2V0-51.23^{Q&As}

VMware Horizon 8.x Professional

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QUESTION 1

On a VMware vCenter managed virtual machine, how does the VMware Horizon Agent know which Connection Server it should register with during the Instant Clone pool creation process?

A. Administrator provides this information in the "Add Pool" creation wizard.

B. Horizon Agent retrieves this information from an DNS SRV record.

C. Administrator provides this information in the Horizon Agent Installation Wizard on the master image.

D. Horizon Agent queries VMware Tools for a GuestInfo Variable during the cloning process.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: On a VMware vCenter managed virtual machine, the VMware Horizon Agent knows which Connection Server it should register with during the Instant Clone pool creation process by querying VMware Tools for a GuestInfo Variable during the cloning process. The GuestInfo Variable is a custom property that is set on the parent virtual machine and contains the FQDN of the Connection Server. When the parent virtual machine is cloned, the GuestInfo Variable is copied to the clone and read by the Horizon Agent. The Horizon Agent then registers with the Connection Server specified in the GuestInfo Variable12. The other options are not correct for this scenario: Administrator provides this information in the "Add Pool" creation wizard. This option is not correct because the administrator does not need to provide the Connection Server information in the "Add Pool" creation wizard. The administrator only needs to select the vCenter Server, data center, cluster, resource pool, datastore, network, and snapshot of the parent virtual machine. The Connection Server information is already embedded in the parent virtual machine as a GuestInfo Variable3. Horizon Agent retrieves this information from an DNS SRV record. This option is not correct because the Horizon Agent does not use DNS SRV records to find the Connection Server during the Instant Clone pool creation process. DNS SRV records are used by Horizon Client devices to discover Connection Servers when they connect to a Horizon environment. DNS SRV records are optional and can be configured by the administrator to simplify client connections4. Administrator provides this information in the Horizon Agent Installation Wizard on the master image. This option is not correct because the administrator does not need to provide the Connection Server information in the Horizon Agent Installation Wizard on the master image. The administrator only needs to select the features and options that are required for the desktop pool, such as VMware Horizon Instant Clone Agent, VMware Dynamic Environment Manager, VMware App Volumes, and so on. The Connection Server information is set on the master image after it is converted to a parent virtual machine by using a PowerShell script5. References: Instant Clones: How Does It Work? Instant Clone Domain Administrator Account Create an Automated Instant-Clone Desktop Pool Configuring DNS Service Records for Horizon Connection Server Install Horizon Agent on a Virtual Machine [VMware Horizon 8.x Professional] [VMware Horizon Architecture Planning]

QUESTION 2

An administrator is tasked with creating a new pool of desktops with hardware-accelerated graphics with vMotion support. Which graphic acceleration types can the administrator choose to meet the requirement?

A. Virtual Shared 3D rendering

B. Virtual Shared Pass-through Graphics Acceleration

C. Virtual Shared Direct access 3D

D. Virtual Dedicated Graphics Acceleration

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Drag and drop each Horizon console predefined role on the left to its matching function on the right.

Select and Place:

Horizon Role		Function
Administrator		Performs all desktop, session, and pool-related operation.
Inventory Administrator		Performs all administrative functions and applies to an Access Group.
Local Administrator		No rights to manage Cloud Pod or the Global Data Layer.

Correct Answer:

Horizon Role		Function
	Administrator	Performs all desktop, session, and pool-related operation.
	Inventory Administrator	Performs all administrative functions and applies to an Access Group.
	Local Administrator	No rights to manage Cloud Pod or the Global Data Layer.

The following is the correct answer for the drag and drop question:

Administrator -> Performs all desktop, session, and pool-related operation.

Inventory Administrator -> Performs all administrative functions and applies to an Access Group.

Local Administrator -> No rights to manage Cloud Pod or the Global Data Layer.

Predefined Administrator Roles (vmware.com)

The predefined administrator roles in Horizon console are designed to provide different levels of access and control over the Horizon environment. Each role has a set of privileges that grant the ability to perform specific actions or view certain

information. You can assign these roles to users or groups on the root access group, which gives them access to all inventory objects in the system, or on a specific access group or federation access group, which limits their scope to the

objects within that group. You cannot modify the predefined roles, but you can create custom roles by selecting individual privileges.

The Administrator role is the most powerful role in Horizon console. It allows the user to perform all administrative operations, including creating and managing desktop pools, sessions, farms, applications, global settings, and other

administrators. In a Cloud Pod Architecture environment, this role also enables the user to configure and manage a pod federation and manage remote pod sessions. The Administrator role on the root access group is equivalent to a super

user role, as it gives full access to everything in the system. Therefore, you should assign this role to a limited number of users.

The Inventory Administrator role is similar to the Administrator role, but it applies only to an access group. This means that the user can perform all administrative functions on the inventory objects that belong to that access group, such as

desktop pools, farms, applications, and sessions. However, the user cannot manage global settings or other administrators. This role is useful for delegating administration of specific resources to different users or groups.

The Local Administrator role is a restricted version of the Inventory Administrator role. It applies only to an access group and does not grant any rights to manage Cloud Pod Architecture features or the Global Data Layer. This means that the

user can only manage local inventory objects within that access group, such as desktop pools, farms, applications, and sessions. This role is suitable for administrators who do not need to access or modify global settings or cross-pod

resources.

The Help Desk Administrator role is a specialized role that allows the user to perform desktop and application actions for troubleshooting and support purposes. These actions include shutting down, resetting, restarting, logging off,

disconnecting, and sending messages to users

QUESTION 4

An organization with an existing Windows 2012 R2 Server RDSH farm decided to move to Windows Server 2019 as their new standard. Order the steps that need to be taken by the administrator to deploy a RDS desktop pool with this new standard.

Select and Place:

Steps

Add a RDS desktop pool.
Launch Horizon Client and verify access to RDS desktop.
Entitle AD users and/or groups.
Prepare the Windows Server 2019 golden image.
Add an Automated Farm.

Sequential Order

Correct Answer:

Steps

Sequential Order

Prepare the Windows Server 2019 golden image.
Add an Automated Farm.
Add a RDS desktop pool.
Entitle AD users and/or groups.
Launch Horizon Client and verify access to RDS desktop.

To deploy a RDS desktop pool with the new standard of Windows Server 2019, the steps should be ordered as follows:

Prepare the Windows Server 2019 golden image.This is the first step because you\\'ll need a prepared OS image to

base your RDS desktop pool on.

Add an Automated Farm.Once your golden image is ready, you can set up an automated farm for the RDS desktop pool.

Add a RDS desktop pool.Using the automated farm and the prepared golden image, you can now add the RDS desktop pool.

Entitle AD users and/or groups.With the RDS desktop pool in place, the next step is to give Active Directory (AD) users and groups the necessary entitlements to access the desktops.

Launch Horizon Client and verify access to RDS desktop.As the final verification step, launch the Horizon Client to ensure that you can access the newly created RDS desktop pool and that everything is functioning as expected.

So, the sequential order is: Prepare the Windows Server 2019 golden image -> Add an Automated Farm -> Add a RDS desktop pool -> Entitle AD users and/or groups -> Launch Horizon Client and verify access to RDS desktop.

QUESTION 5

A Horizon administrator has been utilizing Application Profiler from Dynamic Environment Manager to create application-specific user defined settings. These files have grown to 2.3GB in size for a particular user and have negatively impacted the user experience.

What can be done to the configuration to improve the user experience?

A. Configure exclusions to filter out unnecessary folders.

B. Change the default save path.

C. Configure exclusions to filter out unnecessary registry entries.

D. Use Deepest Registry Path.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: To improve the user experience when using Application Profiler from Dynamic Environment Manager to create application-specific user defined settings, the administrator can configure exclusions to filter out unnecessary folders and registry entries. Exclusions are rules that specify which file system or registry locations are not included in the Flex configuration file. Exclusions can reduce the size of the Flex configuration file and the profile archive, and improve the performance of the application profiling and synchronization processes12. The other options are not valid or effective because: Changing the default save path does not affect the size or content of the Flex configuration file or the profile archive. It only changes where the files are stored on the local machine3. Using Deepest Registry Path does not reduce the size of the Flex configuration file or the profile archive. It only changes how the registry locations are displayed in the Application Profiler interface4. There is no such thing as Cloud Entitlements in Dynamic Environment Manager. The correct term is Global Entitlements, which are used in Cloud Pod Architecture to entitle users to desktops or applications across multiple pods5. References := 1: VMware Dynamic Environment Manager Application Profiler Administration Guide: Filtering and Optimizing the Analysis Details 2: VMware Dynamic Environment Manager Application Profiler Administration Guide: Exclusions 3: VMware Dynamic Environment Manager Application Profiler Administration Guide: Advanced Configuration of Application Profiler 4: VMware Dynamic Environment Manager Application Profiler Administration Guide: Editing the Flex Configuration File

5: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Understanding Global Entitlements in Cloud Pod Architecture

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