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VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26
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 time synchronization issue between the Telegraf Agent and the Cloud Proxy.
- B. Application monitoring has been configured to use a single Cloud Proxy rather than a Collector Group.

- C. The Service Discovery Management Pack has not been configured.
- 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 theCloud Proxy, which then sends them to the Operations analytics cluster. One of the most common reasons an agent stops reporting data-especially exactly24 hoursafter deployment-is clock drift or time mismatchbetween the VM (running the Telegraf agent) and the Cloud Proxy.
VCF Operations enforcesstrict timestamp validation. If the timestamps from the agent are outside the acceptable drift window, the Cloud Proxyrejectsincoming 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 inzero data collectiondespite healthy connectivity.
Options B and C cannot stop data flow after exactly 24 hours; they would preventinitialcollection. Option D (virtual hardware/tools compatibility) affects VM operations butnotTelegraf metric time-stamp validation.

NEW QUESTION # 27
An administrator is tasked with replacing a VMware vCenter certificate in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations with an external CA-signed certificate. The certificate import completes successfully but when running the certificate replacement task, it fails with the following error: Certificate replacement has failed...
The Certificate Chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match' What is the possible cause of this issue?

- A. The Certificate Signing Request (CSR) included the IP address of the vCenter.
- B. The server certificate was copied to the wrong field.
- C. The external CA is not trusted by VCF Operations.
- D. The external CA is not accessible to VCF Operations.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When replacing certificates in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations, the system performs strict certificate chain validation. The error shown:
"Certificate chain validation failed due to 'Signature does not match'" indicates that VCF Operations attempted to validate the presented certificate chain but detected that the server certificate did not correctly match the signing CA certificate. This occursmost commonly when the administrator pastes the server certificate and CA root/intermediate certificates into the wrong fields during import.
VCF requires the certificate bundle to be uploaded in the correct format:
* Server certificate# Server Certificate field
* Intermediate certificates# Intermediate Chain field
* Root certificate# Root CA field
If the chain order is wrong or the server certificate is mistakenly placed in an intermediate or root CA field, the cryptographic signature validation fails. This exact failure mode is documented in VMware certificate replacement workflows.
Option A is incorrect because including an IP address in a CSR does not invalidate chain signatures.
Option B is incorrect because an untrusted CA produces atrustfailure, not asignature mismatch.
Option C is unrelated: accessibility is not required for certificate validation.

NEW QUESTION # 28
An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) fleet. The administrator has been tasked with commissioning four ESX hosts for a new workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) as the primary storage solution.
During the host validation stage in vSphere client, the process fails with the following errors:
esx-l.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
esx-2.wld.vcf. local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
esx-3.wld.vcf.local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.

esx~4.wid.vcf. local. Failed to validate vSAN HCL status.
What Is the cause of the errors?

- A. The ESX hosts must have internet access to validate vSAN ESA compatibility.
- B. The RAID controller in each ESX host needs to be reconfigured to use Tri-mode.
- C. The RAID controller in each ESX host is not configured to use RAID-O/Passthrough.
- D. The ESX hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.

Answer: D

Explanation:
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 requires strict vSAN ESA hardware compatibility when creating a workload domain that uses vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA). During host validation, SDDC Manager and vSphere Client check whether each ESXi host meets ESA requirements, including CPU generation, storage controller type, and-most importantly-ESA-certified NVMe storage devices. The validation errors provided:
"Failed to validate vSAN HCL status" for every host
indicate that the hosts do not meet the vSAN ESA HCL requirements.
VCF 9.0 documentation states that ESA uses a next-generation log-structured filesystem requiring certified NVMe devices only, with no RAID controller dependencies. Unlike OSA, ESA eliminates disk groups, but it requires certified devices listed on the vSAN ESA HCL to pass host validation. If non-certified or unsupported NVMe/SAS devices are present, validation fails exactly as described.
Option A is incorrect because RAID pass-through settings apply to OSA, not ESA.
Option C is incorrect because ESA compatibility validation is performed offline using the SDDC Manager BOM, not via internet lookup.
Option D is incorrect because ESA does not use tri-mode RAID controllers.
Therefore, the documented and verified cause is B: hosts are not using vSAN ESA certified storage devices.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 9.0 Automation, the visibility of debug-level information in Task Logs is controlled centrally by theProvider Administratorthrough theProvider 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 behindfeature 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 theFeature Flagsection controls this capability.

NEW QUESTION # 30
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 (zonel, zone2, zone3).
* The user has successfully deployed the catalog item into zonel and zone2 of the vSphere Namespace.

What is the cause of this issue?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Automation for All Apps, avSphere Namespacecan span multiple Supervisor Zones. However, workloads-including catalog item deployments-canonlybe deployed into zones that are explicitlyassigned to that Namespace. The user in the scenario successfully deploys intozone1 andzone2, which confirms that those zones are correctly associated with the Namespace.
The failure to deploy intozone3, while deployments into the other zones work, strongly indicates thatzone3 is not part of the Namespace configuration.
This behavior matches how Supervisor Zones function:
* A zone must beadded to the Namespacein 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 deploymentinto 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 # 31
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