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## VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

### NEW QUESTION # 48

A user attempts to deploy a catalog item into a vSphere Namespace in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation Organization for All Apps. The catalog item will not deploy into zone3.

The following information is provided:

\* The vSphere Supervisor has three zones (zone1, zone2, zone3).

\* The user has successfully deployed the catalog item into zone1 and zone2 of the vSphere Namespace.

What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The vSphere Namespace does not include zone3.
- B. The user does not have the Project User role for the vSphere Namespace.
- C. The user does not have Project Advanced User role for the vSphere Namespace.
- D. The vSphere Namespace is assigned the default large vSphere Namespace Class.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation for All Apps, a vSphere Namespace can span multiple Supervisor Zones. However, workloads—including catalog item deployments—can only be deployed into zones that are explicitly assigned to that Namespace. The user in the scenario successfully deploys into zone1 and zone2, which confirms that those zones are correctly associated with the Namespace.

The failure to deploy into zone3, while deployments into the other zones work, strongly indicates that zone3 is not part of the Namespace configuration.

This behavior matches how Supervisor Zones function:

\* A zone must be added to the Namespace in Supervisor configuration.

\* If the zone is not associated, VCF Automation will not present it as an eligible deployment location, and deployment into that zone fails.

Option A and D (project roles) are incorrect because insufficient permissions would prevent deployment into any zone, not a single missing zone.

Option B (Namespace Class) is irrelevant because Namespace Classes define resource limits, not which Supervisor Zones the Namespace is mapped to.

### NEW QUESTION # 49

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?

- A. There is a compatibility issue between the version of Virtual Machine Hardware and VMware Tools.
- 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 time synchronization issue between the Telegraf Agent and the Cloud Proxy.

**Answer: D**

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.

### NEW QUESTION # 50

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. This type of alert must be forwarded from VMware Cloud Foundation Operations for Logs.
- **B. The alert is not enabled in the policy.**
- C. The metric used in the symptom definition does not apply to this object type.
- 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 # 51

An administrator has been tasked with expanding an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain by adding a new cluster. The VCF fleet has the following configuration:

- \* Three workload domains, including the management domain are configured.
- \* The management domain (WLD-01) and one of the workload domains (WLD-02) are running VCF 9.0.
- \* The other workload domain (WLD-03) is running VCF 5.2.1 and is an isolated workload domain.

When attempting to perform the required steps using the vSphere Client UI the cluster cannot be added to the WLD-02 workload domain. What step should the administrator perform to complete the workload domain expansion?

- A. Use the SDDC Manager API to create the cluster in WLD-03.
- B. Use the vSphere Client UI to create the cluster in WLD-03.
- **C. Use the VCF Operations Fleet Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.**
- D. Use the SDDC Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 introduces a major architectural redesign that replaces the traditional SDDC Manager-centric domain management model with unified Fleet Management architecture implemented through VCF Operations Fleet Manager. In this model, each Workload Domain operates with its own vCenter, but Enhanced Linked Mode (ELM) is removed to improve isolation, reduce blast radius, and support multi-site scalability. As a result, administrators logged into the vSphere Client of the Management Domain can no longer manage or expand clusters in other Workload Domains, which explains why the vSphere UI blocks the attempted expansion of WLD-02.

Fleet Manager becomes the new authoritative control plane for lifecycle, topology, host commissioning, and workload domain

expansion. Only Fleet Manager maintains the full global view necessary to orchestrate cluster addition operations across distributed vCenters and domains. Because WLD-02 is running VCF 9.0 and is fully fleet-aware, its expansion must occur through VCF Operations Fleet Manager, not through the vSphere Client or legacy SDDC Manager workflows. Options involving WLD-03 are invalid since that domain is running VCF 5.2.1, is isolated, and cannot participate in fleet-aware operations. SDDC Manager (A) is no longer the correct interface for VCF 9.0 domain expansion operations.

### NEW QUESTION # 52

Through the VMware NSX Manager user interface, the administrator has identified an issue with BGP peering. Which command on the NSX Edge Transport Node provides more information about the issue?

- A. get edge-cluster history state
- B. get logical-routers
- C. get log-file routing follow
- D. get edge-cluster status

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When troubleshooting BGP peering issues on an NSX Edge Transport Node, VMware documentation directs administrators to examine routing logs, because BGP failures are often caused by adjacency negotiation errors, authentication mismatches, keepalive/hold timer issues, or route-policy failures.

The NSX Edge CLI command:

```
get log-file routing follow
```

streams real-time routing logs, including BGP daemon logs (bfd, routed, wdog) and provides detailed insight into:

- \* BGP session establishment and teardown
- \* Keepalive and hold timer exchanges
- \* Neighbor state transitions
- \* Route advertisement or rejection
- \* Authentication mismatches
- \* MTU or connectivity issues on TEP / uplinks

This is the only command in the list that exposes diagnostic-level BGP information needed to troubleshoot peering.

Option A (edge-cluster status) shows cluster membership only.

Option B (get logical-routers) shows logical router configuration, not BGP logs.

Option C (edge-cluster history state) is unrelated to routing.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

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