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QUESTION 1

In VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR), a protection group consists of which two components? (Choose two.)

- A. Members
- B. Policies for snapshots
- C. Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastores
- D. VM customizations
- E. Clusters

Correct Answer: AB

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Disaster-Recovery/services/vmware-cloud-disaster-recovery/GUID-11C83D2A-A478-4823-B9B3-275AF6DD31CC.html>

A protection group in VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR) consists of members (virtual machines or VMs) and policies for snapshots. These policies define the consistent point-in-time copies of the VMs, which are used for disaster recovery. The protection group also includes virtual machine file system (VMFS) datastores, which are used to store the copies of the VMs, and VM customizations, which are used to customize the VMs. Clusters are not part of a protection group in VCDR.

QUESTION 2

A cloud administrator is developing a new Private cloud in Google VMware Engine and wants to allow for Maximum growth. What are two valid subnet sizes that meets the requirement for the VMware vSphere/vSAN subnet? (Choose two.)

- A. /21
- B. /24
- C. /22
- D. /23
- E. /20

Correct Answer: AE

<https://cloud.google.com/vmware-engine/docs/concepts-vlans-subnets>

QUESTION 3

A cloud administrator is asked to validate a proposed internetworking design that will provide connectivity to a VMware Cloud on AWS environment from multiple company locations.

The following requirements must be met:

1.

Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must support high-throughput data transfer.

2.

Connectivity to the VMware Cloud on AWS environment must NOT have a single point of failure.

3.

Any network traffic between on-premises company locations must be sent over a private IP address space.

Which design decisions should be made to meet these network connectivity requirements?

A. Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. Use a private VIF for this connection. Configure a secondary, standby Direct Connect from headquarters using a public VIF. Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

B. Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. Use a public VIF for this connection. Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

C. Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. Use a private VIF for this connection. Configure a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. Configure dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

D. Configure a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS. Use a private VIF for this connection. Configure a policy-based IPsec VPN tunnel as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. Configure dual, redundant, policy-based IPsec VPN connections from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

Correct Answer: C

Option C is the best design decision that meets the network connectivity requirements. Configuring a Direct Connect from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS with a private VIF will ensure high-throughput data transfer and eliminate the single point of failure. To ensure that all network traffic between on-premises company locations is sent over a private IP address space, a route-based IPsec VPN tunnel should be configured as a secondary method of connectivity from headquarters to VMware Cloud on AWS, taking care to enable the "Use VPN as Backup to Direct Connect" option. Finally, dual, redundant, route-based IPsec VPN connections should be configured from each regional office to VMware Cloud on AWS.

QUESTION 4

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 5

Which solution would an administrator use to manage the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters?

- A. VMware Tanzu Service Mesh
- B. VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager
- C. VMware Tanzu Observability by Wavefront
- D. VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid

Correct Answer: D

VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid is described as a comprehensive solution for operating Kubernetes-based applications in production, as well as creating, scaling and managing clusters. It provides a centralized control plane for managing the lifecycle operations of Tanzu Kubernetes clusters. (Source:<https://tanzu.vmware.com/kubernetes>)

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