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VMware 2V0-13.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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.

Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based private cloud solution for a customer.
The customer has stated the following requirement:
All components within the solution must be resilient to N+1.
During discovery, the following information has also been provided:
Over the next 3 years, due to various applications being retired, no overall growth in resource consumption is expected.
Following a review of a demand-based capacity report from Aria Operations, the architect has calculated that all of the existing workloads should fit into a 4-node cluster. Once all workloads are migrated, the resources of the cluster will be 90% utilized.
Given the information provided, a combination of which three design decisions satisfy the requirement? (Choose three.)

- A. The solution will deploy a workload cluster consisting of five VMware vSphere hosts.
- B. The solution will set the Host failures cluster tolerates for the workload cluster to 1.
- C. The solution will configure vSphere Dynamic Resource Scheduling (DRS) for the workload cluster.
- D. The solution will set the DRS Automation level setting for the workload cluster to Partially Automated.
- E. The solution will deploy a workload cluster consisting of four VMware vSphere hosts.
- F. The solution will configure vSphere High Availability (HA) for the workload cluster.

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:
The requirement for N+1 resiliency means the solution must tolerate the failure of one component (in this case, one ESXi host) without disrupting workloads. In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), this is typically achieved through vSphere High Availability

(HA) settings and sufficient host capacity. The scenario provides key constraints: a 4-node cluster can handle all workloads at 90% utilization, and no growth is expected.
Let's evaluate each option:
Option A: Set the DRS Automation level to Partially Automated
DRS (Dynamic Resource Scheduling) balances workloads across hosts, but the automation level (Partially Automated vs. Fully Automated) doesn't directly impact N+1 resiliency. Partially Automated requires manual approval for migrations, which doesn't enhance or detract from HA-based resiliency. While DRS is useful, this specific setting isn't critical to the N+1 requirement, per the VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide.
Option B: Deploy a workload cluster consisting of five VMware vSphere hosts A 5-node cluster provides N+1 resiliency when paired with HA configured to tolerate one host failure. If one host fails, the remaining four can handle the workload, assuming capacity planning accounts for this. The Aria Operations report indicates a 4-node cluster is sufficient at 90% utilization, but adding a fifth host ensures capacity remains after a failure (reducing utilization to ~72% across four hosts: 90% / 1.25). This aligns with VCF's standard architecture recommendations for resiliency (VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide).
Option C: Set the Host failures cluster tolerates for the workload cluster to 1 This HA setting ensures the cluster reserves capacity (e.g., CPU and memory) to failover VMs from one failed host. In VCF, setting "Host failures cluster tolerates" to 1 is a direct implementation of N+1 resiliency, making it a required design decision (vSphere Availability Guide and VCF 5.2 Administration Guide).
Option D: Deploy a workload cluster consisting of four VMware vSphere hosts A 4-node cluster meets capacity needs at 90% utilization but lacks N+1 resiliency without additional capacity. If one host fails, the remaining three would be overcommitted (120% utilization: 90% / 0.75), risking performance or availability. Thus, this doesn't satisfy the requirement alone.
Option E: Configure vSphere High Availability (HA) for the workload cluster HA is foundational to N+1 resiliency in vSphere and VCF, enabling VM restarts on surviving hosts after a failure. Without HA, N+1 cannot be achieved, making this a mandatory choice (VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide).
Option F: Configure vSphere Dynamic Resource Scheduling (DRS) for the workload cluster DRS enhances performance by balancing workloads but isn't strictly required for N+1 resiliency, which focuses on availability, not optimization. It's a best practice in VCF but not one of the three critical decisions for this requirement.
Conclusion:
B: A 5-node cluster provides the extra host for N+1.
C: HA set to tolerate 1 host failure implements N+1 policy.
E: HA configuration enables failover, a core N+1 component.
Options B, C, and E together ensure the cluster can lose one host without service disruption, meeting the customer's requirement.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on Workload Domain Design and HA/DRS Configuration.
vSphere Availability Guide (docs.vmware.com): Chapter on Configuring High Availability.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): HA and Cluster Sizing Guidelines.

NEW QUESTION # 46
As part of the requirement gathering phase, an architect identified the following requirement for the newly deployed SDDC environment:
Reduce the network latency between two application virtual machines.
To meet the application owner's goal, which design decision should be included in the design?

- A. Configure a DRS rule to separate the application virtual machines to different ESXi hosts.
- B. Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on different datastores.
- C. Configure a DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same ESXi host.
- D. Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same datastore.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The requirement is to reduce network latency between two application virtual machines (VMs) in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 SDDC environment. Network latency is influenced by the physical distance and network hops between VMs. In a vSphere environment (core to VCF), VMs on the same ESXi host communicate via the host's virtual switch (vSwitch or vDS), avoiding physical network traversal, which minimizes latency. Let's evaluate each option:
Option A: Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same datastore Storage DRS manages datastore usage and VM placement based on storage I/O and capacity, not network latency. The vSphere Resource Management Guide notes that Storage DRS rules (e.g., VM affinity) affect storage location, not host placement. Two VMs on the same datastore could still reside on different hosts, requiring network communication over physical links (e.g., 10GbE), which doesn't inherently reduce latency.
Option B: Configure a DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same ESXi host DRS (Distributed Resource

Scheduler) controls VM placement across hosts for load balancing and can enforce affinity rules. A "keep together" affinity rule ensures the two VMs run on the same ESXi host, where communication occurs via the host's internal vSwitch, bypassing physical network latency (typically <1µs vs. milliseconds over a LAN). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide and vSphere Resource Management Guide recommend this for latency-sensitive applications, directly meeting the requirement.
Option C: Configure a DRS rule to separate the application virtual machines to different ESXi hosts A DRS anti-affinity rule forces VMs onto different hosts, increasing network latency as traffic must traverse the physical network (e.g., switches, routers). This contradicts the goal of reducing latency, making it unsuitable.
Option D: Configure a Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on different datastores A Storage DRS anti-affinity rule separates VMs across datastores, but this affects storage placement, not host location. VMs on different datastores could still be on different hosts, increasing network latency over physical links. This doesn't address the requirement, per the vSphere Resource Management Guide.
Conclusion:
Option B is the correct design decision. A DRS affinity rule ensures the VMs share the same host, minimizing network latency by leveraging intra-host communication, aligning with VCF 5.2 best practices for latency-sensitive workloads.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Section on DRS and Workload Placement.
vSphere Resource Management Guide (docs.vmware.com): DRS Affinity Rules and Network Latency Considerations.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide (docs.vmware.com): SDDC Design for Performance.

NEW QUESTION # 47
As part of an initial stakeholder meeting, one of the stakeholders has stated the following:
* The initial design must be completed within the next 3 months so that hardware can be ordered within the current budget cycle.
How would the architect classify and record this statement?

- A. A constraint
- B. A risk
- C. A requirement
- D. An assumption

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is a constraint, as it defines a non-negotiable time limit imposed by the customer's budgeting timeline.
It restricts the design phase's schedule and deliverables. In VMware conceptual modeling, timing constraints are explicitly captured as constraints rather than requirements or assumptions.
Reference:VMware Cloud Foundation Conceptual Design Guide - Project Timeline and Constraints

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which Broadcom solutions are critical for optimizing the network and storage for VMware vSphere?

- A. Broadcom Fibre Channel HBA
- B. Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapter
- C. vSAN
- D. Broadcom RAID Controller

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:
Broadcom 25GbE Ethernet Adapters, RAID Controllers, and vSAN are the key components for optimizing network and storage in VMware vSphere environments.

NEW QUESTION # 49
An architect is designing a new VCF solution to meet the following requirements:
The solution must be deployed across two availability zones.
The physical hosts must be installed in a single rack per availability zone.
Workloads running in the cluster must be able to run on hosts in either availability zone.
The architect has decided that to meet these requirements, the solution will be deployed using the Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zones VCF Topology.

When considering the design for the network, what should the architect include in the logical design to meet these requirements?

- A. A single NSX Overlay Transport Zone for all clusters to carry the traffic between the ESXi hosts.
- B. A 25-GbE port on each Top of Rack (ToR) switch connected to the ESXi host uplinks.
- C. A highly available gateway that supports the failure of an entire availability zone.
- D. A physical network fabric in a leaf-spine configuration with dual Cisco switches within each availability zone.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The VCF 5.2 design uses a Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zones topology (e.g., stretched cluster), requiring centralized management across two AZs, hosts in one rack per AZ, and workload mobility across AZs. The logical design focuses on high-level networking architecture, not physical details.
Let's evaluate:
Option A: A physical network fabric in a leaf-spine configuration with dual Cisco switches within each availability zone A leaf-spine fabric enhances physical network scalability and redundancy, aligning with rack-based deployments. However, it's a physical design detail (switch topology), not a logical networking decision, per the VCF 5.2 Design Guide.
Option B: A highly available gateway that supports the failure of an entire availability zone A gateway (e.g., NSX Edge Tier-0) with AZ failover supports North-South traffic resilience. While valuable, it doesn't directly enable workload mobility across AZs (East-West traffic), which is the core requirement. The VCF 5.2 Networking Guide treats gateways as supplementary, not foundational for stretched clusters.
Option C: A 25-GbE port on each Top of Rack (ToR) switch connected to the ESXi host uplinks Specifying 25-GbE ports is a physical network detail (bandwidth, cabling), not a logical design element. The VCF 5.2 Design Guide relegates port speeds to physical implementation, not logical architecture.
Option D: A single NSX Overlay Transport Zone for all clusters to carry the traffic between the ESXi hosts In a stretched cluster topology, a single NSX Overlay Transport Zone enables VM mobility across AZs via overlay networks (e.g., Geneve). It ensures workloads can run on hosts in either AZ by providing a unified L2/L3 connectivity layer, managed by NSX. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide mandates a single Overlay TZ for stretched deployments to support vMotion and workload distribution, directly meeting the requirement.
Conclusion:
Option D is the logical design decision, enabling workload mobility across AZs in a stretched VCF topology via NSX overlay networking.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide (docs.vmware.com): Multi-AZ Topology and NSX Overlay.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide (docs.vmware.com): Transport Zones in Stretched Clusters.
VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Design Guide (docs.vmware.com): Logical vs. Physical Design.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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