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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Sample Questions (Q78-Q83):

NEW QUESTION # 78
An architect is designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution. During the discovery workshops, the customer explained that the solution will initially be used to host a single business application and some internal management tooling. The

customer provided the following background information:
The business application consists of two virtual machines.
The business application is sensitive to changes in its storage I/O.
The business application must be available during the company's business hours of 9 AM - 5 PM on weekdays.
The architect has made the following design decisions in response to the customer's requirements and the additional information provided during discovery:
The solution will use the VCF consolidated architecture model.
A single cluster will be created, consisting of six ESXi hosts.
Which design decision should the architect include in the design to mitigate the risk of impacting the business application?

- A. Use Anti-Affinity Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) rules on the business application virtual machines.
- B. Replace the vSAN shared storage exclusively with an All-Flash Fibre Channel shared storage solution.
- C. Use resource pools to apply CPU and memory reservations on the business application virtual machines.
- D. Perform ESXi host maintenance activities outside of the stated business hours.
- E. Implement FTT=6 for the business application virtual machines.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The VCF 5.2 design must ensure the business application (two VMs) remains available during business hours (9 AM - 5 PM weekdays) and is protected from storage I/O disruptions in a consolidated architecture with a single six-host cluster using vSAN. The goal is to mitigate risks to the application's performance and availability. Let's evaluate each option:
Option A: Use resource pools to apply CPU and memory reservations on the business application virtual machinesResource pools with reservations ensure CPU and memory availability, which could help performance. However, the application's sensitivity is tostorage I/O, not CPU/memory, and the availability requirement (business hours) isn't directly addressed by reservations. While useful, this doesn't fully mitigate the primary risks identified, making it less optimal.
Option B: Implement FTT=6 for the business application virtual machinesThis is incorrect and infeasible. In vSAN, Failures to Tolerate (FTT) defines the number of host or disk failures a storage object can withstand, with a maximum FTT dependent on cluster size. FTT=6 requires at least 13 hosts (2n+1 where n=6), but the cluster has only six hosts, supporting a maximum FTT=2 (RAID-5/6). Even if feasible, FTT addresses data redundancy, not runtime availability or I/O sensitivity during business hours, making this irrelevant to the stated risks.
Option C: Perform ESXi host maintenance activities outside of the stated business hoursThis is the correct answer. In a vSAN-based VCF cluster, ESXi host maintenance (e.g., patching, reboots) triggers data resyncs and VM migrations (via vMotion), which can impact storage I/O performance and potentially cause brief disruptions. The application's sensitivity to storage I/O and its availability requirement (9 AM - 5 PM weekdays) mean maintenance during business hours poses a risk. Scheduling maintenance outside these hours (e.g., nights or weekends) mitigates this by ensuring uninterrupted I/O performance and availability during critical times, directly addressing the customer's needs.
Option D: Replace the vSAN shared storage exclusively with an All-Flash Fibre Channel shared storage solutionThis is incorrect. While an All-Flash Fibre Channel array might offer better I/O performance, VCF's consolidated architecture relies on vSAN as the primary storage for management and workload domains.
Replacing vSAN entirely contradicts the chosen architecture and introduces unnecessarycomplexity and cost.
The sensitivity to storage I/O changes doesn't justify abandoning vSAN, especially since All-Flash vSAN could meet performance needs if properly tuned.
Option E: Use Anti-Affinity Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) rules on the business application virtual machinesAnti-Affinity DRS rules ensure the two VMs run on separate hosts, improving availability by avoiding a single host failure impacting both. While this mitigates some risk, it doesn't address storage I/O sensitivity (a vSAN-wide concern) or guarantee availability during business hours if maintenance occurs. It's a partial solution but less effective than scheduling maintenance outside business hours.
Conclusion:The best design decision is toperform ESXi host maintenance activities outside of the stated business hours(Option C). This directly mitigates the risk of storage I/O disruptions and ensures availability during 9 AM - 5 PM weekdays, aligning with the customer's requirements in the VCF 5.2 consolidated architecture.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Consolidated Architecture Design) VMware vSAN 7.0U3 Planning and Deployment Guide (integrated in VCF 5.2): Maintenance Mode Considerations VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Availability and Performance Design)

NEW QUESTION # 79
Which two factors should be considered when creating a logical design for VMware Cloud Foundation's Management Domain? (Choose two)
Response:

- A. The requirements for vCenter, NSX, and vSAN
- B. The number of storage devices required for the domain
- C. The network connection speed between hosts
- D. The expected load on the management components

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 80
An architect is responsible for designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation environment and has identified the following requirements provided by the customer:
REQ01: The database server must support a minimum of 15,000 transactions per second.
REQ02: The design must satisfy PCI-DSS compliance.
REQ03: The storage network must have a minimum latency of 10 milliseconds prior to path failover.
REQ04: The Production environment must be deployed into the primary data center.
REQ05: The platform must be capable of running 1500 virtual machines across both data centers.
What are the two functional requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. The platform must be capable of running 1500 virtual machines across both data centers.
- B. The design must satisfy PCI-DSS compliance.
- C. The storage network must have a minimum latency of 10 milliseconds prior to path failover.
- D. The database server must support a minimum of 15,000 transactions per second.
- E. The Production environment must be deployed into the primary data center.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In VMware's design methodology (aligned with VCF 5.2), requirements are classified asfunctional(what the system must do) ornon-functional(how the system must perform or constraints it must meet). Functional requirements describe specific capabilities or behaviors, while non-functional requirements cover quality attributes, constraints, or compliance. Let's categorize each:
Option A: The design must satisfy PCI-DSS compliancePCI-DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) compliance is a non-functional requirement. It defines security and operational standards (e.g., encryption, access control) rather than a specific system function. TheVCF 5.2 Architectural Guidetreats compliance as a constraint or quality attribute, not a functional capability.
Option B: The database server must support a minimum of 15,000 transactions per secondThis is a functional requirement. It specifies a measurable capability-the database server's ability to process 15,000 transactions per second-directly tied to workload performance. TheVCF 5.2 Design Guideclassifies such performance metrics as functional, as they dictate what the system must achieve.
Option C: The storage network must have a minimum latency of 10 milliseconds prior to path failover This is a non-functional requirement. It defines a quality attribute (latency) and a performance threshold for the storage network, not a specific function. VMware documentation categorizes latency and failover characteristics as non-functional, focusing on "how" the system operates.
Option D: The Production environment must be deployed into the primary data centerThis is a non- functional requirement or constraint. It specifies a location or deployment condition rather than a system capability. TheVCF 5.2 Architectural Guidetreats deployment location as a design constraint, not a functional behavior.
Option E: The platform must be capable of running 1500 virtual machines across both data centersThis is a functional requirement. It defines a specific capability-the platform's capacity to support 1500 VMs across two data centers-quantifying what the system must do. VMware's design methodology includes such capacity requirements as functional, per theVCF 5.2 Design Guide.
Conclusion:
B: A functional requirement specifying database transaction capacity.
E: A functional requirement defining VM hosting capability.These two focus on "what" the system must deliver, distinguishing them from non-functional constraints or qualities.References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): Section on Requirements Classification.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide(docs.vmware.com): Functional vs. Non-Functional Requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 81
An architect has come up with a list of design decisions after a workshop with the business stakeholders.
Which design decision describes a logical design decision?

- A. End users will interact with application server hosted in Site A
- B. Asynchronous storage replication that satisfies a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15min between site A and B
- C. End users should always experience instantaneous application response

- D. Both sites A and B will have a /16 dedicated network subnets.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 82
An architect is working on higher-scale NSX Grouping and security design requirements for Management and VI Workload Domains in VMware Cloud Foundation. Which NSX Manager appliance size will be considered for use?

- A. Medium
- B. Extra Large
- C. Large
- D. Small

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, NSX Manager appliances manage networking and security (e.g., grouping, policies, firewalls) for Management and VI Workload Domains. The appliance size-Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large-determines its capacity to handle scale, such as the number of hosts, VMs, and security objects. The phrase "higher scale" implies a larger-than-minimum deployment. Let's evaluate:
NSX Manager Appliance Sizes (VCF 5.2 with NSX-T 3.2):
Small: 4 vCPUs, 16 GB RAM, 300 GB disk. Supports up to 16 hosts, basic deployments (e.g., lab environments).
Medium: 6 vCPUs, 24 GB RAM, 300 GB disk. Supports up to 64 hosts, suitable for small to medium production environments.
Large: 12 vCPUs, 48 GB RAM, 300 GB disk. Supports up to 512 hosts, 10,000 VMs, and complex security policies-standard for production VCF.
Extra Large: 24 vCPUs, 64 GB RAM, 300 GB disk. Supports over 512 hosts, massive scale (e.g., service providers, multi-VCF instances).
VCF Context:
Management Domain: Minimum 4 hosts, often 6-7 for HA, with NSX for overlay networking.
VI Workload Domains: Variable host counts, but "higher scale" suggests multiple domains or significant workload growth.
Security Design: Grouping and policies (e.g., distributed firewall rules, tags) increase NSX Manager load, especially at scale.
Evaluation:
Small: Insufficient for production VCF, limited to 16 hosts. Unsuitable for a Management Domain (4-7 hosts) plus VI Workload Domains.
Medium: Adequate for small VCF deployments (up to 64 hosts), but "higher scale" implies more hosts or complex security, exceeding its capacity.
Large: The default and recommended size for VCF 5.2 production environments. It supports up to 512 hosts, thousands of VMs, and extensive security policies, fitting a Management Domain and multiple VI Workload Domains with "higher scale" needs.
Extra Large: Overkill unless managing hundreds of hosts or multiple VCF instances, which isn't indicated here.
Conclusion:TheLargeNSX Manager appliance size (Option B) is appropriate for a higher-scale NSX design in VCF 5.2. It balances capacity and performance for Management and VI Workload Domains with advanced security requirements, aligning with VMware's standard recommendation.
References:
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: NSX Manager Sizing) NSX-T 3.2 Installation Guide (integrated in VCF 5.2): Appliance Size Specifications VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Security Design)

NEW QUESTION # 83
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