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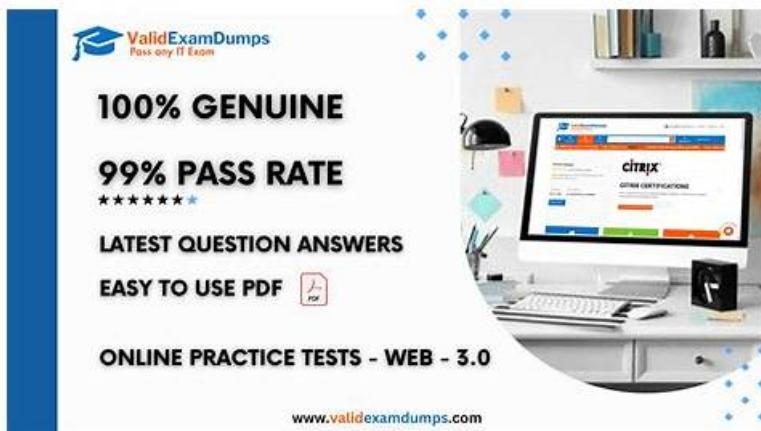
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A lot of progress is being made in the VMware sector today. Many companies offer job opportunities to qualified candidates, but they have specific 2V0-13.25 certification criteria to select qualified candidates. Thus, they can filter out effective and qualified candidates from the population. VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect (2V0-13.25) must be taken and passed to become a certified individual.

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
A customer has a new initiative to build a private cloud based on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). The customer technical team is presenting an overview of the current state of the infrastructure as well as describing what the expectations are for the private cloud.
Based on the notes captured by the architect, which statement should be documented as a constraint?

- A. The design must address security zone requirements for management, production, dev/test, and QA workloads.
- B. The existing storage is out of hardware vendor maintenance.
- C. No funding exists for a new storage array. Therefore, existing storage hardware must be used.
- D. The design must provide a centralized management console to manage both data centers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Constraints are design limitations that cannot be changed and must be worked around.
* B (no funding for new storage, so existing must be used) is a clear constraint, as it restricts the architect from proposing new storage hardware.
* A (out of maintenance) represents a risk (unsupported hardware may fail).
* C and D are requirements, not constraints, because they describe desired functionality of the solution.
Thus, the correct constraint is that existing storage must be used due to funding limitations.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 - Conceptual Design, RACR Framework: Constraints Section.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which Broadcom solutions help increase storage performance for VMware environments?

- A. Broadcom RAID Controller
- B. Broadcom NVMe SSD
- C. Fibre Channel HBA
- D. vSAN

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:

Broadcom NVMe SSDs, RAID Controllers, and vSAN are essential for improving storage performance in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 44

An organization is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution hosting a business-critical database. The application owners specified the following requirements:
* All workload domains will use vSAN for storage.
* A maximum acceptable data loss of 5 minutes (Recovery Point Objective (RPO) 5 minutes).
* An automated failover in case of a site outage where Recovery Time Objective (RTO) should not exceed 30 minutes.
* The performance impact should be minimized.
Which design approach aligns with the application's requirement?

- A. Use asynchronous replication with snapshots taken every 30 minutes to reduce storage impact.
- B. Configure backup-based recovery with backup jobs scheduler set to every 30 minutes.
- C. Use vSAN stretched cluster.
- D. Use synchronous replication on the storage array level.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Guide, a vSAN stretched cluster provides zero data loss (RPO = 0) and automated failover between two availability zones within the same region. It ensures continuous availability of workloads with minimal performance impact. The guide specifies:
"Stretching a vSAN cluster automatically initiates VM restart and recovery and has a low recovery time for unplanned failures. The solution supports synchronous replication with a maximum inter-site latency of 5ms RTT." This design fully satisfies the RPO (#5 minutes) and RTO (#30 minutes) requirements while minimizing performance impact, as all writes are synchronously mirrored between sites.
In contrast:
* Backup-based recovery (A) and asynchronous replication (B) cannot achieve RPO < 5 minutes.
* Array-based synchronous replication (D) is not applicable to vSAN-only VCF environments and introduces additional complexity.
Therefore, the vSAN stretched cluster is the recommended and VMware-validated solution for meeting near- zero RPO/RTO and automated failover requirements in a business-critical VCF environment.
References (VMware Cloud Foundation documents):
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.2 Design Guide - "Stretching vSAN Clusters Across Availability Zones." (pp. 1039-1042)
* VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 Architecture Overview - "Disaster Avoidance and Recovery with vSAN Stretched Clusters." (pp. 290-292)

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which VMware tools work best with Broadcom storage solutions to optimize data management?

- A. VMware Storage DRS
- B. VMware vSphere Storage Policy Based Management (SPBM)
- C. VMware vSAN
- D. VMware vSphere Replication

Answer: A,B,C,D

Explanation:
vSAN, Storage DRS, SPBM, and vSphere Replication all optimize storage management and data protection in VMware environments.

NEW QUESTION # 46

An architect is documenting the design for a new VMware Cloud Foundation-based solution.
Following the requirements gathering workshops held with customer stakeholders, the architect has made the following assumptions:
The customer will provide sufficient licensing for the scale of the new solution.
The existing storage array that is to be used for the user workloads has sufficient capacity to meet the demands of the new solution.
The data center offers sufficient power, cooling, and rack space for the physical hosts required by the new solution.
The physical network infrastructure within the data center will not exceed the maximum latency requirements of the new solution.

Which two risks must the architect include as a part of the design document because of these assumptions? (Choose two.)

- A. The physical network infrastructure may not provide sufficient bandwidth to support the user workloads.
- B. The customer may not have sufficient data center power, cooling, and physical rack space available.
- C. The assumptions may not be approved by a majority of the customer stakeholders before the solution is deployed.
- D. The customer may not have licensing that covers all of the physical cores the design requires.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, assumptions are statements taken as true for design purposes, but they introduce risks if unverified. The architect must identify risks-potential issues that could impact the solution's success-stemming from these assumptions and include them in the design document. Let's evaluate each option against the assumptions:
Option A: The physical network infrastructure may not provide sufficient bandwidth to support the user workloads This is correct. The assumption states that the physical network infrastructure "will not exceed the maximum latency requirements," but it doesn't address bandwidth. In VCF, user workloads (e.g., in VI Workload Domains) rely on network bandwidth for performance (e.g., vSAN traffic, VM communication). Insufficient bandwidth could degrade workload performance or scalability, despite meeting latency requirements. This is a direct risk tied to an unaddressed aspect of the network assumption, making it a necessary inclusion.
Option B: The customer may not have sufficient data center power, cooling, and physical rack space available This is incorrect as a mandatory risk in this context. The assumption explicitly states that "the data center offers sufficient power, cooling, and rack space" for the required hosts. While it's possible this could be untrue, the risk is already implicitly covered by questioning the assumption's validity. Including this risk would be redundant unless specific evidence (e.g., unverified data center specs) suggests doubt, which isn't provided. Other risks (A, C) are more immediate and distinct.
Option C: The customer may not have licensing that covers all of the physical cores the design requires This is correct. The assumption states that "the customer will provide sufficient licensing for the scale of the new solution." In VCF 5.2, licensing (e.g., vSphere, vSAN, NSX) is core-based, and misjudging the number of physical cores (e.g., due to host specs or scale) could lead to insufficient licenses. This risk directly challenges the assumption's accuracy-if the customer's licensing doesn't match the design's core count, deployment could stall or incur unplanned costs. It's a critical risk to document.
Option D: The assumptions may not be approved by a majority of the customer stakeholders before the solution is deployed This is incorrect. While stakeholder approval is important, this is a process-related risk, not a technical or operational risk tied to the assumptions' content. The VMware design methodology focuses risks on solution impact (e.g., performance, capacity), not procedural uncertainties like consensus. This risk is too vague and outside the scope of the assumptions' direct implications.
Conclusion:
The two risks the architect must include are:
A: Insufficient network bandwidth (not covered by the latency assumption).
C: Inadequate licensing for physical cores (directly tied to the licensing assumption).
These align with VCF 5.2 design principles, ensuring potential gaps in network performance and licensing are flagged for validation or mitigation.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Risk Identification) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Network and Licensing Considerations)

NEW QUESTION # 47

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