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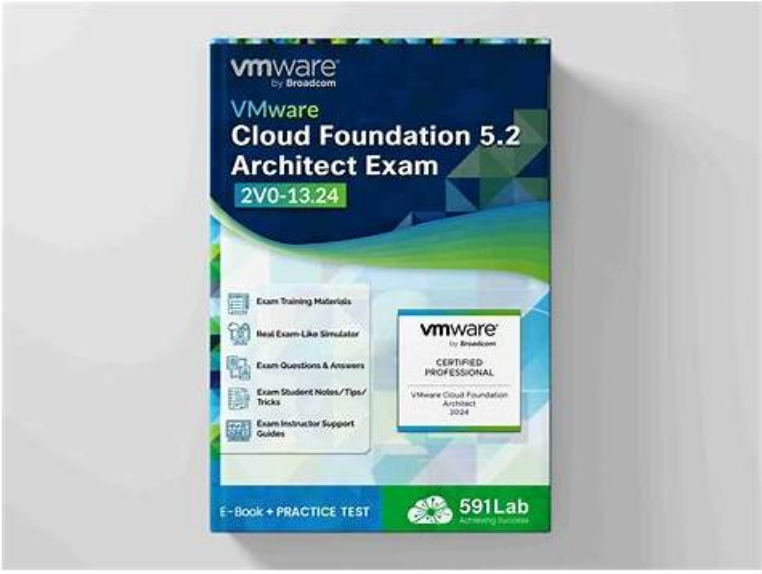

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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.

Topic 5	• 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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
A company plans to expand its existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment for a new application.
The current VCF environment includes a Management Domain and two separate VI Workload Domains with different hardware profiles. The new application has the following requirements:
The application will use significantly more memory than current workloads.
The application will have a limited number of licenses to run on hosts.
Additional VCF and hardware costs have been approved for the application.
The application will contain confidential customer information that requires isolation from other workloads.
What design recommendation should the architect document?

- A. Deploy a new consolidated VCF instance and deploy the new application into it.
- B. Implement a new Workload Domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements of the new application.
- C. Order enough identical hardware for the Management Domain to meet the new application requirements and design a new Workload Domain for the application.
- D. Purchase sufficient matching hardware to meet the new application's memory requirements and expand an existing cluster to accommodate the new application. Use host affinity rules to manage the new licensing.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, expanding an existing environment for a new application involves balancing resource needs, licensing, cost, and security. The requirements-high memory, limited licenses, approved budget, and isolation-guide the design. Let's evaluate:
Option A: Implement a new Workload Domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements of the new application This is correct. A new VI Workload Domain (minimum 3-4 hosts, depending on vSAN HA) can be tailored to the application's high memory needs with new hardware. Isolation is achieved by dedicating the domain to the application, separating it from existing workloads (e.g., via NSX segmentation). Limited licenses can be managed by sizing the domain to match the license count (e.g., 4 hosts if licensed for 4),and the approved budget supports this. This aligns with VCF's Standard architecture for workload separation and scalability.
Option B: Deploy a new consolidated VCF instance and deploy the new application into it This is incorrect. A consolidated VCF instance runs management and workloads on a single cluster (4-8 hosts), mixing the new application with management components. This violates the isolation requirement for confidential data, as management and application workloads share infrastructure. It also overcomplicates licensing and memory allocation, and a new instance exceeds the intent of "expanding" the existing environment.
Option C: Purchase sufficient matching hardware to meet the new application's memory requirements and expand an existing cluster to accommodate the new application. Use host affinity rules to manage the new licensing This is incorrect. Expanding an existing VI Workload Domain cluster with matching hardware (to maintain vSAN compatibility) could meet memory needs, and DRS affinity rules could pin the application to licensed hosts. However, mixing the new application with existing workloads in the same domain

compromises isolation for confidential data. NSX segmentation helps, but a shared cluster increases risk, making this less secure than a dedicated domain.
Option D: Order enough identical hardware for the Management Domain to meet the new application requirements and design a new Workload Domain for the application This is incorrect. Upgrading the Management Domain (minimum 4 hosts) with high-memory hardware for the application is illogical-management domains host SDDC Manager, vCenter, etc., not user workloads. A new Workload Domain is feasible, but tying it to Management Domain hardware mismatches the VCF architecture (Management and VI domains have distinct roles). This misinterprets the requirement and wastes resources.
Conclusion:The architect should recommendA: Implement a new Workload Domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements of the new application. This meets all requirements-memory, licensing (via domain sizing), budget (approved costs), and isolation (dedicated domain)-within VCF 5.2's Standard architecture.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Workload Domain Design) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Isolation and Sizing)

NEW QUESTION # 66
A design requirement has been specified for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance. All managed workload resources must be lifecycle managed with the following criteria:
* Development resources must be automatically reclaimed after two weeks
* Production resources will be reviewed yearly for reclamation
* Resources identified for reclamation must allow time for review and possible extension What capability will satisfy the requirements?

- A. Aria Suite Lifecycle Content Management
- B. Aria Automation Lease Policy
- C. Aria Automation Project Membership
- D. Aria Operations Rightsizing Recommendations

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 67
A customer has a requirement to use isolated domains in VMware Cloud Foundation but is constrained to a single NSX management pane. What should the architect recommend satisfying this requirement?

- A. An NSX VPC
- B. NSX Federation
- C. A Shared NSX Instance
- D. A 1:1 NSX Instance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 68
During a requirements gathering workshop, several Business and Technical requirements were captured from the customer. Which requirement will be classified as a Business Requirement?

- A. The application must be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.
- B. Data must be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.
- C. Reduce processing time for service requests by 30%.
- D. The system must support 10,000 concurrent users.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware's design methodology (aligned with VCF 5.2), requirements are categorized asBusiness Requirements(goals tied to organizational outcomes, often non-technical) orTechnical Requirements (specific system capabilities or constraints). Let's classify each option:
Option A: Reduce processing time for service requests by 30%This is a Business Requirement. It focuses on a business outcome-improving service request efficiency by a measurable percentage-without specifying how the system achieves it. TheVMware Cloud

Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guideclassifies such high-level, outcome-driven goals as business requirements, as they reflect the customer's operational or strategic priorities rather than technical implementation details.
Option B: The system must support 10,000 concurrent usersThis is a Technical Requirement. It specifies a measurable system capability (supporting 10,000 concurrent users), directly tied to performance and capacity. VMware documentation treats such quantifiable system behaviors as technical, focusing on "what" the system must do functionally.
Option C: Data must be encrypted using AES-256 encryptionThis is a Technical Requirement. It mandates a specific technical implementation (AES-256 encryption) for security, a non-functional attribute.
TheVCF 5.2 Design Guidecategorizes encryption standards as technical constraints or requirements, not business goals.
Option D: The application must be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems This is a Technical Requirement. It defines a functional capability-cross-platform compatibility-specifying technical details about the system's operation. VMware classifies such compatibility needs as technical, per the design methodology.
Conclusion:Option A is the Business Requirement, as it aligns with a business goal (efficiency improvement) rather than a technical specification.References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): Section on Requirements Gathering and Classification.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide(docs.vmware.com): Business vs. Technical Requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 69
An architect is working on a leaf-spine design requirement for NSX Federation in VMware Cloud Foundation. Which recommendation should the architect document?

- A. Jumbo frames on the components of the physical network between the VMware Cloud Foundation instances.
- B. Layer 3 device that supports OSPF.
- C. Ensure that the latency between VMware Cloud Foundation instances that are connected in an NSX Federation is less than 1500 ms.
- D. Use a physical network that is configured for EIGRP routing adjacency.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NSX Federation in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 extends networking and security across multiple VCF instances (e.g., across data centers) using a leaf-spine underlay network. The architect must recommend a physical network design that supports this. Let's evaluate:
Option A: Use a physical network that is configured for EIGRP routing adjacency Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP) is a Cisco-proprietary routing protocol. NSX Federation requires a Layer 3 underlay with dynamic routing (e.g., BGP, OSPF), but EIGRP isn't a VMware- recommended standard for NSX leaf-spine designs. BGP is preferred for its scalability and interoperability in NSX-T 3.2 (used in VCF 5.2). This option is not optimal.
Option B: Layer 3 device that supports OSPF
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a supported routing protocol for NSX underlays, alongside BGP. A Layer
3 device with OSPF could work in a leaf-spine topology, but VMware documentation emphasizes BGP as the primary choice for NSX Federation due to its robustness in multi-site scenarios. OSPF is valid but not the strongest recommendation for Federation-specific designs.
Option C: Ensure that the latency between VMware Cloud Foundation instances that are connected in an NSX Federation is less than 1500 ms NSX Federation requires low latency between sites for control plane consistency (Global Manager to Local Managers). The maximum supported latency is 150 ms (not 1500 ms), per VMware specs. 1500 ms (1.5 seconds) is far too high and would disrupt Federation operations, making this incorrect.
Option D: Jumbo frames on the components of the physical network between the VMware Cloud Foundation instances This is correct. NSX Federation relies on NSX-T overlay traffic (Geneve encapsulation) across sites, which benefits from jumbo frames (MTU # 9000) to reduce fragmentation and improve performance. In a leaf-spine design, enabling jumbo frames on all physical network components (switches, routers) between VCF instances ensures efficient transport of tunneled traffic (e.g., for stretched networks). VMware strongly recommends this for NSX underlays, making it the best recommendation.
Conclusion:The architect should documentD: Jumbo frames on the components of the physical network between the VMware Cloud Foundation instances. This aligns with VCF 5.2 and NSX Federation's leaf- spine design requirements for optimal performance and scalability.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: NSX Federation Networking) NSX-T 3.2 Reference Design (integrated in VCF 5.2): Leaf-Spine Underlay Requirements VMware NSX-T 3.2 Installation Guide: Jumbo Frame Recommendations

NEW QUESTION # 70

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