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**QUESTION 1**

Given what you know about cloud, which examples illustrate its benefits? Select all options that apply.

- A. An organization requires fewer developers when it uses the cloud.
- B. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other.
- C. A business stores infrequently accessed data in the cloud to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs.
- D. An organization manages its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other.
- E. A developer codes an application in a cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploys the application on the business website.
- F. In seconds, you receive a large amount of storage using a cloud option.

Correct Answer: BCEF

Example B illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where an organization can manage its cloud resources by using different cloud providers that are separate and isolated from each other. This allows the organization to make use of features and services offered by different cloud providers in order to benefit from the best of different services. Example C illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a business can store infrequently accessed data in the cloud in order to benefit from reduced on-premises storage costs, as cloud storage is usually cheaper than on-premise storage. Example E illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a developer can code an application in a cloud-based environment, and, with a few simple commands, deploy the application on the business website. This eliminates the need for the developer to set up and manage the application on their own, as the cloud platform handles the deployment and hosting of the application. Example F illustrates the benefit of cloud computing where a large amount of storage can be made available in seconds using a cloud option. This is useful for businesses that require a large amount of storage but don't have the resources to set up and manage their own storage solution. For more information on the benefits of cloud computing, see the VMware official documentation at: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.getting-started/GUID-F0A2F338-A6A7-49AD-B158CFFCA2F29C1B.html>.

QUESTION 2

Which VMware Cloud tool would an administrator use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation?

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

Correct Answer: C

Port mirroring is a VMware Cloud tool that an administrator can use to forward all the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation. The network appliance can then analyze the mirrored traffic and take the appropriate



remedial action. Port mirroring can also be used to identify and troubleshoot network issues, as well as monitor network activities.

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.

Port mirroring is used in the following scenarios:

Troubleshooting - Analyze the traffic to detect intrusion and debug and diagnose errors on a network.

Compliance and monitoring - Forward all of the monitored traffic to a network appliance for analysis and remediation.

Port mirroring includes a source group where the data is monitored and a destination group where the collected data is copied to. The source group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on the workload such as web group or

application group. The destination group membership criteria require VMs to be grouped based on IP addresses. Port mirroring has one enforcement point, where you can apply policy rules to your SDDC environment.

The traffic direction for port mirroring is Ingress, Egress, or Bi Directional traffic:

Ingress is the outbound network traffic from the VM to the logical network. Egress is the inbound network traffic from the logical network to the VM. Bi Directional is the traffic from the VM to the logical network and from the logical network to

the VM. This is the default option.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws-networking-security/GUID-3268A0D3-89D0-406F-B44F-156DD1A30E00.html>

QUESTION 3

A cloud administrator is using VMware HCX to migrate application workloads between an on-premises data center and a VMware Public Cloud (UI!) capability of VMware HCX is being used to extend a number of on-premises network segments into the cloud to avoid IP re-addressing concerns. When the cloud administrator tries to extend a native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center, an error is encountered and the extension fails. What should the administrator do to enable network extension from the cloud side to on-premises in this scenario?

- A. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HCX. Make the appropriate change and re-deploy the HCX Service Mesh.
- B. Ensure that the on-premises environment that has at minimum a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured.
- C. Install VMware NSXT into the on-premise data center.
- D. Enable reverse L2E in the advanced configuration menu of HCX. Make the appropriate change, re-deploy the on-premise HCX Manager and re-pair the sites together.

Correct Answer: B

The best solution for enabling network extension from the cloud side to the on-premises data center in this scenario is to ensure that the on-premises environment has at least a VMware vSphere Distributed Switch with version 6.5 configured.



This will enable the reverse L2E feature, which is necessary for extending the native layer 2 network segment from the cloud back into the on-premises data center. For more information on how to configure reverse L2E and extend a network segment from the cloud to the on-premises data center, please refer to the official VMware documentation here.

QUESTION 4

Which statements accurately describe gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls? (Select two options)

- A. Gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls can share the same sets of rules and policies.
- B. Only gateway firewalls use stateful rules.
- C. A distributed firewall controls the I/O path to and from a VM's virtual NIC.
- D. A gateway firewall protects north-south traffic.

Correct Answer: BD

Gateway firewalls are used to protect east-west traffic, while distributed firewalls control the I/O path to and from a VM's virtual NIC. Furthermore, gateway firewalls and distributed firewalls cannot share the same sets of rules and policies.

QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC console configuration steps. In the 'VPC and subnet' step, the VPC ID is vpc-0aa8f813cccf27301 and the Subnet ID is sn-422-c1fd332d723-us-west-2-usw2-as2. In the 'Configure Network' step, the Management Subnet is 10.0.0.0/20. A diagram on the right illustrates the network topology, showing a VMware Cloud VPC connected to an AWS VPC via a peering connection. The AWS VPC contains two subnets: AWS Subnet 1 (EC2 instances) and AWS Subnet 2 (E3 instances).

A cloud administrator is deploying a new VMware Cloud on AWS virtual private cloud (VPC). After clicking on deploy, the screen refreshes and displays the information that is provided in the exhibit. What is the issue with the management CIDR that is causing the deployment to fail?

- A. It overlaps with the AWS subnet.



- B. It overlaps with the AWS VPC CIDR.
- C. It is part of the reserved CIDRs.
- D. It is an invalid size.

Correct Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/sddc-deployment-and-best-practices/deploying-vmware-cloud-on-aws-sddc.html> This must be a RFC1918 private address space (10.0.0.0/8, 172.16.0.0/12, or 192.168.0.0/16) with CIDR block sizes of /16, /20, or /23. The management CIDR block cannot be changed after the SDDC is deployed. Choose a range of IP addresses that does not overlap with the AWS subnet you are connecting to. If you plan to connect the SDDC to an on-premises DC or another environment, the IP subnet must be unique within your enterprise network infrastructure. Choose a CIDR that will give you future scalability.

QUESTION 6

A cloud administrator is looking for a unified solution to collect and analyze security events for troubleshooting from: VMware vSphere Windows Operating Systems Physical servers Web servers Database servers Amazon Web Services Which VMware Cloud service can meet this requirement?

- A. VMware vRealize Automation Cloud
- B. CloudHealth Secure State
- C. VMware vRealize Log Insight Cloud
- D. VMware vRealize Network Insight Cloud

Correct Answer: C

<https://blogs.vmware.com/management/2022/08/forwarding-vsphere-audit-and-authentication-events-from-vrealize-log-insight-to-a-siem.html>

QUESTION 7

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?

- 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.

Correct Answer: B



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 8

A virtual machine running in VMware Cloud on AWS is experiencing poor CPU performance. What are two steps the cloud administrator can take to troubleshoot this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Physically access the console of the VMware ESXi host where the virtual machine resides and use the command line to review the logs.
- B. Use the Troubleshooting Workbench in VMware vRealize Operations Cloud to look for potential evidence.
- C. Set the power management policy on the VMware ESXi host to "High Performance."
- D. Log in to the VMware ESXi host using SSH and run `esxtop` to examine CPU statistics.
- E. Use the VMware vSphere Client to connect to the VMware vCenter which manages the virtual machine and examine its performance statistics.

Correct Answer: BE

"It is a good idea to periodically monitor the CPU usage of the host. This can be done through the vSphere Client, using the VMware vRealizeOperations management suite, or by using `resxtop`. Below we describe how to interpret `resxtop`"<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-performance.pdf> Use the VMware vSphere Client to connect to the VMware vCenter which manages the virtual machine and examine its performance statistics. You can use charts, alarms, and events to identify CPU bottlenecks or contention. Use the Troubleshooting Workbench in VMware vRealize Operations Cloud to look for potential evidence. You can use dashboards, alerts, metrics, logs, and recommendations to diagnose and resolve CPU performance issues.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/vmc-aws-performance.pdf>

QUESTION 9

Which three functions are provided by the components within the Kubernetes control plane? (Choose three.)

- A. Balances pods across the nodes within a Kubernetes cluster.
- B. Ensures that containers are running in a pod.
- C. Configures network rules to route traffic to containers within the Kubernetes cluster.
- D. Stores Kubernetes cluster data in a key-value data store.
- E. Watches the API for changes and responds with appropriate actions.
- F. Stores and distributes container images.



Correct Answer: ADE

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/concepts/overview/components/#control-plane-components>

QUESTION 10

Which two networking planes are converged in a VMware NSX-T Data Center? (Choose two.)

- A. Control Plane
- B. I/O Plane
- C. Management Plane
- D. Consumption Plane
- E. Data Plane

Correct Answer: AC

According to 1, VMware NSX-T Data Center implements three separate but integrated planes: management, control, and data.

The management plane provides a single point of configuration and REST API entry-points for NSX-T Data Center components.

The control plane is responsible for computing network state based on configuration from the management plane and topology information from transport nodes.

The data plane consists of transport nodes that provide connectivity for workloads and enforce network policies.

Overview of NSX-T Data Center: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-NSX-T-Data-Center/3.2/installation/GUID-10B1A61D-4DF2-481E-A93E-C694726393F9.html>

QUESTION 11

Which two service management tasks In VMware Cloud on AWS are performed by VMware? (Choose two.)

- A. Capacity management of the cloud software-defined data centers (SDDCs)
- B. Updates to VMware hardware compatibility
- C. Notifications sent before a regular update
- D. Updates to the software-defined data center (SDDC) software
- E. Creation and configuration of VPC during the software-defined data center (SDDC) deployment

Correct Answer: AD

As per the official guide from VMware, VMware is responsible for managing the capacity of the cloud software-defined data centers (SDDCs) and for updating the software-defined data center (SDDC) software. This includes managing the underlying infrastructure, such as the hosts, storage, and networking, and ensuring that the SDDCs are running the



latest version of the software.

QUESTION 12

Which use cases apply to NSX logical routing? (Select two options)

- A. You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers.
- B. Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments.
- C. You want to provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices.
- D. You require intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.

Correct Answer: AB

The two use cases that apply to NSX logical routing are A. You must provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and B. Your organization must provide connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. NSX logical routing allows you to provide external connectivity to VMs and containers, and to provide layer 3 connectivity between VMs and containers that are connected to different segments. It does not provide layer 2 connectivity between VMs and microservices or intrinsic security for VMs connected to different segments.

QUESTION 13

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 14

Which three items should be considered when performing a hot migration of a virtual machine (VM)? (Choose three.)

- A. The source and destination host management network IP address families must match
- B. The vGPU configuration of the VM



- C. The status of the guest operating system in the VM
- D. The CPU instruction set required by the VM
- E. The source and destination host must have shared access to the storage that contains the VM
- F. The status of VMware Tools on the VM

Correct Answer: CEF

For the source and destination host to have shared access to the storage that contains the VM, they must be able to access the same datastore. This requires that the datastore be available to both hosts and that the datastore has the same

name on both hosts.

The status of VMware Tools on the VM should also be checked before performing a hot migration. VMware Tools is a suite of utilities that enhances the performance of a virtual machine's guest operating system and improves the

management of the virtual machine. If VMware Tools is not installed or not up to date, the hot migration may fail. Finally, the status of the guest operating system in the VM should also be checked before performing a hot migration. The guest

operating system should be up and running and not in a suspended state. If the guest operating system is in a suspended state, the hot migration may fail.

The CPU instruction set required by the VM and the vGPU configuration of the VM are not items to consider when performing a hot migration of a virtual machine. The source and destination host management network IP address families do

not need to match for the hot migration to be successful.

References:

[1] https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-B2B7F78A-5D5F-4A3E-BEA9-9F6A02A7E1B2.html

[2] https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-EAAE04A9-9DAF-4DAC-B4A0-F35A4F4F2A6A.html

[3] https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9FADCD7E-F4A8-4F29

QUESTION 15

Which three types of gateways can be found in VMware cloud on AWS (Choose three?)

- A. Distributed Tier-1
- B. Standard Tier-1
- C. Tire-0
- D. Compute Tier-1



E. Management Tire-1

F. Management Tire-0

Correct Answer: ABD

The three types of gateways that can be found in VMware Cloud on AWS are Option A: Distributed Tier-1, Option B: Standard Tier-1, and Option D: Compute Tier-1. Distributed Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between on-premises networks and the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC network. Standard Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC network and the public internet. Compute Tier-1 gateways are used for secure access between the workloads running on the VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC and the public internet. For more information, please refer to the official VMware documentation on VMware Cloud on AWS Gateways: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vmc-aws.networking/GUID1F2D1BFC-F5C7-4534-8B49-39F9D08E7F1A.html>

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