

# VMware

## Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

A cloud administrator is in the process of troubleshooting a non-compliant object. How can the administrator change a VM storage policy for an ISO image?

- A. Modify the default VM storage policy and recreate the ISO image.
- B. Modify the default VM storage policy.
- C. Apply a new VM storage policy.
- D. Attach the ISO Image to a virtual machine.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A VM storage policy is a set of rules that defines the storage requirements for a virtual machine or an object. A cloud administrator can create and apply different VM storage policies for different types of objects, such as virtual disks, ISO images, snapshots, etc<sup>1</sup>. Applying a new VM storage policy to an object will change its compliance status and trigger a reconfiguration task to move the object to a compatible datastore<sup>1</sup>. Modifying the default VM storage policy will affect all the objects that use it, which may not be desirable. Recreating the ISO image is unnecessary and time-consuming. Attaching the ISO image to a virtual machine will not change its storage policy<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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 latency<sup>1</sup>.

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 6**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

<https://cloud.google.com/vmware-engine/docs/concepts-vmware-components> Node Considerations

You can specify the number of hosts to add or remove to or from their cluster. Private cloud initial setup happens in ~30 minutes.

Additional hosts can be added in ~15 minutes.

A three-node cluster is the minimum for production.

You can have up to 32 hosts per cluster.

You can have up to 64 hosts per private cloud.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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 8**

Which three factors should a cloud administrator consider when sizing a new VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) to support the migration of workloads from an on-premises SDDC? (Choose three.)

- A. Total number of 10Gb network ports required
- B. Host hardware type in the target VMware Cloud
- C. Total number of on-premises hosts
- D. Total number of workloads
- E. Total amount of available storage across all on-premises datastores
- F. Average size of workload resources (CPU & RAM)

**Answer:** DEF

**Explanation:**

➤ Total number of workloads. This determines how many hosts are needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

➤ Total amount of available storage across all on-premises datastores. This determines how much storage capacity is needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

➤ Average size of workload resources (CPU & RAM). This determines how much compute capacity is needed in the VMware Cloud SDDC cluster.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud/services/vmc-cloud-sizer-user/GUID-7CECF719-E56B-4830-84E>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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 10**

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

- A. Having enough existing rack space for the components
- B. Distance between loading dock and datacenter
- C. Size of the doorways between loading dock and datacenter
- D. Having enough people to carry the equipment
- E. Floor and elevator weight capacity between loading dock and datacenter

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

<https://aws.amazon.com/vmware/outposts/faqs/>

When deploying VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts in a data center, it is important to consider the amount of existing rack space available for the components, as well as the floor and elevator weight capacity between the loading dock and the data center. The distance between the loading dock and the data center, the size of the doorways between the loading dock and the data center, and the number of people available to carry the equipment are not relevant factors to consider.

**NEW QUESTION 11**

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

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



**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) uses a logical switching component called a Network Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) or vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) to provide layer 2 forwarding functionality [1][2]. A VDS is a network switch that provides centralized network configuration, management, and monitoring. It works with the NSX for vSphere data plane to provide layer 2 forwarding, packet filtering, and traffic monitoring services. A VDS is composed of multiple Segment Ports (which are like individual physical ports on a normal switch), Uplinks, and Transport Nodes. The Segment Ports are used to connect virtual machines to the VDS, while Uplinks are used to connect the VDS to physical networks. Transport Nodes are the physical switches that are associated with the VDS. For more information, see the official VMware documentation here: [https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/nsx\\_24\\_sdn\\_networking/GUID-A4A6E4A8](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/nsx_24_sdn_networking/GUID-A4A6E4A8)

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 [here](#).

**NEW QUESTION 18**

A cloud administrator is tasked with moving critical business workloads between two VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data centers (SDDCs) located in different geographical regions. The following requirements must be met:

- Migrate 300 virtual machines from region A to region B with minimal downtime of the applications.
  - Non-disruptively resume application access of the targeted virtual machines in the event the migration fails.
  - Support concurrent switch over of the application workloads to occur during a pre-defined maintenance window.
- Which VMware HCX migration type should be used to meet these requirements?

- A. VMware HCX Cold Migration
- B. VMware HCX Bulk Migration
- C. VMware HCX vMotion
- D. VMware HCX Replication Assisted vMotion

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.5/hcx-user-guide/GUID-741F47D5-A3C9-4D74-9672-E54D8791> "VMware HCX Replication Assisted vMotion (RAV) uses the HCX Interconnect appliance along with replication and vMotion technologies to provide large scale, parallel migrations with zero downtime." Understanding VMware HCX Replication Assisted vMotion: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.6/hcx-user-guide/GUID-741F47D5-A3C9-4D74-9672-E>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

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 28**

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 29**

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-vmware-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 30**

How is a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster deployed in a VMware Cloud environment?

- A. Using the VMware Cloud Console
- B. Using VMware Tanzu Mission Control
- C. Using the standard open-source kubectl
- D. Using the vSphere Plugin for kubectl

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Tanzu Kubernetes clusters can be deployed in a VMware Cloud environment using the VMware Cloud Console. The VMware Cloud Console provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to quickly deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. The standard open-source kubectl can also be used to deploy Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. However, this requires a more in-depth knowledge of the kubectl command-line interface. Additionally, users can use the vSphere Plugin for kubectl to deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. This plugin provides a graphical user interface to manage the clusters, as well as additional features such as the ability to make cluster-level changes

**NEW QUESTION 32**

When configuring Hybrid Linked Mode, what is the maximum supported latency between an on-premises environment and a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC)?

- A. 200 milliseconds round trip
- B. 250 milliseconds round trip
- C. 150 milliseconds round trip
- D. 100 milliseconds round trip

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Hybrid Linked Mode can tolerate a time skew of up to ten minutes between the on-premises data center and the cloud SDDC. The maximum latency between your cloud SDDC and on-premises data center cannot exceed 100 msec roundtrip.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen>

**NEW QUESTION 35**

Refer to the exhibit.

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 40**

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 43**

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 47**

As per company policy, all administrator level accounts need to have their password changed on a regular basis. The cloudadmin@vmc.local account password is changed by an administrator from the vSphere Client.

Another administrator is using the credentials in the VMware Cloud console and gets an 'access denied' error. What could be the problem?

- A. The password change email confirmation has NOT been approved by the organization owner.

- B. The password should only be changed through the VMware Cloud console.
- C. The new password is NOT synchronized with the password that is displayed for the Default vCenter user account.
- D. The password should be changed by escalation of privileges.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The problem could be that the new password is not synchronized with the password that is displayed for the Default vCenter user account. The administrator must make sure that the same password is used in both the vSphere Client and the VMware Cloud console in order for the user to access the account. Changing the password in one place does not automatically change it in the other, so this must be done manually.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 52**

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

- A. VMware Tools management
- B. Incident Management
- C. Microsoft License management
- D. Capacity management
- E. Workload OS management

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The two incident management services included in the VMware Cloud on AWS Service Management process are Incident Management and Capacity Management.

Incident Management is responsible for detecting, classifying, and resolving incidents quickly and effectively. It includes monitoring and alerting, incident response, and problem management. Capacity Management is responsible for predicting, measuring, and managing the capacity of the infrastructure. It includes capacity planning, performance analysis, and resource optimization.

References:

[1] <https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/cloud-management/vmware-cloud-o>

**NEW QUESTION 55**

A customer needs additional capacity to handle seasonal spikes and decides to use a VMware Public cloud provider the extra capacity. Which use case describes this customer scenario?

- A. Disaster recovery
- B. Data center extension
- C. Cloud migrations
- D. Modernizing applications

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

This customer scenario describes a use case of extending the capacity of an existing data center with a public cloud provider, such as VMware Cloud. This allows the customer to extend their capacity to handle seasonal spikes in demand, without having to invest in additional physical infrastructure or make significant changes to their existing setup.

According to VMware's official website, "VMware Cloud enables customers to extend their data centers to the public cloud and dynamically scale capacity up or down with the same tools, processes, and policies they use today in their private cloud or data center environments." [1]

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

**NEW QUESTION 59**

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 61**

A cloud administrator is managing a container environment. The application team has complained that they need to manually restart containers in the event of a failure.

Which solution can the administrator implement to solve this issue?

- A. Kubernetes
- B. VMware vSphere High Availability
- C. VMware vSphere Fault Tolerance
- D. Prometheus

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system that provides automated deployment, scaling, and management of containers. It can be used to set up an automated restart policy for containers in the event of a failure, ensuring that containers are automatically restarted when they fail.

VMware Stage Manager User's Guide [https://www.vmware.com/pdf/stagemanager1\\_Users\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/pdf/stagemanager1_Users_Guide.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 62**

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

Which solution can accomplish this goal?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

A customer identifies consumption-based ransomware protection as a primary business requirement. Which VMware solution offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options?

- A. VMware vSphere Replication
- B. VMware Site Recovery
- C. VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery
- D. VMware vSphere Data Protection

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The VMware solution that offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options is VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (CDR). CDR offers continuous data protection and point-in-time recovery options with up to 30 days of retention. It also provides a secure and immutable copy of your data that is stored in the cloud and can be used to recover from ransomware attacks.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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 67**

Given what you know about cloud, which examples illustrate its benefits? Select all options that apply.

- A. An organization requires fewer developers when it uses the cloud.
- B. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other.
- C. A business stores infrequently accessed data in the cloud to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs.
- D. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other.
- E. A developer codes an application in a cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploys the application on the business website.
- F. In seconds, you receive a large amount of storage using a cloud option.

**Answer:** BCEF

**Explanation:**

Example B illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where an organization can manage its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other. This allows the organization to make use of features and services offered by different cloud providers in order to benefit from the best of different services.

Example C illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a business can store infrequently accessed data in the cloud in order to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs, as cloud storage is usually cheaper than on-premise storage.

Example E illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a developer can code an application in a cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploy the application on the business website. This eliminates the need for the developer to set up and manage the application on their own, as the cloud platform handles the deployment and hosting of the application.

Example F illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a large amount of storage can be made available in seconds using a cloud option. This is useful for businesses that require a large amount of storage but don't have the resources to set up and manage their own storage solution.

For more information on the benefits of cloud computing, see the VMware official documentation at <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on->

AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.getting-started/GUID-F

#### NEW QUESTION 68

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 71

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 74

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 78

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 79

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 83

A user is assigned the CloudAdmin role in a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC). At which level in the inventory hierarchy can the user

deploy virtual machines?

- A. Compute-ResourcePool in the Hosts and Clusters view
- B. Discovered virtual machine folder in the VMs and Templates view
- C. vsanDatastore in the Storage view
- D. Mgmt-ResourcePool in the Hosts and Clusters view

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

This would enable the user to have the necessary permissions to deploy virtual machines - and thus, would ensure that all of the necessary virtual machines are deployed in a timely and efficient manner.

- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Deployment of virtual machines"
- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Creating virtual machines with the VMware Cloud on AWS console"
- VMware Cloud on AWS Documentation: "Managing virtual machines with the VMware Cloud on AWS console"

**NEW QUESTION 86**

A customer is running a software-defined data center (SDDC) In the US-East-2 region and wants to connect the workload network segment to their on-premises data center and multiple company Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) running In US-East-2. Which connectivity option can they use to accomplish this?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. Two VPN connections
- C. VMware Transit Connect
- D. One VPN connection

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

To connect the workload network segment to their on-premises data center and multiple company Amazon VPCs running in US-East-2, the customer can use VMware Transit Connect. VMware Transit Connect is a service that provides secure connectivity between AWS and on-premises data centers or other clouds. It allows customers to connect and extend their networks to the AWS cloud with minimal effort and cost.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.availability_and_scala)

**NEW QUESTION 93**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Private L2 VPN: To migrate running VMs between SDDCs in different geographical locations.

You use a private layer 2 (L2) VPN to extend an on-premises network to your cloud SDDC. This extended network is a single subnet with a single broadcast domain.

You can use L2 VPNs to migrate VMs to and from your cloud SDDC, for disaster recovery, or for dynamic access to cloud computing resources (often called cloud bursting).

VM migrations across an L2 VPN support VLAN tagging and GENEVE frame encapsulation when migrating between a cloud SDDC to another SDDC.

The L2 VPN tunnel extends layer 2 networks across geographic sites. VMs can move across sites (using vSphere vMotion) and keep the same IP addresses using an L2 VPN.

**NEW QUESTION 97**

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 101**

A cloud administrator needs to configure a VM storage policy for virtual machines that will host a business critical application. The environment consists of a single cluster with six hosts. The application is storage I/O intensive and redundancy must be provided at the highest level possible.

Which VM storage policy settings should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

- A. RAID-1 FTT = 3
- B. RAID-1 FTT = 2
- C. RAID-5
- D. RAID-6

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

RAID-1 is a mirror configuration that provides high availability by creating multiple copies of a VMDK. RAID-5 and RAID-6 are erasure coding configurations that provide fault tolerance by distributing data and parity across multiple hosts.

The number of failures to tolerate (FTT) determines how many copies or parity blocks are created for each VMDK. For example, RAID-1 FTT = 2 means that there are three copies of each VMDK.

Therefore, based on your requirements, a possible VM storage policy setting could be RAID-1 FTT = 2, which would provide redundancy at the highest level possible with six hosts.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-cen>

**NEW QUESTION 102**

Which three organizational aspects need to be considered to successfully transition to a cloud operating model? (Choose three.)

- A. People
- B. Technology
- C. Process
- D. Branding
- E. Budget
- F. Facilities

**Answer:** ABC

**Explanation:**

<https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2020/01/the-cloud-operating-model.html>

**NEW QUESTION 106**

A Cloud Administrator is tasked with choosing a correct Elastic DRS policy. The existing VMware Cloud on AWS environment consists of a single cluster with two hosts.

The following guidelines regarding the expected performance must be met:

- The cluster should be able to scale automatically when additional resources are required.
- Application performance should NOT be affected when the cluster scaling operation is being performed.

Which Elastic DRS policy should the cloud administrator Select?

- A. Optimize for Best Performances
- B. Elastic DRS Baseline
- C. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out
- D. Optimize for Lowest Cost

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Based on the given guidelines, the cloud administrator should select the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1]. This policy is designed to scale the cluster automatically when additional resources are required, while also ensuring that application performance is not affected during the scalingoperation. The Elastic DRS Baseline policy also ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and optimally[1], to minimize cost while ensuring that performance requirements are met.

For more information on the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1], see the VMware official documentation at<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.sddc-management/GUI>

**NEW QUESTION 108**

A cloud administrator is deploying a new software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Long-term planning indicates that a minimum of 30 hosts are required.

What is a valid management network CIDR based on the requirements?

- A. 10.4.0.0/23
- B. 10.3.0.0/24
- C. 10.2.0.0/16
- D. 10.1.0.0/20

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A valid management network CIDR based on the requirements is 10.1.0.0/20, as this provides a range of 4096 IP addresses, which is more than enough for 30 hosts. A /23 CIDR only provides 512 IP addresses, which is not enough for 30 hosts, while a /24 CIDR provides 256 IP addresses and a /16 CIDR provides 65,536 IP addresses, which is more than is needed for the 30 hosts.

<https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud/2019/10/03/selecting-ip-subnets-sddc/>

**NEW QUESTION 112**

A cloud Administrator is receiving complaints about an application experiencing intermittent network connectivity. Which VMware Cloud tools can help the administrator check if packets are being dropped?

- A. VRealize Log Insight
- B. Port mirroring
- C. IPFIX
- D. Traceflow

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IPFIX (Internet Protocol Flow Information Export) is a standard for the format and export of network flow information for troubleshooting, auditing, or collecting analytics information. Port mirroring lets you replicate and redirect all of the traffic coming from a source. The mirrored traffic is sent encapsulated within a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel to a collector so that all of the original packet information is preserved while traversing the network to a remote destination. Use Traceflow to inspect the path of a packet. Traceflow traces the transport node-level path of a packet. The trace packet traverses the logical switch overlay, but is not visible to interfaces attached to the logical switch. In other words, no packet is actually delivered to the test packet's intended recipients.

vRealize Log Insight is a log collection and analytics virtual appliance that enables administrators to collect, view, manage and analyze syslog data. Log Insight provides real-time monitoring of application logs, network traces, configuration files, messages and performance data.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

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