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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation an administrator is troubleshooting an issue with a newly created Organization. When the Organization administrator attempts to create a Namespace, they receive an error "Failed to list VPC after selecting a region.

The administrator logs into the NSX Manager for the Region and does not see an NSX Project for the Organization. What could cause these symptoms?

Options:

A- The Provider Administrator hasn't set up the Organization's Networking Configuration for the selected Region.
B- The Organization Administrator hasn't created a Project in the selected Region.
C- The Provider Administrator hasn't granted the Organization Administrator role to the First User.
D- The Organization Administrator hasn't created a VPC in the selected Region.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation, every Organization requires a properly configured Networking Configuration for each Region in which it operates. This configuration step---performed by the Provider Administrator---creates the NSX Project corresponding to the Organization, enabling Namespace creation, VPC visibility, and workload provisioning.

The error ''Failed to list VPC after selecting a region'' combined with the absence of an NSX Project in NSX Manager is a direct indicator that the Organization's Networking Configuration was never initialized. VCF Automation automatically creates the NSX Project only when the Provider Admin completes this step.

Option B is invalid because the Organization Administrator cannot create NSX Projects manually; they are system-generated during networking setup.

Option C is incorrect because role assignment affects administrative permissions, not NSX project creation.

Option D is also incorrect---the Organization Admin cannot create a VPC until the NSX Project exists.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is automating the deployment of a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet using VCF Installer. The VCF fleet must include VCF Automation being deployed in a simple deployment model.

The administrator creates a JSON file, but during the installation attempt the VCF Installer returns an error indicating that the JSON validation has failed.

What is the cause of the errors?

Options:

A- VCF components binaries are not downloaded.
B- Second IP address for VCF Automation is not specified.
C- NSX Manager size was defined as large.
D- A separate distributed switch was defined for vSAN traffic.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In VCF 9.0, when deploying VCF Automation using the VCF Installer in a Simple Deployment Model, the appliance requires two IP addresses:

Primary IP -- Management interface

Secondary IP -- Required for service separation and internal routing for Automation services

VMware's JSON schema for VCF Installer enforces this requirement. If the second IP is missing, incorrectly formatted, or placed under the wrong JSON section, the installer validation will fail immediately with a JSON schema error before deployment begins.

This is one of the most common causes of validation failure for VCF Automation deployment.

Option A (component binaries missing) produces a bundle download error, not JSON schema failure. Option C (NSX Manager size = large) is allowed and does not break JSON validation. Option D (separate vDS for vSAN) is allowed if defined correctly and also does not cause JSON schema failure.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is troubleshooting an issue relating to VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation. While troubleshooting, the administrator realizes that debug-level information is not displayed in the VCF Automation Task Log.

How would the Administrator enable debug-level information in the Task Log?

Options:

A- Enable 'display debug information' in the Administer > Settings section of the Organization Management portal.
B- Enable 'display debug information' in the Administration > Feature Flag section of the Provider Management portal.
C- Enable 'display debug information' in the Administration > Events and Tasks section of the Provider Management portal.
D- Enable 'display debug information' in the Administration > General Settings section of the Provider Management portal.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 Automation, the visibility of debug-level information in Task Logs is controlled centrally by the Provider Administrator through the Provider Management portal. Debug logging is not enabled by default because it exposes verbose operational details intended primarily for troubleshooting. According to the VCF Automation architecture and operations model, advanced logging capabilities---including debug output---are gated behind feature flags.

To enable debug-level information, the Provider Admin must navigate to:

Provider Management Administration Feature Flags Display Debug Information

Once this flag is enabled, the system begins emitting additional diagnostic detail into Task Logs, improving insight into failures, orchestration flows, API calls, and service-to-service interactions. This aligns with VCF's multi-tenant design, where only the Provider tier has permission to modify global settings that affect all Organizations.

Options A, C, and D are incorrect because Organization-level settings do not control system-wide logging, and the Events/Tasks or General Settings sections do not contain the mechanism for enabling debug output. Only the Feature Flag section controls this capability.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has successfully deployed and configured the Application Monitoring Telegraf Agent to 30 virtual machines through VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

After 24 hours, the administrator is alerted to the fact that no additional data has been collected since the agents were deployed on the virtual machines.

What could be the possible cause of the issue?

Options:

A- There is a time synchronization issue between the Telegraf Agent and the Cloud Proxy.
B- The Service Discovery Management Pack has not been configured.
C- Application monitoring has been configured to use a single Cloud Proxy rather than a Collector Group.
D- There is a compatibility issue between the version of Virtual Machine Hardware and VMware Tools.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Application Monitoring in VCF Operations uses Telegraf agents running inside virtual machines. These agents forward metrics to the Cloud Proxy, which then sends them to the Operations analytics cluster. One of the most common reasons an agent stops reporting data---especially exactly 24 hours after deployment---is clock drift or time mismatch between the VM (running the Telegraf agent) and the Cloud Proxy.

VCF Operations enforces strict timestamp validation. If the timestamps from the agent are outside the acceptable drift window, the Cloud Proxy rejects incoming data as invalid. In this case, the Telegraf agents appear installed and functional, but no new metrics are received by the analytics engine.

This is a well-known issue documented in VMware Aria/VCF Operations agent-based monitoring, where:

Agents send metrics with local system time.

Cloud Proxy enforces time validation to prevent corrupt metric ingestion.

A drift >5 minutes commonly results in zero data collection despite healthy connectivity.

Options B and C cannot stop data flow after exactly 24 hours; they would prevent initial collection. Option D (virtual hardware/tools compatibility) affects VM operations but not Telegraf metric time-stamp validation.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator created a new VPC with an associated subnet, configured with a DHCP Server.

When attaching virtual machines to the VPC subnet, an IP address is assigned, but the DNS and NTP settings are not configured.

How can the administrator update the DHCP server configuration to set DNS and NTP?

Options:

A- Update the default VPC Service Profile to include the IP addresses for the DNS and NTP servers.
B- Change the DHCP Server mode from DHCP Server to DHCP Relay.
C- Enable DNS and NTP Passthrough on the DHCP Server.
D- Switch the DHCP Network mode from Distributed Connectivity to Centralized Connectivity.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation, each VPC is governed by a VPC Service Profile, which defines the default network services applied to the VPC's DHCP server---this includes DNS servers, NTP servers, DHCP lease values, and other network attributes. When a subnet is associated with a VPC and DHCP is enabled, the DHCP service inherits its DNS and NTP configuration from the VPC Service Profile.

In the scenario, virtual machines attached to the new VPC subnet receive an IP address, but not DNS or NTP settings. This indicates that the DHCP server is functioning correctly, but its service profile lacks DNS and NTP configuration. Updating the default VPC Service Profile allows the administrator to specify DNS resolver addresses and NTP time sources, which will then automatically be pushed to all DHCP-enabled subnets under that VPC.

Option B (changing to DHCP Relay) is incorrect because relay mode does not configure DNS/NTP---it delegates DHCP to an external DHCP server. Option C (enable DNS/NTP passthrough) is not a feature of NSX DHCP. Option D (changing connectivity mode) affects routing and service placement, not DHCP options.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator discovers that a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain four-node vSAN cluster is experiencing a network partition. The workload domain vCenter displays a "vSAN duster partition" warning. The performance across the cluster is degraded and the objects are showing as non-compliant.

What could be causing the network partition?

Options:

A- IGMP snooping is disabled on the multicast group.
B- The VLAN was changed on the physical switch port.
C- Jumbo frames are configured on the vSphere distributed switch (VDS).
D- The vSAN Witness service was added to the vMotion network.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A vSAN cluster network partition occurs when vSAN nodes cannot communicate over the designated vSAN network. In VMware Cloud Foundation workload domains, the vSAN network relies on L2 adjacency, consistent VLAN configuration, and stable multicast/BUM behavior (in older versions). VCF 9.0 uses unicast-mode vSAN, so multicast-related issues (such as IGMP snooping configuration) are no longer relevant.

A network partition can occur when the VLAN ID on the physical switch port differs from the VLAN configured on the vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS) for the vSAN VMkernel adapters. The documentation emphasizes that consistent VLAN configuration across the physical and virtual network is required for proper vSAN cluster communication. If a switch port is reconfigured---intentionally or accidentally---to use a different VLAN, the node becomes isolated from the rest of the vSAN cluster, causing:

'vSAN cluster partition' warnings in vCenter

degraded performance

objects marked as non-compliant

resyncs that cannot complete

Option A (IGMP snooping) does not apply because modern vSAN uses unicast, not multicast. Option C (Jumbo frames) would cause packet loss only if inconsistently configured, but it does not cause a full network partition. Option D (vSAN Witness on vMotion) is relevant only for stretched clusters and does not cause a partition in a standard four-node cluster.

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