Formats of VMware 2V0-13.24 Practice Exam Questions

What's more, part of that PassTestking 2V0-13.24 dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1eZT3pJOwCMDbTkxpvnoaf_w7Z1IaxfyA

PassTestking has made these formats so the students don't face issues while preparing for VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect (2V0-13.24) certification exam dumps and get success in a single try. The web-based format is normally accessed through browsers. This format doesn't require any extra plugins so users can also use this format to pass VMware 2V0-13.24 test with pretty good marks.

We have first-rate information protection system, if you purchasing 2V0-13.24 exam materials from us, we can ensure you that the safety of your email box. We respect your privacy and will never send junk email to you. 2V0-13.24 exam dumps of us are also high-quality, and will help you pass the exam and get the certificate successfully. What's more, we have professional online chat service stuff, if you have any questions about the 2V0-13.24 Exam Materials, just have a conversation with them. We will give you reply as quickly as possible.

>> 2V0-13.24 Test Duration <<

Sample VMware 2V0-13.24 Questions Answers & 2V0-13.24 Best Vce

Dear every IT candidates, here, I will recommend PassTestking 2V0-13.24 exam training material to all of you. If you use VMware 2V0-13.24 test bootcamp, you will not need to purchase anything else or attend other training. We promise that you can pass your 2V0-13.24 Certification at first attempt. The high pass rate has helped lots of IT candidates get their IT certification. In case of

failure, we promise to give you full refund. No help, full refund!

VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Install, Configure, and Administrate the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 3	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.
Topic 4	• 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 5	• 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.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
When creating a physical design for VMware Cloud Foundation's Edge Cluster, which consideration is essential?
Response:

- A. The application-level monitoring configuration for the Edge Cluster
- B. The integration with VMware Aria Suite for network management
- C. The specific models of load balancing appliances used in the edge network
- D. The physical location and design of edge transport nodes

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 55
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 customer may not have sufficient data center power, cooling, and physical rack space available.
- B. The customer may not have licensing that covers all of the physical cores the design requires.
- C. The assumptions may not be approved by a majority of the customer stakeholders before the solution is deployed.
- D. The physical network infrastructure may not provide sufficient bandwidth to support the user workloads.

Answer: B,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 workloadsThis 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 availableThis 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 riskdirectly 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 deployedThis 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.
References:
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 # 56
Which VMware component provides a single-pane-of-glass for managing the lifecycle of VMware Cloud Foundation?
Response:

- A. VMware Cloud Foundation Lifecycle Manager
- B. VMware NSX Manager
- C. vSphere Web Client
- D. vCenter

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 57
A customer has a database cluster running in a VCF cluster with the following characteristics:
40/60 Read/Write ratio.
High IOPS requirement.
No contention on an all-flash OSA vSAN cluster in a VI Workload Domain.
Which two vSAN configuration options should be configured for best performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Deduplication and Compression enabled
- B. Flash Read Cache Reservation
- C. RAID 5

- D. Deduplication and Compression disabled
- E. RAID 1

Answer: D,E

Explanation:
The database cluster in a VCF 5.2 VI Workload Domain uses an all-flash vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster with a 40/60 read/write ratio, high IOPS needs, and no contention (implying sufficient resources). vSAN configuration impacts performance, especially for databases. Let's evaluate:
Option A: Flash Read Cache ReservationIn all-flash vSAN OSA, the cache tier (flash) serves writes, not reads, which are handled by the capacity tier (also flash). ThevSAN Planning and Deployment Guidenotes that Flash Read Cache Reservation is deprecated for all-flash configurations, as reads don't benefit from caching, making this irrelevant for performance here.
Option B: RAID 1RAID 1 (mirroring) replicates data across hosts, offering high performance and availability (FTT=1). For a 40/60 read/write workload with high IOPS, RAID 1 minimizes latency and maximizes throughput compared to erasure coding (e.g., RAID 5), as it avoids parity calculations. TheVCF
5.2 Architectural Guiderecommends RAID 1 for performance-critical workloads like databases, especially with no contention.
Option C: Deduplication and Compression disabledDisabling deduplication and compression avoids CPU overhead and latency from data processing, critical for high-IOPS workloads. ThevSAN Administration Guide advises disabling these for performance-sensitive applications (e.g., databases), as the 60% write ratio benefits from direct I/O over space efficiency, given no contention.
Option D: Deduplication and Compression enabledEnabling deduplication and compression reduces storage use but increases latency and CPU load, degrading performance for high-IOPS workloads. ThevSAN Planning and Deployment Guidenotes this trade-off, making it unsuitable here.
Option E: RAID 5RAID 5 (erasure coding) uses parity, reducing write performance due to calculations, which conflicts with the 60% write ratio and high IOPS needs. TheVCF 5.2 Architectural Guiderecommends RAID 5 for capacity optimization, not performance, favoring RAID 1 instead.
Conclusion:
B: RAID 1 ensures high performance for IOPS and write-heavy workloads.
C: Disabling deduplication and compression optimizes I/O performance.These align with vSAN best practices for all-flash database clusters in VCF 5.2.References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): vSAN Configuration for Performance.
vSAN Planning and Deployment Guide(docs.vmware.com): RAID Levels and All-Flash Settings.
vSAN Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Deduplication and Compression Impact.

NEW QUESTION # 58
When analyzing requirements for VMware Cloud Foundation, which two factors must be taken into account to ensure scalability and future growth?
(Choose two)
Response:

- A. The availability of storage within the data center
- B. Existing network infrastructure capabilities
- C. The expected number of workloads to be migrated
- D. The management requirements for the SDDC

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 59
......

If you buy online classes, you will need to sit in front of your computer on time at the required time; if you participate in offline counseling, you may need to take an hour or two of a bus to attend class. But if you buy 2V0-13.24 test guide, things will become completely different. Unlike other learning materials on the market, VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect torrent prep has an APP version. You can download our app on your mobile phone. And then, you can learn anytime, anywhere. Whatever where you are, whatever what time it is, just an electronic device, you can do exercises. With VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect torrent prep, you no longer have to put down the important tasks at hand in order to get to class; with 2V0-13.24 Exam Questions, you don't have to give up an appointment for study.

Sample 2V0-13.24 Questions Answers: https://www.passtestking.com/VMware/2V0-13.24-practice-exam-dumps.html