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QUESTION 1

An administrator is tasked with collecting a support bundle from a Tanzu Kubernetes cluster for a support case. How can the administrator collect this support bundle for the Tanzu Kubernetes cluster?

- A. Run the `-tkc-support-bundler` command.
- B. Run the `kubact1 logs my-pod` command
- C. Run a compression tool of the log files located in `/var/log/vmware/wcp/`.
- D. Run the `vm-support` command.

Correct Answer: A

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/80949> Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) provides a command line tool called `tkg-support-bundler` which can be used to collect the necessary information and logs for troubleshooting and support cases. The command can be run on the TKG CLI and it will gather all the necessary information and logs from the TKG control plane and worker nodes, and package them into a single compressed bundle file. This bundle file can then be provided to VMware support for further analysis.

QUESTION 2

What is the key difference between configuring Hybrid Linked Mode from the Cloud Gateway Appliance and the VMware vSphere Client?

- A. The on-premises VMware vSphere version must be vSphere 6.5 or later.
- B. VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) does NOT reveal the on- premises inventory
- C. Minimal overhead is required in the on-premises data center.
- D. Centralized administration is available through the VMware vSphere Client.

Correct Answer: A

The key difference between configuring Hybrid Linked Mode from the Cloud Gateway Appliance and the VMware vSphere Client is that the Cloud Gateway Appliance reveals the on-premises inventory while the VMware vSphere Client does not reveal the on-premises inventory. With the Cloud Gateway Appliance, a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) is able to communicate with the on-premises vCenter Server, allowing the on-premises inventory to be visible in the VMware Cloud on AWS console. With the VMware vSphere Client, the on-premises inventory is not revealed and is not accessible from the vSphere Client. Reference: [1] <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/Hybrid-Linked-Mode/GUID-Copy-Hybrid-Linked-Mode.html>

QUESTION 3

Which two steps does a cloud administrator need to take when protecting a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) with VMware Site Recovery? (Choose Two.)

- A. Deploy the vSphere Replication virtual appliance.



- B. Deploy the Site Recovery manager virtual Appliance.
- C. Connect the Site Recovery manager instance on the protected recovery site.
- D. Register the vSphere Replication appliance with vCenter Single Sign-On
- E. Set the NSX-T Edge management gateway firewall rules.

Correct Answer: AC

A cloud administrator needs to deploy the vSphere Replication virtual appliance and the Site Recovery manager virtual appliance when protecting a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) with VMware Site Recovery. The vSphere Replication virtual appliance is responsible for replicating the virtual machines from the source to the target site. Site Recovery Manager virtual appliance acts as the central management and orchestration platform for the entire disaster recovery process.

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/index.html>

In order to protect a VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC) with VMware Site Recovery[1][2], a cloud administrator needs to take the following two steps:

A) Deploy the vSphere Replication virtual appliance - This can be done by logging into the vSphere Client, navigating to the vCenter Server, and then selecting the Deploy OVF Template option. From here, the cloud administrator can upload the OVF template for the vSphere Replication appliance and configure it.

B) Connect the Site Recovery manager instance on the protected recovery site - This involves logging into the Site Recovery Manager (SRM) and setting up the connection between the protected recovery site and the SRM instance. This can be done by going to the SRM dashboard and then selecting the Connect Remote Site option.

References: [1]<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/services/vmc-dr-deployment/GUID-DBF6CD69-6F7E-47E2-9417-91D5C5F5AC5E.html> [2]<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/services/vmc-dr-deployment/GUID-1C8B7BCA-D4BE-4EAF-9A8A-4B42E2B7236A.html>

QUESTION 4

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)

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

Correct Answer: C

when you require high local storage requirements and additional cores for your workloads on VMware Cloud on AWS. i3.metal instances offer up to 4TB of local NVMe storage and up to 96 CPU cores, giving you the power and storage you need to handle large workloads. Additionally, i3.metal instances are great for applications that benefit from high CPU-to-memory ratios, like artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data analysis, and HPC workloads.

**QUESTION 5**

A cloud Administrator is receiving complaints about an application experiencing intermittent network connectivity. Which VMware Cloud tools can help the administrator check if packets are being dropped?

- A. VRealize Log Insight
- B. Port mirroring
- C. IPFIX
- D. Traceflow

Correct Answer: D

IPFIX (Internet Protocol Flow Information Export) is a standard for the format and export of network flow information for troubleshooting, auditing, or collecting analytics information. Port mirroring lets you replicate and redirect all of the traffic

coming from a source. The mirrored traffic is sent encapsulated within a Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) tunnel to a collector so that all of the original packet information is preserved while traversing the network to a remote destination.

Use Traceflow to inspect the path of a packet. Traceflow traces the transport node-level path of a packet. The trace packet traverses the logical switch overlay, but is not visible to interfaces attached to the logical switch. In other words, no

packet is actually delivered to the test packet's intended recipients.

vRealize Log Insight is a log collection and analytics virtual appliance that enables administrators to collect, view, manage and analyze syslog data. Log Insight provides real-time monitoring of application logs, network traces, configuration

files, messages and performance data.

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