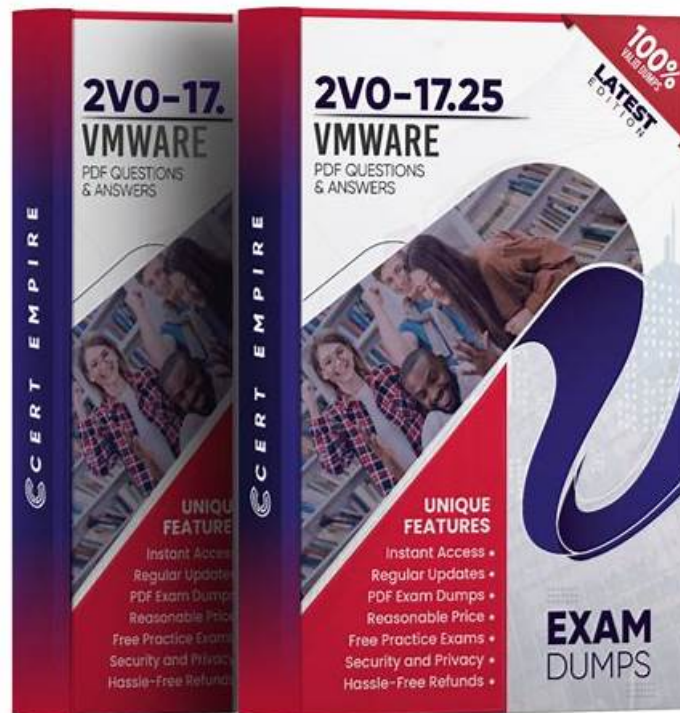


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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47

A VMware NSX Edge node is present in the inventory but shows "Not Ready" status In NSX Manager UI. What should the administrator check first?

- A. The NSX Edge has been added to an Edge cluster
- B. The license key in NSX Manager UI
- C. The NSX Edge node's CPU reservation
- **D. The NSX Edge node's uplink network configuration**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The status "Node Not Ready" in the NSX Manager UI (specifically in the Configuration State column of the Edge Transport Nodes view) indicates that the NSX Manager has failed to push or validate the necessary configuration to the Edge VM.

* Check Uplink Network Configuration (Option C): This is the most common cause for a "Node Not Ready" state during deployment or operation. For an Edge Node to be "Ready" (Success/Up), it must have a valid Transport Node configuration, which includes the Uplink Profile, IP Pool (for TEPs), and mapping to the Fastpath Interfaces (N-VDS). If the uplink configuration is missing, incorrect, or the management plane cannot communicate with the edge to apply it, the node remains in a "Not Ready" state.

* Why not Option A? While an Edge must be in an Edge Cluster to be utilized by a Tier-0 Gateway, a standalone Edge Node should still report a status of "Success" (Configuration) and "Up" (Node Status) if it is healthy. Adding a "Not Ready" (unhealthy/unconfigured) node to a cluster will not fix the underlying configuration issue.

* Why not Option D? Missing CPU reservations typically lead to a "Degraded" status or service crashes (Dataplane down), but "Node Not Ready" is the specific indicator of an incomplete or stalled configuration workflow, usually tied to the transport/uplink setup.

NEW QUESTION # 48

An administrator is responsible for managing a remote VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet with the following configuration:

- * A single VCF instance with a single Workload Domain.
- * The Workload Domain has a single VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
- * VCF is licensed using the disconnected mode.

The administrator discovers a notification in VCF Operations showing that the VCF licenses have expired.

Which three steps should the administrator take to resolve the issue? (Choose three.)

- A. Restart SDDC Lifecycle Manager Service in the VCF Operations console.
- **B. Export the usage file from VCF Operations and upload to the VCF Business Services console.**
- C. Increase the license core count in SDDC Manager.
- **D. Import the license file into VCF Operations and assign to the SDDC Manager.**
- **E. Use the VCF Business Services console to export a new VCF license file.**
- F. Import the license file into VCF Operations and assign to the workload domain vCenter.

Answer: B,D,E

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 using disconnected mode licensing, VCF Operations does not automatically synchronize license status with VMware's cloud services. Instead, the administrator must periodically refresh the license file using a manual offline

workflow. When the VCF Operations console reports that licenses have expired, it means the license entitlement in the VCF Business Services portal is out of date, and therefore VCF Operations cannot validate the current usage.

The VMware-documented offline licensing workflow requires the following steps:

- * Export the usage file from VCF Operations. This usage file contains consumption details needed to generate a new offline license. #C is correct.

- * Upload the usage file to the VCF Business Services console and generate a new offline license file. In disconnected mode, the Business Services portal is the only mechanism to create updated license entitlements. #D is correct.

- * Import the updated VCF license file into VCF Operations, specifically assigning it to the SDDC Manager. SDDC Manager is the system that validates and enforces licensing across workload domains, so the new license must be applied there—not only to a vCenter. #F is correct.

Options A and B do not affect license validation.

Option E is incorrect because workload-domain vCenter licensing is independent and not the root cause of VCF license expiration.

NEW QUESTION # 49

An administrator has created an alarm for an object in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations. The alert does not show up in the alert pane despite being configured on the object.

Parameters:

- * Symptom definition: Read Latency (ms) is higher than 1 ms.

- * Alert definition: Alert is triggered as soon as the latency is higher than the 1 ms defined in the symptom definition.

- * Object type: Virtual Machine.

What is the reason the alert does not show up in the alert view?

- A. The metric used in the symptom definition does not apply to this object type.
- **B. The alert is not enabled in the policy.**
- C. This type of alert must be forwarded from VMware Cloud Foundation Operations for Logs.
- D. The administrator is missing the privileges to view alerts for this object.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, VCF Operations (vROps-based) uses policies to control which alerts, symptoms, and metrics are evaluated for a given object. Creating an alert definition and symptom alone is not sufficient; the alert must be associated with and enabled in a policy that is actively applied to the target object (in this case, a Virtual Machine). The documentation shows that when you create an alert definition, there is an explicit Policies step, where you select the policy (for example, the default policy) so that the alert becomes active for objects governed by that policy.

The metric "Read Latency (ms)" is valid for virtual-machine-related objects: VCF Operations documents Read Latency metrics at the VM disk and VM-datastore link level (for Disk and Datastore metrics on Virtual Machines). Therefore, option B (metric not applicable) is incorrect. No requirement exists that such a performance alert must be forwarded from VCF Operations for Logs (D); log-based alerts are a separate alert type.

If the alert definition is not enabled in the effective policy for that VM, VCF Operations will not evaluate the symptom or generate the alert, and it will not appear in the alert pane—even though the definition technically exists. This matches option C exactly.

NEW QUESTION # 50

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator discovers intermittent performance issues with the supplemental storage (iSCSI) connected to VCF workload domain. The administrator discovers that the (iSCSI) target is reachable from most VMware ESX hosts, but some hosts consistently experience periods of slow I/O and connection drops.

Which two actions should the administrator take to diagnose and resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Update the network plugin on the ESX host to the latest version.
- B. Review the iSCSI target's configuration to ensure it's configured for maximum performance, including enabling CHAP authentication.
- **C. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000.**
- **D. Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port on all affected ESX hosts for TCP retransmissions and checksum offload errors.**
- E. Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 1500.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

To diagnose and resolve the intermittent performance and connection drop issues with the supplemental iSCSI storage, the administrator should focus on network layer consistency and health, particularly regarding packet size (MTU) and delivery (TCP).

* Examine the iSCSI VMkernel port for TCP retransmissions (Action B - Diagnose): "Intermittent" connection drops and slow I/O are classic symptoms of packet loss or fragmentation issues. By examining the ESXi network stats (e.g., using `esxtop` key `n` or viewing vSphere performance charts) for TCP retransmissions, the administrator can confirm if packets are being dropped or lost in transit.

Checksum offload errors can also indicate issues where the NIC hardware is incorrectly validating packets, causing the OS to drop them. This step identifies the root cause (packet loss/corruption).

* Ensure all ESX hosts have the VMkernel port MTU set to 9000 (Action E - Resolve): For high-performance storage traffic like iSCSI in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment, it is best practice to use Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) end-to-end (Host -> Switch -> Storage Array).

* The symptom that some hosts are affected suggests configuration drift where those specific hosts might be set to a different MTU (e.g., 1500) or are mismatched with the physical network/target (which is likely set to 9000 for performance).

* An MTU mismatch (e.g., Target sending 9000-byte frames to a Host/Switch expecting 1500) typically results in the "Do Not Fragment" (DF) bit causing packet drops, leading to the reported connection drops and retransmission delays. Ensuring a consistent MTU of 9000 across the fleet resolves this and aligns with VCF performance standards.

Note: Option A (CHAP) is for authentication security, not performance. Option C (Update network plugin) is a lifecycle task but less likely to be the immediate fix for "some hosts" having intermittent drops compared to the common issue of MTU mismatch. Option D (MTU 1500) would resolve drops if the physical network doesn't support Jumbo Frames, but would degrade performance, making E the preferred resolution for a "performance" storage tier.

NEW QUESTION # 51

An administrator creates a tag for a virtual machine (VM) in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations.

When assigning the tag to the virtual machine in vCenter, the tag was not found.

What is the cause of this error?

- A. The vCenter version is incorrect.
- B. The tag was not pushed to Custom Groups.
- C. VM Tools is not installed.
- **D. The tag was not pushed to the vCenter instance.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations, tags created inside VCF Operations do not automatically appear in vCenter. Tags must be explicitly synchronized ("pushed") to the selected vCenter instance before they become usable for VM tagging within vCenter. This is because VCF Operations maintains its own metadata store for tags, super metrics, groups, and policies.

The correct workflow is:

- * Create the tag in VCF Operations.
- * Push (synchronize) the tag to the appropriate vCenter instance.
- * The tag then appears in vCenter's Tags & Custom Attributes section.
- * Administrators can then assign the tag to VMs.

If the push step is skipped, the tag exists only inside VCF Operations and cannot be referenced by vCenter, which is exactly the symptom described: tag not found when attempting to assign it to a VM.

Option A is incorrect because Custom Groups do not affect vCenter tag visibility.

Option B is incorrect because tag synchronization is not tied to a specific vCenter version as long as the vCenter is officially supported by VCF 9.x.

Option D is irrelevant-VMware Tools has nothing to do with tag visibility.

NEW QUESTION # 52

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