

VMware

Exam Questions 3V0-22.25

Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operation



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator has been tasked with creating a new report in VCF Operations that details the total number of oversized virtual machines within a VMware Cloud Foundation workload domain cluster.

The following information has been provided:

Each VCF workload domain cluster has a separate VCF Operations policy assigned.

Only the metrics required for each object should be collected.

Drag and Drop the four components to complete the Super Metric formula required for the report.(Choose four.)

count

avg

Virtual Machine

Cluster Compute Resource

Host System

Summary|Is Oversized

Summary|Is Undersized

depth=2

depth=1

depth=0

Super Metric Formula

((

:

,

)

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Super Metric Formula

count

((

Virtual Machine

:

Summary|Is Oversized

,

depth=2

)

Answer formula: count(({ Virtual Machine : Summary|Is Oversized, depth=2 }))

The report must count oversizedVirtual Machineobjects beneath the workload domain cluster. The correct aggregate function iscount, because the requirement is a total number, not an average. The correct object type isVirtual Machine, because the oversized state is a VM-level metric. The correct metric isSummary|Is Oversized, which maps to the VM metric key summary|oversized and returns whether the VM is oversized . The correct relationship depth isdepth=2, because the VCF Operations super metric guidance states that when a super metric is assigned to a cluster and calculates across virtual machines, the cluster is two levels above the VM in the relationship chain, so depth must be changed to 2

NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator has been tasked with identifying a property change affecting a Virtual Machine, using the Troubleshooting Workbench in VCF Operations. It is reported the Property Change occurred within the past seven days. How does an administrator use the Troubleshooting Workbench to identify the change?

- A. Change Time Range to Last 7 days and review all Property Changes until the change is identified.
B. The Troubleshooting Workbench has a limited Time Range that cannot exceed 24 hours, so you must use multiple Custom Time Ranges.
C. The Troubleshooting Workbench automatically detects and lists all property changes from the past 7 days without needing to adjust time range.
D. Change Time Range to Last week and review all Property Changes until the change is identified.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct action is to adjust the Troubleshooting Workbench time range to cover the incident window, then inspect theProperty Changesevidence. VCF Operations states that the workbench investigates potential evidence within a selected scope and time range, and that the time range can be changedup to seven daysusing the date and time controls . Property changes are one of the key evidence types displayed in the Potential Evidence tab, alongside Events and Anomalous Metrics. The documentation specifically describes Property Changes as important configuration changes that occurred within the selected scope and selected time, including both single and multiple property changes . Therefore, the administrator must set the Time Range toLast 7 daysand review the listed Property Changes for the affected VM. Option B is incorrect because the maximum is not 24 hours. Option C is incorrect because evidence is tied to the selected time range. Option D is less precise because "Last week" may represent a calendar week rather than the last seven days. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – VCF Operations Troubleshooting Tools and Methodologies / Troubleshooting Workbench / Potential Evidence / Property Changes.

NEW QUESTION 3

A VCF Operations Developer has been tasked with importing metrics and dashboards for a custom application in the enterprise environment. The developer has asked the VCF administrator for a Management Pack Builder environment. What step should be taken to prepare the environment?

- A. Enable the "Management Pack Builder" feature flag in global settings
B. Download and deploy the Management Pack Builder Appliance OVA

- C. Give the developer the ContentAdmin role for the VCF Operations instance
- D. Install the Management Pack Builder from the VCF Operations Marketplace

Answer: C

Explanation:

The administrator should assign the developer an appropriate VCF Operations content-management role, represented here byContentAdmin. In VCF Operations 9.0, Management Pack Builder is already integrated into the product; it is not deployed as a separate appliance and does not require installation from Marketplace. The official documentation states that Management Pack Builder enables creation of custom management packs for VCF Operations and that there isno separate installation required, replacing the older standalone OVA-based model . It is accessed directly in the VCF Operations console underDeveloper Center>Management Pack Builder, where users can create, import, export, edit, and delete custom designs . Therefore, the environment preparation step is access enablement, not software deployment. TheContentAdminrole is the best listed fit because Broadcom documents it as a role for users who manage content such as views, reports, dashboards, and custom groups in VCF Operations . Feature flags, OVA deployment, and Marketplace installation are not required. Reference topic:Objective 4.8 – Management Pack Builder / custom management packs / access and content administration.

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator has been tasked with configuring VCF Operations to set the pricing for Virtual Machines deployed by customers using VCF Automation. The administrator edits the Default Policy and enables the pricing engine. Which three additional steps must the administrator perform to complete this task?(Choose three.)

- A. Configure the Provider Pricing settings.
- B. Add Recurring Charges for each VM tag.
- C. Configure the VC Pricing settings.
- D. Add a slab for each of the predefined VM sizes.
- E. Set the CPU Rate to vCPU Count Based.
- F. Apply a tag to each VM based on their size.

Answer: ADE

Explanation:

The requirement is provider-side pricing for VMs consumed throughVCF Automation Organizations, with charging based on assigned vCPU count and different rates by VM size. In VCF Operations, this maps toProvider Pricing, not vCenter pricing or tag-based additional charges. The official workflow states that Provider Pricing is configured fromInfrastructure Operations>Configurations>Policy Definition>Edit Policy>Provider Pricing, where the administrator activates the pricing engine and configures Region Quota settings . For CPU charging, the Compute Rate section provides the optionCPU GHz Based / vCPU Count Based, and the administrator must selectvCPU Count Basedbecause the business rule is based on assigned vCPUs, not GHz consumption . The same section supportsBase Rate Slabs, which allow different base rates depending on the number of CPUs used; each slab uses a ??greater than or equal?? threshold and a base rate . Therefore, slabs should be created for Small, Medium, and Large VM ranges. Tags and recurring tag charges are unnecessary because VM size is determined directly from vCPU count. Reference topic:Objective 4.4 – Cost Management in VCF Operations / Provider Pricing / Rate Cards / Chargeback.

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator has been tasked with configuring a VCF Operations policy to enable a more conservative capacity modelling. When setting the Risk Level Configuration, what is the time remaining metric based on?

- A. Actual Projection of Available Capacity Mean
- B. Actual Projection of Capacity Utilization Mean
- C. Lower Bounds Projection of Capacity Utilization
- D. Upper Bounds Projection of Capacity Utilization

Answer: D

Explanation:

For conservative capacity modelling, theTime Remainingcalculation is based on theupper bound projection of capacity utilization. VCF Operations uses its capacity engine to analyze historical utilization and forecast future workload. The engine projects future workload as a range, consisting of an upper-bound projection and a lower-bound projection. The documentation states that capacity calculations are based ontime remaining and risk level, and that the capacity engine uses theupper bound projectionfor a conservative risk level, while an aggressive risk level uses the mean between the upper and lower projections . This behavior is intentionally cautious: conservative modelling assumes the higher side of projected utilization, making resource exhaustion appear sooner and reducing the chance of underestimating future demand. The Time Remaining metric itself represents the number of days until projected utilization crosses the threshold for usable capacity . Therefore, the answer is not based on available-capacity mean, utilization mean, or lower-bound utilization. Those would produce less conservative or different planning outcomes. Reference topic:Objective 4.2 – Manage VCF Capacity / Policy Capacity Settings / Risk Level Configuration / Time Remaining.

NEW QUESTION 6

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

Business Applications 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



- 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 7

Refer to the exhibit.

Question policy-order.png		
Name ↓	Status	Priority
Base Settings	Inactive	
vSphere Security Configuration Guide	Inactive	
vSAN Security Configuration Policy	Inactive	
policy 3	Active	0
policy 2	Active	3
policy 2a	Active	1
policy 1	Inactive	
policy 1a	Active	2

A workload named Workload-01 is a member of four custom groups:

- CG-01
- CG-02
- CG-03
- CG-04

Custom group CG-01 has been assigned to policy 1.
Custom group CG-04 has been assigned to policy 1a.
Custom group CG-02 has been assigned to policy 2.
Custom group CG-03 has been assigned to policy 2a.
Which policy is applied to Workload-01?

- A. policy 1a
- B. policy 2a
- C. policy 1
- D. policy 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

The applied policy is policy 2a because VCF Operations resolves multiple policy assignments by using active policy priority, not by custom group name, policy inheritance tree location, or alphabetical order. The exhibit shows policy 2a as active with priority 1, policy 1a as active with priority 2, and policy 2 as active with priority 3. policy 1 is inactive, so it is not eligible to become the effective policy for the workload. VCF Operations documentation states that policies are applied in priority order as shown on the Active Policies tab, and that priority 1 is the highest priority. It further states that when an object is a member of multiple object groups and each group has a different policy assigned, VCF Operations associates the highest ranking policy with that object . Therefore, even though Workload-01 belongs to all four custom groups, the effective policy is the active policy with the highest rank: policy 2a. Reference topic:Objective 4.5 – Managing VCF Operations with VCF Policy / Policy Hierarchy / Policy Assignment / Active Policy Priority.

NEW QUESTION 8

An administrator is trying to configure an action-based notification in VCF Operations. When trying to set the Outbound Method, the administrator is not able to continue. What type of Plugin must the administrator configure to successfully complete the task?

- A. Webhook Notification
- B. Log File
- C. SMTP Trap
- D. Standard Email

Answer: A

Explanation:

The administrator must configure aWebhook Notificationplug-in. Action-based notifications in VCF Operations are tied to Workload Placement actions, where the notification is sent when a workload-placement action succeeds, fails, or times out. Broadcom's documentation for creating notification rules for notification typeActionidentifies this workflow as Workload Placement action-based notification. (TechDocs) For outbound delivery, the required plug-in type is the Webhook Notification plug-in, which is the supported outbound mechanism for sending action notification payloads to an external endpoint. Broadcom's outbound plug-in documentation describes adding a Webhook Notification plug-in instance so alert or event data can be sent outside the operations platform. (TechDocs) A Log File plug-in is not used for action-based notification delivery. "SMTP Trap" is not the correct VCF Operations outbound plug-in type; email uses Standard Email, and trap delivery would be SNMP-oriented. Standard Email is valid for alert-style notification workflows, but WLP action-based notification requires Webhook. Reference topic:Objective 4.9 – Notifications / Outbound Plugins / WLP Action-Based Notifications / Webhook Notification Plugin.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which VMware Cloud Foundation Domain Component "root" account cannot be updated using the VCF Operations user interface?

- A. SDDC Manager
- B. vCenter
- C. NSX
- D. ESX

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer isSDDC Manager. In VCF 9.0 password management, VCF Operations can manage many component credentials fromFleet Management>Passwords, including update and remediate operations for supported accounts. However, SDDC Manager is a special case. The documentation lists the VCF Instance/domain components managed from the VCF Operations console asESX,NSX Manager,vCenter, andSDDC Manager backup password only. The SDDC Managerrootandvcfaccounts are not updated through the VCF Operations UI password workflow. Instead, the documented SDDC Manager account table shows that thevcfandrootaccounts are manually managed by using the operating system, while only thebackupaccount is updated or remediated by using the VCF Operations UI or API . By contrast, the vCenter root account, NSX Local Manager root account, and ESX root account are listed as accounts that can be updated or remediated using the VCF Operations UI or API . Reference topic:Objective 4.14 – Complete Fleet Management activities in VCF Operations / Password Management / component account lifecycle management.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator has installed and configured the Telegraf agent on Windows and Linux machines to capture OS and application metrics. The agent services have been started. What is the next step required to configure the Telegraf agent to send information to VCF Operations?

- A. Ensure the operating systems can directly communicate with the VCF Operations Load Balancer
- B. Ensure that the Telegraf services run as a user with Operator rights on VCF Operations
- C. Download and run the helper script from the cloud proxy and restart the Telegraf service
- D. Reboot the VCF Operations cloud proxies to enable collection data

Answer: C

Explanation:

The next required step is todownload and run the helper script from the cloud proxy, then restart Telegraf. Installing Telegraf and defining OS or application input plug-ins is only part of the configuration. To send data to VCF Operations, Telegraf must also be configured with the correct output plug-in that targets the VCF Operations cloud proxy. The documentation states that after installing open source Telegraf, the administrator must run the helper script to configure Telegraf to send data to the cloud proxy. Running the helper script creates the cloudproxy-http.conf file and adds the output plug-in properties required for sending data; it also updates input plug-ins for OS metrics . The same workflow then requires the Telegraf service to be started or restarted so the new configuration is loaded . Direct communication to the VCF Operations load balancer is not the collection path; Telegraf sends to the cloud proxy or collector group. Operator rights do not control the Telegraf service runtime, and rebooting cloud proxies is unnecessary. Reference topic:Objective 4.7 – Managed/Open Source Telegraf / OS and Application Monitoring / Cloud Proxy Output Configuration.

NEW QUESTION 10

Company management has declared that all VCF workload domains require a 20% space buffer and workloads should be placed into as few clusters as possible. What configuration actions does the VCF administrator take on each workload domain and VCF Operations Workload Placement to satisfy the requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Set a Business Intent Host Placement tag ??Optimization:Condense??
- B. Set the Operational Intent Workload Optimization to Balance
- C. Set the active Configuration Policy Criticality Threshold for Cluster Compute Resource to 20%
- D. Set a Business Intent Cluster Placement tag ??Space_buffer:20??
- E. Set the Operational Intent Cluster Headroom to 20%
- F. Set the Operational Intent Workload Optimization to Consolidate

Answer: EF

Explanation:

The correct configuration is to set Operational Intent Cluster Headroom to 20% and set Workload Optimization to Consolidate. VCF Operations Workload Optimization is governed by Operational Intent, which defines how workloads are placed and balanced across clusters. The Workload Automation policy settings define Workload Optimization goals as Balance, Moderate, or Consolidate. The documentation states that Consolidate proactively minimizes the number of clusters used by workloads, potentially freeing resources and supporting cost optimization while still meeting performance goals . That directly maps to the requirement to place workloads into as few clusters as possible. The same policy workspace includes Cluster Headroom, which establishes a required capacity buffer, with the documentation explicitly giving 20 percent as an example and explaining that it preserves extra space for growth inside the cluster . Business Intent tags are used for placement rules based on vCenter tag categories such as operating system, environment, tier, network, or other business constraints, not for defining operational headroom or consolidation strategy . Reference topic: Objective 4.6 – Workload Optimization / Operational Intent / Consolidate mode / Cluster Headroom.

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator has been tasked with identifying the built-in regulatory benchmarks supported in VCF Operations.

Drag and drop the three correct benchmarks from theBenchmarkslist on the left and place them into theSupported Benchmarkslist on the right in any order.(Choose three.)

Benchmarks

FedRAMP (Federal Compliance Standard) Security Standards.
Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) Compliance Standards.
Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Security Standards.
GDPR (Data Privacy Regulation) Compliance Standards.
NIST Cyber-Security Framework Security Baseline Standards.
Center for Internet Security (CIS) Security Standards.

Supported Benchmarks



- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard, PCI DSS, Compliance Standards
Defense Information Systems Agency, DISA, Security Standards
Center for Internet Security, CIS, Security Standards

The supported benchmarks from the provided list are PCI DSS, DISA, and CIS. VCF Operations compliance monitoring is accessed from Security > Compliance, where compliance scorecards are based on alert definitions with the Compliance subtype. The official VCF 9.0 documentation states that Regulatory Benchmarks display benchmarks for industry-standard regulatory compliance requirements and explicitly lists Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) Security Standards, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) Compliance Standards, and CIS Security Standards as supported regulatory benchmark options. DISA is available as a native pack, PCI DSS is listed as a regulatory compliance standard, and CIS is supported through a compliance pack from VMware Marketplace . FedRAMP and GDPR are not listed in the VCF Operations regulatory benchmark set shown in the guide. NIST is supported only as specific NIST SP 800-171 and NIST SP 800-53 R5 packs, not as the generic ??NIST CyberSecurity Framework Security Baseline Standards?? option shown in the question . Reference topic: Objective 4.16 – Monitor Security, Compliance and Configuration / Compliance Benchmarks / Regulatory Benchmarks.

NEW QUESTION 17

An administrator has set up managed Telegraf agents through the VMware Cloud Foundation Private Cloud to monitor applications. Data has been collecting properly for the last three months, but gaps in the collection have been noticed during Collector Group maintenance. The application teams have asked to reduce these gaps going forward, so the administrator has decided to activate Application Groups High Availability on the Collector Groups. Drag and drop the three correct items the administrator must consider from the Options list on the left and place them into the Considerations list on the right in any order. (Choose three.)

Options

All previous data for the Application will be lost.
Gaps in the previous data collection will automatically be filled in.
All Telegraf agents must be reinstalled once High Availability has been activated on the Cloud Proxies.
All Telegraf agents must be restarted once High Availability has been activated on the Cloud Proxies.
Failover or fallback has a downtime of three collection cycles.
Failover or fallback will have no downtime.

Considerations



- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The three required considerations are data loss, agent reinstallation, and failover/fallback downtime. VCF Operations supports Application Monitoring High Availability for collector groups so application monitoring can continue when a cloud proxy or cloud proxy component fails. The documentation states that cloud proxies in an application-monitoring HA collector group operate in a primary-secondary mode . However, existing Telegraf agents cannot simply be converted to HA. To move an existing target machine to application monitoring HA, the administrator must install or reinstall the agent using an application-monitoring HA activated collector group . The same guidance states that adding a cloud proxy currently used by Telegraf agents to an HA activated collector group causes loss of existing application data, so historical application data must be treated as non-preserved during this transition . Finally, HA does not eliminate all interruption: failover or fallback has a downtime of three collection cycles, and adding or removing a cloud proxy from the HA collector group also has a three-cycle downtime . Reference topic: Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications / Product-Managed Telegraf / Application Monitoring High Availability / Collector Groups.

NEW QUESTION 20

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