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Exam : **3V0-21.23**

Title : VMware vSphere 8.x
Advanced Design

Vendor : VMware

Version : DEMO

NO.1 During the creation of a vSphere-based design solution, an architect identifies the following assumption:

The customer will be responsible for providing all licensing for the vSphere platform.

The storage hardware has sufficient capacity for future workload scale.

The data center offers sufficient power, cooling and rack space for workload scale.

When documenting each assumption within the design, which two corresponding pieces of information must the architect also define? (Choose two.)

- A.** The data center does not have sufficient capacity to meet the requirements for workload scale.
- B.** The storage hardware may not have capacity for future workload scale.
- C.** Additional data center locations have been identified. Contracts will be signed to bring the capacity online within 12 months.
- D.** The project sponsor is responsible for the data center capacity. The administrator is accountable and the architect is informed.
- E.** Additional storage capacity can be procured to expand the solution in the future as needed.

Answer: D E

NO.2 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?

- 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.

NO.3 An architect is tasked with designing the VMware Validated Solutions in an existing VMware Cloud Foundation environment.

The design must meet the following requirements:

Must not allow logical networks to span physical network boundaries or locations
Must support static routing
What should the architect recommend based on these requirements?

- 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: C

Explanation:

VLAN-backed NSX segments meet the requirement of ensuring that logical networks do not span physical network boundaries because VLANs are inherently limited to a single physical network segment. Each VLAN maps to a specific Layer 2 broadcast domain and can be isolated to particular physical network segments, ensuring that no logical network spans across physical boundaries. Additionally, static routing is supported with VLAN-backed segments, providing the flexibility needed to configure routing between different subnets or networks.

NO.4 An architect is working on a new VMware vSphere design and notes the following information during interviews with stakeholders:

The company has previously worked with multiple VMware partners

The company has an internal security policy that is referenced in long running contracts The company has an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with VMware The company has a multi-year cloud subscription agreement Which of these is a business factor that will impact this design?

- A. The company has previously worked with multiple VMware partners.
- B. The company has an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with VMware.
- C. The company has an internal security policy that is referenced in long running contracts.
- D. The company has a multi-year cloud subscription agreement.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Based on VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced documentation and standard IT architecture practices, the architect is designing a new VMware vSphere solution and must identify a business factor that will impact the design.

A business factor is a high-level organizational or strategic consideration that influences the design, typically related to goals, policies, financial constraints, or contractual obligations, as opposed to technical or operational details.

Requirements Analysis:

Business factor: This refers to a non-technical, strategic element that shapes the vSphere design, such as corporate policies, financial agreements, or business objectives. It impacts decisions like security, compliance, licensing, or integration with existing strategies.

Provided information:

The company has worked with multiple VMware partners (historical vendor relationships).

The company has an internal security policy referenced in long-running contracts (compliance and security obligations).

The company has an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with VMware (licensing and cost structure).

The company has a multi-year cloud subscription agreement (cloud strategy alignment).

Evaluation of Options:

A). The company has previously worked with multiple VMware partners:

Why incorrect: While prior partnerships with VMware partners may influence vendor selection or implementation expertise, this is a historical operational detail, not a strategic business factor. It does not directly impact the design's architecture, such as security, licensing, or workload placement, unless explicitly tied to ongoing obligations (not indicated here).

VMware vSphere 8 design principles focus on business factors like policies or agreements, not past vendor relationships.

B). The company has an Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) with VMware:

Why incorrect: An ELA with VMware is a financial and licensing agreement that provides access to VMware products at a negotiated rate. While it influences cost and licensing choices (e.g., vSphere Enterprise Plus vs.

Standard), it is a contractual enabler rather than a primary business driver shaping the design's architecture.

The ELA ensures access to features but does not dictate specific design decisions like security or workload isolation.

Reference: VMware vSphere 8 documentation notes ELAs as cost-related considerations, secondary to strategic business factors like compliance.

C). The company has an internal security policy that is referenced in long running contracts:

Why correct: An internal security policy referenced in long-running contracts is a business factor because it represents a strategic, organizational requirement that directly impacts the vSphere design. Such policies typically mandate specific security controls (e.g., encryption, access controls, auditing) or compliance standards (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA) that must be incorporated into the architecture. Long-running contracts suggest external obligations (e.g., with customers or regulators), making compliance a critical business driver.

The design must align with these policies to ensure legal and contractual adherence, affecting decisions like VM encryption, network segmentation, or logging.

Reference: VMware vSphere 8 design best practices emphasize incorporating corporate security policies as business factors to ensure compliance and alignment with contractual obligations.

D). The company has a multi-year cloud subscription agreement:

Why incorrect: A multi-year cloud subscription agreement indicates a strategic commitment to cloud services (e.g., VMware Cloud on AWS or another provider). While this could influence hybrid cloud integration, it is a secondary consideration compared to the security policy, as it does not directly mandate specific design requirements for the on-premises vSphere solution. The agreement may suggest future cloud migration but does not inherently impact the current vSphere design's architecture.

Reference: VMware vSphere 8 documentation considers cloud strategies as business factors, but security policies take precedence when tied to contractual obligations.

Why C is the Best Choice:

Strategic impact: The internal security policy, especially when referenced in long-running contracts, is a critical business factor that drives design decisions to ensure compliance, security, and contractual adherence.

It may require specific vSphere features like VM Encryption, NSX firewalls, or audit logging.

Contractual obligations: Long-running contracts imply external commitments (e.g., to clients or regulators), elevating the policy's importance as a business driver over licensing (B) or cloud agreements (D).

Design influence: Security policies directly affect the vSphere architecture, influencing choices like network segmentation, encryption, access controls, and monitoring, making them a primary business factor.

Example Design Implications:

Security Policy Requirements: The policy may mandate data-at-rest encryption, prompting the use of vSphere VM Encryption or vSAN encryption.

Compliance: Contracts may require audit trails, leading to integration with VMware Aria Operations for logging or NSX for micro-segmentation.

Isolation: The policy may enforce workload isolation, influencing cluster design or NSX network policies.

NO.5 A company has the business goal of automated, centralized, and efficient management of the data center.

Which statement would be included in the conceptual design to support this business goal?

- A.** Place the management cluster and the compute cluster in the same rack.
- B.** Reduce the cost of providing IT services to the organization.
- C.** Store templates and ISO files on a dedicated Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore.
- D.** Join all vCenter instances to a single vCenter Single Sign-On domain.

Answer: D

Explanation:

To support the business goal of automated, centralized, and efficient management of the data center, joining all vCenter instances to a single vCenter Single Sign-On (SSO) domain helps in streamlining management and improving security. By centralizing authentication and enabling single sign-on, the organization can achieve a more efficient and consistent management experience across the entire data center. This eliminates the need to manage multiple authentication systems, allowing for better integration, automation, and centralized control over all vCenter instances.

NO.6 An architect is working on a security design for a shared storage environment. The storage array provides connectivity by the NFS protocol.

Which two design decisions could the architect include for this solution? (Choose two.)

- A.** Create a dedicated storage network
- B.** Create a dedicated VLAN
- C.** Create a challenge handshake authentication protocol (CHAP) password to prevent unauthorized access
- D.** Create dedicated volumes for sensitive data
- E.** Create a dedicated Fibre Channel network

Answer: A B

Explanation:

Create a dedicated storage network:

Creating a dedicated storage network ensures that storage traffic is isolated from general network traffic, improving both security and performance. This design choice helps prevent unauthorized access, minimizes the potential for network congestion, and ensures that storage traffic is not impacted by other workloads or services on the network.

Create a dedicated VLAN:

By placing storage traffic on its own VLAN, the architect ensures further network segmentation. This VLAN can be used exclusively for NFS traffic, improving both security and performance. It also allows for easier management and monitoring of storage traffic, while helping prevent unauthorized access from other parts of the network.

NO.7 An architect is designing a new vSphere-based solution for a customer.

During a requirements gathering workshop, the following information is provided:

The solution must have a primary and secondary (isolated) environment
The solution must support orchestration to address application dependencies
The isolated environment must be able to scale on demand in case of a DR scenario
The solution is managed through a single interface
Which solution should the architect include in this design?

- A. Site Recovery Manager with dedicated hardware
- B. Disaster Recovery with VMware Cloud on AWS
- C. vSAN stretched cluster
- D. A dedicated fault domain

Answer: B

Explanation:

This solution aligns with the requirements of having a primary and secondary isolated environment, orchestration of application dependencies, the ability to scale on demand in a disaster recovery (DR) scenario, and a single interface for management. VMware Cloud on AWS integrates with VMware's vSphere environment and offers orchestration for DR, as well as the flexibility to scale resources on demand in the event of a DR scenario. It also provides a unified management interface through vCenter.

NO.8 An architect is conducting interviews to gather requirements for a new vSphere-based private cloud solution.

The following information has been provided by the customer:

The customer, after 10 years within an outsourced managed service contract, has decided to bring application hosting back in-house but lacks the VMware skills to support this.

The customer currently has 5,000 workloads under contract and managed by their partner.

The customer would like to keep IT infrastructure costs at a minimum.

The customer would like to ensure that the solution supports the company's green IT agenda by reducing their carbon footprint.

Which statement is classified as a business factor that would impact the design?

- A. The customer would like to keep IT infrastructure costs at a minimum.
- B. The customer, after 10 years within an outsourced managed service contract, has decided to bring application hosting back in-house but lacks the VMware skills to support this.
- C. The customer would like to ensure that the solution supports the company's green IT agenda by reducing their carbon footprint.
- D. The customer currently has 5,000 workloads under contract and managed by their partner.

Answer: C

NO.9 An architect is tasked with designing a repeatable edge hosting solution using VMware technologies that can be deployed to existing hotels across the world and operate independently of other locations.

During interviews with stakeholders, the architect notes the following information:

There are 123 hotels in total.

All hotels have a minimum of two 1 Gbps connections for guest Internet access.

The company operates hotels in four countries: Canada, USA, Cuba and Mexico.

The company is rebranding the hotels located in Mexico.

Which of these is a business factor that will impact this design?

- A. The company is rebranding the hotels located in Mexico.

- B.** The company operates hotels in four countries: Canada, USA, Cuba and Mexico.
- C.** There are 123 hotels in total
- D.** All hotels have a minimum of two 1 Gbps connections for guest Internet access.

Answer: B