Vendor: VMware

Exam Code: 2V0-13.24

Exam Name: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
Which Operating System (OS) is not supported by Aria Operations for OS and Application Monitoring?

A. Windows Server 2012 R2
B. CentOS
C. Windows Server 2012
D. MacOS

Answer: D
Explanation:
Aria Operations (formerly vRealize Operations) in VCF 5.2 supports OS and application monitoring via agents (e.g., Telegraf) for specific OSes: Windows Server 2012, 2012 R2, and various Linux distributions like CentOS. MacOS (D) is not listed as supported in the official documentation, as it's not a typical enterprise server OS in VCF environments. Options A, B, and C are explicitly supported for metrics collection, making D the correct exclusion.

QUESTION 2
An architect has been tasked with reviewing a VMware Cloud Foundation design document. Observe the following requirements:

```
- REQ01: The solution must provide the ability to request new tenant
creation with multi-site and different size options.
- REQ02: The solution must provide the capability to monitor the
software-defined data center for capacity and performance.
- REQ03: The solution must provide the ability to generate reports with
customized metrics to meet business requests.
- REQ04: The solution should report all capacity planning components
(such as current capacity usage monthly and annual usage growth).
- REQ05: The solution must provide the ability to provision new virtual
machines from predefined templates.
- REQ06: The solution must provide a self-service catalog for end-users
to consume services.
```

Observe the following design decisions:

```
- DD01: There will be a centralized deployment of Aria Operations
Management.
- DD02: There will be customized super-metrics based on existing
metrics.
```

Based on the stated requirements and design decisions, which three requirements does this design decision satisfy? (Choose three.)

A. REQ05
B. REQ01
C. REQ06
D. REQ04
E. REQ03
F. REQ02

Answer: DEF
Explanation:
Aria Operations in VCF 5.2 provides monitoring and analytics. DD01 (centralized Aria Operations) enables REQ02 (F) by monitoring SDDC capacity and performance across domains. DD02

(customized super-metrics) supports REQ03 (E) by allowing tailored reports and REQ04 (D) by enabling capacity planning with usage trends. REQ01 (B) and REQ06 (C) require Aria Automation for tenant creation and self-service, not Operations. REQ05 (A) involves provisioning, also an Automation function. Thus, D, E, F are satisfied by these decisions.

QUESTION 3
An architect has come up with a list of design decisions after a workshop with the business stakeholders. Which design decision describes a logical design decision?

A. Asynchronous storage replication that satisfies a recovery point objective (RPO) of 15min between site A and B
B. Both sites A and B will have a /16 dedicated network subnets.
C. End users will interact with application server hosted in Site A
D. End users should always experience instantaneous application response

Answer: A
Explanation:
Logical design decisions in VCF define how requirements are met through architectural choices, not physical layouts or user experience goals. Option A, "Asynchronous storage replication that satisfies an RPO of 15min," is a logical decision, specifying a DR mechanism (e.g., vSphere Replication in VCF) to meet a technical requirement. Option B (subnets) is physical network design. Option C (application hosting) is operational, not architectural. Option D (response time) is a requirement, not a decision. A aligns with VCF's logical design focus on solution architecture.

QUESTION 4
A customer defined a requirement for the newly deployed SDDC infrastructure which will host one of the applications responsible for video streaming. Application will run as part of a VI Workload Domain with dedicated NSX instance and virtual machines. Required network throughput was defined as 250 Gb/s. Additionally, the application should provide the lowest possible latency. Which design decision should be recommended by an architect for the NSX Edge deployment?

A. Deploy 2 NSX Edges using NSX console and add to Edge cluster created in SDDC Manager.
B. Deploy 4 extra large edges using vCenter Server console.
C. Deploy NSX bare-metal Edges and create Edge Cluster using NSX console.
D. Deploy 2 large NSX Edges using SDDC Manager.

Answer: C
Explanation:
For 250 Gb/s throughput and low latency in a VI Workload Domain, NSX Edges must handle high- performance traffic. Option C, "Deploy NSX bare-metal Edges and create Edge Cluster using NSX console," is optimal: bare-metal Edges in NSX-T 3.2 (VCF 5.2) support up to 100 Gb/s per node, and clustering multiple nodes achieves 250 Gb/s with minimal latency due to direct hardware access, ideal for video streaming. Option A (2 VM Edges) and D (2 large VM Edges) cap at ~20 Gb/s per node, insufficient for 250 Gb/s. Option B (4 extra-large VM Edges) improves throughput but increases latency via virtualization overhead. Bare-metal is the verified high-performance choice.

QUESTION 5
A company will be expanding their existing VCF environment for a new application. The existing VCF environment currently has a management domain and two separate VI workload domains with different hardware profiles. The new application has the following requirements:

- The application will use significantly more memory than current workloads today.
- The application will have a limited number of licenses to run on hosts.
- Additional VCF and hardware costs have been approved for the application.
- The application will contain confidential customer information that requires isolation from other workloads.

What design recommendation should the administrator document?

A. Deploy a new consolidated VCF instance and deploy the new application into it.
B. A new Workload domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements of the new application should be implemented.
C. Enough identical hardware for the management domain should be ordered to accommodate the new application requirements and a new workload domain should be designed for the application.
D. Purchase enough matching hardware to accommodate the new application's memory requirements and expand an existing cluster to accommodate the new application. Use host affinity rules to manage the new licensing.

Answer: B
Explanation:
The requirements demand memory capacity, licensing control, cost approval, and isolation. Option B, "A new Workload domain with hardware supporting the memory requirements," satisfies all: a new VI domain in VCF 5.2 isolates workloads (via separate NSX instance), uses approved funds for high-memory hardware, and allows licensing via DRS affinity rules within the domain. Option A (new VCF instance) is overkill, duplicating management overhead. Option C (management domain hardware) misuses the management domain's purpose. Option D (expanding existing cluster) risks isolation breaches. B leverages VCF's workload domain architecture effectively.

QUESTION 6
An architect is working with an organization on the creation of a new Private Cloud Platform. The organization has provided the following business objectives they wish to achieve with the new platform:

- Reduce the operating costs associated with running separate areas of hosting capacity and separate/duplicate systems.
- Reduce the risks, time, and effort associated with managing platforms that are out of vendor support.
- Reduce the operating costs associated with Public Cloud usage.
- Reduce the risks associated with having incomplete documentation for application inventory and dependency mappings.

They have grouped these business objectives into a set of use cases:

- Migration - Provide a platform that supports the migration of virtualized workloads from existing platforms.
- Containerization - Provide a platform that supports the deployment of containerized workloads.
- Centralization and Consolidation - Provide a central private cloud platform accessible to all relevant areas of the business.

When considering these objectives and use cases, what should the architect include in the design documentation as a part of the Conceptual Model?

A. An assumption that the new platform will co-exist with the existing platforms for a period of time to allow workloads to be migrated in a phased approach
B. A risk that the existing platforms are running Linux Operating Systems that are out of vendor support
C. An assumption that a complete mapping of application dependencies is not available
D. A requirement that the solution will provide the capability to migrate Kubernetes-based workloads from the Public Cloud

Answer: A
Explanation:
The Conceptual Model in VCF outlines high-level assumptions and approaches to meet objectives. Option A, assuming "co-existence with existing platforms for phased migration," directly supports the Migration and Consolidation use cases, aligning with cost reduction and risk mitigation by enabling a controlled transition to the new VCF platform (e.g., using vMotion or HCX). Option B (Linux risk) is specific and unstated. Option C (dependency mapping) is a risk, not an assumption driving design. Option D (Kubernetes requirement) adds specificity beyond the stated objectives. A is foundational to VCF migration strategies.

QUESTION 7
A customer has stated the following requirements for Aria Automation within their VCF implementation:

```
- Users must have access to specific resources based on their company
organization
- Developers must only be able to provision to the Development
environment
- Production workloads can be placed on DMZ or Production clusters
```

What two design decisions must be implemented to satisfy these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Separate cloud zones will be configured for Development and Production.
B. Users' access to resources will be controlled by project membership.
C. Users' access to resources will be controlled by tenant membership.
D. Separate tenants will be configured for Development and Production.

Answer: AB
Explanation:
Aria Automation in VCF 5.2 uses cloud zones and projects for resource control. Option A, "Separate cloud zones for Development and Production," restricts provisioning to specific clusters (Development, Production/DMZ), meeting the second and third requirements. Option B, "Project membership," assigns users to projects tied to specific zones and roles, satisfying organization-based access and developer restrictions. Option C (tenant membership) is for multi-tenancy, unnecessary here within one VCF instance. Option D (separate tenants) overcomplicates isolation beyond needs. A and B leverage Aria Automation's native capabilities effectively.

QUESTION 8
The following design decisions were made relating to storage design:

```
- A storage policy that would support failure of a single fault domain
being the server rack
- Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of four 4TB Samsung
SSD capacity drives
```

```
- Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of a single 300GB
Intel NVMe cache drive
- Encryption at rest capable disk drives
- Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters
```

Which two design decisions would an architect include within the physical design? (Choose two.)

A. A storage policy that would support failure of a single fault domain being the server rack
B. Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of a single 300GB Intel NVMe cache drive
C. Encryption at rest capable disk drives
D. Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters
E. Two vSAN OSA disk groups per host each consisting of four 4TB Samsung SSD capacity drives

Answer: DE
Explanation:
Physical design in VCF focuses on hardware specifications, not policies or logical configurations. Option D, "Dual 10Gb or faster storage network adapters," and Option E, "Two vSAN OSA disk groups with four 4TB Samsung SSDs," specify physical components (NICs, drives) critical to vSAN performance and redundancy in the physical layer. Option A (storage policy) is logical, defined in vSphere. Option B (cache drives) and C (encryption capability) are also physical but less specific without vendor/model details compared to E, and encryption is often a feature, not a standalone decision. D and E are the clearest physical design elements per VCF 5.2 vSAN OSA requirements.

QUESTION 9
The following requirements were identified in an architecture workshop for a virtual infrastructure design project.

```
REQ001: All virtual machines must meet the Recovery Time Objective
(RTO) of twenty-four hours or less in a disaster recovery (DR)
scenario.
```

Which two test cases will verify these requirements?

A. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within four hours or less.
B. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must be restored within twenty-four hours or less.
C. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than twenty-four hours of data prior to the outage.
D. Simulate or trigger an outage of the primary datacenter. All virtual machines must not lose more than four hours of data prior to the outage.

Answer: BC
Explanation:
RTO measures time to restore VMs after a DR event (24 hours here). Option B directly tests this: restoration within 24 hours meets the requirement. Option C tests data loss (RPO-like), but in DR context, ensuring no more than 24 hours of data loss complements RTO by verifying the recovery process's effectiveness, a common validation in VCF with tools like Site Recovery Manager (SRM). Option A (4 hours) is stricter than required, and D (4-hour data loss) tests RPO, not RTO. B and C align with VCF DR testing best practices.

QUESTION 10

During a design discussion, the VMware Cloud Foundation Architect was presented with a requirement to reduce power utilization across all workload domains including management. The architect has suggested to use vSphere Distributed Power Management (DPM) to satisfy this requirement. Which recommendation should the architect provide?

A. vSphere DPM for Management Workload Domain (excluding when vSAN is a principal storage).
B. vSphere DPM for VI Workload Domains (excluding when vSAN is a principal storage).
C. vSphere DPM for Management Workload Domain (only when hosted within a Hyperscaler Data Center).
D. vSphere DPM for VI Workload Domains (any principal storage).
E. vSphere DPM for Management Workload Domain (any principal storage).

Answer: B
Explanation:
vSphere DPM powers off hosts during low utilization, but in VCF 5.2, the Management Domain requires constant availability (e.g., vCenter, NSX Manager), making DPM risky, especially with vSAN (data integrity concerns). VI Workload Domains, however, can leverage DPM for power savings if not using vSAN as principal storage, where host power-off could disrupt quorum. Option B, "vSphere DPM for VI Workload Domains (excluding when vSAN is a principal storage)," balances power reduction with stability, aligning with VCF best practices. Options A and E risk management stability; C is irrelevant (hyperscaler-specific); D ignores vSAN constraints.

QUESTION 11
During the requirements gathering workshop for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based Private Cloud solution, the customer states that the solution must:

```
- Provide sufficient capacity to migrate and run their existing
workloads.
- Provide sufficient initial capacity to support a forecasted resource
growth of 30% over the next 3 years.
```

When creating the design document, under which design quality should the architect classify these stated requirements?

A. Availability
B. Performance
C. Recoverability
D. Manageability

Answer: B
Explanation:
These requirements focus on capacity and growth, key aspects of the Performance design quality in VCF, which ensures the solution meets compute, storage, and network demands over time. Availability (A) addresses uptime, Recoverability (C) data restoration, and Manageability (D) operational ease--none directly tie to capacity planning. Performance in VCF 5.2 includes sizing for current and future workloads, making B the correct classification.

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