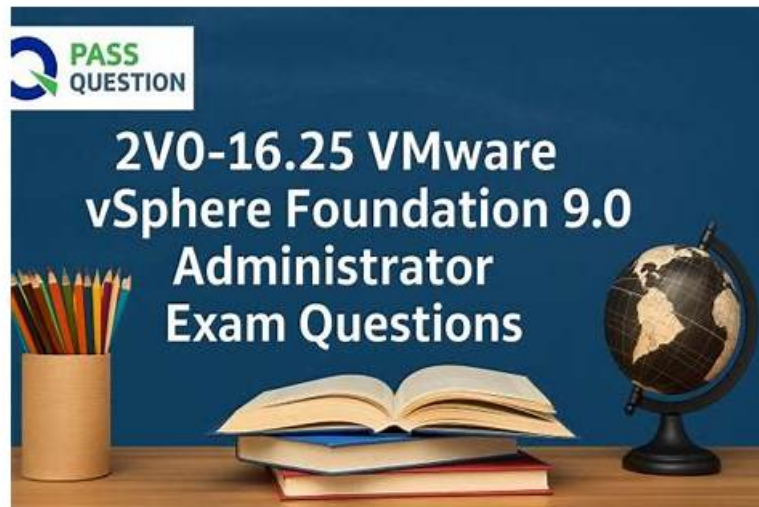


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VMware vSphere Foundation 9.0 Administrator Sample Questions (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54

In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations for Logs, where does an administrator visualize the value range of a field?

- A. Click on the field in Manage Fields.
- **B. Click on the field in the Events table.**
- C. Click the pencil in the Manage Fields pane.
- D. Click on the field in the Field Table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In VCF Operations for Logs, administrators can analyze logs using queries, fields, and charts. A key feature is the ability to view the value range of a specific field.

* When a log query is executed, results appear in the Events table.

- * Each field shown in the Events table is interactive.
- * By clicking on a field in the Events table, administrators can drill down into the data to visualize its value distribution (range), typically in the form of a histogram or grouped data set.

This provides insight into what values are present and how frequently they occur, which is useful for troubleshooting, anomaly detection, and refining queries.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Click the pencil in the Manage Fields pane# Used to edit or extract fields, not visualize ranges.
- * C. Click on the field in Manage Fields# Displays field definitions and settings, not real-time value ranges.
- * D. Click on the field in the Field Table# The Field Table lists defined fields but does not provide value range visualization.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 - Smart fields and field value histogram from Events table VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.3 - Analyze logs, queries, and fields in the Events table

NEW QUESTION # 55

Which VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations capability enables monitoring and optimization of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment?

- A. Intelligent Alerts
- B. Log Insight Integration
- C. Infrastructure Visibility
- **D. Capacity Analytics**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The capability in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations that directly enables monitoring and optimization of a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) environment is Capacity Analytics.

- * Capacity Analytics provides real-time and predictive insights into resource utilization, capacity forecasting, and optimization.

- * It analyzes historical and real-time utilization data to predict future workload demands, enabling administrators to proactively plan expansions or right-size workloads.

- * This includes what-if scenario modeling, workload optimization, and resource reclamation to ensure workloads are efficiently placed, avoiding bottlenecks and waste.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Intelligent Alerts# Provides proactive alerts and recommendations but is more focused on issue detection and notification, not optimization.
- * C. Log Insight Integration# Enables log analysis and troubleshooting, not capacity optimization.
- * D. Infrastructure Visibility# Provides monitoring and observability but does not perform predictive optimization.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 - Optimizing Capacity and Improving Performance in VCF Operations VMware Cloud

Foundation 9.0.4 - Capacity Analytics forecasting and optimization details VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.1 - VCF Operations functional areas: Operations management provides monitoring and optimization

NEW QUESTION # 56

An administrator is tasked to optimize storage utilization in an existing VMware vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster. The cluster has the following configuration:

- * Eight-node cluster with 1 disk group per node.
- * Virtual machines (VMs) are configured with 1 failure - RAID-1 storage policy.
- * Storage utilization is at 70%.

Which action can the administrator take to reduce the existing storage utilization with the minimum impact to the cluster?

- A. Enable Deduplication and Compression on the cluster.
- B. Enable Compression only on the cluster.
- **C. Change the storage policy to 2 failure - RAID-6.**
- D. Change the storage policy to 3 failure - RAID-1.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) cluster, the choice of storage policy directly impacts storage efficiency and resilience:

- * Current Setup:
- * Eight-node cluster, 1 disk group per node.
- * VMs are using FTT=1 RAID-1 (mirroring) policy.
- * Storage utilization is already at 70%.
- * RAID-1 (Mirroring):
- * Each piece of data is mirrored, requiring 2x storage capacity.
- * Space efficiency ~50%.
- * RAID-6 (Erasure Coding, FTT=2):
- * Requires a minimum of 6 hosts, satisfied here with 8.
- * Uses erasure coding instead of full mirroring, giving ~67% space efficiency.
- * Provides resilience against 2 host failures while using less space than RAID-1.

Thus, switching from RAID-1 FTT=1 to RAID-6 FTT=2 reduces overall storage utilization while still improving resilience.

Why not the other options?

- * A. Enable Deduplication and Compression## In OSA, enabling this requires a cluster-wide disk group reformat, which is disruptive and not the minimal impact choice.
- * B. Change policy to 3 failure - RAID-1## Increases redundancy but consumes much more capacity, worsening utilization.
- * C. Enable Compression only## Not available in OSA (only in ESA). OSA supports deduplication + compression together, not compression-only.
- * D. Change to 2 failure - RAID-6## Meets resilience requirements, reduces storage usage, and is supported on 8-node OSA clusters.

References:

VMware vSAN 9.0 Documentation - RAID-5/6 Erasure Coding requires 6+ hosts and improves space efficiency
 VMware vSAN Design Guide - RAID-1 vs RAID-5/6 efficiency and requirements
 VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Documentation - Changing storage policies triggers online reconfiguration without cluster-wide reformat

NEW QUESTION # 57

An administrator is tasked with importing a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image and applying it to a cluster containing six hosts, with two of the hosts in maintenance mode. The administrator uses the vSphere Client, navigates to the cluster, and edits the remediation settings to enable Parallel Remediation and clicks the Remediate All button to execute the remediation process. What is the expected result of this remediation process?

- A. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel, and when completed the hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel.
- B. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in parallel. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.
- **C. The image is remediated on the hosts in maintenance mode in parallel. The hosts not in maintenance mode are not remediated.**
- D. The image is remediated on the four hosts not in maintenance mode, in sequence. The hosts in maintenance mode are not remediated.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) with Parallel Remediation enabled, the following rules apply:

- * Parallel remediation only applies to ESXi hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- * vLCM does not put hosts into Maintenance Mode automatically in this mode.
- * Similarly, it does not exit Maintenance Mode automatically after remediation.
- * Hosts not in Maintenance Mode are skipped.
- * If Parallel Remediation is activated, vLCM remediates only those hosts that are already in Maintenance Mode.
- * Any hosts that are not in Maintenance Mode remain untouched.
- * Remediation happens in parallel for all eligible hosts.
- * In this case, two of the six hosts are in Maintenance Mode. Those two hosts will be remediated in parallel.
- * The remaining four hosts (not in Maintenance Mode) will not be remediated at all.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- * A. Four hosts not in maintenance mode are remediated in parallel## Incorrect. Hosts must already be in Maintenance Mode to be remediated.
- * B. Hosts in maintenance mode first, then non-maintenance hosts## Incorrect. Non-maintenance mode hosts are skipped, not remediated after.
- * C. Four hosts remediated sequentially, others skipped## Incorrect. Parallel Remediation does not touch non-maintenance mode hosts.

* D. Hosts in maintenance mode remediated in parallel; others skipped##Correct and matches VMware documentation.

References:

VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation -Parallel Remediation for Lifecycle Manager Images VMware vSphere 9.0 Documentation - Parallel remediation applies only to ESX hosts already in maintenance mode

NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator has been tasked to create a virtual machine (VM) into a VMware vCenter Supervisor Namespace in an existing VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) deployment.

How would the administrator create the VM?

- A. Deploy using the vSphere Client.
- **B. Create a YAML file and deploy using kubectl.**
- C. Log in to VCF Automation Service Broker and select the "Create a VM" catalog item.
- D. Use VCF CLI to deploy the VM.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a VMware vSphere Foundation (VVF) deployment with vCenter Supervisor Namespaces enabled, the method for creating VMs inside a Supervisor Namespace relies on the vSphere VM Service.

* The VM Service exposes VMs as Kubernetes-native objects that are managed using kubectl.

* Administrators (or DevOps engineers with appropriate permissions) must write a VM YAML manifest file, which specifies parameters such as apiVersion, kind: VirtualMachine, spec.imageName, spec.className, spec.storageClass, and spec.networkInterfaces.

* The YAML manifest is then applied with kubectl to the Supervisor context.

This approach is documented as the supported method:

"As a DevOps engineer, provision a VM and its guest OS in a declarative manner by writing VM deployment specifications in a Kubernetes YAML file." Why the other options are incorrect:

* B. Deploy using the vSphere Client##The vSphere Client is used to configure Namespaces, permissions, and VM classes, but actual VM creation in Supervisor Namespaces is done via kubectl + YAML.

* C. Use VCF CLI to deploy the VM##VCF CLI (kubectl vsphere login) is used only to authenticate and obtain context, not to create VMs.

* D. Log in to VCF Automation Service Broker##This is used for vRealize Automation/Aria Automation integration, not for direct Supervisor Namespace VM creation.

References:

VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Documentation -Deploy a Virtual Machine on a Namespace in a Supervisor VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.4 Documentation -Prepare a VM YAML file for Supervisor VMware Docs: VM Service in vSphere with Tanzu

NEW QUESTION # 59

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