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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q43-Q48):

NEW QUESTION # 43

An architect is designing a solution for an environment that has an application consisting of five resource-intensive virtual machines. Which design recommendation should the architect make to avoid resource bottlenecks?

- A. Create a cluster with six hosts and use automated placement rules to keep the application virtual machines together.
- B. Create a cluster with four hosts and use rules to prioritize the resources for the application virtual machines.
- C. Create a cluster with six hosts and use automated placement rules to keep the application virtual machines apart.
- D. Create a cluster with three hosts and only run the application virtual machines on this cluster.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which two statements are true about gathering functional business and application requirements- (Choose two.)

- A. It might require multiple rounds of stakeholder interviews
- B. It leverages a single set of questions for all stakeholders
- C. It is a non-iterative process
- D. It focuses on functional requirements with C-level stakeholders
- E. It builds stakeholder consensus

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

You interview stakeholders and conduct workshops to gather requirements and build consensus.

Gathering requirements is an iterative process, which might require multiple rounds of interviews.

Asking the right questions is vital, and you must gather both functional and nonfunctional requirements.

A good strategy for a successful project is to bring the correct people together and build consensus.

NEW QUESTION # 45

An architect is documenting the design for a new multi-site vSphere solution. The customer has informed the architect that the workloads hosted on the solution are managed by application teams, who must perform a number of steps to return the application to service following a failover of the workloads to the secondary site.

These steps are defined as the Work Recovery Time (WRT). The customer has provided the architect with the following information about the workloads:

Critical workloads have a WRT of 12 hours

Production workloads have a WRT of 24 hours

Development workloads have a WRT of 24 hours

All workloads have an RPO of 4 hours

Critical workloads have an RTO of 1 hour

Production workloads have an RTO of 12 hours

Development workloads have an RTO of 24 hours

The customer has also confirmed that the Disaster Recovery solution will not begin the recovery of the development workloads until all critical and production workloads have been recovered at the secondary site.

What would the architect document as the maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) for each type of workload in the design?

- A. The different processor architecture within a single site will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.
- B. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a shared vSphere Lifecycle Manager baseline.
- C. The different processor architectures across both sites will remediate against a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image.
- D. The different processor architectures will be located in the same cluster to support vSphere Lifecycle Manager image-based remediation.

Answer: A

Explanation:

vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) is used to manage ESXi host configurations and software versions in a consistent and streamlined manner. In this case, the architect needs to account for the heterogeneous hardware across two sites (Intel and AMD-based servers).

Since Intel and AMD processors are incompatible for remediation with a single vSphere Lifecycle Manager image, the different processor architectures should be grouped by site (not across sites). Within each site, vLCM can manage a single image per processor architecture, ensuring that each site's hosts with compatible processors are remediated consistently. Intel-based servers will be managed with one image and AMD-based servers with another image, but they can be managed in separate sites. This approach avoids the issue where heterogeneous hardware with different processor types would need separate images. By keeping them within the same site, the architecture simplifies the lifecycle management and meets the requirement for minimizing clusters and ensuring service availability during upgrades.

NEW QUESTION # 46

An architect is documenting the logical design for a new vSphere solution. The following requirements have been provided to the architect by the customer for the design:

The solution must be deployed in two locations: DC1 and DC2

The solution must limit the impact radius of accidental changes by administrators The solution must meet a recovery time objective (RTO) of four (4) hours and recovery point objective (RPO) of 24 hours The solution must allow workloads to run in both DC1 and DC2 during normal operations The solution must allow workloads to be moved bi-directionally between DC1 and DC2 The solution must use hyper-converged infrastructure for the virtual machine storage The customer has also confirmed that the network connection between DC1 and DC2 has a 10 Gbps bandwidth with a maximum round trip latency of 4 ms.

The architect recommends the following design decision:

Use separate clusters in DC1 and DC2 to form a multi-region design

What should the architect include as justification for this design decision?

- A. The network connection between DC1 and DC2 does not support the use of stretched clusters.
- **B. Using separate clusters mitigates the risk of an accidental change at the cluster level in DC1 from impacting DC2.**
- C. Sufficient capacity must be deployed in both DC1 and DC2 to support all running virtual machines.
- D. Using separate clusters is the only configuration available that supports the RTO of four (4) hours.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Separate clusters in DC1 and DC2 provide logical isolation between the two data centers. This means that an accidental change or misconfiguration in one cluster (e.g., DC1) will not affect the other cluster (e.g., DC2).

This isolation meets the customer's requirement to limit the impact radius of accidental changes by administrators. By having separate clusters, the risk of cross-site or cross-cluster disruptions is minimized, ensuring better fault tolerance and administrative control.

NEW QUESTION # 47

An architect is documenting the design for a new vSphere cluster. The customer provides the following information:

All ESXi hosts will use hardware from the same vendor

All ESXi hosts will be monitored for hardware related issues using the vendor's monitoring tooling The vendor's monitoring tooling provides a plugin for vCenter to allow the hardware status to be visible The customer also informs the architect of the following requirements:

Workloads must be automatically relocated to other hosts in the event that a host hardware is marked as degraded.

Workloads must be automatically restarted on other hosts in the event of a host failure.

What should the architect include in the design to meet these requirements?

- A. vSphere HA will be enabled and set to Power off and Restart VMs in response to a host isolation. Proactive HA will be enabled with an Automation Level of Automated.
- B. vSphere HA will be enabled and set to restart VMs in response to a host failure. VM Monitoring will be enabled with a setting of VM and Application Monitoring.
- C. vSphere HA will be enabled and set to Power off and Restart VMs in response to a host isolation. VM Monitoring will be enabled with a setting of VM Monitoring.
- **D. vSphere HA will be enabled and set to restart VMs in response to a host failure. Proactive HA will be enabled with an Automation Level of Automated.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To meet the customer requirements, we need to address the two specific scenarios:

Workloads must be automatically relocated to other hosts in the event that a host hardware is marked as degraded:

This requirement can be fulfilled by Proactive HA. Proactive HA is a feature of vSphere HA that works in conjunction with

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