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VMware vRealize Operations Specialist

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Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

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

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Published catalog is correct because publishing is the VMware Cloud Director catalog configuration that exposes a catalog for consumption by other VMware Cloud Director instances. When the provider publishes the common catalog, VMware Cloud Director generates and makes available a catalog subscription URL. An administrator on the remote instance can then use that URL to create a catalog that consumes the published content. This design lets the source instance centrally maintain catalog items—such as vApp templates, media, and other supported content—while a geographically separate instance accesses the catalog for availability or distribution requirements.

Publishing is therefore configured on the instance that owns and distributes the catalog. It establishes the outbound sharing endpoint required for cross-instance catalog sharing, with access controlled through the publication's settings and credentials. The remote environment subsequently consumes that publication through its own catalog subscription configuration. VMware's Cloud Director architecture guidance describes catalog publishing and subscriptions as the mechanism for distributing catalog content between Cloud Director installations. See the VMware Cloud Director architecture guidance and the VMware Cloud Director catalog administration documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

An organization's owner has invited a new user to consume VMware Cloud Services.

How long is the invitation valid before it is revoked?

A. 1 hour

B. 3 days

C. 7 days

D. 24 hours

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

7 days is correct. When an Organization Owner invites a user through VMware Cloud Services, VMware Cloud services sends an invitation to the specified email address. The recipient must accept the invitation and complete the applicable account sign-in or registration process while that invitation remains active. VMware Cloud Services invitations expire after seven days if they have not been accepted; the invitation is then revoked and no longer grants the recipient a path to join the organization. If access is still required after expiration, an Organization Owner can issue a new invitation. This expiry period supports controlled organization membership by ensuring that unaccepted invitations do not remain valid indefinitely, while giving recipients sufficient time to respond. The organization administrator can also manage users and invitations from the VMware Cloud Services Console, including reviewing pending invitations and assigning the organization and service roles that determine the invited user's access after acceptance. See VMware's Cloud Services Console documentation for

organization user administration and invitation handling: Add Users to Your Organization and VMware Cloud Services Console documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements accurately characterize reports in vRealize Operations? (Choose two.)

A. Views and Dashboards are the only data types available for a report.

B. Only PDF type reports can be used to schedule a report generation.

C. A report layout can contain table of contents, cover page, and footer.

D. Scheduling of reports can be done hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly.

E. Reports scheduled for generation can only be shared out via email.

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

In vRealize Operations, a report template can use a configurable report layout to control how the generated report is presented. The layout supports presentation elements including a cover page, a table of contents, and a footer. These elements let an administrator provide report branding, navigation for larger reports, and consistent supplemental information such as dates or organization details. The selected views and dashboards supply the report content, while the layout determines the document structure and appearance.

Only PDF type reports can be used to schedule a report generation. PDF is the scheduled-report output format because it preserves the defined layout and presentation elements when vRealize Operations produces and distributes the report. This makes scheduled reports suitable for recurring operational, capacity, performance, and compliance reporting where recipients need a consistent, printable document. VMware's vRealize Operations documentation describes report templates, layouts, generation, and scheduling as part of report administration. See the VMware Aria Operations documentation and the vRealize Operations Manager documentation portal for report configuration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

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

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

High Availability is the required vRealize Operations cluster feature because it provides resilience for the failure of a single node while preserving the availability and integrity of cluster data. When High Availability is enabled, vRealize Operations uses a replica node to protect the primary node's role and data. The replica continuously receives replicated data from the primary, allowing it to take over if the primary node becomes unavailable. This design supports the stated requirement for a single physical location and multiple monitored vCenter Servers: the protection requirement applies to the vRealize Operations cluster itself, rather than requiring separate collection infrastructure for each vCenter Server. High Availability must be configured with the appropriate cluster sizing and a dedicated replica node, and the nodes should be placed so that a single host-level failure does not affect both the primary and its replica. VMware documentation describes High Availability as the mechanism that enables a replica node to assume the primary-node role after a primary-node failure, maintaining monitoring operations and protecting collected data. See the VMware Aria Operations High Availability documentation and the vRealize Operations documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 5

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.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

"Generate passphrases in the administration User Interface of an existing node, and enter them when prompted in each new node." is correct because vRealize Operations supports using a one-time cluster passphrase to securely authorize a newly deployed node to join an existing cluster. The administrator generates the passphrase from a node that is already part of the cluster, then supplies it during the new node's setup workflow. This establishes the required trust without using the operating-system root account or a general product user credential.

"Click the Add New Nodes button on the Cluster Management page in the product User Interface of an existing node." is also correct. Cluster Management provides the supported in-product workflow for expanding a cluster. It creates the authorization information needed for the joining nodes and guides the administrator through adding data nodes or remote collectors to the existing deployment. The workflow ensures that the node is associated with the correct cluster and can participate in the appropriate role after it is brought online.

For VMware's current Aria Operations documentation and administration guidance, see the VMware Aria Operations documentation and the vRealize Operations documentation archive.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator is creating a report template in VMware Aria Operations for monthly infrastructure operations reviews.

Which two content types can be added to the report template? (Choose two.)

A. Views

B. Dashboards

C. Alert definitions

D. Policies

E. Cloud proxy configurations

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Views and **dashboards** can be included as report-template content. Views provide formatted data representations, such as lists, trends, summaries, and distributions. Dashboards can provide a consolidated presentation of configured widgets and operational information.

The report layout controls presentation elements such as the cover page, table of contents, and footer. Alert definitions and policies are configuration objects and are not report-template content types. See the VMware Aria Operations documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator needs to create a custom view that displays CPU demand for a group of virtual machines over the previous seven days.

Which view type should the administrator use?

A. Trend view

B. List view

C. Summary view

D. Distribution view

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Trend view is correct because it presents metric values across a selected time range. A trend view is appropriate for examining how CPU demand changes over time and for identifying recurring utilization patterns, growth, spikes, and sustained resource consumption.

A list view presents data in rows and columns, a summary view provides aggregated information, and a distribution view presents the spread of values across objects or ranges. These view types can be useful for other reporting purposes, but they do not provide the time-series visualization required in this scenario. See the VMware Aria Operations documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

At which frequency are new services discovered when using Service Discovery in vRealize Operations?

A. Every 15 minutes

B. Every 24 hours

C. Every 5 minutes

D. Every hour

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Every 5 minutes is correct. In vRealize Operations, Service Discovery periodically examines the monitored environment to identify services that are newly available and to keep the discovered-service inventory current. The default discovery cycle for identifying new services is five minutes. This short interval allows vRealize Operations to detect new application services promptly after they begin listening on a monitored endpoint, so that they can be reviewed and, where appropriate, included in service definitions and application monitoring workflows. Service Discovery is designed to provide current visibility while operating as an automated, recurring process rather than requiring an administrator to initiate a manual scan whenever an application component changes. The five-minute discovery interval is specifically associated with detecting newly available services; it should not be confused with other vRealize Operations collection, analysis, retention, or adapter polling intervals, which can differ according to the object type and configured management pack. For product documentation and current Aria Operations guidance, see the VMware Aria Operations documentation and the Broadcom Knowledge Base.

QUESTION NO: 9

An administrator is using vRealize Operations to optimize capacity within a vSphere Datacenter. The administrator will use the main categories for reclamation that are shown under the Reclaim view on the Home Screen navigation.

Which three main categories are available to the administrator in this view? (Choose three.)

A. Unused Datastores

B. Orphaned Disks

C. Snapshots

D. Powered Off VMs

E. VM Disks utilized %10 or less

F. Unused Hosts

ANSWER: B C D

Explanation:

Orphaned Disks, **Snapshots**, and **Powered Off VMs** are capacity-reclamation categories presented in the vRealize Operations Reclaim view. This view is intended to identify capacity that is allocated in the virtual infrastructure but can potentially be returned to the available capacity pool after an administrator reviews and remediates the affected objects. Orphaned disks represent virtual-disk objects that remain in datastore storage without an associated active virtual machine. Snapshots consume datastore capacity and can accumulate significantly when retained beyond their operational need. Powered-off virtual machines continue to reserve or consume infrastructure resources, particularly storage, even though they are not currently running. These categories let an administrator assess reclaimable capacity by object type, investigate the individual recommendations, and take an appropriate action according to organizational retention and change-control procedures. VMware's capacity-management documentation describes reclamation as a key part of optimizing virtual infrastructure resources, and the product documentation provides the operational context for capacity and reclaim workflows. See the VMware Aria Operations documentation and the vRealize Operations Manager documentation portal.