

# VMware

## Exam VDCD510

**VMware Certified Advanced Professional 5 - Data Center Design  
(VDCD510)**

Version: 4.5

**[ Total Questions: 278 ]**

**Question No : 1**

When designing a storage platform, which of the following should be considered as part of the overall design?

- A. Capacity
- B. I/O requirements of the applications to be supported
- C. Disk latency tolerance
- D. Growth rate
- E. All of the above

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

A storage platform logical design requires in-depth analysis of factors that can affect applications.

In the case of storage, aspects that relate to the physical layer—such as the amount of usable space required for services; the size, number, and speed of disks; and how fast the data is being produced—could have a substantial impact to the storage platform.

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 2**

You are the technical designer for a vSphere platform transformation project. After conducting SME interviews and using various platform information-gathering methods, you have created a high-level design document.

This document specifies the following:

Requirements:

- R1. The solution must not have a single point of failure.
- R2. Production applications must not have an outage of more than 10 seconds.
- R3. Data must be based in the UK.
- R4. There is a 7-year retention policy for contracts.
- R5. Applications should support existing and developing workloads for the next 3 years' growth.

Spec of servers:

Web 1 vCPU, 2 GB RAM, 100 GB storage

App 1 vCPU, 4 GB RAM, 100 Gb storage

DB 2 vCPU, 16 GB RAM, 750 Gb storage

At a late stage in the software development life cycle of a production application developed in-house, an unfortunate issue was identified when the application was deployed to the production vSphere cluster. The production core stacked switch has capacity issues, and this is having a serious impact on all applications for which the switch is providing network services. Within the test system, the application works as intended in the single test VLAN and with a single-host configuration.

Which of the following could be tried to help in this situation, from a vSphere perspective? (Choose two)

- A. Redevelop the application for a virtual platform
- B. Place the application into a single-vApp network
- C. Add DRS rules to keep network traffic within the same host, where possible
- D. Configure network I/O control

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:**

If you limit the application traffic to a specific dedicated network (that is, a separate VLAN) and using enforced DRS affinity rules, the application traffic will not traverse the ESXi host's physical network interfaces. This will ensure that the impact of the application is minimized, while also ensuring that the application itself is not limited.

The application servers already have vCPU settings. This suggests that the system has already been virtualized in both types of environments. Network I/O control could be useful in the event of contention, but the role of a designer would be to plan to prevent contention where possible; other options would be more beneficial. In addition, Requirement 5 specifies that the system should work with workloads over the next 3 years. Network I/O control would suggest contention very early in the platform history.

Chapter 4, NetWork - Logical and Physical Design to allow applications to flow

**Question No : 3**

Based on the information in the high-level design extract from question 2, what storage protocol is unsuitable?

- A. NFS
- B. iSCSI
- C. FC

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The requirements state that the application uptime requirements would not be met if using vSphere HA alone. vSphere HA would invoke a restart of guest virtual machines after at least 10 seconds.

VMware fault tolerance would meet the uptime requirements; a failover would result in zero downtime of the application. This technology can be used only with VMFS; therefore, NFS cannot be used in this design.

Chapter 4, NetWork - Logical and Physical Design to allow applications to flow

**Question No : 4**

Based on the information in the high-level design extract for question 2, which type of data store would be required?

- A. VMFS
- B. NFS

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Because fault tolerance would be the only VMware technology that would meet the technical requirements, VMFS is the only choice here.

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 5**

Which of the following vSphere cluster technologies would meet the application

requirements specified in the high-level design extract for question 2?

- A. FT
- B. HA

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

vSphere HA would need to wait at least 10 seconds before a restart would be possible. This would not meet requirements. In the event of a restart, it could be possible to be without the application feed database for about 15 minutes. VMware FT would enable the service to be provided without additional redevelopment.

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 6**

A project requirement \_\_\_\_\_

- A. must be achieved
- B. can be set as aspirational but may never be achieved

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A project requirement is a specific deliverable that the business has said must be provided at the end of a project. It must always be achieved.

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 7**

A logical diagram shows vendor-specific information.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A logical diagram shows the high-level components of a design or platform. It may include descriptions such as data flow and entity relationships. However, it does not show specific vendors (such as Dell or HP).

Chapter 2, Creating the design

**Question No : 8**

Storage DRS is enabled by default.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 9**

Storage DRS can be enabled and can balance I/O levels based on \_\_\_\_\_

- A. real-time stats
- B. historical stats

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Storage DRS can balance I/O by using storage vMotion. This would be based on historical values for a period of time. Storage DRS would make decisions based on these figures. If the system were using realtime stats, the machines could potentially migrate a lot more. This could have an effect on the latency figures for some systems. The larger historical sampling in storage DRS allows the system to make a decision with limited risk of impacting I/O—unlike moving a virtual machine over and over again.

Chapter 4, Storage Design - The Logical & Physical Approaches

**Question No : 10**

The vCenter database is powered off ungracefully, along with a three cluster nodes in a separate cluster. Will the failed existing ESXi host nodes restart correctly using Auto Deploy?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Auto Deploy enables an untrained IT professional to increase capacity while ensuring quality and consistency within a cluster. However, there is a dependency on the vCenter server and Auto Deploy server roles at different times. In this case, the ESXi hosts have already booted successfully. This means that all subsequent reboots will be controlled using configuration from the Auto Deploy server, not vCenter. If the vCenter database is impacted, the ESXi hosts will automatically restore. Even in the event of no vCenter availability, hosts will use the last-known copy of a distributed switch or the configured vSphere switch.

Chapter X, Putting it all together

**Question No : 11**

A best practice can change over time.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A best practice is based on experience with delivering a solution. A new product will have limited best-practice information except for vendor- or vendor-partner-based recommendations. The longer a technology is used in a community, the more potential

success; therefore, best practices can change over time.

Chapter 6, Validation, Thoughts, and Processes

**Question No : 12**

Only a software vendor develops a standard process or configuration.

- A. True
- B. False

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A best practice is based on experience with delivering a solution. A new product will have limited best-practice information except for vendor- or vendor-partner-based recommendations. The longer a technology is used in a community, the more potential success; therefore, best practices may be recommended by non-vendor-related people. It is up to a designer to validate this information rather than ignore it straightaway.

Chapter 6, Validation, Thoughts, and Processes

**Question No : 13**

A logical design can contain which of the following? (Choose three)

- A. BIOS settings
- B. Data flow
- C. Key component relationships
- D. High-level diagrams
- E. Server host names

**Answer: B,C,D**

**Explanation:**

A logical diagram can be used to show service components and how they relate to each other. A logical diagram is high level in nature and is independent of the hardware used for a solution.



## Chapter 2, Presenting the Data Gathered

**Question No : 14**

You are a VMware architect employed to design and build application environments and the underlying platform for a software development company. The company is using a “devops” approach and has engaged with you at the beginning of the first planning meeting/pre-sprint.

The software has yet to be written. However, you have some high-level specifications that are subject to change at each of the early meetings.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is more logical for virtual machine sizing.

- A. predictive sizing approach based on current software
- B. adaptive sizing approach

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

There are two types of scaling approaches in virtual platforms: adaptive and predictive. Both approaches are usable; however, a designer must work out which is the best approach for each project.

The adaptive approach to guest virtual machine design is a major advantage that virtualization technology brings to a datacenter. It allows a guest virtual machine to be created initially on a few metrics or high-level requirements (such as a limited budget) and scaled (that is, grown, not shrunk) through the virtual machine life cycle. In many cases, this scaling can be performed hot/live without outage/downtime to the running applications. The predictive approach, on the other hand, requires more planning and research, and you must know the metrics before deployment. The advantage here is that once the virtual machine has been deployed, only application maintenance is required. The application requirements are known.

Chapter 5, Design Approaches

**Question No : 15**

You are working on a hybrid cloud project, where production applications (yet to be fully developed) are to be deployed. Which of the following is a project requirement?

- A. The production data must be in the UK at all times.
- B. The hosting partner provides sufficient resources without overcommitment to support application load.
- C. The hosting provider meets uptime expectations.
- D. The development team provides the software on time.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A requirement is a definable and measurable project item. It must be part of the delivery, and its removal cannot be justified.

Chapter 2, Definitions of Key Terms

**Question No : 16**

In the project life cycle, the \_\_\_\_\_ defines the vision.

- A. IT architect
- B. software vendor
- C. business

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

By reviewing the current configuration of a system and mapping the final status of components as described in the vision, the business identifies the gap between the two. A gap state analysis is a review of the items or tasks that are required to progress between the stages. Such an analysis is useful in creating milestone plans, implementation orders, and so on.

Chapter 2, Gathering Information and Spotting the Gaps

**Question No : 17**