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Exam : **2V0-31.24**

Title : VMware Aria Automation
8.10 Professional V2

Version : DEMO

1.Which two types of cloud accounts support IP address assignment in a network profile? (Choose two.)

- A. Microsoft Azure
- B. Amazon Web Services
- C. VMware Cloud on AWS
- D. Google Cloud Platform
- E. VMware vCenter

Answer: A, B

Explanation:

VMware Aria Automation 8.10 supports IP address assignment in network profiles for specific cloud accounts, enabling automated and efficient network management across various cloud environments. Among the cloud accounts that support this functionality are:

Microsoft Azure: VMware Aria Automation integrates with Azure to enable various network and IP management features. With this integration, users can automate the assignment of IP addresses to their resources within their Azure environment, leveraging the comprehensive network management capabilities provided by Azure.

Amazon Web Services (AWS): Similarly, AWS is another major cloud provider supported by VMware Aria Automation for IP address management. This allows users to manage their AWS resources' networking configurations, including the automatic assignment of IP addresses within their defined network profiles. The inclusion of these two cloud platforms highlights VMware Aria Automation's capability to manage multi-cloud environments effectively, ensuring that network configurations are handled consistently across different cloud infrastructures.

Reference: VMware Aria Automation Documentation (VMware Docs).

VMware Aria Automation November (8.10.2) Launch Update (VMware Blogs).

2.Which type of tag does VMware Aria Automation Assembler automatically apply during provisioning to some deployments to support the analysis, monitoring, and grouping of deployed resources?

- A. Constraint tag
- B. Capability tag
- C. Standard tag
- D. Storage tag

Answer: C

Explanation:

In VMware Aria Automation Assembler, tags are critical for managing, analyzing, monitoring, and grouping deployed resources. Among the various types of tags, the standard tag is automatically applied during the provisioning of some deployments. These standard tags are essential for supporting the analysis, monitoring, and grouping of deployed resources.

Standard tags in VMware Aria Automation are system-generated and stored as custom properties. They are used primarily for tracking and managing resources post-deployment. Unlike user-defined tags, standard tags are automatically applied and are not used during the deployment configuration to enforce constraints or capabilities. Instead, they facilitate operational functions such as monitoring resource usage, ensuring compliance, and optimizing resource management.

Other types of tags, like constraint tags and capability tags, are user-defined and are crucial during the deployment process for determining resource allocation and meeting specific requirements or constraints. However, standard tags serve a distinct purpose by providing a consistent way to monitor

and group resources after they have been provisioned. Reference

Using Automation Assembler project tags and custom properties Tagging Design for VMware Aria Automation Assembler

How do I use tags to manage Cloud Assembly resources and deployments

3.Which VMware Aria Suite product helps an administrator understand the monetary impact of deployments and manage costs in VMware Aria Automation?

- A. VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle
- B. VMware Aria Operations
- C. VMware Aria Operations for Networks
- D. VMware Aria Operations for Logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

VMware Aria Operations is the product within the VMware Aria Suite that assists administrators in understanding the monetary impact of deployments and managing costs in VMware Aria Automation. This product offers robust capabilities for capacity and cost management, performance monitoring, and optimization across hybrid and multi-cloud environments.

VMware Aria Operations provides detailed insights into cloud costs through features such as cost dashboards, reporting, and capacity management. These tools help administrators track and analyze infrastructure consumption, optimize resource usage, and perform chargeback and show back for different departments or projects. This enables better financial control and ensures that cloud resources are used efficiently and cost-effectively.

Reference: VMware Aria Suite Editions and Products

VMware Aria Operations: Journey To Success

4.What are the two pre-requisites for the VMware Aria Automation onboarding plan to run successfully? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a pricing card that can be assigned to the on-boarded virtual machines
- B. Add the cloud account and create cloud zones for compute resources where machines to be onboarded are located
- C. Make sure the virtual machine to be onboarded only has a single disk
- D. Create storage profiles which can be used for newly on-boarded virtual machines
- E. Create a project with at least one user and give the project access to the cloud zones

Answer: B E

Explanation:

For the VMware Aria Automation onboarding plan to run successfully, two critical pre-requisites must be met:

Add the cloud account and create cloud zones for compute resources where machines to be onboarded are located: This ensures that the necessary cloud infrastructure is available and properly configured for onboarding. Cloud zones represent specific regions or sets of resources within the cloud provider that will host the onboarded machines.

Create a project with at least one user and give the project access to the cloud zones: Projects in VMware Aria Automation define boundaries for resource usage, permissions, and policies. By assigning at least one user to the project and ensuring the project has access to the relevant cloud zones, the

onboarding process can allocate and manage resources as needed within the defined scope. These steps ensure that the infrastructure and permissions are correctly set up to support the onboarding of virtual machines, providing a smooth and controlled process for integrating existing resources into VMware Aria Automation.

Reference: VMware Aria Automation Documentation
VMware Aria Suite Overview

5. An administrator configures a lease policy with the following settings:

- Maximum lease (days): 10
- Maximum total lease (days): 30
- Grace period (days): 5

If a user does not respond to any emails, after how many days will the deployment be destroyed?

- A. 40
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 35

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Aria Automation, lease policies dictate how long a deployment remains active.

The lease policy consists of three primary parameters:

Maximum lease (days): 10 - This is the maximum number of days a deployment can stay active before it must be renewed.

Maximum total lease (days): 30 - This is the cumulative maximum number of days a deployment can be renewed to stay active.

Grace period (days): 5 - This is the number of additional days provided after the lease expires for the user to take action before the deployment is destroyed.

With the above settings, the deployment will follow this timeline:

Initially, the deployment is active for the maximum lease period of 10 days.

After 10 days, if not renewed, the deployment enters the grace period.

During the grace period, which lasts for 5 days, the deployment remains active but is marked for deletion.

If the user does not respond or renew the lease, the deployment is destroyed at the end of the grace period.

Therefore, after the 30-day maximum total lease (10 days initially + maximum 20 days of renewals), an additional 5-day grace period is provided. The total period before the deployment is destroyed is 35 days (30 days + 5 days).

Reference

VMware Aria Automation: Demystifying Lease Policy

VMware Aria Automation Lease Policies

Getting Started with Automation Assembler using the VMware Aria Automation Launchpad