VMware 3V0-21.23 Real Exams, 3V0-21.23 Accurate Test

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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Plan and Design the VMware Solution: This part targets Solution Designers, evaluating their ability to gather business objectives, create conceptual models based on these objectives, develop logical designs, and translate them into physical designs that meet specific requirements like manageability or security.
Topic 2	• IT Architectures, Technologies, Standards: This section of the exam measures the skills of IT Architects and covers differentiating between business and technical requirements, as well as conceptual, logical, and physical design. A key skill measured is "Designing System Availability."
Topic 3	• VMware Products and Solutions: Targeting VMware Engineers, this section describes VMware Cloud Foundation architecture, its components like vSphere and NSX, benefits such as automation and scalability, and use cases like hybrid cloud environments. It assesses understanding of VMware Validated Solutions.

>> VMware 3V0-21.23 Real Exams <<

3V0-21.23 Accurate Test, 3V0-21.23 Sample Test Online

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VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
An architect is updating an existing design to include a new vSphere cluster to meet the following customer requirements:
The solution must provide automatic load redistribution of workloads across all resources in the cluster The solution must consider the usage patterns of workloads when performing load redistribution The solution must provide capacity to reserve resources equal to two ESXi hosts for failover in the event of a host failure The architect has also collected the following assumptions and constraints during the design workshops:
A001 - Budget is available for additional hardware and software if required to meet the solution requirements A002 - Capacity is available to allow the deployment of additional tooling to manage the solution C001 - All management workloads must be deployed to the existing vSphere management cluster Which three design decisions should the architect include to meet the documented requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. The solution will enable the VM Distribution option to avoid host over-commitment.
- B. The solution will deploy a Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) enabled cluster with sufficient capacity to meet the workload demands.
- C. The solution will deploy a vSphere Distributed Power Management (DPM) enabled cluster with sufficient capacity to meet the workload demands.
- D. The solution will enable the Memory Metric for Load Balancing option to avoid host over-commitment.
- E. The solution will deploy VMware Aria Operations to monitor the vSphere environment.
- F. The solution will enable the Predictive DRS option to avoid host over-commitment.

Answer: B,E,F

Explanation:
Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation and the provided requirements, the architect is updating an existing vSphere design to include a new cluster that meets specific customer requirements:
automatic load redistribution of workloads across all resources in the cluster, consideration of workload usage patterns during redistribution, and capacity to reserve resources equivalent to two ESXi hosts for failover in the event of a host failure. The architect must also consider the assumptions (budget and capacity for additional hardware/software and tooling) and constraints (management workloads in the existing vSphere management cluster).
Requirements Analysis:
* Automatic load redistribution of workloads across all resources in the cluster: The solution must dynamically balance workloads (VMs) across ESXi hosts to optimize resource utilization and prevent over-commitment, typically achieved using vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS).
* Consider usage patterns of workloads during load redistribution: The load balancing mechanism must account for historical or predicted resource usage (e.g., CPU, memory, or storage trends) to make informed migration decisions, requiring advanced analytics or predictive capabilities.
* Capacity to reserve resources equal to two ESXi hosts for failover: The cluster must maintain sufficient spare capacity to handle the failure of two hosts without impacting running workloads, implying a high-availability (HA) configuration with reserved resources.
* Assumptions:
* A001: Budget is available for additional hardware/software, allowing flexibility to add hosts, licenses, or tools like VMware Aria Operations.
* A002: Capacity exists for additional management tooling, supporting deployment of monitoring or analytics solutions.
* Constraint:
* C001: Management workloads must remain in the existing management cluster, meaning the new cluster is for compute workloads, and management tools must integrate with the existing vCenter.
Evaluation of Options:
* A. The solution will enable the Predictive DRS option to avoid host over-commitment:
* Why correct: Predictive DRS, available in vSphere 8 with VMware Aria Operations integration, uses historical and real-time workload usage patterns (e.g., CPU, memory, and network trends) to proactively redistribute VMs before resource contention occurs. This meets the requirement to consider workload usage patterns during load redistribution, as Predictive DRS leverages Aria Operations analytics to forecast demand and optimize VM placement. It complements standard DRS by preventing over-commitment, aligning with the goal of automatic load balancing.: VMware vSphere 8 documentation highlights Predictive DRS as an advanced feature requiring Aria Operations to enhance load balancing with predictive analytics.
B: The solution will enable the Memory Metric for Load Balancing option to avoid host over- commitment:

Why incorrect: The Memory Metric for Load Balancing option in DRS focuses primarily on balancing memory usage across hosts. While useful, it does not inherently consider broader workload usage patterns (e.
g., CPU, storage, or network trends) as required. Predictive DRS (option A) is more comprehensive, using Aria Operations to analyze multiple metrics, making this option redundant and less aligned with the requirement for usage pattern consideration.
C: The solution will deploy VMware Aria Operations to monitor the vSphere environment:
Why correct: VMware Aria Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) provides advanced monitoring, analytics, and capacity planning for vSphere environments. It is essential for Predictive DRS (option A), as it supplies the usage pattern data needed for proactive load balancing. Aria Operations also supports capacity management to ensure the cluster reserves resources for two host failures, meeting the failover requirement.
The assumption of available budget and capacity for tooling (A001, A002) supports deploying Aria Operations, and its integration with the existing management cluster (C001) ensures centralized monitoring.
Reference: VMware vSphere 8 documentation recommends Aria Operations for workload optimization, capacity planning, and enabling Predictive DRS.
D: The solution will enable the VM Distribution option to avoid host over-commitment:
Why incorrect: The VM Distribution option in DRS ensures VMs are spread across hosts to avoid concentrating too many VMs on a single host. While this aids in basic load distribution, it does not consider workload usage patterns (e.g., resource consumption trends) or provide predictive balancing. It is less sophisticated than Predictive DRS and does not fully meet the requirement for usage-pattern-based redistribution.
E: The solution will deploy a Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) enabled cluster with sufficient capacity to meet the workload demands:
Why correct: DRS is the core vSphere feature for automatic load redistribution, dynamically migrating VMs across hosts to balance CPU and memory resources. Enabling DRS on the new cluster ensures workloads are redistributed automatically, meeting the first requirement. Configuring the cluster with sufficient capacity (e.
g., N+2 host resources) addresses the failover requirement, reserving resources equivalent to two ESXi hosts.
The budget for additional hardware (A001) supports adding hosts to meet this capacity need. DRS also integrates with Predictive DRS and Aria Operations for enhanced balancing.
Reference: VMware vSphere 8 documentation emphasizes DRS for automatic load balancing and cluster capacity management.
F: The solution will deploy a vSphere Distributed Power Management (DPM) enabled cluster with sufficient capacity to meet the workload demands:
Why incorrect: Distributed Power Management (DPM) optimizes power consumption by powering off unused hosts during low demand and powering them back on as needed. While DPM can work with DRS, it focuses on power efficiency, not load redistribution based on usage patterns or failover capacity. Enabling DPM could introduce latency during host power-on, potentially conflicting with the requirement for immediate failover capacity equivalent to two hosts. DPM is irrelevant to the stated requirements.
Why A, C, and E are the Best Choices:
A (Predictive DRS): Addresses the requirement to consider workload usage patterns by using Aria Operations analytics to proactively balance VMs based on predicted resource demands, preventing over- commitment.
C (VMware Aria Operations): Provides the monitoring and analytics foundation for Predictive DRS and capacity planning, ensuring the cluster reserves resources for two host failures. It aligns with the assumptions of budget and tooling capacity.
E (DRS-enabled cluster): Enables automatic load redistribution across all cluster resources and supports capacity reservation for failover (N+2 design). It is the core mechanism for meeting the load balancing and failover requirements.
Example Configuration:
Cluster: Deploy a new vSphere cluster with DRS enabled, sized with N+2 hosts to reserve capacity for two host failures (e.g., if 10 hosts are needed for workloads, deploy 12).
Predictive DRS: Enable Predictive DRS in the DRS settings, integrated with Aria Operations to analyze workload usage patterns and proactively migrate VMs.
Aria Operations: Deploy Aria Operations in the existing management cluster (per C001), configured to monitor the new cluster, provide capacity analytics, and feed data to Predictive DRS.
HA: Configure vSphere HA with admission control to reserve capacity for two host failures, ensuring failover requirements are met.
Addressing Assumptions and Constraints:
A001 (Budget): Supports purchasing additional hosts for N+2 capacity and Aria Operations licensing.
A002 (Tooling capacity): Allows deployment of Aria Operations for monitoring and analytics.
C001 (Management workloads): Aria Operations is deployed in the existing management cluster, ensuring the new cluster is dedicated to compute workloads.

NEW QUESTION # 33
An architect is tasked with expanding an existing VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) solution so that it can be used to deliver a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) service off-shore development activities.
The production environment is currently delivered across two geographically dispersed data centers. The two data centers are currently connected to each other through multiple diversely routed, high bandwidth and low latency links.

The current operations management components are deployed to a dedicated management cluster that is configured with N+1 redundancy. The current VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) has a monthly availability target of 99.5%, which includes all management components.
The customer requires that the new solution scale to support the concurrent running of 500 persistent virtual desktops. The virtual desktops must not share the same virtual infrastructure as existing virtual machines, but can be managed using the same VMware operations management components.
Any new VDI service management components must be installed into the management cluster. There is no requirement to back up the virtual desktops because all relevant user data is stored centrally. The VDI service is providing business critical services and must have an availability target of 99.9%.
Given the information from the customer, which two assumptions would the architect include in the design? (Choose two.)

- A. The existing virtual infrastructure has sufficient capacity to host the new VDI workloads
- B. The existing management cluster has enough available capacity to host any VDI service management component
- C. The management cluster has N+1 redundancy
- D. The existing operations monitoring tools have sufficient capacity to monitor the new VDI services
- E. The VDI service has a higher service-level agreement (SLA) than the operations management SLA

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 34
Which design decision must be included in a design to allow for the deployment of a minimum supported configuration of vCenter High Availability (HA)?

- A. The vCenter HA network will support a latency of less than 50 ms
- B. The deployed vCenter Server will be Tiny
- C. A new subnet will be provisioned for vCenter HA services
- D. A vSphere cluster will consist of more than three nodes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 35
An architect is designing a new vSphere-based solution for a customer.
During a requirements gathering workshop, the following information is provided:
The solutions must provide a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15 minutes.
The solution must have a primary and secondary site.
The solution must support orchestration to address application dependencies.
Which two solutions should the architect include in the design to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. vSAN stretched cluster
- B. Site Recovery Manager
- C. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- D. vSphere Replication
- E. vSphere HA

Answer: A,B

Explanation:
vSAN stretched cluster
A vSAN stretched cluster provides high availability and disaster recovery capabilities across two sites. It supports RPOs of 15 minutes or less and ensures data is replicated synchronously between the primary and secondary site, meeting the recovery point objective (RPO) requirement. It also allows orchestration and application dependencies to be managed effectively between sites.
Site Recovery Manager
Site Recovery Manager (SRM) provides automation and orchestration of disaster recovery processes, ensuring that workloads can be recovered in a secondary site while maintaining the RPO and recovery time objective (RTO). It can integrate with various replication technologies, including vSphere Replication, and ensures that application dependencies are addressed in the recovery process.

NEW QUESTION # 36
An architect is reviewing a physical storage design. The customer has specified that storage DRS will be used for ease of operational management for capacity and performance.
Which recommendation should the architect include in the design?

- A. Create smaller datastores to balance space with Storage DRS
- B. Create larger datastores to balance space with Storage DRS
- C. Use a larger number of storage profiles (varied disk speeds and RAID levels) to improve performance
- D. Create more datastores within each Storage DRS cluster to balance space and performance

Answer: D

Explanation:
You could create 2x 64TB LUNs, 4x 32TB LUNs, 16x 8TB LUNs or 32x 4TB LUNs. When there are more datastores, SDRS will have more option to find right datastore to fit the virtual machine to placed or moved.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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