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VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect

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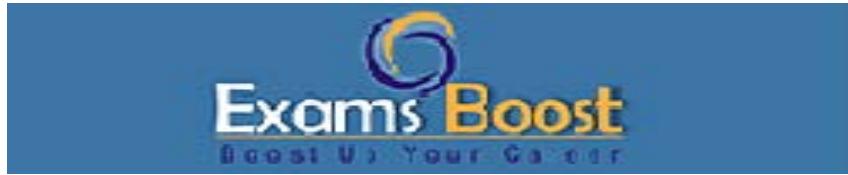
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Question: 1

During a requirements gathering workshop, several Business and Technical requirements were captured from the customer. Which requirement is classified as a Technical Requirement?

A. Reduce system processing time for service requests by 25%.
B. The system must support 5,000 concurrent users.
C. Increase customer satisfaction by 15%.
D. Expand market reach to include new geographical regions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) architecture, requirements are categorized as Business or Technical based on their focus. Technical requirements specify measurable system capabilities or constraints, directly influencing design decisions for infrastructure components like compute, storage, or networking.
Business requirements, conversely, focus on organizational goals or outcomes that IT supports. Option B,
"The system must support 5,000 concurrent users," is a technical requirement because it defines a specific system capacity metric (concurrent users), which directly impacts scalability and resource allocation in VCF design, such as the sizing of workload domains or NSX configurations. Option A, "Reduce system processing time for service requests by 25%," could be technical but is often a derivative of a business goal (efficiency), making it less explicitly technical in this context. Options C and D, focusing on customer satisfaction and market reach, are clearly business-oriented, tied to organizational outcomes rather than system specifications.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Study Guide, Chapter 2: Requirements Gathering and Analysis, Section on Classifying Requirements.

Question: 2

During a requirement gathering workshop, various Business and Technical requirements were collected from the customer. Which requirement would be categorized as a Business Requirement?

A. The application should be compatible with Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems.
B. Decrease processing time for service requests by 30%.
C. The system should support 10,000 concurrent users.
D. Data should be encrypted using AES-256 encryption.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Business requirements in VCF articulate organizational objectives that the solution must enable, often focusing on efficiency, cost, or service improvements rather than specific technical implementations. Option B, "Decrease processing time for service requests by 30%," is a business requirement as it targets an operational efficiency goal that benefits the customer's service delivery, measurable from a business perspective rather than dictating how the system achieves it. Options A, C, and D—specifying OS compatibility, user capacity, and encryption standards—are technical requirements, as they detail system capabilities or security mechanisms that architects must implement within VCF components like vSphere or NSX. The distinction hinges on intent: B focuses on outcome (speed), while others define system properties.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architect Study Guide, Chapter 2: Requirements Classification, Section on Business vs. Technical Requirements.

Question: 3

An organization is planning to expand their existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment to meet an increased demand for new user-facing applications. The physical host hardware proposed for the expansion is a different model compared to the existing hosts, although it has been confirmed that both sets of hardware are compatible. The expansion needs to provide capacity for management tooling workloads dedicated to the applications, and it has been decided to deploy a new cluster within the management domain to host the workloads. What should the architect include within the logical design for this design decision?

A. The design justification stating that the separate cluster provides flexibility for manageability and connectivity of the workloads
B. The design assumption stating that the separate cluster will provide complete isolation for lifecycle management
C. The design implication stating that the management tooling and the VCF management workloads have different purposes
D. The design qualities affected by the decision listed as Availability and Performance

Answer: A

Explanation:
In VCF, the logical design documents how design decisions align with requirements, often through justifications, assumptions, or implications. Here, adding a new cluster within the management domain for dedicated management tooling workloads requires a rationale in the logical design. Option A, a justification that the separate cluster enhances "flexibility for manageability and connectivity," aligns with VCF's principles of workload segregation and operational efficiency. It explains why the decision was made—improving management tooling's flexibility—without assuming unstated outcomes (like B's "complete isolation," which isn't supported by the scenario) or merely stating effects (C and D). The management domain in VCF 5.2 can host additional clusters for such purposes, and this justification ties directly to the requirement for dedicated capacity.
Reference: VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Planning and Preparation Guide, Chapter 4: Logical Design Considerations, Section on Design Justifications.

Question: 4

An architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF)-based private cloud solution for a customer. The customer has stated the following requirement:
• All management tooling must be resilient against a single ESXi host failure
When considering the design decisions for VMware Aria Suite components, what should the Architect document to support the stated requirement?

A. The solution will deploy the VCF Workload domain in a stretched topology across two sites.
B. The solution will deploy three Aria Automation appliances in a clustered topology.
C. The solution will deploy Aria Suite Lifecycle in a clustered topology.
D. The solution will deploy an external load balancer for Aria Operations Cloud Proxies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Resilience against a single ESXi host failure requires high availability (HA) for management components in VCF. VMware Aria Suite, including Aria Automation, supports HA via clustering. Option B, deploying "three Aria Automation appliances in a clustered topology," ensures that if one host fails, the remaining two can maintain service, meeting the requirement directly. A cluster of three nodes is the minimum for HA in Aria Automation, providing fault tolerance within a VCF management domain. Option A (stretched workload domain) is unrelated to management tooling HA, C (Aria Suite Lifecycle clustering) isn't a standard HA feature for that component, and D (load balancer for Operations proxies) addresses a different component and purpose.
Reference: VMware Aria Automation 8.10 Installation Guide, Section on High Availability Configuration; VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Architecture and Deployment Guide, Management Domain HA.

Question: 5

A customer has a requirement to improve bandwidth and reliability for traffic that is routed through the NSX Edges in VMware Cloud Foundation. What should the architect recommend satisfying this requirement?

A. Configure a Load balanced Group for NSX Edges
B. Configure a TEP Group for NSX Edges
C. Configure a TEP Independent Group for NSX Edges
D. Configure a LAG Group for NSX Edges

Answer: D

Explanation:
In VCF, NSX Edges handle north-south traffic, and improving bandwidth and reliability involves optimizing their network connectivity. Option D, "Configure a LAG Group for NSX Edges," uses Link Aggregation Groups (LAG) to bundle multiple physical links, increasing bandwidth and providing

redundancy via failover if a link fails. This aligns with NSX-T 3.2 capabilities in VCF 5.2 for edge nodes, directly addressing the requirement. Option A (load balancing) could distribute traffic but doesn't inherently improve physical link reliability, while B and C (TEP groups) relate to host-level Tunnel Endpoints, not edge traffic. LAG is a standard NSX recommendation for such scenarios.
Reference: NSX-T 3.2 Administration Guide (included in VCF 5.2), Section on Edge Networking and Link Aggregation; VMware Cloud Foundation 5.2 Networking Guide.

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