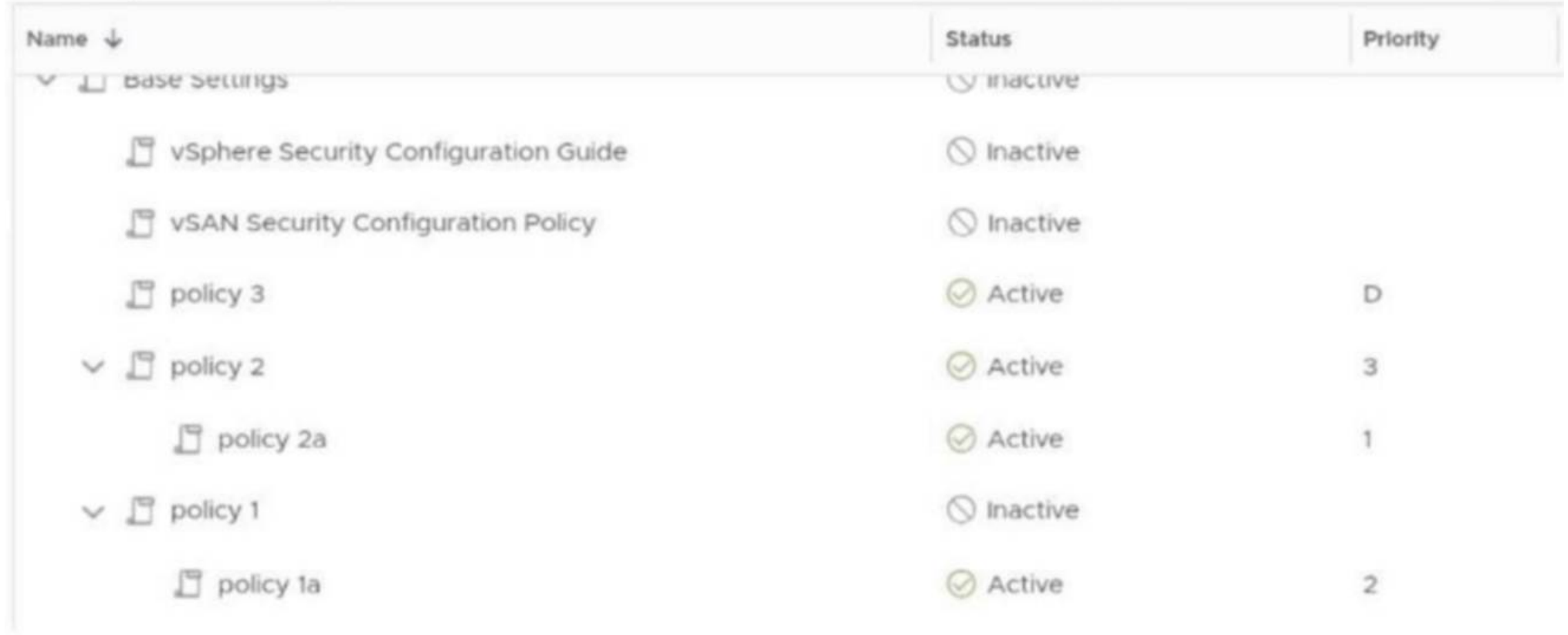
VMware

Exam Questions 3V0-22.25

Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operation

NEW QUESTION 1
Refer to the exhibit.

Question | policy-order.png



A workload namedWorkload-01is a member of four custom groups:
CG-01
CG-02
CG-03
CG-04
Custom groupCG-01has been assigned topolicy 1.
Custom groupCG-04has been assigned topolicy 1a.
Custom groupCG-02has been assigned topolicy 2.
Custom groupCG-03has been assigned topolicy 2a.
Which policy is applied toWorkload-01?

A. policy 1a
B. policy 2a
C. policy 1
D. policy 2

Answer: B

Explanation:
The applied policy ispolicy 2abecause VCF Operations resolves multiple policy assignments by usingactive policy priority, not by custom group name, policy inheritance tree location, or alphabetical order. The exhibit showspolicy 2aas active with priority1,policy 1aas active with priority2, andpolicy 2as active with priority3.policy 1is inactive, so it is not eligible to become the effective policy for the workload. VCF Operations documentation states that policies are applied in priority order as shown on the Active Policies tab, and that priority1is the highest priority. It further states that when an object is a member of multiple object groups and each group has a different policy assigned, VCF Operations associates thehighest ranking policywith that object . Therefore, even though Workload-01 belongs to all four custom groups, the effective policy is the active policy with the highest rank:policy 2a. Reference topic:Objective 4.5 - Managing VCF Operations with VCF Policy / Policy Hierarchy / Policy Assignment / Active Policy Priority.

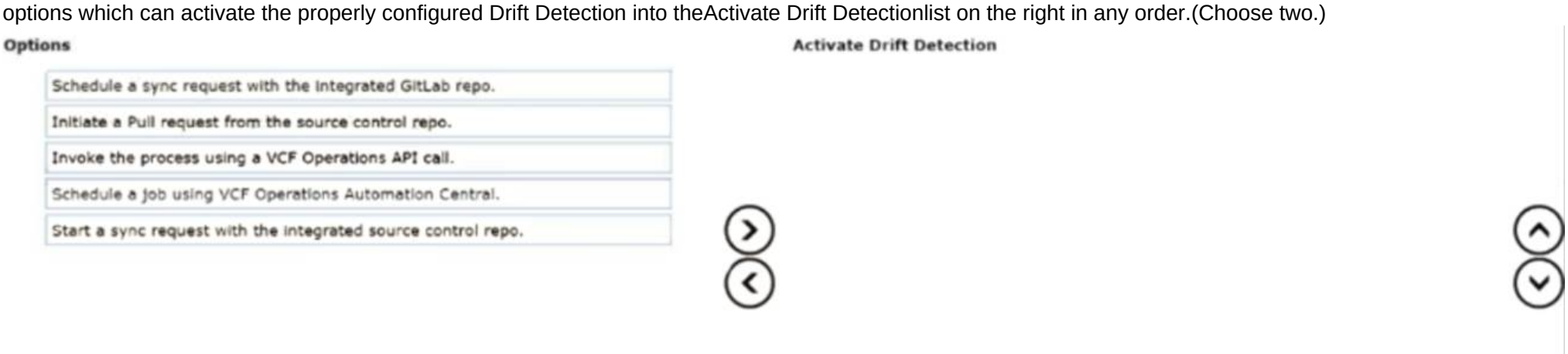
NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator was requested to define an Operational Intent that ensures the minimum number of clusters in the data center are used to host virtual machines, while still maintaining adequate performance. Currently, there are 10 clusters available within a single data center, each with 10 ESX hosts. Which feature should the administrator configure?

A. Admission Control based on slots
B. Workload Optimization - Consolidate
C. Distributed Resource Scheduler with Aggressive threshold
D. Cluster Headroom set to 10%

Answer: B

Explanation:
The administrator should configureWorkload Optimization - Consolidate. In VCF Operations, Operational Intent defines how workload placement and optimization should behave across clusters. TheConsolidatemode is specifically intended to minimize the number of clusters used by workloads while still maintaining acceptable performance. Broadcom's Workload Automation policy documentation describes Consolidate as the mode used to proactively minimize the number of clusters used by workloads, which directly aligns to the requirement to use the smallest possible number of clusters in the data center while continuing to meet performance goals. (TechDocs) Admission Control based on slots is a vSphere HA construct and does not provide VCF Operations workload-placement intent across multiple clusters. DRS aggressiveness affects balancing inside a cluster, not strategic placement across 10 clusters. Cluster Headroom reserves capacity buffer, but by itself it does not drive consolidation behavior. Reference topic:Objective 4.6 - Workload Optimization in VCF Operations / Operational Intent / Consolidate, Balance, and Moderate modes.

NEW QUESTION 3
An administrator is tasked with using VMware Cloud Foundation Configuration Drift management in order to streamline an upcoming audit. Drag and drop the two options which can activate the properly configured Drift Detection into theActivate Drift Detectionlist on the right in any order.(Choose two.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Invoke the process using a VCF Operations API call.
Schedule a job using VCF Operations Automation Central.
The two valid activation methods are toinvoke Drift Detection through a VCF Operations API calland toschedule a job using VCF Operations Automation Central. VCF Operations Configuration Drift uses desired-state templates assigned through policy to compare vCenter and vSphere cluster configuration values against approved standards. The VCF 9.0 documentation states that unified configuration management supportsscheduled drift detectionfor vCenter and cluster objects and allows administrators to schedule drift detection through VCF Automation or the VCF Operations orchestrator . The scheduling workflow is performed fromFleet Management>Configuration Drifts>Schedule Drift Detection, where the administrator defines the scope, criteria, and schedule; after creation, VCF Operations creates a new job inAutomation Central. API invocation is also valid because VCF Operations exposes fleet and cloud proxy functionality through APIs for automation-driven operations . The GitLab or source-control sync options are not correct because source control synchronizes configuration templates, not the drift detection process itself. Pull requests govern template change review, not drift execution. Reference topic:Objective 4.16 – Monitor Security, Compliance and Configuration / Configuration Drift / Scheduled Drift Detection / Automation Central / API-driven operations

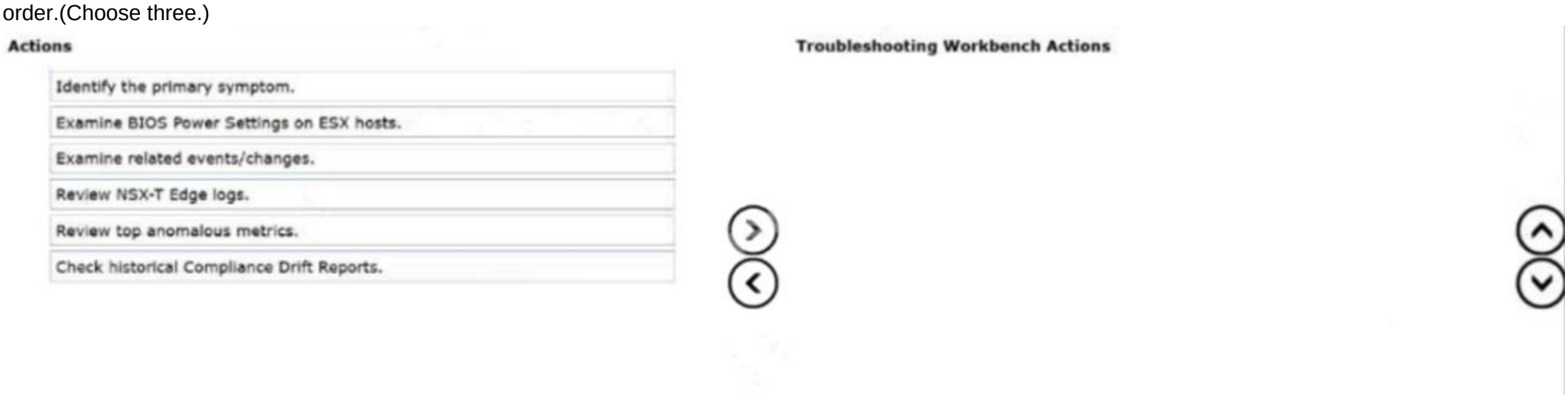
NEW QUESTION 4
An administrator is tasked with analyzing logs for esx.audit events related to firewall changes. The administrator chooses to review the logs using VCF Operations and enters two separate items into the search bar:
esx.audit
firewall
Based on the search criteria, which results will be displayed?

A. vpxd OR firewall related events
B. esx.audit AND vdefend related events
C. esx.audit OR firewall related events
D. esx.audit AND firewall related events

Answer: D

Explanation:
VCF Operations log analysis uses the search bar underInfrastructure Operations>Analyze>Logsto refine log-event results by keyword, phrase, glob, regular expression, or field operation. In the main search text box, multiple keywords entered together are treated as a logicalAND, not an OR. The official guidance states that to find events containing specified keywords, the administrator enters complete keywords, globs, or phrases in the search text box, and thatentering a space in the main search field is a logical AND operator. Therefore, entering esx.audit and firewall returns only log events that contain both terms: events matching esx.audit and also matching firewall. This is the correct behavior when the administrator is searching for ESX audit events specifically related to firewall changes. Option C would apply to OR-style behavior, but that applies to multiple values inside a single filter row when entered as separate filter values, not to the main search bar keyword syntax . Options A and B introduce unrelated terms and do not match the provided search criteria. Reference topic:Objective 4.12 – Log Event Monitoring and Analysis in VCF Operations / Searching and Filtering Log Events / Search bar keyword logic.

NEW QUESTION 5
An administrator has been tasked with investigating reports of degraded VM performance using theVCF Operations Troubleshooting Workbench.
Drag and drop the three correct actions from theActionslist on the left and place them into theTroubleshooting Workbench Actionslist on the right in any order.(Choose three.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Identify the primary symptom
Examine related events/changes
Review top anomalous metrics
The correct Troubleshooting Workbench actions are toidentify the primary symptom,examine related events or changes, andreview top anomalous metrics. VCF Operations Observability/Troubleshooting Workbench is designed to investigate known or unknown issues by focusing on a selected object, alert, or metric within a defined scope and time range. The documentation states that the workbench searches for potential evidence around the problem and displays evidence as cards based onEvents,Property Changes, andAnomalous Metrics. Events show metric-behavior changes and major events in the selected scope and time. Property Changes show important configuration changes that occurred in that same scope. Anomalous Metrics show metrics with drastic changes and rank them by the degree of change, giving the most relevant anomalies the highest weight . Therefore, reviewing anomalies and related changes is central to the workbench workflow. Identifying the primary symptom is the starting point for narrowing the investigation. BIOS power settings, NSX Edge logs, and historical Compliance Drift reports may support broader troubleshooting, but they are not core Troubleshooting Workbench actions. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – Troubleshooting Workbench / Potential Evidence / Events, Property Changes, and Anomalous Metrics.

NEW QUESTION 6
An administrator is tasked with using Configuration Drift in VCF Operations. Source Control and GitHub integration are properly configured. One of the templates isOUT_OF_SYNC. What are three potential causes?(Choose three.)

A. The source control configuration was not deleted
B. The template was edited directly in the source control repo
C. A template was deleted from the source control repo
D. A template was removed from an active policy
E. A vCenter instance was removed from the Drift Detection job
F. The source control configuration was deleted

Answer: BCF

Explanation:
TheOUT_OF_SYNCstate indicates that the configuration template state in VCF Operations no longer matches the corresponding state expected from Source Control. VCF Operations supports GitHub-based source control so configuration templates can be synchronized to and from a repository, and the documented sync workflow explicitly changes template status back toIN_SYNCafter the administrator uses theSyncoption in VCF Operations . A template can become out of sync when it is modified outside the VCF Operations workflow, such as being edited directly in the GitHub repository. It can also become out of sync if the corresponding template file is deleted from the repository, because VCF Operations can no longer reconcile the local template object with its source-controlled copy. If the source-control configuration itself is deleted, VCF Operations loses the configured repository association required to validate and synchronize templates. Removing a template from a policy or removing a vCenter instance from a drift-detection job affects drift evaluation scope, not Git template synchronization. Reference topic:Objective 4.16 – Configuration Drift / Source Control Integration / Syncing Configuration Templates with GitHub.

NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator creates a custom alert in VCF Operations with CPU utilization greater than 99 percent and a recommendation to reboot the guest operating system. The alert triggers correctly, but the guest operating system is not restarted automatically. Why is the guest operating system not restarted automatically, as requested by the recommendation in the alert definition?

A. The Power Off Allowed flag must be set to true
B. The payload template must be configured
C. VM Tools must be installed
D. VM Compatibility must be upgraded

Answer: C

Explanation:
The required prerequisite is thatVMware Tools must be installed and runningin the target virtual machine. In VCF Operations, a recommendation can be associated with a remediation action, and supported actions can be triggered from alert recommendations when automation is configured. However, guest-level operations depend on VMware Tools because VCF Operations must communicate cleanly with the guest operating system through vCenter. The official action documentation forReboot Guest OS for VMstates that the action checks whether VMware Tools is installed on the target virtual machine, because VMware Tools is required. If VMware Tools is not installed or is installed but not running, the reboot action does not run and the job is reported as failed in Recent Tasks . The Power Off Allowed flag applies to certain reconfiguration actions, such as changing CPU or memory when the VM may need to be powered off; it is not the control for guest OS reboot . Payload templates are for outbound notifications, and VM compatibility is unrelated. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – VCF Operations Troubleshooting Tools and Methodologies / Alert Recommendations / Automated Actions / Reboot Guest OS for VM.

NEW QUESTION 8
An administrator has just deployed a VMware Cloud Foundation Private Cloud and now must ensure it is correctly licensed. The administrator has registered the VCF deployment with the VCF Business Services console and has downloaded the necessary license file and keys. Which three products would be licensed using a license file?(Choose three.)

A. Mware Private AI Foundation with NVIDIA
B. VMware HCX Enterprise
C. VMware Data Services Manager
D. VMware vDefend
E. vSAN Add-on Capacity
F. VMware Tanzu Platform

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
In VCF 9.0, licensing is centralized throughVCF Operationsand theVCF Business Services console, and subscription-basedlicense filesreplace traditional 25-character license keys for version 9 licensing. The documentation defines a license file as the object that proves to VCF Operations that the environment is licensed and notes that it can contain multiple license allocations . The primary VCF license is assigned to vCenter, after which connected components are licensed automatically. This includes components that previously used individual license keys, such asVMware HCX Enterprise, which maps to the VCF 9 license

equivalentVMware Cloud Foundation (cores). HCX licensing also occurs by detecting an active VMware Cloud Foundation cores license from the registered vCenter . For add-ons, VCF 9.0 explicitly supports license-file based add-on licensing forVMware vSAN (TiB)andVMware Private AI Foundation with NVIDIA (cores). Therefore, the correct selections are Private AI Foundation with NVIDIA, HCX Enterprise through inherited VCF licensing, and vSAN Add-on Capacity. Reference topic:Objective 4.15 – Manage VCF licensing with VCF Operations / License files / Primary and add-on licenses / VCF Business Services console.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which four steps should the administrator perform within VCF Operations to determine whether there is sufficient capacity within the cluster to complete all planned migration phases?(Choose four.)

A. Create a single What-If Analysis scenario that represents all migration phases together
B. Persist each scenario configuration without performing analysis
C. Add virtual machine workloads to each What-If Analysis scenario for the corresponding migration phase
D. Import Application Profiles from the source vCenter environment
E. Run all What-If Analysis scenarios together to evaluate the combined impact on the target cluster
F. Create a separate What-If Analysis scenario for each migration phase
G. Configure an Application Profile in each scenario to represent the VM t-shirt sizing

Answer: CEFG

Explanation:
The administrator should model the phased migration by usingWhat-If Analysisworkload planning, not migration execution workflows. Because the target workload domain usesvSAN, the correct planning model is the hyperconverged workload-planning workflow, where VCF Operations lets the administrator add or remove VM workloads in a vSAN environment and evaluate the capacity effect on the selected cluster . Each migration phase should be represented as a separate scenario: small VMs, medium VMs, and large VMs. In each scenario, the administrator configures anApplication Profileto represent the t-shirt size by defining vCPU, memory, and disk space, then adds the corresponding number of VM workloads for that phase . Since the source vCenter is unmanaged, importing profiles or VM templates directly from the source environment is not the correct method. After the scenarios are created, VCF Operations allows compatible saved scenarios that target the same object to be selected and run together, so the administrator can evaluate the cumulative impact of all planned phases on the target cluster . Reference topic:Objective 4.3 – Forecast VCF Capacity Growth / What-If Analysis / Add VM Workloads / Run Multiple Scenarios Cumulatively.

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator wants to graphically represent which ESX hosts have the highest memory ballooning activity. Which custom view in VCF Operations would satisfy this requirement?

A. List view with Host Systems and memory ballooning usage metrics
B. Trend view with Host System objects and memory ballooning usage metrics
C. Summary view with cluster-level memory ballooning average metrics
D. Distribution view with Host Systems and memory ballooning usage metrics

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best view is aDistribution ViewusingHost Systemobjects and the relevant memory ballooning metric. The requirement is to graphically identify which ESX hosts show the highest ballooning activity, not simply to export a table or trend a single host over time. VCF Operations provides multiple view types to interpret metrics, properties, and policies for monitored objects, and Distribution View is used when the administrator needs a graphical representation of how object metric values are distributed across the environment . Host System metrics include memory-related metrics collected from vCenter Server components, making ESX hosts the correct subject for this view . A List View would show the data in rows and columns, but the question asks for a graphical representation. A Trend View is used for historical trends and forecasts, not the best fit for comparing which hosts are currently in the highest ballooning range . A cluster-level Summary View would aggregate the data and obscure the individual host responsible for ballooning. Reference topic:Objective 4.10 – Custom Views / Distribution View / Host System Memory Metrics.

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator has been tasked with setting up Log Assist in VCF Operations to generate a log bundle on demand, link the bundle to a support case, and attach diagnostic findings to the support case. What are the two minimum requirements to configure Log Assist?(Choose two.)

A. Register licenses with the VCF Business Services console in Disconnected mode
B. Register licenses with Broadcom Support Portal
C. Within Administration > Cloud Proxies, enable Log Assist within the Unified Cloud Proxy
D. Within Administration > Integrations, enable Activate Log Collection within the VMware vCenter adapter
E. Register licenses with the VCF Business Services console in Connected mode

Answer: CE

Explanation:
The minimum requirements are to register VCF Operations inConnected Modewith theVCF Business Services consoleand activate Log Assist on aUnified Cloud Proxy. Log Assist is designed to generate support bundles, link them to Broadcom support cases, and attach diagnostic findings for troubleshooting. The official VCF 9.0 guidance states that before using Log Assist, the environment must be inConnected Mode, Log Assist must be activated on a unified collector, and inventory objects must be assigned to Log Assist . The setup workflow specifically instructs the administrator to go toLicense Management>Registrationand register licenses in Connected Mode, then go toAdministration>Control Panel>Cloud Proxies, select the collector, and chooseActivate Log Assist. Log Assist uses the unified collector to collect and upload support bundles to the Broadcom Support Portal; legacy or Classic collectors do not support this capability . Disconnected mode cannot satisfy automatic support upload. Enabling vCenter log collection is a separate logging function and is not the minimum requirement for Log Assist. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – Log Assist / Unified Collector / Connected Licensing / Support Case Uploads.

NEW QUESTION 11
An administrator has been tasked with scaling an existing VCF instance that consists of one workload domain that uses vSAN as its principal storage. The requirements are to add an additional workload domain and manage the new workload domain from the existing vCenter. Which two actions must the administrator take?(Choose two.)

A. Ensure the new hosts are commissioned with the valid storage type and mapped to a network pool prior to domain creation
B. Ensure the existing workload domain uses the same NSX Manager as the management domain

C. Create a vCenter Linking Group to link the two workload domain vCenters
D. Ensure the new workload domain uses the same SSO domain as the existing workload domains
E. Configure vCenter Enhanced Link-mode to link the two workload domain vCenters
F. Ensure the new workload domain is configured using vSAN storage with compatible disks installed

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The administrator must first ensure that the new ESX hosts are properly prepared for workload-domain creation. In VCF, adding a new workload domain requires commissioned hosts that match the intended principal storage type and have the necessary network-pool resources available. Since the existing environment uses vSAN, the hosts used for the new domain must be suitable for the selected storage model and have the required networking in place before domain creation. Creating a workload domain adds a logical pool of compute, network, and storage resources to the VCF instance (TechDocs). The second requirement is management visibility from the existing vCenter. In VCF 9.0, this is achieved throughvCenter Linking Groups, not Enhanced Linked Mode. vCenter linking in VCF Operations provides a single-pane-of-glass view of linked vCenter instances from one vSphere Client (TechDocs). Option B is incorrect because workload domains cannot use the management domain NSX Manager. Option D reflects older SSO-domain thinking and is not the VCF 9.0 linking model. Option E is incorrect because Enhanced Linked Mode is not the preferred VCF 9.0 mechanism. Reference topic:Objective 4.1 / 4.14 – Day 2 administration, workload-domain scaling, vCenter Linking Groups, and host preparation.

NEW QUESTION 16
An administrator has been tasked with assigning a policy to a group of VMs. The group should update automatically when the application owner adds or deletes VMs. The VMs do not use the same naming convention and are deployed on different subnets. What three actions must the administrator take?(Choose three.)

A. Add all VMs to the same subnet
B. Select tag as the criteria for group membership
C. Add each VM as an object to the custom group
D. Add the same tag to the selected virtual machines
E. Create a custom group
F. Add virtual machines to a dedicated folder

Answer: BDE

Explanation:
The administrator should create acustom group, assign a commontagto the target VMs, and define the group membership criteria based on that tag. This satisfies the requirement for automatic updates because the group must be dynamic rather than manually maintained. VCF Operations supports custom object groups with either manual or dynamic membership. For dynamic groups, VCF Operations discovers objects that match the defined rules and keeps membership current as objects are added, removed, or changed . The custom group workspace allows the administrator to define membership criteria using object type, metrics, relationships, properties, object name, ortag. The documentation specifically identifies tag-based membership criteria as a supported method for creating dynamic custom groups . Because the VMs do not share a naming convention and are on different subnets, object name and network criteria are unsuitable. Adding each VM manually would create a static group, which would not automatically update when the application owner adds or removes VMs. Reference topic:Objective 4.5 – Managing VCF Operations with VCF Policy / Custom Groups / Dynamic Membership / Policy Assignment.

NEW QUESTION 20
VCF Operations for Logs is using self-signed certificates in a lab. An administrator wants the VCF Operations for Logs agent communication to remain encrypted. What modification should be made to agent.ini so the agent accepts the self-signed certificate?

A. Copy the self-signed certificate to the cert sub-directory where the agent is installed
B. Add port=9000 to the agent.ini
C. Add ssl_accept_any_trusted=yes to the agent.ini
D. Add ssl_accept_any=1 to the agent.ini
E. Add proto=syslog to the agent.ini

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct setting isssl_accept_any_trusted=yesin the agent configuration. VCF Operations for Logs agent SSL communication is controlled from the agent configuration file under the [server] section. A secure agent configuration uses proto=cfapi, ssl=yes, and the secure ingestion port, and then defines how the agent validates the server certificate. Broadcom documentation examples for secure Operations for Logs agent communication show the agent configuration using ssl_accept_any_trusted=yes, with ssl=yes and the certificate trust settings, to allow the agent to establish encrypted communication while accepting the trusted certificate presented by the server . Broadcom??s Operations for Logs SSL parameter documentation also states that ssl_accept_any accepts any certificate when set to yes or 1, but that is broader and less controlled than accepting the trusted self-signed certificate path . Port 9000 is not the SSL ingestion setting, and proto=syslog is not the Log Insight agent CFAPI configuration. Copying the certificate alone is not the requested agent.ini modification. Reference topic:Objective 4.12 – VCF Operations for Logs / Agent SSL Parameters / Encrypted Agent Communication.

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit.

Question | policy-order.png

Name	Status	Priority
Base Settings	Inactive	
vSphere Security Configuration Guide	Inactive	D
vSAN Security Configuration Policy	Inactive	
policy 3	Active	D
policy 2	Active	3
policy 2a	Active	1
policy 1	Inactive	1
policy 1a	Active	2

A workload namedWorkload-01is a member of four custom groups:
CG-01
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CG-04
Custom groupCG-01has been assigned topolicy 1.
Custom groupCG-04has been assigned topolicy 1a.
Custom groupCG-02has been assigned topolicy 2.
Custom groupCG-03has been assigned topolicy 2a.
Which policy is applied toWorkload-01?

A. policy 1a
B. policy 2a
C. policy 1
D. policy 2

Answer: B

Explanation:
The applied policy ispolicy 2abecause VCF Operations resolves multiple policy assignments by usingactive policy priority, not by custom group name, policy inheritance tree location, or alphabetical order. The exhibit showspolicy 2aas active with priority1,policy 1aas active with priority2, andpolicy 2as active with priority3.policy 1is inactive, so it is not eligible to become the effective policy for the workload. VCF Operations documentation states that policies are applied in priority order as shown on the Active Policies tab, and that priority1is the highest priority. It further states that when an object is a member of multiple object groups and each group has a different policy assigned, VCF Operations associates thehighest ranking policywith that object . Therefore, even though Workload-01 belongs to all four custom groups, the effective policy is the active policy with the highest rank:policy 2a. Reference topic:Objective 4.5 – Managing VCF Operations with VCF Policy / Policy Hierarchy / Policy Assignment / Active Policy Priority.

NEW QUESTION 24
An administrator has been tasked explaining the benefits of theBusiness Intentswithin VCF Operations.
Drag and drop the three correct use cases from theUse Caseslist on the left and place them into theBusiness Intent Use Caseslist on the right in any order.(Choose three.)

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Business Intent in VCF Operations is used to defineplacement constraintsthat represent organizational, licensing, operational, or regulatory requirements. In Workload Optimization, Business Intent works with Operational Intent. Operational Intent determines how aggressively VCF Operations balances or consolidates workloads, while Business Intent defines where workloads are allowed or expected to run based on tag-driven placement rules. The Workload Optimization documentation states that the Business Intent card lets administrators define infrastructure zones within cluster boundaries and select criteria for VM placement;

optimization then reports whether workloads are optimized and whether tag violations exist . Therefore,meeting compliance goals,grouping common operating systems and applications together, andlicense enforcementare valid Business Intent use cases because they are placement-policy objectives.Maximize capacity utilizationis not Business Intent; it belongs to capacity optimization and Operational Intent, where VCF Operations balances, consolidates, or optimizes resource usage .Keeping infrastructure cost per VM as low as possibleis a FinOps/cost-management goal, not a workload-placement constraint. Reference topic:Objective 4.6 – Workload Optimization / Business Intent vs Operational Intent / Placement Tags and Tag Violations.

NEW QUESTION 28
Which VMware Cloud Foundation Domain Component "root" account cannot be updated using the VCF Operations user interface?

A. SDDC Manager
B. vCenter
C. NSX
D. ESX

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer isSDDC Manager. In VCF 9.0 password management, VCF Operations can manage many component credentials fromFleet Management>Passwords, including update and remediate operations for supported accounts. However, SDDC Manager is a special case. The documentation lists the VCF Instance/domain components managed from the VCF Operations console asESX,NSX Manager,vCenter, andSDDC Manager backup password only. The SDDC Managerrootandvcfaccounts are not updated through the VCF Operations UI password workflow. Instead, the documented SDDC Manager account table shows that thevcfandrootaccounts are manually managed by using the operating system, while only thebackupaccount is updated or remediated by using the VCF Operations UI or API . By contrast, the vCenter root account, NSX Local Manager root account, and ESX root account are listed as accounts that can be updated or remediated using the VCF Operations UI or API . Reference topic:Objective 4.14 – Complete Fleet Management activities in VCF Operations / Password Management / component account lifecycle management.

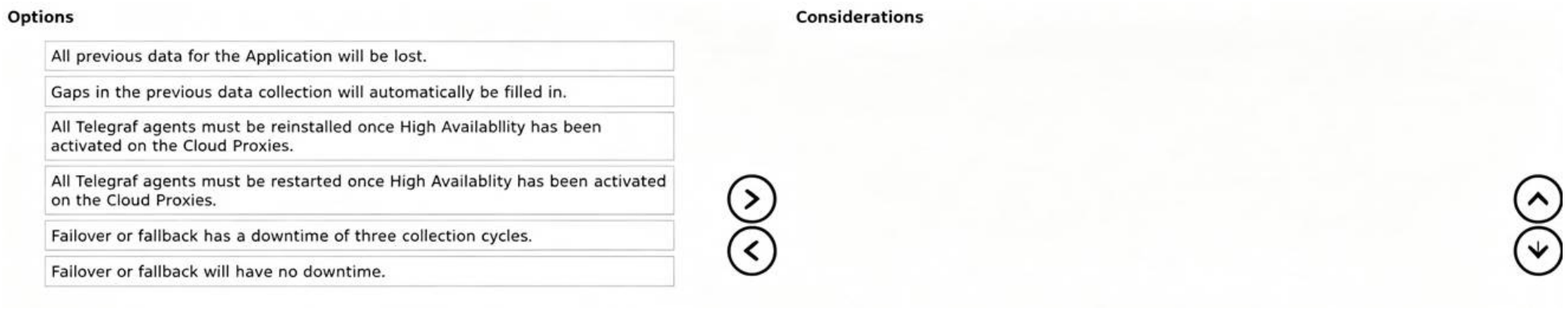
NEW QUESTION 30
An administrator has been tasked with providing accurate insights into the infrastructure hosting costs of the company's VCF Private Cloud. The company has four datacenters in the same VCF Fleet, all servers use vSAN storage, DC1 and DC2 are colocation datacenters, DC3 and DC4 are company-owned datacenters, and only power and cooling costs differ. Which two steps should the administrator perform in VCF Operations?(Choose two.)

A. Edit the Server Hardware: Hyper-Converged Cost Driver
B. Edit the Maintenance Cost Driver
C. Use the Edit for Specific Datacenter edit mode
D. Edit the Server Hardware: Traditional Cost Driver
E. Edit the Facilities Cost Driver

Answer: CE

Explanation:
The administrator should useEdit for Specific Datacentermode and edit theFacilitiescost driver. VCF Operations cost drivers calculate private cloud cost from inventory details such as ESX hosts, datastores, VMs, configuration, and utilization, and administrators can modify data-center expenses when the default reference values do not reflect actual costs . Because the only stated variation across DC1–DC4 ispower and cooling, the relevant cost category isFacilities, which covers real estate, data center buildings, power, cooling, racks, and facility management labor . The Facilities workflow specifically allows the administrator to modify power and cooling cost per kilowatt-hour or total monthly facilities cost . Since the four datacenters do not share identical power and cooling values, the administrator must selectEdit for Specific Datacenter, which allows different cost-driver values for different datacenters instead of applying a single value globally . Server Hardware: Hyper-Converged is relevant for vSAN/vxRail hardware costing, but the scenario states that all monthly costs are the same except power and cooling. Reference topic:Objective 4.4 – Cost Management / Cost Drivers / Facilities Cost Driver / Specific Datacenter Edit Mode.

NEW QUESTION 34
An administrator has set up managed Telegraf agents through the VMware Cloud Foundation Private Cloud to monitor applications. Data has been collecting properly for the last three months, but gaps in the collection have been noticed during Collector Group maintenance. The application teams have asked to reduce these gaps going forward, so the administrator has decided to activate Application Groups High Availability on the Collector Groups.
Drag and drop the three correct items the administrator must consider from theOptionslist on the left and place them into theConsiderationslist on the right in any order.(Choose three.)



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The three required considerations are data loss, agent reinstallation, and failover/failback downtime. VCF Operations supportsApplication Monitoring High Availabilityfor collector groups so application monitoring can continue when a cloud proxy or cloud proxy component fails. The documentation states that cloud proxies in an application-monitoring HA collector group operate in aprimary-secondarymode . However, existing Telegraf agents cannot simply be converted to HA. To move an existing target machine to application monitoring HA, the administrator mustinstall or reinstall the agentusing an application-monitoring HA activated collector group . The same guidance states that adding a cloud proxy currently used by Telegraf agents to an HA activated collector group causes loss of existing

application data, so historical application data must be treated as non-preserved during this transition . Finally, HA does not eliminate all interruption: failover or failback has a downtime ofthree collection cycles, and adding or removing a cloud proxy from the HA collector group also has a three-cycle downtime . Reference topic:Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications / Product-Managed Telegraf / Application Monitoring High Availability / Collector Groups.

NEW QUESTION 35
An administrator is responsible for a VCF Private Cloud. VCF Operations has identified a VM that violated the CIS Security Standards Benchmark. Which three actions will allow the administrator to determine which symptom(s) triggered the compliance alert?(Choose three.)

A. Open the compliance alert and expand Potential Evidence to review the triggered symptoms.
B. Open the compliance alert and expand Related Alerts to review the triggered symptoms.
C. In the VM's Alerts view, set Alert Subtype = Compliance to locate the correct compliance alert.
D. In the VM's Alerts Actions, click Go to Alert Definition.
E. In the VM's Alerts view, set Object Type = Compliance to locate the correct compliance alert.
F. Open the compliance alert and expand Alert Basis to review the triggered symptoms.

Answer: ACF

Explanation:
The administrator should first locate the relevant VM compliance alert by filtering the VM??s alert list usingAlert Subtype = Compliance. Compliance benchmark violations are implemented as alert definitions and symptoms, so filtering by compliance subtype narrows the alert list to the correct class of benchmark findings. After opening the alert, the administrator should inspect the alert evidence and specifically expandAlert Basis. Broadcom documents thatAlert Basisshows the active symptoms or conditions that were met for the alert whenActive Onlyis enabled, which directly identifies the symptom or symptoms that triggered the compliance violation (TechDocs). ThePotential Evidenceview is also part of the alert investigation workflow and exposes supporting evidence around the alert, including the basis used to explain why the alert fired (TechDocs).Related Alertsis not the correct place to identify the triggering symptom; it shows other correlated alerts.Object Type = Complianceis invalid because compliance is an alert subtype, not a VM object type.Go to Alert Definitionshows the configured definition, but not necessarily which symptoms were active on that VM at trigger time. Reference topic:Objective 4.16 – Compliance Benchmarks / CIS Security Standards / Alert Basis and Triggered Symptoms.

NEW QUESTION 40
An administrator has been tasked with creating a custom group for NSX edges. The first two NSX Edges have been tagged with the tag nsx:edge. The custom group has Object Type = Edge Cluster and membership criteria Tag Category = nsx, Tag Value = edge. After 60 minutes the group still has no members. What action must the administrator take?

A. B.Change the Tag Value to nsx:edge C.Change the Tag Category to edge D.Change the object type to Virtual Machine

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44
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