

Vendor: VMware

Exam Code: 5V0-11.21

Exam Name: VMware Cloud on AWS Master Specialist

Version: DEMO

## **QUESTION 1**

A customer is deploying a new solution based on VMware Cloud on AWS. The customer is already running several native AWS services and would like the new workloads deployed into VMware Cloud on AWS to consume these services without incurring additional traffic charges. During the initial deployment of the VMware Cloud on AWS software-defined data center (SDDC), which option must the customer choose to meet the requirement?

- A. Choose a connected Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) that is located in the same region as the native AWSservices to be consumed.
- B. Any availability zone within the same AWS region can be selected. After the SDDC deployment, deploy a services gateway and connect it to the target availability zone.
- C. Choose a subnet from the connected Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) that is located in the same availability zone as the native AWS services to be consumed.
- D. Choose a connected Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) that is located in the same availability zone as the native AWS services to be consumed.

## Answer: C

## **Explanation:**

Cross AZ traffic incurs charges. If the SDCC is configured in AZ1 and native services are in AZ2 charges \$0.01/GB will apply.

https://www.gilles.cloud/2018/06/understanding-vmware-cloud-on-aws.html

## **QUESTION 2**

Which statement is true regarding how vSphere High Availability (HA) provides rapid recovery from outages in VMware Cloud on AWS?

- A. Sphere HA restarts virtual machines if their host becomes isolated on the VMware vSAN network.
- B. vSphere HA restarts impacted virtual machines on another host when an application fails.
- C. vSphere HA is enabled by default in VMware Cloud on AWS but can be disabled or modified.
- D. vSphere HA restarts impacted virtual machines (VMs) on another host when a VM stops sending heartbeats or the VM process fails (vmx).

## Answer: A

## Explanation:

vSphere HA restarts VMs if their host becomes isolated on the vSAN network.

Host network isolation occurs when a host is still running, but it can no longer observe traffic from the vSphere HA agents on the vSAN network:

- vSphere HA tries to ping the cluster isolation addresses.

- If pinging fails, the host declares that it is isolated from the network.

This protection is provided even if the network becomes partitioned.

## Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsanplanning.doc/GUID-D68890D8-841A-4BD1-ACA1-DA3D25B6A37A.html

## **QUESTION 3**

A company is operating a main data center and two smaller data centers in branch offices. The main data center is being replicated to a disaster recovery site at a co-located data center with a recovery point objective (RPO) of five minutes and a recovery time objective (RTO) of two hours. The branch data centers are shipping backup tapes to the main data center on a weekly basis. What would be a cost-efficient VMware solution that would improve RTO and RPO for the branch office data centers while maintaining the recovery time for the main data center?

- A. Create a software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Create a shared content librand let the branch offices subscribe to it. Export the virtual machines in the branch offices to OVF files on the shared content library on a weekly basis.
- B. Create a software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Migrate the disaster recovery solution from the co-located data center to the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC. Create regular copies of the virtual machines at the branch offices and use AWS Snowball to directly ship the copies to an AWS data center and store them on AWS S3 buckets.
- C. Create a software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Activate VMware Site Recovery. Replace the co-located disaster recovery (DR) site for the main data center with VMware Site Recovery. For the branch offices, implement VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR).
- D. Create a software-defined data center (SDDC) in VMware Cloud on AWS. Replace the colocated site for the main data center and the backup tape shipping for the branch offices with VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR).

## Answer: C

## **Explanation:**

Minimum RPO for VCDR is 30 minutes, so using it for all three sites wouldn't maintain the recovery time for the main data center as required.

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/09/02/whats-new-30-minute-rpo/ https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/rn/vmware-clouddisaster-recovery-release-notes/index.html?msclkid=44fdf937cf8b11ec913933080c222499

## **QUESTION 4**

An administrator deploys a normal (non-stretched) cluster of six i3en.metal hosts in VMware Cloud on AWS. When deploying virtual machines to this cluster, which two of the listed storage policies would satisfy the service-level agreement (SLA) for a six host cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Failure to tolerate = 1 failure -RAID-1 (mirroring)
- B. Site disaster tolerance = Dual Site Mirroring
- C. Failure to tolerate = 1 failure -RAID-5 (erasure coding)
- D. Failure to tolerate = 2 failures -RAID-6 (erasure coding)
- E. MC Workload Storage Policy -<cluster name>

## Answer: DE

## Explanation:

Clusters containing three to five hosts use 1 failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring).

Clusters containing six or more hosts use 2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding).

The VMC Workload Storage Policy -<cluster name> will be changed from 1 failure to 2 failures if the number of hosts change to 6 or more.

See section "VMware Cloud on AWS Managed Storage Policy Profiles" at the link below. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-awsmanage-data-center-vms.doc/GUID-EDBB551B-51B0-421B-9C44-6ECB66ED660B.html

## **QUESTION 5**

Where would a VMware Cloud on AWS administrator generate an API token?

- A. Organizational Settings
- B. Identity and Access Management
- C. Developer Center

## D. My Account Section

#### Answer: D Explanation:

#### Procedure

Log in to the VMware Cloud Director service console at https://console.cloud.vmware.com. Click your user name and click My Account.

Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Director-service/services/using-vmware-cloud-director-service/GUID-39D192E9-FEEB-4A38-A916-F261BC1E5C15.html

## **QUESTION 6**

Which three statements are true about the Elastic DRS Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out policy? (Choose three.)

- A. Hosts are added incrementally when needed for storage.
- B. Hosts will NOT be removed automatically when they are no longer needed.
- C. Multiple hosts are added at a time when needed for memory or CPU.
- D. After a storage scale-out event is triggered, single hosts are added every 30 minutes.
- E. High threshold for storage, like the other policies, is set at 75%.
- F. To resolve constraints related to CPU and memory, hosts are added two at a time.

## Answer: ABC

#### Explanation:

Optimize for Rapid Scale-Out

This policy adds multiple hosts at a time when needed for memory or CPU, and adds hosts incrementally when needed for storage. By default, hosts are added two at a time, but beginning with SDDC version 1.14 you can specify a larger increment if you need faster scaling for disaster recovery and similar use cases. When using this policy, scale-out time increases with the number of hosts added and, when the increment is large (12 hosts), can take up to 40 minutes in some configurations. You must manually remove these hosts when they are no longer needed. This policy has the following thresholds:

- 1.) This policy adds multiple hosts at a time when needed for memory or CPU
- 2.) adds hosts incrementally when needed for storage
- 3.) You must manually remove these hosts when they are no longer needed

Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-operations/GUID-961C4B32-6093-4C2E-AFE5-5B1F56BF4EEE.html

## **QUESTION 7**

An organization has purchased both VMware Cloud on AWS and VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud. Which additional integrated functionality are they able to utilize?

- A. Creation of VMware HCX mobility groups from VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud discovered applications
- B. Automatic creation of network segment in VMware Cloud on AWS by VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud
- C. Collection of underlying AWS networking information sent to VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud without additional configuration
- D. Automatic software-defined data center (SDDC) grouping in VMware Cloud on AWS

## Answer: A

## Explanation:

You can export waves of VMware vRealize Network Insight discovered applications to HCX for migration as Mobility Groups. HCX integration with vRealize Network Insight is available through API calls.

Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.1/hcx-user-guide/GUID-E716EF94-D450-4A22-BA77-7AC13B02C358.html

## **QUESTION 8**

Which VMware solution provides customers with the ability to query and graphically display activities for audits, events and custom real-time alerts for the VMware NSX-T firewall running in VMware Cloud on AWS?

- A. VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud
- B. VMware vRealize Log Insight Cloud
- C. VMware vRealize Operations Cloud
- D. CloudHealth by VMware

## Answer: A

## Explanation:

vRealize Network Insight can capture an audit information of NSX objects quickly from the NSX-T Manager and NSX-V Manager. The information includes the user name who created or modified the NSX object, when the operation happened and the operation details on the object.

## **QUESTION 9**

Standard security practice for a company requires that all administrator-level user accounts have their passwords changed every 60 days. The cloudadmin@vmc.local account password is changed by an administrator through the VMware vSphere Cliento adhere to the security policy. When the administrator attempts to log into the VMware Cloud on AWS vCenter Server through the VMware vSphere Client a few days later as cloudadmin@vmc.local using the account credentials copied from the VMware Cloud console, the administrator's access is denied. What is the likely cause of this issue?

- A. The cloudadmin@vmc.local account password should not be changed through the VMware vSphere Client. In order to prevent unauthorized access to VMware Cloud on AWS by non-authorized individuals, VMware will lock the account out.
- B. When the password for cloudadmin@vmc.local is updated from the VMware vSphere Client, the updated password is not reflected in the VMware Cloud console.
- C. The cloudadmin@vmc.local password change confirmation email has not been approved by an Organization Owner.
- D. The cloudadmin@vmc.local account password should only be changed through the appliance management interface of the VMware vCenter Server.

## Answer: B

## Explanation:

You change the cloudadmin password in vSphere Client and it needs to synch. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-awsoperations/GUID-7F72EA90-5BFA-404F-A2EC-B93070A52A67.html

## **QUESTION 10**

An administrator is reducing a five-node cluster down to four. What happens to all virtual machines (VMs) when a host is removed from a cluster?

- A. All VMs on the host being removed are deleted.
- B. All VMs are powered off.
- C. All VMs are migrated from the host.
- D. All VMs are unregistered from VMware vCenter.

## Answer: C

## Explanation:

When you remove a host from a cluster, its resources are deducted from the total resources of the cluster. The state of the virtual machines deployed on the host determines whether they are migrated to other hosts within the cluster.

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/5.5/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-D3FC9B42-1075-4A28-9C3C-34BE67F385ED.html

## **QUESTION 11**

An administrator is tasked with migrating workloads from one of the company's primary data centers to VMware Cloud on AWS. The migration of these workloads must meet the follow criteria:

- Must have zero downtime
- Must be organized based on service-level agreement (SLA)
- Should not communicate with the on-premises gateway

Which three VMware HCX features would meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Mobility Optimized Networking
- B. Replication-Assisted vMotion
- C. Network Extension
- D. Bulk Migration
- E. Mobility Groups
- F. Application Path Resiliency

## Answer: ABE

## Explanation:

A. Mobility Optimized Networking will avoid using the on-prem gateway.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-HCX/4.3/hcx-user-guide/GUID-D06ABBEE-CF8D-4506-A5DC-61B63D9B9EE5.html

B. Replication Assisted vMotion allows for live migration of a large number of VMs.

https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud/2019/08/08/hcx-enterprise-replication-assisted-vmotion/ E. Mobility Groups allows for migration based on business requirements.

https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud/2020/01/10/vmware-hcx-adds-mobility-groups-simplify-workloadmigration-easily-identify-group-plan-migrate-complex-applications/ **★** Instant Download **★** PDF And VCE **★** 100% Passing Guarantee **★** 100% Money Back Guarantee

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