

VMware

Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 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

Which two components are required in order to deploy a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Cluster in VMware Cloud environment? (Choose two)

- A. Tanzu CLI
- B. Supervisor namespace
- C. vSphere VM folder
- D. vSphere resource pool
- E. YAML manifest file

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Tanzu-Kubernetes-Grid/1.6/air-gap-reference-architecture/GUID-deploy>

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 vMotion 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

Which statements accurately describe gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls? (Select two options)

- A. Gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls can share the same sets of rules and policies.
- B. Only gateway firewalls use stateful rules.
- C. A distributed firewall controls the I/O path to and from a VM's virtual NIC.
- D. A gateway firewall protects north-south traffic.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Gateway firewalls are used to protect east-west traffic, while distributed firewalls control the I/O path to and from a VM's virtual NIC. Furthermore, gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls cannot share the same sets of rules and policies.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 9

A cloud administrator is developing a new Private cloud in Google VMware Engine and wants to allow for Maximum growth. What are two valid subnet sizes that meets the requirement for the VMware vSphere/vSAN subnet? (Choose two.)

- A. /21
- B. /24
- C. /22
- D. /23
- E. /20

Answer: AE

Explanation:

<https://cloud.google.com/vmware-engine/docs/concepts-vlans-subnets>

NEW QUESTION 10

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), "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 10

A cloud administrator wants to view and manage workloads across both an on-premises environment and a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC).

Which solution meets this requirement?

- A. Enhanced Linked Mode
- B. VMware HCX
- C. vCenter Single Sign-On
- D. Hybrid Linked Mode

Answer: B

Explanation:

VMware HCX is a cloud migration and workload mobility solution that allows you to view and manage workloads across both an on-premises environment and a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC). It provides a secure[1], cross-cloud network bridge between your on-premises environment and VMware Cloud on AWS, allowing you to move workloads between the two environments with minimal effort. It also provides a unified view of both environments, allowing administrators to monitor and manage workloads across clouds from a single pane of glass. [1]

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

NEW QUESTION 14

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

- A. Native cloud provider
- B. Customer
- C. VMware Cloud Provider Partner (VCP)
- 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 (VCP) 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 16

Which statement accurately describes vSphere distributed switches? (Select one option)

- A. A distributed switch is a virtual switch that is configured for a single ESXi host.
- B. A standard switch is different from a distributed switch in that standard switches contain VMkernel ports.
- C. Each ESXi host can have only one distributed switch configured at any time.

D. A distributed switch is managed by vCenter Server for all ESXi hosts associated with the distributed switch.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A distributed switch is managed by vCenter Server for all ESXi hosts associated with the distributed switch. A standard switch is different from a distributed switch in that standard switches contain VMkernel ports, but the entire configuration is managed by each ESXi host. A distributed switch is managed by vCenter Server for all ESXi hosts associated with the distributed switch and can contain multiple VMkernel ports. Each ESXi host can have multiple distributed switches configured at any time.

NEW QUESTION 17

Which logical switching component provides layer 2 forwarding functionality in a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC).

- A. Segment port
- B. Uplink
- C. N-VDS/VDS
- D. Transport node

Answer: C

Explanation:

A VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) uses a logical switching component called a Network Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) or vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) to provide layer 2 forwarding functionality [1][2]. A VDS is a network switch that provides centralized network configuration, management, and monitoring. It works with the NSX for vSphere data plane to provide layer 2 forwarding, packet filtering, and traffic monitoring services. A VDS is composed of multiple Segment Ports (which are like individual physical ports on a normal switch), Uplinks, and Transport Nodes. The Segment Ports are used to connect virtual machines to the VDS, while Uplinks are used to connect the VDS to physical networks. Transport Nodes are the physical switches that are associated with the VDS. For more information, see the official VMware documentation here: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/nsx_24_sdn_networking/GUID-A4A6E4A8

NEW QUESTION 20

A cloud administrator is establishing connectivity between their on-premises data center and VMware Cloud. The Administrator wants to leverage Border gateway Protocol (BGP) to Dynamically learn when new networks are created. Which type of VPN should the administrator configure to accomplish this?

- A. Layer 2 VPN
- B. SSL VPN
- C. Policy-based IPsec VPN
- D. Route-based IPsec VPN

Answer: D

Explanation:

Route-based IPsec VPNs provide the flexibility to dynamically learn when new networks are created, making them the ideal choice for establishing connectivity between an on-premises data center and VMware Cloud. Route-based IPsec VPNs use the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to dynamically learn and propagate routes over the VPN tunnel, allowing for scalable and secure connectivity. [1]

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

NEW QUESTION 24

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

- A. Distributed Tier-1
- B. Standard Tier-1
- C. Tier-0
- D. Compute Tier-1
- E. Management Tier-1
- F. Management Tier-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 26

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 routed 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 30

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 34

A Cloud administrator is starting to plan a workload migration and wants to estimate the cost of running those workloads on VMware Cloud. Which VMware Cloud service should the administrator use to achieve this goal?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managing Costs:

With its capacity and cost management features, vRealize Operations Cloud can predict future demand and provide actionable recommendations to help in managing costs.

Reclamation of Existing Resources:

Assess workload status and resource contention in data centers across your environment:

- Determine the time remaining until CPU, memory, or storage resources run out.
- Realize cost savings when underutilized VMs are identified and reclaimed to be deployed more effectively.

Future Infrastructure Requirements

Run what-if scenarios:

- Identify how much capacity remains after you add or remove VMs or hosts.
- Add hyperconverged infrastructure (HCI) nodes.
- Get a recommendation based on the cost relative to workload placement on different hosts, clusters, data centers, and even different clouds.

Cloud Migration Planning:

Migration planning shows you the capacity and cost information after the migration to a cloud-based infrastructure.

Cost Overview

vRealize Operations Cloud supports costing for private clouds, public clouds, and VMware Cloud infrastructure.

You can track expenses for a single virtual machine, and identify how these expenses attribute to the overall cost associated with your private cloud accounts and VMware Cloud infrastructure accounts.

On the Cost Overview

home page in vRealize Operations Cloud, you can find details about the costs

associated with your VMware Cloud infrastructure accounts, public cloud accounts, and your private cloud accounts.



You can view the Total Cost of Ownership, Potential Savings, and Realized Savings for your VMware Cloud infrastructure cloud accounts and vSphere private cloud accounts, and Total Cost of Ownership for your private cloud accounts.

NEW QUESTION 39

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 43

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 44

A cloud administrator with an existing virtual private cloud (VPC) needs to create a dedicated connection to VMware Cloud on AWS. Which connection type would meet this requirement?

- A. Public virtual interface
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Transit virtual interface
- D. Private virtual interface

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best option to meet the requirements of creating a dedicated connection to VMware Cloud on AWS is to use AWS Direct Connect. AWS Direct Connect provides a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud, allowing for the transfer of data across the two locations. It is more reliable and has lower latency than other options such as public virtual interface, transit virtual interface, and private virtual interface. Additionally, AWS Direct Connect provides the highest performance and throughput of any of the on-premises data center connectivity options.

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>

NEW QUESTION 49

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 54

A customer is concerned about threats propagating out to their cloud disaster recovery site. Which VMware Cloud solution offers the capability for an operational air-gap to stop ransomware?

- A. VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery
- B. VMware Hybrid Cloud Extension
- C. VMware Site Recovery
- D. VMware Secure Access Service Edge

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/09/28/operational-air-gaps/>
Operational isolation (operational “air-gapping”) is critical to DR. VMware Cloud DR was designed from the very beginning for its systems and repository to be operationally isolated and for instantiating isolated recovery environments.

NEW QUESTION 58

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 61

A cloud administrator needs to create a secure connection over the Internet between an on-premises data center and a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC).

Which solution can accomplish this goal?

- A. VMware Site Recovery Manager
- B. VMware vRealize Network Insight
- C. VMware NSX
- D. VMware Cloud Director

Answer: C

Explanation:

VMware NSX is a network virtualization and security platform that provides a range of features for creating and managing virtual networks, including the ability to create secure connections over the Internet between on-premises data centers and VMware Cloud software-defined data centers (SDDCs). NSX allows you to create logical networks that are isolated from the underlying physical infrastructure, providing enhanced security and flexibility. With NSX, you can create secure, encrypted connections between your on-premises data center and your VMware Cloud SDDC, allowing you to easily and securely connect your workloads and applications running in the cloud to your on-premises resources.

NEW QUESTION 62

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 67

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 71

A cloud administrator Is tasked with deploying two virtual machines (APP01 and APP02) to a software-defined data center (SDDC) with multiple clusters hosted In VMware Cloud on AWS based on the following requirements:

- APP01 and APP02 should NOT run on the same host.
- Only three hosts in the SDDC are entitled to run the software installed on these servers.
- All entitled hosts are in cluster 1.

Which two actions should the administrator take to meet these requirements? (Choose two)

- A. Create a Disable DRS vMotion policy.
- B. Create a VM-VM anti-affinity policy.
- C. Deploy APP01 to Cluster 1 and APP02 to cluster 2. a Create a VM-Host anti-affinity policy.
- D. Create a VM-Host affinity policy.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

VM-VM Anti-Affinity

A VM-VM anti-affinity policy describes a relationship between members of a category of VMs.

Use case:

When you want to place VMs running critical workloads on separate hosts so that the failure of one host does not affect other VMs in the category

Graphical user interface, text, application, email Description automatically generated

VM-Host Affinity

A VM-Host affinity policy describes a relationship between a category of VMs and a category of hosts.

Use cases:

- When host-based licensing requires that VMs running certain applications be placed on hosts that are licensed to run those applications
- When VMs with workload-specific configurations require placement on hosts that have certain characteristics

NEW QUESTION 72

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 76

In order to provide overlapping IP address segments within a VMware cloud Environment, what must be configured?

- A. Additional NSX Edge appliances
- B. Additional Tier-1 gateways
- C. Additional network segments
- D. Additional Tier-O gateways

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://vmc.techzone.vmware.com/understanding-segments-vmc-aws>

NEW QUESTION 77

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 80

Which out-of-the-box role is required in order to create a content library In VMware Cloud on AWS?

- A. CloudGlobalAdmin
- B. CloudAdmin
- C. Active Directory ESXi Admin
- D. Administrator@vSphere
- E. local

Answer: B

Explanation:

The CloudAdmin role has the privileges necessary to create and manage SDDC workloads and related objects such as storage policies, content libraries, vSphere tags, and resource pools

NEW QUESTION 82

On VMware Cloud on AWS, which type of host do you use when you require high local storage requirements and additional cores for your workloads? (Select one option)

- A. ve-standard-72
- B. i3e
- C. metal
- D. i3.metal
- E. AV36

Answer: C

Explanation:

when you require high local storage requirements and additional cores for your workloads on VMware Cloud on AWS. i3.metal instances offer up to 4TB of local NVMe storage and up to 96 CPU cores, giving you the power and storage you need to handle large workloads. Additionally, i3.metal instances are great for applications that benefit from high CPU-to-memory ratios, like artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data analysis, and HPC workloads.

NEW QUESTION 85

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 88

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 92

An administrator wants to have a global view of all managed Tanzu Kubernetes clusters and manage the policies across them. Which solution would the administrator use?

- A. VMware Tanzu Mission Control
- B. VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront
- C. VMware Tanzu Service Mesh
- D. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMware Tanzu Mission Control provides a central platform to manage and view all Tanzu Kubernetes clusters and workloads running in the environment. It allows administrators to set policies across multiple clusters, set up cluster identities, monitor cluster health and performance, and much more. Tanzu Mission Control also provides access to a variety of cloud-native tools, such as Kubernetes Dashboard, Helm, and Kubeapps.

Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7 <https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application>
VMware Technical Support Guide

<https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf>

Quick-Start Tutorial for VMware Dynamic Environment Manager ... <https://techzone.vmware.com/resource/quick-start-tutorial-vmware-dynamic-environment-manager> "VMware Tanzu® Mission Control™ is a centralized management platform for consistently operating, managing, and securing Kubernetes infrastructure and modern applications across teams and clouds. It provides a global view of all of the Kubernetes clusters. You can use the resource hierarchy to manage and enforce consistent policies across Kubernetes clusters. "

NEW QUESTION 94

A cloud administrator is planning to migrate 1,000 VMs from their existing on-premises location into VMware Cloud on AWS. The migration will need to be completed as quickly as possible. Upon completion, the users will need the most reliable, lowest latency connection possible. Which on-premises data center connectivity option will meet these requirements?

- A. Layer 2 VPN
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. VMware Transit Connect
- D. IPsec VPN

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best option to meet the requirements of quickly migrating 1,000 VMs with the lowest latency and most reliable connection possible is to use AWS Direct Connect. AWS Direct Connect provides a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud, allowing for the transfer of data across the two locations. It is more reliable and has lower latency than other options such as Layer 2 VPN, VMware Transit Connect, and IPsec VPN. Additionally, AWS Direct Connect provides the highest performance and throughput of any of the on-premises data center connectivity options.

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>

NEW QUESTION 97

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 101

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 103

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 105

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-premise 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 107

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 109

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 114

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 115

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. CloudAdmin 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. For example, 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 120

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 124

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