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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is discussing recoverability considerations for a new vSphere solution as part of a requirements workshop. The customer has informed the architect that the company policy is to not perform backups of ESXi hosts due to their selected backup software not supporting the ESXi software. In the past, when hosts have experienced failures, the hosts have been reinstalled from the VMware provided ESXi image and manually configured by an administrator. The customer asks the architect to design a solution that will reduce the manual effort required by the administrator to return a failed host to service.

What could the architect include in the design to meet the customer's request?

Options:

A- Use the ESXi command line to perform backups of the ESXi hosts to a central location
B- Configure a host profile per cluster
C- Create a custom iso image of ESXi and update it each time VMware releases a new update
D- Configure ESXi hosts with RAID1 boot volumes

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A Host Profile in vSphere allows for standardized host configurations across a cluster. Once a profile is created and configured for a cluster, it can be applied to any host in that cluster, ensuring that the configuration is consistent and easily replicated. In case of a host failure, the failed host can be reinstalled from the VMware ESXi image, and the Host Profile can be applied automatically to bring the host back to the desired configuration. This reduces the manual steps required for host recovery, as the configuration will be automatically applied to the reinstalled host.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is responsible for designing a vSphere-based solution for a customer. The customer has the following requirement:

There should be no single points of failure within the solution.

Which three considerations regarding physical host design should an architect analyze when making network teaming-related design decisions? (Select three.)

Options:

A- NIC Teaming requires a minimum of three physical network connections.
B- For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same layer 2 broadcast domain.
C- To increase performance, the NICs within a NIC team should be from the same physical NIC Card.
D- To increase availability, the NICs within a NIC team should be from different physical NIC Cards.
E- NIC Teaming requires a minimum of two physical network connections.
F- For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same routable network.

Answer:

B, D, E

Explanation:

For NIC Teaming, all NICs in the same port group must be in the same layer 2 broadcast domain.

This is a key consideration for NIC teaming. All NICs in a team must be in the same Layer 2 broadcast domain to ensure that traffic is properly routed and that the NIC team can work as expected within the vSphere environment. This is necessary for network redundancy and communication consistency.

To increase availability, the NICs within a NIC team should be from different physical NIC Cards.

To eliminate single points of failure, NICs within the same NIC team should be sourced from different physical NIC cards. This way, if one physical NIC card fails, the other NICs in the team will still be able to handle network traffic, ensuring availability.

NIC Teaming requires a minimum of two physical network connections.

NIC Teaming relies on having at least two physical NICs for redundancy and load balancing. This is a basic requirement to prevent single points of failure in network connectivity. With only one NIC, there would be no fault tolerance.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is designing the implementation of the VMware Validated Solutions in an existing VMware Cloud Foundation environment.

The design must meet the following requirements:

Must provide logical networks that can span physical network boundaries and locations

Must use automatic Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configuration for Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches

What should the architect recommend based on these requirements?

Options:

A- Overlay-backed NSX segments
B- A dedicated distributed virtual switch and dedicated port groups
C- VLAN-backed NSX segments
D- A dedicated NSX segment configured manually

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The architect should recommend overlay-backed NSX segments to meet the design requirements. These segments can span across physical network boundaries and locations, which is essential for the design. Additionally, NSX supports automatic BGP configuration for Top-of-Rack (ToR) switches, providing the required dynamic routing between the physical and virtual networks. This solution offers the scalability and flexibility needed for the multi-location environment described in the requirements.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is responsible for the design of a greenfield vSphere-based solution for hosting a new web-based application. The customer has provided the following high-level information:

The solution will host a highly transactional web application that is spread across multiple workloads within a vSphere cluster.

The workloads should be distributed evenly across the hosts to maximize the performance and availability of the web application.

The architect has made various design decisions, including:

The solution will deploy vSphere distributed switches for all virtual networking.

Which network load balancing method should the architect document in the physical design to meet the requirements?

Options:

A- Route Based on IP Hash
B- Route Based on Physical NIC Load
C- Route Based on Originating Virtual Port
D- Route Based on Source MAC Hash

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Route Based on IP Hash is the most suitable network load balancing method when the goal is to evenly distribute network traffic across multiple physical NICs in a way that maximizes the performance and availability of the application.

This method creates a hash based on the source and destination IP addresses (and possibly port numbers) of each network packet. As a result, it ensures that network traffic is evenly distributed across multiple physical NICs, improving both performance and fault tolerance. In the case of a highly transactional web application, distributing traffic efficiently can help reduce network congestion and increase throughput.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is updating the design for a vSphere environment.

During a workshop focused on security, the following has been identified:

It has been determined that any configuration of ESXi hosts can only be completed via VMware vCenter

The Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) service must be disabled on ESXi hosts

The SSH service must be disabled on ESXi hosts

Based on the information from the workshop, which element does the architect need to include in the design?

Options:

A- Strict Lockdown Mode
B- Normal Lockdown Mode
C- Normal Lockdown Mode with a defined Exception User list
D- Strict Lockdown Mode with a defined Exception User list

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Strict Lockdown Mode is the correct choice because it restricts all access to the ESXi host directly, ensuring that configuration can only be performed through VMware vCenter. This is in line with the requirement that configuration can only be done via vCenter.

Strict Lockdown Mode disables the Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) and SSH services, which aligns with the customer's requirement to have these services disabled for security purposes.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is responsible for the availability design of a solution.

The following information has been provided:

Virtual machines (VMs) run 8 or less vCPUs

All hosts have a minimum of two NICs per vSphere distributed switch (VDS) connected to separate physical switches

All hosts have a minimum of two host bus adapters (HBAs) connected to separate physical switches

Which three options maximize VM availability in the event of an ESXi host failure? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- vSphere High Availability Restart Priority set to default at the cluster level
B- vSphere NIC Teaming policy: Route based on originating port ID set on the distributed port group
C- vSphere Fault Tolerance configured on the virtual machines
D- vSphere Round Robin storage multi-pathing policy set on each ESXi host
E- VMware Tools configured to automatically update on reboot for all virtual machines
F- Dynamic Link Aggregation (LACP) configured on the distributed virtual switch

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

vSphere High Availability Restart Priority set to default at the cluster level

This option ensures that vSphere HA will automatically restart the virtual machines (VMs) on another available host in the cluster if a host fails. Setting the restart priority at the cluster level ensures that the VMs are restarted in an order that helps maintain the availability of critical workloads first, enhancing the overall availability during a host failure.

vSphere NIC Teaming policy: Route based on originating port ID set on the distributed port group

This setting for NIC Teaming ensures that network traffic is distributed effectively across the NICs, improving network availability. In the event of a failure of one physical switch or NIC, the Route based on originating port ID policy ensures that network connectivity for the VMs is maintained via the remaining NICs, enhancing network resilience.

vSphere Round Robin storage multi-pathing policy set on each ESXi host

Setting the Round Robin storage multi-pathing policy helps distribute I/O across multiple paths to the storage system, ensuring that VM storage remains highly available. If one path fails, traffic is automatically rerouted to other available paths, ensuring minimal disruption to VM storage and improving overall availability in the event of storage path failures.