Exam Questions 3V0-22.25

Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operation

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NEW QUESTION 1
An administrator has been tasked with customizing the "Live! Heavy Hitters" Dashboard to include the metric "Cost | VM Cost Trend." What action should the administrator take to complete this task?

A. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, click "Change Ownership" to assign edit permission and add the relevant metric
B. Within the Dashboards Overview panel, click the "Live! Heavy Hitters" Dashboard, click the Edit action and add the relevant metric
C. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, click the checkbox for the dashboard, click Edit and add the relevant metric
D. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, Export the dashboard and add the relevant metric
E. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, Clone the dashboard and add the relevant metric

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct administrative action is toclone the predefined dashboardand then modify the cloned copy. "Live! Heavy Hitters" is a predefined dashboard used to analyze shared infrastructure misuse and identify virtual machines with high activity against shared resources. Because it is delivered as predefined content, the supported customization pattern is not to directly edit the original dashboard, but to clone it and make changes to the copy. Broadcom's dashboard documentation states that administrators can clone and edit predefined dashboards or create new dashboards from scratch. This preserves vendor-provided content while allowing operational teams to add site-specific widgets or metrics such asCost | VM Cost Trend. Option A is not the best answer because changing ownership is used for ownership/sharing administration, not the preferred method for altering predefined dashboard content. Options B and C imply direct editing of the original dashboard, which is not the expected process for built-in dashboards. Option D is incorrect because exporting is used for portability or backup, not live customization. Reference topic:Objective 4.10 - Creating Custom Dashboards, Views and Reports in VCF Operations / predefined dashboards / clone and customize dashboard workflow.

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 uses the Rightsize feature within VCF Operations which identifies an oversized VM and provides a default recommendation of a 4 vCPU reduction. After speaking to the VM owner, the administrator agrees to limit the downsizing amount to 50% of the default recommendation and to schedule the reduction during the upcoming maintenance window. Which action does the administrator take to perform the vCPU reduction automatically during the maintenance window?

A. Create a Scheduled Action through VCF Operations Automation Central
B. Access the vSphere Client and create a Scheduled Task to reduce the VM vCPU
C. Resize the VM directly through the Reclaim feature within VCF Operations
D. Create a Scheduled Action through the Rightsize feature within VCF Operations

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator must create the scheduled action directly from theRightsizefeature. VCF Operations Rightsize is the capacity-optimization workflow used to adjust CPU and memory allocations for oversized and undersized virtual machines. For oversized VMs, the administrator selects the target VM, opens the resize workflow, reviews the recommended vCPU and memory reduction, and can use the edit controls to modify the recommendation before execution. In this scenario, the default recommendation is a 4 vCPU reduction, but the agreed action is only 50 percent of that value, so the administrator adjusts the reduction to2 vCPU. The Rightsize page also providesSCHEDULE ACTION, which opens a scheduling dialog so the resize action can run later during the maintenance window; scheduled jobs are then managed through Automation Central . Automation Central is used to manage scheduled jobs, but the rightsizing task is initiated from Rightsize. Reclaim is used for powered-off VMs, idle VMs, snapshots, and orphaned disks, not vCPU rightsizing. vSphere scheduled tasks bypass VCF Operations recommendations. Reference topic:Objective 4.2 - Manage VCF Capacity / Rightsize Workloads / Oversized VMs / Scheduled Actions.

NEW QUESTION 4
An administrator has been tasked with identifying a property change affecting a Virtual Machine, using the Troubleshooting Workbench in VCF Operations. It is reported the Property Change occurred within the past seven days. How does an administrator use the Troubleshooting Workbench to identify the change?

A. Change Time Range to Last 7 days and review all Property Changes until the change is identified.
B. The Troubleshooting Workbench has a limited Time Range that cannot exceed 24 hours, so you must use multiple Custom Time Ranges.
C. The Troubleshooting Workbench automatically detects and lists all property changes from the past 7 days without needing to adjust time range.
D. Change Time Range to Last week and review all Property Changes until the change is identified.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct action is to adjust the Troubleshooting Workbench time range to cover the incident window, then inspect theProperty Changesevidence. VCF Operations states that the workbench investigates potential evidence within a selected scope and time range, and that the time range can be changedup to seven daysusing the date and time controls . Property changes are one of the key evidence types displayed in the Potential Evidence tab, alongside Events and Anomalous Metrics. The documentation specifically describes Property Changes as important configuration changes that occurred within the selected scope and selected time, including both single and multiple property changes . Therefore, the administrator must set the Time Range toLast 7 daysand review the listed Property Changes for the affected VM. Option B is incorrect because the maximum is not 24 hours. Option C is incorrect because evidence is tied to the selected time range. Option D is less precise because "Last week" may represent a calendar week rather than the last seven days. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – VCF Operations Troubleshooting Tools and Methodologies / Troubleshooting Workbench / Potential Evidence / Property Changes.

NEW QUESTION 5
Match the VCF Operations for Logs feature with its description by dragging and dropping the correct item from the Feature list on the left and placing it onto the Description list on the right.

Feature		Description
Shared Dashboards		Custom defined filters that can be shared with all users to aid searching and aggregating log event data.
Regex		Individual elements within a dashboard used for displaying data and queries.
Widgets		Custom defined views of data from custom queries, accessible to other teams to aid troubleshooting.
Report		Format used to query the log data for specific patterns that are not associated with a predefined field.
Extracted Field		Copy of a dashboard over a defined time period that can be scheduled and emailed.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Feature	Correct Description
Shared Dashboards	Custom defined views of data from custom queries, accessible to other teams to aid troubleshooting.
Regex	Format used to query the log data for specific patterns that are not associated with a predefined field.
Widgets	Individual elements within a dashboard used for displaying data and queries.
Report	Copy of a dashboard over a defined time period that can be scheduled and emailed.
Extracted Field	Custom defined filters that can be shared with all users to aid searching and aggregating log event data.

VCF Operations for Logs usesqueriesmade from keywords, regular expressions, field operations, and aggregations. Regular expressions provide sophisticated pattern matching when keyword or glob searches are not sufficient.Extracted fieldsadd structure to unstructured logs and can be used in filters and aggregations. Dashboards are created from widgets and views, while reports are scheduled snapshots of dashboards or views that can be distributed for offline review.

NEW QUESTION 6
An administrator is tasked with collecting metrics from multiple VCF Private Clouds. The environment contains two VCF Fleets, each Fleet has two VCF instances, each VCF instance has one Management Domain and two Workload Domains, there must be no single point of failure, and each domain requires dedicated collectors. What is the minimum number of collectors the administrator must install?

A. 6
B. 4
C. 10
D. 12

Answer: D

Explanation:
The minimum count is12 collectors, because the requirement is stated at thedomainlevel and each VCF instance contains three domains: one Management Domain and two Workload Domains. The calculation is:2 Fleets ?? 2 VCF Instances per Fleet ?? 3 Domains per VCF Instance = 12 dedicated domain collectors. VCF 9.0 defines a VCF private cloud as containing one or more VCF fleets, a VCF fleet as containing one or more VCF instances, and a VCF instance as consisting of a management domain and optional workload domains . VCF Operations collector architecture also supports scaling collection by adding collector nodes and assigning them through collector groups; collector groups are used to increase resiliency when a collector becomes unavailable and redistribute collection work across remaining collectors . Because the question states that each domain requires dedicated collectors, the administrator cannot satisfy the design by sharing a single collector across multiple domains or counting only the VCF instances. Options 4, 6, and 10 undercount the total number of managed domains. Reference topic:Objective 4.1 – Day 2 Tasks / Unified Cloud Proxies / Collector Groups / Scaling VCF Operations Collection.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which type of Plugin must the administrator configure to enable WLP Action-based notifications?

A. Network Share
B. SNMP Trap
C. Webhook Notification
D. Standard Email

Answer: C

Explanation:
The required plug-in type isWebhook Notification Plugin. Workload Placement Action-based notifications are a specific notification type used forWLP virtual machine movement tasks, not standard alert notifications. The VCF Operations documentation states that administrators can create and manage Workload Placement action-based notifications and configure actions for which notifications are sent when a WLP action succeeds, fails, or times out. It further specifies that notifications are sent after the WLP VM movement task completes, regardless of final status . Before such notification rules can be created, the administrator must configure theWebhook Notification Plugin. In the WLP Action notification workflow, the outbound method supported by default is the Webhook Notification Plugin, and the administrator selects or creates a Webhook plug-in instance before selecting the payload template . This is reinforced in the payload-template workflow, whereActionappears only whenWebhook Notification Pluginis selected as the outbound method; WLP Action notification payloads are configurable only for Webhook . Network Share does not support notification rules, and SNMP or Standard Email are used for alert-style notifications, not WLP Action notifications. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – Notifications / Outbound Plugins / WLP Action-Based Notifications.

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
Match each VCF Operations monitoring feature with its capability by dragging and dropping the correct item from theFeaturelist on the left and placing it onto theCapabilitylist on the right.

Feature		Capability
Product-Managed Telegraf		Identifies services running virtual machines (VM) and then builds a relationships between the services from different VMs.
Service Discovery		Monitors supported operating systems on physical servers and virtual machines.
Application Discovery		Monitors supported and unsupported applications services as well as operating systems.
Open Source Telegraf		Identifies predefined and custom applications running on VMs when services are connected to each other.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct mapping is based on the monitoring method and discovery scope.Service Discoveryidentifies services running in each VM and builds relationships or dependencies between services running on different VMs, allowing administrators to understand service impact, outage dependency, and escalation paths .Application Discoverybuilds on service relationships by identifying predefined and custom applications when services are connected to and communicating with one another; VCF Operations can show the VMs connected to those services and how those services interact .Product-Managed Telegrafis managed directly by VCF Operations and is used to monitor supported operating systems and application services on vCenter-managed VMs, unmanaged VMs, and physical servers categorized as endpoints .Open Source Telegrafis user-managed and can monitor operating systems plus both supported and unsupported application services, although lifecycle actions such as start, stop, upgrade, and plugin activation are not managed by VCF Operations . Reference topic:Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications with VCF Operations / Service Discovery, Application Discovery, Product-Managed Telegraf, and Open Source Telegraf.

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator has deployed a VMware vSphere Foundation instance into production. The following month the administrator leaves the company without providing the local administrator password for VCF Operations to the new administrator. However, the new administrator has all VVF root passwords and AD administrator access. What action must the new administrator take to reset the VCF Operations Administrator Password?

A. Log into VCF Operations administration interface as root, in Administrator Settings, select Change Administrator Password
B. In VCF Operations Fleet Management > Passwords, select the VCF Operations admin account and select Update Password

C. Log into the VCF Operations master node command-line console as roo
D. Execute the vcopsSetAdminPassword.py --reset CLI command
E. In the VCF Operations administration interface using an AD administrator account, in Administrator Settings, select Change Administrator Password

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct recovery method is to log in to the VCF Operations primary/master node console asrootand reset the local administrator password using the CLI reset utility. Broadcom documents a dedicated procedure titledReset the VCF Operations Administrator Password from CLI, and the guidance applies when the admin account password is lost. (TechDocs) The VMware Aria Operations administrator password reset workflow also identifies the vcopsSetAdminPassword.py --reset command as the reset mechanism when performed from the appliance command line as root. (TechDocs) This is different from a normal password rotation workflow. Fleet Management password management is used for managed component credentials, but it does not replace the break-glass local admin reset procedure when the administrator password is unknown. AD administrator access also does not reset the built-in local VCF Operations admin account unless that account is already accessible through supported administration workflows. Reference topic:Objective 4.14 – Fleet Management / Password Management / Reset VCF Operations Administrator Password from CLI.

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 11
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 12
An administrator is trying to configure an action-based notification in VCF Operations. When trying to set the Outbound Method, the administrator is not able to continue. What type of Plugin must the administrator configure to successfully complete the task?

A. Webhook Notification
B. Log File
C. SMTP Trap
D. Standard Email

Answer: A

Explanation:
The administrator must configure aWebhook Notificationplug-in. Action-based notifications in VCF Operations are tied to Workload Placement actions, where the notification is sent when a workload-placement action succeeds, fails, or times out. Broadcom's documentation for creating notification rules for notification typeActionidentifies this workflow as Workload Placement action-based notification. (TechDocs) For outbound delivery, the required plug-in type is the Webhook Notification plug-in, which is the supported outbound mechanism for sending action notification payloads to an external endpoint. Broadcom's outbound plug-in documentation describes adding a Webhook Notification plug-in instance so alert or event data can be sent outside the operations platform. (TechDocs) A Log File plug-in is not used for action-based notification delivery. "SMTP Trap" is not the correct VCF Operations outbound plug-in type; email uses Standard Email, and trap delivery would be SNMP-oriented. Standard Email is valid for alert-style notification workflows, but WLP action-based notification requires Webhook. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – Notifications / Outbound Plugins / WLP Action-Based Notifications / Webhook Notification Plugin.

NEW QUESTION 15
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