Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
Which VMware Cloud tool would an administrator use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation?

A. vRealize Log Insight
B. Traceflow
C. Port mirroring
D. IPFIX

Answer: C

Explanation:
Port mirroring is a VMware Cloud tool that an administrator can use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation. The network appliance can then analyze the mirrored traffic and take the appropriate remedial action. Port mirroring can also be used to identify and troubleshoot network issues, as well as monitor network activities.
Port mirroring lets you replicate and redirect all of the traffic coming from a source. The mirrored traffic is sent encapsulated within a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel to a collector so that all of the original packet information is preserved while traversing the network to a remote destination.
Port mirroring is used in the following scenarios:

> Troubleshooting - Analyze the traffic to detect intrusion and debug and diagnose errors on a network.

> Compliance and monitoring - Forward all of the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation.
Port mirroring includes a source group where the data is monitored and a destination group where the collected data is copied to. The source group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on the workload such as web group or application group. The destination group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on IP addresses. Port mirroring has one enforcement point, where you can apply policy rules to your SDDC environment.
The traffic direction for port mirroring is Ingress, Egress, or Bi Directional traffic:

> Ingress is the outbound network traffic from the VM to the logical network.

> Egress is the inbound network traffic from the logical network to the VM.

> Bi Directional is the traffic from the VM to the logical network and from the logical network to the VM. This is the default option.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-networking-security/GUI

NEW QUESTION 2
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 3
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 4
What is a benefit of public cloud computing?

A. Full control over physical data location
B. Full control over software versions and software lifecycle
C. Highly customizable and configurable hardware options
D. Cost savings on capital hardware expenses

Answer: D

Explanation:
One benefit of public cloud computing is cost savings on capital hardware expenses. Since the cloud provider owns and manages the hardware, the customer

does not need to invest in the purchase and maintenance of physical hardware, resulting in significant cost savings. Additionally, public cloud services often provide scalability and can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection.

NEW QUESTION 5
A cloud administrator is looking to migrate several dozen workloads from their on-premises location to a VMware public cloud using the vMotlon feature of VMware HCX. A total of three networks will need to be stretched for the migration. They will also be utilizing the capabilities of the WAN appliance to optimize migration traffic.
Based on this scenario, how many IP addresses would need to be reserved for the on-premises deployment of VMware HCX?

A. four
B. five
C. three
D. six

Answer: B

Explanation:
"The VMware HCX on-premises deployment requires five IP addresses: two for the WAN appliance, two for the vMotion feature, and one for the management network."
In this scenario, the cloud administrator is utilizing the vMotion feature of VMware HCX to migrate several dozen workloads from an on-premises location to a VMware public cloud. They are also stretching three networks for the migration. When using vMotion, two IP addresses will be needed per vMotioned virtual machine: one for the source and one for the target. For the migration of several dozen workloads, this will require several dozens of IP addresses. Additionally, the administrator is also utilizing the capabilities of the WAN appliance to optimize migration traffic. In order to optimize the traffic, one IP address will be needed for the WAN appliance on the on-premises site, and another IP address will be needed for the WAN appliance on the public cloud side. Therefore, the total number of IP addresses that need to be reserved for the on-premises deployment of VMware HCX is the number of IP addresses required for the virtual machines plus one IP address for the WAN appliance on the on-premises site plus another IP address for the WAN appliance on the public cloud side, which totals to five IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 latency1.
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 8
Which types of networks are available when creating a segment in VMware Cloud on AWS?

A. Routed, Extended, Disconnected
B. Advertised, Extended, Isolated
C. Routed, Stretched, Disconnected
D. Advertised, Stretched, Isolated

Answer: A

Explanation:
VMware Cloud on AWS GovCloud supports three types of network segments: routed, extended and disconnected.
Routed networks: Routed networks allow you to route traffic between the on-premises data center and the VMware Cloud on AWS environment using a VPN or AWS Direct Connect.
Extended networks: Extended networks allow you to extend the on-premises network to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment using VXLAN. This type of network allows you to extend the on-premises VLANs to the cloud environment, providing a seamless network extension.
Disconnected networks: Disconnected networks are used when there is no direct connectivity between the on-premises data center and the VMware Cloud on AWS environment. This type of network allows you to create isolated networks in the cloud environment for specific use cases, such as disaster recovery or testing.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS-GovCloud-(US)/services/vmc-govcloud-networking-secu

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two steps does a cloud administrator need to take when protecting a VMware Cloud on AWS
software-defined data center (SDDC) with VMware site Recovery? (Choose Two.)

A. Deploy the vSphere Replication virtual appliance.
B. Deploy the Site Recovery manager virtual Appliance.
C. Connect the Site Recovery manager instance on the protected recovery site.
D. Register the vSphere Replication appliance with vCenter Single Sign-On
E. Set the NSX-T Edge management gateway firewall rules.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
A cloud administrator needs to deploy the vSphere Replication virtual appliance and the Site Recovery manager virtual appliance when protecting a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) with VMware Site Recovery.
The vSphere Replication virtual appliance is responsible for replicating the virtual machines from the source to the target site. Site Recovery Manager virtual appliance acts as the central management and orchestration platform for the entire disaster recovery process.

NEW QUESTION 10
In VMware Cloud, who is responsible for the encryption of virtual machines?

A. Native cloud provider
B. Customer
C. VMware Cloud Provider Partner (VCPP)
D. VMware

Answer: B

Explanation:
Customer responsibility "Security in the Cloud" – Customers are responsible for the deployment and ongoing configuration of their SDDC, virtual machines, and data that reside therein. In addition to determining the network firewall and VPN configuration, customers are responsible for managing virtual machines (including in guest security and encryption) and using VMware Cloud on AWS User Roles and Permissions along with vCenter Roles and Permissions to apply the appropriate controls for users.
The responsibility for the encryption of virtual machines in VMware Cloud lies with the customer. The customer is responsible for configuring and managing any encryption or security related settings and configurations in the virtual machines, such as disk encryption or the configuration of security protocols. The VMware Cloud Provider Partner (VCPP) is responsible for the overall security of the cloud
environment [1][2], including the encryption of data at rest, but the customer is responsible for configuring
and managing the encryption settings within their virtual machines.
Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.encryption/

NEW QUESTION 10
A cloud administrator is tasked with moving critical business workloads between two VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data centers (SDDCs) located in different geographical regions. The following requirements must be met:
• Migrate 300 virtual machines from region A to region B with minimal downtime of the applications.
• Non-disruptively resume application access of the targeted virtual machines in the event the migration fails.
• Support concurrent switch over of the application workloads to occur during a pre-defined maintenance window.
Which VMware HCX migration type should be used to meet these requirements?

A. VMware HCX Cold Migration
B. VMware HCX Bulk Migration
C. VMware HCX vMotion
D. VMware HCX Replication Assisted vMotion

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.5/hcx-user-guide/GUID-741F47D5-A3C9-4D74-9672-E54D8791 "VMware HCX Replication Assisted vMotion (RAV) uses the HCX Interconnect appliance along with
replication and vMotion technologies to provide large scale, parallel migrations with zero downtime."
Understanding VMware HCX Replication Assisted
vMotion:https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.6/hcx-user-guide/GUID-741F47D5-A3C9-4D74-9672-E

NEW QUESTION 15
Which three types of gateways can be found in VMware cloud on AWS (Choose three?)

A. Distributed Tier-1
B. Standard Tier-1
C. Tire-0

D. Compute Tier-1
E. Management Tire-1
F. Management Tire-0

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
The three types of gateways that can be found in VMware Cloud on AWS are Option A: Distributed Tier-1, Option B: Standard Tier-1, and Option D: Compute Tier-1.
Distributed Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between on-premises networks and the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC network. Standard Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC network and the public internet. Compute Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between the workloads running on the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC and the public internet.
For more information, please refer to the official VMware documentation on VMware Cloud on AWS Gateways:https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.networking/GU

NEW QUESTION 17
Which Tanzu Kubernetes Grid component is used to create, scale, upgrade and delete workload clusters?

A. Tanzu Kubernetes cluster
B. Tanzu CLI
C. Tanzu Supervisor cluster
D. Tanzu Kubernetes Grid extensions

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-4D0D375F-C001-4F1D
Tanzu CLI is a command-line interface used to create, scale, upgrade, and delete workload clusters that are part of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid [1]. Tanzu CLI also allows you to manage the components of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid [1], such as the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster and the Tanzu Supervisor cluster. It also provides access to the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid extensions [1], which allow you to extend the functionality of the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster.

NEW QUESTION 21
What is the purpose or 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 othermanagement 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 22
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 23
A cloud administrator needs to create an isolated network segment for use in disaster recovery test. Which type of network segment is required?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A private network segment is an isolated network segment that is used for disaster recovery testing. Private network segments provide a secure and isolated environment for testing, allowing administrators to test their disaster recovery plans without risking the stability of their production environment. Private network

segments also provide additional security, as they are not connected to the public internet, making them less vulnerable to external attacks. [1]
[1]https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.networking/GUID-64

NEW QUESTION 27
Which two key components are required in every instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined datacenter (SDDC)? (Choose two.)

A. VMware vSphere
B. VMware vRealize Operations
C. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid
D. VMware NSX-T
E. CloudHealth by VMWare

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and D. Every instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined datacenter (SDDC) requires VMware vSphere and VMware NSX-T. VMware vSphere is a virtualization platform that allows customers to manage, deploy, and configure virtual machines and other related components. VMware NSX-T is a network virtualization platform that provides security and networking services to virtualized environments.

NEW QUESTION 31
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 35
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 40
If a company connects their data center to a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) Instance through a virtual private network (VPN) and advertises a 0.0.0.0/0 route, what Is the expected behavior of the SDDC compute network traffic?

A. All compute and management traffic will egress to the data center.
B. All compute network traffic destined for the data center will egress through the VPN but all Internet traffic will egress through the cloud provider Internet gateway.
C. All compute network traffic will egress through the cloud provider Internet gateway.
D. All compute network traffic will egress to the data center.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a VPN is established between the data center and the SDDC Instance, it allows the organization to create a private and secure connection between their on-premises infrastructure and their workloads running in the cloud. By advertising a 0.0.0.0/0 route, the organization is essentially routing all traffic to the VPN tunnel, which means that all traffic including traffic destinedfor the data center and internet traffic, will be sent through the VPN tunnel to the company's data center.
It is important to note that this configuration depends on the company's network architecture and security policies, and that there may be other alternatives that better fit the organization's needs.

NEW QUESTION 44
What is a key driver behind the multi-cloud journey?

A. Facilitate disaster recovery
B. Application modernization
C. Digital transformation
D. Cost savings

Answer: C

Explanation:
A key driver behind the multi-cloud journey is digital transformation, which is the process of using technology to optimize existing processes and systems in order to improve customer experiences, increase operational efficiency, and accelerate business growth. Multi-cloud solutions can help organizations modernize their

applications and services, reduce costs, increase agility, and support digital transformation initiatives. For more information, please refer to the official VMware Cloud on AWS documentation at:https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/index.html.

NEW QUESTION 45
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 47
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

NEW QUESTION 49
Given what you know about cloud, which examples illustrate its benefits? Select all options that apply.

A. An organization requires fewer developers when it uses the cloud.
B. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that areseparate and isolated from each other.
C. A business stores infrequently accessed data in the cloud to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs.
D. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other.
E. A developer codes an application in a cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploys the application on the business website.
F. In seconds, you receive a large amount of storage using a cloud option.

Answer: BCEF

Explanation:
Example B illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where an organization can manage its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other. This allows the organization to make use of features and services offered by different cloud providers in order to benefit from the best of different services.
Example C illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a business can store infrequently accessed data in the cloud in order to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs, as cloud storage is usually cheaper than on-premise storage.
Example E illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a developer can code an application in a
cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploy the application on the business website. This eliminates the need for the developer to set up and manage the application on their own, as the cloud platform handles the deployment and hosting of the application.
Example F illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a large amount of storage can be made available in seconds using a cloud option. This is useful for businesses that require a large amount of storage but don't have the resources to set up and manage their own storage solution.
For more information on the benefits of cloud computing, see the VMware official documentation athttps://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.getting-started/GUID-F

NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
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 61
A cloud administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud solution and would like to ensure that I/O-intensive workloads run in the most optimum way possible.
Which two steps should the administrator complete on I/O-intensive workloads to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the VMware hardware version is 7 or later.
B. Enable the memory hot-add feature.
C. Configure the LSI Logic Parallel SCSI controller.
D. Configure the VMware Paravirtual SCSI (PVSCSI) adapter.
E. Configure a maximum of two CPU cores per socket.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The two steps that the cloud administrator should complete on I/O-intensive workloads to ensure the best performance possible are to configure the VMware Paravirtual SCSI (PVSCSI) adapter and to ensure that the VMware hardware version is 7 or later. The PVSCSI adapter provides improved performance and scalability compared to the LSI Logic Parallel SCSI controller. Additionally, the hardware version should be 7 or later to ensure that the virtual machine is able to take advantage of the latest features and enhancements. Enabling the memory hot-add feature and configuring a maximum of two CPU cores per socket will not improve the performance of I/O-intensive workloads.
Why does VMware refuse to educate their customers ... - VMware ... https://communities.vmware.com/t5/VMware-Education-Services/Why-does-VMware-refuse-to-educate-their-c VMware Technical Support Guide
https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7
https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application

LSI Logic Parallel, LSI Logic SAS, or VMware Paravirtual

For most guest operating systems, the default virtual storage adapter in VMware Cloud on AWS is either LSI Logic Parallel or LSI Logic SAS, depending on the guest operating system and the virtual hardware version.

However, VMware Cloud on AWS also includes a paravirtualized SCSI storage adapter, PVSCSI (also called VMware Paravirtual). The PVSCSI adapter offers a significant reduction in CPU utilization as well as potentially increased throughput compared to the default virtual storage adapters, and is thus the best choice for environments with very I/O-intensive guest applications.

In order to use PVSCSI, your VM must be using virtual hardware version 7 or later.

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

NEW QUESTION 63
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 65
A cloud administrator needs to configure a VM storage policy for virtual machines that will host a business critical application. The environment consists of a single cluster with six hosts. The application is storage I/O intensive and redundancy must be provided at the highest level possible.
Which VM storage policy settings should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

A. RAID-1 FTT = 3
B. RAID-1 FTT = 2
C. RAID-5
D. RAID-6

Answer: B

Explanation:
RAID-1 is a mirror configuration that provides high availability by creating multiple copies of a VMDK. RAID-5 and RAID-6 are erasure coding configurations that provide fault tolerance by distributing data and parity across multiple hosts.
The number of failures to tolerate (FTT) determines how many copies or parity blocks are created for each VMDK. For example, RAID-1 FTT = 2 means that there are three copies of each VMDK.
Therefore, based on your requirements, a possible VM storage policy setting could be RAID-1 FTT = 2, which would provide redundancy at the highest level possible with six hosts.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen

NEW QUESTION 70
Which three organizational aspects need to be considered to successfully transition to a cloud operating model? (Choose three.)

A. People
B. Technology
C. Process
D. Branding
E. Budget
F. Facilities

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2020/01/the-cloud-operating-model.html

NEW QUESTION 71
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 75
A cloud administrator is using VMware HCX to migrate application workloads between an on-premises data center and a VMware Public Cloud (UI!) capability of VMware HCX is being used to extend a number of on-premises network segments into the cloud to avoid IP re-addressing concerns. When the cloud administrator tries to extend a native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center. an error is encountered and the extension fails. What should the administrator do to enable network extension from the cloud side to on-premises in this scenario?

A. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HC
B. Make the appropriate change and re-deploy the HCX Service Mesh.
C. Ensure that the on-premises environment that has at minimum a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured.
D. Install VMware NSXT into the on-prerinse data center.
E. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HC
F. Make the appropriate change, re-deploy the on-premise HCX Manager and re-pair the sites together.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best solution for enabling network extension from the cloud side to the on-premises data center in this scenario is to ensure that the on-premises environment has at least a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured. This will enable the reverse L2E feature, which is necessary for extending the native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center. For more information on how to configure reverse L2E and extend a network segment from the cloud to the on-premises data center, please refer to the official VMware documentation here.

NEW QUESTION 76
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 77
Which three components can be part of a virtual machine template? (Choose three.)

A. Installed applications, tools, and patches
B. vSphere tags
C. Custom attributes
D. Virtual Machine hardware configuration
E. Guest operating system
F. Virtual machine snapshots

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
To create a virtual machine template, you will need to configure the virtual machine hardware configuration, install the necessary applications, tools, and patches, and select the guest operatingsystem. The template can also include vSphere tags and custom attributes to further customize the virtual machine. Additionally, the template can include virtual machine snapshots which will save the current state of the virtual machine and can be used to quickly restore the machine to the same state.
VMware Technical Support Guide https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7
https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application What is Server Virtualization? | VMware Glossary
https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/server-virtualization.html

NEW QUESTION 81
A cloud administrator is deploying a new software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Long-term planning indicates that a minimum of 30 hosts are required.
What is a valid management network CIDR based on the requirements?

A. 10.4.0.0/23
B. 10.3.0.0/24
C. 10.2.0.0/16
D. 10.1.0.0/20

Answer: D

Explanation:
A valid management network CIDR based on the requirements is 10.1.0.0/20, as this provides a range of 4096 IP addresses, which is more than enough for 30 hosts. A /23 CIDR only provides 512 IP addresses, which is not enough for 30 hosts, while a /24 CIDR provides 256 IP addresses and a /16 CIDR provides 65,536 IP addresses, which is more than is needed for the 30 hosts.
https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud/2019/10/03/selecting-ip-subnets-sddc/

NEW QUESTION 83
A Cloud Administrator is managing a VMware Cloud environment consisting of a single cluster with to hosts. The administrator is trying to create a new virtual machine and is getting the following error message: cannot complete file creation operation. There are currently 2 unable failure domains. the operation requires 3 more usable fault domain. failed to create object.

A. The VM storage policy is configured Incorrectly for the cluster.
B. There is insufficient CPU and memory based on the current virtual machine resource reservation settings.
C. One of the hosts is in maintenance mode.
D. vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) is enabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The error message that the Cloud Administrator is receiving indicates that the cluster is not able to meet the requirements of the new virtual machine due to insufficient fault domains. The most likely cause of this is that one of the hosts is in maintenance mode. When a host is in maintenance mode, it is not available to the cluster, and thus cannot provide the necessary fault domains. To correct this issue, the Cloud Administrator should ensure that all hosts in the cluster are available and not in maintenance mode before attempting to create the new virtual machine.

NEW QUESTION 84
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 87
A cloud administrator wants to restrict Junior administrators to creating, deleting, and managing virtual machines in the Development folder In the VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter Server instance.
Which type of access should be granted to these junior administrators?

A. CloudAdmln role and global permissions
B. CloudAdmin role on the Development folder
C. Administrator role on the Development folder
D. Administrator role on the cloud vCenter Server instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This role is designed to give administrators access to manage virtual machines, networks, and other settings within the folder. The CloudAdmin role will also give the junior administrators access to all global permissions that are associated with the Development folder.
"The CloudAdmin role is designed to give administrators access to manage a single folder. This role grants access to manage virtual machines, networks, and other settings within the folder. Additionally, this role grants access to all global permissions that are associated with the folder. Forexample, if the folder has global permissions that allow users to create or delete virtual machines, the CloudAdmin role will grant access to those permissions within the folder."
The CloudAdmin user can grant other users or groups read-only access to VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter management objects such as the Mgmt-ResourcePool, Management VMs folder, Discovered Virtual Machines folder, vmc-hostswitch, and vsanDatastore. Because this read-only access does not propagate to management objects, you cannot grant it as a Global Permission and instead must explicitly grant it for each management object. VMware Cloud on AWS runs a script once a day that updates any newly-created management objects (such as objects in a new cluster) so that the CloudAdmin user and CloudAdminGroup SSO group have the updated role applied. The script itself does not grant additional access to any user or group, so you'll need to wait until it completes before the CloudAdmin can use this workflow to grant read-only access to those objects.

NEW QUESTION 92
A cloud Administrator is receiving complaints about an application experiencing intermittent network connectivity. Which VMware Cloud tools can help the administrator check if packets are being dropped?

A. VRealize Log Insight
B. Port mirroring
C. IPFIX
D. Traceflow

Answer: D

Explanation:
IPFIX (Internet Protocol Flow Information Export) is a standard for the format and export of network flow information for troubleshooting, auditing, or collecting analytics information. Port mirroring lets you replicate and redirect all of the traffic coming from a source. The mirrored traffic is sent encapsulated within a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel to a collector so that all of the original packet information is preserved while traversing the network to a remote destination.
Use Traceflow to inspect the path of a packet. Traceflow traces the transport node-level path of a packet. The trace packet traverses the logical switch overlay, but is not visible to interfaces attached to the logical switch. In other words, no packet is actually delivered to the test packet's intended recipients.
vRealize Log Insight is a log collection and analytics virtual appliance that enables administrators to collect, view, manage and analyze syslog data. Log Insight provides real-time monitoring of application logs, network traces, configuration files, messages and performance data.

NEW QUESTION 95
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