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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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."

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VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
An architect is responsible for the design of a greenfield vSphere-based solution for hosting a new web-based application. The customer has provided the following high-level information:
The solution will host a highly transactional web application that is spread across multiple workloads within a vSphere cluster.

The workloads should be distributed evenly across the hosts to maximize the performance and availability of the web application.
The architect has made various design decisions, including:
The solution will deploy vSphere distributed switches for all virtual networking.
Which network load balancing method should the architect document in the physical design to meet the requirements?

- A. Route Based on Originating Virtual Port
- B. Route Based on Source MAC Hash
- C. Route Based on IP Hash
- D. Route Based on Physical NIC Load

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation and the customer requirements, the architect is designing a greenfield vSphere-based solution for a highly transactional web application hosted across multiple workloads in a vSphere cluster. The workloads must be distributed evenly across hosts to maximize performance and availability, and the solution will use vSphere Distributed Switches (vDS) for virtual networking. The architect must select a network load balancing method for the physical design that aligns with these requirements.
Requirements Analysis:
Highly transactional web application: The application requires high network performance and low latency, as transactional workloads are sensitive to network bottlenecks.
Workloads spread across multiple workloads in a vSphere cluster: The application runs on multiple VMs, implying a need for balanced resource utilization across hosts.
Workloads distributed evenly across hosts: This suggests the use of vSphere features like Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) for compute load balancing and a network load balancing method to ensure even distribution of network traffic across NICs.
Maximize performance and availability: The network design must avoid bottlenecks, ensure redundancy, and dynamically adapt to traffic demands to maintain application performance and uptime.
vSphere Distributed Switches: vDS provides advanced networking features like Network I/O Control (NIOC), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), and dynamic load balancing, which are critical for meeting performance and availability goals.
Evaluation of Network Load Balancing Methods:
The load balancing method determines how traffic from VMs is distributed across the physical NICs (uplinks) in a vDS. The options are:
A). Route Based on IP Hash:
Description: Distributes traffic based on a hash of the source and destination IP addresses, requiring Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or EtherChannel configuration on the physical switch.
Why incorrect: While IP Hash can distribute traffic across NICs, it requires complex switch configuration and is less effective for dynamic load balancing in a highly transactional environment. It does not adapt to real- time NIC load, which could lead to uneven traffic distribution and potential bottlenecks, failing to maximize performance. It also increases complexity without clear benefits for this use case.
B). Route Based on Physical NIC Load:
Description: Also known as Load-Based Teaming (LBT), this method dynamically balances traffic across uplinks based on the actual load of each physical NIC, reassigning VM traffic if a NIC becomes congested (e.
g., exceeds 75% utilization over a 30-second window).
Why correct: LBT is ideal for a highly transactional web application, as it ensures even distribution of network traffic across NICs, maximizing performance by preventing any single NIC from becoming a bottleneck. It supports availability by leveraging multiple NICs for redundancy and dynamically adapting to traffic patterns, aligning with the requirement to distribute workloads evenly. LBT works seamlessly with vDS and does not require complex switch configurations, making it suitable for a greenfield design. Combined with features like NIOC, it ensures optimal network resource utilization for the application.
VMware vSphere 8 networking documentation recommends Route Based on Physical NIC Load for dynamic load balancing in performance-sensitive environments.
C). Route Based on Originating Virtual Port:
Description: Assigns each VM's traffic to a physical NIC based on the VM's virtual port ID on the vDS, distributing traffic statically across uplinks.
Why incorrect: This method is simple and requires no switch configuration, but it does not account for actual NIC load, potentially leading to uneven traffic distribution if some VMs (e.g., transactional workloads) generate more traffic than others. It fails to maximize performance for a highly transactional application, as it cannot dynamically adapt to traffic spikes or ensure even NIC utilization.
D). Route Based on Source MAC Hash:
Description: Distributes traffic based on a hash of the VM's source MAC address, statically assigning traffic to uplinks.
Why incorrect: Similar to Originating Virtual Port, this method is static and does not consider real-time NIC load, risking uneven traffic distribution and potential bottlenecks. It is less effective for a highly transactional application where dynamic load balancing is

needed to ensure performance and availability.
Why B is the Best Choice:
Performance optimization: Route Based on Physical NIC Load dynamically balances traffic based on NIC utilization, ensuring no single NIC is overwhelmed, which is critical for a highly transactional web application with variable traffic patterns.
Even distribution: By monitoring and redistributing traffic, LBT aligns with the requirement to distribute workloads evenly across hosts, complementing DRS for compute resources with balanced network utilization.
Availability: LBT leverages multiple NICs for redundancy, ensuring traffic failover if a NIC fails, supporting the high availability needs of the application.
vDS compatibility: LBT is fully supported on vDS and integrates with features like NIOC to prioritize application traffic, enhancing performance and resilience.
Simplicity: Unlike IP Hash, LBT requires no complex switch configuration, making it ideal for a greenfield design.
Example Configuration:
vDS Setup: Configure a vDS with multiple uplink port groups for management, vMotion, and workload traffic (web application VMs).
Load Balancing: Set Route Based on Physical NIC Load for the workload port group to dynamically balance the application's transactional traffic across available NICs (e.g., 2-4 x 10 GbE NICs per host).
NIOC: Use Network I/O Control to prioritize web application traffic over other traffic types (e.g., vMotion) during contention.
Redundancy: Ensure at least two NICs per port group for failover, aligning with availability requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 15
An architect is responsible for the design of a greenfield vSphere-based solution for hosting a new web-based application. The customer has provided the following high-level information:
The solution will host a highly transactional web application that is spread across multiple workloads within a vSphere cluster.
The workloads should be distributed evenly across the hosts to maximize the performance and availability of the web application.
The architect has made various design decisions, including:
The solution will deploy vSphere distributed switches for all virtual networking.
Which network load balancing method should the architect document in the physical design to meet the requirements?

- A. Route Based on Originating Virtual Port
- B. Route Based on Source MAC Hash
- C. Route Based on IP Hash
- D. Route Based on Physical NIC Load

Answer: D

Explanation:
Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation and the customer requirements, the architect is designing a greenfield vSphere-based solution for a highly transactional web application hosted across multiple workloads in a vSphere cluster. The workloads must be distributed evenly across hosts to maximize performance and availability, and the solution will use vSphere Distributed Switches (vDS) for virtual networking. The architect must select a network load balancing method for the physical design that aligns with these requirements.
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* Maximize performance and availability: The network design must avoid bottlenecks, ensure redundancy, and dynamically adapt to traffic demands to maintain application performance and uptime.
* vSphere Distributed Switches: vDS provides advanced networking features like Network I/O Control (NIOC), Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), and dynamic load balancing, which are critical for meeting performance and availability goals.
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The load balancing method determines how traffic from VMs is distributed across the physical NICs (uplinks) in a vDS. The options are:
* A. Route Based on IP Hash:
* Description: Distributes traffic based on a hash of the source and destination IP addresses, requiring Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) or EtherChannel configuration on the physical switch.
* Why incorrect: While IP Hash can distribute traffic across NICs, it requires complex switch configuration and is less effective for dynamic load balancing in a highly transactional environment. It does not adapt to real-time NIC load, which could lead to uneven

traffic distribution and potential bottlenecks, failing to maximize performance. It also increases complexity without clear benefits for this use case.
* B. Route Based on Physical NIC Load:
* Description: Also known as Load-Based Teaming (LBT), this method dynamically balances traffic across uplinks based on the actual load of each physical NIC, reassigning VM traffic if a NIC becomes congested (e.g., exceeds 75% utilization over a 30-second window).
* Why correct: LBT is ideal for a highly transactional web application, as it ensures even distribution of network traffic across NICs, maximizing performance by preventing any single NIC from becoming a bottleneck. It supports availability by leveraging multiple NICs for redundancy and dynamically adapting to traffic patterns, aligning with the requirement to distribute workloads evenly. LBT works seamlessly with vDS and does not require complex switch configurations, making it suitable for a greenfield design. Combined with features like NIOC, it ensures optimal network resource utilization for the application.: VMware vSphere 8 networking documentation recommends Route Based on Physical NIC Load for dynamic load balancing in performance-sensitive environments.
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Description: Assigns each VM's traffic to a physical NIC based on the VM's virtual port ID on the vDS, distributing traffic statically across uplinks.
Why incorrect: This method is simple and requires no switch configuration, but it does not account for actual NIC load, potentially leading to uneven traffic distribution if some VMs (e.g., transactional workloads) generate more traffic than others. It fails to maximize performance for a highly transactional application, as it cannot dynamically adapt to traffic spikes or ensure even NIC utilization.
D: Route Based on Source MAC Hash:
Description: Distributes traffic based on a hash of the VM's source MAC address, statically assigning traffic to uplinks.
Why incorrect: Similar to Originating Virtual Port, this method is static and does not consider real-time NIC load, risking uneven traffic distribution and potential bottlenecks. It is less effective for a highly transactional application where dynamic load balancing is needed to ensure performance and availability.
Why B is the Best Choice:
Performance optimization: Route Based on Physical NIC Load dynamically balances traffic based on NIC utilization, ensuring no single NIC is overwhelmed, which is critical for a highly transactional web application with variable traffic patterns.
Even distribution: By monitoring and redistributing traffic, LBT aligns with the requirement to distribute workloads evenly across hosts, complementing DRS for compute resources with balanced network utilization.
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Redundancy: Ensure at least two NICs per port group for failover, aligning with availability requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 16
An architect is designing a new backup solution for a vSphere platform that has been recently upgraded to vSphere 7.
The architect wants the backup solution to perform the following:
- Full virtual machine image backup and restore
- Incremental virtual machine image backup and restore
- File level backup and restore within both Windows and Linux virtual machines
- LAN-free backup.
Which functional requirement should the architect include in the design of the new backup solution?

- A. The backup solution must leverage virtual machine snapshots.
- B. The backup solution must leverage VMware vStorage APIs for Data Protection (VADP).
- C. The backup solution must leverage VMware vSphere Storage APIs - Data Protection.
- D. The backup solution must leverage the VMware Consolidated Backup (VCB) framework.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 17
A company has a requirement that all production applications must have a maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of one hour per month.
Which statement would be included in the conceptual design to support this requirement?

- A. Production applications will run in a dedicated Tier 2 cluster.
- B. vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) will not be enabled for the production applications.
- C. vSphere HA Host Failure Response will be set to Restart VMs.
- D. Server hardware has been allocated for the production applications.

Answer: D

Explanation:
To meet the requirement of maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of one hour per month, the system must ensure that in the event of a host failure, the production applications (virtual machines) are restarted as quickly as possible. Configuring vSphere HA Host Failure Response to Restart VMs ensures that VMs are automatically restarted on available hosts in the cluster if a host failure occurs. This setup minimizes downtime and ensures that the system can recover within the specified MTD of one hour per month.

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which requirement would be classified as a functional requirement within the application design documentation?

- A. Penetration testing must be executed quarterly with a pass rate of 80% or higher.
- B. The application must be capable of handling 200 transactions per second.
- C. Administrators must monitor the network traffic of the desired systems.
- D. The application must be hosted with redundancy levels of N+1 or better.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Functional requirements describe what a system or solution must do. The requirements include the following categories:
Business rules: For example, the architecture must support both the primary and secondary data centers.
Administrative functions: For example, network and security administrators must monitor the network traffic of the desired systems.

NEW QUESTION # 19
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