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VMware 2V0-13.24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Troubleshoot and Optimize the VMware by Broadcom Solution: This section has NO TESTABLE OBJECTIVES in this version of the exam.

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	• 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 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 (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76

Which two operations are managed by VMware Cloud Foundation Lifecycle Manager?

(Choose two)

Response:

- A. Backing up VMware Cloud Foundation components
- B. Automating the deployment of NSX
- C. Creating and managing VMs
- D. Managing software upgrades

Answer: B,D

NEW QUESTION # 77

Given a scenario, which design decision should be made to automate VCF infrastructure components?

Response:

- A. Set up custom dashboards in VMware vRealize Operations for resource allocation
- B. Use VMware vSphere automation to deploy VCF components on demand
- C. Use VMware Cloud Foundation LCM to manage infrastructure components
- D. Implement cloud-native services for scaling VCF deployments

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 78

An architect is collaborating with a client to design a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution required for a highly secure infrastructure project that must remain isolated from all other virtual infrastructures. The client has already acquired six high-density vSAN-ready nodes, and there is no budget to add additional nodes throughout the expected lifespan of this project. Assuming capacity is appropriately sized, which VCF architecture model and topology should the architect suggest?

- A. Single Instance Consolidated architecture model
- B. Multiple Instance - Single Availability Zone Standard architecture model
- C. Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zone Standard architecture model
- D. Single Instance - Single Availability Zone Standard architecture model

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2 offers various architecture models (Consolidated, Standard) and topologies (Single/Multiple Instance, Single/Multiple Availability Zones) to meet different requirements. The client's needs-high security, isolation, six vSAN-ready nodes, and no additional budget-guide the architect's choice. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Single Instance - Multiple Availability Zone Standard architecture model This model uses a single VCF instance with separate Management and VI Workload Domains across multiple availability zones (AZs) for resilience. It requires at least four nodes per AZ (minimum for vSAN HA), meaning six nodes are insufficient for two AZs (eight nodes minimum). It also increases complexity and doesn't inherently enhance isolation from other infrastructures. This option is impractical given the node constraint.

Option B: Single Instance Consolidated architecture model

The Consolidated model runs management and workload components on a single cluster (minimum four nodes, up to eight typically). With six nodes, this is feasible and capacity-efficient, but it compromises isolation because management and user workloads share the same infrastructure. For a "highly secure" and "isolated" project, mixing workloads increases the attack surface and risks compliance, making this less suitable despite fitting the node count.

Option C: Single Instance - Single Availability Zone Standard architecture model This is the correct answer. The Standard model separates management (minimum four nodes) and VI Workload Domains (minimum three nodes, but often four for HA) within a single VCF instance and AZ.

With six nodes, the architect can allocate four to the Management Domain and two to a VI Workload Domain (or adjust based on capacity). A single AZ fits the budget constraint (no extra nodes), and isolation is achieved by dedicating the VCF instance to this project, separate from other infrastructures. The high-density vSAN nodes support both domains, and security is enhanced by logical separation of management and workloads, aligning with VCF 5.2 best practices for secure deployments.

Option D: Multiple Instance - Single Availability Zone Standard architecture model Multiple VCF instances (e.g., one for management, one for workloads) in a single AZ require separate node pools, each with a minimum of four nodes for vSAN. Six nodes cannot support two instances (eight nodes minimum), making this option unfeasible given the budget and hardware constraints.

Conclusion: The Single Instance - Single Availability Zone Standard architecture model (Option C) is the best fit. It uses six nodes efficiently (e.g., four for Management, two for Workload), ensures isolation by dedicating the instance to the project, and meets security needs through logical separation, all within the budget limitation.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Architecture Models and Topologies) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Sizing and Isolation Considerations)

NEW QUESTION # 79

An architect is tasked with designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation environment and has identified the following customer-provided requirements:

REQ01: The application server must handle at least 30,000 transactions per second.

REQ02: The design must meet ISO 27001 information security standards.

REQ03: The storage network should maintain a minimum latency of 12 milliseconds before path failover.

REQ04: The staging environment should utilize a secondary third-party data center.

REQ05: Planned maintenance must be performed outside the hours of 8 AM to 8 PM GMT.

What are the two functional requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. REQ04
- B. REQ01
- C. REQ05
- D. REQ02
- E. REQ03

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.2, requirements are classified as functional (what the system must do) or non-functional (how the system performs or operates). Functional requirements describe specific capabilities or behaviors, while non-functional requirements address qualities like performance, security, or constraints.

Let's classify each:

Option A: REQ01 - The application server must handle at least 30,000 transactions per second This is correct. This is a functional requirement because it specifies what the application server (a component of the solution) must do-process a defined transaction volume. It's a capability the system must deliver, directly tied to workload performance within the VCF environment.

Option B: REQ02 - The design must meet ISO 27001 information security standards This is a non-functional requirement. ISO 27001 addresses security qualities (e.g., confidentiality, integrity), defining how the system should operate securely, not what it does. It's a compliance and operational constraint, not a functional capability.

Option C: REQ03 - The storage network should maintain a minimum latency of 12 milliseconds before path failover This is a non-functional requirement. It specifies a performance threshold (latency) and reliability behavior (failover), describing how the storage network should perform, not a specific function it must provide.

Option D: REQ04 - The staging environment should utilize a secondary third-party data center This is correct. This is a functional requirement because it defines what the solution must include-a staging environment located in a specific secondary data center. It's a capability or structural requirement of the VCF deployment, dictating a functional aspect of the system.

Option E: REQ05 - Planned maintenance must be performed outside the hours of 8 AM to 8 PM GMT This is a non-functional requirement. It's an operational constraint on when maintenance occurs, affecting availability and manageability, not a specific function the system must perform.

Conclusion: The two functional requirements are REQ01 (A) and REQ04 (D). They define what the VCF solution must do (handle transactions, include a staging environment), aligning with VMware's design methodology for functional specifications.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide (Section: Functional vs. Non-Functional Requirements) VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide (Section: Requirements Classification)

NEW QUESTION # 80

A customer is implementing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance and has a requirement to deploy Kubernetes-based applications. The customer has no budget for additional licensing. Which VCF feature must be implemented to satisfy the requirement?

- A. Aria Automation
- B. Tanzu Mission Control
- C. VCF Edge
- D. IaaS control plane

Answer: D

Explanation:

The customer requires Kubernetes-based application deployment within a new VCF 5.2 instance without additional licensing costs. VCF includes foundational components and optional features, some requiring separate licenses. Let's evaluate each option:

Option A: Tanzu Mission Control Tanzu Mission Control (TMC) is a centralized management platform for Kubernetes clusters across environments. It's a SaaS offering requiring a separate subscription, not included in the base VCF license. The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide excludes TMC from standard VCF features, making it incompatible with the no-budget constraint.

Option B: VCF Edge VCF Edge refers to edge computing deployments (e.g., remote sites) using lightweight VCF instances. It's not a Kubernetes-specific feature and doesn't inherently provide Kubernetes capabilities without additional configuration or licensing (e.g., Tanzu). The VCF 5.2 Administration Guide positions VCF Edge as an architecture, not a Kubernetes solution.

Option C: Aria Automation Aria Automation (formerly vRealize Automation) provides cloud management and orchestration, including some Kubernetes integration via Tanzu Service Mesh or custom workflows.

However, it's an optional component in VCF, often requiring additional licensing beyond the base VCF bundle, per the VCF 5.2 Licensing Guide. It's not mandatory for basic Kubernetes and violates the budget restriction.

Option D: IaaS control plane In VCF 5.2, the IaaS control plane includes VMware Cloud Director or the native vSphere with Tanzu capability (via NSX and vSphere 7.x). vSphere with Tanzu, enabled through the Workload Management feature, provides a Supervisor Cluster for Kubernetes without additional licensing beyond VCF's core components (vSphere, vSAN, NSX). The VCF 5.2 Architectural Guide confirms that vSphere with Tanzu is included in VCF editions supporting NSX, allowing Kubernetes-based application deployment (e.g., Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters) at no extra cost.

Conclusion: The IaaS control plane (D), leveraging vSphere with Tanzu, meets the requirement for Kubernetes deployment within VCF 5.2's existing licensing, satisfying the no-budget constraint.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architectural Guide(docs.vmware.com): IaaS Control Plane and vSphere with Tanzu.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Administration Guide(docs.vmware.com): Workload Management Features.

VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Licensing Guide(docs.vmware.com): Included Components.

NEW QUESTION # 81

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