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Exam Name: VMware Cloud Foundation Deployment Specialist

Exam A

QUESTION 1
A virtual infrastructure administrator needs to update a VI Workload Domain and also update the firmware on the ESXi hosts.
What is a method to update the firmware on the ESXi hosts during the VI Workload Domain upgrade?

A. Use a hardware vendor provided ESXi image
B. Use vSphere Lifecycle Manager Baselines
C. Use vSphere Lifecycle Manager Images with a vendor hardware support manager
D. Use a custom ESXi image with firmware included

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the recommended method to update firmware on ESXi hosts during a VI Workload Domain upgrade is to use vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) Images in conjunction with a vendor hardware support manager. This integration allows vLCM to manage both ESXi and firmware updates as a single cohesive process. The vendor hardware support manager provides firmware compatibility information, ensuring that the firmware and ESXi versions are compatible and meet the hardware vendor's standards.

QUESTION 2
A customer has a strict constraint to use only static routes within their network.
What are the two conditions for static routing usage when deploying Edge VM nodes for VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Workload Domain(s) through SDDC Manager? (Choose two.)

A. Manually configure the required static routes via a JSON file
B. When deploying Edge clusters, choose static routes
C. When deploying Edge clusters, do not choose a routing type
D. When deploying Edge clusters, select OSPF then change the configuration from the NSX Manager
E. Manually configure the required static routes in NSX Manager

Correct Answer: B, E
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), when deploying Edge VM nodes for a Workload Domain with a requirement to use only static routes, the following conditions must be met:
1. When deploying Edge clusters, choose static routes: During the deployment of Edge clusters in SDDC Manager, static routing must be explicitly selected to ensure that dynamic routing protocols (such as OSPF or BGP) are not configured.
2. Manually configure the required static routes in NSX Manager: After the Edge deployment, static routes need to be manually added in NSX Manager to establish the necessary network paths, as SDDC Manager does not automate static route configuration.

QUESTION 3
A company is configuring a vSAN stretched cluster for their VI Workload Domain to enable Automatic Recovery. The administrator will have to implement a vSAN Witness Host.
Where will the vSAN Witness Host need to be located?

A. In the same stretched cluster in the same VI Workload Domain
B. On an external site or cloud location
C. In another vSphere cluster in the same VI Workload Domain
D. In the Management Domain

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
In a vSAN stretched cluster configuration, the vSAN Witness Host must be located in a separate site (such as an external site or cloud location) from the two main sites that make up the stretched cluster. This configuration ensures that the Witness Host can act as a quorum node, helping the cluster determine which site should remain active in the event of a failure in one of the main sites. Placing the Witness in an external location provides resilience and avoids any single point of failure within the stretched cluster.

QUESTION 4
An administrator is tasked with deploying a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.0 environment based on the consolidated VCF architecture model.
Which type of principal storage would the administrator configure for the environment?

A. VMFS on FC Datastore
B. vSAN Oriqinal Storaqe Architecture
C. vSAN Express Storaqe Architecture
D. vSAN Remote Datastore (HCI Mesh)

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
For VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) 5.0 in a consolidated architecture model, vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) is the recommended and supported principal storage option. vSAN ESA is optimized for performance and efficiency and is designed to work seamlessly within the consolidated model, where both management and workload domains share the same infrastructure.

QUESTION 5
An administrator was asked to ensure virtual machines running in a production workload domain are protected even against two simultaneous host failures in the cluster using vSAN storage.
Which storage policy parameter must be configured accordingly to satisfy this requirement?

A. Erasure coding
B. Full reservation
C. Stripe width = 2
D. Failures to tolerate = 2

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
In vSAN storage, the Failures to Tolerate (FTT) parameter in the storage policy determines the number of host or disk failures a virtual machine can withstand without data loss. Setting FTT = 2 ensures that the VM is protected even in the event of two simultaneous host failures by creating additional data replicas to meet this level of redundancy.

QUESTION 6
An application is being deployed into a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment. Due to the constraints of the application, the architect has requested two edge clusters deployed with the following configuration:
* One Edge VM cluster to host the Tier-0 gateway
* Another Edge VM cluster to host the Tier-1 gateway
What deployment approach should be followed to achieve this requirement?

A. Use the SDDC Manager to deploy the Tier-1 Gateway Edge VM cluster only and assign it
B. Use the NSX Manager to deploy the Edge VM clusters and assign the Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways
C. Use the NSX Manager to deploy the Edge VM clusters then assign the gateways through the SDDC Manager
D. Use the SDDC Manager to deploy the Edge VM clusters and assign the Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Using NSX Manager allows the administrator to fully customize the network topology and deploy multiple edge clusters with distinct gateway roles, aligning with the application's specific requirements. The SDDC Manager handles broader infrastructure provisioning but doesn't directly manage the configuration of Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways. In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), NSX-T Manager is responsible for the deployment and management of edge clusters and network services. When specific configurations are required, such as separate edge clusters for Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways, NSX Manager is the appropriate tool to deploy and assign these clusters directly.
NSX Manager provides the capability to configure multiple edge clusters and to assign specific roles (like Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateway responsibilities) to each cluster.
SDDC Manager does not directly manage the assignment of Tier-0 and Tier-1 gateways to specific edge clusters; this is done in NSX Manager.
Therefore, Option B is correct because it specifies using NSX Manager to handle both the deployment and the assignment of the gateways.

QUESTION 7
An administrator wants to create a new VI Workload Domain with a dedicated NSX instance. The environment already consists of one existing VI Workload Domain and the Management Domain.
Where will the NSX Managers be deployed for the new VI Workload Domain?

A. In the Management Domain
B. In the first VI Workload Domain
C. In the newly created VI Workload Domain
D. Administrator can choose where to deploy

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation, when creating a new VI Workload Domain with a dedicated NSX instance, the NSX Managers are deployed directly within that specific workload domain. Each VI Workload Domain can be configured with its own isolated NSX instance, providing independent network services and avoiding any potential conflicts with other workload domains or the Management Domain.
This approach maintains separation of resources and ensures that each workload domain can be managed and updated independently, enhancing scalability and security within the VCF environment.

QUESTION 8
Which component in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) can be updated using vSphere Lifecycle Manager?

A. ESXi Host
B. vCenter Server
C. NSX Manager
D. SDDC Manager

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) in VMware Cloud Foundation is primarily responsible for updating and managing the lifecycle of ESXi hosts in a standardized manner. It allows administrators to define update baselines and images for the ESXi hosts in workload domains.
vCenter Server and NSX Manager are generally managed by SDDC Manager within VCF, not directly by vLCM.
SDDC Manager itself also has its own update mechanism separate from vLCM.

QUESTION 9
An administrator has been tasked with deleting an existing Workload Domain but needs to ensure all virtual machines continue to run during the process.
Which action, if any, must be performed to meet the requirement?

A. Migrate virtual machines to other workload domains manually

B. Virtual machines will be automatically migrated to other workload domains and no further action is required
C. Deploy and use VMware HCX to migrate virtual machines using bulk migration to other workload domains
D. Backup all virtual machines and restore in other workload domains

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation, deleting a Workload Domain will result in the removal of its associated infrastructure, which includes the ESXi hosts and storage. To ensure that virtual machines continue to run during this process, they must be migrated manually to other workload domains before the deletion of the Workload Domain. VMware Cloud Foundation does not automatically migrate VMs across workload domains, and tools like VMware HCX are typically used for migrations across different environments rather than within the same VCF instance.
Manual migration allows the administrator to ensure VMs are relocated to the desired locations and prevents potential downtime or data loss.

QUESTION 10
An administrator wants to manage certificates of various SDDC Components.
What are the two components certificates an SDDC manager can manage? (Choose two.)

A. VMware Aria Operations
B. VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle
C. ESXi Host
D. vCenter Server
E. VMware Aria Automation

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation, SDDC Manager provides certificate management for key infrastructure components, specifically ESXi hosts and vCenter Server. This feature allows administrators to replace or renew certificates for these components, ensuring secure communication within the VCF environment.
Certificates for other VMware Aria components (formerly vRealize Suite), such as VMware Aria Operations, VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle, and VMware Aria Automation, are managed independently through their respective interfaces and not directly by SDDC Manager.

QUESTION 11
What is the correct sequence to upgrade VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) components?

A. 1. SDDC Manager 2. Aria Suite Lifecycle 3. NSX Data Center 4. ESXi 5. vCenter Server
B. 1. SDDC Manager 2. vCenter Server 3. ESXi 4. NSX Data Center 5. Aria Suite Lifecycle
C. 1. SDDC Manager 2. Aria Suite Lifecycle 3. NSX Data Center 4. vCenter Server 5. ESXi
D. 1. Aria Suite Lifecycle 2. NSX Data Center 3. vCenter Server 4. ESXi 5. SDDC Manager

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The recommended upgrade sequence for VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) is to start with SDDC Manager first, as it orchestrates and manages the lifecycle of all VCF components. Next, vCenter Server is upgraded to ensure compatibility with ESXi. ESXi hosts are then upgraded to align with the updated vCenter version. Following that, NSX Data Center is upgraded to maintain network compatibility. Finally, Aria Suite Lifecycle (formerly vRealize Suite Lifecycle) is upgraded last to ensure full functionality across the updated infrastructure stack. This sequence minimizes compatibility issues and ensures a stable, coordinated upgrade across the VCF environment.

QUESTION 12
When deploying a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, what are the two supported platforms to deploy the VMware Cloud Builder Virtual Appliance? (Choose two.)

A. A system running Red Hat Enterprise Linux OS
B. An ESXi host not designated for the Management Domain
C. An ESXi host designated for the Management Domain
D. A system running VMware Workstation or VMware Fusion connected to the Management network
E. A system running Microsoft Windows OS

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
Explanation:
When deploying a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, the VMware Cloud Builder Virtual Appliance must be deployed on an ESXi host, and it can be placed on either an ESXi host designated for the Management Domain or on a separate ESXi host that is not yet assigned to any specific domain. These options allow for flexibility in the initial deployment process and ensure the Cloud Builder appliance is hosted within a compatible and stable environment.
Other options, such as deploying Cloud Builder on systems running non-ESXi platforms like VMware Workstation, VMware Fusion, or other operating systems (e.g., Windows or Red Hat Enterprise Linux), are not supported for deploying Cloud Builder in VCF.

QUESTION 13
Following overwhelmingly positive feedback from the consumers of the new private cloud solution based on VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), an administrator has been tasked with migrating the existing VMware Horizon-based VDI solution into a new workload domain within the Private Cloud.
Once the workload domain has been deployed and configured, which SDDC Manager Service would be responsible for monitoring and performing upgrades to the Workload Domain?

A. Lifecycle Manager
B. Solutions Manager
C. Operations Manager
D. Domain Manager

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation, Lifecycle Manager within the SDDC Manager is responsible for managing the lifecycle of all components in a workload domain. This includes monitoring, upgrading, and patching ESXi hosts, vCenter, NSX, and other integrated components within the workload domain. After the new workload domain is deployed and configured, Lifecycle Manager ensures that the environment remains up-to-date and compliant with VMware's best practices, making it essential for ongoing maintenance and support.

QUESTION 14
A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) administrator wants to download the install bundles to deploy a new VI Workload Domain. The SDDC Manager is currently not connected to the internet.
Which two methods can the VCF administrator use to download the install bundles? (Choose two.)

A. Use the Bundle Transfer Utility
B. Use a proxy in the SDDC Manager
C. Use a custom ESXi image
D. Use the Async Patch tool
E. Use a proxy in the Aria Suite Lifecycle

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
When the SDDC Manager in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) is not connected to the internet, administrators have two main options to download install bundles:
1. Using the Bundle Transfer Utility: This utility allows administrators to download bundles on an internet-connected machine and then transfer them to the isolated VCF environment. It's specifically designed for environments without direct internet access.

2. Using a Proxy in the SDDC Manager: Configuring a proxy in SDDC Manager enables indirect access to download bundles through a controlled connection, such as a secure proxy server, if internet access is permitted only through proxy settings.

QUESTION 15
An administrator wants to implement password rotation as a security measure in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF).
Which statement regarding password rotation in VCF is true?

A. The parameters of password rotation can be manually changed to customize the generated passwords.
B. To retrieve passwords for an entity in VCF, run the lookup passwords command, but user credentials do not need to be entered.
C. Scheduled password rotation is available for ESXi Hosts, and it runs every 30 days by default.
D. Password rotation generates randomized passwords with a minimum length of 20 characters, at least one uppercase letter, one number, and one special character.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), password rotation generates new, randomized passwords that meet specific complexity requirements, including a minimum length of 20 characters with at least one uppercase letter, one number, and one special character. This approach helps enhance security by ensuring that passwords are strong and regularly updated.

QUESTION 16
An administrator wants to deploy a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) VI Workload Domain (WLD). The WLD will use a vSAN stretched cluster across availability zones.
What configuration step meets the requirements?

A. Create a single host overlay network per availability zone with a DHCP scope
B. Create a single host overlay network per availability zone with an IP Pool
C. Create a site for the vSAN Witness by placing a single node ESXi host in the VI WLD
D. Create a site for the vSAN Witness by placing a single node ESXi host in the management WLD

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
For a vSAN stretched cluster deployment across availability zones in VMware Cloud Foundation, a vSAN Witness is required to maintain data consistency and quorum between the two sites. This witness node is typically deployed as a single ESXi host in the Management Workload Domain (WLD), separate from the active VI Workload Domain. This configuration provides fault tolerance and ensures that the witness is isolated from the main workload domain, enhancing stability and recovery in case of a failure in one of the availability zones.
Other options are incorrect because they involve configurations that do not meet the specific requirements for a stretched vSAN cluster setup with a dedicated vSAN Witness in a secure, isolated location.

QUESTION 17
Which two are true regarding vSphere Namespaces in a Workload Management-enabled VI Workload Domain? (Choose two.)

A. A vSpJiere Namespace can support Role Based Access Control for a directly integrated Active Directory.
B. A vSphere Namespace is an extension of a vSphere resource pool.
C. A vSphere Namespace is a resource boundary that can only contain Kubernetes clusters.
D. A vSphere Namespace's primary function is to run workloads.
E. A vSphere Namespace requires its own license.

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
vSphere Namespaces in a Workload Management-enabled environment can integrate with Active Directory to provide Role Based Access Control (RBAC). This feature allows administrators to set permissions based on Active

Directory roles for better access management.
vSphere Namespace is essentially an extension of a vSphere resource pool. It provides a logical boundary within which resources (such as CPU, memory, and storage) can be allocated to workloads and Kubernetes clusters, facilitating efficient resource management within the workload domain.

QUESTION 18
An administrator is experiencing issues with NTP during a pre-check before performing an upgrade of VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF). As a precaution the administrator would like to check if NTP is synchronized properly between the SDDC Manager and the ESXi hosts by using the SoS utility.
Which command option should the administrator use?

A. --esxi-ntp-health
B. --ntp-health
C. --get-ntp-health
D. --check-ntp-health

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the SoS utility provides a variety of command options to check the health of system components. To verify NTP synchronization status between the SDDC Manager and ESXi hosts, the administrator should use the --ntp-health command option. This command provides details on NTP configuration and synchronization status, which is essential for maintaining time consistency across the VCF environment, especially before an upgrade.

QUESTION 19
In which order does a VI Workload Domain with Workload Management enabled need to be upgraded?

A. 1. NSX 2. vCenter Server 3. Workload Management 4. ESXi
B. 1. ESXi 2. NSX 3. vCenter Server 4. Workload Management
C. 1. Workload Management 2. vCenter Server 3. ESXi 4. NSX
D. 1. NSX 2. vCenter Server 3. ESXi 4. Workload Management

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
When upgrading a VI Workload Domain with Workload Management enabled in VMware Cloud Foundation, the correct sequence is essential to maintain compatibility and stability. The upgrade process should start with NSX, as it provides the foundational networking services required for both vCenter and workload management components. vCenter Server is upgraded next, followed by ESXi hosts to ensure compatibility with the updated vCenter version. Finally, Workload Management is upgraded last, as it relies on the updated versions of NSX, vCenter Server, and ESXi to function correctly.

QUESTION 20
How would an administrator remove an unused certificate from SDDC Manager?

A. Use the SDDC Manager User Interface
B. Unused certificates are automatically removed
C. Use the SDDC Manager command line
D. Revoke the unused certificates from the certificate authority

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To remove an unused certificate from SDDC Manager in VMware Cloud Foundation, the administrator needs to use the SDDC Manager command line. The SDDC Manager UI does not provide an option to manually remove

certificates, and unused certificates are not automatically removed. Additionally, revoking the certificate from the certificate authority (CA) does not remove it from SDDC Manager, as the certificate would still remain in the system until it's manually deleted via the command line.

QUESTION 21
An administrator has been tasked with increasing the available capacity within an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment to support the deployment of production workloads. The VCF environment consists of a single VI Workload Domain (which is using vSphere Lifecycle Manager images as the update method) with only a single vSAN Cluster called Prod-01. Two new hosts have been added to SDDC Manager inventory for the capacity expansion. The new hosts have identically configured CPU and RAM to the hosts in Prod-01. VMFS on FC is the required principal storage option.
Which process must the administrator complete to increase the available capacity without the need for additional management components?

A. Create a new network pool in the existing Workload Domain to support vSAN
B. Create a newvSphere Cluster within a new workload domain
C. Create a newvSphere Cluster within the existing VI Workload Domain
D. Expand the existing Prod-01 cluster by adding the additional hosts

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Since the goal is to increase capacity in the existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment without adding new management components, the most straightforward approach is to expand the existing Prod-01 cluster by adding the additional hosts. This approach will incorporate the new hosts into the existing VI Workload Domain and vSAN cluster without needing to create new clusters or workload domains.

QUESTION 22
An administrator has discovered that not all DNS PTR records are created and would like to perform a health check with the SoS utility if this is the case for more components.
Which command option should the administrator use?

A. --get-dns-health
B. --dns-health
C. --get-dns-forward-reverse-health
D. --dns-forward-reverse-health

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The --dns-forward-reverse-health command option in the SoS utility checks both forward and reverse DNS resolution, including PTR records. This command provides a comprehensive check of DNS health by verifying that both forward (A records) and reverse (PTR records) lookups are correctly configured for the components in the VMware Cloud Foundation environment. This is essential for ensuring proper connectivity and functionality across VCF components.

QUESTION 23
A vSphere administrator is tasked with deploying VMware Aria Operations for Logs in the company's VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment.
Which two are valid Application Virtual Network (AVN) options for Aria Operations for Logs? (Choose two.)

A. Region-A - Overlay backed segment
B. Region-A - VLAN backed segment
C. X-Region - VLAN backed segment
D. X-Region - Overlay backed segment
E. A vSphere distributed Port Group in the Management Domain

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:

Explanation:
In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, Application Virtual Networks (AVNs) are typically implemented using overlay-backed segments for connectivity within and across regions. These overlay-backed segments are specifically designed for services like VMware Aria Operations for Logs to ensure secure and scalable network isolation.
Region-A - Overlay backed segment is valid because an overlay-backed segment in a specific region (e.g., Region-A) can be used to deploy Aria Operations for Logs.
X-Region - Overlay backed segment is also valid, as an X-Region overlay-backed segment enables cross-region connectivity, which is beneficial for services that require multi-region access.
VLAN-backed segments and vSphere distributed Port Groups are not typically used for AVNs in VCF, as they do not provide the same level of network isolation and flexibility as overlay-backed segments.

QUESTION 24
A company's vSphere administrator is deploying Aria Suite Lifecycle through SDDC Manager.
On which Application Virtual Network (AVN) is the appliance deployed?

A. On the region AVN in the VI Workload Domain
B. On the cross-region AVN in a non-federated NSX environment
C. On the cross-region AVN in a federated NSX environment
D. On the region AVN in the Management Domain

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
When deploying VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle through SDDC Manager in a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment, the appliance is typically deployed on the region-specific AVN within the Management Domain. This placement ensures that the Aria Suite Lifecycle appliance is part of the central management infrastructure and can efficiently manage other VCF components and services across workload domains.
The Management Domain's region AVN provides the necessary network isolation and connectivity for management appliances in the VCF environment, making it the appropriate location for the Aria Suite Lifecycle deployment.

QUESTION 25
An architect wants more compute resources in the Production cluster of a Production Workload Domain (WLD). As a design decision the architect decided to expand this cluster by adding more ESXi hosts.
What is the right method to add these ESXi hosts in this cluster?

A. 1. Deploy ESXi Hosts 2. Access SDDC Manager 3. Commission those Hosts 4. Access Production WLD 5. Add Hosts
B. 1. Access SDDC Manager 2. Commission these Hosts 3. Access Production WLD 4. Access Production Cluster 5. Add Hosts
C. 1. Prepare ESXi Hosts 2. Access vSphere Client 3. Add these in Production cluster
D. 1. Prepare ESXi Hosts 2. Commission Hosts using SDDC Manager 3. Access Production WLD 4. Access Production Cluster 5. Add Hosts

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the correct process for adding new ESXi hosts to an existing cluster in a workload domain involves using SDDC Manager. The administrator must first commission the new hosts in SDDC Manager, making them available to be added to workload domains. After commissioning, the hosts can be added to the specific cluster in the Production Workload Domain. This process ensures that the new hosts are fully integrated into the VCF environment and managed under vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) for consistent patching and updates.

QUESTION 26
A company's vSphere administrator is assigned a password rotation task for the company's VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment.
For which three VCF components are passwords being managed by SDDC Manager? (Choose three.)

A. VMware Aria Operations
B. SDDC Manager backup user
C. SDDC Manager view user
D. NSX Manager

E. vCenter Server Appliance
F. [Cloud Builder Appliance

Correct Answer: B, D, E
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), SDDC Manager manages password rotation for several critical components to maintain security across the environment:
1. SDDC Manager backup user: SDDC Manager handles password management for internal accounts, including backup users, which are essential for system maintenance and recovery.
2. NSX Manager: SDDC Manager manages password rotation for NSX Manager, ensuring secure network management within the VCF environment.
3. vCenter Server Appliance: Passwords for the vCenter Server Appliance are also managed by SDDC Manager to secure the primary virtualization management interface.

QUESTION 27
What are two prerequisites that must be considered before configuring SFTP backups for SDDC Manager and NSX Manager? (Choose two).

A. Manually import the SSH fingerprint
B. A 256-bit length ECDSA SSH public and private keys for the SFTP server
C. A user with the OPERATOR role
D. A user with the ADMIN role
E. A 512-bit length ECDSA SSH public and private keys for the SFTP server

Correct Answer: A, D
Section:
Explanation:
When configuring SFTP backups for SDDC Manager and NSX Manager in VMware Cloud Foundation, the following prerequisites must be met:
1. Manually import the SSH fingerprint: Importing the SSH fingerprint of the SFTP server is required to establish a secure, trusted connection between the backup system and the SFTP server.
2. A user with the ADMIN role: An ADMIN role is required to configure backup settings in SDDC Manager, as this role provides the necessary permissions to access and modify backup configurations.
Options related to specific key lengths (256-bit or 512-bit ECDSA) are not requirements for configuring SFTP backups in this scenario, nor is an OPERATOR role sufficient for performing backup configuration tasks.

QUESTION 28
What is the function of the vSAN Witness appliance in a stretched VI Workload Domain?

A. To store a third copy of virtual machine data for failure tolerance purposes
B. To provide additional storage space for virtual machines
C. To provide a network connection between the two data sites during a network outage
D. To provide a third site for quorum purposes

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
In a stretched vSAN cluster within a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) VI Workload Domain, the vSAN Witness appliance serves as a quorum mechanism. It is deployed as a third site to help the cluster determine which site should continue operating in the event of a network partition or site failure. This third 'witness' site does not store actual data but maintains metadata to track the cluster's status, ensuring high availability and preventing data loss by enabling failover between the two primary data sites.
The vSAN Witness does not store a third copy of VM data, provide additional storage, or act as a network connection during outages.

QUESTION 29
An administrator is tasked with upgrading a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) infrastructure having two VCF instances running across two sites with NSX federation.
What should be considered regarding the NSX Managers upgrade order in this environment?

A. 1. Upgrade all NSX Local Managers at both sites manually 2. Upgrade active NSX Global Managers via SDDC Manager 3. Upgrade standby NSX Global Managers via SDDC Manager
B. 1. Upgrade all NSX Local Managers at both sites via SDDC Manager 2. Upgrade standby NSX Global Managers manually 3. Upgrade active NSX Global Managers manually
C. 1. Upgrade all NSX Local Managers at both sites manually 2. Upgrade standby NSX Global Managers via SDDC Manager 3. Upgrade active NSX Global Managers via SDDC Manager
D. 1. Upgrade all NSX Local Managers at both sites via SDDC Manager 2. Upgrade active NSX Global Managers manually 3. Upgrade standby NSX Global Managers manually

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
In a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment with NSX federation across two sites, it is important to follow a specific upgrade sequence to maintain consistency and ensure the integrity of the NSX federation setup.
1. First, the NSX Local Managers at both sites need to be upgraded manually. This step ensures that local managers are updated before global managers, maintaining compatibility within the site-specific NSX environments.
2. Next, the active NSX Global Manager is upgraded using SDDC Manager. Upgrading the active Global Manager first ensures that the primary NSX control plane remains compatible with the updated Local Managers.
3. Finally, the standby NSX Global Managers are upgraded via SDDC Manager, completing the federation upgrade process while preserving global control plane redundancy.
This order avoids disruption in NSX federation functionality and aligns with VMware's best practices for NSX upgrades in federated environments.

QUESTION 30
An administrator is tasked with performing an upgrade in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) using SDDC Manager and wants to upgrade vCenter Server and ESXi in a cumulative manner without the need for smaller sequential upgrades.
Which type of bundle is suitable to accomplish this?

A. Cumulative Upgrade Bundle
B. Upgrade Bundle for Management Domain
C. Install Bundle
D. Cumulative Install Bundle

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), a Cumulative Upgrade Bundle is specifically designed to upgrade components like vCenter Server and ESXi in one comprehensive step, avoiding the need for smaller, sequential upgrades. This bundle includes all necessary patches and updates up to the target version, allowing administrators to streamline the upgrade process and bring components directly to the desired version without intermediate updates.

QUESTION 31
An administrator is planning the IP addressing before deploying the Workload Management solution to a new Workload Domain.
What is the correct minimum subnet mask for the ingress network following VMware best practices?

A. /24
B. /27
C. /22
D. /18

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
For Workload Management in VMware Cloud Foundation, VMware best practices recommend a minimum subnet mask of /24 for the ingress network. This provides sufficient IP addresses (256 addresses) to handle the requirements of Kubernetes services, load balancing, and potential future scaling within the workload domain. A smaller subnet, such as /27, would offer too few addresses and could restrict scalability, while larger subnets, like /22 or /18, are generally unnecessary and may be inefficient.

QUESTION 32
An administrator needs to manage passwords in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) for various components, including NSX Manager.

What is the correct password complexity requirement for NSX Manager?

A. Eight characters or more with one or more uppercase alphabetical characters, one single special character, and one or more numerical characters
B. Twelve characters or more with one or more uppercase alphabetical characters, one single special character, and one or more numerical characters
C. Eight characters or more with at least one uppercase alphabetical character and one single special character
D. Ten characters or more with at least one uppercase alphabetical character and one or more numerical characters

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
For NSX Manager in VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF), the password complexity requirement is a minimum of twelve characters, with at least one uppercase alphabetical character, one numerical character, and one special character. This complexity requirement is set to ensure strong password security, protecting sensitive management functions within the VCF environment.

QUESTION 33
In which order does the VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Management need to be upgraded?

A. 1. VMware Cloud Foundation config drift 2. SDDC Manager and VMware Cloud Foundation services 3. Aria Suite Lifecycle, Aria Suite products, and Workspace ONE Access 4. NSX 5. vCenter Server 6. ESXi
B. 1. SDDC Manager and VMware Cloud Foundation services 2. VMware Cloud Foundation config drift 3. Aria Suite Lifecycle, Aria Suite products, and Workspace ONE Access 4. NSX 5. vCenter Server 6. ESXi
C. 1. SDDC Manager and VMware Cloud Foundation services 2. VMware Cloud Foundation config drift 3. Aria Suite Lifecycle, Aria Suite products, and Workspace ONE Access 4. vCenter Server 5. ESXi 6. NSX
D. 1. Aria Suite Lifecycle, Aria Suite products, and Workspace ONE Access 2. SDDC Manager and VMware Cloud Foundation services 3. VMware Cloud Foundation config drift 4. NSX 5. vCenter Server 6. ESXi

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The recommended upgrade sequence for VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Management components is designed to maintain compatibility and stability across the environment:
1. VMware Cloud Foundation config drift is checked and addressed first to ensure that configurations align with VCF standards, avoiding issues in later steps.
2. SDDC Manager and VCF services are upgraded next, as SDDC Manager orchestrates the lifecycle of other components.
3. Aria Suite Lifecycle, Aria Suite products, and Workspace ONE Access are then upgraded to ensure management tools are up-to-date.
4. NSX is upgraded next, providing network stability and compatibility for other components.
5. vCenter Server is upgraded after NSX, as it coordinates with both NSX and ESXi.
6. ESXi is upgraded last, as it relies on the latest vCenter version for seamless management.
This order ensures a coordinated, stable upgrade with minimal disruption.

QUESTION 34
What is the minimum number of hosts required to support two failures using vSAN Erasure Coding?

A. 6
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To support two host failures with vSAN Erasure Coding, specifically using RAID-6 (4+2) Erasure Coding, a minimum of 6 hosts is required. RAID-6 allows data to tolerate two simultaneous failures by distributing parity data across the hosts, which provides fault tolerance with a lower storage overhead compared to mirroring.
3 hosts or 4 hosts would not support RAID-6 and would be limited to RAID-1 (mirroring) configurations. 5 hosts are also inadequate because RAID-6 requires at least 6 hosts to achieve the 4+2 configuration.

QUESTION 35
An administrator needs to deploy a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment. Due to the lack of physical space within the co-located data center, the administrator is looking to deploy VCF with the minimum amount of hardware needed to start migrating workloads and then plans to scale out the environment at a later date.
Which type of Workload Domain must the administrator deploy first to support the requirement?

A. Management Domain
B. Consolidated Domain
C. Virtual Infrastructure Workload Domain
D. Isolated Virtual Infrastructure Workload Domain

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
For environments with limited physical hardware, deploying VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) using a Consolidated Domain is the best option. In a Consolidated Domain, the Management Domain and Workload Domain functionalities are combined into a single domain, allowing VCF to operate with a minimal hardware footprint. This setup enables administrators to begin migrating workloads immediately and provides flexibility to later expand by adding dedicated workload domains as the environment grows.

QUESTION 36
A company has purchased a VMware Cloud Foundation+ (VCF+) subscription. An administrator must now add existing VMware Cloud Foundation on-premises deployment to the VCF+ subscription.
Which is a valid step that must be performed to accomplish this task?

A. Add on-premises deployment using VMware Cloud Console
B. Ensure there are at least five ESXi hosts in the first VI Workload Domain in on-premises deployment
C. Enable Workload Management in Management Domain
D. Add on-premises deployment to Aria Automation Cloud

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To integrate an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) on-premises deployment with a VMware Cloud Foundation+ (VCF+) subscription, the administrator must use the VMware Cloud Console. This console provides a centralized interface for managing and linking on-premises VCF deployments to the VCF+ subscription, allowing for hybrid cloud management and operational consistency.