

VMware 3V0-21.21

VMWARE VCAP-DCV DESIGN 2022 CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

3V0-21.21

VMware Certified Advanced Professional - Data Center Virtualization (VCAP-DCV)

60 Questions Exam – 300 / 500 Cut Score – Duration of 150 minutes

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Know Your 3V0-21.21 Certification Well:

The 3V0-21.21 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the VMware Data Center Virtualization. Before you start your 3V0-21.21 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial VCAP-DCV Design 2022 materials like 3V0-21.21 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 3V0-21.21 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 3V0-21.21 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 3V0-21.21 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 3V0-21.21 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 3V0-21.21 exam makes you VMware Certified Advanced Professional - Data Center Virtualization (VCAP-DCV). Having the VCAP-DCV Design 2022 certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

VMware 3V0-21.21 VCAP-DCV Design 2022 Certification Details:

Exam Name	Advanced Design VMware vSphere 7.x (VCAP-DCV Design 2022)
Exam Code	3V0-21.21
Exam Price	\$450 USD
Duration	150 minutes
Number of Questions	60
Passing Score	300 / 500
Recommended Training / Books	VMware vSphere: Design [V7]
Schedule Exam	PEARSON VUE
Sample Questions	VMware 3V0-21.21 Sample Questions
Recommended Practice	VMware Certified Advanced Professional - Data Center Virtualization (VCAP-DCV) Practice Test

3V0-21.21 Syllabus:

Section	Objectives
Architectures and Technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Differentiate between conceptual, logical and physical elements of a design - Differentiate between functional and non-functional requirements - Differentiate between Availability, Manageability, Performance, Recoverability, Scalability and Security (AMPRSS)
VMware Products and Solutions	
Planning and Designing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gather and analyze functional requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and analyze service-level agreement (SLA) requirements • Gather network, storage and compute requirements • Gather workload design requirements • Gather capacity and performance requirements - Gather and analyze non-functional requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine security requirements for a vSphere design • Determine data protection requirements for a vSphere design • Determine business continuity requirements for a vSphere design • Determine disaster recovery requirements for a vSphere design • Determine compliance requirements for a vSphere design - Determine risks, constraints and assumptions for a design - Create a vCenter Server logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a single-site, multi-site, multi-region deployment • Define a virtual data center design • Determine availability requirements for vCenter Server - Create a vSphere cluster logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between workload or management clusters • Define a workload cluster design Objective - Create a vSphere host logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend compute resource requirements • Identify and address scalability requirements • Determine hypervisor deployment method

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a vSphere network logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine network protocol needs • Design network segregation for different traffic types • Determine physical and virtual networking topology - Create a vSphere storage logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine storage topology needs (e.g., SAN, local, Hyper-Converged Infrastructure or HCI) • Evaluate storage protocols based on a given scenario/requirements • Determine different storage segregation techniques based on a given scenario • Determine physical and storage connectivity topology - Create a workload logical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine workload sizing • Determine workload placement - Create a vCenter Server physical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the correct sizing for vCenter Server based on workload requirements • Map clusters to logical design Objective - Create a vSphere cluster physical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the appropriate Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS), Predictive Distributed Resource Scheduler (pDRS), and Distributed Power Management (DPM) configurations based on requirements • Determine the appropriate Proactive High Availability/High Availability configurations based on requirements • Determine the appropriate vSphere Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) configurations based on requirements • Determine the appropriate cluster size based on requirements Objective - Create a vSphere host physical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the hypervisor deployment method • Determine the appropriate host size based on requirements • Determine the appropriate host configurations (network adapters, local storage, RAID controller) based on requirements

Section	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a vSphere network physical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine bandwidth needs based on requirements • Determine NIC teaming and load balancing methods • Design VMkernel adapters based on requirements • Determine Network I/O Control (NIOC) configurations based on requirements • Determine switch type (standard vs distributed) based on requirements - Create a vSphere storage physical design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine storage multi-pathing and load balancing methods • Determine the Storage DRS configuration • Determine appropriate datastore configurations based on requirements • Determine the physical storage design based on requirements • Determine appropriate storage policy based on requirements - Create a workload physical design based on application requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine workload virtual hardware (e.g., number of network interface cards (NICs) and type of NIC) • Design content library topology
Installing, Configuring, and Setup	
Performance-tuning, Optimization, Upgrades	
Troubleshooting and Repairing	
Administrative and Operational Tasks	

VMware 3V0-21.21 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which of the listed requirements would be classified as a recoverability non-functional requirement?

- a) The platform must be integrated with existing change control policies.
- b) The platform must be able to support a maximum tolerable downtime (MTD) of 30 minutes.
- c) Maintenance windows must be scheduled to take place monthly during an established overnight period.
- d) The platform must be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with the exception of scheduled downtime.

Answer: b

Question: 2

A customer has six hosts available in a cluster. When running at full capacity, all virtual machines can be run on two hosts.

How many hosts can the customer place into maintenance mode at the same time while still providing N+2 resiliency to the cluster?

- a) One
- b) Three
- c) Two
- d) None

Answer: c

Question: 3

Which design decision must be included in a design to allow for the deployment of a minimum supported configuration of vCenter High Availability (HA)?

- a) A new subnet will be provisioned for vCenter HA services
- b) A vSphere cluster will consist of more than three nodes
- c) The deployed vCenter Server will be Tiny
- d) The vCenter HA network will support a latency of less than 50 ms

Answer: a

Question: 4

What is a benefit of using a scale-out method for handling vSphere cluster growth?

- a) Faster to reach the limit of virtual machines per host
- b) Less potential impact to virtual machines during a single host failure
- c) An increase in the recovery time objective (RTO) for the cluster
- d) An overall reduction in the license costs for the cluster

Answer: b

Question: 5

An architect decides to separate virtual desktops and application servers into separate vSphere clusters to meet security and management requirements.

What are two implications of this design decision?

(Choose two.)

- a) Identical hardware must be procured for all hosts.
- b) There will be a reduction in performance.
- c) The patching cycles will affect both clusters at the same time.
- d) There will be an increase in management overhead.
- e) There will be additional licensing and cost requirements for both clusters.

Answer: d, e

Question: 6

The storage team at an organization is planning to migrate from an older Fibre Channel storage environment to a new environment using IP-based storage.

Which two switch features or characteristics are appropriate for IP storage networks?

(Choose two.)

- a) Fabric extending devices
- b) Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
- c) 2:1 or greater bandwidth oversubscription for 10 GbE switches
- d) Non-blocking switch
- e) Deep or ultra buffered switches

Answer: d, e

Question: 7

A customer has a database cluster with 40/60 read/write ratio and a high IOPs requirement with no contention on an all-flash vSAN cluster.

Which two storage settings should be configured for best performance?

(Choose two.)

- a) IOPs limits enabled
- b) RAID 1
- c) Deduplication and Compression disabled
- d) RAID 5/6
- e) Deduplication and Compression enabled

Answer: b, c

Question: 8

The architect for a large enterprise is tasked with reviewing a proposed design created by a service partner.

Which design elements are expected to be detailed within the physical design section of the documentation?

- a) A design diagram illustrating the configuration and specific attributes, such as IP addresses
- b) A list of requirements, constraints, and risks
- c) A solution architecture diagram with the components and data flow
- d) An entity relationship diagram describing upstream and downstream dependencies for specific service components

Answer: a

Question: 9

An architect has 50 ESXi hosts to deploy and DHCP servers are not allowed on any network. Which automated host deployment method should the architect use?

- a) Stateless vSphere Auto Deploy
- b) Stateful vSphere Auto Deploy
- c) Scripted installation
- d) Interactive installation

Answer: c

Question: 10

Which two statements are true about gathering functional business and application requirements?

(Choose two.)

- a) It focuses on functional requirements with C-level stakeholders
- b) It leverages a single set of questions for all stakeholders
- c) It might require multiple rounds of stakeholder interviews
- d) It builds stakeholder consensus
- e) It is a non-iterative process

Answer: c, d

Study Guide to Crack VMware VCAP-DCV Design 2022 3V0-21.21 Exam:

- Getting details of the 3V0-21.21 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the 3V0-21.21 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the VMware provided training for 3V0-21.21 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 3V0-21.21 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 3V0-21.21 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for 3V0-21.21 Certification

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