



Free Questions for 2V0-33.22PSE

Shared by Dixon on 09-08-2024

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# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A customer is concerned about threats propagating out to their cloud disaster recovery site. Which VMware Cloud solution offers the capability for an operational air-gap to stop ransomware?

Options:

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- A- VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery
- B- VMware Hybrid Cloud Extension
- C- VMware Site Recovery
- D- VMware Secure Access Service Edge

Answer:

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A

Explanation:

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<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/09/28/operational-air-gaps/>

Operational isolation (operational "air-gapping") is critical to DR. VMware Cloud DR was designed from the very beginning for its systems and repository to be operationally isolated and for instantiating isolated recovery environments.

# Question 2

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which two statements depict the VMWare Multi-cloud Vision? (Choose two)

Options:

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- A- Deliver a consistent management and operations layer across any cloud
- B- Run the workloads in the cloud to eliminate security issues.
- C- Standardize at the DevSecOps and infrastructure level.
- D- Reduce the number of developers to increase productivity
- E- Modernize applications in the cloud of choice using the cloud-native services of that cloud

provider

Answer:

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A, E

Explanation:

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VMware Multi-Cloud Vision enables customers to deliver a consistent management and operations layer across any cloud, and to modernize applications in the cloud of choice using the cloud-native services of that cloud provider. It does not run workloads in the cloud to eliminate security issues, standardize at the DevSecOps and infrastructure level, or reduce the number of developers to increase productivity.

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which two features of the VMware cloud on AWS platform are part of service management process? (Choose two.)

Options:

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- A- VMware Tools management
- B- Microsoft licensing management
- C- Incident management
- D- Workload OS management
- E- Capacity management

Answer:

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C, E

Explanation:

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Incident Management is responsible for handling customer incidents and ensuring customer satisfaction. Capacity Management is responsible for ensuring that the service is sized appropriately for customer needs and that the capacity is monitored to ensure that it meets customer requirements. VMware Tools management, Microsoft licensing management, and workload OS management are not part of the service management process.

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/hypervisor.html>

What is a Hypervisor? | VMware Glossary

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/hypervisor.html>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-operations.pdf>

VMware Cloud on AWS Operations Guide

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-operations.pdf>

<https://www.vmware.com/topics/glossary/content/bare-metal-hypervisor.html>

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## Question 4

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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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?

Options:

- 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.

## Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

On VMware Cloud on AWS, which type of host do you use when you require high local storage requirements and additional cores for your workloads? (Select one option)

Options:

- A- ve-standard-72
- B- i3en. metal
- C- i3.metal
- D- AV36

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The i3en.metal host type is a storage-optimized host type that is best suited for workloads that require high capacity, high performance storage. It has 48 physical cores, 768 GB of RAM, and 45.84 TiB of storage. It also has a network performance of 100 Gbps, which is higher than the other host types. The i3en.metal host type can support more VMs and more data-intensive applications than the other host types. Reference: VMware Cloud on AWS Host Types, VMware Cloud on AWS Pricing

## Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two Tanzu Kubernetes Grid service component must an administrator configure within VMware Cloud to enable to deploy a namespace or their Kubernetes Application developments? (Choose two)

### Options:

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- A- Tanzu Service Mesh
- B- Tanzu Application Platform
- C- Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster
- D- Management cluster
- E- Tanzu Observability by Wavefront



### Answer:

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C, D

### Explanation:

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Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is a service from VMware Cloud that enables customers to deploy and manage Kubernetes applications in the cloud. In order to deploy a namespace or their Kubernetes Application developments, an administrator must configure a Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster and a Management Cluster.

A Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster is a cluster of nodes that are used to run applications and services. The nodes are connected to the Management Cluster, where administrators can manage and monitor deployments.

The Management Cluster is a cluster of nodes that are used to manage and monitor the Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster nodes. It provides the tools to manage and monitor deployments, as well as to configure and maintain the Tanzu Kubernetes Cluster nodes.

According to VMware's official website, 'Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is a service that provides a simplified way to deploy and manage Kubernetes applications in the cloud. It provides a single control plane for managing multiple Kubernetes clusters, allowing customers to easily deploy and manage their applications across multiple clusters and environments.' [1]

[1]<https://www.vmware.com/products/tanzu-kubernetes-grid.html>

## Question 7

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which VMware technology ensures availability of the VMs in your SDDC and uses multiple ESXi hosts to provide rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications? (Select one option)

Options:

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- A- vSphere DRaaS
- B- vSphere HA
- C- vSphere DPM
- D- vSphere eDRS



Answer:

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B

Explanation:

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The VMware technology that ensures availability of the VMs in your SDDC and uses multiple ESXi hosts to provide rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications is B. vSphere HA. vSphere HA is an agentless cluster-level availability solution that enables rapid recovery from outages and cost-effective high availability for applications. vSphere DRaaS, vSphere DPM, and vSphere eDRS are not suitable for this purpose.

## Question 8

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Which use cases apply to NSX logical routing? (Select two options)



Options:

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- A- You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers.
- B- Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments.
- C- You want to provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices.
- D- You require intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.

Answer:

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A, B

Explanation:

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The two use cases that apply to NSX logical routing are A. You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and B. Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. NSX logical routing allows you to provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and to provide layer 3 connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. It does not provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices or intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.





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