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VMware
3V0-22.25
Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Operations

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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

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 the Property Changes evidence. VCF Operations states that the workbench investigates potential evidence within a selected scope and time range, and that the time range can be changed up to seven days using 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 to Last 7 days and 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.
Objective 4.9 – VCF Operations Troubleshooting Tools and Methodologies / Troubleshooting Workbench / Potential Evidence / Property Changes.

Question: 2

A new instance of VCF Operations Management Pack on a Federation Instance has been properly installed and information is being collected from all VCF Operations instances. After running for some time, management has asked that additional information be collected and displayed in the Federation instance.
How does the administrator configure the Aggregator Management Pack to collect additional information?

A. Edit the Policy on the Federated instance granting permissions to each metric to be collected
B. Create a new federation_config file with the additional metrics and apply to each aggregatorconnection
C. In the VCF Operations Federated instance, select the desired metrics for each connection
D. In each of the VCF Operations instances, tag the additional resources with “aggregator”

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Aggregator Management Pack controls what data is collected from remote VCF Operations instances through its configuration file, not through policy permissions, object tagging, or an interactive metric selector. The official VCF 9.0 documentation states that when an Aggregator adapter instance is configured, a configuration file must be specified, and that file defines the type of information the adapter instance collects. Therefore, when management requests additional metrics, the administrator must update or create the appropriate federation_config file containing the additional metric/property definitions and then associate that file with the relevant aggregator adapter connections. This ensures the Federation instance receives the expanded data set from each contributing VCF Operations instance.
Option A is incorrect because policies influence metric activation, thresholds, alerts, and analysis behavior after data exists, but they do not define the Aggregator collection schema.
Option C is incorrect because the Federation instance does not use a simple per-connection metric-pick workflow for this function.
Option D is incorrect because tagging resources as “aggregator” is not the mechanism used by the Management Pack.
Objective 4.8 – Installing Management Packs and configuring Management Packs / Federation Management Pack / Aggregator configuration files.

Question: 3

An administrator has been tasked with customizing the “Live! Heavy Hitters” Dashboard to include the metric “Cost | VM Cost Trend.”
What action should the administrator take to complete this task?

A. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, click “Change Ownership” to assign edit permission and add the relevant metric
B. Within the Dashboards Overview panel, click the “Live! Heavy Hitters” Dashboard, click the Edit action and add the relevant metric
C. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, click the checkbox for the dashboard, click Edit and add the relevant metric
D. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, Export the dashboard and add the relevant metric
E. Within the Manage Dashboards panel, Clone the dashboard and add the relevant metric

Answer: E

Explanation:
The correct administrative action is toc lone the predefined dashboard and then modify thecloned copy. “Live! Heavy Hitters” is a predefined dashboard used to analyze shared infrastructure misuse and

identify virtual machines with high activity against shared resources. Because it is delivered as predefined content, the supported customization pattern is not to directly edit theoriginal dashboard, but to clone it and make changes to the copy. Broadcom's dashboard documentation states that administrators can clone and edit predefined dashboards or create new dashboards from scratch. This preserves vendor-provided content while allowing operational teams to add site-specific widgets or metrics such as Cost | VM Cost Trend.
Option A is not the best answer because changing ownership is used for ownership/sharing administration, not the preferred method for altering predefined dashboard content.
Options B and C imply direct editing of the original dashboard, which is not the expected process for built-in dashboards.
Option D is incorrect because exporting is used for portability or backup, not live customization.
Objective 4.10 – Creating Custom Dashboards, Views and Reports in VCF Operations / predefined dashboards / clone and customize dashboard workflow.

Question: 4

An administrator is responsible for scaling up VMware Cloud Foundation Operations vertically by using Fleet Management. When the administrator initiates the Vertical Scale Up operation for the VCF Operations component, the workflow enters a "Needs Attention" state, indicating that the Fleet Management inventory information is not current.
Which action must the administrator take to allow the scale-up process to continue?

A. The administrator must take the mandatory snapshots.
B. The administrator must perform the inventory sync.
C. The administrator must take the VCF Operations cluster offline.
D. The administrator must scale up the Cloud Proxies.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The required action is to perform an inventory sync. In VCF Operations Fleet Management, vertical scale-up depends on current inventory data from the managed component. The scale workflow first validates that the Fleet Management appliance has an accurate view of the VCF Operations cluster, including node inventory and placement information. The documented vertical scale-up workflow states that after selecting Fleet Management > Lifecycle > Components, choosing the component, and selecting Vertical Scale Up, the administrator must acknowledge the downtime warning and click Trigger Inventory sync to synchronize the VCF Operations Fleet Management appliance with the latest data from the cluster. After the inventory sync completes successfully, the administrator can click Proceed and continue selecting nodes and target scale-up sizing. Mandatory snapshots are not the corrective action for stale inventory. Taking the cluster offline is not the manual remediation for the "Needs Attention" inventory condition, although nodes are restarted during the scale operation. Scaling Cloud Proxies is unrelated to vertically increasing VCF Operations management-node resources.
Objective 4.14 – Complete Fleet Management activities in VCF Operations / scaling VCF Fleet Management Lifecycle /vertical scale up for VCF Operations.

Question: 5

DRAGDROP:
An administrator can discover and monitor services using VCF Operations.
Which three actions should administrators take in VCF Operations to discover and monitor services and add and view applications? (Choose three.)

Actions	Correct Actions
Specify the Application Discovery Timeout.	
Configure Service and Application Discovery.	
Configure the Port Group.	
Manage Services and View Applications.	
Monitor services using dashboards.	
View the Applications discovered.	

Answer:

Actions	Correct Actions
Specify the Application Discovery Timeout.	Configure Service and Application Discovery.
Configure Service and Application Discovery.	Manage Services and View Applications.
Configure the Port Group.	Monitor services using dashboards.
Manage Services and View Applications.	
Monitor services using dashboards.	
View the Applications discovered.	

Explanation:
Configure Service and Application Discovery
Manage Services and View Applications
Monitor services using dashboards
The three correct actions are Configure Service and Application Discovery, Manage Services and View Applications, and Monitor services using dashboards. VCF Operations uses the Service Discovery adapter to discover services running inside virtual machines and to build service relationships or dependencies between services running on different VMs. The official workflow states that, to discover and monitor services and add and view applications, administrators should configure Service and Application Discovery, manage services and view applications, monitor services using dashboards, and view discovered services. Configuration starts from Infrastructure Operations > Configurations > Service Discovery, where the administrator enables Service Discovery and Application Discovery on the vCenter integration. Service monitoring is then managed from Workload Operations > Applications > Manage SDMP Services, where administrators can provide credentials, activate service monitoring, and view service discovery status. Applications are viewed from Workload Operations > Applications,where VCF Operations shows application resources, connected VMs, service relationships, graphs, lists, and links. Application Discovery Timeout and Port Group configuration are not required actions in this workflow.

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Objective 4.7 – Monitor Applications with VCF Operations / Service Discovery / Manage Services / View Applications / Service Discovery Dashboards.

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