



VMware VCP-VMC 2V0-33.22 Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two steps must an administrator take in order to deploy an instance of Azure VMware Solutions? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Create a support request with Microsoft Azure Support to create a host quota.
- B- Deploy and configure Microsoft Enterprise Edge (MSEE) appliances.
- C- Create a support request with VMware Support to create a private cloud.
- D- Associate the subscription with a Microsoft Enterprise Agreement.
- E- Deploy and Configure Microsoft Azure ExpressRoute.

Answer:

A, E

Explanation:

To deploy an instance of Azure VMware Solutions, an administrator must take the following two steps:

Create a support request with Microsoft Azure Support to create a host quota. This is required because Azure VMware Solution hosts are dedicated bare-metal servers that are not shared with other customers¹. The host quota determines the number and size of hosts that can be provisioned in a subscription¹. The host quota can be requested for an eligible Azure plan, such as Microsoft Enterprise Agreement or Cloud Solution Provider².

Deploy and configure Microsoft Azure ExpressRoute. This is required because Azure VMware Solution uses ExpressRoute to connect the private cloud to the Azure virtual network and the on-premises network³. ExpressRoute provides a secure, high-bandwidth, and low-latency connection that enables seamless workload migration and hybrid cloud scenarios³. The administrator must deploy and configure an ExpressRoute circuit, a virtual network gateway, and a virtual network³. Reference: 1: Deploy and configure Azure VMware Solution, 2: Plan the Azure VMware Solution deployment, 3: Tutorial: Deploy an Azure VMware Solution private cloud

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer identifies consumption-based ransomware protection as a main business requirement. Which VMware solution offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options?

Options:

- A- VMware vSphere Replication
- B- VMware Site Recovery
- C- VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery
- D- VMware vSphere Data Protection

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The VMware solution that offers long-term immutable point-in-time recovery options is VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (CDR). CDR offers continuous data protection and point-in-time recovery options with up to 30 days of retention. It also provides a secure and immutable copy of your data that is stored in the cloud and can be used to recover from ransomware attacks.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/docs/vmw-solution-overview-vmware-ransomware-recovery.pdf>

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which solution would an administrator use to manage the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters?

Options:

- A- VMware Tanzu Service Mesh
- B- VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager
- C- VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront
- D- VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

Answer:

D

Explanation:

VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is described as a comprehensive solution for operating Kubernetes-based applications in production, as well as creating, scaling and managing clusters. It provides a centralized control plane for managing the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. (Source: <https://tanzu.vmware.com/kubernetes>)



Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator is managing a VMware Cloud on AWS environment connected to an on-premises data center using IPsec VPN connection. The administrator is Informed of performance issues with applications replicating data between VMware Cloud and the on-premises data center. The total bandwidth used by this replication is 3.8 Gbps.

What should the administrator do to improve application performance?

Options:

- A- Deploy VMware HCX.
- B- Deploy AWS Direct Connect.
- C- Deploy a layer 2 VPN connection.
- D- Contact VMware support to request more bandwidth for IPsec VPN connection.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a service that establishes a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and an AWS region. This can improve network performance, reduce costs, and increase security for applications that require high bandwidth and low latency¹.

A layer 2 VPN connection would not improve performance as it still relies on the public internet. VMware HCX is a service that simplifies workload migration and mobility between different clouds, but it does not address network performance issues. Contacting VMware support to

request more bandwidth for IPSec VPN connection is unlikely to be effective as IPSec VPN has inherent limitations such as encryption overhead and packet fragmentation

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- 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-D6B7B9E9-E134-4C8A-8F2E-1C60A2FEDC1A.html>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator would like the VMware Cloud on AWS cluster to automatically scale-out and scale-In based on resource demand. Which two Elastic DRS policies can be configured to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Elastic DRS Baseline policy
- B- Optimize for Best Performance policy
- C- Optimize for Lowest Cost policy
- D- Custom Elastic DRS policy
- E- Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy

Answer:

B, C

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator is looking to migrate several dozen workloads from their on-premises location to a VMware public cloud using the vMotion feature of VMware HCX. A total of three networks will need to be stretched for the migration. They will also be utilizing the capabilities of the WAN appliance to optimize migration traffic.

Based on this scenario, how many IP addresses would need to be reserved for the on-premises deployment of VMware HCX?

Options:

- A- four
- B- five
- C- three
- D- six

Answer:

B

Explanation:

'The VMware HCX on-premises deployment requires five IP addresses: two for the WAN appliance, two for the vMotion feature, and one for the management network.'

In this scenario, the cloud administrator is utilizing the vMotion feature of VMware HCX to migrate several dozen workloads from an on-premises location to a VMware public cloud. They are also stretching three networks for the migration. When using vMotion, two IP addresses will be needed per vMotioned virtual machine: one for the source and one for the target. For the migration of several dozen workloads, this will require several dozens of IP addresses. Additionally, the administrator is also utilizing the capabilities of the WAN appliance to optimize migration traffic. In order to optimize the traffic, one IP address will be needed for the WAN appliance on the on-premises site, and another IP address will be needed for the WAN appliance on the public cloud side. Therefore, the total number of IP addresses that need to be reserved for the on-premises deployment of VMware HCX is the number of IP addresses required for the virtual machines plus one IP address for the WAN appliance on the on-premises site plus another IP address for the WAN appliance on the public cloud side, which totals to five IP addresses.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator needs to configure a VM storage policy for virtual machines that will host a business critical application. The environment consists of a single cluster with six hosts. The application is storage I/O intensive and redundancy must be provided at the highest level possible.

Which VM storage policy settings should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

Options:

- A- RAID-1 FTT = 3
- B- RAID-1 FTT = 2
- C- RAID-5
- D- RAID-6

Answer:

B

Explanation:

RAID-1 is a mirror configuration that provides high availability by creating multiple copies of a VMDK. RAID-5 and RAID-6 are erasure coding configurations that provide fault tolerance by distributing data and parity across multiple hosts.

The number of failures to tolerate (FTT) determines how many copies or parity blocks are created for each VMDK. For example, RAID-1 FTT = 2 means that there are three copies of each VMDK.

Therefore, based on your requirements, a possible VM storage policy setting could be RAID-1 FTT = 2, which would provide redundancy at the highest level possible with six hosts.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-center-vms.doc/GUID-EDBB551B-51B0-421B-9C44-6ECB66ED660B.html>

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two key components are required in every instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined datacenter (SDDC)? (Select two.)

Options:

- A- VMware vSphere
- B- VMware vRealize Operations
- C- VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid
- D- VMware NSX-T
- E- CloudHealth by VMWare

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

The correct answers are A and D. Every instance in the VMware Cloud software-defined datacenter (SDDC) requires VMware vSphere and VMware NSX-T. VMware vSphere is a virtualization platform that allows customers to manage, deploy, and configure virtual machines and other related components. VMware NSX-T is a network virtualization platform that provides security and networking services to virtualized environments.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud administrator needs to extend a network and requires that routing be handled at the source.

Which network segment type does VMware HCX Network Extension create in the VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) when extending the network?

Options:

- A- Extended
- B- Routed
- C- Private
- D- Disconnected

Answer:

A

Explanation:

VMware HCX Network Extension is a layer-two bridging function initiated at the source site¹. It allows customers to extend their on-premises networks to a VMware Cloud SDDC without changing the IP addresses of the virtual machines². When extending a network, a corresponding NSX segment is created at the destination site¹. The network segment type that HCX Network Extension creates in the VMware Cloud SDDC is Extended². This means that the network is stretched across both sites and the routing is handled at the source site². The Extended network segment type preserves the network identity and connectivity of the virtual machines that are migrated or created on the extended segment at the remote site². Reference: 1: Extending Networks Using VMware HCX, 2: About VMware HCX Network Extension

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What are two key benefits of VMware's partnerships with hyperscalers? (Choose two.)

Options:

- A- Access to native public cloud services
- B- Automation of infrastructure operations in a single view
- C- Seamless workload migration across clouds
- D- One-click conversion to cloud native services
- E- Elimination of egress costs

Answer:

B, C

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