datastore (often vSAN in VCF) and consumes storage capacity. When calculating usable resources, you must account for this overhead, as it reduces the available storage for other VM data (e.g., virtual disks).
Additionally, if memory overcommitment is used, the swap file size can significantly impact capacity planning. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide and vSphere documentation highlight the importance of factoring in VM swap file overhead when determining resource availability, making this a valid element to consider.
C: Disk capacity per VMWhile disk capacity per VM is important for storage sizing, it is not directly a primary factor in calculatingusable compute resourcesfor a VI Workload Domain in the context of this question. Disk capacity per VM is a workload-specific requirement that contributes to overall storage demand, but it does not inherently determine the usable CPU or memory resources of the domain. In VCF, storage capacity is typically managed by vSAN or other supported storage solutions, and while it must be sufficient to accommodate all VMs, it is a secondary consideration compared to CPU, memory, and efficiency features when focusing on compute capacity. Official documentation, such as the VCF 5.2 Administration Guide, separates storage sizing from compute resource planning, so this is not one of the top three elements here.
D: Number of 10GbE NICs per VMThe number of 10GbE NICs per VM relates to networking configuration rather than compute capacity (CPU and memory resources). While networking is crucial for VM performance and connectivity in a VI Workload Domain, it does not directly influence the calculation of usable compute resources like CPU cores or memory. In VCF 5.2, networking design (e.g., NSX or vSphere networking) ensures sufficient bandwidth and NICs at the host level, but per-VM NIC counts are a design detail rather than a capacity determinant. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide focuses NIC considerations on host-level design, not VM-level compute capacity, so this is not a relevant element here.
E: CPU/Cores per VMThis is a fundamental element in compute capacity planning. The number of CPU cores assigned to each VM directly affects how many VMs can be supported by the physical CPU resources in the VI Workload Domain. In VCF, compute capacity is based on the total number of physical CPU cores across all ESXi hosts, with a minimum of 16 cores per CPU required for licensing (as per the VCF 5.2 Release Notes and licensing documentation). When calculating usable resources, you must consider how many cores are allocated per VM, factoring in overcommitment ratios and workload demands. The VCF Planning and Preparation Workbook explicitly includes CPU/core allocation as a key input for sizing compute resources, making this a critical factor.
F: Number of VMsWhile the total number of VMs is a key input for overall capacity planning, it is not a direct element in calculatingusable compute resources. Instead, it is a derived outcome based on the available CPU, memory, and storage resources after accounting for overheads and per-VM allocations. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 documentation (e.g., Capacity Planning for Management and Workload Domains) uses the number of VMs as a planning target, not a determinant of usable capacity. Thus, it is not one of the top three elements for this specific calculation.
Conclusion:The three elements that should be considered when calculating usable compute resources are vSAN space efficiency feature enablement (A),VM swap file (B), andCPU/Cores per VM (E). These directly impact the effective CPU, memory, and storage resources available for VMs in a VI Workload Domain.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Release Notes
VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Documentation (for VM swap file and CPU allocation details) VMware Cloud Foundation Administration Guide

質問 # 99
Which two design decisions are crucial for meeting disaster recovery requirements in VMware Cloud Foundation?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. Deploying vSphere replication for critical workloads
- B. Implementing a backup solution for the vCenter Server database
- C. Setting up a dedicated disaster recovery site with limited capacity
- D. Using a geographically distributed architecture for workload redundancy

正解：A、D

質問 # 100
An architect is planning resources for a new cluster that will be integrated into an existing VI Workload Domain. The cluster's primary purpose is to support a mission-critical application with five resource-intensive virtual machines. Which design recommendation should the architect provide to prevent resource bottlenecks while meeting the N+1 availability requirement and keeping the overall investment cost minimal?

- A. Establish a cluster with six hosts and implement automated placement rules to keep the application virtual machines together.
- B. Establish a cluster with four hosts and implement rules to prioritize resources for the application virtual machines.
- C. Establish a cluster with three hosts and exclusively run the application virtual machines on this cluster.
- D. Establish a cluster with six hosts and implement automated placement rules to distribute the application virtual machines.

正解：B

質問 # 101
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