Question #1 *Topic 1*

A customer has a database cluster running in a VCF cluster with the following characteristics:
40/60 Read/Write ratio

High IOPS requirement -
No contention on an all-flash OSA vSAN cluster in a VI Workload Domain
Which two vSAN configuration options should be configured for best performance? (Choose two.)

A. RAID 1

B. Deduplication and Compression enabled

C. RAID 5

D. Flash Read cache reservation

E. Deduplication and Compression disabled

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

boroba 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A. RAID 1
✔ Offre les meilleures performances en lecture et en écriture
✔ Utilise mirroring, donc très rapide mais consomme plus d'espace
✔ Recommandé pour bases de données critiques à fort IOPS

E. Deduplication and Compression disabled
✔ Déduplication/Compression ajoute une surcharge CPU/latence, surtout en écriture
✔ Avec une charge d'écriture à 60 %, il est préférable de désactiver pour éviter ce coût
✔ Cela améliore la latence d'écriture et la prédictibilité des performances
upvoted 1 times

Cenobite9 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A. RAID-1 delivers the lowest write latency and highest throughput—there's no parity computation penalty as with RAID-5/6, and reads can be serviced from either mirror copy.

E. Although dedupe/compression save capacity, they introduce CPU and I/O overhead during the destaging process, which reduces effective write cache destage throughput. For a write-heavy, high-IOPS database, disabling these features maximizes performance.
upvoted 2 times

Question #2 *Topic 1*

An architect is sizing the workloads that will run in a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Management Domain, the customer has a requirement to use Aria Operations to provide effective monitoring of the new VCF Solution.
What is the minimum Aria Operations Analytics node size requirement when Aria Suite Lifecycle is in VCF aware mode?

A. Extra Large

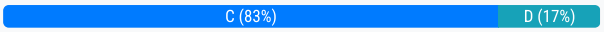
B. Small

C. Medium

D. Large

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution



walker0418 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

The minimum Aria Operations Analytics node size required when Aria Suite Lifecycle is in VCF-aware mode is Large. This sizing ensures the analytics cluster can handle the monitoring demands of a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment effectively. It's part of the design best practices to maintain performance and resilience, especially when integrating with Aria Suite Lifecycle for lifecycle management.

upvoted 1 times

boroba 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Dans la documentation VCF 5.2 :

Le sizing "Medium" est exigé pour un déploiement intégré VCF + Aria, même si peu de domaines sont actifs initialement.

upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

For production deployments of VMware Aria Operations , deploy all nodes as medium, large, or extra-large deployments, depending on sizing requirements and your available resources.

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

https://techdocs.broadcom.com/us/en/vmware-cis/aria/aria-operations/8-17-1/vmware-aria-operations-reference-architecture-8-17-1/scalability-considerations.html

upvoted 3 times

Question #3 *Topic 1*

Which statement defines the purpose of Business Requirements?

A. Business requirements define how the goals and objectives can be achieved.

B. Business requirements define which goals and objectives can be achieved.

C. Business requirements define what goals and objectives need to be achieved.

D. Business requirements define which audience needs to be involved.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

fm313 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Business requirements define what goals and objectives need to be achieved.

upvoted 1 times

Question #4 *Topic 1*

A company will be expanding their existing VCF environment for a new application. The existing VCF environment currently has a management domain and two separate VI workload domains with different hardware profiles. The new application has the following requirements:
The application will use significantly more memory than current workloads today.
The application will have a limited number of licenses to run on hosts.
Additional VCF and hardware costs has been approved for the application.
The application will contain confidential customer information that requires isolation from other workloads.
What design recommendations should the administrator document?

A. Purchase enough matching hardware to accommodate the new applications memory requirements and expand an existing cluster to accommodate the new application. Use host affinity rules to manage the new licensing.

B. Enough identical hardware for the management domain should be ordered to accommodate the new application requirements and a new workload domain should be designed for the application.

C. Deploy a new consolidated VCF instance and deploy the new application into it.

D. A new Workload domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements of the new application should be implemented.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

fm313 1 week, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

n VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), separating management components from business applications using dedicated workload domains creates an isolated architecture with distinct advantages. This separation enhances security by reducing the attack surface and minimizing the impact of potential vulnerabilities. If a security breach occurs within a workload domain running business applications, it is less likely to affect the management components, which are crucial for controlling and maintaining the entire VCF environment.

chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.vmware.com/docs/vmw-private-cloud-vmware-cloud-foundation
upvoted 1 times

Question #5 *Topic 1*

An architect is documenting the design for a new VMware Cloud Foundation solution. Which statement would be an example of a conceptual model for this solution?

A. A high-level overview of the solution, including risks, assumptions and constraints

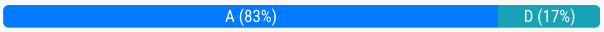
B. A detailed description of the VMware Cloud Foundation solution configuration, including host names and IP addresses

C. A detailed diagram of the interfaces of the NSX Edge components within the management domain in the data center

D. A. high-level diagram of the VMware Cloud Foundation solution showing the workload domains with the number of physical hosts per cluster

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution



ServiceBynet 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/vmware-design-william-idoniboye/

Conceptual design should contain risks, assumptions and constraints, the number of physical hosts in a cluster have nothing to do with it

upvoted 1 times

KateTyler 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Conceptual model contains RCAR, and does not contain concrete information.

So answer A is suitable for conceptual model.

Answer D contains the sizing information, so it has to be physical design.

upvoted 2 times

cbarth 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A conceptual design informs people on a non technical level and does not contain product names

upvoted 2 times

magoora 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A conceptual model provides a high-level, abstract view of the solution, focusing on key components and their relationships without diving into specific technical details. It's meant to communicate the overall structure and purpose to stakeholders, often in a simplified way.

upvoted 1 times

Question #6 *Topic 1*

Due to limited budget and hardware, an administrator is constrained to a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) consolidated architecture of seven ESXi hosts in a single cluster. An application that consists of two virtual machines hosted on this infrastructure requires minimal disruption to storage IO during business hours.
Which two options that would be most effective in mitigating this risk without reducing availability? (Choose two.)

A. Enable fully automatic (Distributed Resource Scheduling) DRS policies on the cluster

B. Replace the vSAN shared storage exclusively with an All-Flash Fibre channel shared storage solution

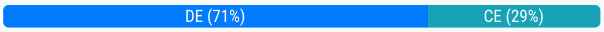
C. Apply 100% CPU and Memory reservations on these virtual machines

D. Implement FTT=1 Mirror for this application virtual machine

E. Perform all host maintenance operations outside of business hours

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution



walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

The two most effective options to mitigate storage I/O disruption during business hours—without reducing availability—are D & E.

upvoted 2 times

magoora 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

E. Perform all host maintenance operations outside of business hours
This directly reduces storage I/O disruptions by scheduling resource-intensive maintenance tasks, such as host updates or vSAN resync operations, outside of business hours when the application is less likely to be impacted. It maintains availability as no changes to the cluster configuration or VM settings are required.
C. Apply 100% CPU and Memory reservations on these virtual machines
Setting 100% CPU and memory reservations ensures that the two virtual machines have guaranteed resources, reducing contention and potential I/O bottlenecks caused by resource oversubscription on the constrained seven-host cluster. This improves performance stability without impacting availability.

upvoted 1 times

Neksio 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

In this case, we need options C and E to ensure minimal storage I/O disruption during business hours.
Option A. While DRS can balance workloads, it may trigger VM migrations during business hours, potentially increasing storage I/O latency, which could disrupt the application.
Option B. This would require significant hardware changes.
Option D. FTT=1 is already the default for vSAN in small clusters, and increasing redundancy (e.g. to FTT=2) would require more hosts or storage, which is not feasible given the constraints.

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think C cannot be the case because that would be talking about resource allocation and it would be talking about storage I/O disruption, although you are also right that FTT=1 is configured by default although it could be configured without fault tolerance.

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

I think they are D and E, E being obvious and D is because without it a disk or host failure can be tolerated.

upvoted 3 times

KateTyler 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Additionally,
- A is not effective for I/O balancing because DRS is not storage-aware.

- B is not cost-effective.
- C is not related to storage I/O.

upvoted 2 times

Question #7 *Topic 1*

As part of a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment, a customer is planning to implement vSphere IaaS control plane.
What component could be installed and enabled to implement the solution?

A. Storage DRS

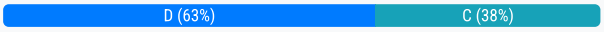
B. Aria Operations

C. NSX Edge networking

D. Aria Automation

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution



jamesmay 5 days, 17 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Aria Automation: VMware Aria Automation (formerly vRealize Automation) is designed specifically to deliver a self-service private cloud experience. It provides a service catalog, automation workflows, and policy-based governance to enable users to provision and manage IaaS resources (VMs, networks, storage) on demand. In VCF, Aria Automation (or the newer "VCF Automation" component in VCF 9.0+) is the key element for implementing the IaaS control plane.

Therefore, to implement the vSphere IaaS control plane for self-service provisioning within a VCF deployment, Aria Automation is the correct component.

upvoted 1 times

slyone 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

The question refers to implementing a vSphere IaaS control plane, which is focused on self-service provisioning, catalog services, and automation — all of which are core functions of Aria Automation.
NSX Edge networking (Answer C) is essential for network services but does not implement the IaaS control plane.
Aria Automation is designed to implement and manage IaaS platforms in VMware environments

upvoted 1 times

walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

To implement the vSphere IaaS control plane in a VMware Cloud Foundation deployment, Aria Automation is the key component.

upvoted 1 times

payam 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud-foundation/2024/10/28/vmware-cloud-foundation-automation-to-provide-iaas-via-a-self-service-catalog/

upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Deploying TKG workload NSX edge is one of the requirement

upvoted 1 times

JLF_VMW 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

It provides the necessary automation and orchestration capabilities required to manage the lifecycle of virtual machines and other resources in the IaaS environment.

upvoted 1 times

magoora 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

This is for running TKG workloads, which requires NSX Edge networking.

upvoted 2 times

Question #8 *Topic 1*

An architect is planning resources for a new cluster that will be integrated into an existing VI Workload Domain. The cluster's primary purpose is to support a mission-critical application with five resource-intensive virtual machines.
Which design recommendation should the architect provide to prevent resource bottlenecks while meeting the N+1 availability requirement and keeping the overall investment cost minimal?

A. Establish a cluster with four hosts and implement rules to prioritize resources for the application virtual machines.

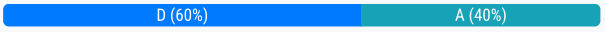
B. Establish a cluster with three hosts and exclusively run the application virtual machines on this cluster.

C. Establish a cluster with six hosts and implement automated placement rules to keep the application virtual machines together.

D. Establish a cluster with six hosts and implement automated placement rules to distribute the application virtual machines.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution



slyone 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

N+1 availability means the cluster must tolerate at least one host failure while still supporting all workloads. With five resource-intensive VMs, a minimum of six hosts ensures enough capacity if one host fails.
Automated placement rules help distribute the heavy workloads evenly, avoiding resource bottlenecks.
This design also balances performance, availability, and cost-efficiency better than smaller clusters.

upvoted 1 times

walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Four hosts with prioritization rules: Might meet N+1, but with resource-heavy VMs, four hosts could be tight and lead to contention. Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

JLF_VMW 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Four hosts provide the necessary N+1 availability (since 4-1 = 3 hosts), which satisfies the requirement for availability while maintaining cost efficiency.

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I was wrong, it's option A, you can create a vsan cluster in N+1

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D: ensures that resources are evenly distributed across the cluster, reducing the risk of contention and improving overall performance. Additionally, having six hosts provides the necessary redundancy to meet the N+1 availability requirement.

upvoted 1 times

Question #9 *Topic 1*

An architect was requested to recommend a solution for migrating 5000 VMs from an existing vSphere environment to a new VMware Cloud Foundation infrastructure.
Which feature or tool can be recommended by the architect to minimize the downtime and automate the process?

A. VMware HCX

B. Cross vCenter vMotion

C. VMware Converter

D. vSphere vMotion

Suggested Answer: *A*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #10 *Topic 1*

An architect is tasked to updating the design for an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) deployment to include four vSAN ESA ready nodes.
The existing deployment compromises of the following:
Four homogenous vSAN ESXi ready nodes in the management domain
Four homogenous ESXi nodes with iSCSI principal storage in workload domain A
What should the architect recommend when including this additional capacity for application workloads?

A. Create a new vLCM baseline workload domain with the four new nodes

B. Create a new vLCM baseline cluster in the existing workload domain with the four new nodes

C. Create a new vLCM image workload domain with the four new nodes

D. Commission the four new nodes into the existing workload domain A cluster

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

slyone 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

The four new nodes are vSAN ESA (Express Storage Architecture) ready, which requires a separate cluster that is image-based (vLCM image-based only supports ESA).
The existing workload domain (workload domain A) uses iSCSI principal storage, which is not compatible with vSAN ESA in the same cluster.
Therefore, adding ESA nodes to an existing iSCSI-based domain or cluster (Option B or D) is not supported.
You must use a new workload domain with vLCM image-based management, as required for ESA.

upvoted 1 times

walker0418 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

vSAN ESA (Express Storage Architecture) requires specific hardware and configuration profiles that differ from traditional setups like iSCSI-based storage.

Mixing ESA-ready nodes with non-ESA configurations (like in workload domain A) is not supported and could lead to performance and compatibility issues

upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

vSAN ESA support only vLCM image based clusters

upvoted 2 times

Question #11 *Topic 1*

During a transformation project kick-off meeting, an architect highlights specific areas on which to focus while developing the new conceptual design.
Which statement is the business requirement?

A. Sites must support a network latency of less than 12 ms RTT.

B. There is no budget specifically assigned for disaster recovery.

C. The solution must continue to operate even in case of an entire datacenter failure.

D. The project should use the existing storage devices within the data center.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

walker0418 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

This statement identifies what the business needs from the solution — uninterrupted operation despite major infrastructure failures. It's tied to business continuity, which is critical for ensuring availability and reliability.

upvoted 1 times

Question #12 *Topic 1*

An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based private cloud solution for a customer. The customer has stated the following requirement:
All management tooling must be resilient against a single ESXi host failure
When considering the design decisions for VMware Aria Suite components, what should the Architect document to support the stated requirement?

A. The solution will deploy an external load balancer for Aria Operations Cloud Proxies.

B. The solution will deploy three Aria Automation appliances in a clustered topology.

C. The solution will deploy the VCF Workload domain in a stretched topology across two sites.

D. The solution will deploy Aria Suite Lifecycle in a clustered topology.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #13 *Topic 1*

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

A. Configure DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same ESXi hosts.

B. Configure Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on different datastores.

C. Configure DRS rule to separate the application virtual machines to different ESXi hosts.

D. Configure Storage DRS rule to keep the application virtual machines on the same datastore.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

walker0418 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

When two VMs reside on the same ESXi host, their communication can occur via in-memory transfers using the VMkernel, bypassing the physical network entirely.

This results in significantly lower latency compared to traffic routed through external switches or NICs.

upvoted 1 times

Question #14 *Topic 1*

A VMware Cloud Foundation multi-AZ (Availability Zone) design mandates that:
All management components are centralized.
The availability SLA must adhere to no less than 99.99%.
What would be the two design decisions that would help satisfy those requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Configure VMware Live Recovery between the selected AZ(s).

B. Choose two close proximity AZ(s) and configure a stretched management workload domain.

C. Choose two distant AZ(s) and configure distinct management workload domains.

D. Configure a stretched L2 VLAN for the infrastructure management components between the AZ(s).

E. Configure a separate VLAN for the infrastructure management components within each AZ.

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #15 *Topic 1*

An architect is planning the deployment of Aria components in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment using SDDC Manager and must plan prepare a logical diagram with networking connections for particular Aria products.
Which are two valid Application Virtual Networks for Aria Operations deployment using SDDC Manager? (Choose two.)

A. Region-A - Overlay backed segment

B. Region-A - VLAN backed segment

C. X-Region - VLAN backed segment

D. X-Region - Overlay backed segment

Suggested Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. This is a standard choice for deploying Aria Operations within the management domain.
VLAN-backed segments offer direct connectivity to vCenter, NSX, and other management components, which is ideal for monitoring and analytics.
C. Used when Aria Operations needs to monitor across multiple regions or workload domains. VLAN-backed segments in a cross-region setup support broader visibility and centralized management.
Bad choices:
A. Region-A – Overlay backed segment: Technically possible, but not the default or recommended option for Aria Operations, which benefits from simpler VLAN-based connectivity.
D. X-Region – Overlay backed segment: More complex and typically reserved for components requiring disaster recovery or advanced isolation—not a primary choice for Aria Operations.

upvoted 2 times

jamesmay 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: AD

For a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment using SDDC Manager to deploy VMware Aria Operations, the architect must follow the Application Virtual Network (AVN) guidelines provided by VMware.

Correct Answers:
A. Region-A - Overlay backed segment
D. X-Region - Overlay backed segment

Explanation:
In VCF, Aria Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) is typically deployed using Application Virtual Networks (AVNs), which are NSX-T overlay segments purpose-built for specific platform services.

Overlay-backed segments are recommended because they support isolation, multi-tenancy, and mobility.

Region-A is where management domain components reside.

X-Region AVNs are used when deploying regionally resilient solutions like Aria Suite Lifecycle or Aria Operations in a stretched cluster setup.

upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

Aria Operations uses X-region overlay or VLAN backed subnets

upvoted 1 times

Question #16 *Topic 1*

An architect has been tasked with reviewing a VMware Cloud Foundation design document.
Observe the following requirements:
REQ01: The solution must support the private cloud cybersecurity industry and local standards and controls.
REQ02: The solution must ensure that the cloud services are transitioned to operation teams.
REQ03: The solution must provide a self-service portal.
REQ04: The solution must provide the ability to consume storage based on policies.
REQ05: The solution should provide the ability to extend networks between different availability zones.
Observe the following design decisions:
DD01: There will be a clustered deployment of Aria Automation.
DD02: There will be an integration between Aria Automation and multiple geo-located vCenter Servers.
Based on the information provided, which two requirements satisfy the stated design decisions? (Choose two.)

A. REQ01

B. REQ02

C. REQ04

D. REQ05

E. REQ03

Suggested Answer: *DE*

Community vote distribution

DE (100%)

jamesmay 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: DE

DD01 – Aria Automation provides a self-service catalog (especially with Service Broker and UI clustering) = REQ3
Integration with geo-located vCenters implies a design with multi-AZ awareness, possibly involving NSX-T and stretched networking = REQ5

upvoted 1 times

walker0418 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

The two requirements satisfied by the design decisions are:
REQ03: A clustered Aria Automation deployment (DD01) directly provides a reliable self-service portal.
REQ05: Integration with multiple geo-located vCenter Servers (DD02) enables network extension across availability zones. While REQ04 is partially supported, REQ03 and REQ05 are the most directly tied to the stated decisions in the VCF 5.2 context.

upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 2 months ago

Selected Answer: DE

I will go with D & E

upvoted 1 times

chiar 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

This is my view

upvoted 1 times

Question #17 *Topic 1*

An architect is preparing a VI Workload Domain design with dedicated NSX instance. The workload domain is planned to grow up to 300 ESXi hosts within the next six months.
Which is the minimum NSX Manager form factor that should be recommended by the architect for this VI Workload Domain to support the forecasted growth?

A. Medium

B. Extra small

C. Small

D. Large

Suggested Answer: *D*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #18 *Topic 1*

When determining the compute capacity for a VMware Cloud Foundation VI Workload Domain, which three elements should be considered when calculating usable resources? (Choose three.)

A. Number of 10GBE NICs per VM

B. Number of VMs

C. Disk capacity per VM

D. VM swap file

E. vSAN space efficiency feature enablement

F. CPU/Cores per VM

Suggested Answer: *BDF*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #19 *Topic 1*

During a requirement gathering workshop, various Business and Technical requirements were collected from the customer.
Which requirement would be categorized as a Business Requirement?

A. The application should be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.

B. Data should be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.

C. Decrease processing time for service requests by 30%.

D. The system should support 10,000 concurrent users.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

walker0418 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Decrease processing time for service requests by 30%. This is a Business Requirement because it reflects a strategic goal or outcome that the organization wants to achieve.

upvoted 1 times

Question #20 *Topic 1*

A customer has a requirement to improve bandwidth and reliability for traffic that is routed through the NSX Edges in VMware Cloud Foundation. What should the architect recommend satisfying this requirement?

A. Configure a TEP Group for NSX Edges

B. Configure a LAG Group for NSX Edges

C. Configure a Load balanced Group for NSX Edges

D. Configure a TEP Independent Group for NSX Edges

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #21 *Topic 1*

An architect is designing a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based Private Cloud solution. During the requirements gathering workshop, a network team stakeholder stated that:
The solution must ensure that any physical networking component has N+N redundancy.
The solution must ensure that inter-datacenter network links are diversely routed.
When documenting the design, how should the architect classify these requirements?

A. Recoverability

B. Manageability

C. Availability

D. Performance

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #22 *Topic 1*

An architect has been tasked with reviewing a VMware Cloud Foundation design document.
Observe the following requirements:
REQ01: The solution must provide the ability to request new tenant creation with multi-site and different size options.
REQ02: The solution must provide the capability to monitor the software-defined data center for capacity and performance.
REQ03: The solution must provide the ability to generate reports with customized metrics to meet business requests.
REQ04: The solution should report all capacity planning components (such as current capacity usage monthly and annual usage growth).
REQ05: The solution must provide the ability to provision new virtual machines from predefined templates.
REQ06: The solution must provide a self-service catalog for end-users to consume services.
Observe the following design decisions:
DD01: There will be a centralized deployment of Aria Operations Management.
DO02: There will customize super-metrics based on existing metrics.
Based on the stated requirements and design decisions, which three requirements does this design decisions satisfy? (Choose three.)

A. REQ04

B. REQ02

C. REQ05

D. REQ06

E. REQ01

F. REQ03

Suggested Answer: *ABF*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #23 *Topic 1*

An organization is planning to expand their existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment to meet an increased demand for new user facing applications. The physical host hardware proposed for the expansion is a different model compared the existing hosts, although it has been confirmed that both sets of hardware are compatible.
The expansion needs to provide capacity for management tooling workloads dedicated to the applications and it has been decided to deploy a new cluster within the management domain to host the workloads.
What should the architect include within the logical design for this design decision?

A. The design implication stating that the management tooling and the VCF management workloads have different purposes

B. The design assumption stating that the separate cluster will provide complete isolation for lifecycle management

C. The design justification stating that the separate cluster provides flexibility for manageability and connectivity of the workloads

D. The design qualities affected by the decision listed as Availability and Performance

Suggested Answer: *C*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #24 *Topic 1*

A VMware Cloud Foundation design incorporates the following technical requirements:
1. All management components must have their login sessions timeout after 2 minutes of inactivity.
2. Communication between management components should be limited to required ports only.
3. Modifications required by compliancy should not impact the management components functionality.
What would be the recommendation from a design perspective that would aid in achieving the above requirements?

A. Apply NSX DFW (Distributed Firewall) to achieve zero-trust

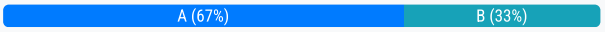
B. Consult the Compliance Kit for VMware Cloud Foundation

C. Leverage the results of a vulnerability assessment and apply the recommendations

D. Consult the vSphere Security Configuration kit

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution



walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Compliance Kit provides prescriptive guidance for securing VMware Cloud Foundation environments in alignment with standards like NIST 800-53, PCI DSS, and others. It includes configuration steps for:
Session timeout policies (e.g., 2-minute inactivity limits)
Port restrictions between management components
Ensuring compliance-driven changes do not disrupt functionality.

upvoted 1 times

jamesmay 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

B does not actively enforce security policies.

upvoted 2 times

Question #25 *Topic 1*

An architect is working with a service provider to design a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) solution for hosting workloads for multiple tenants.
The following requirements were identified:
Each tenant must have full access to their own vCenter.
Each tenant will manage their own identity provider for access.
A total of 28 tenants will be onboarded.
Each tenant will have an independent VCF lifecycle maintenance schedule.
Which VCF architecture option will meet these requirements?

A. A single VCF instance with a standard architecture model and 28 isolated SSO domains.

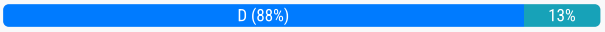
B. Two VCF instances with a consolidated architecture model and 14 tenant clusters each.

C. A single VCF instance with a consolidated architecture model and 28 tenant clusters.

D. Two VCF instances with a standard architecture model and 14 isolated SSO domains each.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution



b724cb6 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

Hilik 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Every vcf can hold 25 domains and no more then that

upvoted 3 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Sorry, It can't be because in 5.2 version is allow 25 workload domain. This has to be 2 instances standard to use each of them their own vcenter. So I'd say it is D option.

upvoted 3 times

chiar 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think it is A Since the options available are the only way for each tenant to access their own vCenter

upvoted 1 times

Question #26 *Topic 1*

The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a virtual infrastructure design project:
REQ001: All virtual machines must satisfy the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of fifteen (15) minutes or less in a disaster recovery (DR) situation.
REQ002: Service level availability must satisfy 99,999% measured yearly.
Which two test cases will validate these requirements?

A. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than one (1) hour of data prior to the outage.

B. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than fifteen (15) minutes of data prior to the outage.

C. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within fifteen (15) minutes or less.

D. Simulate or invoke an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within one (1) hour or less.

Suggested Answer: *BC*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #27 *Topic 1*

A design requirement has been specified for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) instance. All managed workload resources must be lifecycle managed with the following criteria:
Development resources must be automatically reclaimed after two weeks
Production resources will be reviewed yearly for reclamation
Resources identified for reclamation must allow time for review and possible extension
What capability will satisfy the requirements?

A. Aria Automation Project Membership

B. Aria Automation Lease Policy

C. Aria Suite Lifecycle Content Management

D. Aria Operations Rightsizing Recommendations

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #28 *Topic 1*

An architect is evaluating a requirement for a Cloud Management self-service solution to offer its users the ability to migrate their own workloads using VMware vMotion.
Which component could the architect include in the solution design that will help satisfy the requirement?

A. Aria Operations

B. Aria Automation Orchestrator

C. Aria Lifecycle Manager

D. Aria Automation Config

Suggested Answer: *B*

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

Question #29 *Topic 1*

The following design decisions that were made relating to storage design.
A storage policy that would support failure of a single fault domain being the server rack
Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of four 4TB Samsung SSD capacity drives
Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of a single 300GB Intel NVMe cache drive
Encryption at rest capable disk drives
Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters
Which two design decisions would an architect include within the physical design? (Choose two.)

A. Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters

B. Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of a single 300GB Intel NVMe cache drive

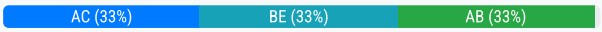
C. Encryption at rest capable disk drives

D. A storage policy that would support failure of a single fault domain being the server rack

E. Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of four 4TB Samsung SSD capacity drives

Suggested Answer: *AE*

Community vote distribution



walker0418 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A. Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters
This is a hardware-level specification that directly affects network throughput and redundancy.
It ensures sufficient bandwidth for vSAN traffic and supports fault tolerance in case of NIC failure.
C. Encryption at rest capable disk drives
These are physical components that support data security requirements.
Including drives with native encryption capabilities is a tangible part of the infrastructure design.
The other options are more aligned with logical or configuration-level design:
B. Cache drive configuration: While important, it's part of the disk group layout, not a physical infrastructure spec.
D. Storage policy for fault domain failure: This is a logical policy, not a physical design element.
E. Capacity drive configuration: Like B, this relates to disk group composition, not the physical infrastructure itself.
upvoted 1 times

jamesmay 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: AB

Network is part of the hardware so a physical design choice and and I think B and E are also a physical requirement
upvoted 1 times

Kuldeepb 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

Physical design should clearly explain the component name, specifications, make and model, etc. so I right options should be B & E.
upvoted 1 times