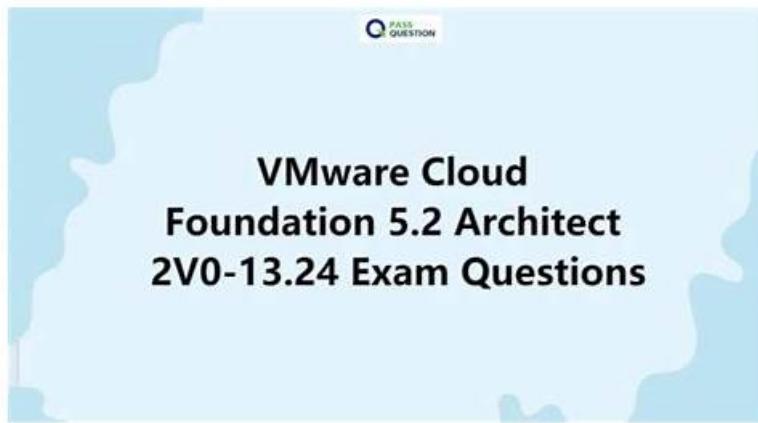


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## VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

### NEW QUESTION # 72

Which statement defines the purpose of Technical Requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

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 defines 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. References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide ([docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com)): Section on Requirements Classification.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide ([docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com)): Business vs. Technical Requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 73

When creating a physical design for a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, which of the following is the most critical prerequisite?

Response:

- A. Ensuring a sufficient number of IP addresses for management and storage networks**

- B. Identifying hardware models for ESXi hosts
- C. Setting up the physical network infrastructure for the management domain
- D. Selecting a cloud management platform for automation

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 74

The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) design project using vSAN as the primary storage solution:

REQ001: The application must maintain a minimum of 1,000 transactions per second (TPS) during business hours, excluding disaster recovery (DR) scenarios.

REQ002: Automatic DRS and HA must be utilized.

REQ003: Planned maintenance must be performed outside of business hours.

While monitoring the TPS of the application, which of the following is NOT a valid test case to validate these requirements?

- A. Trigger a vSAN disk group cache drive failure.
- B. Trigger fully automatic DRS vMotion activity.
- C. Trigger a vSphere High Availability (HA) failover activity.
- D. Trigger a vCenter upgrade workflow.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The test case must validate all three requirements: maintaining 1,000 TPS during business hours (REQ001), using automatic DRS and HA (REQ002), and ensuring maintenance occurs outside business hours (REQ003, implying minimal disruption during business hours). Let's assess each:

Option A: Trigger a vSphere High Availability (HA) failover activityHA failover (e.g., host failure) tests automatic VM restarts (REQ002) and ensures TPS (REQ001) remains at 1,000 during business hours under failure conditions (excluding DR, as this is intra-site). The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide recommends HA testing to validate availability, making this valid.

Option B: Trigger a vSAN disk group cache drive failureA cache drive failure in vSAN tests data resilience and HA's ability to restart VMs if needed (REQ002), while monitoring TPS (REQ001) during business hours. The vSAN Administration Guide supports this as a standard test for vSAN performance and recovery, aligning with the requirements.

Option C: Trigger fully automatic DRS vMotion activityFully automatic DRS triggers vMotion to balance loads (REQ002), testing TPS (REQ001) during business hours without disruption. While not maintenance, it validates DRS automation's impact on performance, per the vSphere Resource Management Guide, making it a valid test.

Option D: Trigger a vCenter upgrade workflowA vCenter upgrade is a planned maintenance activity (REQ003) that should occur outside business hours. Performing it during business hours to monitor TPS contradicts REQ003 and isn't a typical test for DRS/HA (REQ002) or application performance (REQ001), as it affects management, not workloads directly. The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide treats upgrades as separate from runtime validation.

Conclusion: Option D is not a valid test case, as it violates REQ003 and doesn't directly validate REQ001 or REQ002 in a runtime context.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide([docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com)): HA and vSAN Testing.

vSphere Resource Management Guide([docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com)): DRS Automation Testing.

vSAN Administration Guide([docs.vmware.com](https://docs.vmware.com)): Disk Failure Scenarios.

#### NEW QUESTION # 75

Which design decision is critical for enabling self-service and governance in VMware Cloud Foundation?

Response:

- A. Configuring workload domains with custom resource pools for tenants
- B. Ensuring compliance policies are enforced through the self-service portal
- C. Setting up a dedicated storage solution for each tenant
- D. Automating infrastructure provisioning through VMware vRealize Automation

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 76

A customer has stated the following requirements for Aria Automation within their VCF implementation:

- \* Users must have access to specific resources based on their company organization
- \* Developers must only be able to provision to the Development environment
- \* Production workloads can be placed on DMZ or Production clusters

What two design decisions must be implemented to satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Separate tenants will be configured for Development and Production.
- B. Users' access to resources will be controlled by project membership.
- C. Separate cloud zones will be configured for Development and Production.
- D. Users' access to resources will be controlled by tenant membership.

**Answer: B,C**

## NEW QUESTION # 77

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