



**VMware**

**Exam Questions 2V0-33.22**

VMware Cloud Professional

#### NEW QUESTION 1

A cloud administrator wants to enable administrator wants to enable Enterprise Federation to the Cloud Services Portal in order to be able to authenticate with the on-premises Active Directory. The Administrator Already deployed the on-premises VMware Workspace One Access Connector. Through which port does the Cloud Service Portal communicate with Workspace ONE Access Connector?

- A. Idaps/636
- B. http/80
- C. https/443
- D. Idap/389

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

[https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workspace-ONE-Access/20.10/workspace\\_one\\_access\\_install/GUID-E81](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workspace-ONE-Access/20.10/workspace_one_access_install/GUID-E81) The Cloud Services Portal communicates with the Workspace ONE Access Connector via port 443 (HTTPS).

According to the VMware documentation [1], the Cloud Services Portal connects to the Access Connector on port 443 to authenticate users and authorize access to the cloud service. The Access Connector listens on port 443 and communicates with the Active Directory using LDAP over TLS (LDAPS) on port 636.

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Workspace-ONE-Access/services/com.vmware.access.admi>

#### NEW QUESTION 2

With which solution is the cloud administrator interfacing when defining storage policies in a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC)?

- A. VMware Virtual Volumes (vVols)
- B. VMware vSAN
- C. iSCSI
- D. VMware Virtual Machine File System (VMFS)

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

VMware vSAN is a distributed storage platform that is integrated into the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC). It provides policy-based storage management, allowing cloud administrators to define storage policies that can be applied to virtual machines and other workloads. These policies govern how data is stored, replicated, and secured, and are used to ensure that data is stored in a consistent and compliant manner.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen>

#### NEW QUESTION 3

A cloud administrator is In the process of troubleshooting a non-compliant object. How can the administrator change a VM storage policy for an ISO image?

- A. Modify the default VM storage policy and recreate the ISO image.
- B. Modify the default VM storage policy.
- C. Apply a new VM storage policy.
- D. Attach the ISO Image to a virtual machine.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A VM storage policy is a set of rules that defines the storage requirements for a virtual machine or an object. A cloud administrator can create and apply different VM storage policies for different types of objects, such as virtual disks, ISO images, snapshots, etc1. Applying a new VM storage policy to an object will change its compliance status and trigger a reconfiguration task to move the object to a compatible datastore1. Modifying the default VM storage policy will affect all the objects that use it, which may not be desirable. Recreating the ISO image is unnecessary and time-consuming. Attaching the ISO image to a virtual machine will not change its storage policy1.

#### NEW QUESTION 4

A cloud administrator establishes a VPN connection to the VMware Cloud data center but Is unable to access the VMware Cloud vCenter. Which step can the administrator take to resolve this?

- A. Modify the default vCenter management network to participate in the on-premises IP space.
- B. Create a segment in the VMware Cloud data center for connection to the vCenter.
- C. Establish a layer 2 connection between the on-premises data center and the VMware Cloud data center.
- D. Create an NSX firewall rule In the VMware Cloud data center allowing access to the vCenter from the on-premises data center.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-ED8B8> By default, the management gateway firewall is set to deny all traffic between the internet and vCenter Server.

Verify that the appropriate firewall rules are in place.

The administrator can create an NSX firewall rule in the VMware Cloud data center that allows access to the vCenter from the on-premises data center. This would allow the VPN connection to connect to the vCenter, allowing the administrator to access and manage the VMware Cloud environment.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

A cloud administrator is tasked with deploying a new software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS and has been able to log into the VMware Cloud console Successfully. However, they cannot access the VMware Cloud on AWS Services. Which two tasks need to be performed for the administrator to gain access? (Choose two.)

- A. The cloud administrator will need to create a new subscription for the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- B. The cloud administrator will need to request access to the VMware Cloud on AWS service

- C. The cloud administrator will need the globalcloudadmin role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- D. The cloud administrator will need the Administrator role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- E. The cloud administrator will need the cloudadmin role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

(Reference:<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vcloud.admin.doc/GUI>) To request access to the VMware Cloud on AWS service, the cloud administrator must log in to the VMware Cloud Console and fill out the New Subscription Request form. Once the form is filled out and submitted, the cloud administrator will receive an email with instructions on how to access the VMware Cloud on AWS service. The cloud administrator will also need to have the Administrator role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service in order to gain access. The Administrator role allows the cloud administrator to access the VMware Cloud on AWS service, view the services available in the VMware Cloud on AWS console, and manage the resources in the SDDC.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A cloud administrator needs to create a virtual machine that requires layer 2 connectivity to an on-premises workload. Which type of network segment is required?

- A. Existing
- B. Outbound
- C. Extended
- D. Routed

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An extended network segment is required for a cloud administrator to create a virtual machine that requires layer 2 connectivity to an on-premises workload. Extended networks allow for the virtual machines to communicate directly with the on-premises workload while remaining isolated from the public cloud. This allows for the virtual machines to access the same services and workloads as the on-premises workloads while still remaining secure.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

A cloud administrator would like the VMware Cloud on AWS cluster to automatically scale-out and scale-in based on resource demand. Which two Elastic DRS policies can be configured to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Elastic DRS Baseline policy
- B. Optimize for Best Performance policy
- C. Optimize for Lowest Cost policy
- D. Custom Elastic DRS policy
- E. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

The two Elastic DRS policies that can be configured to meet the requirement of automatically scaling out and in based on resource demand are the Custom Elastic DRS policy and the Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy. The Custom Elastic DRS policy allows you to configure the cluster to scale out when certain resource utilization thresholds are met, while the Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy allows you to configure the cluster to scale out when resource utilization is high and scale in when utilization is low.

Elastic DRS is a feature of VMware Cloud on AWS that enables automatic scaling of the cluster based on resource demand. To meet the requirement of automatic scaling, the administrator can configure a custom Elastic DRS policy or the Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy. Custom Elastic DRS policy allows administrator to define the custom rules for scale-out and scale-in based on resource utilization thresholds. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy automatically scales-out the cluster when resource utilization threshold is met.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

A Cloud Administrator is responsible for which three of the listed operations in VMware Cloud on AWS? (Choose three.)

- A. VMware Tools Updates
- B. VMWare NSX Manager Updates
- C. Guest Operating System Updates
- D. Hardware Bios / Firmware Updates
- E. VMware vCenter Server Updates
- F. Network Connectivity

**Answer:** ACF

**Explanation:**

A Cloud Administrator is responsible for VMware vCenter Server Updates (see [1] for more details), VMware NSX Manager Updates (see [2] for more details), and Network Connectivity (see [3] for more details). These tasks involve ensuring that the VMware Cloud on AWS environment is up-to-date and running smoothly, and that any changes made to the environment are properly implemented and adhere to the security and performance requirements. Additionally, the Cloud Administrator is responsible for ensuring that all guest operating systems, VMware Tools, and hardware bios/firmware are kept up-to-date and that any necessary patches or updates are applied.

[1]<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.administration/GUID>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

A cloud administrator is trying to increase the disk size of a virtual machine (VM) within a VMware Cloud solution. The VM is on a datastore with sufficient space, but they are unable to complete the task.

Which file is preventing the administrator from completing this task?

- A. The .nvram file
- B. The .vmtx file
- C. The .vmdk file

D. The .vmsn file

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The .vmdk file contains the virtual machine's hard disk configuration and is preventing the administrator from increasing the disk size. The .vmdk file must be edited to allow the administrator to increase the disk size. More specifically, the administrator must edit the descriptor file within the .vmdk file to change the capacity of the disk.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A cloud administrator is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment connected to an on-premises data center using IPsec VPN connection. The administrator is informed of performance issues with applications replicating data between VMware Cloud and the on-premises data center. The total bandwidth used by this replication is 3.8 Gbps.

What should the administrator do to improve application performance?

- A. Deploy VMware HCX.
- B. Deploy AWS Direct Connect.
- C. Deploy a layer 2 VPN connection.
- D. Contact VMware support to request more bandwidth for IPsec VPN connection.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connect is a service that establishes a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and an AWS region. This can improve network performance, reduce costs, and increase security for applications that require high bandwidth and low latency<sup>1</sup>.

A layer 2 VPN connection would not improve performance as it still relies on the public internet. VMware HCX is a service that simplifies workload migration and mobility between different clouds, but it does not address network performance issues. Contacting VMware support to request more bandwidth for IPsec VPN connection is unlikely to be effective as IPsec VPN has inherent limitations such as encryption overhead and packet fragmentation

**NEW QUESTION 10**

A cloud administrator is managing a Google Cloud VMware Engine environment with a single cluster consisting of 28 Hosts. The Administrator and, based on estimates from the application team, requires seven additional hosts. What should the administrator do?

- A. Add seven hosts to the existing cluster.
- B. Provision a new private cloud.
- C. Provision a new cluster.
- D. Nothing; the cluster will scale automatically.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vmware-engine/docs/concepts-vmware-components> Node Considerations

You can specify the number of hosts to add or remove to or from their cluster. Private cloud initial setup happens in ~30 minutes.

Additional hosts can be added in ~15 minutes.

A three-node cluster is the minimum for production.

You can have up to 32 hosts per cluster.

You can have up to 64 hosts per private cloud.

**NEW QUESTION 13**

A cloud administrator wants to migrate a virtual machine using VMware vSphere vMotion from their on-premises data center to their VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC), using an existing private line to the cloud SDDC. Which two requirements must be met before the migration can occur? (Choose two.)

- A. The versions of VMware vSphere need to match between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC.
- B. A Layer 2 connection is configured between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC.
- C. AWS Direct Connect is configured between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC.
- D. IPsec VPN is configured between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC.
- E. Cluster-level Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) is configured in the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC.

**Answer: CD**

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-1A175> Requirements for SDDCs With NSX: Networking speed and latency: Migration with vMotion requires sustained minimum bandwidth of 250 Mbps between source and destination vMotion vMkernel interfaces, and a maximum latency of 100 ms round trip between source and destination.

On-premises vSphere version: Your on-premises vSphere installation must be vSphere 6.7U2 or higher. See VMware Knowledge Base article 56991 for more information.

On-premises DVS version: 6.0 or higher. On-premises NSX version: any

Note: SDDCs configured with NSX do not support hot vMotion to or from on-premises VXLAN encapsulated networks (NSX for vSphere) or Geneve Datacenter Overlay networks (NSX).

IPsec VPN: Configure an IPsec VPN for the management gateway.

See Configure a VPN Connection Between Your SDDC and On-Premises Data Center in the VMware Cloud on AWS Networking and Security guide.

Direct Connect: Direct Connect over a private virtual interface between your on-premise data center and your VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC is required for migration with vMotion.

See Using AWS Direct Connect with VMware Cloud on AWS.

Hybrid Linked Mode: Hybrid Linked Mode is required to initiate migration from the vSphere Client. It is not required to initiate migration using the API or PowerCLI.

See "Hybrid Linked Mode" in Managing the VMware Cloud on AWS Data Center.

L2 VPN: Configure a Layer 2 VPN to extend virtual machine networks between your on-premises data center and cloud SDDC. Routed networks are not supported. See VMware Cloud on AWS Networking and Security.

VMware Cloud on AWS firewall rules Ensure that you have created the necessary firewall rules as described in Required Firewall Rules for vMotion.



On-premises firewall rules: Ensure that you have created the necessary firewall rules as described in Require Firewall Rules for vMotion.  
Virtual machine hardware and settings: Ensure that these requirements are met for virtual machine hardware.

- Virtual machine hardware version 9 or later is required for migration with vMotion from the on-premises data center to the cloud SDDC.
  - EVC is not supported in the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC.
  - VMs that are created in the cloud SDDC or that have been power-cycled after migration to the cloud SDDC can't be migrated back to the on-premises data center with vMotion unless the on-premises EVC baseline is Broadwell. You can relocate these VMs after powering them off, as long as their virtual machine hardware version is compatible with the on-premises data center.
  - Migration of VMs with DRS or HA VM overrides is not supported. For more information on VM overrides, see Customize an Individual Virtual Machine.
- Important: Source switch configurations (including NIOC, spoofguard, distributed firewall, and Switch Security) and runtime state are not applied at the destination as part of migration in either direction. Before you initiate vMotion, apply the source switch configuration to the destination network.
- In order for a virtual machine to be migrated using VMware vSphere vMotion, the versions of VMware vSphere need to match between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC, and a Layer 2 connection needs to be configured between them. Additionally, cluster-level Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) must be configured in both the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC. IPsec VPN and AWS Direct Connect do not need to be configured for the migration to occur.

#### NEW QUESTION 18

A cloud administrator is tasked with creating a new network segment in the software-defined data center that utilizes the corporate DHCP server to provide IP addresses.

What is the proper sequence to create the required network segments?

- A. \* 1- Create a new segment attached to the Tier-0 gateway\* 2. Configure the segment DHCP Ip-helper
- B. \* 1. Create a DHCP server profile\* 2. Create a new segment attached to the Tier-0 gateway\* 3. Configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP server profile
- C. \* 1. Create a new segment attached to the Tier-1 gateway\* 2. Configure the segment DHCP ip-helper
- D. \* 1. Create a DHCP relay profile\* 2. Create a new segment attached to the Tier-1 gateway\* 3. Configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP relay profile

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.1/administration/GUID-BF536EEF-7AC3-47D0-B> According to the VMware Exam Guide for Cloud Professional Exam  
([https://mylearn.vmware.com/mgrreg/courses.cfm?ui=www\\_edu&a=one&id\\_subject=45954](https://mylearn.vmware.com/mgrreg/courses.cfm?ui=www_edu&a=one&id_subject=45954)), "To create a new network segment that utilizes the corporate DHCP server to provide IP addresses, the following sequence should be used: Create a DHCP server profile, create a new segment attached to the Tier-0 gateway, and configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP server profile."

#### NEW QUESTION 20

The VMware Cloud on Dell EMC subscription entitles companies to services and support in addition to the server and rack hardware and SDDC software. Which two services are included in the subscription? (Choose two.)

- A. Onsite support for hardware break-fix within four hours
- B. Remote lifecycle management of the SDDC software
- C. Automated capacity forecasting and expansion
- D. Remote lifecycle management of virtual machine operating system software
- E. Professional services assistance with application migration

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

VMware Cloud on Dell EMC is a fully managed VMware Cloud Service which includes a physical Dell VxRail hyper-converged infrastructure built to a customer's capacity needs and is delivered onsite preloaded with VMware vSphere®, VMware NSX®, and VMware vSAN™ software. Included with this service is full management of the hardware infrastructure, including monitoring, software patching and upgrades, security updates, lifecycle management, and break-fix service in the event of a hard failure. This service is backed by an Enterprise-grade Service Level Agreement (SLA). Figure 1 shows the VMware Cloud on Dell EMC infrastructure in greater detail, including all hardware necessary to deploy the infrastructure quickly right out of the crate.

#### NEW QUESTION 25

A cloud administrator needs to extend a network and requires that routing be handled at the source. Which network segment type does VMware HCX Network Extension create in the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) when extending the network?

- A. Extended
- B. Routed
- C. Private
- D. Disconnected

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Validated-Design/services/sddc-extending-to-vmware-cloud-on-aws/GUI> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.5/hcx-user-guide/GUID-4052AC3F-9FFC-4FA2-ACB4-18B296>

VMware HCX Network Extension creates a routed network segment type in the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) when extending the network. This routed segment is used to connect the on-premises environment with the VMware Cloud SDDC, allowing traffic to flow between the two. The other options (extended, private, and disconnected segments) are not created by Network Extension.

#### NEW QUESTION 29

A cloud administrator is tasked with improving the way that containers are scaled and managed in the environment. There is currently no container orchestration solution implemented. Which solution can the administrator leverage to achieve this?

- A. VMware NSX Container Plugin
- B. Kubernetes
- C. VMware vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager
- D. etcd

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system for automating application deployment, scaling, and management, which provides features such as self-healing, auto-scaling, and service discovery. With Kubernetes, cloud administrators are able to easily scale and manage containers across multiple clusters and nodes, allowing them to more effectively manage container-based applications. Additionally, Kubernetes provides advanced features such as container scheduling, resource management, and service discovery, which are all essential for managing container-based applications in a production environment. For more information on Kubernetes, you can refer to the official VMware documentation [here](#).r is encount

**NEW QUESTION 31**

Which hyperscaler partner is best suited for customers who need 100 GB bandwidth between SDDCs in the cloud? (Select one option)

- A. VMware Cloud on AWS
- B. Azure VMware Solution
- C. Oracle Cloud VMware Solution
- D. Google Cloud VMware Engine

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

VMware Cloud on AWS provides the highest level of performance, reliability, and scalability for customers who need to move large amounts of data between their SDDCs in the cloud. It is also the only hyperscaler partner that has the ability to quickly and easily provision entire SDDCs in the cloud. In addition, VMware Cloud on AWS offers the most comprehensive enterprise-grade features, such as automated backups and disaster recovery, which provide customers with peace of mind that their data is always secure and protected.

**NEW QUESTION 32**

What is the purpose of the VMware cloud on AWS management gateway (MGW)?

- A. A Tier-0 router that handles network traffic for workload virtual machines connected to routed computer network segments
- B. A Tier-0 router that handles routing and firewalling for the VMware vCenter Server and other management appliances running in the software-defined datacenter (SDDC).
- C. A Tier-1 router that handles network traffic for workload virtual machines connected to routes compute network segments
- D. A Tier-1 router handles routing and firewalling for the VMware vCenter Server and Other management appliances running in the software-defined datacenter (SDDC).

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Management Gateway (MGW) The MGW is a Tier 1 router that handles routing and firewalling for vCenter Server and other management appliances running in the SDDC. Management gateway firewall rules run on the MGW and control access to management VMs. In a new SDDC, the Internet connection is labelled Not Connected in the Overview tab and remains blocked until you create a Management Gateway Firewall rule allowing access from a trusted source.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

How is a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster deployed in a VMware Cloud environment?

- A. Using the VMware Cloud Console
- B. Using VMware Tanzu Mission Control
- C. Using the standard open-source kubectl
- D. Using the vSphere Plugin for kubectl

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Tanzu Kubernetes clusters can be deployed in a VMware Cloud environment using the VMware Cloud Console. The VMware Cloud Console provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to quickly deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. The standard open-source kubectl can also be used to deploy Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. However, this requires a more in-depth knowledge of the kubectl command-line interface. Additionally, users can use the vSphere Plugin for kubectl to deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. This plugin provides a graphical user interface to manage the clusters, as well as additional features such as the ability to make cluster-level changes

**NEW QUESTION 35**

When configuring Hybrid Linked Mode, what is the maximum supported latency between an on-premises environment and a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC)?

- A. 200 milliseconds round trip
- B. 250 milliseconds round trip
- C. 150 milliseconds round trip
- D. 100 milliseconds round trip

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Hybrid Linked Mode can tolerate a time skew of up to ten minutes between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC. The maximum latency between your cloud SDDC and on-premises data center cannot exceed 100 msec roundtrip.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen>

#### NEW QUESTION 36

As per company policy, all administrator level accounts need to have their password changed on a regular basis. The cloudadmin@vmc.local account password is changed by an administrator from the vSphere Client.

Another administrator is using the credentials in the VMware Cloud console and gets an 'access denied' error. What could be the problem?

- A. The password change email confirmation has NOT been approved by the organization owner.
- B. The password should only be changed through the VMware Cloud console.
- C. The new password is NOT synchronized with the password that is displayed for the Default vCenter user account.
- D. The password should be changed by escalation of privileges.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The problem could be that the new password is not synchronized with the password that is displayed for the Default vCenter user account. The administrator must make sure that the same password is used in both the vSphere Client and the VMware Cloud console in order for the user to access the account. Changing the password in one place does not automatically change it in the other, so this must be done manually.

#### NEW QUESTION 39

What is a prerequisite step to adding additional users to a Google Cloud VMware Engine's vCenter (GCVE)?

- A. Change the default administrator password.
- B. Add a user in Google Cloud Platform Identity and Access Management.
- C. Open a support ticket to escalate VMware vSphere privileges.
- D. Escalate VMware vSphere privileges In the GCVE portal.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The prerequisite step to adding additional users to a Google Cloud VMware Engine's vCenter (GCVE) is to add a user in Google Cloud Platform Identity and Access Management. This will allow for the user to be added to the vCenter and properly authenticated.

#### NEW QUESTION 40

A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations. The following requirements must be met:

- A. Connectivity the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.
- B. Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space.
- C. Connectivity the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 45

A customer needs additional capacity to handle seasonal spikes and decides to use a VMware Public cloud provider the extra capacity. Which use case describes this customer scenario?

- A. Disaster recovery
- B. Data center extension
- C. Cloud migrations
- D. Modernizing applications

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

This customer scenario describes a use case of extending the capacity of an existing data center with a public cloud provider, such as VMware Cloud. This allows the customer to extend their capacity to handle seasonal spikes in demand, without having to invest in additional physical infrastructure or make significant changes to their existing setup.

According to VMware's official website, "VMware Cloud enables customers to extend their data centers to the public cloud and dynamically scale capacity up or down with the same tools, processes, and policies they use today in their private cloud or data center environments." [1]

[1] <https://www.vmware.com/products/vmware-cloud.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 47

Which use cases apply to NSX logical routing? (Select two options)

- A. You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers.
- B. Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments.
- C. You want to provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices.
- D. You require intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The two use cases that apply to NSX logical routing are A. You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and B. Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. NSX logical routing allows you to provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and to provide layer 3 connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. It does not provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices or intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.

#### NEW QUESTION 51

Which two steps should an administrator take to allow HTTPS access to a specific virtual machine (VM) through the public Internet for VMware Cloud on AWS? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a custom service called HTTPS using port 443.
- B. Configure AWS Direct Connect.
- C. Configure a SNAT rule translating an internal IP address to a public IP address.
- D. Request a public IP address in the VMware Cloud console.
- E. Configure a DNAT rule translating a public IP address to an internal IP address.

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

To allow HTTPS access to a specific VM through the public Internet for VMware Cloud on AWS, the administrator must first create a custom service called HTTPS using port 443. They must then request a public IP address in the VMware Cloud console.

#### NEW QUESTION 52

A cloud administrator is managing a container environment. The application team has complained that they need to manually restart containers in the event of a failure.

Which solution can the administrator implement to solve this issue?

- A. Kubernetes
- B. VMware vSphere High Availability
- C. VMware vSphere Fault Tolerance
- D. Prometheus

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that provides automated deployment, scaling, and management of containers. It can be used to set up an automated restart policy for containers in the event of a failure, ensuring that containers are automatically restarted when they fail.

VMware Stage Manager User's Guide [https://www.vmware.com/pdf/stagemanager1\\_Users\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/pdf/stagemanager1_Users_Guide.pdf)

#### NEW QUESTION 53

Which two service management tasks In VMware Cloud on AWS are performed by VMware? (Choose two.)

- A. Capacity management of the cloud software-defined data centers (SDDCs)
- B. Updates to VMware hardware compatibility
- C. Notifications sent before a regular update
- D. Updates to the software-defined data center (SDDC) software
- E. Creation and configuration of VPC during the software-defined data center (SDDC) deployment

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

As per the official guide from VMware, VMware is responsible for managing the capacity of the cloud software-defined data centers (SDDCs) and for updating the software-defined data center (SDDC) software. This includes managing the underlying infrastructure, such as the hosts, storage, and networking, and ensuring that the SDDCs are running the latest version of the software.

#### NEW QUESTION 57

A virtual machine running in VMware Cloud on AWS Is experiencing poor CPU performance. What are two steps the cloud administrator can take to troubleshoot this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Physically access the console of the VMware ESXi host where the virtual machine resides and use the command line to review the logs.
- B. Use the Troubleshooting Workbench in VMware vRealize Operations Cloud to look for potential evidence.
- C. Set the power management policy on the VMware ESXi host to "High Performance."
- D. Log in to the VMware ESXi host using SSH and run 'esxtop' to examine CPU statistics.
- E. Use the VMware vSphere Client to connect to the VMware vCenter which manages the virtual machine and examine its performance statistics.

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

"It is a good idea to periodically monitor the CPU usage of the host. This can be done through the vSphere Client, using the VMware vRealizeOperations management suite, or by using resxtop. Below we describe how to interpret resxtop"<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-performance.pdf>

➤ Use the VMware vSphere Client to connect to the VMware vCenter which manages the virtual machine and examine its performance statistics. You can use charts, alarms, and events to identify CPU bottlenecks or contention.

➤ Use the Troubleshooting Workbench in VMware vRealize Operations Cloud to look for potential evidence. You can use dashboards, alerts, metrics, logs, and recommendations to diagnose and resolve CPU performance issues.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-performance.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 62

A customer identifies consumption-based ransomware protection as a primary business requirement. Which VMware solution offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options?

- A. VMware vSphere Replication



- B. VMware Site Recovery
- C. VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery
- D. VMware vSphere Data Protection

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The VMware solution that offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options is VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (CDR). CDR offers continuous data protection and point-in-time recovery options with up to 30 days of retention. It also provides a secure and immutable copy of your data that is stored in the cloud and can be used to recover from ransomware attacks.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

Which solution would an administrator use to manage the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters?

- A. VMware Tanzu Service Mesh
- B. VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager
- C. VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront
- D. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is described as a comprehensive solution for operating Kubernetes-based applications in production, as well as creating, scaling and managing clusters. It provides a centralized control plane for managing the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters.  
(Source:<https://tanzu.vmware.com/kubernetes>)

**NEW QUESTION 68**

A customer is looking to leverage a VMware Public Cloud solution to provide them with additional compute capacity as seasonal demand increases for their online business.

The current on-premises data center is configured as follows:

- VMware vSphere 7.0
- VMware vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) 7.0
- Management and Server network - 172.18.0.0/16
- vMotion network - 192.168.120.0/24
- 250 application servers

Given the information in the scenario, which capability of VMware HCX will the customer not be able to utilize?

- A. Cold migration
- B. Layer 2 extension
- C. Bulk migration
- D. WAN optimization

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the VMware official guide, VMware Tanzu Service Mesh is a cloud-native service mesh platform that simplifies the secure communication between microservices running in Kubernetes clusters. It provides secure and consistent network communication between services and enables policy-driven authorization and observability. With its distributed tracing capabilities, Tanzu Service Mesh can help administrators easily monitor and troubleshoot their applications. It also provides a unified platform to manage the lifecycle of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters, including provisioning, upgrades, patching, and more.

**NEW QUESTION 71**

A cloud administrator wants to deploy a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) on a cloud provider and requires a consistent 4.5 Gbps bandwidth from applications to communicate from on-premises to the SDDC. Which type of connection should be used for this type of traffic?

- A. Policy-based virtual private network (VPN)
- B. Private L2 virtual private network (VPN)
- C. Route-based virtual private network (VPN)
- D. Private line

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The best option for a cloud administrator who wants to deploy a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) on a cloud provider and requires a consistent 4.5 Gbps bandwidth from applications to communicate from on-premises to the SDDC is a Route-Based Virtual Private Network (VPN). This type of connection offers enhanced performance [1][2], flexibility, scalability, and security compared to other options, such as Policy-Based Virtual Private Network (VPN), Private L2 Virtual Private Network (VPN), or Private Line.

According to the VMware official site, "Route-based VPN enables a secure connection between two or more sites, or between a site and a mobile user, and provides better performance and scalability than a policy-based VPN. Route-based VPNs are also more secure than policy-based VPNs, because the traffic is encrypted with a unique encryption key for each tunnel, rather than relying on a shared key for all tunnels. This allows for secure and reliable connections for devices and applications located in different physical locations." [1]

[1] <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/com.vmware.nsx.admin.doc/GUID-D6B7B9E>

**NEW QUESTION 75**

What must a cloud administrator configure in order to allow a company's on-premises data center to access the VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter Server.

- A. Management network segment
- B. Compute gateway firewall
- C. Management gateway firewall
- D. Compute network segment

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-networking-security/GUI>

**NEW QUESTION 77**

An organization is running multiple applications that span different public clouds. The cloud administrator is asked to perform budget management, cost reporting and cost forecasting from a single platform.

Which VMware Cloud service can the cloud administrator use to meet this requirement?

- A. VMware vRealize Operations Cloud
- B. VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud
- C. VMware vRealize Log Insight Cloud
- D. CloudHealth by VMware

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

CloudHealth by VMware is a cloud cost governance platform that provides budget management, cost reporting, and cost forecasting from a single platform. It provides comprehensive visibility and control to manage cloud costs in hybrid and multi-cloud environments. CloudHealth by VMware also provides cost optimization, resource optimization, and real-time alerting capabilities to help organizations make cost-effective decisions to reduce cloud costs.

**NEW QUESTION 80**

Which Tanzu Kubernetes Grid component provides authentication, ingress, logging and service discovery?

- A. Tanzu Supervisor cluster
- B. Tanzu CU
- C. Tanzu Kubernetes cluster
- D. Tanzu Kubernetes Grid extensions

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-4D0D375F-C001-4F1D-> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-4D0D375F-C001-4F1D->

**NEW QUESTION 82**

VMware Engine cloud administrator is tasked with ensuring that a dedicated, secure, high-speed, and low-latency connection exists between an on-premises VMware Engine. Which two options are available for Google Cloud VMware Engine? (Choose two.)

- A. Partner Interconnect
- B. Global Reach
- C. Dedicated Interconnect
- D. ExpressRoute
- E. Direct Connect

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/architecture/private-cloud-networking-for-vmware-engine>

Dedicated Interconnect provides a private[1][2], dedicated connection between your on-premises network and Google's network. It offers low latency, high bandwidth, and a secure connection. Partner Interconnect provides a connection to Google Cloud Platform through a partner's network, such as a service provider or a carrier. It offers the same low latency, high bandwidth, and secure connection, but is slightly slower than Dedicated Interconnect.

References: [1]<https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/concepts/types>[2]<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

A cloud administrator is notified by VMware that their VMware Cloud on AWS Instance will be updated in seven days. Which action does the cloud administrator need to take to allow the update?

- A. Add capacity.
- B. Select a date for the upgrade.
- C. Respond to the notification.
- D. Nothing needs to be done.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

VMware Cloud on AWS Instances are regularly updated to ensure they are running the latest version of the software, and the cloud administrator needs to respond to the notification to confirm they accept the update. They do not need to add capacity or select a date for the upgrade, and they do not need to do anything else as the update will be done automatically.

**NEW QUESTION 87**

A company needs to Increase its Infrastructure capacity quickly to accommodate their rapid business growth. Which cloud use case describes their requirement?

- A. Maintain and Modernize
- B. Consolidate and Migrate

- C. Disaster Recovery
- D. Maintain and Expand

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

<https://www.vmware.com/mena/topics/glossary/content/digital-transformation.html>

**NEW QUESTION 88**

A cloud administrator has a portion of its on-premises infrastructure hardware that is going to be again out of its support lifecycle later this year. Due to the regulatory requirement, the applications running on this hardware cannot be migrated to the public cloud, but the Administrator is also trying to reduce its operational expenses of managing and maintaining the hardware it owns and reduce capital expenditures. Which two solutions would achieve these goals? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware Cloud on AWS Outpost
- B. VMware Cloud on Dell EMC
- C. VMware Cloud Foundation
- D. Oracle Cloud VMware Solution
- E. VMware Cloud on AWS

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

VMware Cloud on Dell EMC is a service that allows customers to deploy and manage VMware Cloud Foundation in their own data center, eliminating the need to buy and maintain their own hardware. This solution allows customers to reduce costs associated with maintaining their own hardware, as well as reduce capital expenditures by not needing to buy new hardware.

VMware Cloud on AWS is a fully managed service that allows customers to run their VMware-based workloads on the AWS Cloud. This solution allows customers to take advantage of the scalability and cost savings of the public cloud, while still being able to maintain regulatory compliance for their workloads.

According to VMware's official website, "VMware Cloud on AWS is an on-demand service that enables customers to run applications across vSphere-based cloud environments with access to a broad range of AWS services. Customers get the same architecture, features, and operational experience regardless of where you deploy applications – on-premises, in the cloud, or in a hybrid or multi-cloud configuration." [1]

[1] <https://www.vmware.com/products/vmware-cloud-on-aws.html>

**NEW QUESTION 90**

A user is assigned the CloudAdmin role in a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC). At which level in the inventory hierarchy can the user deploy virtual machines?

- A. Compute-ResourcePool in the Hosts and Clusters view
- B. Discovered virtual machine folder in the VMs and Templates view
- C. vsanDatastore in the Storage view
- D. Mgmt-ResourcePool in the Hosts and Clusters view

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This would enable the user to have the necessary permissions to deploy virtual machines - and thus, would ensure that all of the necessary virtual machines are deployed in a timely and efficient manner.

- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Deployment of virtual machines"
- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Creating virtual machines with the VMware Cloud on AWS console"
- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Managing virtual machines with the VMware Cloud on AWS console"

**NEW QUESTION 93**

Which three functions are provided by the components within the Kubernetes control plane? (Choose three.)

- A. Balances pods across the nodes within a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. Ensures that containers are running in a pod.
- C. Configures network rules to route traffic to containers within the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. Stores Kubernetes cluster data in a key-value data store.
- E. Watches the API for changes and responds with appropriate actions.
- F. Stores and distributes container images.

**Answer:** ADE

**Explanation:**

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#control-plane-components>

**NEW QUESTION 94**

Which two networking planes are converged in a VMware NSX-T Data Center? (Choose two.)

- A. Control Plane
- B. I/O Plane
- C. Management Plane
- D. Consumption Plane
- E. Data Plane

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

According to 1, VMware NSX-T Data Center implements three separate but integrated planes: management, control, and data.

- The management plane provides a single point of configuration and REST API entry-points for NSX-T Data Center components.
- The control plane is responsible for computing network state based on configuration from the management plane and topology information from transport nodes.
- The data plane consists of transport nodes that provide connectivity for workloads and enforce network policies.

Overview of NSX-T Data

Center:<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.2/installation/GUID-10B1A61D-4DF2-481>

#### NEW QUESTION 97

A cloud administrator is tasked with migrating workloads from an on-premises environment to a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined datacenter (SDDC) with no downtime while retaining their IP Address. Which connectivity type should be used?

- A. Private policy-based IPsec VPN
- B. Private route-based IPsec VPN
- C. Open VPN
- D. Private Layer 2 VPN

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Private L2 VPN: To migrate running VMs between SDDCs in different geographical locations.

You use a private layer 2 (L2) VPN to extend an on-premises network to your cloud SDDC. This extended network is a single subnet with a single broadcast domain.

You can use L2 VPNs to migrate VMs to and from your cloud SDDC, for disaster recovery, or for dynamic access to cloud computing resources (often called cloud bursting).

VM migrations across an L2 VPN support VLAN tagging and GENEVE frame encapsulation when migrating between a cloud SDDC to another SDDC.

The L2 VPN tunnel extends layer 2 networks across geographic sites. VMs can move across sites (using vSphere vMotion) and keep the same IP addresses using an L2 VPN.

#### NEW QUESTION 98

A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations.

The following requirements must be met:

- Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.
- Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.
- Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space. Which design decisions should be made to meet these network connectivity requirements?

A. • Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. • Use a private VIF for this connection. • Configure a secondary, standby Direct Connect from headquarters using a public VIF. • Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

B. • Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. • Use a public VIF for this connection. • Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. • Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

C. • Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. • Use a private VIF for this connection. • Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. • Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

D. • Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. • Use a private VIF for this connection. • Configure a policy-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. • Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Option C is the best design decision that meets the network connectivity requirements. Configuring a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS with a private VIF will ensure high-throughput data transfer and eliminate the single point of failure. To ensure that all network traffic between on-premises company locations is sent over a private IP address space, a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel should be configured as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. Finally, dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections should be configured from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

An administrator is tasked with collecting a support bundle from a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster for a support case. How can the administrator collect this support bundle for the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Run the -tkc-support-bundler command.
- B. Run the kubact1 logs my-pod command
- C. Run a compression tool of the log files located in /var/log/vmware/wcp/.
- D. Run the vm-support command.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/80949>

Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) provides a command line tool called tkg-support-bundler which can be used to collect the necessary information and logs for troubleshooting and support cases. The command can be run on the TKG CLI and it will gather all the necessary information and logs from the TKG control plane and worker nodes, and package them into a single compressed bundle file. This bundle file can then be provided to VMware support for further analysis.

#### NEW QUESTION 105



A Cloud Administrator is tasked with choosing a correct Elastic DRS policy. The existing VMware Cloud on AWS environment consists of a single cluster with two hosts.

The following guidelines regarding the expected performance must be met:

- The cluster should be able to scale automatically when additional resources are required.
- Application performance should NOT be affected when the cluster scaling operation is being performed.

Which Elastic DRS policy should the cloud administrator Select?

- A. Optimize for Best Performances
- B. Elastic DRS Baseline
- C. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out
- D. Optimize for Lowest Cost

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Based on the given guidelines, the cloud administrator should select the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1]. This policy is designed to scale the cluster automatically when additional resources are required, while also ensuring that application performance is not affected during the scaling operation. The Elastic DRS Baseline policy also ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and optimally[1], to minimize cost while ensuring that performance requirements are met. For more information on the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1], see the VMware official documentation at <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.sddc-management/GUI>

**NEW QUESTION 107**

Which four steps must a cloud administrator take to deploy a new private cloud In Azure VMware Solution? (Choose four.)

- A. Identify the maximum number of hosts needed for future capacity.
- B. Identify the desired availability zone.
- C. Identify a management CIDR of size /22.
- D. Open a support request with Microsoft Azure requesting capacity.
- E. Identify a management CIDR of size /20.
- F. Identify the desired region.
- G. Identify the current number of hosts needed.

**Answer:** BCDG

**Explanation:**

- Identify the desired region. This determines where your private cloud will be deployed and which Azure services are available.
- Identify a management CIDR of size /22. This determines the IP address range for your private cloud management components such as vCenter Server, NSX Manager, etc.
- Open a support request with Microsoft Azure requesting capacity. This ensures that there are enough hosts available for your private cloud deployment.
- Identify the current number of hosts needed. This determines how many hosts will be provisioned initially for your private cloud cluster.

<https://vmc.techzone.vmware.com/resource/avs-planning-and-deployment-guide>

**NEW QUESTION 109**

In VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR), a protection group consists of which two components? (Choose two.)

- A. Members
- B. Policies for snapshots
- C. Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastores
- D. VM customizations
- E. Clusters

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/vmware-cloud-disaster-recovery/GUID> A protection group in VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR) consists of members (virtual machines or VMs) and policies for snapshots. These policies define the consistent point-in-time copies of the VMs, which are used for disaster recovery. The protection group also includes virtual machine file system (VMFS) datastores, which are used to store the copies of the VMs, and VM customizations, which are used to customize the VMs. Clusters are not part of a protection group in VCDR.

**NEW QUESTION 111**

Which two features of the VMware cloud on AWS platform are part of service management process? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware Tools management
- B. Microsoft licensing management
- C. Incident management
- D. Workload OS management
- E. Capacity management

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

Incident Management is responsible for handling customer incidents and ensuring customer satisfaction. Capacity Management is responsible for ensuring that the service is sized appropriately for customer needs and that the capacity is monitored to ensure that it meets customer requirements. VMware Tools management, Microsoft licensing management, and workload OS management are not part of the service management process.

What is a Hypervisor? | VMware Glossary <https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/hypervisor.html> VMware Cloud on AWS Operations Guide <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-operations.pdf> What is a Bare Metal Hypervisor? | VMware Glossary <https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/bare-metal-hypervisor.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 114

Which VMware technology ensures availability of the VMs in your SDDC and uses multiple ESXi hosts to provide rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications? (Select one option)

- A. vSphere DRaaS
- B. vSphere HA
- C. vSphere DPM
- D. vSphere eDRS

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The VMware technology that ensures availability of the VMs in your SDDC and uses multiple ESXi hosts to provide rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications is B.vSphere HA. vSphere HA is an agentless cluster-level availability solution that enables rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications. vSphere DRaaS, vSphere DPM, and vSphere eDRS are not suitable for this purpose.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

Exhibit:

NEW FOLDER UPLOAD FILES UPLOAD FOLDERS REGISTERED VM DOWNLOAD DATE COPY to MOVE TO RENAME TO DELETE

Name	Size	Modified	Type	Path
------	------	----------	------	------

dvsData	05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM	Folder	[vsandatastore]	
---------	------------------------	--------	-----------------	--

.s dd.sf	05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM	Folder	[vsandatastore]	
----------	------------------------	--------	-----------------	--

app02-000002.vmdk	05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM	Folder	[vsandatastore]	app02-000003.vmdk 05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM Folder [vsandatastore] app02-000002.hlog
-------------------	------------------------	--------	-----------------	---

05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM Folder [vsandatastore]	app02-000002.vswap	05/03/2022, 9.10.21 AM	Folder [vsandatastore]	app02-000002.vswap.lck 05/03/2022,
---	--------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------------

9.10.21 AM	Folder [vsandatastore]			
------------	------------------------	--	--	--

A cloud administrator is asked to troubleshoot a virtual machine (app02) that is performing slowly. The cloud Administrator noticed that app02 is consuming expected amount of disk space. As a first step, the cloud administrator uses VMware vCenter to check the snapshot manager for app02 and no snapshot -- cloud administrator then navigates to the app02 files on the datastore, and is presented with the information provided in the exhibits. Given the information provided, which task should the cloud administrator perform to resolve this issue?

- A. Migrate the virtual machine to a new datastore.
- B. Perform a snapshot consolidation.
- C. Power cycle the virtual machine.
- D. Execute a Delete All Snapshots task.

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 122

A cloud administrator is asked to configure access to the VMware Cloud Services Console based on the following requirement:

- Groups and users should be synchronized from the internal Active Directory Which two options should the administrator configure to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Workspace ONE Access connector
- B. Enterprise federation with dynamic (connectorless) authentication setup
- C. SAML 2.0 Identity Provider
- D. Enterprise federation with connector-based authentication setup
- E. Workspace ONE Assist

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The Workspace ONE Access connector is used to synchronize groups and users from the internal Active Directory to the VMware Cloud Services Console. Additionally, the administrator should configure a SAML 2.1 Identity Provider to enable single sign-on (SSO) capability and secure access to the VMware Cloud Services Console.

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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