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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 VMware Professional 2V0-13.24: Knowledge VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Points

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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
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. Reduce processing time for service requests by 30%.
- B. The system must support 10,000 concurrent users.
- C. Data must be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.
- D. The application must be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.

Answer: A

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 # 56
An architect is working with a service provider to design a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution that is required to host workloads for multiple tenants. The following requirements were gathered:
Each tenant requires full access to their own vCenter.
Each tenant will utilize and manage their own identity provider for access.
A total of 28 tenants are expected to be onboarded.
Each tenant will have their own independent VCF lifecycle maintenance schedule.
Which VCF architecture option will meet these requirements?

- A. Two VCF instances consolidated architecture model with 14 tenant clusters each
- B. A single VCF instance consolidated architecture model with 28 tenant clusters
- C. A single VCF instance standard architecture model and 28 isolated SSO domains

- D. Two VCF instances with standard architecture model and 14 isolated SSO domains each

Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine the appropriate VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architecture for this scenario, we need to evaluate each option against the provided requirements and the capabilities of VCF 5.2 as outlined in official documentation.
Requirement Analysis:
Each tenant requires full access to their own vCenter:This implies that each tenant needs a dedicated vCenter Server instance for managing their workloads, ensuring isolation and administrative control.
Each tenant will utilize and manage their own identity provider:This requires separate Single Sign-On (SSO) domains or identity sources per tenant, as tenants must integrate their own identity providers (e.g., Active Directory, LDAP) independently.
A total of 28 tenants:The solution must scale to support 28 isolated environments.
Independent VCF lifecycle maintenance schedule:Each tenant's environment must support its own lifecycle management (e.g., upgrades, patches) without impacting others, implying separate VCF instances or fully isolated workload domains.
VCF Architecture Models Overview (Based on VCF 5.2 Documentation):
Standard Architecture Model:A single VCF instance with one vCenter Server managing all workload domains under a single SSO domain. Additional workload domains share the same vCenter and SSO infrastructure.
Consolidated Architecture Model:A single VCF instance where the management domain and workload domains are managed by one vCenter Server, but workload domains can be isolated at the cluster level.
Multiple VCF Instances:Separate VCF deployments, each with its own management domain, vCenter Server, and SSO domain, enabling full isolation and independent lifecycle management.
Option Analysis:
A: A single VCF instance consolidated architecture model with 28 tenant clusters:In a consolidated architecture, a single vCenter Server manages the management domain and all workload clusters. While 28 tenant clusters could be created, all would share the same vCenter and SSO domain. This violates the requirements for each tenant having their own vCenter and managing their own identity provider, as a single SSO domain cannot support 28 independent identity providers. Additionally, lifecycle management would be tied to the single VCF instance, conflicting with the independent maintenance schedule requirement. This option does not meet the requirements.
B: A single VCF instance standard architecture model and 28 isolated SSO domains:In a standard architecture, a single VCF instance includes one vCenter Server and one SSO domain for all workload domains. While workload domains can be created for isolation, VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 does not support multiple isolated SSO domains within a single vCenter instance. The vSphere SSO architecture allows only one SSO domain per vCenter Server. Even with creative configurations (e.g., identity federation), managing 28 independent identity providers within one SSO domain is impractical and unsupported.
Furthermore, all workload domains share the same lifecycle schedule under one VCF instance, failing the independent maintenance requirement. This option is not viable.
C: Two VCF instances consolidated architecture model with 14 tenant clusters each:With two VCF instances, each instance has its own management domain, vCenter Server, and SSO domain. Each instance operates in a consolidated architecture, where tenant clusters (workload domains) are managed by the instance's vCenter. However, the key here is that each VCF instance can be fully isolated from the other, allowing:
Each tenant cluster to be assigned a dedicated vCenter (via separate workload domains or vSphere clusters with permissions).
Independent SSO domains per instance, with tenant-specific identity providers configured through federation or external identity sources.
Independent lifecycle management, as each VCF instance can be upgraded or patched separately.Splitting 28 tenants into 14 per instance is feasible, as VCF 5.2 supports up to 25 workload domains perinstance (per the VCF Design Guide), and tenant isolation can be achieved at the cluster level with proper permissions and NSX segmentation. This option meets all requirements.
D: Two VCF instances with standard architecture model and 14 isolated SSO domains each:In a standard architecture, each VCF instance has one vCenter Server and one SSO domain. While having two instances provides lifecycle independence, the mention of "14 isolated SSO domains each" is misleading and unsupported. A single vCenter Server (and thus a single VCF instance) supports only one SSO domain. It's possible this intends to mean 14 tenants with isolated identity configurations, but this would still conflict with the single-SSO limitation per instance. Even with two instances, achieving 14 isolated SSO domains per instance is not architecturally possible in VCF 5.2. This option fails the identity provider and vCenter requirements.
Conclusion:OptionC(Two VCF instances consolidated architecture model with 14 tenant clusters each) is the only architecture that satisfies all requirements. It provides tenant isolation via separate clusters, supports dedicated vCenter access through permissions or additional vCenter deployments, allows independent identity providers via SSO federation, scales to 28 tenants across two instances, and ensures independent lifecycle management.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (Section: Architecture Models) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook (Section: Multi-Tenancy Considerations) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (Section: Lifecycle Management) VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Documentation (Section: SSO and Identity Federation)

NEW QUESTION # 57

The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a virtual infrastructure design project.
REQ001: All virtual machines must satisfy the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of fifteen (15) minutes or less in a disaster recovery (DR) situation REQ002: Service level availability must satisfy 99.999% measured yearly.
Which two test cases will validate these requirements?

- A. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than one (1) hour of data prior to the outage.
- B. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than fifteen (15) minutes of data prior to the outage.
- C. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within one (1) hour or less.
- D. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within fifteen (15) minutes or less.

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 58

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which two design decisions are required to ensure scalability in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. Deploying a separate vCenter Server for each workload domain
- B. Implementing network segmentation for improved performance
- C. Using vSphere DRS to balance workloads across clusters
- D. Configuring VCF to automatically add hosts as demand increases

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 60

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