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Exam A

QUESTION 1
An administrator has created a new super metric on one of the vRealize Operations instance and would now like to consistently apply it to the other vRealize Operations instances in the environment using a JSON file.
Which step should be used to complete this task on other destination vRealize Operations instances to configure the super metric?
An administrator has created a new super metric on one of the vRealize Operations instance and would now like to consistently apply it to the other vRealize Operations instances in the environment using a JSON file.
Which step should be used to complete this task on other destination vRealize Operations instances to configure the super metric?

A. Export the super metric
B. Import the super metric
C. Add the super metric
D. 'Update the super metric

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To apply a super metric to other vRealize Operations instances, you need to export the super metric from the source instance and import it to the destination instance. Exporting a super metric creates a JSON file that contains the super metric definition and attributes. Importing a super metric allows you to upload the JSON file and add the super metric to the destination instance. You can also choose to overwrite or skip an existing super metric with the same name. Adding or updating a super metric are not the correct steps, as they are used to create or modify a super metric within the same instance.References:Exporting and Importing a Super Metric

QUESTION 2
A customer wants to monitor a remote datacenter using an existing vRealize Operations Manager cluster. The round-trip time (RTT) between datacenters is 150 ms.
Which type of node should be deployed?

A. IRemote Collector node
B. Replica node
C. Data node
D. witness node

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The type of node that should be deployed to monitor a remote datacenter using an existing vRealize Operations Manager cluster is a Remote Collector node. A Remote Collector node is a node that is deployed in a remote datacenter location across a firewall, and collects data from the remote objects without performing analysis or storing data.A Remote Collector node can reduce the bandwidth consumption and the load on the vRealize Operations analytics cluster, and can also navigate firewalls and interface with remote data sources12.A Remote Collector node can be deployed on a different operating system than the rest of the cluster, and can support a round-trip time (RTT) of up to 200 ms3.
The other options are not correct, because they are not suitable for monitoring a remote datacenter with a high RTT. A Replica node is a node that is converted from a Data node to provide high availability (HA) or continuous availability (CA) for the vRealize Operations cluster.A Replica node is a copy of the Primary node, and must be deployed in the same datacenter as the Primary node1. A Data node is a node that performs data collection and analysis for the vRealize Operations cluster, and can be added to scale out the cluster capacity and performance.A Data node must be deployed in the same datacenter as the Primary node, and can support a RTT of up to 10 ms1. A Witness node is a node that is required for continuous availability (CA) of the vRealize Operations cluster, and acts as a decision maker in case of a network partition between two fault domains.A Witness node must be deployed in a third datacenter that is separate from the two fault domains, and can support a RTT of up to 100 ms1.
References:
About vRealize Operations Cluster Nodes - VMware Docs
vRealize Operations Manager: Design Introduction - VMware Blogs
Mastering vRealize Operations Manager - Second Edition - Packt Subscription
vRealize Operations node types - Mastering vRealize Operations Manager ...

QUESTION 3
Which vRealize Operations objects can be used to create a dashboard?

A. Alerts
B. Views
C. Recommendations
D. Reports

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To view the status of all objects in vRealize Operations, you can create a dashboard by adding widgets or views. You can create and modify dashboards and configure them to meet your environment needs. Widgets are graphical elements that display data and analysis from vRealize Operations. Views are predefined or custom presentations of object data that you can use in dashboards, reports, or alerts. Alerts, recommendations, and reports are not objects that can be used to create dashboards, but they can be displayed or accessed from dashboards.References:
Create and Configure Dashboards
Dashboards
vROPS Dashboards Overview

QUESTION 4
Which capability is available in the cloud services console, regardless of the subscribed cloud services?

A. Organization Access Management
B. Identity & Access Management
C. Settings
D. Cost Insights

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the cloud services console is a unified interface that allows you to access and manage your VMware Cloud services. The Identity & Access Management capability is available in the cloud services console regardless of the subscribed cloud services, as it enables you to manage users, groups, roles, and permissions for your organization. The other capabilities, such as Organization Access Management, Settings, and Cost Insights, are specific to certain cloud services and may not be available for all subscriptions.References:
Cloud Services Console Overview
Identity & Access Management Overview

QUESTION 5
Which option should an administrator select to achieve the lowest cost in Workload Optimization?

A. Balance
B. Efficiency
C. Shrink
D. Consolidate

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
To achieve the lowest cost in Workload Optimization, the administrator should select the Consolidate option, which will place VMs into as few clusters as possible, but allows for less responsive capacity.This is good for populations with steady demand and may reduce licensing and hardware costs, such as power and cooling1.The Consolidate option is one of the three operational intents that can be selected for Workload Optimization,

along with Balance and Moderate2. The Balance option will spread VMs evenly over the available resources, but may move VMs more often.The Moderate option will minimize VM contention, but will not attempt to move VMs to achieve better balance or consolidation1.References:1:Optimize Performance with VMware vRealize Operations2:Self-Driving Operations by VMware vRealize Operations Datasheet

QUESTION 6
The data to be monitored with Telegraf Agent is not one of the out-of-the-box options for monitoring.
Which option may be used for collecting data from this application?

A. Proxy Script
B. Custom Script
C. Advanced Agent
D. Custom Agent

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A custom script is a way to collect data from an application that is not supported by the default Telegraf plugins1.A custom script can be written in any language that can run on the end point VM, such as Python, PowerShell, or Bash2.The custom script must output the data in a specific format that can be parsed by the Telegraf agent and sent to vRealize Operations3.The custom script can be configured in the telegraf.conf file or in a separate file under the /etc/telegraf/telegraf.d/ directory4.References:1: Telegraf Agent - VMware Docs(https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.10/com.vmware.vcom.config.doc/GUID-0C121456-370C-467E-874B-38ACC93E3776.html)2: Custom Script - VMware Docs(https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.10/com.vmware.vcom.core.doc/GUID-9614C495-FAE0-4E95-8EE2-6FDA57355C0E.html)3: Custom Script Output Format - VMware Docs(https://www.funkycloudmedina.com/2022/06/how-to-install-vrealize-operations-telegraf-agent-using-vrealize-automation-and-saltstack-config/)4: Configure Telegraf Agent - VMware Docs(https://www.brockpeterson.com/post/windows-service-monitoring-with-vmware-vrealize-operations)

QUESTION 7
What is a characteristic of an alert recommendation?

A. It updates objects or read data about objects in monitored systems.
B. It is a probable solution for resolving the problem that triggered the alert.
C. It is always linked to a corresponding Knowledge Base article.
D. Alert recommendations are only available as part of an installed Management Pack, so creating custom recommendations is not possible.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Alert recommendations are the remediation options that you provide to your users to resolve the problems that the generated alert indicates. When you add an alert definition that indicates a problem with objects in your monitored environment, add a relevant recommendation.Recommendations can be instructions to your users, links to other information or instruction sources, or vRealize Operations actions that run on the target systems1.Alert recommendations are not always linked to a Knowledge Base article, and they can be created or modified by the user2.References:1:Defining Alerts in vRealize Operations2:User Scenario: Monitor and Process Alerts in vRealize Operations Manager

QUESTION 8
Which type of node can function as a NTP server for the vRealize Operations cluster when the cluster is behaving normally, and there are no errors or issues in the existing cluster?

A. IRemote collector nodes
B. Replica nodes
C. Primary nodes
D. Data nodes

Correct Answer: C
Section:

Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, primary nodes are responsible for managing the cluster configuration and synchronizing data across the cluster. They can also function as NTP servers for the cluster, ensuring that all nodes have the same time settings. Remote collector nodes, replica nodes, and data nodes rely on the primary nodes for NTP settings and cannot act as NTP servers themselves.References:
vRealize Operations Manager Cluster Node Types
Configuring NTP Settings

QUESTION 9
There is a planned project to move some workloads from a company's vSphere environment, which is running in their data center, to a public cloud. The vSphere environment is being monitored by vRealize Operations. An administrator has been asked to get a monthly cost estimate for running the workloads in a public cloud.
What are two of the public cloud providers that are supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations What-If planning for public cloud costs? (Choose two.)

A. Microsoft Azure
B. Salesforce Cloud
C. Oracle Cloud
D. Alibaba Cloud
E. Google Cloud

Correct Answer: A, E
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, two of the public cloud providers that are supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations What-If planning for public cloud costs are Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud. The What-If planning feature allows the administrator to compare the cost of running workloads in different public cloud providers, such as AWS, IBM Cloud, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, and Alibaba Cloud. The administrator can select the public cloud provider, the region, and the instance type, and then run the scenario to see the estimated monthly cost for the selected workloads. The administrator can also compare up to three public cloud providers at a time. The other options are incorrect because they are not supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations What-If planning for public cloud costs. Salesforce Cloud and Oracle Cloud are not among the public cloud providers that are available by default in vRealize Operations. However, the administrator can create a custom public cloud provider and upload a rate card to include them in the What-If planning. Alibaba Cloud is supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations What-If planning for public cloud costs, but it is not one of the correct answers, as only two options are required.References:What-If-Analysis - Migration Planning: Public Cloud;VMware vRealize Operations What-If Analysis;VMware vRealize Operations for Public Cloud

QUESTION 10
Which is the valid out-of-the-box notification type supported by vRealize Operations Manager?

A. SMS
B. Remedy
C. Microsoft Teams
D. Slack

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
vRealize Operations Manager supports various notification methods out of the box, including email notifications and integration with third-party systems. Microsoft Teams is one of the platforms supported for notifications, allowing for alerts and updates from vRealize Operations Manager to be directly sent to a Microsoft Teams channel. This integration facilitates real-time alerting and collaboration within IT teams. However, options like SMS and Slack might require additional third-party plugins or integrations and are not natively supported as out-of-the-box notification types. Remedy, being an IT service management tool, can be integrated but is not a direct notification type.

QUESTION 11
The administrator needs to add an additional data node to the existing vRealize Operations cluster.
Which step needs to be taken?

A. Shutdown and clone one of the existing data nodes.
B. Deploy a new data node from the Administration UI.
C. Deploy a new virtual appliance from an OVF file.
D. Enable High Availability in the Administration UI.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To add an additional data node to the existing vRealize Operations cluster, you need to deploy a new data node from the Administration UI. A data node is a node that collects, stores, processes, and analyzes data from your environment.You can expand an existing installation to add a data node by following these steps1:
In a Web browser, navigate to the name or IP address of the node that will become the data node. The setup wizard appears, and you do not need to log in to vRealize Operations.
Click Expand an Existing Installation.
Click Next.
Enter a name for the node (for example, Data-1).
From the Node Type drop-down, select Data.
Enter the FQDN or IP address of the primary node and click Validate.
Select Accept this certificate and click Next.
Verify the vRealize Operations administrator username of admin.
Enter the vRealize Operations administrator password.
Click Next, and click Finish.
The other options are not correct because they do not deploy a new data node from the Administration UI. Option A is incorrect because cloning an existing data node is not supported and may cause data inconsistency. Option C is incorrect because deploying a new virtual appliance from an OVF file is not enough to add a data node to the cluster. You still need to configure the node type and join the cluster from the Administration UI. Option D is incorrect because enabling High Availability in the Administration UI does not add a data node to the cluster. It only creates a replica of the primary node for failover purposes.References:Expand an Existing Installation to Add a Data Node

QUESTION 12
An architect is designing a monitoring solution for a VMware SDDC, using vRealize Operations Manager (vROps). One of the key requirements is that the solution must ensure that no monitoring data is lost in the event of a whole rack failure.
Which option will address this company's needs?

A. Deploy vROps with a Continuous Availability configuration.
B. Deploy an additional vROps deployment as a standby.
C. Deploy vROpj. using a High Availability configuration.
D. Deploy and configure remote collector groups.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Continuous Availability (CA) is a feature of vROps that separates the analytics cluster into two fault domains, stretching across vSphere clusters, and protects the analytics cluster against the loss of an entire fault domain. CA requires a witness node to be deployed in the cluster, which acts as a tiebreaker in case of a network partition between the two fault domains. CA ensures that the data stored in the primary node and data nodes in one fault domain is always 100% synced to the replica node and data nodes in the other fault domain. CA is not a disaster recovery solution, but it provides a higher level of availability and data protection than High Availability (HA), which only protects against the loss of a single node. HA creates a replica for the primary node, but does not replicate the data nodes. Therefore, if a whole rack fails, HA may not be able to prevent data loss. Deploying an additional vROps deployment as a standby or configuring remote collector groups are not options that address the requirement of ensuring no monitoring data is lost in the event of a whole rack failure.These options may provide some redundancy or scalability, but they do not guarantee data consistency or availability across fault domains.References:1:About vRealize Operations Continuous Availability2:Continuous Availability Considerations3:About vRealize Operations High Availability4:High Availability Considerations

QUESTION 13
A customer is running multiple vSphere clusters with different operating systems and applications. An administrator is tasked to keep or move database virtual machines to their assigned clusters.
Which feature should the administrator configure to complete this task?

A. Custom Group
B. Business Intent
C. Compliance Benchmark
D. Operational Intent

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware vSphere environments, 'Business Intent' is a feature in vRealize Operations that allows administrators to align workloads with business requirements. It ensures that specific workloads, like database virtual machines in your scenario, stay on or are moved to designated clusters based on defined business policies. This feature is essential for maintaining operational efficiency and ensuring that resources are optimized according to business needs.
Business intent is a feature that allows you to define the desired state of your clusters based on your business objectives and workload requirements.You can use business intent to specify the cluster placement and resource allocation for your database virtual machines according to their performance, availability, or efficiency needs1.For example, you can create a business intent policy that assigns high priority and high CPU and memory reservations to your critical database VMs, and places them on a cluster that has the best hardware and network configuration2.Business intent works with vSphere DRS to automatically move and balance your VMs across the clusters that match your policy3.
The other options are not correct because they do not allow you to configure the cluster placement and resource allocation for your database VMs based on your business objectives. Custom group is a feature that allows you to group objects in your environment based on common attributes or relationships, but it does not define the desired state of your clusters. Compliance benchmark is a feature that allows you to assess the security and configuration compliance of your clusters against predefined or custom standards, but it does not define the desired state of your clusters. Operational intent is a feature that allows you to define the operational behavior of your clusters based on your operational objectives and constraints, such as power management, maintenance mode, or fault tolerance, but it does not define the desired state of your clusters.References:Business Intent,Create a Business Intent Policy,vSphere DRS and Business Intent, [Custom Group], [Compliance Benchmark], [Operational Intent]

QUESTION 14
An administrator has deployed vRealize Operations and has been tasked with ensuring that the VMware SDDC remains compliant to the VMware vSphere Security Configuration Guide. The compliance benchmark is showing that the VMware SDDC is less than 10% compliant to the standards.
Which three configuration options could have triggered a compliance alert? (Choose three.)

A. The MAC Address Changes policy is set to reject on a Distributed Port Group.
B. NTP is enabled and configured on a vSphere ESXi host.
C. SSH is enabled and configured on a vSphere ESXi host.
D. A Floppy drive is connected to a virtual machine.
E. Transparent Page Sharing is Disabled on a virtual machine.
F. The Promiscuous Mode policy is set to allow on a Distributed Port Group.

Correct Answer: C, D, F
Section:
Explanation:
SSH enabled on an ESXi host (Option C) can be a security concern if not properly managed, as it can provide broad access to the host.
A connected Floppy drive (Option D) can be a risk as it could be used to introduce unauthorized data or software into the VM.
Allowing Promiscuous Mode (Option F) on a Distributed Port Group can be a security risk as it allows all virtual machines connected to the port group to see all network traffic, which is generally not recommended in secure environments.

QUESTION 15
An administrator needs to configure vRealize Operations cost drivers to allocate the cost of database software across a vSphere cluster that has been licensed.
Which type of cost driver should the administrator configure?

A. Applications
B. Additional Cost

C. License
D. Maintenance

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The type of cost driver that the administrator should configure to allocate the cost of database software across a vSphere cluster that has been licensed isApplications. Applications are software components that run on top of the virtual machines and provide business value. Examples of applications are database software, web servers, middleware, etc. You can assign application costs to VMs based on the type of application they run, such as Oracle, SQL Server, Apache, etc. You can also create custom application types and assign costs to them.By configuring application costs, you can track the expenses of running different types of applications on your private cloud and optimize your resource utilization and budget12.References:1:Application Cost Driver2:Costing with VMware vRealize Operations Part 1

QUESTION 16
Which two Remote Checks are available in vRealize Operations to manage Telegraf Agents on a virtual machine? (Choose two.)

A. ICMP
B. SMTP
C. FTP
D. TCP
E. RDP

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
Remote Checks are a type of Telegraf plugin that allow you to monitor the availability and performance of remote services or endpoints from the Telegraf agent installed on a virtual machine. You can configure Remote Checks from the Manage Telegraf Agents page in vRealize Operations. There are two types of Remote Checks available: ICMP and TCP. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) checks use ping commands to test the connectivity and response time of a target IP address or hostname. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) checks use socket connections to test the connectivity and response time of a target IP address or hostname and port number. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), and RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) are not Remote Checks, but they are Application Services that can be discovered and monitored by the Telegraf agent using other plugins.References:
Additional Operations from the Manage Telegraf Agents Page
Telegraf Agent Remote Check
Checking SSL/TLS Certificate Validity Period using vRealize Operations Application Monitoring
Automating App Monitoring
vRealize-Automated-Install-of-Telegraf-Agent

QUESTION 17
For the past 12 hours, a vRealize Operations Cluster has exhibited erratic behavior, and the remote collectors appear to be the cause. The administrator has contacted VMware support, and they have requested all relevant logs.
Because of bandwidth constraints, the customer will only be able to send the minimum amount of information to VMware support.
Which support bundle should the customer send that fits these constraints?

A. Full-support bundle from the Primary nodes only
B. Light-support bundle from the Primary nodes only
C. Full-support bundle from all nodes
D. Light-support bundle from all nodes

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:

The support bundle that the customer should send that fits the bandwidth constraints is the light-support bundle from all nodes.A support bundle is a collection of logs, configuration files, and diagnostic information that can be used by VMware support to troubleshoot and resolve issues with vRealize Operations1.A support bundle can be generated from the Admin UI of vRealize Operations, and it can include information from the primary nodes, the replica nodes, and the remote collectors2. A support bundle can be either full or light, depending on the amount and type of information that is included. A full-support bundle contains all the logs, configuration files, and diagnostic information that are available, and it is recommended for most cases.A light-support bundle contains only the essential logs, configuration files, and diagnostic information that are needed for basic troubleshooting, and it is recommended for cases where the bandwidth is limited or the issue is not complex3. A light-support bundle is smaller in size than a full-support bundle, and it can be generated faster and transferred easier. A light-support bundle from all nodes includes the information from the primary nodes, the replica nodes, and the remote collectors, and it can help VMware support to identify the cause of the erratic behavior and the role of the remote collectors. A full-support bundle from the primary nodes only (option A) or a light-support bundle from the primary nodes only (option B) are not the best choices, as they do not include the information from the replica nodes and the remote collectors, which may be relevant for the issue. A full-support bundle from all nodes (option C) is not the best choice, as it is larger in size than a light-support bundle, and it may exceed the bandwidth constraints or take longer to generate and transfer.References:
1: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 35.
2: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 36.
3: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 37.
4: VMware vRealize Operations Specialist Exam 2023 (5V0-35.21) Exam Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 11.

QUESTION 18
An administrator is using the troubleshooting workbench in vRealize Operations for troubleshooting purposes.
Which other vRealize Suite product's data will be shown in this view when the integration is configured?

A. vRealize Log Insight
B. vRealize Network Insight
C. vRealize Automation
D. vRealize AI Cloud

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The troubleshooting workbench is a feature of vRealize Operations that provides a unified and interactive view of the alerts, metrics, events, and logs related to an object or a problem in your environment.You can use the troubleshooting workbench to quickly identify the root cause of an issue, analyze the impact and symptoms, and take corrective actions12.
The troubleshooting workbench can show the data from other vRealize Suite products when the integration is configured. The integration enables vRealize Operations to collect and display the data from the other products as additional sources of information and context for troubleshooting purposes.The integration also enables vRealize Operations to launch the other products from the troubleshooting workbench to perform further analysis or actions34.
The other vRealize Suite product that can show its data in the troubleshooting workbench when the integration is configured is vRealize Network Insight. vRealize Network Insight is a product that provides visibility and analytics for network and security across physical, virtual, and cloud environments.It helps you to plan, operate, troubleshoot, and optimize your network and security infrastructure, as well as ensure compliance and security posture56.
When vRealize Operations is integrated with vRealize Network Insight, you can see the network and security data from vRealize Network Insight in the troubleshooting workbench. For example, you can see the network flows, firewall rules, network paths, and network health of the objects or problems that you are troubleshooting. You can also launch vRealize Network Insight from the troubleshooting workbench to perform deeper network and security analysis or actions .
References:
1:Troubleshooting Workbench - VMware Docs2:Use the Troubleshooting Workbench3:Integrate vRealize Operations with Other Products - VMware Docs4:Launch Other Products from vRealize Operations Manager5:vRealize Network Insight - VMware6:vRealize Network Insight User Guide: [vRealize Network Insight Integration - VMware Docs] : [Use vRealize Network Insight Data in vRealize Operations Manager] : [vRealize Operations Manager User Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Concepts Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Administration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Customization and Extensibility Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Troubleshooting Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager API Programming Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Certification Exam Guide]

QUESTION 19
How is Business Intent applied to objects in vRealize Operations?

A. Groups
B. Policies
C. Tags

D. Roles

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations User Guide1, Business Intent is a feature that allows the administrator to define the performance, efficiency, and consolidation goals for the clusters and hosts in the SDDC, and to specify the maximum amount of cluster resources to be reserved for burst capacity. Business Intent is applied to objects in vRealize Operations using vCenter Server tags, which are key:value labels that allow operators to add meta-data to vCenter Server objects. By tagging VMs, hosts, and/or clusters with specific tags, the administrator can create business-related placement constraints, such as VMs can only be placed on hosts/clusters with matching tags. For example, the tag OS: Linux can indicate a cluster or VM that is assigned to the category OS with a tag name of Linux. vRealize Operations then uses these tags to optimize the placement and balance of the workloads, and to perform automated remediation actions in the event of an issue. The other options are not correct because:
Groups are not used to apply Business Intent to objects in vRealize Operations. Groups are collections of objects that share common characteristics, such as type, name, location, or relationship.Groups are used to organize objects for monitoring, analysis, alerting, or policy assignment, but not for workload placement or balance1.
Policies are not used to apply Business Intent to objects in vRealize Operations. Policies are sets of configuration settings that define how vRealize Operations monitors and manages the objects in the SDDC.Policies are used to enable or disable alerts, metrics, properties, symptoms, recommendations, or actions for different types of objects, but not for workload placement or balance1.
Roles are not used to apply Business Intent to objects in vRealize Operations. Roles are collections of permissions that define what actions a user can perform on the objects in the SDDC.Roles are used to control the access and visibility of the objects for different users, but not for workload placement or balance1.References:1: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 57-59, 62-63, 66-67, 70-71.

QUESTION 20
An administrator discovered a problem in the virtual infrastructure and obtained instructions that would resolve the triggered alert.
Which alert component was used by the administrator?

A. Threshold
B. Symptom
C. Recommendation
D. Reclamation

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations User Guide1, an alert is a notification that indicates a potential or existing problem in the monitored environment. An alert consists of the following components:
Threshold: A value that defines the normal range of a metric or property. When the value exceeds or falls below the threshold, a symptom is generated.
Symptom: A condition that indicates a deviation from the normal behavior of an object. A symptom can be based on a metric, a property, a message, or a fault. A symptom can be associated with one or more alert definitions.
Alert definition: A rule that defines the criteria and the severity for generating an alert. An alert definition specifies the symptoms, the impacted object types, the alert type, and the alert sub-type.
Recommendation: A suggested action that can help to resolve or prevent the problem that triggered the alert. A recommendation can include a link to a related topic in the documentation or an external URL. An alert definition can have one or more recommendations.
Therefore, the correct answer is C. Recommendation, as this is the alert component that provides instructions that would resolve the triggered alert.References:
1: VMware vRealize Operations User Guide, https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.5/vrealize-operations-manager-85-user-guide.pdf, page 19-21

QUESTION 21
An administrator created a pricing card for a new environment. After the pricing card was created and attached, the administrator immediately checked-the cost dashboard but only sees zero prices for the VMs in the new environment.
What is the reason for this behavior?

A. The prices are only available for ESXi hosts.
B. A cost-based pricing card was created.
C. The cost calculation has not run yet.
D. The pricing card was not attached to the VM resource.

Correct Answer: C

Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the reason for seeing zero prices for the VMs in the new environment after creating and attaching a pricing card is that the cost calculation has not run yet. The cost calculation is a process that runs every 24 hours by default, and it updates the cost information for all the objects in the inventory based on the assigned pricing cards. Therefore, the administrator needs to wait for the next cost calculation cycle to see the updated prices for the VMs in the new environment. The other options are incorrect because they are either false or irrelevant. The prices are not only available for ESXi hosts, but for any object that has a pricing card attached. A cost-based pricing card can be used to calculate the cost of an object based on its actual resource consumption, and it does not result in zero prices. The pricing card was attached to the VM resource, otherwise the administrator would not see the pricing card name in the cost dashboard.References:Pricing Overview;Cost Calculation;Create a Pricing Card

QUESTION 22
An administrator needs to manage a vRealize Operations cluster using the Admin UI.
Which two actions are possible? (Choose two.)

A. Deploying a new vRealize Operations node OVA
B. Uploading and installing vRealize Operations PAK files
C. Activating a vRealize Operations native management pack
D. Enabling or disabling high availability for the vRealize Operations cluster
E. Configuring a DNS server on the vRealize Operations nodes

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
The two actions that are possible to manage a vRealize Operations cluster using the Admin UI are uploading and installing vRealize Operations PAK files, and enabling or disabling high availability for the vRealize Operations cluster.Uploading and installing vRealize Operations PAK files is an action that allows the administrator to update the vRealize Operations software, add new features, or install management packs1.Enabling or disabling high availability for the vRealize Operations cluster is an action that allows the administrator to configure the cluster to tolerate the failure of one or more nodes, and to ensure the continuity and availability of the vRealize Operations services2.Deploying a new vRealize Operations node OVA (option A) is not an action that can be performed using the Admin UI, as it requires the use of the vSphere Client or the vSphere Web Client to deploy the OVA file to the vCenter Server3.Activating a vRealize Operations native management pack (option C) is not an action that can be performed using the Admin UI, as it requires the use of the vRealize Operations Manager UI to access the Solutions page and activate the management pack4.Configuring a DNS server on the vRealize Operations nodes (option E) is not an action that can be performed using the Admin UI, as it requires the use of the command-line interface (CLI) to access the node settings and configure the DNS server5.References:
1: VMware vRealize Operations Specialist Exam 2023 (5V0-35.21) Exam Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 11.
2: VMware vRealize Operations Specialist Exam 2023 (5V0-35.21) Exam Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 12.
3: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 17.
4: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 31.
5: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 25.

QUESTION 23
What is used to monitor third-party solutions from vRealize Operations?

A. Inventory
B. Management packs
C. Authentication sources
D. Super metrics

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
VMware vRealize Operations is a platform that provides self-driving operations management for hybrid and multi-cloud environments.It uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to monitor, troubleshoot, optimize, and automate the performance, capacity, cost, and configuration of applications, infrastructure, and services12.
Management packs are extensions that provide additional functionality and integration for vRealize Operations. Management packs can enable vRealize Operations to monitor, analyze, and manage third-party solutions, such

as applications, databases, storage, network, cloud, and security devices.Management packs can also provide dashboards, reports, alerts, policies, and actions for the third-party solutions34.
Management packs can be installed and configured by administrators in vRealize Operations. Management packs can be downloaded from VMware Marketplace or from third-party vendors. Management packs can use different methods to collect data from the third-party solutions, such as APIs, agents, or adapters .
The other options are not used to monitor third-party solutions from vRealize Operations. Inventory is the collection of objects that vRealize Operations manages and monitors, such as hosts, VMs, clusters, datastores, and so on. Authentication sources are the methods that vRealize Operations uses to authenticate users and assign roles, such as local users, LDAP, or vCenter Single Sign-On. Super metrics are custom metrics that are derived from one or more existing metrics using mathematical expressions.
References:
1:vRealize Operations - VMware2:vRealize Operations Manager User Guide3:Management Packs for vRealize Operations Documentation4:An overview of Application Monitoring with vRealize Operations: [vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Concepts Guide] : [Inventory Objects in vRealize Operations Manager] : [Authentication Sources in vRealize Operations Manager] : [Super Metrics in vRealize Operations Manager] : [vRealize Operations Manager Administration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Customization and Extensibility Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Troubleshooting Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager API Programming Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Certification Exam Guide]

QUESTION 24
An administrator is configuring and managing multisite deployments.
Which Association Member Status is an invalid status?

A. Inactive
B. Asymmetric
C. Active
D. Unreachable

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations Cluster Management guide1, the Association Member Status indicates the state of the association between the remote collector nodes and the master node in a multisite deployment.
The valid statuses are:
Active: The remote collector node is connected to the master node and is sending data.
Inactive: The remote collector node is not connected to the master node and is not sending data.
Unreachable: The master node cannot reach the remote collector node due to network issues or node failure.
The Asymmetric status is not a valid status for the Association Member Status. It is a valid status for the Cluster Status, which indicates the state of the cluster nodes in a single site deployment.The Asymmetric status means that the cluster nodes are not in sync and have different configurations or versions1.References:1: vRealize Operations Cluster Management guide, pages 3-4.

QUESTION 25
The VMware Cloud Director administrator wants to make sure that the system is able to collect log bundles from all cells at once.
How should the administrator accomplish this goal?

A. Install vRealize Log Insight agent on each cell to redirect logs to a centralized location.
B. Configure a syslog server on each of the cells, and request the logs from the syslog server.
C. Map the log location on the primary cell to a shared folder on each of the other cells in the server group, ensuring they all have read/write rights on the primary.
D. Make sure the NFS server allows read-write access to the shared location by the root system account on each cell.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Making sure the NFS server allows read-write access to the shared location by the root system account on each cell is the correct way to enable the collection of log bundles from all cells at once.This is because VMware Cloud Director uses the vmware-vcd-support script to collect host log information as well as Cloud Director logs, and this script requires the NFS server to have read-write access to the shared location by the root system account on each cell1. Installing vRealize Log Insight agent on each cell to redirect logs to a centralized location is not a valid option, as vRealize Log Insight is a separate product that does not integrate with VMware Cloud Director.
Configuring a syslog server on each of the cells, and requesting the logs from the syslog server is not a feasible option, as it would require manual intervention and coordination to collect the logs from multiple sources.
Mapping the log location on the primary cell to a shared folder on each of the other cells in the server group, ensuring they all have read/write rights on the primary is not a sufficient option, as it does not address the NFS

server configuration that is required for the vmware-vcd-support script to work properly.References:Collecting diagnostic information for VMware Cloud Director (1026312).Preparing the Transfer Server Storage for VMware Cloud Director on Linux.

QUESTION 26
Which three steps are required to enable east/west firewall in VMware Cloud Director Tenant Portal? (Choose three.)

A. Click on Data Center Group and create a new Data Center Group
B. Go to Edge Gateways and enable firewall on one of the Edge Gateways
C. Go to Networking and enable Distributed Firewall for one of the Network inside the Network section
D. Activate Distributed Firewall inside the Data Center Group
E. Login to Customer Organization and go to Networking Section of Tenant Portal
F. Enable the firewall in NSX-T

Correct Answer: B, C, E
Section:
Explanation:
To enable east/west firewall in VMware Cloud Director Tenant Portal, you need to perform the following steps:
Login to Customer Organization and go to Networking Section of Tenant Portal. This is where you can access the networking capabilities provided by NSX Data Center for vSphere in your VMware Cloud Director organization virtual data center.
Go to Edge Gateways and enable firewall on one of the Edge Gateways. This will allow you to configure the edge gateway firewall rules for north/south traffic enforcement and perimeter security functionality. You can also enable other services such as NAT, VPN, load balancing, etc. on the edge gateway.
Go to Networking and enable Distributed Firewall for one of the Network inside the Network section. This will allow you to configure the distributed firewall rules for east/west traffic isolation and access control. You can also apply security policies and groups to the network and the virtual machines within it.
References:NSX Data Center for vSphere Firewall Configuration in the VMware Cloud Director Tenant Portal;Getting Started with the VMware Cloud Director Tenant Portal

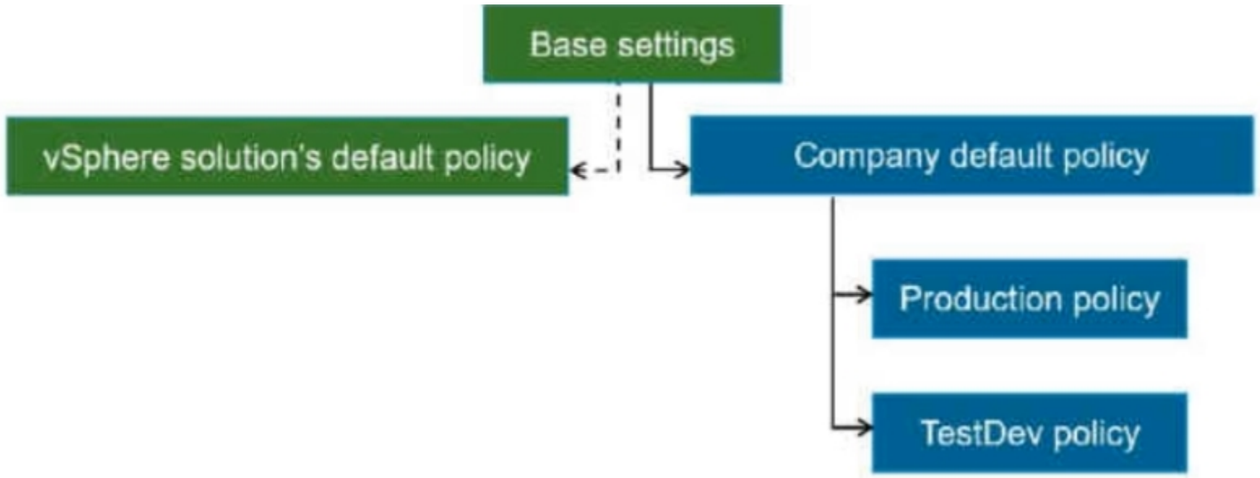
QUESTION 27
A system administrator creates a common catalog to be used by all customers. For availability purposes, the catalog will be consumed by a different VMware Cloud Director instance in a different country.
Which catalog setting enables the catalog to be shared across VMware Cloud Director instances?

A. Published catalog
B. Subscribed catalog
C. Content library catalog
D. Shared catalog

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A published catalog is a catalog that is made available for access by organizations outside the VMware Cloud Director installation.A published catalog can be consumed by a different VMware Cloud Director instance in a different country, as long as the system administrator has enabled external catalog publishing for the organization that owns the catalog, and the remote organization has subscribed to the catalog1.A published catalog can contain vApp templates and media files that are synchronized between the publisher and the subscriber, and can be used to deploy vApps and VMs in the remote organization2.
The other options are not correct. A subscribed catalog is a catalog that is created by subscribing to a published catalog from another organization.A subscribed catalog cannot be shared across VMware Cloud Director instances, as it is dependent on the published catalog1. A content library catalog is a catalog that is synchronized with a vSphere content library, which is a container for VM templates, vApp templates, and other types of files.A content library catalog cannot be shared across VMware Cloud Director instances, as it is specific to a vCenter Server instance3. A shared catalog is a catalog that is shared with other users or organizations within the same VMware Cloud Director installation. A shared catalog cannot be shared across VMware Cloud Director instances, as it is limited to the local installation.
References:1:Configure the Catalog Synchronization Settings for VMware Cloud ...2:Working with Catalogs - VMware Docs3:Create a Content Library Catalog: [Share a Catalog]

QUESTION 28
An administrator created a default policy for the company. Additionally, separate policies for the production environment and the test and development environment were created, based on the company policy.

Refer to the exhibit:



What will be the impact, if any, of disabling some virtual machine metrics in the Production policy?

A. Objects assigned to the Production and TestDev policies will be affected.
B. All objects will be affected because disabling metrics in a policy will disable them globally.
C. There will be no impact because metrics cannot be disabled in policies.
D. Objects assigned to the Production policy will be affected.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware vRealize Operations, policies determine how objects are analyzed and managed. They include settings for metrics collection, alert definitions, symptoms, recommendations, and more. If an administrator disables some virtual machine metrics in the Production policy, only objects assigned to that specific policy will be affected. The changes won't impact other policies or globally affect all objects. This is because policies are hierarchical and inherit settings from their parent policies, unless overridden by the child policies. In the exhibit, the Production policy and the TestDev policy are both child policies of the Company default policy, which is a child policy of the vSphere solution's default policy, which is a child policy of the Base settings. Therefore, any changes made to the Production policy will only apply to the objects assigned to that policy, and not to the objects assigned to the TestDev policy or any other policy.References:
vRealize Operations Policies, page 1-2
Manage Policies, page 3-4
Disable Metrics Collection, page 5

QUESTION 29
An administrator configured a Symptom with a Wait Cycle of 3 and a Cancel Cycle of 2. The default cycle was not changed.
How many minutes will it take for both to be triggered?

A. Wait: 15 minutes, Cancel: 15 minutes
B. Wait: 15 minutes, Cancel: 20 minutes
C. Wait: 15 minutes, Cancel: 10 minutes
D. Wait: 20 minutes, Cancel: 15 minutes

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the Wait Cycle and the Cancel Cycle are the settings that determine how long a symptom condition must be true or false before the symptom is triggered or

cancelled. The default cycle for both settings is 5 minutes, which means that each cycle corresponds to one collection interval of 5 minutes. Therefore, if a symptom has a Wait Cycle of 3 and a Cancel Cycle of 2, it will take 15 minutes (3 cycles x 5 minutes) for the symptom to be triggered after the condition becomes true, and 10 minutes (2 cycles x 5 minutes) for the symptom to be cancelled after the condition becomes false. The other options are incorrect because they do not match the calculation based on the given settings and the default cycle.References:Symptom Definition Settings;Alert Definition Best Practices

QUESTION 30
An administrator has been tasked with configuring service discovery to identify which virtual machines are running Active Directory services. All virtual machines are running on vSphere 6.5.
Which credentials, if any, are needed for the administrator to complete this task?

A. No credentials are needed since credential-less service discovery can be used.
B. Local Windows administrator account and password.
C. Active Directory domain administrator account and password.
D. Active Directory domain user account and password.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The administrator needs the Active Directory domain administrator account and password to configure service discovery to identify which virtual machines are running Active Directory services.Service discovery is a feature of vRealize Operations that allows the administrator to discover and monitor the applications and services running on the virtual machines in the environment1. Service discovery can be performed using two methods: credential-less and credential-based.Credential-less service discovery uses VMware Tools to query the guest operating system for the list of running processes, and then matches them with a predefined set of signatures to identify the applications and services2.Credential-based service discovery uses the credentials provided by the administrator to log in to the guest operating system and run commands or scripts to discover the applications and services3.Credential-less service discovery can be used for most common applications and services, such as web servers, database servers, or file servers, but it has some limitations, such as not being able to discover clustered or distributed applications, or applications that run on non-standard ports4. Credential-based service discovery can be used for more complex and customized applications and services, such as Active Directory, Exchange, or SharePoint, but it requires the administrator to provide the appropriate credentials for each guest operating system. For Windows operating systems, the credentials must be either a local administrator account or a domain administrator account. For Active Directory services, the domain administrator account is preferred, as it has the necessary permissions to access the Active Directory information and configuration. Therefore, the administrator needs the Active Directory domain administrator account and password to configure service discovery to identify which virtual machines are running Active Directory services. No credentials are needed since credential-less service discovery can be used (option A) is not a correct answer, as credential-less service discovery cannot discover Active Directory services, which require credential-based service discovery. Local Windows administrator account and password (option B) is not a correct answer, as the local administrator account may not have the sufficient permissions to access the Active Directory information and configuration, which require the domain administrator account. Active Directory domain user account and password (option D) is not a correct answer, as the domain user account may not have the necessary permissions to access the Active Directory information and configuration, which require the domain administrator account.References:
1: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 237.
2: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 238.
3: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 239.
4: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 240.
[5]: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 241.
[6]: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 242.
[7]: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 244.

QUESTION 31
An administrator is configuring Workload Optimization to maximize the workload performance.
Which configuration proactively moves workloads so that the resource utilization ensures maximum headroom for all resources?

A. Buffer
B. Moderate
C. Balance
D. Consolidate

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:

Workload Optimization is a feature of VMware vRealize Operations that enables self-driving operations management for hybrid and multi-cloud environments.It uses artificial intelligence and machine learning to monitor, analyze, and automate the performance, capacity, cost, and configuration of applications, infrastructure, and services12.
Workload Optimization allows administrators to set a goal for workload optimization, which defines how vRealize Operations balances the resource utilization across clusters and data centers.The goal can be one of the following options34:
Balance: This option proactively moves workloads so that the resource utilization ensures maximum headroom for all resources. This means that vRealize Operations tries to distribute the workload evenly across the clusters and data centers, and avoid resource contention or overcommitment. This option is suitable for scenarios where workload performance is the first priority, and where there is a need for extra space for growth or spikes in demand.
Moderate: This option minimizes the workload contention by moving workloads away from clusters and data centers that are experiencing high resource utilization. This means that vRealize Operations tries to reduce the risk of performance degradation or SLA violations by ensuring that there is enough capacity to meet the workload demand. This option is suitable for scenarios where workload availability and reliability are the main goals, and where there is a moderate tolerance for resource imbalance or inefficiency.
Consolidate: This option proactively minimizes the number of clusters and data centers used by workloads by moving workloads to the clusters and data centers that have the lowest resource utilization. This means that vRealize Operations tries to optimize the resource efficiency and reduce the operational cost by freeing up unused or underutilized resources. This option is suitable for scenarios where workload consolidation and cost optimization are the primary objectives, and where there is a high tolerance for resource contention or overcommitment.
Therefore, the configuration that proactively moves workloads so that the resource utilization ensures maximum headroom for all resources is Balance.
References:
1:vRealize Operations - VMware2:vRealize Operations Manager User Guide3:Workload Optimization Details - VMware Docs4:Workload Optimization in vRealize Operations Manager: [vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Concepts Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Administration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Customization and Extensibility Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Troubleshooting Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager API Programming Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Certification Exam Guide]

QUESTION 32
Users have reported several application VMs are performing very slowly. The system administrator was requested to find out the source of the problem on both VMs and/or ESXi hosts level. vRealize Operations has not been configured with Application Remote Collector.
Which action will help the administrator to quickly identify the underlying problem?

A. Under Inventory, select Manage Agent, then select the VMs, and run Remote Checks on ICMP, HTTP checks.
B. Under Report, use Configuration Report - Virtual Machines to list down possible changes that have occurred.
C. Under Administration, choose Configuration, select Object Relationships, and then identify the VMs and ESXi hosts relationship to generate a correlation of the metric, and finally, isolate the issue.
D. Under Dashboard, choose the out-of-the-box Performance dashboards that displays contention on both VMs and ESXi hosts.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations User Guide1, one of the best ways to quickly identify the underlying problem of slow application VMs is to use the out-of-the-box Performance dashboards that display contention on both VMs and ESXi hosts. These dashboards show the key performance indicators (KPIs) of CPU, memory, disk, and network for the selected objects, and highlight any contention or saturation issues that may affect the performance. The administrator can use these dashboards to drill down into the details of the metrics, alerts, events, and properties of the objects, and isolate the root cause of the problem. The other options are not correct because:
Under Inventory, selecting Manage Agent, then selecting the VMs, and running Remote Checks on ICMP, HTTP checks is not a helpful action, as it only verifies the connectivity and availability of the VMs, but does not provide any information about the performance or contention of the VMs or the ESXi hosts2.
Under Report, using Configuration Report - Virtual Machines to list down possible changes that have occurred is not a helpful action, as it only shows the configuration details of the VMs, such as name, UUID, power state, guest OS, CPU, memory, disk, and network, but does not show any performance or contention metrics or alerts of the VMs or the ESXi hosts3.
Under Administration, choosing Configuration, selecting Object Relationships, and then identifying the VMs and ESXi hosts relationship to generate a correlation of the metric, and finally, isolate the issue is not a helpful action, as it only shows the hierarchical and logical relationships between the objects, such as parent, child, sibling, and peer, but does not show any performance or contention metrics or alerts of the objects4.References:1: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 57-59, 62-632: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 69-703: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 81-824: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 84-85.

QUESTION 33
A vRealize Operations Manager administrator has the following requirement:
Whenever any object is selected in Widget-1 of Dashboard-A, then ONLY Widget-2 of Dashboard-B should be populated with the information.
Which setting of Widget-2 in Dashboard-B can help the administrator satisfy this requirement?

A. Keep Refresh Content Off
B. Keep Self-Provider Mode Off
C. Keep Refresh Content ON
D. Keep Self-Provider Mode ON

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Keeping Self-Provider Mode Off is the correct setting of Widget-2 in Dashboard-B to satisfy the requirement. Self-Provider Mode is a widget setting that determines whether the widget can provide data to itself or receive data from another widget. If Self-Provider Mode is On, the widget provides data to itself based on its configuration and does not receive data from other widgets. If Self-Provider Mode is Off, the widget receives data from another widget that is configured as a provider. In this case, the requirement is that Widget-2 of Dashboard-B should be populated with the information from Widget-1 of Dashboard-A, which means that Widget-2 should receive data from Widget-1. Therefore, Widget-2 should have Self-Provider Mode Off, and Widget-1 should have Widget-2 as a receiver in its widget interactions. Keeping Refresh Content Off or On is not relevant to the requirement, as it only affects the frequency of data refresh in the widget. Keeping Self-Provider Mode On is the opposite of what is needed, as it would prevent Widget-2 from receiving data from Widget-1.References:Configuring Widgets, section ''Widget Settings''.Configuring Widget Interactions, section ''Widget Interactions''.vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, section ''Create and Configure Dashboards''.

QUESTION 34
What is the minimum number of fault domains required to achieve vRealize Operations continuous availability with a primary node, data node, and witness node?

A. 4
B. 1
C. 3
D. 2

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
vRealize Operations continuous availability (CA) separates the vRealize Operations cluster into two fault domains, stretching across vSphere clusters, and protects the analytics cluster against the loss of an entire fault domain. A fault domain consists of one or more analytics nodes grouped according to their physical location in the data center. To activate CA, you must have at least one data node deployed, in addition to the primary node and the witness node. The primary node and the data node must reside in different fault domains, and the witness node must reside in a third location. Therefore, the minimum number of fault domains required to achieve vRealize Operations continuous availability with a primary node, data node, and witness node is two.References:About vRealize Operations Continuous Availability;Continuous Availability Considerations

QUESTION 35
To meet a requirement for protection against data loss in the event of a physical rack failure, an administrator is deploying a vRealize Operation cluster in a Continuous Availability configuration.
Which three node types will be configured within this scenario? (Choose three.)

A. Secondary Replica node
B. Remote Collector node
C. Primary Replica node
D. Primary node
E. Witness node
F. Secondary node

Correct Answer: C, D, E
Section:
Explanation:
A vRealize Operations cluster in a Continuous Availability configuration consists of three node types: primary node, primary replica node, and witness node. These node types are deployed across two fault domains, which are separate physical locations that can tolerate failures of an entire rack or site.The witness node is deployed in a third location to monitor the network connectivity between the two fault domains and prevent split-brain scenarios1.

The primary node is the first node that is deployed in the cluster and acts as the master node. It is responsible for managing the cluster configuration, user interface, alerting, and reporting.The primary node is deployed in fault domain 11.
The primary replica node is the second node that is deployed in the cluster and acts as the backup node for the primary node. It is responsible for replicating and synchronizing the data and configuration from the primary node. The primary replica node can take over the functions of the primary node in case of a failure.The primary replica node is deployed in fault domain 21.
The witness node is the third node that is deployed in the cluster and acts as the arbitrator node. It is responsible for monitoring the network connectivity and availability of the primary node and the primary replica node. The witness node can detect a split-brain situation, which occurs when the network connection between the two fault domains is lost and both nodes assume the role of the master node. The witness node can resolve the split-brain situation by making one of the nodes offline to avoid data inconsistency.The witness node is deployed in a third location that is independent of the two fault domains1.
The other options are not node types that are configured in a Continuous Availability configuration. A secondary node is a node that is added to the cluster to increase the capacity and performance of the cluster.A secondary node can be deployed in either fault domain, but it is not required for Continuous Availability1. A remote collector node is a node that is deployed outside the cluster to collect data from remote or isolated data sources.A remote collector node can be deployed in any location, but it is not part of the Continuous Availability configuration2. A secondary replica node is not a valid node type in vRealize Operations.
References:1:About vRealize Operations Continuous Availability2:Remote Collector Nodes

QUESTION 36
Which two conditions must be met to allow an automated action to be triggered from an alert? (Choose two.)

A. Within the active policy, the alert definition's automated setting can remain at the default setting.
B. Within the active policy, the alert definition's automated setting must be set to enabled.
C. The alert will not require an attached recommendation.
D. The alert must have a recommendation but does not require symptom definitions.
E. The alert must have a recommendation attached to it.

Correct Answer: B, E
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations User Guide1, an automated action is a predefined or custom action that can be executed automatically when an alert is triggered. An automated action can help to resolve or prevent the problem that caused the alert, or to notify the relevant stakeholders. To allow an automated action to be triggered from an alert, two conditions must be met:
Within the active policy, the alert definition's automated setting must be set to enabled. This allows the alert definition to trigger automated actions when the alert criteria are met. By default, the automated setting is disabled for all alert definitions, and must be manually enabled by the administrator.
The alert must have a recommendation attached to it. A recommendation is a suggested action that can help to resolve or prevent the problem that triggered the alert. A recommendation can include a link to a related topic in the documentation or an external URL. A recommendation can also be associated with an automated action, which can be executed by the system or by the user. An alert definition can have one or more recommendations, but only one of them can be associated with an automated action.
Therefore, the correct answers are B. Within the active policy, the alert definition's automated setting must be set to enabled. and E. The alert must have a recommendation attached to it, as these are the two conditions that must be met to allow an automated action to be triggered from an alert.References:
1: VMware vRealize Operations User Guide, https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.5/vrealize-operations-manager-85-user-guide.pdf, page 21-22, 25-26, 29-30

QUESTION 37
An administrator defines the role-based access control mechanisms for new vRealize Operations Manager implementation using LDAP authentication method.
Which statement accurately describes these users?

A. Credentials for these accounts are stored in its central Postgres database.
B. They are not allowed to perform any actions in vRealize Operations.
C. They can access vSphere and other objects including third-party objects.
D. The LDAP user password policy is set to expire every 45 days in vRealize Operations.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the users who are imported from an LDAP authentication source can access vSphere and other objects including third-party objects in vRealize Operations,

as long as they have the appropriate permissions and roles assigned to them. The LDAP users can use their LDAP credentials to log in to vRealize Operations, and they can view and manage the objects that are within their scope of access. The other options are incorrect because they are either false or irrelevant. The credentials for the LDAP users are not stored in the central Postgres database of vRealize Operations, but in the LDAP server. The LDAP users are allowed to perform any actions in vRealize Operations that are permitted by their roles and permissions. The LDAP user password policy is not set by vRealize Operations, but by the LDAP server.References:Managing Users and Access Control in vRealize Operations;Authentication Sources;Give Administrator Access to AD or LDAP Users

QUESTION 38
Which regulatory, standards-based compliance pack is available in vRealize Operations?

A. Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)
B. Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
C. CIS Security Standards
D. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The regulatory, standards-based compliance pack that is available in vRealize Operations is the CIS Security Standards. The CIS Security Standards are a set of best practices and recommendations for securing IT systems and data against cyberattacks.The CIS Security Standards are developed and maintained by the Center for Internet Security (CIS), a nonprofit organization that provides cybersecurity resources and guidance to organizations and individuals1. The vRealize Operations Compliance Pack for CIS provides alerts, policies, and reports to validate the vSphere resources against the CIS hardening guide.The following resources are being validated using this content: ESXi Host, Virtual Machine, vCenter Server, Distributed Switch, Distributed Port Group, and Distributed Firewall2.The vRealize Operations Compliance Pack for CIS can be downloaded and installed from the VMware Marketplace3. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) (option A) is not a regulatory, standards-based compliance pack that is available in vRealize Operations. SOX is a federal law that regulates the financial reporting and auditing of public companies in the United States.SOX does not provide specific technical guidelines or benchmarks for securing IT systems and data4. The Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) (option B) is not a regulatory, standards-based compliance pack that is available in vRealize Operations. CVE is a list of publicly known cybersecurity vulnerabilities and exposures that are assigned unique identifiers and descriptions.CVE does not provide specific security standards or recommendations for securing IT systems and data5. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (option D) is not a regulatory, standards-based compliance pack that is available in vRealize Operations. GDPR is a legal framework that regulates the collection, processing, and transfer of personal data of individuals in the European Union and the European Economic Area. GDPR does not provide specific technical guidelines or benchmarks for securing IT systems and data.References:
1: CIS Security Standards - cisecurity.org, CIS, 2021, [7].
2: vRealize Operations Compliance Pack for CIS - VMware Marketplace, VMware, 2021,1.
3: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 237.
4: Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) - investopedia.com, Investopedia, 2021, [8].
5: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) - cve.mitre.org, MITRE, 2021, [9].
[6]: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - ec.europa.eu, European Commission, 2021, [10].
[7]: CIS Security Standards - cisecurity.org, CIS, 2021, [7].
[8]: Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) - investopedia.com, Investopedia, 2021, [8].
[9]: Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) - cve.mitre.org, MITRE, 2021, [9].
[10]: General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) - ec.europa.eu, European Commission, 2021, [10].

QUESTION 39
Which two options can be applied as a super metric? (Choose two.)

A. The average CPU usage of VMs within a Datacenter
B. The difference of CPU utilization for each VM between two defined time stamps
C. String operators that are valid to be used with mathematical calculations in a function
D. Count of Non-Windows VMs in a vSphere cluster
E. The average SCSI count with disk size of VMs within an ESXi host

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:

Explanation:
A super metric is a mathematical formula that contains one or more metrics or properties for one or more objects.It can be used to create custom metrics that are specific to your environment and can help you gain deeper insights into the performance and health of your infrastructure1.Super metrics can be applied to any object type that contains the objects or metrics involved in the formula2.
Option A is a valid super metric, as it calculates the average CPU usage of VMs within a Datacenter, which is an object type that contains VMs as child objects.The formula for this super metric could be something likeavg(${this, metric=cpu|usage_average, depth=1}), which means the average of the CPU usage average metric for all the child objects of the current object3.
Option D is also a valid super metric, as it counts the number of Non-Windows VMs in a vSphere cluster, which is an object type that contains VMs as child objects.The formula for this super metric could be something likecount(${this, metric=guestfilesystem|osType, depth=1, where=not contains windows}), which means the count of the guest OS type metric for all the child objects of the current object, where the value does not contain the word windows3.
Option B is not a valid super metric, as it involves the difference of CPU utilization for each VM between two defined time stamps, which is not a metric or property that can be used in a super metric formula.Super metrics can only use metrics or properties that are collected by vRealize Operations, not arbitrary time stamps2.
Option C is not a valid super metric, as it involves string operators that are valid to be used with mathematical calculations in a function, which is not a metric or property that can be used in a super metric formula.Super metrics can only use numerical values, not string values, in mathematical calculations2.
Option E is not a valid super metric, as it involves the average SCSI count with disk size of VMs within an ESXi host, which is not a metric or property that can be used in a super metric formula.Super metrics can only use metrics or properties that are available for the object type that the super metric is assigned to, and the SCSI count and disk size are not available for the ESXi host object type2.
References:
My Top 15 vRealize Operations Super Metrics - VMware Blogs
Configuring Super Metrics - VMware Docs
vRealize Operations 8.10 - Create Super Metric - Virtualization Blog

QUESTION 40
An administrator has been tasked with configuring vRealize Operations to ensure that workload performance across the VMware SDDC is the main priority. In the event of an issue, remediation activities should be automatically completed to minimize any impact to running workloads. A maximum of 10% cluster resources should be reserved for burst capacity.
Which option should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

A. Business Intent
B. Reclamation
C. Operational Intent
D. Rightsizing

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations User Guide1, the Business Intent option allows the administrator to configure vRealize Operations to ensure that workload performance across the VMware SDDC is the main priority. The Business Intent option enables the administrator to define the performance, efficiency, and consolidation goals for the clusters and hosts in the SDDC, and to specify the maximum amount of cluster resources to be reserved for burst capacity. The vRealize Operations then uses these goals to optimize the placement and balance of the workloads, and to perform automated remediation actions in the event of an issue. The other options are not correct because:
The Reclamation option allows the administrator to configure vRealize Operations to identify and reclaim unused or overprovisioned resources in the SDDC, such as CPU, memory, disk space, and snapshots.This option does not directly affect the workload performance or remediation activities1.
The Operational Intent option allows the administrator to configure vRealize Operations to monitor and alert on the operational health and risk of the SDDC components, such as clusters, hosts, datastores, and virtual machines.This option does not directly affect the workload placement, balance, or remediation activities1.
The Rightsizing option allows the administrator to configure vRealize Operations to analyze and recommend the optimal CPU, memory, and disk size for the virtual machines in the SDDC, based on their actual utilization and demand.This option does not directly affect the workload performance or remediation activities1.References:1: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 63-66.

QUESTION 41
While creating a What-If Analysis to compare datacenters, the administrator would like to simulate 25% utilization of the resources.
Which workload option should be included in the scenario?

A. Memory
B. Annual Projected Growth

C. Expected Utilization
D. CPU

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Expected Utilization is the workload option that should be included in the scenario to simulate 25% utilization of the resources. Expected Utilization is a percentage value that indicates how much of the allocated resources (CPU, memory, and storage) are expected to be used by the workload. By setting the Expected Utilization to 25%, the administrator can model the impact of adding or removing a workload that consumes 25% of the resources in the datacenter. Memory, Annual Projected Growth, and CPU are not workload options, but workload attributes. Memory and CPU are the amount of resources allocated to the workload, and Annual Projected Growth is the percentage by which the workload is expected to grow each year. These attributes do not directly specify the utilization of the resources by the workload.References:What-If Analysis - Workload Planning: Traditional, section ''How What-If Analysis - Workload Planning: Traditional Works''.vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, section ''Create and Configure Dashboards''.

QUESTION 42
An administrator has been tasked with making sure that the existing vRealize Operations Manager instance can monitor a newly deployed vSAN cluster within an existing vCenter Server.
Which action should the administrator take to accomplish this goal?

A. Add vSAN cluster under Other Accounts.
B. Enable vSAN monitoring under existing vCenter Server Cloud Account.
C. Download and install vRealize Operations Management Pack for vSAN.
D. Add vSAN cluster under Cloud Accounts.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations User Guide1, the action that the administrator should take to accomplish the goal of making sure that the existing vRealize Operations Manager instance can monitor a newly deployed vSAN cluster within an existing vCenter Server is to enable vSAN monitoring under the existing vCenter Server Cloud Account. A vCenter Server Cloud Account is a configuration that defines the connection details and credentials of the vCenter Server instance that manages the vSphere components, such as clusters, hosts, datastores, and virtual machines. By enabling vSAN monitoring under the vCenter Server Cloud Account, the administrator can allow vRealize Operations Manager to collect data from the vSAN cluster and monitor the health, performance, capacity, and configuration of the vSAN components, such as disk groups, disks, fault domains, and storage policies.The guide provides the steps to enable vSAN monitoring under the vCenter Server Cloud Account using the vRealize Operations Manager user interface1. The other options are not correct because:
Adding vSAN cluster under Other Accounts is not a valid action, as there is no such option in the vRealize Operations Manager user interface.The Other Accounts option under Administration is used to add accounts for other types of cloud services, such as AWS, Azure, Google Cloud, or Kubernetes, but not for vSAN cluster1.
Downloading and installing vRealize Operations Management Pack for vSAN is not a required action, as vRealize Operations Manager already supports vSAN monitoring natively without the need of any additional management pack.The vRealize Operations Management Pack for vSAN is an optional extension that provides additional dashboards, alerts, and reports for vSAN monitoring, but it is not necessary to accomplish the goal2.
Adding vSAN cluster under Cloud Accounts is not a valid action, as there is no such option in the vRealize Operations Manager user interface.The Cloud Accounts option under Administration is used to add accounts for VMware Cloud services, such as VMware Cloud on AWS, VMware Cloud Director, or NSX-T, but not for vSAN cluster1.References:1: vRealize Operations User Guide, pages 17-18, 21-222: vRealize Operations Management Pack for vSAN,Overviewsection.

QUESTION 43
A company has just acquired a competitor with a vSphere environment and would like to have the new vSphere environment also monitored by the company's original three-node vRealize Operations cluster. The vRealize Operations Sizing tool determines two additional data node, and a remote collector needs to be added to the vRealize Operations cluster.
The nodes are deployed accordingly, and the administrator now needs to create a trust relationship between the cluster and each of these new nodes.
Which two methods will meet this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Generate passphrases in the administration User Interface of an existing node, and enter them when prompted in each new node.
B. Click the Add New Nodes button on the Cluster Management page in the product User Interface of an existing node.
C. Use any local or directory user with the Administrator role in vRealize Operations when prompted in each new node.
D. Click the Add New Nodes button on the System Status page in the administration User Interface of an existing node.
E. Use the vRealize Operations root user name and password when prompted in each new node.

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
These two methods will meet the goal of creating a trust relationship between the cluster and each of these new nodes. Generating passphrases in the administration User Interface of an existing node, and entering them when prompted in each new node is a method that allows the administrator to securely authenticate the new nodes to the cluster. The passphrase is a one-time password that is valid for 24 hours and can be used to add multiple nodes to the cluster. Clicking the Add New Nodes button on the System Status page in the administration User Interface of an existing node is another method that allows the administrator to initiate the process of adding new nodes to the cluster. The administrator can enter the FQDN or IP address of the new node, and then validate the certificate and accept the trust relationship. Clicking the Add New Nodes button on the Cluster Management page in the product User Interface of an existing node is not a valid option, as this button does not exist on that page. Using any local or directory user with the Administrator role in vRealize Operations when prompted in each new node is not a feasible option, as the new node does not have any local or directory users configured yet. Using the vRealize Operations root user name and password when prompted in each new node is not a reliable option, as the root user name and password may not be the same for all the nodes, and may not be known by the administrator.References:Expand an Existing Installation to Add a Data Node, section ''Expand an Existing Installation to Add a Data Node''.Add a Node to a vRealize Operations Analytics Cluster, section ''Add a Node to a vRealize Operations Analytics Cluster''.vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, section ''Create and Configure Dashboards''.

QUESTION 44
An administrator wants to enable a custom metric configuration file to a scoreboard widget in a dashboard, but after configuring it, the scoreboard does not show the new metrics at all.
Which scoreboard widget configuration option possibly caused this problem?

A. Refresh content set to On
B. Self Provider set to Off
C. Self Provider set to On
D. Refresh content set to Off

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The scoreboard widget configuration option that possibly caused this problem is Self Provider set to On. The Self Provider option determines whether the widget shows metrics of the objects selected during editing of the widget or selected on another widget. When the Self Provider option is set to On, the widget shows metrics of the objects selected during editing of the widget. When the Self Provider option is set to Off, the widget shows metrics of the objects selected on another widget. Therefore, if the administrator wants to enable a custom metric configuration file to a scoreboard widget in a dashboard, and the custom metrics are defined for a specific object type, the administrator should set the Self Provider option to Off and select the appropriate object type on another widget. Otherwise, the scoreboard widget will not show the new metrics at all, because the custom metric configuration file will not match the object type selected during editing of the widget.References:How the Scoreboard Widget and Configuration Options Work;Solved: How to configure Generic Scoreboard widget to interact with...

QUESTION 45
Which statement accurately describes the characteristics of an alert notification?

A. Notifications are configured out-of-the-box but need to be explicitly enabled for each object discovered by vRealize Operations.
B. A SMTP Management pack is required to enable email notifications.
C. Notifications are configured as part of an alert's symptom definition.
D. vRealize Operations can be connected to the external alert notification system by configuring an outbound alert plug-in.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
An alert notification is a message that vRealize Operations sends to an external system or user when an alert is generated that meets certain criteria. An alert notification can help the administrator to identify and troubleshoot problems immediately after they occur. To enable alert notifications, the administrator must configure an outbound alert plug-in, which is a component that connects vRealize Operations to the external alert notification system, such as email, REST, SNMP, or log file.The administrator can also create notification rules, which are filters that specify which alerts are sent out for the supported outbound alert plug-ins1.
The other options are not accurate descriptions of the characteristics of an alert notification. Option A is incorrect because notifications are not configured out-of-the-box, but require the administrator to configure the outbound alert plug-in and the notification rules.Notifications also do not need to be explicitly enabled for each object discovered by vRealize Operations, but can be applied to multiple objects based on the notification rules1.Option B is incorrect because a SMTP Management pack is not required to enable email notifications, but the Standard Email plug-in, which is a built-in outbound alert plug-in that sends notifications to one or more

email addresses2. Option C is incorrect because notifications are not configured as part of an alert's symptom definition, but as a separate configuration that applies to one or more alerts.A symptom definition is a condition that indicates a potential problem with an object, and is used to trigger an alert, not a notification3.
References:1:Creating and Managing vRealize Operations Alert Notifications - VMware Docs2:Configure a Standard Email Notification in vRealize Operations3:Symptom Definitions - VMware Docs

QUESTION 46
Which Grouping Option in vRealize Operations allows the configuration of Tiers?

A. Tags
B. Applications
C. Cloud Zones
D. Custom Datacenter

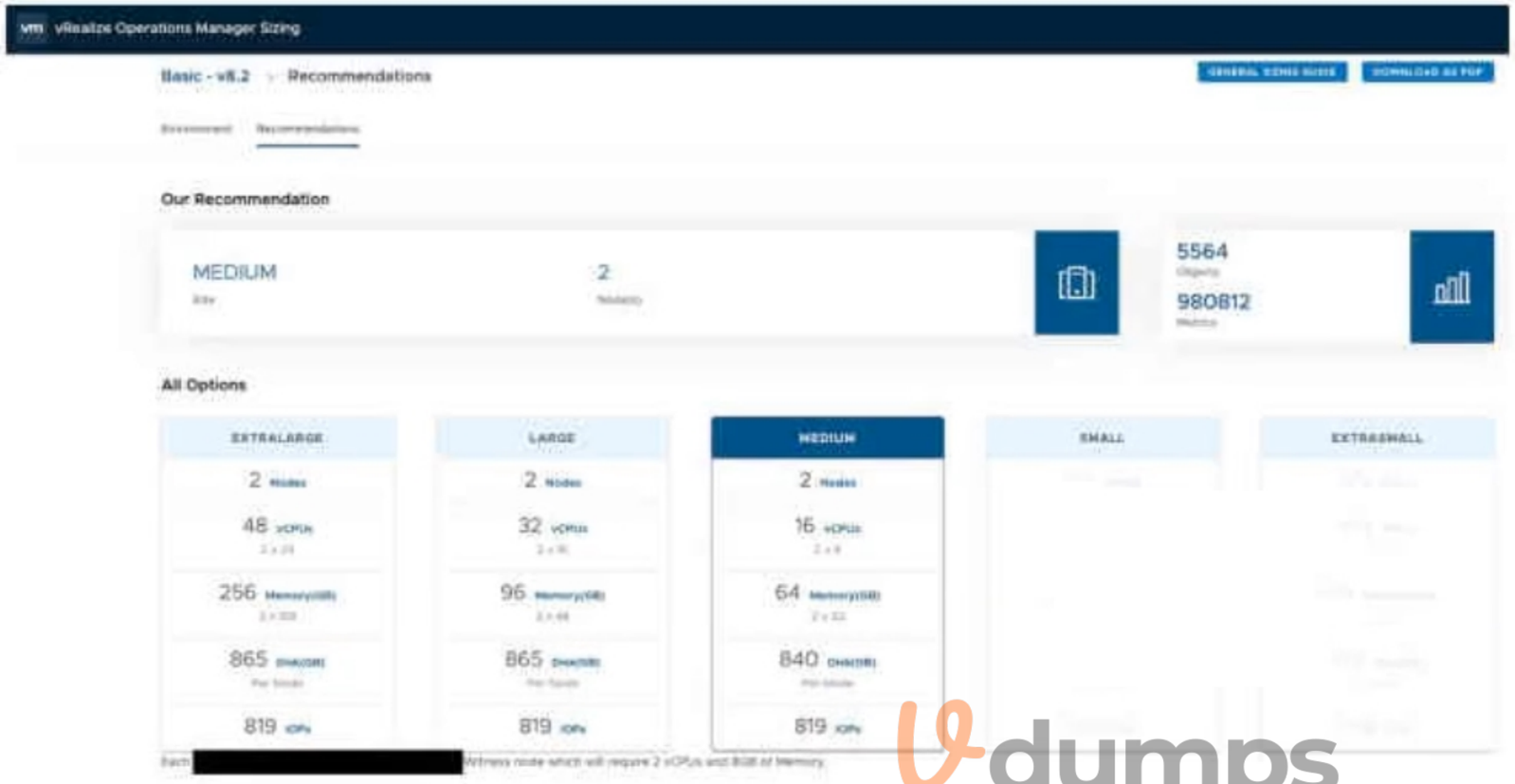
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations User Guide1, tags are labels that can be assigned to objects in vRealize Operations to group them based on common attributes or criteria. Tags can be used to filter, search, and organize objects in vRealize Operations, as well as to define policies, alerts, dashboards, and reports. Tags can also be used to configure tiers, which are logical groups of objects that represent different levels of service or performance in the environment. For example, the administrator can create tiers such as Gold, Silver, and Bronze, and assign tags to the objects that belong to each tier. Then, the administrator can use the tags to apply different policies, alerts, or dashboards to each tier.
One of the grouping options in vRealize Operations that allows the configuration of tiers is Tags. This option allows the administrator to create custom groups based on the tags assigned to the objects. The administrator can select one or more tags to define the membership criteria for the custom group. The administrator can also specify the object type and the adapter type for the custom group. The custom group can then be used to configure tiers in vRealize Operations.
Therefore, the correct answer is A. Tags, as this is the grouping option in vRealize Operations that allows the configuration of tiers.References:
1: VMware vRealize Operations User Guide, https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.5/vrealize-operations-manager-85-user-guide.pdf, page 59-60, 63-64
Learn more
1docs.vmware.com2vmware.com3vmware.com

QUESTION 47
Which cloud provider needs to be added as a custom cloud provider when running a What-If Analysis?

A. IBM Cloud
B. Google Cloud
C. Microsoft Azure
D. Oracle Cloud

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the cloud provider that needs to be added as a custom cloud provider when running a What-If Analysis is Oracle Cloud. The What-If Analysis feature allows the administrator to compare the cost and performance of running workloads in different public cloud providers, such as AWS, IBM Cloud, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud, and Alibaba Cloud. These public cloud providers are supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations, and the administrator can select them from the predefined list when creating a migration scenario. However, if the administrator wants to compare the cost and performance of running workloads in Oracle Cloud, they need to add it as a custom cloud provider, and upload a rate card that contains the pricing information for Oracle Cloud services. The other options are incorrect because they are supported out-of-the-box in vRealize Operations, and they do not need to be added as a custom cloud provider when running a What-If Analysis.References:What-If-Analysis - Migration Planning: Public Cloud;VMware vRealize Operations What-If Analysis;VMware vRealize Operations for Public Cloud

QUESTION 48
An administrator is planning the size of a new vRealize Operations Manager (vROps) platform using the vROps sizing tool. The output of different configurations and sizing information from the tool were modeled for internal design discussion.
Refer to the exhibit:



Which configuration was sized?

A. High Availability
B. Continuous Availability
C. Stretched Cluster
D. Fault Tolerance

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The configuration that was sized using the vROps sizing tool is High Availability.High Availability is a feature of vRealize Operations that allows the cluster to tolerate the failure of one or more nodes, and to ensure the continuity and availability of the vRealize Operations services1.High Availability can be enabled or disabled in the Admin UI of vRealize Operations, and it requires at least two nodes in the cluster2.The vROps sizing tool is a web-based tool that helps the administrator to estimate the size and the resources needed for a vRealize Operations deployment, based on the number and the type of the objects to be monitored3. The vROps sizing tool provides different sizing options, such as Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small, and Extra Small, and shows the specifications and the costs for each option.The vROps sizing tool also allows the administrator to select the configuration mode, such as High Availability, Continuous Availability, Stretched Cluster, or Fault Tolerance, and shows the impact of the mode on the sizing and the resources4. The image that was sent with the question shows the output of the vROps sizing tool, with the configuration mode set to High Availability. The image shows the recommended size as Medium, with 2 nodes, 5564 metrics, and 980812 properties. The image also shows the other sizing options, such as Extra Large, Large, Small, and Extra Small, with their respective specifications and costs. Therefore, the configuration that was sized using the vROps sizing tool is High Availability.Continuous Availability (option B) is not the correct answer, as it is a different configuration mode that allows the cluster to tolerate the failure of an entire site, and to ensure the zero data loss and the near-zero downtime of the vRealize Operations services5. Continuous Availability requires at least four nodes in the cluster, and it uses synchronous replication between the sites. The image does not show the configuration mode as Continuous Availability, nor the number of nodes as four. Stretched Cluster (option C) is not the correct answer, as it is a different configuration mode that allows the cluster to span across two sites, and to ensure the load balancing and the disaster recovery of the vRealize Operations services. Stretched Cluster requires at least four nodes in the cluster, and it uses asynchronous replication between the sites. The image does not show the configuration mode as Stretched Cluster, nor the number of nodes as four. Fault Tolerance (option D) is not the correct answer, as it is not a configuration mode that is supported by vRealize Operations. Fault Tolerance is a feature of vSphere that provides continuous availability for a virtual machine by creating and maintaining a secondary virtual machine that is identical to the primary virtual machine. Fault Tolerance is not applicable to vRealize Operations, as it does not

support the clustering and the scalability of the vRealize Operations nodes.References:
1: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 12.
2: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 13.
3: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 15.
4: vRealize Operations Manager Sizing - VMware, VMware, 2021,1.
5: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 14.
[6]: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 16.
[7]: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 14.
[8]: vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 17.
[9]: vSphere Availability, VMware, 2021, p. 9.

QUESTION 49
A system administrator needs to create a vRealize Operations (vROps) support bundle from an on-premises deployment following an inaccessible vROps User Interface (UI) issue.
Which process will gather the correct information successfully?

A. Login to each vROps node, and then run the generateSupportBundle.py script.
B. Login to the Primary vROps node using SSH, and then copy, compress, and export the files from the /var/log/messages location.
C. Create a full support bundle using the vROps UI.
D. Login to the vROps Primary node, and then run the generateSupportBundle.py script.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A vRealize Operations support bundle is a collection of log and configuration files that help troubleshoot a vRealize Operations issue.You can create a support bundle from the vRealize Operations UI or from the command line interface (CLI) of the vRealize Operations nodes12.
If the vRealize Operations UI is inaccessible, you cannot create a support bundle from the UI. Therefore, option C is not a valid process.You need to use the CLI method to create a support bundle from an on-premises deployment3.
To create a support bundle from the CLI, you need to log in to the vRealize Operations nodes using SSH and run the generateSupportBundle.py script. This script collects the log and configuration files from the nodes and creates a support bundle in ZIP format. You can then download the support bundle from the /storage/vcops/support directory of the nodes .
However, you do not need to log in to each vRealize Operations node and run the script separately. You only need to log in to the Primary node and run the script once. The script will automatically collect the files from all the nodes in the cluster and create a single support bundle. Therefore, option A is not a necessary process. You only need to log in to the Primary node and run the script .
Option B is not a correct process, as it does not use the generateSupportBundle.py script. The /var/log/messages file is not sufficient to gather the correct information for troubleshooting a vRealize Operations issue. You need to use the script to collect all the relevant log and configuration files from the nodes .
Therefore, the process that will gather the correct information successfully is to log in to the vRealize Operations Primary node using SSH, and then run the generateSupportBundle.py script. This is option D.
References:
1:vRealize Operations Support Bundles - VMware Docs2:Create a vRealize Operations Support Bundle - VMware Docs3:Create a Support Bundle from the Command Line Interface - VMware Docs:Create a Support Bundle from the Command Line Interface - VMware Docs:Create a Support Bundle from the Command Line Interface - VMware Docs:Create a Support Bundle from the Command Line Interface - VMware Docs: [vRealize Operations Manager User Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Concepts Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Administration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Customization and Extensibility Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Troubleshooting Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager API Programming Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Certification Exam Guide]

QUESTION 50
An administrator would like to use vRealize Operations Cloud to monitor an on-premises deployment.
Which initial step must the administrator take?

A. Deploy a Cloud Proxy on-premises, and pair it with vRealize Operations Cloud.
B. Initiate a Cloud Proxy deployment on the cloud console, and pair it with vRealize Operations Cloud.
C. Open firewall ports to vRealize Operations Cloud from the on-premises vCenter, and then add the on-premises deployment.
D. Deploy a vRealize Operations node on-premises, and pair it with vRealize Operations Cloud.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations Cloud Getting Started guide1, the initial step that the administrator must take to use vRealize Operations Cloud to monitor an on-premises deployment is to deploy a Cloud Proxy on-premises, and pair it with vRealize Operations Cloud. A Cloud Proxy is a virtual appliance that acts as a bridge between the on-premises vCenter instance and the vRealize Operations Cloud instance. It collects data from the vCenter instance and sends it securely to the vRealize Operations Cloud instance. It also enables actions and remote console access from the vRealize Operations Cloud instance to the on-premises vCenter instance.The guide provides the steps to download, deploy, and configure the Cloud Proxy using the vRealize Operations Cloud user interface1. The other options are not correct because:
Initiating a Cloud Proxy deployment on the cloud console, and pairing it with vRealize Operations Cloud is not a valid step, as there is no such option in the vRealize Operations Cloud user interface.The Cloud Proxy must be deployed on-premises, not on the cloud console1.
Opening firewall ports to vRealize Operations Cloud from the on-premises vCenter, and then adding the on-premises deployment is not a sufficient step, as it does not establish a secure and reliable connection between the on-premises vCenter instance and the vRealize Operations Cloud instance.The Cloud Proxy is required to facilitate the data collection and communication between the two instances1.
Deploying a vRealize Operations node on-premises, and pairing it with vRealize Operations Cloud is not a recommended step, as it will introduce additional complexity and overhead in managing the on-premises vRealize Operations node.The Cloud Proxy is a lightweight and easy-to-deploy appliance that does not require any additional licenses or configuration1.References:1: vRealize Operations Cloud Getting Started guide, pages 9-13.

QUESTION 51
Which two prerequisites are required for integrating vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud to manage on-premises vSphere environments? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy the vRealize Operations Cloud Content pack, and configure the adapter to connect to the on-premises vCenter.
B. vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud must be enabled in the same organizations.
C. Deploy a cloud proxy, and then configure vCenter and ESXi hosts syslog to forward logs to the cloud proxy.
D. vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud must be enabled in separate organizations.
E. Deploy an on-premises vRealize Log Insight instance, and configure the integration directly with vRealize Operations Cloud.

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
These two prerequisites are required for integrating vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud to manage on-premises vSphere environments. vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud must be enabled in the same organizations, as this is a requirement for the integration to work properly. Organizations are logical entities that group users, projects, and resources in VMware Cloud Services. Users can belong to multiple organizations, but they can only access one organization at a time. To integrate vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud, users must select the same organization in both services. Deploying a cloud proxy, and then configuring vCenter and ESXi hosts syslog to forward logs to the cloud proxy is another prerequisite for the integration. A cloud proxy is a virtual appliance that collects data from on-premises sources and sends it securely to vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud. A cloud proxy is required to monitor on-premises vSphere environments, as it acts as a bridge between the on-premises and cloud services.
Deploying the vRealize Operations Cloud Content pack, and configuring the adapter to connect to the on-premises vCenter is not a valid option, as this is not a prerequisite for the integration, but a step that can be performed after the integration is established. The vRealize Operations Cloud Content pack is a collection of dashboards, alerts, and reports that provide insights into the vRealize Operations Cloud environment. The adapter is a component that collects data from a specific source, such as vCenter, and sends it to vRealize Operations Cloud. vRealize Operations Cloud and vRealize Log Insight Cloud must be enabled in separate organizations is not a feasible option, as this is the opposite of what is required for the integration. Enabling the services in separate organizations would prevent the users from accessing both services at the same time, and would break the integration. Deploying an on-premises vRealize Log Insight instance, and configuring the integration directly with vRealize Operations Cloud is not a possible option, as this is not supported by the services. vRealize Log Insight Cloud is a cloud-based log analytics service that cannot be integrated with an on-premises vRealize Log Insight instance. vRealize Operations Cloud can only be integrated with vRealize Log Insight Cloud, not with an on-premises vRealize Log Insight instance.References:Integrating vRealize Log Insight and vRealize Operations, section ''Integrating vRealize Log Insight and vRealize Operations''.Cloud Proxy Overview, section ''Cloud Proxy Overview''.vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, section ''Create and Configure Dashboards''.

QUESTION 52
What is the correct process to add a custom metric configuration file to a scoreboard widget in a dashboard?

A. 1. Create a metric file in XML format. 2. Set the scoreboard widget Self Provider to On. 3. Create a widget interaction with a provider widget.
B. 1. Create a metric file in XML format. 2. Set the scoreboard widget Self Provider to Off. 3. Create a widget interaction with a receiving widget.
C. 1. Create a metric file in XML format. 2. Set the scoreboard widget Self Provider to Off. 3. Create a widget interaction with a provider widget.
D. 1. Create a metric file in XML format. 2. Set the scoreboard widget Self Provider to On. 3. Create a widget interaction with a receiving widget.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To add a custom metric configuration file to a scoreboard widget in a dashboard, the correct process is to create a metric file in XML format, set the scoreboard widget Self Provider to Off, and create a widget interaction with a provider widget. A custom metric configuration file is a file that defines the metrics that the scoreboard widget displays for different object types. The file must be in XML format and follow a specific schema. The file must be uploaded to the vRealize Operations server and selected in the Metric Configuration option of the scoreboard widget. The Self Provider option determines whether the widget shows metrics of the objects selected during editing of the widget or selected on another widget. When the Self Provider option is set to Off, the widget shows metrics of the objects selected on another widget. The widget interaction is a mechanism that allows widgets to communicate with each other and pass data. A provider widget is a widget that provides data to another widget. A receiving widget is a widget that receives data from another widget. To create a widget interaction, the administrator must edit the dashboard and select the provider widget and the receiving widget, and then configure the interaction type and the data to pass. By creating a widget interaction with a provider widget, the administrator can enable the scoreboard widget to display the custom metrics for the objects selected on the provider widget.References:How the Scoreboard Widget and Configuration Options Work;Question on How to Scoreboard Dashboard - Metric Configuration XML - Max & Avg Metric Values;Dashboard widget can set default metric key

QUESTION 53
Which function is unavailable in the vRealize Operations Admin UI?

A. Viewing alerts, symptoms, and policies
B. Enabling or disabling High Availability (HA)
C. Uploading and installing vRealize Operations PAK files
D. Taking vRealize Operations Online/Offline

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The function that is unavailable in the vRealize Operations Admin UI is viewing alerts, symptoms, and policies. The Admin UI is a separate interface from the Product UI that provides access to selected maintenance functions beyond what the Product UI supports.The Admin UI is used for platform administration tasks, such as upgrading vRealize Operations, enabling or disabling High Availability (HA), uploading and installing vRealize Operations PAK files, taking vRealize Operations Online/Offline, and managing certificates, passwords, and users1. The Admin UI does not provide access to the operational functions, such as viewing alerts, symptoms, and policies, which are available in the Product UI.The Product UI is used for monitoring and managing the objects, metrics, alerts, dashboards, reports, and policies in vRealize Operations2.
References:1:About the vRealize Operations Administration Interface2:About the vRealize Operations Product Interface

QUESTION 54
Which three are use cases for vRealize Operations? (Choose three.)

A. Implement Zero Trust
B. Intelligent Remediation
C. Self-Service Catalog
D. Efficient Capacity and Cost Management
E. Continuous Performance Optimization
F. 'Infrastructure Pipelining

Correct Answer: B, D, E
Section:
Explanation:
vRealize Operations is a self-driving IT operations management platform that delivers continuous performance optimization, efficient capacity and cost management, and intelligent remediation for the VMware SDDC and hybrid cloud environments1. The use cases for vRealize Operations are aligned with these three key outcomes, as follows:
Option B is a valid use case, as Intelligent Remediation enables vRealize Operations to proactively detect and resolve issues across applications, infrastructure, and cloud services.It provides full-stack visibility, integrated compliance, and automated workflows for faster troubleshooting and remediation2.
Option D is also a valid use case, as Efficient Capacity and Cost Management enables vRealize Operations to optimize resource utilization, reduce costs, and plan for future demand.It provides real-time capacity analytics, what-if scenarios, cost transparency, and budget planning3.

Option E is also a valid use case, as Continuous Performance Optimization enables vRealize Operations to balance and optimize performance and efficiency across the SDDC and hybrid cloud. It provides automated workload placement, resource reclamation, and proactive configuration management.
Option A is not a valid use case, as Implement Zero Trust is not a core outcome of vRealize Operations. Zero Trust is a security model that requires strict verification of identity and access for every request and transaction, regardless of the location or device. While vRealize Operations can help monitor and enforce compliance policies, it is not designed to implement Zero Trust on its own.
Option C is not a valid use case, as Self-Service Catalog is not a core outcome of vRealize Operations. Self-Service Catalog is a feature of VMware vRealize Automation, which is a cloud automation platform that allows users to request and provision IT services from a catalog of predefined items. vRealize Operations can integrate with vRealize Automation to provide visibility and control over the cloud resources, but it does not provide the catalog functionality itself.
Option F is not a valid use case, as Infrastructure Pipelining is not a core outcome of vRealize Operations. Infrastructure Pipelining is a concept of applying DevOps principles and practices to the provisioning and management of infrastructure resources. It involves using code, automation, and continuous integration and delivery tools to streamline and standardize the infrastructure lifecycle. vRealize Operations can support Infrastructure Pipelining by providing insights and recommendations for the infrastructure performance and capacity, but it does not provide the pipelining functionality itself.
References:
vRealize Operations - VMware Docs
Intelligent Remediation - VMware Docs
Efficient Capacity and Cost Management - VMware Docs
[Continuous Performance Optimization - VMware Docs]
[Zero Trust Security - VMware Docs]
[vRealize Automation - VMware Docs]
[Infrastructure Pipelining - VMware Blogs]

QUESTION 55
Where can management packs for vRealize Operations be found and downloaded?

A. VMware Knowledge Base
B. VMware Marketplace
C. VMware Learning Zone
D. VMware vRealize Operations Product Documentation page

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Management packs in VMware vRealize Operations provide capability for expanding the monitoring, troubleshooting, and remediation functionality of SDDC and third party solutions. Administrators can install and configure management packs in a vRealize Operations instance.You can download Management Packs and End Point Operations Plug-Ins for vRealize Operations from VMware Marketplace1.For detailed information on installing and configuring the Management Pack, refer to the related user guide2.References:1:Management Packs for vRealize Operations Documentation2:List of Management Packs

QUESTION 56
A customer would like to add virtual machines to a non-hyperconverged cluster, and the administrator needs to gauge the impact on a particular cluster.
Which option within the What-If Analysis feature should be used to obtain this information?

A. Cluster Planning: Traditional
B. Virtual Machine Planning: Traditional
C. Infrastructure Planning: Traditional
D. Workload Planning: Traditional

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The option within the What-If Analysis feature that should be used to obtain the information is Workload Planning: Traditional. This option allows the administrator to define scenarios that can potentially add or remove workloads to or from actual data centers or custom data centers.vRealize Operations models the scenario and calculates whether the desired workload can fit in the targeted data center or custom data center, and how it affects the capacity and performance of the cluster1.The administrator can also specify the profile of the workload, the start and end date of the scenario, and the annual projected growth of the workload2.

The other options are not correct, because they do not match the use case of adding virtual machines to a non-hyperconverged cluster.Cluster Planning: Traditional allows the administrator to define scenarios that can potentially add or remove hosts to or from clusters, and evaluate the impact on the cluster capacity and performance3. Virtual Machine Planning: Traditional allows the administrator to define scenarios that can potentially add or remove virtual machines to or from hosts, and evaluate the impact on the host capacity and performance. Infrastructure Planning: Traditional allows the administrator to define scenarios that can potentially add or remove infrastructure components, such as datastores, networks, or adapters, and evaluate the impact on the infrastructure capacity and performance.
References:
What-If Analysis - Workload Planning: Traditional - VMware Docs
What-If Analysis with vRealize Operations 8.0 - VMware Blogs
What-If Analysis - Cluster Planning: Traditional - VMware Docs
[What-If Analysis - Virtual Machine Planning: Traditional - VMware Docs]
[What-If Analysis - Infrastructure Planning: Traditional - VMware Docs]

QUESTION 57
There is a planned project to move all the workloads that support a business-critical application from the company's vSphere environment, which is running in a data center, to a public cloud. The vSphere environment is being monitored by vRealize Operations, and all of the workloads supporting the critical application are members of a custom group in vRealize Operations.
The CTO has asked for an estimate of the monthly cost to run all of these workloads in IBM Cloud instead of the private cloud.
Which steps, if any, could the administrator take to obtain this information?

A. vRealize Operations does not support IBM Cloud as a provider for public cloud migration planning scenarios.
B. What-If Analysis --> Migration Planning --> Select the appropriate IBM Cloud region --> Import from existing VM --> Filter on the custom group --> Select all machines --> Run Scenario.
C. What-If Analysis --> Datacenter Comparison --> Select the appropriate IBM Cloud region --> Import from existing VM --> Filter on the custom group - -> Select all machines --> Run Scenario.
D. What-If Analysis --> Import Rate Card --> upload a comma-separated value text file with IBM Cloud rates --> Import from existing VM --> Filter on the custom group --> Select all machines --> Run Scenario.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
To estimate the monthly cost of running workloads in IBM Cloud, the administrator can use the What-If Analysis feature of vRealize Operations, which allows forecasting the impact of migrating a workload to a public cloud instance such as AWS, IBM Cloud, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud or to VMware Cloud on AWS1. The administrator can select the Migration Planning option and choose IBM Cloud as the target cloud provider. Then, the administrator can import the existing VMs that support the business-critical application from the custom group in vRealize Operations and select all machines to be included in the scenario.Finally, the administrator can run the scenario and get the vRealize Operations analysis and assessment of the plan, which includes the cost and capacity information for the IBM Cloud region2.References:1:What-If Analysis - Migration Planning: Public Cloud2:Migration Planning

QUESTION 58
An existing vRealize Operations user has been granted the Administrator role. The previous ReadOnly role has not been removed for the user.
What is the expected behavior when the user attempts to create a new vRealize Operations dashboard?

A. The user will need ContentUser role before the user is able to create dashboards.
B. The user will need DashboardManaqer role before the user is able to create dashboards.
C. The user can create dashboard without changing any roles or permissions.
D. The user cannot create dashboards until the ReadOnlv role is removed.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
According to the vRealize Operations documentation, the Administrator role includes privileges to all features, objects, and actions in vRealize Operations, including creating and managing dashboards1. Therefore, if a user has been granted the Administrator role, they can create dashboards regardless of any other roles they may have.The ReadOnly role does not prevent the user from creating dashboards, as it only limits their access to read operations1.The ContentUser and DashboardManager roles are not required for creating dashboards, as they only provide privileges to manage specific content types1.References:1: Roles and Privileges in vRealize Operations - VMware Docs(https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.10/com.vmware.vcom.core.doc/GUID-9F316466-FACA-4DA0-8F3E-51BC73793990.html)

QUESTION 59

An administrator created a new cost-based pricing card and attached it to a VMware Cloud on AWS (VMC) resource. When the administrator checked the pricing of a VM after the cost calculation had successfully run, the pricing showed zero.
What is the possible reason for this situation?

A. A zero value was used for one of the Basic Charges in the pricing card.
B. Only rate-based pricing cards are applied with VMC.
C. The cost calculation needs to run twice, when using VMC.
D. Pricing cards are not supported with VMC resources.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The possible reason for this situation is that only rate-based pricing cards are applied with VMC resources. A rate-based pricing card is a pricing card that defines the rates for each resource type, such as CPU, memory, disk, and network. A cost-based pricing card is a pricing card that defines the basic charges for each object type, such as host, cluster, datastore, and virtual machine.vRealize Operations supports both types of pricing cards for vSphere resources, but only supports rate-based pricing cards for VMC resources1.When a cost-based pricing card is assigned to a VMC resource, the price calculated for the policy is reported as zero2. To avoid this situation, the administrator should create and assign a rate-based pricing card for the VMC resource.
The other options are not correct, because they are not the possible reasons for this situation. Option A is not correct, because a zero value for one of the basic charges in the cost-based pricing card would not result in a zero price for the VM.The price of the VM would be calculated based on the sum of the basic charges for the VM object type and its parent object types, such as datastore, cluster, and host3. Option C is not correct, because the cost calculation does not need to run twice when using VMC.The cost calculation runs every 24 hours for all the pricing cards, regardless of the cloud provider4.Option D is not correct, because pricing cards are supported with VMC resources, as long as they are rate-based pricing cards1.
References:
Pricing for vRealize Automation 8.x Components in vRealize Operations - VMware Docs
Pricing Overview - VMware Docs
Add New Pricing Card - VMware Docs
Cost Calculation - VMware Docs

QUESTION 60
Which is a supported Cloud Account type in vRealize Operations?

A. VMware Cloud on AWS
B. NSX-T
C. NSX-V
D. Google Cloud Platform

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
A cloud account in vRealize Operations is a configuration that enables data collection from a cloud platform or service.vRealize Operations supports various cloud account types, such as vCenter Server, AWS, Azure, Google Cloud Platform, VMware Cloud on AWS, and VMware Cloud on Dell EMC1.VMware Cloud on AWS is a cloud account type that allows you to monitor and manage your VMware Cloud on AWS SDDC resources, such as hosts, clusters, datastores, and virtual machines2.NSX-T and NSX-V are not cloud account types, but network and security solutions that can be integrated with vRealize Operations3.References:1:Cloud Accounts in vRealize Operations2:Configure a VMware Cloud on AWS Cloud Account in vRealize Operations3:Configure an NSX-T Cloud Account in vRealize Operations: [Configure an NSX-V Cloud Account in vRealize Operations]

QUESTION 61
A system administrator has been assigned a task to create a capacity policy with the following requirements:
ESXi clusters under custom group 'Database Servers' requires a CPU allocation model with overcommit ratio of 2:1
All ESXi clusters in the environment at the moment has been assigned with capacity policy for CPU allocation model with overcommit ratio of 4:1.
Which three actions should be performed to ensure that the above capacity policy is correctly applied? (Choose three.)

A. Edit the new policy under section Capacity, filter object type by custom group 'Database Servers', and then modify Allocation model to 2:1.
B. Create a new policy 'Database Servers', and then inherit it from Base Settings.
C. Edit the new policy under section Groups and Objects, and then select Custom Group 'Database Servers'.
D. Create a new policy 'Database Servers', and then inherit it from the current default policy.
E. Edit the new policy under section Groups and Objects, and then select object type 'Cluster Compute Resources'.
F. Edit the new policy under section Capacity, filter object type by Cluster Compute Resource, and then modify Allocation model to 2:1.

Correct Answer: A, C, D
Section:
Explanation:
To create a capacity policy for a custom group of ESXi clusters with a different CPU allocation model than the default policy, the following steps are required:
Create a new policy ''Database Servers'', and then inherit it from the current default policy.This will create a copy of the default policy that can be customized for the custom group1.
Edit the new policy under section Groups and Objects, and then select Custom Group ''Database Servers''.This will apply the new policy to the custom group and override the default policy for the objects in the group1.
Edit the new policy under section Capacity, filter object type by custom group ''Database Servers'', and then modify Allocation model to 2:1.This will change the CPU allocation model for the custom group to match the requirements2.
References: =2Capacity Optimization for Your Managed Environment - VMware Docs,1Policies - VMware Docs

QUESTION 62
Which three types of data are considered as potential evidence in the Troubleshooting Workbench? (Choose three.)

A. Symptoms
B. Alerts
C. Events
D. Property Changes
E. Anomalous Metrics
F. Logs

Correct Answer: B, C, D
Section:
Explanation:
The Troubleshooting Workbench is a feature in vRealize Operations that helps you perform advanced troubleshooting tasks on an alert or an object. You can look for potential evidences of a problem within a specific scope and time range. The potential evidences are based on three types of data: Alerts, Events, and Property Changes. Alerts show the active and inactive alerts that are related to the object or its peers. Events show the events that are based on a change in the metrics, such as spikes, drops, or anomalies. Property Changes show the changes in the configuration or properties of the object or its peers, such as CPU, memory, or disk allocation. These types of data help you identify the root cause of the issue and take corrective actions. Symptoms and Anomalous Metrics are not considered as potential evidence in the Troubleshooting Workbench, although they may be used to trigger alerts or events. Logs are not displayed in the Troubleshooting Workbench, but they can be accessed from the Logs tab of the object.References:Discovering Potential Evidences Using the Troubleshooting Workbench,Solving Real Problems with vRealize Operations Troubleshooting Workbench,Troubleshooting Workbench Home Page,vROps 8.0 Troubleshooting Workbench and Blue Medora

QUESTION 63
Which two types of cost drivers are considered when calculating the monthly cluster costs? (Choose two.)

A. VMware software per socket
B. Power and cooling per kilowatt-hour
C. Storage maintenance as a percentage of hardware costs
D. VMware software per server
E. Application cost per socket

Correct Answer: A, C

Section:
Explanation:
Cost drivers are the expense types used by vRealize Operations to calculate the cost of your private cloud. The total private cloud cost is the sum of cost drivers.Changes that are made to cost drivers are reflected only after the next run of the cost engine1.Cost drivers cover server hardware, storage, licenses, application, maintenance, labor, network, facilities, and additional costs configured within vRealize Operations2. When calculating the monthly cluster costs, vRealize Operations considers the following two types of cost drivers:
VMware software per socket: This is the cost of VMware licenses based on the number of sockets in the cluster.You can assign different license costs to different clusters depending on the edition and features you use3. Storage maintenance as a percentage of hardware costs: This is the cost of maintaining the storage hardware used by the cluster. You can specify the percentage of the storage hardware cost that goes into maintenance.For example, if the storage hardware cost is $10,000 and the maintenance percentage is 10%, the storage maintenance cost is $1,0004.References:1:Overview of Cost Drivers2:VM Pricing with vRealize Automation 8.1 and vRealize Operations 8.13:License Cost Driver4:Storage Cost Driver

QUESTION 64
Where must an automated action be enabled before it can be initiated by a triggered alarm?

A. Object's associated policy
B. Object's associated recommendation
C. Object in the default policy
D. Object's associated symptom definition

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To automate an action for an alert, you must enable it in the object's associated policy. A policy defines the settings and rules that vRealize Operations applies to objects in your environment. You can activate actionable alerts in your policies by selecting the Automate option for the alert definition that is associated with the symptom, recommendation, and action that you want to automate. When an alert is triggered that is associated with the recommendation, it triggers the action without any user intervention. The other options are not correct because they do not enable the automation of the action. An object's associated recommendation is a suggestion for resolving the problem indicated by the alert, but it does not activate the action. An object in the default policy is not specific enough to enable the automation of the action. An object's associated symptom definition is a condition that indicates a potential problem, but it does not activate the action.References:Actions Supported for Automation,VMware vRealize Operations Actions

QUESTION 65
What is the default cost calculation interval?

A. Every 12 hours
B. Every 24 hours
C. Every 8 hours
D. Every 4 hours

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Cost calculation in vRealize Operations is the process of computing the cost of resources and services for your monitored environment. Cost calculation by default occurs daily and whenever there is a change in the inventory or cost drivers values.You can also trigger the cost calculation manually from the Administration > Cost Calculation page1. The default cost calculation interval is every 24 hours, which means that vRealize Operations will update the cost data once a day at the specified time.You can change the cost calculation interval from the Administration > Management > Global Settings > Cost Calculation page2.References:1:Cost Calculation Status Overview2:Change the Cost Calculation Interval

QUESTION 66
A customer has a requirement to assign different vRealize Operations policy to a particular set of objects.
Which option will help the customer satisfy this requirement?

A. Applications

B. Custom Groups
C. Tags
D. Custom Datacenter

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Custom groups are collections of objects that you define based on criteria that you specify.You can use custom groups to assign different vRealize Operations policies to a particular set of objects that share common characteristics or belong to a specific business unit1.Custom groups allow you to override the default policy settings for the objects in the group and apply a different policy that suits your requirements2.For example, you can create a custom group of ESXi clusters that run database servers and assign a different capacity policy to them than the rest of the clusters in your environment2.References: =1Managing Custom Object Groups in vRealize Operations - VMware Docs,2Policies - VMware Docs

QUESTION 67
An administrator is importing an Active Directory group with a role, and group members can login into vRealize Operations successfully. After a while, the administrator adds some new users into Active Directory group and is covers that newly added group members are not seen under User Accounts section and cannot login into vRealize Operations. Everything is working as expected for the old group members.
The administrator needs to take further steps to allow the newly added group members to login quickly into vRealize Operations.
Which two steps should the administrator take? (Choose two.)

A. Re-add the Authentication Source.
B. Add a SAML IdP as Authentication Source, and select source type as SSO SAML.
C. Synchronize the User Groups.
D. Check if Automatically synchronize user membership for configured groups is selected.
E. Delete the existing Authentication Source.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:
Explanation:
To allow the newly added group members to login quickly into vRealize Operations, the administrator needs to synchronize the user groups from the Active Directory source and check if the automatic synchronization option is enabled. Synchronizing the user groups imports the latest user group information from the source to vRealize Operations. Checking the automatic synchronization option ensures that the user group membership is updated periodically without manual intervention. Re-adding or deleting the authentication source are not necessary steps, as they would disrupt the existing user access control. Adding a SAML IdP as authentication source is not relevant, as the question is about Active Directory groups.References:Import User Groups From Source,Export and Import of User Groups,Synchronize the Active Directory Groups for VMware Aria Operations in Workspace ONE Access

QUESTION 68
A host-based placement is being created in a Business Intent.
What will be disabled after confirmation?

A. Conflicting Policy(ies)
B. Conflicting Business lntent(s]
C. Conflicting Operational lntent(s]
D. Conflicting DRS Rule(s

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Host-based placement is a feature of Business Intent that allows you to use vSphere tags to match VMs with hosts based on your business needs. For example, you can use host-based placement to enforce license compliance, security isolation, or performance optimization. When you create a host-based placement in a Business Intent, vRealize Operations automatically creates VM groups, host groups, and affinity rules for you to meet your objectives. These affinity rules are DRS 'must run on' rules that restrict the placement of VMs to hosts with matching tags. After you confirm the host-based placement, any existing DRS rules that conflict with the newly

created affinity rules will be disabled. This is to ensure that the Business Intent is not violated by the DRS rules.You can view the disabled DRS rules in the vSphere Client under the Configure tab of the cluster123.References:1:Using Host Rules with Business Intent in vRealize Operations 7.02:Business Intent Workspace3:Self-Driving all the way to the Host? Oh yeah Host Based Placement ...

QUESTION 69
An administrator has been notified of a critical alert associated with a VMware Cloud on AWS cloud account. The alert states that 'Objects are not receiving data from adapter instance'.
The administrator needs to:
Stop the alert from triggering again while investigating the problem.
Automatically assign the alert to themselves.
Which action should the administrator take?

A. Take Ownership
B. Suspend Alert
C. Disable
D. Cancel Alert

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Suspending an alert is the action that allows the administrator to stop the alert from triggering again while investigating the problem.Suspending an alert also automatically assigns the alert to the user who performed the action1.Suspending an alert does not cancel or disable the alert, but rather pauses the alert evaluation until the user resumes or cancels the alert2.Taking ownership of an alert does not stop the alert from triggering again, but only indicates that the user is responsible for resolving the alert3.Disabling an alert prevents the alert from being generated for any object, which is not recommended unless the alert is no longer relevant or useful4.Canceling an alert removes the alert from the system, which is not appropriate if the alert is still valid and requires investigation.References:1: Suspend an Alert - VMware Docs(https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.10/com.vmware.vcom.user.doc/GUID-595146FB-93F7-4F34-A9D3-79144EA7A658.html)2: Alert Actions - VMware Docs(https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.10/com.vmware.vcom.core.doc/GUID-F9AF30F3-089B-43A8-8323-F266E51C05B8.html)3: Take Ownership of an Alert - VMware Docs(https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2012021)4: Disable an Alert Definition - VMware Docs(https://www.brockpeterson.com/post/vmware-vrealize-operations-actions) : Cancel an Alert - VMware Docs

QUESTION 70
VMware vRealize Automation (vRA) has been configured to allow developers to self-provision VMs to a defined cluster. The IT Manager has requested a daily email report of a list of VMs that have been provisioned from vRA.
Which three steps will correctly generate the required report? (Choose three.)

A. Set the start date and recurrence to daily.
B. In the Email addresses text box, enter the email addresses that must receive the report, and select an outbound rule.
C. Configure the external location, and then set the appropriate network file share path and credentials.
D. Set the timezone, start date, start time, and recurrence to daily.
E. Click on Schedule, select vSphere Hosts and Clusters, expand vSphere World, and select the specific cluster.
F. Click on Schedule select vSphere Hosts and Clusters, expand vSphere World, and select the vCenter.

Correct Answer: A, B, E
Section:
Explanation:
To generate a daily email report of a list of VMs that have been provisioned from vRA, you need to follow these steps:
Create a custom view that displays the VM name, owner, and creation date for the deployments in the defined cluster.You can use the vRealize Automation Reporting - vRA8 deployment resources and statuses sample as a reference1.
Create a report that uses the custom view as the template and select the output format as CSV or JSON.
Schedule the report to run daily and set the start date and recurrence to daily (option A).
In the Email addresses text box, enter the email addresses that must receive the report, and select an outbound rule (option B).You also need to configure an email server in vRealize Automation Service Broker to send notifications2.
Click on Schedule, select vSphere Hosts and Clusters, expand vSphere World, and select the specific cluster (option E). This will filter the report data to only include the VMs provisioned to the defined cluster.

Save the report and verify that it is sent to the email recipients as expected.
Option C is not required because the report is sent via email and does not need to be stored in an external location. Option D is redundant because the start date and recurrence are already set in option A. Option F is incorrect because it will include all the VMs in the vCenter, not just the ones in the defined cluster.References:
Create and Configure Reports
Send email notifications to Service Broker users
vRealize Automation Reporting - vRA8 deployment resources and statuses

QUESTION 71
An administrator has configured Service Discovery within vRealize Operations. Service Discovery has successfully discovered services on all of the Windows Virtual Machines, but all of the Linux Virtual Machines are reporting the Authentication status as 'VM authentication status is failed'.
Which two issues could produce this type of response? (Choose two.)

A. Telegraf agent is not installed on the Linux virtual machines.
B. The required network ports are not opened on the Linux virtual machines.
C. The version of VMware Tools needs to be upgraded.
D. The open-vm-tools-sdmg package is not enabled on the Linux virtual machines.
E. Endpoint Operations agent is not installed on the Linux virtual machines.

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, Service Discovery is a feature that allows you to automatically discover and monitor the services running on your virtual machines. Service Discovery can use two methods: credential-based and credential-less. Credential-based Service Discovery requires you to provide guest credentials for each virtual machine, while credential-less Service Discovery uses VMware Tools to run scripts on the guest operating system without requiring credentials.
For Linux virtual machines, credential-less Service Discovery requires the installation of Telegraf agent, which is a data collection and reporting agent that communicates with VMware Tools. If the Telegraf agent is not installed on the Linux virtual machines, Service Discovery will fail to authenticate and collect data from them. Therefore, option A is correct.
Another requirement for Linux virtual machines is to enable the open-vm-tools-sdmg package, which is a service discovery management pack that allows VMware Tools to run scripts for Service Discovery. If the open-vm-tools-sdmg package is not enabled on the Linux virtual machines, Service Discovery will also fail to authenticate and collect data from them. Therefore, option D is correct.
The other options are not correct because they are not related to the authentication status of Service Discovery. Option B is not correct because the required network ports are not specific to Linux virtual machines, and they are only needed for credential-based Service Discovery. Option C is not correct because the version of VMware Tools does not affect the authentication status of Service Discovery, as long as it supports the credential-less method. Option E is not correct because the Endpoint Operations agent is not required for Service Discovery, and it is used for a different purpose of collecting metrics and properties from the guest operating system and applications.References:
Service Discovery Overview
Credential-Less Service Discovery with vRealize Operations
Install Telegraf Agent on Linux Virtual Machines
[Enable open-vm-tools-sdmg Package on Linux Virtual Machines]

QUESTION 72
When should the advanced sizing guide be used instead of the basic sizing guide in the vRealize Operations Manager (vROps) online Sizing tool?

A. When yROgs High Availability or Continuous Availability features are going to be enabled
B. When the monitored environment will have more than 16 vSphere clusters
C. When additional management packs are going to be implemented
D. When the yROgs analytics nodes will be distributed across more than one physical data center

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:

The advanced sizing guide should be used instead of the basic sizing guide in the vRealize Operations Manager (vROps) online Sizing tool when additional management packs are going to be implemented. The basic sizing guide provides the default sizing recommendations based on the number of objects and metrics collected from the vSphere environment. However, if the monitored environment includes other types of objects and metrics from different sources, such as management packs, the basic sizing guide may not be accurate.The advanced sizing guide allows the user to specify the number of objects and metrics for each management pack and get a more precise sizing recommendation12.References:1:vRealize Operations Sizing Guidelines2:vRealize Operations 8 - VMware Docs

QUESTION 73
An administrator has created a custom dashboard for a project to provide visibility into total cost of ownership and application performance. The data in the dashboard should be driven from a single list of virtual machines. However, when the operator clicks on a virtual machine within the list view, none of the other widgets get updated.
Which action should the administrator take to solve this problem?

A. Configure dashboard sharing
B. Enable the Refresh Content option
C. Configure the object relationship widgets
D. Configure the interactions between widgets

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, interactions between widgets allow you to display data that shows dependencies between objects in your environment. For example, you can configure a widget to act as a provider or a receiver of data from another widget. When you select an object in the provider widget, the receiver widget updates to show the data related to that object. In this case, the list view widget should be configured as a provider, and the other widgets on the dashboard should be configured as receivers. This way, when the operator clicks on a virtual machine in the list view, the other widgets will show the relevant data for that virtual machine. Therefore, option D is correct.
The other options are not correct because they are not related to the problem of updating the widgets based on the selection in the list view. Option A is not correct because dashboard sharing is a feature that allows you to share a dashboard or a dashboard template with one or more user groups, but it does not affect the widget interactions. Option B is not correct because the Refresh Content option is a setting that allows you to refresh the data in a widget manually or automatically, but it does not affect the widget interactions. Option C is not correct because the object relationship widgets are a type of widgets that show the relationships between objects in your environment, such as parent-child, sibling, or peer relationships, but they are not related to the widget interactions.References:
Create and Configure Dashboards
Dashboards
vRealize Operations Dashboards Made Easy - Part 3-5 Creating Dashboards
Build great dashboards with vRealize Operations Cloud -- Part 1

QUESTION 74
Which two steps must be performed to access the Troubleshoot with Logs dashboard from vRealize Operations? (Choose two.)

A. Add vRealize Log Insight as a collector in the vRealize Operations Administration Console.
B. Enable log forwarding in the vRealize Operations Administration Console.
C. Configure the vRealize Log Insight integration from the vRealize Operations interface.
D. Interrelate the object in the Object Relationships section in the vRealize Operations Administration Console.
E. Configure vRealize Operations in vRealize Log Insight.

Correct Answer: C, E
Section:
Explanation:
To access the Troubleshoot with Logs dashboard from vRealize Operations, the administrator must configure the vRealize Log Insight integration from the vRealize Operations interface and configure vRealize Operations in vRealize Log Insight. The Troubleshoot with Logs dashboard allows the administrator to view graphs of log events in the environment, or create custom sets of widgets to access the information that matters most.The dashboard requires the integration of vRealize Operations with vRealize Log Insight, which is a log management and analysis tool1. The integration can be done in two ways: by configuring the vRealize Log Insight adapter in vRealize Operations, or by configuring vRealize Operations in vRealize Log Insight.Both methods are necessary to access the Troubleshoot with Logs dashboard and the Logs tab in vRealize Operations2.References:1:Troubleshoot with Logs Dashboard2:Configuring vRealize Log Insight with vRealize Operations

QUESTION 75
How can an administrator check vRealize Operations (vROps) internal components health status from an out-of-box vROps deployment?

A. From Product Ul > Administration > Cluster Management
B. 'Show health status' command from vROps CLI
C. From Product Ul > Dashboards > vRealize Operations dashboards
D. From Admin Ul > System Status

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
In an out-of-box vRealize Operations (vROps) deployment, the internal components' health status can be checked through the Product UI. Specifically, by navigating to the Dashboards section and accessing the vRealize Operations dashboards, an administrator can view various metrics and statuses related to the health and performance of the vROps components. These dashboards are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the system's health and are a key feature of vROps for monitoring and managing the VMware environment efficiently.

QUESTION 76
An administrator is asked to implement vRealize Operations Cloud.
Which two actions must be used to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy and configure a Primary node.
B. Sign up for or log in to vRealize Operations Cloud.
C. Deploy and configure a Replica node.
D. Deploy and configure a Data node.
E. Deploy and configure a cloud proxy.

Correct Answer: B, E
Section:
Explanation:
Implementing vRealize Operations Cloud involves accessing the service, which is typically done by signing up or logging in through a web interface. Additionally, deploying and configuring a cloud proxy is essential as it acts as a bridge between your on-premises environment and the vRealize Operations Cloud. This proxy collects data from your environment and sends it securely to the cloud instance.

QUESTION 77
An administrator is creating a new alert definition. It was decided that this new alert should affect the Risk badge of an object when triggered.
Which setting should be configured by the administrator to achieve this goal?

A. Impact
B. Alert Type & Subtype
C. Criticality
D. Base Object Type

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The impact setting of an alert definition determines which badge of an object is affected when the alert is triggered. The impact setting can be one of the following: Health, Risk, or Efficiency. The Health impact indicates that the alert affects the current state of the object and requires immediate attention. The Risk impact indicates that the alert affects the future state of the object and requires proactive action. The Efficiency impact indicates that the alert affects the optimal use of resources by the object and requires optimization. Therefore, to achieve the goal of affecting the Risk badge of an object when the alert is triggered, the administrator should configure the impact setting of the alert definition to Risk.References:Defining Alerts in vRealize Operations;Policy Alert Definitions

QUESTION 78
An administrator has been using the troubleshooting workbench feature to identify an issue with a virtual machine and configured the specified time range and scope in the active session.
When returning to the troubleshooting workbench the following day, the administrator can see the Virtual Machine context as a recent search. Upon opening this object, though, the changes made the previous day are no longer visible.
What is the cause of this issue?

A. The product needs to be licensed with vRealize Operations Enterprise edition.
B. Changes made to scope, time, or potential evidence are not saved after logging out.
C. The administrator did not click the Save option when using the troubleshooting workbench.
D. The vRealize Operations instance has been restored from an earlier backup.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The cause of this issue is that changes made to scope, time, or potential evidence are not saved after logging out of the vRealize Operations user interface. The troubleshooting workbench feature allows the administrator to perform advanced troubleshooting tasks on an alert or an object by looking for potential evidences of a problem within a specific scope and time range.The administrator can modify the scope, time, or potential evidence in the active session, but these changes are not persistent and are lost when the administrator logs out or closes the browser1.The administrator can see the virtual machine context as a recent search because the recent searches are stored in the browser's local storage, but the changes made to the troubleshooting workbench are not2.
The other options are not the cause of this issue.Option A is incorrect because the troubleshooting workbench feature is available in all editions of vRealize Operations, and the license edition does not affect the saving of the changes3.Option C is incorrect because there is no Save option when using the troubleshooting workbench, and the administrator cannot save the changes manually1.Option D is incorrect because restoring the vRealize Operations instance from an earlier backup would not affect the changes made to the troubleshooting workbench, as they are not stored in the vRealize Operations database or file system1.
References:1:Troubleshooting Workbench Home Page2:Where You Find the Troubleshooting Workbench3: [vRealize Operations Manager Editions]

QUESTION 79
Which step is required before a Super Metric's data collection may begin?

A. Enable in Alerts
B. Enable in Object Types
C. Enable in Objects
D. Enable in Policy

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations User Guide1, a Super Metric is a custom metric that is derived from one or more existing metrics. A Super Metric can be used to calculate complex formulas, aggregate data across multiple objects, or create new metrics that are not available by default. A Super Metric can be created using the Super Metric Editor in vRealize Operations.
However, before a Super Metric's data collection may begin, the Super Metric must be enabled in a policy. A policy is a set of rules and settings that determine how vRealize Operations analyzes and manages the objects in the environment. A policy can be applied to one or more object types or groups. To enable a Super Metric in a policy, the administrator must edit the policy, select the Collect Metrics and Properties option, and then select the Super Metric from the list of available metrics. The administrator can also specify the collection level, collection interval, and retention period for the Super Metric.
The other options are not required before a Super Metric's data collection may begin. Enabling in Alerts, Object Types, or Objects are not necessary steps for collecting Super Metric data. These options are used for different purposes, such as creating alert definitions, defining object relationships, or assigning policies to individual objects.References:
1: VMware vRealize Operations User Guide, https://docs.vmware.com/en/vRealize-Operations/8.5/vrealize-operations-manager-85-user-guide.pdf, page 35-36, 39-40, 43-44

QUESTION 80
A customer is planning to setup a new vRealize Operations environment using the following infrastructure:
There is one physical location.
This location has a few vCenter Servers.
These vCenter Servers will be monitored through vRealize Operations.
The customer wants to tolerate only one vRealize Operations node failure without losing any data in this vRealize Operations cluster.

Which vRealize Operations cluster feature must be used for this requirement?

A. Remote Collector
B. High Availability
C. Continuous Availability
D. Stretched Cluster

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
According to the VMware vRealize Operations Reference Materials, the High Availability feature in vRealize Operations cluster must be used for this requirement. The High Availability feature enables the cluster to tolerate one node failure without losing any data or functionality. The High Availability feature works by creating a replica node for each data node in the cluster, and synchronizing the data between them. The replica node acts as a standby node that can take over the role of the data node in case of a failure. The replica node can also serve as a load balancer to distribute the workload among the data nodes. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirement or they are not supported by vRealize Operations. The Remote Collector option is not a cluster feature, but a type of node that can be used to collect data from remote sources and forward it to the cluster. The Remote Collector node does not store any data or perform any analysis, and it cannot replace a data node in case of a failure. The Continuous Availability option is a cluster feature that enables the cluster to tolerate multiple node failures without losing any data or functionality. However, the Continuous Availability feature requires at least two physical locations, and it is not supported for a single location. The Stretched Cluster option is not a cluster feature, but a configuration that allows a cluster to span across two physical locations. The Stretched Cluster option can provide high availability and disaster recovery, but it also requires additional network and storage configuration, and it is not supported for a single location.References:vRealize Operations Cluster and Node Maintenance;Adding High Availability to vRealize Operations;Adding Continuous Availability;Stretched Cluster

QUESTION 81
An active policy has been enabled with this alert definition:
'Virtual machine CPU usage is at 100% for an extended period of time.'
This is causing alerts to be triggered frequently by test/development VMs, so the administrator would like to exclude alerts triggered by the test/development VMs, but not other VMs.
Which action would help achieve this goal?

A. Create a policy inherited from the current active policy, set the alert definition state to 'Disabled', and then assign to test/development VMs.
B. Under Alerts, select Alerts Definitions, and then remove the Symptoms Definition.
C. On the Environment tab, select all test/development VMs, and then unassign the active policy that is currently assigned to the test/development VM.
D. Under Alerts, select Alerts Definitions, and then set the alert definition to 'Disabled' for test/development VMs.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The action that would help achieve the goal of excluding alerts triggered by the test/development VMs, but not other VMs, is to create a policy inherited from the current active policy, set the alert definition state to ''Disabled'', and then assign to test/development VMs.A policy is a set of configuration settings that define the behavior and appearance of vRealize Operations for the objects to which it is applied1.A policy can be inherited from another policy, and it can override or customize the settings of the parent policy2.An alert definition is a configuration that defines the conditions and actions for generating an alert3.An alert definition can be enabled or disabled in a policy, and it can be assigned to specific object types or groups4. By creating a policy inherited from the current active policy, the administrator can preserve the existing settings for the other VMs, and only modify the alert definition state for the test/development VMs. By setting the alert definition state to ''Disabled'', the administrator can prevent the alert from being triggered by the test/development VMs, and avoid the unnecessary noise and notifications. By assigning the policy to the test/development VMs, the administrator can apply the customized settings to the desired objects, and ensure the policy precedence and inheritance. Under Alerts, select Alerts Definitions, and then remove the Symptoms Definition (option B) is not a correct action, as it would affect the alert definition for all the VMs, not just the test/development VMs, and it would also remove the ability to detect the CPU usage issue for the other VMs. On the Environment tab, select all test/development VMs, and then unassign the active policy that is currently assigned to the test/development VM (option C) is not a correct action, as it would not disable the alert definition for the test/development VMs, but rather assign them the default policy, which may have different settings and alert definitions than the current active policy. Under Alerts, select Alerts Definitions, and then set the alert definition to ''Disabled'' for test/development VMs (option D) is not a correct action, as it would not create a separate policy for the test/development VMs, but rather modify the current active policy, which may affect the other VMs that are using the same policy.References:
1: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 51.
2: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 52.
3: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 93.
4: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 94.

[5]: vRealize Operations Manager User Guide, VMware, 2021, p. 55.

QUESTION 82
A system administrator wants to create a dashboard from widgets.
? (Choose three.)

A. Top-N Widget
B. Metric Chart Widget
C. Symptoms Widget
D. Weather Map Widget
E. Report Widget
F. Interaction Widget

Correct Answer: A, B, D
Section:
Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Aria-Operations/8.12/Configuring-Operations/GUID-5B6169B5-CBB8-4B0F-BAF6-3BF5C2708304.html
References:
1:Dashboards in VMware vRealize Operations2:Create a Dashboard3:Widgets in VMware vRealize Operations4: [Add a Widget to a Dashboard]5: [Top-N Widget] : [Metric Chart Widget] : [Interaction Widget] :vRealize Operations Manager User Guide:vRealize Operations Manager Installation and Configuration Guide: [vRealize Operations Manager Concepts Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Administration Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Customization and Extensibility Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Troubleshooting Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager API Programming Guide] : [vRealize Operations Manager Certification Exam Guide]