2V0-33.22 Dumps

VMware Cloud Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
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 3
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 4
In VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR), a protection group consists of which two components? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 5
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 scalingoperation. 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 athttps://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.sddc-management/GUI

NEW QUESTION 6
A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations.
The following requirements must be met:
• Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.
• Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.
• Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space. Which design decisions should be made to meet these network connectivity requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
A cloud administrator requires an external secure connection into their data center to use Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). Which connection type can they use to connect to an Instance of VMware Cloud?

A. Policy-based virtual private network (VPN)
B. Public IPs over the Internet
C. Private L2 virtual private network (VPN)

D. Route-based virtual private network (VPN)

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/vmware-cloud-dr-security-best-practic A cloud administrator requires an external secure connection into their data center to use Border Gateway Protocol (BGP). The best connection type to use for this purpose is a Route-based virtual private network (VPN). This type of VPN is secure, as it uses encryption and authentication to protect the data transmitted over the connection. Additionally, it allows for the configuration of BGP to ensure that the data traffic is routed to the desired destination.
PREPARING FOR VMWARE CLOUD ON AWS
https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vmc-aws/preparing-for-vmwar
Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7 https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application
What is Network Virtualization? | VMware Glossary
https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/network-virtualization.html

NEW QUESTION 9
Which two networking planes are converged in a VMware NSX-T Data Center? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:
According to 1, VMware NSX-T Data Center implements three separate but integrated planes: management, control, and data.
> The management plane provides a single point of configuration and REST API entry-points for NSX-T Data Center components.
> The control plane is responsible for computing network state based on configuration from the management plane and topology information from transport nodes.
> The data plane consists of transport nodes that provide connectivity for workloads and enforce network policies.
Overview of NSX-T Data
Center:https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.2/installation/GUID-10B1A61D-4DF2-481

NEW QUESTION 10
A cloud administrator is tasked with migrating workloads from an on-premises environment to a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined datacenter (SDDC) with no downtime while retaining their IP Address. Which connectivity type should be used?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Private L2 VPN: To migrate running VMs between SDDCs in different geographical locations.
You use a private layer 2 (L2) VPN to extend an on-premises network to your cloud SDDC. This extended network is a single subnet with a single broadcast domain.
You can use L2 VPNs to migrate VMs to and from your cloud SDDC, for disaster recovery, or for dynamic access to cloud computing resources (often called cloud bursting).
VM migrations across an L2 VPN support VLAN tagging and GENEVE frame encapsulation when migrating between a cloud SDDC to another SDDC.
The L2 VPN tunnel extends layer 2 networks across geographic sites. VMs can move across sites (using vSphere vMotion) and keep the same IP addresses using an L2 VPN.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 ControlTM 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 14
A company needs to Increase its Infrastructure capacity quickly to accommodate their rapid business growth. Which cloud use case describes their requirement?

A. Maintain and Modernize
B. Consolidate and Migrate
C. Disaster Recovery
D. Maintain and Expand

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 16
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 19
A cloud administrator is notified by VMware that their VMware Cloud on AWS Instance will be updated in seven days. Which action does the cloud administrator need to take to allow the update?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 21
Which out-of-the-box role is required in order to create a content library In VMware Cloud on AWS?

A. CloudGlobalAdmln
B. CloudAdmin
C. Active Directory ESXi Admin
D. Ad mlnistrator@vSpher
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 22
An organization Is running multiple applications that span different public clouds. The cloud administrator is asked to perform budget management, cost reporting and cost forecasting from a single platform.
Which VMware Cloud service can the cloud administrator use to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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 28
A cloud administrator is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment. Currently, there Is a single cluster consisting of four 13.metal hosts. Due to an increased demand, cluster capacity has to be expanded by 60 cores and 640 GB of memory.
What should the administrator do to meet the demand?

A. Add 16 CPU cores to the existing hosts.
B. Add three c4.metal hosts to the cluster.
C. Add two i3.metal hosts to the cluster.
D. Add one i3en.metal host to the cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the VMware Cloud on AWS documentation, the minimum capacity of an i3.metal host is 8 vCPUs and 64 GB of memory. Therefore, to meet the demand of an additional 60 cores and 640 GB of memory, the administrator should add two i3.metal hosts to the cluster. 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 30
What is the purpose of the VMware Cloud on AWS Compute Gateway (CGW)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Compute Gateway (CGW) The CGW is a Tier 1 router that handles network traffic for workload VMs connected to routed compute network segments. Compute gateway firewall rules, along with NAT rules, run on the Tier 0 router. In the default configuration, these rules block all traffic to and from compute network segments (see Configure Compute Gateway Networking and Security).
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-on-aws-networking-security.pdf

NEW QUESTION 33
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 37
Which statement most accurately describes the service features of VMware Cloud on Dell EMC? (Select one option)

A. Dell technicians perform all software maintenance, as well as hardware fixes.
B. When an onsite response is required to fix a problem related to a host, a Dell technician must arrive onsite within 24 hours.
C. An SDDC includes a minimum of one rack with three host
D. You can add hosts to the rack, up to the maximum supported by the rack.
E. VMwareSite Recovery is included as part of the initial service offering.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The statement that most accurately describes the service features of VMware Cloud on Dell EMC is C. An SDDC includes a minimum of one rack with three hosts. You can add hosts to the rack, up to the maximum supported by the rack. An SDDC consists of a rack with a minimum of three hosts, which can then be expanded up to the maximum supported by the rack. VMware Site Recovery is not included as part of the initial service offering.
VMware Cloud on Dell EMC provides a service that enables customers to run their VMware-based workloads on Dell EMC's hardware, in a jointly-engineered and fully-supported environment. The service allows customers to deploy a fully-configured VMware SDDC on Dell EMC VxRail or VxRack SDDC systems, with the option to add more hosts to the rack as needed.

NEW QUESTION 41
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 46
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 49
Refer to the exhibit.
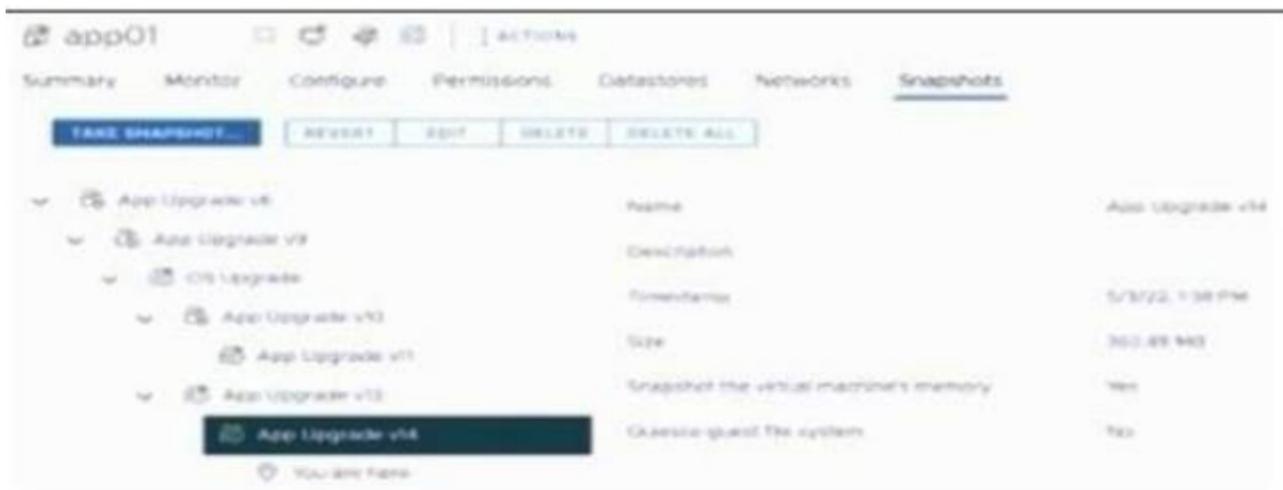
A cloud administrator is investigating a reported performance issue on a virtual machine (VM). The administrator observes low latency on the datastore but high latency within the VM. The administrator notes that it is a standard operating procedure to take a snapshot of the VM whenever there is an application or operating system upgrade on this VM.

Based on the exhibit, which snapshot characteristic will result in performance degradation?

A. Snapshot chain length
B. Snapshot size
C. Snapshot type
D. Snapshot age

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://www.nakivo.com/blog/vmware-snapshots-vsphere-how-to/#title-12 Follow these recommendations to get the best performance when using snapshots:
· Use snapshots as a temporary measure only.The presence of snapshots can have a significant impact on guest application performance, especially in a VMFS environment, for I/O intensive workloads. The guest applications fully recover performance after snapshots are deleted.
· Keep the snapshot chain length short when possible, to minimize the guest application performance impact.Performance degradation is higher as the snapshot chain length increases.
· If you need to increase the size of a virtual disk that has snapshots associated with it, you must delete the snapshots first before you can increase the virtual disk's size.

NEW QUESTION 53
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 55
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 60
A cloud administrator is looking for a unified solution to collect and analyze security events for troubleshooting from: VMware vSphere Windows Operating Systems Physical servers Web servers Database servers Amazon Web Services Which VMware Cloud service can meet this requirement?

A. VMware vRealize Automation Cloud
B. CloudHealth Secure State
C. VMware vRealize Log Insight Cloud
D. VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2022/08/forwarding-vsphere-audit-and-authentication-events-from-vreal

NEW QUESTION 64
Which two Tanzu Kubernetes Grid service component must an administrator configure within VMware Cloud to enable to deploy a namespace or their Kubernetes Application developments? (Choose two)

A. Tanzu Service Mesh
B. Tanzu Application Platform
C. Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster
D. Management cluster
E. Tanzu Observability by Wavefront

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is a service from VMware Cloud that enables customers to deploy and manage Kubernetes applications in the cloud. In order to deploy a namespace or their Kubernetes Application developments, an administrator must configure a Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster and a Management Cluster.
A Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster is a cluster of nodes that are used to run applications and services. The nodes are connected to the Management Cluster, where administrators can manage and monitor deployments.
The Management Cluster is a cluster of nodes that are used to manage and monitor the Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster nodes. It provides the tools to manage and monitor deployments, as well as to configure and maintain the Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster nodes.
According to VMware's official website, "Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is a service that provides a simplified way to deploy and manage Kubernetes applications in the cloud. It provides a single control plane for managing multiple Kubernetes clusters, allowing customers to easily deploy and manage their applications across multiple clusters and environments." [1]
[1] https://www.vmware.com/products/tanzu-kubernetes-grid.html

NEW QUESTION 66
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 68
Refer to the exhibit.

A cloud administrator is deploying a new VMware Cloud on AWS virtual private cloud (VPC). After clicking on deploy, the screen refreshes and displays the information that is provided in the exhibit.
What is the issue with the management CIDR that is causing the deployment to fall?

A. It overlaps with the AWS subnet.
B. It overlaps with the AWS VPC CIDR.
C. It is part of the reserved CIDRs.
D. It is an invalid size.

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/sddc-deployment-and-best-practices/deploying-vmware-cloud-o must be a RFC1918 private address space (10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, or 192.168.0.0/16) with CIDR block sizes of /16, /20, or /23. The management CIDR block cannot be changed after the SDDC is deployed. Choose a range of IP addresses that does not overlap with the AWS subnet you are connecting to. If you plan to connect the SDDC to an on-premises DC or another environment, the IP subnet must be unique within your enterprise network infrastructure. Choose a CIDR that will give you future scalability.

NEW QUESTION 70
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 74
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 77
A cloud administrator is asked to evaluate a number of disaster recovery solutions for the business. The current on-premises environment Is built around the latest version of VMware vSphere 7.0.
The following requirements must be met:
• Follow an on-demand cloud consumption model
• Must be a managed offering
• Deliver a recovery point objective (RPO) of no more than 30 minutes
• Rapid power-on of recovered virtual machines/ assuming cloud capacity availability
• Must accommodate for single region failure Which solution would meet these requirements?

A. VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery

B. VMware Cloud on AWS Stretched Cluster
C. VMware vSphere Replication
D. VMware Site Recovery Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:
VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery is a managed disaster recovery-as-a-service offering that is built on the latest version of VMware vSphere 7.0. It provides an on-demand cloud consumption model, allowing administrators to rapidly power-on recovered virtual machines in the cloud, assuming cloud capacity availability. Additionally, VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery delivers a recovery point objective (RPO) of no more than 30 minutes, and can accommodate for single region failure.
Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7 https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application
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running on VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC using high-frequency snapshots to achieve RPOs as low as 30
minutes. * Availability Zone Failure
Handlinghttps://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/vmware-cloud-disaster-recov
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/rn/vmware-cloud-disaster-recovery-rel

NEW QUESTION 80
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 83
Which logical switching component provides layer 2 forwarding functionality in a VMwareCloud 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 85
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 87
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 88
When configuring VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR), with what can protection groups and disaster recovery plans be associated?

A. Only a single vCenter Instance In the on-premises data center or VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC).
B. Multiple vCenter instances in the same VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or on-premises data center.
C. Multiple vCenter instances in the same VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or only a single vCenter in the on-premises data center.
D. Only a single vCenter Instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or multiple vCenter Instances In the on-premises data center.

Answer: A

Explanation:
vCenter Mapping Mapping vCenters in a DR plan consists of selecting source vCenters that are registered to the protected site. Choosing a target vCenter for a Failover SDDC is simple; each SDDC contains a single vCenter instance. For VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery, keep in mind that a protected site can have multiple registered vCenters, but you can only map one vCenter on VMware Cloud on AWS per-DR
plan.https://vmc.techzone.vmware.com/resource/introduction-vmware-cloud-disaster-recovery#inventory-and-re

NEW QUESTION 92
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 95
A cloud administrator needs to provide the security team with the ability to query and audit events and provide custom real-time alerts for the VMware NSX firewall running In VMware Cloud on AWS.
Which solution would the administrator use to accomplish this goal?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
VMware vRealize Log Insight Cloud is a cloud-based log management and analytics solution that provides real-time visibility and analytics for VMware Cloud on AWS [1]. It allows security teams to query and audit events and set up custom real-time alerts. Additionally, it provides detailed insights into the activity of the VMware NSX firewall, allowing administrators to quickly identify suspicious activity and take action.

NEW QUESTION 99
A Cloud Administrator is responsible for which three of the listed operations in VMware Cloud on AWS? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: ACF

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103
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 104
Which two components are required in order to deploy a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Cluster in VMware Could 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-deploym

NEW QUESTION 108
With which solution is the cloud administrator interfacing when defining storage policies in a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
VMware vSAN is a distributed storage platform that is integrated into the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC). It provides policy-based storage management, allowing cloud administrators to define storage policies that can be applied to virtual machines and other workloads. These policies govern how data is stored, replicated, and secured, and are used to ensure that data is stored in a consistent and compliant manner.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen

NEW QUESTION 110
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