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flexibility: Can be deployed in a Simple or Highly Available Cluster deployment. Recommended deployment is a HA Cluster... Simple deployment is for test/dev environments, it is not for production use cases."
By contrast, HA/clustered models increase resources to provide redundancy at scale. Since the requirement is the smallest resource footprint, the Simple model is the correct selection.
(Stretched/Continuous Availability options are not listed VCF Operations models in this context.)

6.An administrator is tasked to deploy a new vSAN Storage Cluster to an existing VCF instance. The VCF instance is deployed as a single workload domain.
What must the administrator do to achieve this without deploying additional management components?
A. Deploy an additional VCF instance and workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster.
B. Deploy additional hosts as vSAN storage-only nodes within the existing cluster.
C. Deploy a second cluster as a vSAN storage cluster in the existing workload domain.
D. Deploy an additional workload domain with a vSAN storage cluster within the existing VCF instance.
Answer: C
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
The VCF 9.0 Architecture and Deployment Guide explains that within a single Workload Domain, administrators can scale resources by adding additional clusters, including compute or vSAN storage clusters. Specifically, "A Workload Domain can contain multiple clusters. You can deploy a new cluster, such as a vSAN cluster, into an existing domain without introducing new management components." . Options A and D both introduce new workload domains or VCF instances, which require their own management stack (vCenter, NSX Manager, etc.) and are unnecessary in this scenario. Option B is incorrect because "vSAN storage-only nodes" are supported in vSAN but are not the method for adding a new cluster within VCF automation. The correct approach is deploying a second cluster inside the same workload domain—this reuses the existing management components while meeting the requirement for a new vSAN storage cluster.

7.Which two types of group can be created to collect and manage objects in Istio Service Mesh? (Choose two.)
A. Security
B. Cluster
C. Service
D. API
E. Node
Answer: B, C
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed
The Istio integration in VCF 9.0 defines two main logical groupings for organizing workloads within a service mesh: Cluster groups and Service groups. The documentation notes: "Cluster groups allow you to organize and manage objects across different Kubernetes clusters. Service groups let you aggregate and manage services that share common policies, routing rules, or observability requirements." .
These groups enable administrators to apply consistent service mesh policies across multiple deployments and clusters. They also simplify administration by centralizing traffic management, routing,

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VMware 3V0-21.23 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
Application owners require support of a Microsoft Windows Server Failover Cluster (WSFC).
Their current environment consists of the following components:
- vSphere 7.0 and vSAN 7.0
- External array supporting NFS 3.0/4.1, Server Message Block (SMB) 2.1
- 10 GbE storage connectivity for all devices
The solution architect is tasked with coming up with a solution to meet this requirement while utilizing their existing investments.
Which two recommendations could the architect make? (Choose two.)

- A. Use vSAN native support for WSFC
- B. Use the SMB 2.1 protocol for sharing disks
- C. Use NFS 4.1 shares for quorum and shared disk
- D. Use raw device mapping (RDM)
- E. Run WSFC on vSAN iSCSI Target Service

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 27
An architect is reviewing a physical storage design. The customer has specified that storage DRS will be used for ease of operational management for capacity and performance.
Which recommendation should the architect include in the design?

- A. Create smaller datastores to balance space with Storage DRS
- B. Use a larger number of storage profiles (varied disk speeds and RAID levels) to improve performance
- C. Create larger datastores to balance space with Storage DRS
- D. Create more datastores within each Storage DRS cluster to balance space and performance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 28
An architect is designing a VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) solution based on the following customer requirements:
- The solution must initially support 1,000 virtual machines
- The solution must scale to support the concurrent running of up to 5,000 virtual machines
- The production environment should be delivered across two data centers

- The solution should have a maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of four hours
- The solution should have a monthly service availability target of 99.8%.
Which two assumptions could the architect make based on the information from the customer to help size the solution? (Choose two.)

- A. The average resource utilization of a virtual machine
- B. The number of vSphere hosts in a cluster
- C. The size (CPU/RAM/storage) of the average virtual machine
- D. The guest operating system for each virtual machine
- E. The size (CPU/RAM/storage) of the vSphere hosts

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 29
An architect is designing a new vSphere-based solution for a customer.
During a requirement gathering workshop, the following information is provided:
The solution must have a primary and secondary site.
The solution must support a maximum of 1,000 concurrent workloads.
The profile of the workloads are as follows:
- Production Workloads
-- 300 x Small: 1 vCPU, 2 GB RAM
-- 400 x Medium: 2 vCPU, 6 GB RAM
-- 100 x Large: 4 vCPU, 8 GB RAM
- Development Workloads
-- 200 x Small: 1 vCPU, 2 GB RAM
The corporate security policy states that, during normal operations, production workloads must be physically segregated from development workloads.
All production workloads are split evenly across the primary and secondary site.
All development workloads run only within the secondary site.
In the event of a disaster affecting workloads in the primary site, the secondary site must be capable of running all production and development workloads.
The vCPU to physical core ratio should be a maximum of 10:1 for production workloads and 20:1 for development workloads.
The solution should provide a minimum of N + 1 resiliency at each component level.
The target physical host hardware platform has already been defined by the company's hardware standards and therefore each host has the following configuration:
-- 2 x 24 physical cores
-- 768 GB RAM
-- 2 x 100 GB SSD drives
-- 6 x 10 GbE network cards
What is the minimum number of hosts required to meet the requirements?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 30
An architect is responsible for designing a vSphere-based solution for a customer. The customer has the following requirement:
There should be no single points of failure within the solution.
Which three considerations regarding physical host design should an architect analyze when making network teaming-related design decisions? (Choose three.)

- A. NIC Teaming requires a minimum of three physical network connections.
- B. For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same routable network.
- C. For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same layer 2 broadcast domain.
- D. To increase performance, the NICs within a NIC team should be from the same physical NIC Card.
- E. To increase availability, the NICs within a NIC team should be from different physical NIC Cards.

- F. NIC Teaming requires a minimum of two physical network connections.

Answer: C,E,F

Explanation:
For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same layer 2 broadcast domain.
This is a key consideration for NIC teaming. All NICs in a team must be in the same Layer 2 broadcast domain to ensure that traffic is properly routed and that the NIC team can work as expected within the vSphere environment. This is necessary for network redundancy and communication consistency.
To increase availability, the NICs within a NIC team should be from different physical NIC Cards.
To eliminate single points of failure, NICs within the same NIC team should be sourced from different physical NIC cards. This way, if one physical NIC card fails, the other NICs in the team will still be able to handle network traffic, ensuring availability.
NIC Teaming requires a minimum of two physical network connections.
NIC Teaming relies on having at least two physical NICs for redundancy and load balancing. This is a basic requirement to prevent single points of failure in network connectivity. With only one NIC, there would be no fault tolerance.

NEW QUESTION # 31
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