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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Architect

VMware 2V0-13.25

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A security policy requires encryption of data at rest for a vSAN datastore. The organization also requires encryption keys to remain under the control of its central security team and to be managed by its existing key-management platform.

Which design decision should the architect make?

A. Use host TPM devices as the key-management service for vSAN datastore encryption.

B. Encrypt individual virtual machines and leave the vSAN datastore unencrypted.

C. Integrate a compatible external key management server with vSAN and establish trust before enabling encryption.

D. Enable vSAN encryption first and configure the external key management server after the datastore is encrypted.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The architect should integrate a compatible external key management server with vSAN and establish the required trust before enabling vSAN encryption. This design allows the organization to retain centralized control of encryption keys while vSAN uses the external key provider for the datastore encryption workflow.

Host TPM devices do not replace the external key-management service required by the stated policy. Encrypting individual virtual machines would not provide a consistent datastore-level encryption design. Enabling encryption before validating key-provider connectivity creates an avoidable operational risk because encrypted data depends on key availability.

QUESTION NO: 2

During an architecture workshop, the network team states that it expects to provide BGP peering between the NSX Tier-0 gateway and the physical data-center routers. No approved network design or implementation commitment has yet been provided.

How should the architect classify this statement?

A. An assumption

B. A constraint

C. A requirement

D. A design decision

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The statement is an assumption because it describes a condition that is believed or expected to be true but has not yet been confirmed. The architect should document it, identify an owner, and validate it before relying on BGP connectivity in the final design.

It is not a requirement because no mandatory business or technical outcome has been stated. It is not a constraint because it does not currently impose a fixed limitation on the design. Although failure to deliver BGP peering could create a risk, the statement itself is the unvalidated assumption that must be tracked.