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Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional

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NEW QUESTION 1
A cloud administrator establishes a VPN connection to the VMware Cloud data center but Is unable to access the VMware Cloud vCenter. Which step can the administrator take to resolve this?

A. Modify the default vCenter management network to participate in the on-premises IP space.
B. Create a segment in the VMware Cloud data center for connection to the vCenter.
C. Establish a layer 2 connection between the on-premises data center and the VMware Cloud data center.
D. Create an NSX firewall rule In the VMware Cloud data center allowing access to the vCenter from the on-premises data center.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-ED8B8 By default, the management gateway firewall is set to deny all traffic between the internet and vCenter Server.
Verify that the appropriate firewall rules are in place.
The administrator can create an NSX firewall rule in the VMware Cloud data center that allows access to the vCenter from the on-premises data center. This would allow the VPN connection to connect to the vCenter, allowing the administrator to access and manage the VMware Cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION 2
A cloud administrator is trying to Increase the disk size of a virtual machine (VM) within a VMware Cloud solution. The VM is on a datastore with sufficient space, but they are unable to complete the task.
Which file is preventing the administrator from completing this task?

A. The .nvram file
B. The .vmtx file
C. The .vmdk file
D. The .vmsn file

Answer: C

Explanation:
The .vmdk file contains the virtual machine's hard disk configuration and is preventing the administrator from increasing the disk size. The .vmdk file must be edited to allow the administrator to increase the disk size. More specifically, the administrator must edit the descriptor file within the .vmdk file to change the capacity of the disk.

NEW QUESTION 3
A cloud administrator is managing a Google Cloud VMware Engine environment with a single cluster consisting of 28 Hosts. The Administrator and, based on estimates from the application team, requires seven additional hosts. What should the administrator do?

A. Add seven hosts to the existing cluster.
B. Provision a new private cloud.
C. Provision a new cluster.
D. Nothing; the cluster will scale automatically.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/vmware-engine/docs/concepts-vmware-componentsNode Considerations
You can specify the number of hosts to add or remove to or from their cluster. Private cloud initial setup happens in ~30 minutes.
Additional hosts can be added in ~15 minutes.
A three-node cluster is the minimum for production.
You can have up to 32 hosts per cluster.
You can have up to 64 hosts per private cloud.

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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) todynamically 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 6
A cloud administrator is tasked with improving the way that containers are scaled and managed in the environment. There is a currently no container orchestration solution implemented. Which solution can the administrator leverage to achieve this?

A. VMware NSX Container Plugin
B. Kubernetes
C. VMware vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager
D. etcd

Answer: B

Explanation:
Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system for automating application deployment, scaling, and management, which provides features such as self-healing, auto-scaling, and service discovery. With Kubernetes, cloud administrators are able to easily scale and manage containers across multiple clusters and nodes, allowing them to more effectively manage container-based applications. Additionally, Kubernetes provides advanced features such as container scheduling, resource management, and service discovery, which are all essential for managing container-based applications in a production environment. For more information on Kubernetes, you can refer to the official VMware documentation heroe.r is encount

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
A cloud administrator needs to create an isolated network segment for use in disaster recovery test. Which type of network segment is required?

A. Private
B. Routed
C. Extended
D. Disconnected

Answer: A

Explanation:
A private network segment is an isolated network segment that is used for disaster recovery testing. Private network segments provide a secure and isolated environment for testing, allowing administrators to test their disaster recovery plans without risking the stability of their production environment. Private network segments also provide additional security, as they are not connected to the public internet, making them less vulnerable to external attacks. [1]
[1]https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.networking/GUID-64

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
What is a key driver behind the multi-cloud journey?

A. Facilitate disaster recovery
B. Application modernization
C. Digital transformation
D. Cost savings

Answer: C

Explanation:
A key driver behind the multi-cloud journey is digital transformation, which is the process of using technology to optimize existing processes and systems in order to improve customer experiences, increase operational efficiency, and accelerate business growth. Multi-cloud solutions can help organizations modernize their applications and services, reduce costs, increase agility, and support digital transformation initiatives. 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 10
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 14
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 19
Which solution would an administrator use to manage the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters?

A. VMware Tanzu Service Mesh
B. VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager
C. VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront
D. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

Answer: D

Explanation:
VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is described as a comprehensive solution for operating Kubernetes-based applications in production, as well as creating, scaling and managing clusters. It provides a centralized control plane for managing the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters.
(Source:https://tanzu.vmware.com/kubernetes)

NEW QUESTION 22
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 26
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
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 35
A cloud administrator Is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment consisting of a single cluster with six hosts. There have been no changes made to the Elastic DRS configuration.
In which two situations will Elastic DRS add another a host to the cluster? (Choose two.)

A. When availability zone failure occurs
B. When memory utilization reaches 90%
C. When network utilization reaches 90%
D. When CPU utilization reaches 90%
E. When storage utilization reaches 80%

Answer: AE

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-961C4
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-961C4

NEW QUESTION 38
VMware Engine cloud administrator is tasked with ensuring that a dedicated, secure, high-speed, and
low-latency connection exists between an on-premises VMware Engine. Which two options are available for Google Cloud VMware Engine? (Choose two.)

A. Partner Interconnect
B. Global Reach
C. Dedicated Interconnect
D. ExpressRoute
E. Direct Connect

Answer: AC

Explanation:
https://cloud.google.com/architecture/private-cloud-networking-for-vmware-engine
Dedicated Interconnect provides a private[1][2], dedicated connection between your on-premises network and Google's network. It offers low latency, high bandwidth, and a secure connection. Partner Interconnect provides a connection to Google Cloud Platform through a partner's network, such as a service provider or a carrier. It offers the same low latency, high bandwidth, and secure connection, but is slightly slower than Dedicated Interconnect.
References: [1]https://cloud.google.com/interconnect/docs/concepts/types[2]https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on

NEW QUESTION 43
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 46
A cloud administrator successfully configures a policy-based VPN between an on-premises data center and an instance of VMware Cloud Software-defined data center (SDDC). Although the workloads are reachable from both locations over the IP network, the cloud virtual machines cannot access an on-premises web service. What should the cloud administrator check first to resolve this issue?

A. On-premises DNS settings
B. VMware Cloud DNS settings
C. On-premises gateway settings
D. VMware Cloud gateway settings

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-networking-security/GUI

NEW QUESTION 51
A cloud administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud solution and would like to ensure that I/O-intensive workloads run in the most optimum way possible.
Which two steps should the administrator complete on I/O-intensive workloads to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Ensure that the VMware hardware version is 7 or later.
B. Enable the memory hot-add feature.
C. Configure the LSI Logic Parallel SCSI controller.
D. Configure the VMware Paravirtual SCSI (PVSCSI) adapter.
E. Configure a maximum of two CPU cores per socket.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The two steps that the cloud administrator should complete on I/O-intensive workloads to ensure the best performance possible are to configure the VMware Paravirtual SCSI (PVSCSI) adapter and to ensure that the VMware hardware version is 7 or later. The PVSCSI adapter provides improved performance and scalability compared to the LSI Logic Parallel SCSI controller. Additionally, the hardware version should be 7 or later to ensure that the virtual machine is able to take advantage of the latest features and enhancements. Enabling the memory hot-add feature and configuring a maximum of two CPU cores per socket will not improve the performance of I/O-intensive workloads.
Why does VMware refuse to educate their customers ... - VMware ... https://communities.vmware.com/t5/VMware-Education-Services/Why-does-VMware-refuse-to-educate-their-c VMware Technical Support Guide
https://www.vmware.com/pdf/techsupportguide.pdf Publishing Applications with VMware Horizon 7
https://vcdx.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/ru/pdf/techpaper/vmware-horizon-7-application

LSI Logic Parallel, LSI Logic SAS, or VMware Paravirtual

For most guest operating systems, the default virtual storage adapter in VMware Cloud on AWS is either LSI Logic Parallel or LSI Logic SAS, depending on the guest operating system and the virtual hardware version.

However, VMware Cloud on AWS also includes a paravirtualized SCSI storage adapter, PVSCSI (also called VMware Paravirtual). The PVSCSI adapter offers a significant reduction in CPU utilization as well as potentially increased throughput compared to the default virtual storage adapters, and is thus the best choice for environments with very I/O-intensive guest applications.

In order to use PVSCSI, your VM must be using virtual hardware version 7 or later.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-performance.pdf

NEW QUESTION 55
Which three functions are provided by the components within the Kubernetes control plane? (Choose three.)

A. Balances pods across the nodes within a Kubernetes cluster.
B. Ensures that containers are running in a pod.
C. Configures network rules to route traffic to containers within the Kubernetes cluster.
D. Stores Kubernetes cluster data in a key-value data store.
E. Watches the API for changes and responds with appropriate actions.
F. Stores and distributes container images.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#control-plane-components

NEW QUESTION 57
Which vSphere HA default response is applied when a virtual machine crashes on a VMware Cloud cluster?

A. Restart the impacted virtual machine on the same host in the same SDDC cluster
B. Shut down the impacted virtual machine and do not restart it anywhere
C. Restart the impacted virtual machine on other hosts in other SDDC Cluster
D. Restart the impacted virtual machine on other hosts in the same SDDC Cluster

Answer: D

Explanation:
VMware High Availability (HA) is a feature of the VMware Cloud platform that monitors the health of virtual machines and restarts virtual machines on other hosts if they crash or become unresponsive. This ensures that the virtual machines are always available and that no downtime is experienced. The default response is to restart the impacted virtual machine on other hosts in the same SDDC Cluster, however, this can be customized to suit the needs of the customer.
References:
[1]https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.availability_and_scala

NEW QUESTION 62
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 63
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 66
How much throughput does a Google Cloud VMware Engine private cloud network provide?

A. 25 Gbps
B. 40 Gbps
C. 100 Gbps
D. 10 Gbps

Answer: C

Explanation:
The throughput provided by a Google Cloud VMware Engine private cloud network is 100 Gbps. This allows for a high level of performance and scalability, and supports a variety of services and applications. Additionally, the private cloud network is secure and reliable, providing support for different authentication methods and encryption standards.

NEW QUESTION 68
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-prerinse 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 72
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 77
A cloud administrator wants to restrict Junior administrators to creating, deleting, and managing virtual machines in the Development folder In the VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter Server instance.
Which type of access should be granted to these junior administrators?

A. CloudAdmln role and global permissions
B. CloudAdmin role on the Development folder
C. Administrator role on the Development folder
D. Administrator role on the cloud vCenter Server instance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This role is designed to give administrators access to manage virtual machines, networks, and other settings within the folder. The CloudAdmin role will also give the junior administrators access to all global permissions that are associated with the Development folder.
"The CloudAdmin role is designed to give administrators access to manage a single folder. This role grants access to manage virtual machines, networks, and other settings within the folder. Additionally, this role grants access to all global permissions that are associated with the folder. Forexample, if the folder has global permissions that allow users to create or delete virtual machines, the CloudAdmin role will grant access to those permissions within the folder."
The CloudAdmin user can grant other users or groups read-only access to VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter management objects such as the Mgmt-ResourcePool, Management VMs folder, Discovered Virtual Machines folder, vmc-hostswitch, and vsanDatastore. Because this read-only access does not propagate to management objects, you cannot grant it as a Global Permission and instead must explicitly grant it for each management object. VMware Cloud on AWS runs a script once a day that updates any newly-created management objects (such as objects in a new cluster) so that the CloudAdmin user and CloudAdminGroup SSO group have the updated role applied. The script itself does not grant additional access to any user or group, so you'll need to wait until it completes before the CloudAdmin can use this workflow to grant read-only access to those objects.

NEW QUESTION 80
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 83
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