

VMware

Exam Questions 3V0-22.25

Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operation



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator is tasked with configuring the allocation model in the VCF Operations Policies. The allocation model must be enabled at the level of the datastore. The current disk space usage on datastore of an existing virtual machine must be used to determine how many virtual machines will fit on the datastore. What two settings must the administrator configure in the policy definition at the datastore level?(Choose two.)

- A. Peak Utilization
- B. The capacity buffer
- C. The disk space allocation
- D. The custom profile
- E. The overcommit ratio

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The administrator must configure the overcommit ratio and activate the appropriate custom profile at the datastore policy level. In VCF Operations, the Allocation Model is enabled from the policy Capacity card by unlocking Allocation Model and setting the overcommit ratio for CPU, memory, or disk space. For a Datastore, the allocation model specifically allows the administrator to set the overcommit ratio for datastore disk space, which controls how allocated storage capacity is calculated rather than relying only on demand-based usage. The second requirement is to use the current disk space usage of an existing VM to determine how many similar VMs can fit on the datastore. That is handled by a custom profile. Custom profiles define a hypothetical VM configuration and calculate VM remaining for objects such as datastores, datastore clusters, and cluster compute resources. The custom profile wizard also allows metric values to be copied from an existing object, including by VM name, vCenter, VM tag, or custom group. Peak utilization and capacity buffer do not enable allocation modeling or define VM-fit profiles. Reference topic: Objective 4.2 - Manage VCF Capacity / Allocation Model / Custom Profiles / Policy Capacity Settings.

NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator successfully integrated VCF Operations Fleet Management with a Microsoft Certificate Authority and deployed certificates to vCenter, NSX, VCF Operations, and ESX hosts. VCF Operations now reports that all certificates are nearing expiration even though auto-renewal rotated certificates a week ago and the template allows certificates to last one year. What is the reason certificate warnings are still being generated?

- A. SDDC Manager has lost contact with the Microsoft CA
- B. The certificate alert in VCF Operations has not been properly cleared
- C. The Microsoft CA Root or Intermediate certificates are nearing expiration
- D. The administrator must manually click "Renew Certificate" on desired items

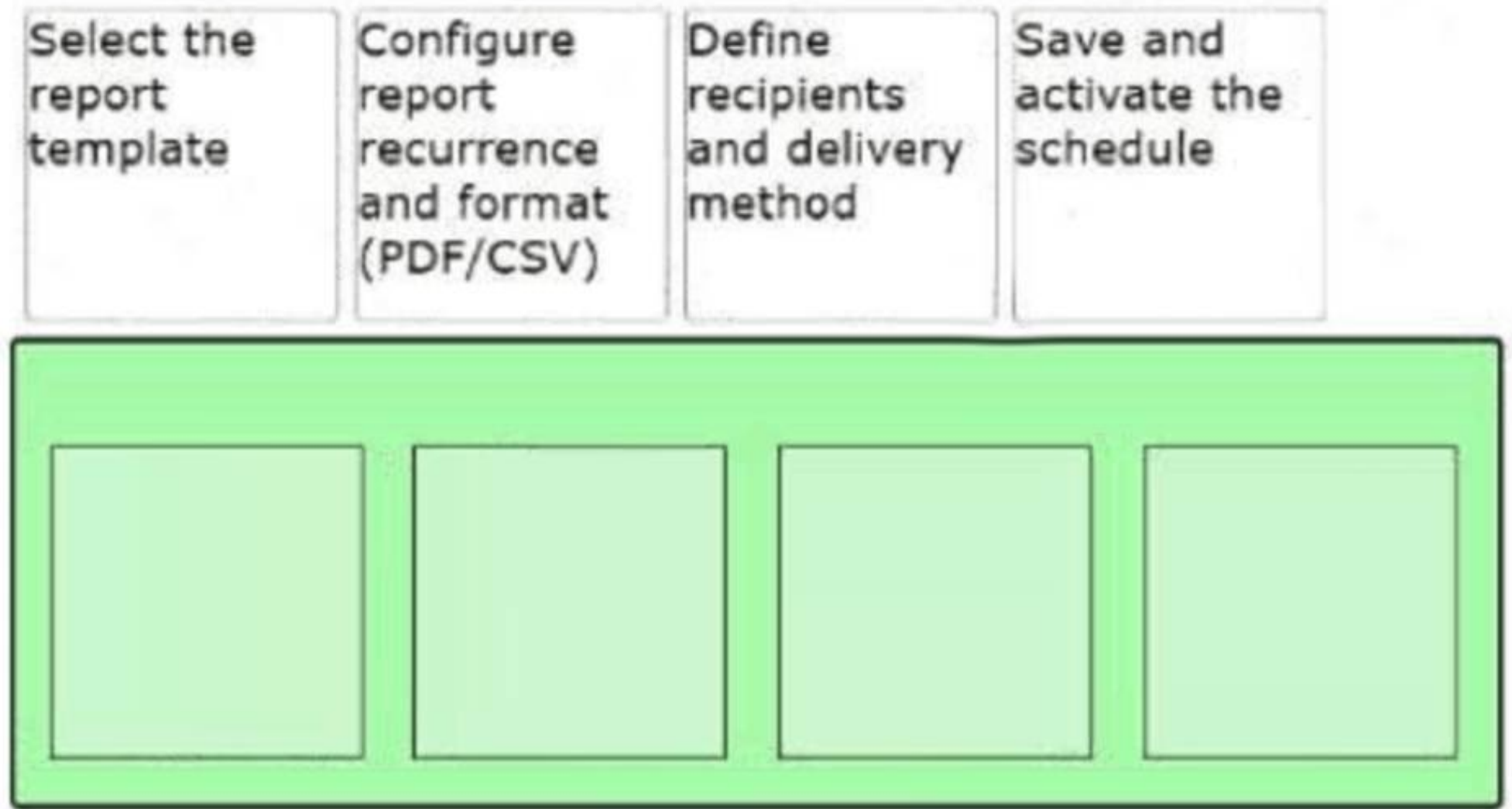
Answer: C

Explanation:

The warnings persist because the issuing certificate chain, not the renewed leaf certificates, is approaching expiration. VCF Operations Fleet Management can view certificate details and certificate alerts across VCF Management and VCF Instance components, including vCenter, NSX Manager, SDDC Manager, ESX, and VCF Operations components. Auto-renewal only renews supported component TLS certificates and occurs 60 days before certificate expiration; it does not renew root certificates. When certificates are issued by an enterprise Microsoft CA, the validity of endpoint certificates is constrained by the validity of the issuing chain. vSphere documentation states that a certificate cannot be renewed with an expiration date beyond the expiration of the trusted root certificate. Therefore, even if the component certificates were recently rotated and the template is configured for one year, the generated certificates may still inherit a shorter effective validity period if the Microsoft CA root or intermediate certificate is expiring soon. The correct remediation is to renew or replace the CA chain, not repeatedly clear alerts or manually renew endpoint certificates. Reference topic: Objective 4.14 - Fleet Management / Certificate Management / Auto-Renewal / CA Chain Validity.

NEW QUESTION 3

Arrange the following steps in the correct order to schedule the delivery of a weekly report created in VCF Operations.



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct sequence starts by selecting the relevant report template, because VCF Operations schedules are created against an existing predefined or custom report template. The documented workflow is accessed from Infrastructure Operations > Dashboards & Reports > Reports, where the administrator selects the required template from the Report Template tab and chooses Schedule from the template actions. After the template and target object are selected, the administrator configures the schedule parameters, including time zone, start date, start time, and Recurrence. For a weekly report, the recurrence is set to Weekly. Report output is based on the template format, and VCF Operations supports both PDF and CSV report formats. The next step is to define delivery, such as enabling Email report, entering recipients, and selecting the outbound rule, or saving the report to an external location such as a network share. Finally, the administrator saves the configuration to activate the schedule. Reference topic: Objective 4.10 - Creating Custom Dashboards, Views and Reports / Schedule a Report / Report Templates / Recurrence and Delivery Options.

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator is migrating VMs from an unmanaged vCenter into a VCF workload domain over 12 months and must ensure the reserved migration capacity is not consumed by other projects. Which action ensures that the migration capacity is considered when future projects are modeled?

- A. Create a Committed Scenario for the migration project
- B. Create a single scenario containing the VMs for the migration project and the future project
- C. Use the Migration Planning: VMware Cloud option when creating the scenarios for the migration project
- D. Create a new scenario for each future project with a start date twelve months later

Answer: A

Explanation:

The administrator should create a Committed Scenario for the migration project. In VCF Operations, a standard What-If scenario models possible capacity impact, but a committed scenario is used when the organization has decided that capacity must be reserved for an upcoming or planned workload. The documentation states that when you are sure capacity must be reserved, you commit the scenario so VCF Operations sets aside resources for the planned workload, even before the actual changes are implemented. This directly satisfies the requirement that the migration capacity must not be consumed by other projects over the 12-month migration window. VCF Operations also explains that committed scenarios help capacity and operations teams understand current capacity and future capacity requirements, and that committed capacity prevents ad hoc resource increases from consuming resources while capacity planning is underway. Option B merges unrelated planning events and does not reserve capacity independently. Option C is for migration to VMware Cloud services, not unmanaged vCenter-to-VCF workload-domain migration. Option D delays future projects but does not reserve the migration capacity. Reference topic: Objective 4.3 – What-If Analysis / Committed Scenarios / Capacity Reservation.

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator has been tasked with enabling Service Discovery within VCF Operations. What steps must an administrator take to install and configure Service Discovery?

- A. Service Discovery is enabled by default for all servers with VMware Tools installed, no action required
- B. Within Administration, click Integrations and modify the properties of the vCenter by selecting the Service Discovery radio button to activate
- C. Within Infrastructure Operations, click Configurations, select Service Discovery and click "Configure Service Discovery"
- D. Within Workload Operations, click Manage SDMP Services and select Actions "Activate Service Monitoring"

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct entry point is Infrastructure Operations > Configurations > Service Discovery > Configure Service Discovery. VCF Operations Service Discovery is not automatically enabled merely because VMware Tools is installed. VMware Tools is a dependency for discovery methods, but the vCenter adapter instance and Service Discovery configuration still must be enabled and associated with the relevant vCenter. The official workflow states that the administrator opens Infrastructure Operations > Configurations, selects the Service Discovery tile, and clicks Configure Service Discovery. From there, the administrator selects the vCenter instance, opens the Service Discovery tab, and activates the Service Discovery option. Application Discovery and credential or credential-less discovery settings can also be enabled from the same workflow. Option B is incorrect because the documented navigation is not through an Administration menu, and the configuration is performed from the Service Discovery tile into the vCenter integration. Option D is used later to manage discovered services and monitoring state, not to initially configure the service discovery adapter. Reference topic: Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications with VCF Operations / Service Discovery / Configure Service and Application Discovery.

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator is tasked with collecting metrics from multiple VCF Private Clouds. The environment contains two VCF Fleets, each Fleet has two VCF instances, each VCF instance has one Management Domain and two Workload Domains, there must be no single point of failure, and each domain requires dedicated collectors. What is the minimum number of collectors the administrator must install?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 10
- D. 12

Answer: D

Explanation:

The minimum count is 12 collectors, because the requirement is stated at the domain level and each VCF instance contains three domains: one Management Domain and two Workload Domains. The calculation is: 2 Fleets ?? 2 VCF Instances per Fleet ?? 3 Domains per VCF Instance = 12 dedicated domain collectors. VCF 9.0 defines a VCF private cloud as containing one or more VCF fleets, a VCF fleet as containing one or more VCF instances, and a VCF instance as consisting of a management domain and optional workload domains. VCF Operations collector architecture also supports scaling collection by adding collector nodes and assigning them through collector groups; collector groups are used to increase resiliency when a collector becomes unavailable and redistribute collection work across remaining collectors. Because the question states that each domain requires dedicated collectors, the administrator cannot satisfy the design by sharing a single collector across multiple domains or counting only the VCF instances. Options 4, 6, and 10 undercount the total number of managed domains. Reference topic: Objective 4.1 – Day 2 Tasks / Unified Cloud Proxies / Collector Groups / Scaling VCF Operations Collection.

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator is configuring an offline depot for a newly deployed VMware Cloud Foundation fleet. The VCF Download Tool is used to populate the depot because the installation is operating in a dark site environment. What does the VCF Download Tool require to authenticate with the Broadcom Business Portal and download the required software binaries?

- A. A Download Token from the Broadcom Business Portal
- B. A download SKU using the --sku option
- C. The VCF or VVF bundle ID to be downloaded
- D. The target component using the component option

Answer: A

Explanation:

The VCF Download Tool requires a download token generated from the Broadcom portal to authenticate entitlement and download software binaries into an offline depot. In a dark-site deployment, the depot server is populated externally because the VCF environment cannot directly reach the online depot. The official VCF 9.0 documentation describes the VCF Download Tool as the CLI utility used to manage binaries and metadata for VMware Cloud Foundation lifecycle operations, including offline binary handling. The documented workflow for downloading binaries specifically instructs the administrator to obtain a download token from the Broadcom Support Portal, create a token file, and pass it to the tool using the depot download token file option. The SKU, bundle ID, and component parameters are selection or filtering inputs used to target what is downloaded; they do not authenticate the session. Authentication and entitlement validation are performed by the download token. Reference topic: Objective 4.14 – Fleet Management activities / offline depot / binary management / VCF Download Tool.

NEW QUESTION 8

An administrator has been tasked with configuring VCF Single Sign-On (SSO) in VCF Operations.

The following OpenLDAP Directory information has been provided:

The OpenLDAP server is called dc01.rainpole.io.

All Users and Groups are located within an OU called Corporate.

All Users are located within the UsersOU.

All Groups are located within the GroupsOU.

The bind user is called svc_ad01 and has a password of VMware123!.

The OpenLDAP domain does not support SSL/TLS certificates.

The gid uniquely identifies Groups.

The uid uniquely identifies Users.

Complete the Directory Information page of the Identity Provider Configuration wizard. Select the correct values from each of the nine drop-downs.

Identity Provider Configuration

- Directory Information
- LDAP Configuration
- Review

Directory information

Please ensure that the memberOf overlay is enabled in OpenLDAP before proceeding further. [Learn more](#)

Directory name *

rainpole-io

rainpole.io

Primary domain controller *

ldap://dc01.rainpole.io

ldaps://dc01.rainpole.io

dc01.rainpole.io

Secondary domain controller

636

22

389

443

Directory search attribute ⓘ *

sAMAccountName

userPrincipalName

Custom Attribute

Custom directory search attribute for Users *

gid

uid

Custom directory search attribute for Groups *

gid

uid

Base DN *

OU=Groups, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

OU=Users, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

CN=Users, DC=rainpole, DC=io

Bind user name *

OU=svc_ad01, OU=Users, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

CN=svc_ad01, OU=Groups, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

CN=svc_ad01, OU=Groups, DC=rainpole, DC=io

OU=svc_ad01, OU=Users, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io

Enter the account that can search for users. For example, CN=Users, OU=myunit, DC=myCorp, DC=com.

Bind user password *

VMware1!

VMware123!

VMware123!VMware123!

VMWare1!

Enter your LDAP bind account password.

CANCEL NEXT

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Directory name:rainpole-io
 Primary domain controller:ldap://dc01.rainpole.io
 Primary domain controller port:389
 Directory search attribute:Custom Attribute
 Custom directory search attribute for Users:uid
 Custom directory search attribute for Groups:gid
 Base DN:OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io
 Bind user name:CN=svc_ad01, OU=Users, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io
 Bind user password:VMware123!

The configuration must match the OpenLDAP hierarchy and transport requirements. Because the directory does not support SSL/TLS, the primary domain controller must use the non-secure LDAP scheme,ldap://dc01.rainpole.io, with standard LDAP port389, not LDAPS port 636. The directory name should use the VCF SSO directory identifier format, thereforerainpole-iois selected. Since the environment uses OpenLDAP-specific attributes rather than Active Directory defaults, the directory search attribute must be set toCustom Attribute. The user identifier isuid, so the custom user search attribute is uid; the group identifier isgid, so the custom group search attribute is gid. The Base DN must cover both the Users and Groups OUs. Because both are insideOU=Corporate, the correct base scope isOU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=io, not only Users or only Groups. The bind user resides in the Users OU, so the bind DN isCN=svc_ad01, OU=Users, OU=Corporate, DC=rainpole, DC=iowith passwordVMware123!. Reference topic:Objective 4.14 – Fleet Management / Identity and Access Management / VCF Single Sign-On / LDAP Identity Provider Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three VMware by Broadcom leading practices should be used when developing VCF Operations for Logs queries to reduce wait time as much as possible?(Choose three.)

- A. Ensure queries are not environment specific.
- B. Break text filter queries into multiple lines.
- C. When constructing a query, use keywords when possible, when keywords are not sufficient use globs, and when globs are not sufficient use regular expressions.
- D. Break text filter queries into multiple regular expressions.
- E. Provide as many keywords as possible when using regular expressions or fields.
- F. Combine text filter queries into a single line using "AND" and "OR".

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

The correct selections are A, C, and E. For VCF Operations for Logs content-pack query design, Broadcom's documented leading practice is to build portable and efficient message queries. Queries should not be tied to environment-specific attributes such as a particular hostname, source, or facility, because content-pack queries must work consistently across customer environments and not depend on local naming conventions (TechDocs). For performance, the query should use the least expensive matching method first: keywords, then globs, and only then regular expressions when the simpler forms cannot meet the requirement. Broadcom explicitly documents that query construction should follow this keyword-to-glob-to-regex progression (TechDocs). Regular expressions are the most expensive search type, so when regex or field operations are required, the query should include as many selective keywords as possible to reduce the event set before regex processing occurs (TechDocs). Splitting text filters into multiple lines or multiple regex expressions increases complexity and cost. Boolean restructuring alone does not replace proper keyword-first design. Reference topic: Objective 4.12 – VCF Operations for Logs / Content Packs / Message Query Best Practices.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator is tasked with creating an alert definition that will send a notification when the following condition is met: for any NSX Edge Node that has a CPU Utilization > 95%. Which base object-type must the administrator use?

- A. NSX: Edge Cluster
- B. NSX: Transport Node
- C. vCenter: Virtual Machine
- D. vCenter: Entity Status

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct base object type is NSX: Transport Node. In VCF Operations, an NSX Edge Node is modeled operationally as an NSX Edge Transport Node, not simply as a vCenter virtual machine. The alert definition must therefore be built against the NSX object type that owns the relevant NSX system-resource metrics. The VCF Operations documentation identifies Edge Node health monitoring as including Edge Resource Utilization, which summarizes CPU, memory, and disk storage utilization for the node . The metrics reference also states that VCF Operations for Networks collects metrics for NSX-T Transport Node, and under Node Metrics includes CPU Usage (%), described as the percentage of CPU used out of total capacity during the interval . This aligns directly with an alert condition such as CPU Utilization > 95%. NSX: Edge Cluster is a higher-level grouping object and would not be the correct base for per-node CPU utilization. vCenter: Virtual Machine would monitor the appliance as a VM, but not the NSX transport-node metric model. vCenter: Entity Status is not appropriate for CPU thresholding. Reference topic: Objective 4.9 – Configure a Custom Alert / NSX Transport Node Metrics / Edge Node Resource Utilization.

NEW QUESTION 10

Given the scenario provided, which three statements should the administrator use to describe the way that the Capacity Models are configured within the VCF workload domain? (Choose three.)

- A. The most constrained resource in CL-01 is CPU Allocation
- B. The Allocation model has not been enabled on CL-02
- C. The Allocation model for CPU in CL-01 has been configured with a 4:1 vCPU:Core ratio
- D. The most constrained resource in CL-02 is Memory Allocation
- E. The Allocation model has not been enabled on CL-01
- F. The Allocation model for CPU in CL-01 has been configured with a 5:1 vCPU:Core ratio

Answer: ABF

Explanation:

CL-01 is using both Demand and Allocation capacity models. The Demand model is shown by GHz and physical memory capacity remaining, while the Allocation model is shown by allocated capacity values such as vCPUs and expanded memory capacity. VCF Operations states that the Allocation model is enabled in policy by setting overcommit ratios for Cluster Compute Resource CPU, memory, and disk space, and that the Capacity tab displays Demand by default and Allocation values when configured . CL-01 has 60 physical cores. It reports 300 vCPUs as the allocation basis, so the CPU allocation ratio is $300 \div 60 = 5:1$, not 4:1. This aligns with the documented allocation calculation where the vCPU count is derived from physical cores multiplied by the overcommit ratio . CL-01's most constrained resource is CPU Allocation because only 30% of vCPU capacity remains, compared with 80% GHz remaining and 80% memory remaining. CL-02 shows only GHz and physical memory values, with no vCPU or allocation-expanded memory values, so the Allocation model is not enabled for CL-02. Reference topic: Objective 4.2 – Capacity Models / Allocation vs Demand / Overcommit Ratios / Capacity Remaining.

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator is responsible for a VCF Private Cloud that is isolated from the Internet. Which four steps must an administrator complete to remain fully licensed whilst operating in a Disconnected Reporting Mode before the Next Usage Report is due? (Choose four.)

- A. Add the license key into VCF Operations while connected to the Internet
- B. Upload the file to the VCF Business Services Console
- C. Enable SSH on all ESX hosts
- D. Generate a Usage file from within VCF Operations
- E. Download the license key from the Broadcom Support Portal
- F. Import the license file into VCF Operations
- G. Download the license file from the VCF Business Services Console

Answer: BDFG

Explanation:

In Disconnected Reporting Mode, VCF Operations cannot automatically submit license usage or retrieve updated license entitlement information. The administrator must manually exchange files between the isolated VCF Operations instance and the VCF Business Services Console. The official workflow states that in disconnected mode, the administrator must manually report license usage and upload license files in VCF Operations . The required sequence is: generate a usage file from License Management > Registration in VCF Operations, upload that usage file to the VCF Business Services Console, download the generated license file, and then import that license file back into VCF Operations . This process must be completed at least once every 180 days; otherwise, licenses are treated as expired, hosts are disconnected from vCenter, and workload operations cannot start . Adding a legacy license key, enabling SSH, or downloading a license key from the Broadcom Support Portal are not part of the VCF 9 disconnected reporting process. Reference topic: Objective 4.15 – Manage VCF licensing with VCF Operations / Disconnected Reporting Mode / Usage File and License File Exchange.

NEW QUESTION 19

Which four steps should the administrator perform within VCF Operations to determine whether there is sufficient capacity within the cluster to complete all planned migration phases?(Choose four.)

- A. Create a single What-If Analysis scenario that represents all migration phases together
- B. Persist each scenario configuration without performing analysis
- C. Add virtual machine workloads to each What-If Analysis scenario for the corresponding migration phase
- D. Import Application Profiles from the source vCenter environment
- E. Run all What-If Analysis scenarios together to evaluate the combined impact on the target cluster
- F. Create a separate What-If Analysis scenario for each migration phase
- G. Configure an Application Profile in each scenario to represent the VM t-shirt sizing

Answer: CEF G

Explanation:

The administrator should model the phased migration by using What-If Analysis workload planning, not migration execution workflows. Because the target workload domain uses vSAN, the correct planning model is the hyperconverged workload-planning workflow, where VCF Operations lets the administrator add or remove VM workloads in a vSAN environment and evaluate the capacity effect on the selected cluster. Each migration phase should be represented as a separate scenario: small VMs, medium VMs, and large VMs. In each scenario, the administrator configures an Application Profile to represent the t-shirt size by defining vCPU, memory, and disk space, then adds the corresponding number of VM workloads for that phase. Since the source vCenter is unmanaged, importing profiles or VM templates directly from the source environment is not the correct method. After the scenarios are created, VCF Operations allows compatible saved scenarios that target the same object to be selected and run together, so the administrator can evaluate the cumulative impact of all planned phases on the target cluster. Reference topic: Objective 4.3 – Forecast VCF Capacity Growth / What-If Analysis / Add VM Workloads / Run Multiple Scenarios Cumulatively.

NEW QUESTION 20

An administrator has been tasked with explaining the benefits of Business Applications within VCF Operations. Drag and drop the three correct use cases from the Use Cases list on the left and place them into the Business Applications Use Cases list on the right in any order. (Choose three.)

Use Cases

Keep infrastructure cost per virtual machine as low as possible

Monitor the overall health of multiple objects that represent an application within the organization's business

Monitor unsupported application services using open source Telegraf

Collect interdependent hardware and software components together

View Cost and Price information for an application

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Business Applications Use Cases

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- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business Applications in VCF Operations are application-centric container objects used to model and monitor the services that support the business. The documentation defines a Business Application as a set of interconnected applications, services, and hosts configured to offer a service to the organization, and also as a collection of interdependent hardware and software components that deliver a specific business capability. Therefore, monitoring the overall health of multiple objects that represent an application and collecting interdependent components together are direct use cases. The Business Applications page displays health in a sortable table, with the application health determined by the aggregated health of underlying objects. VCF Operations also states that after adding a Business Application, administrators can track object health and optimize capacity, cost, and run What-If Analysis on Business Applications. Cost and price analysis also supports container objects such as Business Apps and Custom Groups. Keeping VM cost as low as possible is a general FinOps goal, and unsupported service monitoring with open source Telegraf is an application-monitoring function, not a Business Application use case. Reference topic: Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications with VCF Operations / Business Applications / Application Health, Cost, and Capacity.

NEW QUESTION 25

An administrator has been tasked with scaling an existing VCF instance that consists of one workload domain that uses vSAN as its principal storage. The requirements are to add an additional workload domain and manage the new workload domain from the existing vCenter. Which two actions must the administrator take?(Choose two.)

- A. Ensure the new hosts are commissioned with the valid storage type and mapped to a network pool prior to domain creation
- B. Ensure the existing workload domain uses the same NSX Manager as the management domain
- C. Create a vCenter Linking Group to link the two workload domain vCenters
- D. Ensure the new workload domain uses the same SSO domain as the existing workload domains
- E. Configure vCenter Enhanced Link-mode to link the two workload domain vCenters
- F. Ensure the new workload domain is configured using vSAN storage with compatible disks installed

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The administrator must first ensure that the new ESX hosts are properly prepared for workload-domain creation. In VCF, adding a new workload domain requires commissioned hosts that match the intended principal storage type and have the necessary network-pool resources available. Since the existing environment uses vSAN, the hosts used for the new domain must be suitable for the selected storage model and have the required networking in place before domain creation. Creating a workload domain adds a logical pool of compute, network, and storage resources to the VCF instance (TechDocs). The second requirement is management visibility from the existing vCenter. In VCF 9.0, this is achieved through vCenter Linking Groups, not Enhanced Linked Mode. vCenter linking in VCF Operations provides a single-pane-of-glass view of linked vCenter instances from one vSphere Client (TechDocs). Option B is incorrect because workload domains cannot use the management domain NSX Manager. Option D reflects older SSO-domain thinking and is not the VCF 9.0 linking model. Option E is incorrect because Enhanced Linked Mode is not the preferred VCF 9.0 mechanism. Reference topic: Objective 4.1 / 4.14 – Day 2 administration, workload-domain scaling, vCenter Linking Groups, and host preparation.

NEW QUESTION 27

An administrator has been tasked explaining the benefits of the Business Intent within VCF Operations. Drag and drop the three correct use cases from the Use Cases list on the left and place them into the Business Intent Use Cases list on the right in any order. (Choose three.)

Use Cases

Meet compliance goals

Group common OS and applications together

Maximize capacity utilization

Keep infrastructure cost per virtual machine as low as possible

License enforcement

Business Intent Use Cases

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business Intent in VCF Operations is used to define placement constraints that represent organizational, licensing, operational, or regulatory requirements. In Workload Optimization, Business Intent works with Operational Intent. Operational Intent determines how aggressively VCF Operations balances or consolidates workloads, while Business Intent defines where workloads are allowed or expected to run based on tag-driven placement rules. The Workload Optimization documentation states that the Business Intent card lets administrators define infrastructure zones within cluster boundaries and select criteria for VM placement; optimization then reports whether workloads are optimized and whether tag violations exist. Therefore, meeting compliance goals, grouping common operating systems and applications together, and license enforcement are valid Business Intent use cases because they are placement-policy objectives. Maximize capacity utilization is not Business Intent; it belongs to capacity optimization and Operational Intent, where VCF Operations balances, consolidates, or optimizes resource usage. Keeping infrastructure cost per VM as low as possible is a FinOps/cost-management goal, not a workload-placement constraint. Reference topic: Objective 4.6 – Workload Optimization / Business Intent vs Operational Intent / Placement Tags and Tag Violations.

NEW QUESTION 29

An administrator is assigned the task of configuring a custom dashboard within VMware Cloud Foundation Operations to monitor CPU, memory, and disk usage metrics across all VMs in a specific workload domain, with the ability to extract detailed usage data in CSV format. Which view type should the administrator use?

- A. List View
- B. Scoreboard View
- C. Object Relationship View
- D. Trend View

Answer: A

Explanation:

The administrator should use a List View. In VCF Operations, views present collected information for objects depending on the selected view type, and the View widget can be added to custom dashboards to display operational data that is relevant to dashboard users. A List View is specifically designed to provide tabular data about selected objects in the monitored environment, where each object appears as a row and the selected metrics or properties appear as columns. This directly satisfies the requirement to monitor CPU, memory, and disk usage across all VMs in a workload domain because the administrator can select Virtual Machine as the subject and add the required usage metrics as columns. The documentation also states that the View widget supports Export as CSV, and that views can be exported in CSV format. Scoreboard is best for current metric tiles, Object Relationship is for topology, and Trend View is for historical trends and forecasts, not detailed tabular extraction. Reference topic: Objective 4.10 – Creating Custom Dashboards, Views and Reports / Create a View / List View / View Widget Export as CSV.

NEW QUESTION 33

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