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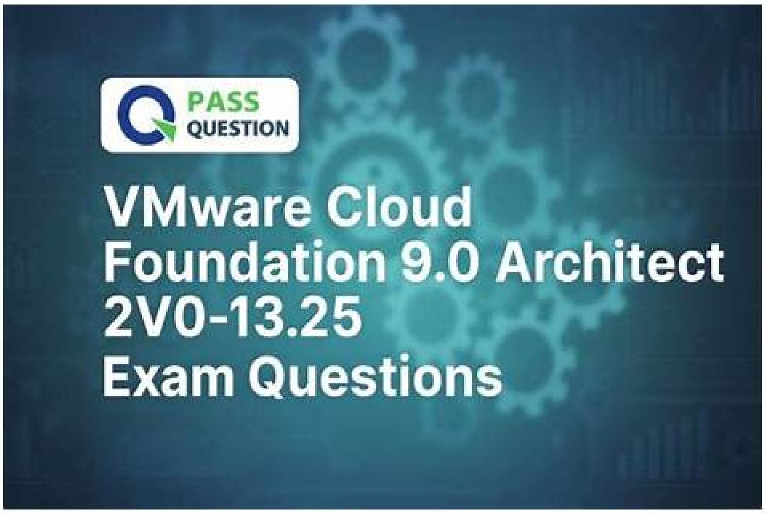

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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation VI Workload Domain, which three elements should be considered when calculating usable resources? (Choose three.)

- A. Disk capacity per VM
- B. VM swap file
- C. vSAN space efficiency feature enablement
- D. CPU/Cores per VM
- E. Number of VMs
- F. Number of 10GbE NICs per VM

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) VI Workload Domain, the goal is to calculate the usable resources available to support virtual machines (VMs) and their workloads. This involves evaluating the physical compute resources (CPU, memory, storage) and accounting for overheads, efficiency features, and configurations that impact resource availability. Below, each option is analyzed in the context of VCF 5.2, with a focus on official documentation and architectural considerations:
A). vSAN space efficiency feature enablement
This is a critical element to consider. VMware Cloud Foundation often uses vSAN as the primary storage for VI Workload Domains. vSAN offers space efficiency features such as deduplication, compression, and erasure coding (RAID-5/6). When enabled, these features reduce the physical storage capacity required for VM data, directly impacting the usable storage resources available for compute workloads. For example, deduplication and compression can significantly increase usable capacity by eliminating redundant data, while erasure coding trades off some capacity for fault tolerance. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation documentation emphasizes the need to account for vSAN policies and efficiency features when sizing storage, as they influence the effective capacity available for VMs. Thus, this is a key factor in compute capacity planning.
B). VM swap file
The VM swap file is an essential consideration for compute capacity, particularly for memory resources. In VMware vSphere (a core component of VCF), each powered-on VM requires a swap file equal to the size of its configured memory minus any memory reservation. This swap file is stored on the datastore (often vSAN in VCF) and consumes storage capacity. When calculating usable resources, you must account for this overhead, as it reduces the available storage for other VM data (e.g., virtual disks). Additionally, if memory overcommitment is used, the swap file size can significantly impact capacity planning. The VMware Cloud

Foundation Design Guide and vSphere documentation highlight the importance of factoring in VM swap file overhead when determining resource availability, making this a valid element to consider.
C). Disk capacity per VM
While disk capacity per VM is important for storage sizing, it is not directly a primary factor in calculating usable compute resources for a VI Workload Domain in the context of this question. Disk capacity per VM is a workload-specific requirement that contributes to overall storage demand, but it does not inherently determine the usable CPU or memory resources of the domain. In VCF, storage capacity is typically managed by vSAN or other supported storage solutions, and while it must be sufficient to accommodate all VMs, it is a secondary consideration compared to CPU, memory, and efficiency features when focusing on compute capacity. Official documentation, such as the VCF 5.2 Administration Guide, separates storage sizing from compute resource planning, so this is not one of the top three elements here.
D). Number of 10GbE NICs per VM
The number of 10GbE NICs per VM relates to networking configuration rather than compute capacity (CPU and memory resources). While networking is crucial for VM performance and connectivity in a VI Workload Domain, it does not directly influence the calculation of usable compute resources like CPU cores or memory. In VCF 5.2, networking design (e.g., NSX or vSphere networking) ensures sufficient bandwidth and NICs at the host level, but per-VM NIC counts are a design detail rather than a capacity determinant. The VMware Cloud Foundation Design Guide focuses NIC considerations on host-level design, not VM-level compute capacity, so this is not a relevant element here.
E). CPU/Cores per VM
This is a fundamental element in compute capacity planning. The number of CPU cores assigned to each VM directly affects how many VMs can be supported by the physical CPU resources in the VI Workload Domain. In VCF, compute capacity is based on the total number of physical CPU cores across all ESXi hosts, with a minimum of 16 cores per CPU required for licensing (as per the VCF 5.2 Release Notes and licensing documentation). When calculating usable resources, you must consider how many cores are allocated per VM, factoring in overcommitment ratios and workload demands. The VCF Planning and Preparation Workbook explicitly includes CPU/core allocation as a key input for sizing compute resources, making this a critical factor.
F). Number of VMs
While the total number of VMs is a key input for overall capacity planning, it is not a direct element in calculating usable compute resources. Instead, it is a derived outcome based on the available CPU, memory, and storage resources after accounting for overheads and per-VM allocations. The VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 documentation (e.g., Capacity Planning for Management and Workload Domains) uses the number of VMs as a planning target, not a determinant of usable capacity. Thus, it is not one of the top three elements for this specific calculation.
Conclusion:
The three elements that should be considered when calculating usable compute resources are vSAN space efficiency feature enablement (A), VM swap file (B), and CPU/Cores per VM (E). These directly impact the effective CPU, memory, and storage resources available for VMs in a VI Workload Domain.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Workbook VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Release Notes VMware vSphere 8.0 Update 3 Documentation (for VM swap file and CPU allocation details) VMware Cloud Foundation Administration Guide

NEW QUESTION # 17
An architect is tasked to plan for an upgrade of an existing vSphere-only deployment utilizing vSAN to VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF).
Which three new infrastructure components are required for the upgrade? (Choose three.)

- A. SDDC Manager
- B. NSX
- C. VCF Identity Broker
- D. vSphere Supervisor
- E. VCF Operations

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation:
Upgrading avSphere + vSAN environmentto a fullVMware Cloud Foundation deploymentrequires introducing the components that make up theintegrated software-defined data center (SDDC):
* A. NSX- Provides network virtualization, overlay segments, distributed firewalling, and routing required in VCF.
* B. SDDC Manager- Thecore management and lifecycle automation toolof VCF, responsible for bring-up, patching, and upgrades.
* E. vSphere Supervisor- Required to enableVMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG)and modern application deployment in VCF environments.
Why not the others?
* C. VCF Identity Broker- Provides federated authentication but isnot mandatory for initial upgrade.

It is optional depending on identity requirements.
* D. VCF Operations- This is VMware Aria Operations (for monitoring/analytics). While strongly recommended, it isnot requiredto upgrade from vSphere/vSAN to VCF.
Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architecture Guide - Required Components for Bring-Up and Upgrade from vSphere + vSANVMware Cloud Foundation Planning and Preparation Guide

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following features of VMware NSX are key for network security in VMware Cloud Foundation?

- A. Distributed firewall
- B. Micro-segmentation
- C. VPN support
- D. Load balancing

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
VMware NSX's micro-segmentation and distributed firewall are key for network security in VMware Cloud Foundation.

NEW QUESTION # 19
An Architect has been tasked with reviewing a VMware Cloud Foundation design document.
Observe the following requirements:
REQ01: The solution must support the private cloud cybersecurity industry and local standards and controls.
REQ02: The solution must ensure that the cloud services are transitioned to operation teams.
REQ03: The solution must provide a self-service portal.
REQ04: The solution must provide the ability to consume storage based on policies.
REQ05: The solution should provide the ability to extend networks between different availability zones.
REQ06: The solution should allow only supported versions of management solutions to be deployed.
Observe the following design decisions:
DD01: There will be a clustered deployment of Aria Automation.
DD02: There will be an integration between Aria Automation and multiple geo-located vCenter Servers.
DD03: Aria Suite Lifecycle will be deployed to provide lifecycle management of Aria Suite components.
Based on the stated requirements, what are the three implications for taking the stated design decisions? (Choose three.)

- A. Aria Suite Lifecycle should be deployed through the SDDC Manager.
- B. The vCenter Servers must have network access to each other.
- C. The latency between the Aria Automation Appliances must be less than 2ms.
- D. An external database is required for Aria Automation clustering.
- E. Aria Automation must have network access to all vCenter Servers.
- F. A load balancer is required for Aria Automation high availability.

Answer: D,E,F

Explanation:
The design decisions (DD01, DD02, DD03) must align with the requirements (REQ01-REQ06) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 context, and the implications must reflect architectural necessities or dependencies introduced by these decisions. Let's evaluate each option based on the requirements and decisions:
Option A: Aria Automation must have network access to all vCenter Servers Relevance: DD02 states integration between Aria Automation and multiple geo-located vCenter Servers, supporting REQ03 (self-service portal), REQ04 (policy-based storage), and REQ05 (network extension across availability zones).
Implication: Aria Automation (formerly vRealize Automation) requires network connectivity to manage vCenter Servers for workload provisioning, policy enforcement (e.g., vSphere Storage Profiles), and network extension (e.g., via NSX). The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide mandates that Aria Automation appliances have TCP/IP access to vCenter instances over specific ports (e.g., 443). This is a direct implication of DD02 and is critical for multi-site integration.
Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.
Option B: Aria Suite Lifecycle should be deployed through the SDDC Manager Relevance: DD03 involves deploying Aria Suite Lifecycle for lifecycle management, aligning with REQ06 (supported versions of management solutions).
Implication: While SDDC Manager in VCF can deploy and manage Aria Suite components, the VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide indicates that Aria Suite Lifecycle can be deployed standalone or via SDDC Manager, depending on the

design. It's not a strict requirement (implication) of DD03-rather, it's a deployment choice. REQ06 is satisfied by Aria Suite Lifecycle's version control, regardless of deployment method.
Conclusion: This is not a mandatory implication, as it's not enforced by the design decisions.
Option C: An external database is required for Aria Automation clustering Relevance: DD01 specifies a clustered deployment of Aria Automation, supporting REQ03 (self- service portal) and REQ02 (transition to operations via a robust platform).
Implication: For high availability (HA) clustering, Aria Automation requires an external PostgreSQL database to synchronize state across appliances. The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide explicitly states that clustering (three-node HA) mandates an external database (e.g., PostgreSQL 13) rather than the embedded one used in single-node setups. This ensures data consistency and failover, making it a direct implication of DD01.
Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.
Option D: A load balancer is required for Aria Automation high availability Relevance: DD01 involves a clustered deployment, supporting REQ03 and REQ02.
Implication: Aria Automation clustering for HA requires a load balancer (e.g., VMware NSX Advanced Load Balancer or third-party) to distribute traffic across the three appliances and provide a single access point. The VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide mandates a load balancer for HA configurations to ensure availability and seamless failover, directly tied to DD01. This also supports operational transition (REQ02) by ensuring a reliable self-service portal (REQ03).
Conclusion: This is a necessary implication.
Option E: The latency between the Aria Automation Appliances must be less than 2ms Relevance: DD01 (clustered deployment).
Implication: Aria Automation clustering requires low latency between appliances for database replication and cluster health. However, the VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide specifies a maximum latency of 10ms between nodes (not 2ms), with 2ms being a recommendation for optimal performance, not a strict requirement. In a VCF context, this isn't a mandated implication unless specified by additional constraints not present here.
Conclusion: This is not a precise implication based on standard requirements.
Option F: The vCenter Servers must have network access to each other
Relevance: DD02 (integration with multiple geo-located vCenter Servers).
Implication: While Aria Automation integrates with vCenter Servers, there's no requirement in VCF or Aria Automation for vCenter Servers to communicate directly with each other across sites unless Enhanced Linked Mode or a specific multi-site feature (e.g., stretched clusters) is in use, which isn't indicated by the requirements or decisions. REQ05 (network extension) is managed by NSX, not vCenter-to-vCenter connectivity. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide confirms vCenter Servers can operate independently under Aria Automation.
Conclusion: This is not an implication of the stated decisions.
Conclusion:
The three implications are:
A: Network access from Aria Automation to vCenter Servers is required for DD02.
C: An external database is mandatory for Aria Automation clustering per DD01.
D: A load balancer is essential for HA in Aria Automation clustering per DD01. These align with the requirements and design decisions in a VCF 5.2 context.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Aria Suite Integration and Multi-Site Design.
VMware Aria Automation Installation Guide (docs.vmware.com): Clustering Prerequisites (Database, Load Balancer, Latency).
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): Aria Suite Lifecycle Deployment Options.

NEW QUESTION # 20

When designing a VMware environment with Broadcom solutions, which factors affect network security?

- A. vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS)
- B. vSAN
- C. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- D. VMware NSX

Answer: A,C

Explanation:
The Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter and vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) help improve network security in VMware.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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