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QUESTION NO: 1

Which network profile can be used to isolate a deployment? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Routed network profile

B. Outbound network profile

C. Private network profile

D. Existing network profile

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Private network profile is correct because it creates an isolated network for the deployment. In VMware vRealize Automation (vRA) Cloud Assembly, a private network is intended for workloads that need to communicate with one another inside the deployed environment without being directly connected to an external network. This is useful for multi-tier applications, test environments, or components that should remain separated from enterprise or public network access. The network is provisioned as part of the deployment and is managed by vRA according to the cloud account and network integration configuration, such as NSX-T where applicable. A cloud template can attach machines to the private network, allowing internal connectivity among those machines while preserving deployment-level isolation. This model supports repeatable, policy-driven provisioning: each deployment can receive its own isolated network segment rather than relying on a pre-existing shared network. VMware's network automation guidance describes private networks as the appropriate network type when isolated connectivity is required for deployed workloads. See VMware's Network Automation with Cloud Assembly and NSX, Part 3 and the vRealize Automation network profile documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

An administrator is authoring a cloud template that contains a database machine and an application machine. The application machine must not begin provisioning until the database machine has been created.

Which cloud template property should the administrator use? (Choose the best answer.)

A. dependsOn

B. allocatePerInstance

C. deploymentLimit

D. customProperties

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

dependsOn is correct because it defines a resource dependency in a cloud template. When the application machine resource includes the database machine in its `dependsOn` list, vRealize Automation waits for the database machine resource to be created before beginning provisioning for the dependent application machine.

This is useful when resources have an ordered provisioning requirement, such as an application tier that requires a database server, a network, or another prerequisite resource to exist first. Dependencies are expressed in the YAML definition at the resource level and are evaluated as part of the deployment plan.

See the VMware Aria Automation 8.3 Cloud Assembly documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which option should an administrator configure to implement storage profiles in cloud templates? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Cloud zones

B. Flavor mappings

C. Projects

D. Tags

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Tags should be configured to implement storage profiles in cloud templates. In VMware vRealize Automation (Cloud Assembly), a storage profile defines storage characteristics and can be associated with a cloud zone. To make a deployment request select the appropriate storage profile, the administrator assigns capability tags to the storage profile and then uses matching tag constraints in the cloud template's disk definition. During provisioning, vRealize Automation evaluates the disk's storage constraint and selects storage that is compatible with the requested tag and available to the deployment's project and cloud zone. For example, a storage profile can carry a capability tag representing a performance tier, encryption requirement, or storage class; the cloud template requests that capability through its disk constraint. This tag-based matching decouples templates from specific datastore names, allowing the same template to be used across environments while administrators retain control over the underlying storage placement. The storage-profile configuration and tag constraints therefore provide the connection between a cloud-template disk request and eligible storage resources. See VMware's storage profile documentation and the cloud template resource documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

When deploying the SaltStack Config service using vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager, which construct is automatically created in Cloud Assembly to assist in deploying SaltStack Config minions using cloud templates?

A. A custom resource

B. A property group

C. A custom role

D. A secret

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A property group is automatically created in Cloud Assembly as part of the SaltStack Config deployment workflow through vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager. This property group supplies the reusable SaltStack Config-related properties that a cloud template needs when it deploys machines intended to become Salt minions. By referencing the group in a template, a cloud-template author can consistently provide the Salt master/controller connection and minion deployment settings without repeatedly defining the same inputs in each template. This makes SaltStack Config integration easier to consume and standardizes how deployed workloads are registered and prepared for configuration management. The generated property group is therefore the Cloud Assembly construct specifically intended to assist cloud-template-based minion deployment after the SaltStack Config service is deployed. VMware's technical overview describes the automated integration artifacts created for vRealize Automation and SaltStack Config, including the Cloud Assembly property group used by cloud templates. See the VMware vRealize Automation 8.3 and SaltStack Config technical overview and the Cloud Assembly property groups documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which step must an administrator take when performing a vRealize Automation manual installation using Lifecycle Manager? (Choose the best answer.)

A. Set up a certificate in the certificate locker

B. Configure storage policies

C. Configure an additional network interface

D. Integrate Active Directory

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Set up a certificate in the certificate locker is required because VMware vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager uses its Locker to securely store and manage the certificate material selected during a manual vRealize Automation deployment. Before starting the installation workflow, the administrator must ensure that a valid certificate is available in Locker for the vRealize Automation environment. Lifecycle Manager then associates that certificate with the deployment as part of the installation configuration.

The certificate must be appropriate for the vRealize Automation appliance endpoint: its subject and subject alternative names should cover the fully qualified domain name through which users and integrated services access the appliance. Supplying the certificate through Locker enables Lifecycle Manager to deploy the appliance with the intended trusted TLS identity rather than requiring certificate handling outside the managed installation workflow. This is also important for reliable browser access and secure communication with services that integrate with vRealize Automation. VMware's installation guidance identifies the certificate requirement as a preparation task for Lifecycle Manager-based deployments. See the vRealize Automation 8.3 installation documentation and the vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager Locker documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator is looking to install SaltStack Config to integrate with existing vRealize Automation environment.

Which two pre-requisites must be met to complete the installation using vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager? (Choose two.)

A. Access to NSX-T Load Balancer

B. Integrate vRealize Automation with Active Directory

C. Access to a vRealize Automation tenant

D. A valid vRealize Automation license key

E. Access to NSX-T Data Center cloud account

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Integrate vRealize Automation with Active Directory and A valid vRealize Automation license key are required before deploying SaltStack Config through vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager. SaltStack Config uses the vRealize Automation identity and access-management integration so that users and groups can be authenticated and authorized through the established enterprise directory. The vRealize Automation environment must therefore be configured to use Active Directory as part of its identity configuration before Lifecycle Manager can complete the integrated SaltStack Config deployment.

A valid vRealize Automation license is also required because the Lifecycle Manager workflow validates licensing for the vRealize Automation environment when deploying and integrating SaltStack Config. This ensures that the target automation environment is entitled for the integrated solution and that its services can be activated correctly after deployment. These requirements are part of the documented preparation for the SaltStack Config installation workflow in vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager; administrators should complete identity-directory integration and licensing before beginning the deployment wizard. See the VMware vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager Installation, Upgrade, and Management documentation and the vRealize Automation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator is creating expressions in a cloud template.

Which two expression contexts can be used to reference values during deployment? (Choose two.)

A. input

B. resource

C. datacenter

D. endpoint

E. cluster

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

input and **resource** are valid expression contexts in cloud templates. The `input` context references a value supplied through a cloud template input, such as `${input.environment}`. The `resource` context references properties from another resource in the same deployment, such as an allocated IP address or a machine identifier.

These expressions enable template authors to create reusable deployment definitions. For example, an input can select an image mapping, while a dependent resource can use a property returned by a provisioned network or machine resource.

See the VMware Aria Automation cloud template documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

What are three advantages of using vRealize Automation Cloud over vRealize Automation on-premises? (Choose three.)

A. Reduce infrastructure maintenance and patching time

B. Support for deploying workloads to public clouds

C. Does not require any additional components to deploy and manage on-premises workloads

D. The ability to run action based extensibility (ABX)

E. Earlier access to new features

F. License key is not required

ANSWER: A E F

Explanation:

Reduce infrastructure maintenance and patching time is an advantage because vRealize Automation Cloud is delivered as a VMware-managed SaaS offering. VMware operates and maintains the service infrastructure and performs service updates, so customers do not have to maintain the vRealize Automation appliance infrastructure and its lifecycle to the same extent as with a self-managed deployment.

Earlier access to new features is also an advantage of the cloud service delivery model. VMware can introduce enhancements and updates to the hosted service on an ongoing basis, allowing organizations to benefit from current capabilities without planning and executing an on-premises product upgrade.

License key is not required is correct because access to the cloud service is governed through VMware Cloud services organization, subscription, and entitlement management rather than by installing and managing a traditional product license key in a locally deployed vRealize Automation appliance. These SaaS operational and entitlement benefits are central distinctions of vRealize Automation Cloud. VMware documentation describes the cloud service and its SaaS administration model in the vRealize Automation Cloud documentation; VMware's cloud-services entitlement approach is described in the VMware Cloud Services documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

An administrator wants users to request a machine size from a list of approved values in a Service Broker catalog item. The cloud template has an input named `size` and the machine resource uses `flavor: '${input.size}'`.

Where should the administrator define the list of values that users can select? (Choose the best answer.)

A. The cloud template input definition

B. The cloud account configuration

C. The project deployment limit

D. The network profile

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The cloud template input definition is correct because the input definition controls the request-time value that is exposed to the user. The administrator can define the allowed values for the `size` input, such as Small, Medium, and Large, and reference the selected value from the machine resource.

When the input value is assigned to the machine `flavor` property, Cloud Assembly resolves the selected flavor mapping for the deployment target. This separates the consumer-facing list of approved sizes from the provider-specific CPU, memory, or instance-type definitions configured in flavor mappings.

See the VMware Aria Automation 8.3 Cloud Assembly documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which two vRealize Automation service roles can create and manage cloud templates in Cloud Assembly? (Choose two.)

A. Cloud Assembly Administrator

B. Cloud Assembly User

C. Service Broker Administrator

D. Orchestrator Administrator

E. Automation Pipelines Administrator

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Cloud Assembly Administrator and **Cloud Assembly User** can create and manage cloud templates. A Cloud Assembly Administrator has administrative privileges for Cloud Assembly configuration and content management. A Cloud Assembly User can create and manage cloud templates within the scope of the projects to which the user has access.

Cloud template access is also governed by project membership and the infrastructure resources assigned to the project. Roles such as Service Broker Administrator and Orchestrator Administrator provide privileges for their respective services but do not provide Cloud Assembly cloud-template authoring privileges by themselves.

See the VMware Aria Automation role-based access control documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

An administrator configures cloud accounts for vSphere, Amazon Web Services and Google Cloud Platform. Each public cloud account has a single region configured, with a single cloud zone associated with each. Company policy states that all

development workloads should be deployed to the public cloud and all production workloads should be deployed to vSphere. The administrator wants to ensure that when creating cloud templates for this project an appropriate constraint tag is specified to meet the placement policy and that App-Dev users are allowed to select whether to deploy the machine to production or development. The tagging strategy states that development environments should be tagged with “dev” and production environments should be tagged “prod”. Which two actions should the administrator take to ensure the objective is met? (Choose two.)

A. Add a capability tag to each cloud account, using env:prod as the key/value pair.

B. Add a capability tag to each public cloud zone, using env:dev as the key/value pair.

C. Add a capability tag to each vSphere cloud zone, using env:dev as the key/value pair.

D. Add a capability tag to each vSphere cloud zone, using env:prod as the key/value pair.

E. Add a capability tag to each public cloud zone, using env:prod as the key/value pair.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Cloud Assembly uses capability tags on cloud zones to describe the placement characteristics that those zones provide. Therefore, applying `env:dev` to every public-cloud cloud zone makes the AWS and Google Cloud Platform targets eligible for development deployments. Applying `env:prod` to every vSphere cloud zone makes the vSphere targets eligible for production deployments. These tags can then be consumed by cloud-template placement constraints, such as an `env` constraint whose value is selected through a deployment input. This allows App-Dev users to choose development or production while the template resolves the selected value only against cloud zones advertising the matching capability. Because each public-cloud account has a cloud zone for its configured region, tagging the public cloud zones establishes the intended development placement across all public-cloud targets. Similarly, tagging the vSphere cloud zones establishes the production placement boundary where capacity is actually selected. Cloud zones are the appropriate placement abstraction because they associate cloud-account resources with project access and capability tags. VMware documents cloud zones as the mechanism for defining deployment placement and tags as a mechanism for matching cloud-template constraints. See the vRealize Automation 8.3 Cloud Assembly documentation and the Cloud zones documentation.