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## VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Automation Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

### NEW QUESTION # 28

A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation administrator manages two organizations:

- \* Finance is a VMApps Organization.
- \* Development is an AllApps Organization.

When creating a new project in the Development organization, the administrator notices that the available network options differ from those seen in the Finance organization.

Which two factors explain this difference? (Choose two.)

- A. Both Organization types use the same network options, but AllApps Organizations require enabling DHCP before routed networks are visible.
- B. VMApps Organizations rely on traditional vSphere-backed or NSX-backed networks for virtual machine connectivity.

- C. AllApps Organizations support only ephemeral Kubernetes ingress networks, so persistent routed networks are not available.
- **D. AllApps Organization networking includes VPC-based networks.**
- E. VMApps Organizations provide access to Supervisor networks while AllApps Organizations restrict networking to isolated VPC networks.

**Answer: B,D**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, the distinction between VMApps and AllApps Organizations is fundamental to how resources are consumed. VMApps Organizations are designed for traditional virtual machine workloads, leveraging existing vSphere-backed distributed switches or standard NSX-backed segments. In this model, networking is typically managed at the infrastructure level, and the automation portal simply maps these segments to the project. Conversely, AllApps Organizations introduce a modern cloud-consumption model centered around Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). This enables "AllApps" users to dynamically provision isolated network spaces, utilize VPC-based routing, and manage ingress/egress services natively within the organization. The Development organization (AllApps) sees VPC-based options because it is built to support both Kubernetes and VM workloads in a self-service, cloud-native fashion, whereas the Finance organization (VMApps) is restricted to the pre-defined, "traditional" network paths assigned by the provider. This architectural separation ensures that legacy VM environments and modern application development environments can coexist with the appropriate levels of networking complexity and isolation.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator has been tasked with configuring tenant branding with the following requirements:

\* Organization branding should only appear when a user has logged in to the organization portal.

Select the three steps involved in configuring branding. (Choose three.)

- A. Import a branding theme.
- **B. Navigate to Branding**
- C. Log into the Provider Management Portal.
- D. Enable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.
- **E. Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting.**
- **F. Log into the Organization Portal.**

**Answer: B,E,F**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, branding is managed within the Organization Portal to allow for tenant-specific customization. To meet the specific requirement that branding only appears after a user has authenticated, the administrator must navigate to the Branding section of the portal. The critical configuration step is to Disable the Enable Login and Logout Page Branding setting. By default, if this is enabled, the custom logos and colors are displayed on the public-facing login screen. Disabling it ensures that the generic VCF/Broadcom login page is presented to the public, and the custom tenant identity is only loaded into the browser session once the user's organization context is established through successful login. This is a common requirement for service providers who want to maintain a consistent entry point for all users while providing a personalized "white-labeled" experience once the user is inside their specific environment.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

A vSphere administrator has created a new vSphere storage policy, labeled Gold Tier, mapped to some new NVMe-backed datastores.

The VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation administrator is tasked to permit access to this new storage type for consumers of a PerformanceTest Project in an AllApps organization named Engineering.

What must be done within VCFA to accomplish the task?

- **A. Add the Storage Class backed by the Gold Tier storage policy to a Supervisor Namespace Class and bind that Namespace Class to the PerformanceTest Project.**
- B. Create a new Zone in VCF Automation, select the Gold Tier vSphere storage policy, and assign the Zone to the PerformanceTest Project.
- C. Configure a Day-2 policy on the PerformanceTest project to enforce Gold Tier as the preferred storage.
- D. Create a new VMApps Organization for Engineering and ensure the Gold Tier vSphere storage policy is selected for new projects.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In an AllApps (AllApps) organization, resource entitlement follows the Supervisor-native path. To provide access to the "Gold Tier" storage, the VCF Automation administrator must first ensure the vSphere storage policy is recognized as a Storage Class by the Supervisor. The correct operational step is to Add the Storage Class backed by the Gold Tier policy to a Supervisor Namespace Class. The Namespace Class acts as the policy engine that governs what resources are "allow-listed" for the tenant. Once the Namespace Class is configured with the Gold Tier storage class, the administrator must bind that Namespace Class to the PerformanceTest Project. This makes the high-performance NVMe storage visible and available for use by the users within that specific project, allowing them to select it when deploying stateful applications or persistent volumes, without affecting other projects or organizations.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 31**

Which service provides the ability to backup and restore vSphere pods?

- A. ArgoCD
- B. VKS
- C. VM Service
- **D. Velero**
- E. Contour

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Velero is the industry-standard and VMware-supported service integrated into VCF 9.0 for the backup and restoration of Kubernetes-based workloads, specifically vSphere Pods and persistent volumes. Within the VCF Automation framework, Velero is often deployed as part of the Supervisor services or within TKG clusters to provide data protection for stateful applications. It captures the state of the Kubernetes API objects (such as Pod specs and Secrets) and triggers snapshots of the underlying vSphere storage (via the Cloud Native Storage/CNS driver) to ensure that workloads can be recovered in the event of a cluster failure or accidental deletion. While other services like ArgoCD handle continuous delivery and VKS handles cluster lifecycle, only Velero is dedicated to the operational task of disaster recovery and migration of containerized resources within the vSphere Supervisor environment.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 32**

An organization uses VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) and requires the following across the private cloud environment:

- \* monitor IP space utilization.
- \* detect network anomalies.
- \* enforce consistent network policies.

What three capabilities are required? (Choose three.)

- A. NSX Subnetting
- B. VCF Operations lifecycle management
- **C. Integrated Security with VCF Operations**
- **D. NSX Traceflows**
- **E. vDefend**

**Answer: C,D,E**

Explanation:

To meet the comprehensive requirements of monitoring, anomaly detection, and policy enforcement in VCF 9.0, a combination of integrated networking and security tools is used. NSX Traceflows provide the deep visibility needed to monitor IP space utilization and troubleshoot connectivity at the packet level, allowing administrators to visualize the path traffic takes through the virtual and physical fabric. Integrated Security with VCF Operations (formerly part of the Aria suite) provides the management dashboard for detecting network anomalies by correlating flow data and identifying traffic patterns that deviate from established baselines. Finally, vDefend (the integrated NSX security stack) is essential for enforcing consistent network policies through distributed firewalls (DFW), gateway firewalls, and IDS/IPS capabilities. Together, these three capabilities ensure that the VCF environment remains secure, transparent, and compliant with corporate governance standards, providing the "closed-loop" operational model required for modern private clouds.



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