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Question 1. (Single Select)

An administrator wants to expand a VMware vSAN cluster in a workload domain by adding an unassigned host from the vSphere client. However, at the Host Selection screen no hosts are available and the following message displayed:

No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI.

How can the administrator commission hosts?

A: From the vSphere client by navigating to Supervisor Management.
B: From VCF Operations by navigating to Fleet Management.
C: From the SDDC manager by navigating to Workload Domains.
D: From the vSphere client by navigating to the Global Inventory.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, host commissioning is performed exclusively through SDDC Manager, not from the vSphere Client. When expanding a vSAN cluster inside a workload domain, all ESXi hosts must first be placed in an Unassigned state and then commissioned in SDDC Manager before they can appear in the “Add Host” wizard of the vSphere Client. The message in the problem—“No unassigned hosts available with storage type VSAN. Commission hosts with physical NICs 0 & 1 to Add Host from UI”—indicates that SDDC Manager has not yet commissioned any suitable hosts with the required NIC layout.
VCF 9.0 documentation states that for workload domain expansion, hosts must be commissioned under: SDDC Manager !’ Workload Domains !’ (Select WLD) !’ Hosts !’ C hardware, storage type (such as vSAN ESA or OSA), NIC placement, and ensures the host is compatible with the domain’s configuration.
Options pointing to vSphere Client (A, D) or VCF Operations (B) do not perform the commissioning workflow. Therefore, the correct and verified answer is C, the only interface where host commissioning is officially supported.

Question 2. (Multi Select)

A user wishes to publish a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Operations Orchestrator workflow to their VCF Automation project catalog, but Is blocked from publishing any workflows.

The following information has been provided:

- In the VCF Automation Organization portal, the user cannot see the Workflows option under Content Hub.
- The organization is not a Provider Consumption Organization.

Which are the two likely causes of this issue? (Choose two.)

A: An external VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
B: The user is logged in with Project User rights.
C: The user is logged in the Project Advanced User rights
D: An embedded VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
E: The user is logged in with Project Administrator rights.

Correct Answer: A, D

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, publishing a VCF Operations Orchestrator workflow to a VCF Automation project catalog requires that the Organization has a valid integration with VCF Operations Orchestrator. The question states that the user cannot see the Workflows option under Content Hub, and the organization is not a Provider Consumption Organization (PCO). According to the VCF 9.0 documentation, only organizations with VCF Operations Orchestrator integration are allowed to publish workflows into the catalog. Both embedded and external orchestrator integrations must be configured depending on the environment. If no orchestrator (embedded or external) is integrated with the organization, workflows cannot be listed or published. This aligns with the documented VCF Automation and VCF Operations Orchestrator design requirements, which specify that workflow publishing is only available when the orchestrator instance is properly registered.
Additionally, user role permission issues could prevent workflow visibility, but the key blockers described in the scenario are the missing workflow section and the organization type. Because the organization is not a PCO, advanced provider features—including workflow publishing—are disabled unless a proper orchestrator integration exists. Therefore, the two most likely causes are:
A: An external VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
D: An embedded VCF Operations Orchestrator is not integrated with their Organization.
These two conditions directly match the documented behavior in VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0.

Question 3. (Single Select)

An administrator has been tasked with expanding an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain by adding a new cluster. The VCF fleet has the following configuration:

- Three workload domains, including the management domain are configured.
- The management domain (WLD-01) and one of the workload domains (WLD-02) are running VCF 9.0.
- The other workload domain (WLD-03) is running VCF 5.2.1 and is an isolated workload domain.

When attempting to perform the required steps using the vSphere Client UI the cluster cannot be added to the WLD-02 workload domain. What step should the administrator perform to complete the workload domain expansion?

A: Use the SDDC Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.
B: Use the SDDC Manager API to create the cluster in WLD-03.
C: Use the vSphere Client UI to create the cluster in WLD-03.
D: Use the VCF Operations Fleet Manager UI to create the cluster in WLD-02.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:
VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 introduces a major architectural redesign that replaces the traditional SDDC Manager–centric domain management model with a unified Fleet Management architecture implemented through VCF Operations Fleet Manager. In this model, each Workload Domain operates with its own vCenter, but Enhanced Linked Mode (ELM) is removed to improve isolation, reduce blast radius, and support multi-site scalability. As a result, administrators logged into the vSphere Client of the Management Domain can no longer manage or expand clusters in other Workload Domains, which explains why the vSphere UI blocks the attempted expansion of WLD-02.
Fleet Manager becomes the new authoritative control plane for lifecycle, topology, host commissioning, and workload domain expansion. Only Fleet Manager maintains the full global view necessary to orchestrate cluster addition operations across distributed vCenters and domains. Because WLD-02 is running VCF 9.0 and is fully fleet-aware, its expansion must occur through VCF Operations Fleet Manager, not through the vSphere Client or legacy SDDC Manager workflows.
Options involving WLD-03 are invalid since that domain is running VCF 5.2.1, is isolated, and cannot participate in fleet-aware operations. SDDC Manager (A) is no longer the correct interface for VCF 9.0 domain expansion operations.

Question 4. (Single Select)

An administrator is responsible for managing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Fleet that is configured as follows:

- Single VCF instance with a single workload domain.
- The Workload Domain has a single 5-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster.
- The vSAN Default Storage Policy is configured as RAID1.

The administrator is alerted to the fact that storage capacity is running low and, to improve space efficiency, attempts to change the vSAN storage policy on a number of large virtual machines to a 2 Failures - RAID-6 policy.

The policy change is immediately rejected.

What should the administrator do to reduce overall capacity usage while waiting for new storage devices to arrive?

A: Enable encryption on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
B: Reconfigure the Virtual Machines to use a 1 Failure-RAID-5 Storage Policy.
C: Convert the Virtual Machines from thick provisioning to thin provisioning.
D: Enable compression on the vSAN Default Storage Policy.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 with vSAN ESA, storage policies must match the capabilities of the existing cluster. The scenario describes a 5-node vSAN ESA cluster where the vSAN Default Storage Policy is RAID-1 (FTT=1). The administrator attempts to apply a 2 Failures – RAID-6 policy, which ESA supports only on clusters with at least 7 nodes. Because the cluster has only five nodes, the policy fails immediately—this is expected and documented in the vSAN ESA design specifications.
Since RAID-6 is not an option and capacity is low, the administrator must look for a method to reclaim storage usage without requiring additional nodes or unsupported policy changes. Converting VMs from thick provisioning to thin provisioning is a safe and effective mitigation approach. Thin provisioning reduces consumed space by allowing disks to grow only as needed, immediately recovering unused blocks. This is a standard vSAN-supported method to temporarily alleviate capacity pressure.
Enabling encryption (A) or compression (D) does not reduce capacity usage retroactively and may actually

increase overhead. Using RAID-5 (B) is also not possible because RAID-5 requires at least 6 ESA-enabled hosts.

Question 5. (Single Select)

An administrator has successfully mounted an NFS datastore as supplemental storage for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) workload domain cluster. However, users report that data cannot be written to the datastore.

The administrator confirms the following:

- The NFS share is visible in the vSphere Client.
- Connectivity to the NFS server from the Virtual Machine.

What action should the administrator take next to troubleshoot the issue?

A: Verify the NFS server is listed in the VMware Hardware Compatibility Guide.
B: Reboot the ESX host to clear any file locks.
C: Verify that the NFS server permissions are not set to read-only for the ESX host.
D: Verify the MTU size configuration on the NFS VMkernel port group.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation:
In VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0, supplemental storage such as NFS is fully supported for workload domains when configured correctly. When an NFS datastore mounts successfully in vSphere but users cannot write data, the issue almost always lies in the export permissions on the NFS server. vSphere will allow mounting a read-only NFS export, but write operations will fail silently at the VM or guest OS level. VCF documentation confirms that ESXi requires explicit read/write export permissions, typically configured per-host or by IP subnet, on the NFS server. Even if network connectivity and VM-level access appear healthy, incorrect server-side permissions prevent ESXi from executing write operations.
Option A is incorrect because NFS servers are not validated by the HCL for write capability.Option B (rebooting the host) is unnecessary and unrelated to permission enforcement.Option D (MTU mismatch) may cause performance issues, not write-access failures.
Thus, the next troubleshooting step is to verify that the ESXi hosts have read/write access on the NFS share, making C the correct answer.