Free Questions for 5V0-31.22

Shared by Bowers on 12-12-2023

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two switches can be used to perform log collection using the SoS tool? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- --psc-logs
B- --vcenter-logs
C- --nsxt-logs
D- --wcp-logs
E- --sddc-logs

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-admin/GUID-77C40307-8466-4331-A510-9334C0F6CF32.html

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked with adding additional capacity to the existing VI workload domain to prepare for a requested workload migration.

Which supported storage types would the administrator configure to complete the task?

Options:

A- vVols. SMB 3.0, VMFS on FC
B- NFS v3, NFS v4.1, vSAN
C- SMB 3.0, VMFS on FC, NFS v4.1
D- NFS v2, NFS v3, vVols

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-getting-started/GUID-C68FD810-D270-43F2-AEBF-D522BA1F402B.html#:~:text=For%20each%20VI%20workload%20domain,vSphere%20maximum%20of%2064%20hosts. You create VI workload domains to run customer workloads. For each VI workload domain, you can choose the storage option - vSAN, NFS, vVols, or VMFS on FC.

VMware Cloud Foundation supports several storage types as principal and supplemental storage for VI workload domains. Principal storage is the initial shared storage type that is selected during the creation of a workload domain or cluster in SDDC Manager. Supplemental storage is the additional shared storage type that can be added after a cluster has been created using the vSphere Client.

The supported principal storage types for VI workload domains are:

vSAN

NFS v3

vVols (FC, iSCSI, or NFS)

The supported supplemental storage types for VI workload domains are:

vSAN

NFS v3 or v4.1

vVols (FC, iSCSI, or NFS)

VMFS on FC

iSCSI

NVMeoF/TCP

Therefore, the only option that contains only supported storage types for VI workload domains is B. NFS v3, NFS v4.1, vSAN.

For more information, please refer to the following sources:

Supported Storage Types for VMware Cloud Foundation

Managing Storage in VMware Cloud Foundation

VMWare Cloud Foundation Now Supports NVMeoF/TCP

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator is tasked to deploy a management domain during VMware Cloud Foundation Bring-Up process. What are the minimum hardware requirements for the management cluster?

Options:

A- 2 vSAN Ready Nodes, 192 GB RAM per server, and 4 10GbE NICs
B- 8 vSAN Ready Nodes, 256 GB RAM per server, and 2 10GbE NICs
C- 4 vSAN Ready Nodes, 192 GB RAM per server, and 2 10GbE NICs
D- 6 vSAN Ready Nodes, 256 GB RAM per server, and 4 10GbE NICs

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The minimum hardware requirements for the management cluster during VMware Cloud Foundation Bring-Up process are:

4 vSAN Ready Nodes

192 GB RAM per server

2 10GbE NICs

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.2/vcf-42-getting-started/GUID-0A0D7E16-C4D8-4B05-8C23-F7F2FF12DE64.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to upgrade the current VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment from version 4.1 to 4.3, knowing that the environment does not have direct access to the internet.

Which steps should be performed to download the online bundles?

Options:

A- 1. Setup a proxy server.
2. Define the credentials to access the proxy server.
3. Allow bidirectional traffic on the firewall.
B- 1. Setup a proxy server.
2. Configure the proxy in SDDC Manager.
3. Restart the LCM service.
C- 1. Setup a proxy server.
2. Define the credentials to access the proxy server.
3. Configure the proxy server in vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).
4. Restart vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).
D- 1. Setup a proxy server.
2. Define the credentials to access the proxy server.
3. Allow bidirectional traffic on the firewall.
4. Configure the proxy server in SDDC Manager.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.3/vcf-lifecycle/GUID-BB15EADE-DCD3-4D51-824E-124C9B364D20.html

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked with creating a new VMware Cloud Foundation VI Workload Domain.

Which statement is correct when commissioning new ESXi hosts to the SDDC Manager inventory?

Options:

A- Hosts with vSAN storage can only be added to vSAN-based and VMFS on FC-based VI Workload domains.

B- Hosts with VMFS on FC storage can only be added to VMFS on FC-based VI Workload domains.
C- Hosts with vVols storage can only be added to NFS-based VI Workload domains.
D- Hosts with NFS storage can only be added to NFS-based and VMFS on FC-based VI Workload domains.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/5.0/vcf-admin/GUID-45A77DE0-A38D-4655-85E2-BB8969C6993F.html

According to the VMware Cloud Foundation documentation1, the host you are adding must have the same type of principal storage as the existing hosts in the vSphere cluster. For VI workload domains, the host can use vSAN, NFS, VMFS on FC, or vVols for principal storage. A host using VMFS on FC will automatically use the same VMFS on FC configuration as the other hosts in the vSphere cluster.

Hosts with vSAN storage can be added to vSAN-based VI Workload domains, but not to VMFS on FC-based VI Workload domains. Hosts with vVols storage can be added to vVols-based VI Workload domains, but not to NFS-based VI Workload domains. Hosts with NFS storage can be added to NFS-based VI Workload domains, but not to VMFS on FC-based VI Workload domains.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked with deploying a new VI Workload Domain with VMFS on FC storage.

Which type of network pool must the hosts be associated with while adding them to VCF inventory?

Options:

A- NFS only network pool
B- Network pool with vMotion and iSCSI
C- vMotion only network pool
D- iSCSI only network pool

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To create a VI workload domain with VMFS on FC storage, the hosts must be commissioned with VMFS on FC as the storage type and must be associated with a vMotion only or vMotion and NFS network pool.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/5.0/vcf-admin/GUID-4EBF9094-F732-4800-86FF-30C5D88B9758.html

To deploy a VI Workload Domain with VMFS on FC storage, the hosts must be associated with a network pool that contains the vMotion network information. This is because the vMotion network is required for adding a host to the SDDC Manager inventory and for migrating workloads between hosts.

A NFS only network pool, a network pool with vMotion and iSCSI, or an iSCSI only network pool are not valid options for deploying a VI Workload Domain with VMFS on FC storage. These network pools are used for different types of storage, such as NFS, vVols on iSCSI, or vSAN.

The references are:

Network Pool Management, section ''Information Required for a Network Pool''

Hosts | VMware Cloud Foundation API Reference Guide APIs, section ''The hosts, if intended to be used for VMFS on FC, domain must be associated with either a NFS enabled or vMotion enabled network pool.''

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of storage entity is used as the backing disks for persistent volumes in vSphere with Tanzu?

Options:

A- Thick provisioned VMDK
B- Raw Device Mapping (RDM)
C- First Class Disk (FCD)
D- Virtual Volumes (vVOLs)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-1B136277-E46C-41FC-9C8C-3E78E9B97F5C.html

vSphere with Tanzu uses the First Class Disk (FCD) type of virtual disks to back persistent volumes. FCD, also known as Improved Virtual Disk, is a named virtual disk not associated with a VM. FCDs are identified by UUID and can be managed independently of VMs.

Thick provisioned VMDK, Raw Device Mapping (RDM), and Virtual Volumes (vVOLs) are not used as the backing disks for persistent volumes in vSphere with Tanzu.

The references are:

Using Persistent Storage in vSphere with Tanzu, section ''Persistent Volume''

vSphere with Tanzu Storage, section ''First Class Disk''

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked with replacing the default, self-signed certificates in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment.

The administrator begins by completing the three tasks which must be executed to prepare a Microsoft Active Directory Certificate Services authority to integrate with VMware Cloud Foundation.

Which three tasks were executed by the administrator? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Join the vCenter server instances to the Active Directory domain.
B- Modify the ''Web Server'' template to include User Authentication.
C- Enable Active Directory authentication for Certificate Services.
D- Assign the ''Issue and Manage Certificates'' permission to the SDDC Manager service account.
E- Create a new template that supports Server Authentication and proof of origin.
F- Enable Basic authentication for Certificate Services.

Answer:

D, E, F

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-admin/GUID-E9D93C0C-646C-4F75-95CB-D8AE6DB99618.html

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two NSX-T Data Center components are present in VMware Cloud Foundation when Application Virtual Networks (AVNs) are deployed? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- NSX Load Balancer
B- NSX Global Manager
C- NSX Intelligence
D- NSX Edge Cluster
E- NSX segments

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/4.5/vcf-admin/GUID-59E5BEE3-B157-426D-A40C-F21171586863.html

Before you can deploy vRealize Suite components or implement the Identity and Access Management for VMware Cloud Foundation validated solution, you must deploy Application Virtual Networks in the management domain. An Application Virtual Network (AVN) is a software-defined networking concept based on NSX-T Data Center that allows the hosting of management applications on NSX segments. In NSX-T Data Center, segments are virtual layer-2 domains. You can create overlay-backed NSX segments or VLAN-backed NSX segments. Both options create two NSX segments (Region-A and X-Region) on the NSX Edge cluster deployed in the default management vSphere cluster. Those NSX segments are used when you deploy the vRealize Suite

products. Region-A segments are local instance NSX segments and X-Region segments are cross-instance NSX segments.

According to the VMware Cloud Foundation documentation1, an NSX Edge cluster is a group of NSX Edge nodes that provide centralized network services such as routing, load balancing, firewall, and NAT. An NSX segment is a virtual layer-2 domain that can be either overlay-backed or VLAN-backed. AVNs are NSX segments that are used to host management applications such as vRealize Suite components.

NSX Load Balancer is not a component of NSX-T Data Center, but a service that is provided by the NSX Edge nodes.It allows you to distribute network traffic across multiple servers or virtual machines2

NSX Global Manager is not present in VMware Cloud Foundation when AVNs are deployed, because it is only available when NSX Federation is enabled.NSX Federation allows you to manage multiple NSX-T Data Center instances across different sites from a single pane of glass3

NSX Intelligence is not present in VMware Cloud Foundation when AVNs are deployed, because it is an optional feature that requires a separate license and installation.NSX Intelligence is a distributed analytics engine that provides visibility and security recommendations for the NSX-T Data Center environment4

To Get Premium Files for 5V0-31.22 Visit
https://www.p2pexams.com/products/5v0-31.22

For More Free Questions Visit
https://www.p2pexams.com/vmware/pdf/5v0-31.22

