



VMware

Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 2

When preparing to deploy VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts in a data center, which two networking constraints must be considered? (Choose two.)

- A. Fiber Channel connectivity
- B. Creating a direct connect to the nearest AWS Region
- C. Compatible top of rack switches
- D. Uplinks for local network connectivity
- E. Dedicated subnets for SDDC management network

Answer: CE

Explanation:

Compatible top of rack switches are necessary to ensure that the data center is able to support the VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts deployments [1]. The switches must support 10GE and 25GE ports, as well as Layer 3 routing protocols such as OSPF and BGP.

Dedicated subnets for SDDC management network are also needed for the deployment of VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts [1]. The SDDC management network will be used for communication between the VMware Cloud components and the data center, and must be isolated from the customer network.

NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

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

- A. The cloud administrator will need to create a new subscription for the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- B. The cloud administrator will need to request access to the VMware Cloud on AWS service
- C. The cloud administrator will need the globalcloudadmin role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- D. The cloud administrator will need the Administrator role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.
- E. The cloud administrator will need the cloudadmin role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

(Reference:<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vcloud.admin.doc/GUI>) To request access to the VMware Cloud on AWS service, the cloud administrator must log in to the VMware Cloud Console and fill out the New Subscription Request form. Once the form is filled out and submitted, the cloud administrator will receive an email with instructions on how to access the VMware Cloud on AWS service.

The cloud administrator will also need to have the Administrator role in the VMware Cloud on AWS service in order to gain access. The Administrator role allows the cloud administrator to access the VMware Cloud on AWS service, view the services available in the VMware Cloud on AWS console, and manage the resources in the SDDC.

NEW QUESTION 6

Which two statements depict the VMWare Multi-cloud Vision? (Choose two)

- A. Deliver a consistent management and operations layer across any cloud
- B. Run the workloads in the cloud to eliminate security issues.
- C. Standardize at the DevSecOps and infrastructure level.
- D. Reduce the number of developers to increase productivity
- E. Modernize applications in the cloud of choice using the cloud-native services of that cloud provider

Answer: AE

Explanation:

VMware Multi-Cloud Vision enables customers to deliver a consistent management and operations layer across any cloud, and to modernize applications in the cloud of choice using the cloud-native services of that cloud provider. It does not run workloads in the cloud to eliminate security issues, standardize at the DevSecOps and infrastructure level, or reduce the number of developers to increase productivity.

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

What should the administrator do to improve application performance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a service that establishes a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and an AWS region. This can improve network performance, reduce costs, and increase security for applications that require high bandwidth and low latency¹.

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See [Using AWS Direct Connect with VMware Cloud on AWS](#).

Hybrid Linked Mode: Hybrid Linked Mode is required to initiate migration from the vSphere Client. It is not required to initiate migration using the API or PowerCLI. See "Hybrid Linked Mode" in [Managing the VMware Cloud on AWS Data Center](#).

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

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

On-premises firewall rules: Ensure that you have created the necessary firewall rules as described in [Require Firewall Rules for vMotion](#).

Virtual machine hardware and settings: Ensure that these requirements are met for virtual machine hardware.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 13

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 15

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

What are two incident management services included in the VMware Cloud on AWS service management process? (Choose two.)

- A. Email notifications for pending upgrades
- B. Return to service
- C. Severity classification
- D. SDDC upgrades
- E. Workload incident management

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Incident and Problem Management: VMware will provide incident and problem management services (e.g., detection, severity classification, recording, escalation, and return to service) pertaining to availability of the Service Offering. VMware is responsible for incident and problem management (e.g., detection, severity classification, recording, escalation, and return to service) pertaining to all virtual machines that you have deployed in your SDDC.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/support/vmw-cloud-aws-service-descrip>

NEW QUESTION 18

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 22

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 27

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

A Cloud Administrator is looking to migrate several dozen workloads from their on-premises location to a VMware public cloud using VMware -- need to be stretched for the migration. They will also be utilizing the capabilities of the WAN application for the migration.

HCX appliance requirements are as follows:

- HCX Manager: 4 vCPU, 128GB Memory
- HCX-IX Interconnect: 8 vCPU, 3GB Memory
- HCX network Extension: 8 vCPU, 3GB Memory
- HCX WAN Optimization: 8 vCPU, 14GB Memory

What are the on-premises vCPU and Memory component requirements for the VMware HCX deployment?

- A. 36 vCPUs, 35GB of memory
- B. 32 vCPUs, 40GB of memory
- C. 30 vCPUs, 36GB of memory
- D. 28 vCPUs, 32GB of memory

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.6/hcx-user-guide/GUID-D64901F4-6AB4-4820-9303-27927648A>

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Tanzu CLI is a command-line interface used to create, scale, upgrade, and delete workload clusters that are part of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid [1]. Tanzu CLI also allows you to manage the components of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid [1], such as the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster and the Tanzu Supervisor cluster. It also provides access to the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid extensions [1], which allow you to extend the functionality of the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster.

NEW QUESTION 33

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 34

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 36

A cloud administrator is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment containing of a single cluster with three hosts. Which acts recovery site for the on-premises environment. The on-premises environment consists of eight hosts. what should the cloud administrator configure to optimize scaling for full disaster recovery?

- A. Configure an Elastic DRS policy and set the maximum cluster Size to 8.
- B. No Additional configuration is required Default Elastic DRS will fulfill the requirement
- C. Configure an Elastic DRS policy and select 'Optimize for Rapid scale-out'.
- D. Configure an Elastic DRS policy and set minimum cluster size to 8.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the VMware official documentation, in order to optimize scaling for full disaster recovery in a VMware Cloud on AWS environment, it is necessary to configure an Elastic DRS policy and select 'Optimize for Rapid scale-out' as the policy type. This option allows for a rapid increase in the number of hosts within the cluster, which is necessary for full disaster recovery. For more information, please refer to the VMware Cloud on AWS Disaster Recovery Guide, which can be found

here:<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS-Disaster-Recover>

NEW QUESTION 41

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 42

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
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NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

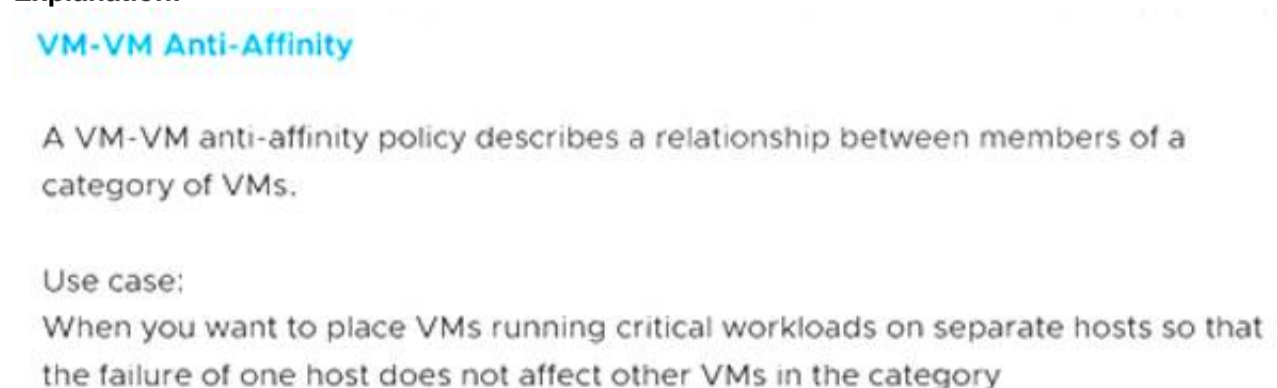
A cloud administrator is tasked with deploying two virtual machines (APP01 and APP02) to a software-defined data center (SDDC) with multiple clusters hosted in VMware Cloud on AWS based on the following requirements:

- 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.
- D. Create a VM-Host anti-affinity policy.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the 'VM-VM Anti-Affinity' policy configuration in the vSphere interface. It includes a description: 'A VM-VM anti-affinity policy describes a relationship between members of a category of VMs.' and a 'Use case:' section stating: '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 56

Which statement describes the VMware Multi-Cloud vision?

- A. Flexibility to operate globally and consistently
- B. Flexibility to choose any hardware vendor
- C. Flexibility to manage infrastructure through outsourcing
- D. Flexibility to choose any hypervisor

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://www.vmware.com/cloud-solutions/multi-cloud.html>

Multi-Cloud Solutions Redefine the foundation of IT to power every application on any cloud. With

Multi-Cloud solutions from VMware, you can migrate to the cloud without recoding your apps, modernize your infrastructure, and operate consistently across the data center, the edge, and any cloud.

NEW QUESTION 59

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 62

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 66

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 68

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 70

A cloud administrator is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment. Currently, there is a single cluster consisting of four i3.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 73

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 74

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 77

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 80

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 83

What is one way in which VMware Multi-Cloud addresses challenges with the cloud computing model?

- A. Provides savings on capital expenses and the use of a flexible payment structure where payment is only done based on the resources used.
- B. Provides visibility and tools to manage resources, workloads and operations across clouds from a common operating environment.
- C. Eliminates worry associated with managing IT infrastructures and shifts focus to application development and other priorities using the most up-to-date technology.
- D. Increases agility that encompasses scalability, customizability, and access to the cloud service from anywhere and on any device.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/multi-cloud.html>

VMware Multi-Cloud provides visibility and tools to manage resources, workloads and operations across clouds from a common operating environment. This eliminates the need to manage multiple cloud environments in different clouds and provides a unified view of all cloud resources and applications. This makes it easier to monitor and manage workloads across clouds, reducing complexity and increasing agility.

VMware Multi-Cloud also provides powerful automation and orchestration capabilities to help streamline operations and improve efficiency. [1]

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

NEW QUESTION 87

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 91

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 93

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

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

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

To create a virtual machine template, you will need to configure the virtual machine hardware configuration, install the necessary applications, tools, and patches, and select the guest operating system. The template can also include vSphere tags and custom attributes to further customize the virtual machine. Additionally, the template can include virtual machine snapshots which will save the current state of the virtual machine and can be used to quickly restore the machine to the same state.

VMware Technical Support Guide <https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf> Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7

<https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application> What is Server Virtualization? | VMware Glossary

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/server-virtualization.html>

NEW QUESTION 98

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 an 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 99

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 101

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