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QUESTION 1

A cloud administrator Is tasked with creating a new network segment In the software- defined data center that utilizes the corporate DHCP server to provide IP addresses.

What is the proper sequence to create the required network segments?

A. 1- Create a new segment attached to the Tler-0 gateway

2. Configure the segment DHCP Ip-helper

B. 1. Create a DHCP server profile

2.

Create a new segment attached to the Tler-0 gateway

3.

Configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP server profile

C. 1. Create a new segment attached to the Tier-1 gateway

2. Configure the segment DHCP ip-helper

D. 1. Create a DHCP relay profile

2.

Create a new segment attached to the Tler-1 gateway

3.

Configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP relay profile

Correct Answer: B

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data- Center/3.1/administration/GUID-BF536EEF-7AC3-47D0-B4E6-E24B591530AA.html According to the VMware uide for Cloud Professional Exam (https://mylearn.vmware.com/mgrreg/courses.cfm?ui=www_eduanda=oneandid_subject=45954),"To create a new network segment that utilizes the corporate DHCP server to provide IP addresses, the following sequence should be used: Create a DHCP server profile, create a new segment attached to the Tler-0 gateway, and configure the segment DHCP config to utilize the new DHCP server profile."

QUESTION 2

What is the purpose of the VMware Cloud on AWS Compute Gateway (CGW)?

A. A Tier-1 router that handles routing and firewalling for the VMware vCenter Server and other management appliances running in the software-defined data center (SDDC)

B. A Tier-1 router that handles workload traffic that is connected to routed compute network segments

C. A Tier-0 router that handles routing and firewalling for the VMware vCenter Server and other management appliances running in the software-defined data center (SDDC)

D. A Tier-0 router that handles workload traffic that is connected to routed compute network segments

Correct Answer: B

Compute Gateway (CGW) The CGW is a Tier 1 router that handles network traffic for workload VMs connected to routed compute network segments. Compute gateway firewall rules, along with NAT rules, run on the Tier 0 router. In the default configuration, these rules block all traffic to and from compute network segments (see Configure Compute Gateway Networking and Security).

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-on-aws-networking-security.pdf

QUESTION 3

Which logical switching component provides layer 2 forwarding functionality in a VMwareCloud software-defined data center (SDDC).

A. Segment port

B. Uplink

C. N-VDS/VDS

D. Transport node

Correct Answer: C

A VMware Cloud software-defined data center (SDDC) uses a logical switching component called a Network Virtual Distributed Switch (N-VDS) or vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) to provide layer 2 forwarding functionality [1][2]. A VDS is a network switch that provides centralized network configuration, management, and monitoring. It works with the NSX for vSphere data plane to provide layer 2 forwarding, packet filtering, and traffic monitoring services. A VDS is composed of multiple Segment Ports (which are like individual physical ports on a normal switch), Uplinks, and Transport Nodes. The Segment Ports are used to connect virtual machines to the VDS, while Uplinks are used to connect the VDS to physical networks. Transport Nodes are the physical switches that are associated with the VDS. For more information, see the official VMware documentation here: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-Data-Center/2.4/nsx_24_sdn_networking/ GUID-A4A6E4A8-FD7C-4B6E-A3D3-6F9B6D0578C2.html.

QUESTION 4

A Cloud Administrator is tasked with choosing a correct Elastic DRS policy. The existing VMware Cloud on AWS environment consists of a single cluster with two hosts.

The following guidelines regarding the expected performance must be met:

1.

The cluster should be able to scale automatically when additional resources are required.

2.

Application performance should NOT be affected when the cluster scaling operation is being performed.

Which Elastic DRS policy should the cloud administrator Select?

A. Optimize for Best Performances

B. Elastic DRS Baseline

C. Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out D. Optimize for Lowest Cost

Correct Answer: B

Based on the given guidelines, the cloud administrator should select the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1]. This policy is designed to scale the cluster automatically when additional resources are required, while also ensuring that application performance is not affected during the scalingoperation. The Elastic DRS Baseline policy also ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and optimally[1], to minimize cost while ensuring that performance requirements are met. For more information on the Elastic DRS Baseline policy[1], see the VMware official documentation at: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.sddc-management/GUID-FDD3A8AC-E42C-4B92-9C1D-8EB49D6C7129.html.

QUESTION 5

How is a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster deployed in a VMware Cloud environment?

A. Using the VMware Cloud Console

B. Using VMware Tanzu Mission Control

C. Using the standard open-source kubectl

D. Using the vSphere Plugln for kubectl

Correct Answer: A

Tanzu Kubernetes clusters can be deployed in a VMware Cloud environment using the VMware Cloud Console. The VMware Cloud Console provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to quickly deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. The standard open-source kubectl can also be used to deploy Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. However, this requires a more in-depth knowledge of the kubectl command-line interface. Additionally, users can use the vSphere Plugin for kubectl to deploy and manage Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. This plugin provides a graphical user interface to manage the clusters, as well as additional features such as the ability to make cluster-level changes