Question 1

A new Horizon environment has gone into production. External sessions are being disconnected after a random period of time.

The following information has been documented by the administrator:

. Internal and external users are able to connect to their desktops.

. External sessions connect via Unified Access Gateway.

. Users are immediately able to reconnect but are disconnected again in a few minutes.

. Due to limited amount of public IP addresses, all traffic flows through a load balancer.

. Internal sessions, connected directly to the desktops, are not impacted.

. While the session remains connected, all expected functionality works properly.

What could be a cause of this issue?

Options:

A- A misconfigured network load balancer is in front of the Unified Access Gateway appliances.

B- A misconfigured network load balancer is in front of the Connection Servers.

C- Required firewall ports are not open in front of the Unified Access Gateway appliances.

D- Required firewall ports are not open in front of the Connection Servers.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The disconnections of external sessions while internal sessions remain stable suggest an issue with the network infrastructure external to the Horizon environment, specifically with the load balancer placed in front of the Unified Access Gateway (UAG) appliances. Misconfigurations such as improper session persistence settings can lead to sessions being disconnected or improperly routed, causing the observed random disconnections.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator needs to configure BLAST Bandwidth Profiles to define the quality, maximum session bandwidth, and frame rate.

Which are the two possible ways an administrator can accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Create a login script which will set all required settings in the desktop.

B- Use post-synchronization scripts during pool creation to define these settings.

C- Configure these BLAST settings in the desktop pool configuration.

D- Use Horizon Smart Policies of Dynamic Environment Manager.

E- Set all required settings from a profile manually through GPO policies.

Answer:

D, E

Explanation:

Configuring BLAST Bandwidth Profiles involves setting quality, maximum session bandwidth, and frame rate controls. This can be effectively managed using Horizon Smart Policies within VMware's Dynamic Environment Manager (DEM), which allows administrators to create contextual policies that dynamically adapt to the end-user's environment. Alternatively, Group Policy Objects (GPOs) can be used to manually set these configurations across the desktop environment, providing a more static approach to enforcing these settings.

Question 3

An administrator needs to upgrade a Unified Access Gateway (UAG) appliance. The UAG is connected to a load balancer with other UAGs and has existing sessions.

Which option provided allows minimal downtime for maintenance?

Options:

A- Enable Quiesce Mode in the UAG Admin UI.

B- Remove the Horizon Connection Server thumbprint in the UAG Admin UI.

C- Suspend the UAG appliance.

D- Power off the UAG appliance.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Enabling Quiesce Mode in the Unified Access Gateway (UAG) Admin UI is the recommended approach for minimizing downtime during maintenance or upgrades when the UAG is part of a load-balanced cluster. Quiesce Mode allows the UAG to stop accepting new connections while allowing existing sessions to continue until they naturally end. This ensures minimal disruption to users and allows for a controlled upgrade process.

Question 4

An administrator recently deployed a Horizon pod with external access using Unified Access Gateway (UAG). While trying to launch VDI from an External network, VDI launches with a black screen and then disconnects. The administrator has validated the port requirement and all other required ports are open. Users are able to connect internally using the connection server URL. While reviewing the UAG logs, the administrator found that the Blast connection is hitting the Connection Server instead of VDI IP.

What should the administrator do to resolve the issue?

Options:

A- Update the Blast External URL in UAG with port number.

B- Upload the Blast Proxy Certificate in Horizon Edge Settings.

C- Enable Tunnel in UAG.

D- Disable the Tunnel and Gateways in Horizon Connection Server.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The issue described indicates that the Horizon Connection Server is incorrectly handling traffic that should be directed to the Unified Access Gateway (UAG) and then to the VDI desktops. Disabling the Tunnel and Gateways settings on the Horizon Connection Server forces the UAG to handle the Blast traffic directly, ensuring that the connections are made to the VDI desktops' IP addresses, thus resolving the black screen and disconnection issue.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to provision a new golden image but doesn't see the VM in the list with golden images.

Which three could be the cause of the issue? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- The golden image was not optimized.

B- No snapshot was made after optimizing the golden image.

C- Enable Windows Server desktops is not set.

D- There is more than 1 active snapshot on the golden image.

E- The golden image VM is not configured with a CD-ROM player.

F- The wrong Guest OS Version was selected when creating the golden image.

Answer:

B, D, F

Explanation:

A golden image must have a current snapshot to be used for cloning, and having multiple active snapshots can cause confusion and issues in the provisioning process. Additionally, selecting the correct Guest OS version is crucial for compatibility and optimal performance. These factors must be correctly configured for a VM to appear in the list of available golden images for provisioning.

Question 6

Which two client types have the lowest cost of ownership and are easier to manage deployments, perform firmware updates, and monitor. (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Thin Clients

B- MacOS Clients

C- Headless Clients

D- Zero Clients

E- Windows Clients

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

Thin Clients and Zero Clients have the lowest cost of ownership and are easier to manage due to their minimalistic design, which lacks a full operating system, resulting in fewer components that require updates. These clients are designed for remote desktop services like VMware Horizon, where the computing work is done on the server side, making firmware updates and monitoring simpler and more

centralized.