

# VMware

## Exam Questions 2V0-33.22

VMware Cloud Professional



### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: CE**

#### Explanation:

Compatible top of rack switches are necessary to ensure that the data center is able to support the VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts deployments [1]. The switches must support 10GE and 25GE ports, as well as Layer 3 routing protocols such as OSPF and BGP. Dedicated subnets for SDDC management network are also needed for the deployment of VMware Cloud on Dell EMC or VMware Cloud on AWS Outposts [1]. The SDDC management network will be used for communication between the VMware Cloud components and the data center, and must be isolated from the customer network.

### NEW QUESTION 2

Which VMware Cloud tool would an administrator use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Port mirroring is a VMware Cloud tool that an administrator can use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation. The network appliance can then analyze the mirrored traffic and take the appropriate remedial action. Port mirroring can also be used to identify and troubleshoot network issues, as well as monitor network activities.

Port mirroring lets you replicate and redirect all of the traffic coming from a source. The mirrored traffic is sent encapsulated within a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel to a collector so that all of the original packet information is preserved while traversing the network to a remote destination.

Port mirroring is used in the following scenarios:

- > Troubleshooting - Analyze the traffic to detect intrusion and debug and diagnose errors on a network.
- > Compliance and monitoring - Forward all of the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation.

Port mirroring includes a source group where the data is monitored and a destination group where the collected data is copied to. The source group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on the workload such as web group or application group. The destination group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on IP addresses. Port mirroring has one enforcement point, where you can apply policy rules to your SDDC environment.

The traffic direction for port mirroring is Ingress, Egress, or Bi Directional traffic:

- > Ingress is the outbound network traffic from the VM to the logical network.
- > Egress is the inbound network traffic from the logical network to the VM.
- > Bi Directional is the traffic from the VM to the logical network and from the logical network to the VM. This is the default option.

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

### NEW QUESTION 3

A customer needs to set up a self-managed VDI solution that can be deployed to any VMware Cloud. Which two VMware solutions can meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware Dynamic Environment Manager (DEM)
- B. VMware ThinApp
- C. VMware Workspace ONE Unified Endpoint Management (UEM)
- D. VMware Horizon
- E. VMware Workspace ONE Access

**Answer: DE**

#### Explanation:

The two VMware solutions that can meet the customer's requirement for a self-managed VDI solution are D. VMware Horizon and E. VMware Workspace ONE Access. VMware Horizon is a virtual desktop and application virtualization platform that enables customers to set up and deploy a virtual desktop infrastructure in any cloud environment. VMware Workspace ONE Access provides secure access to applications, data, and devices in any cloud environment.

### NEW QUESTION 4

When configuring VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR), with what can protection groups and disaster recovery plans be associated?

- A. Only a single vCenter Instance In the on-premises data center or VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC).
- B. Multiple vCenter instances in the same VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or on-premises data center.
- C. Multiple vCenter instances in the same VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or only a single vCenter in the on-premises data center.
- D. Only a single vCenter Instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) or multiple vCenter Instances In the on-premises data center.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

vCenter Mapping Mapping vCenters in a DR plan consists of selecting source vCenters that are registered to the protected site. Choosing a target vCenter for a

Failover SDDC is simple; each SDDC contains a single vCenter instance. For VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery, keep in mind that a protected site can have multiple registered vCenters, but you can only map one vCenter on VMware Cloud on AWS per-DR plan. <https://vmc.techzone.vmware.com/resource/introduction-vmware-cloud-disaster-recovery#inventory-and-re>

#### 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) to dynamically learn and propagate routes over the VPN tunnel, allowing for scalable and secure connectivity. [1]

[1] <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.networking/GUID-ED>

#### NEW QUESTION 6

A cloud administrator with an existing virtual private cloud (VPC) needs to create a dedicated connection to VMware Cloud on AWS. Which connection type would meet this requirement?

- A. Public virtual interface
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Transit virtual interface
- D. Private virtual interface

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The best option to meet the requirements of creating a dedicated connection to VMware Cloud on AWS is to use AWS Direct Connect. AWS Direct Connect provides a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud, allowing for the transfer of data across the two locations. It is more reliable and has lower latency than other options such as public virtual interface, transit virtual interface, and private virtual interface. Additionally, AWS Direct Connect provides the highest performance and throughput of any of the on-premises data center connectivity options.

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#### NEW QUESTION 7

A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations. The following requirements must be met:

- A. Connectivity the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.
- B. Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space.
- C. Connectivity the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 8

A cloud administrator wants to deploy a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) on a cloud provider and requires a consistent 4.5 Gbps bandwidth from applications to communicate from on-premises to the SDDC. Which type of connection should be used for this type of traffic?

- A. Policy-based virtual private network (VPN)
- B. Private L2 virtual private network (VPN)
- C. Route-based virtual private network (VPN)
- D. Private line

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The best option for a cloud administrator who wants to deploy a VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) on a cloud provider and requires a consistent 4.5 Gbps bandwidth from applications to communicate from on-premises to the SDDC is a Route-Based Virtual Private Network (VPN). This type of connection offers enhanced performance [1][2], flexibility, scalability, and security compared to other options, such as Policy-Based Virtual Private Network (VPN), Private L2 Virtual Private Network (VPN), or Private Line.

According to the VMware official site, "Route-based VPN enables a secure connection between two or more sites, or between a site and a mobile user, and provides better performance and scalability than a policy-based VPN. Route-based VPNs are also more secure than policy-based VPNs, because the traffic is encrypted with a unique encryption key for each tunnel, rather than relying on a shared key for all tunnels. This allows for secure and reliable connections for devices and applications located in different physical locations." [1]

[1] <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/com.vmware.nsx.admin.doc/GUID-D6B7B9E>

#### NEW QUESTION 9

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 10**

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 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 11**

A cloud administrator has a portion of its on-premises infrastructure hardware that is going to be again out of its support lifecycle later this year. Due to the regulatory requirement, the applications running on this hardware cannot be migrated to the public cloud, but the Administrator is also trying to reduce its operational expenses of managing and maintaining the hardware it owns and reduce capital expenditures. Which two solutions would achieve these goals? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware Cloud on AWS Outpost
- B. VMware Cloud on Dell EMC
- C. VMware Cloud Foundation
- D. Oracle Cloud VMware Solution
- E. VMware Cloud on AWS

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

VMware Cloud on Dell EMC is a service that allows customers to deploy and manage VMware Cloud Foundation in their own data center, eliminating the need to buy and maintain their own hardware. This solution allows customers to reduce costs associated with maintaining their own hardware, as well as reduce capital expenditures by not needing to buy new hardware.

VMware Cloud on AWS is a fully managed service that allows customers to run their VMware-based workloads on the AWS Cloud. This solution allows customers to take advantage of the scalability and cost savings of the public cloud, while still being able to maintain regulatory compliance for their workloads.

According to VMware's official website, "VMware Cloud on AWS is an on-demand service that enables customers to run applications across vSphere-based cloud environments with access to a broad range of AWS services. Customers get the same architecture, features, and operational experience regardless of where you deploy applications – on-premises, in the cloud, or in a hybrid or multi-cloud configuration." [1]

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

**NEW QUESTION 12**

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.

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<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 13

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 14

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