

Associate VMware Cloud Management and Automation

VMware 1V0-31.21

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which two log bundle types can be generated in vRealize Operations in the event of an error which requires a support ticket? (Choose two.)

- A. Full
- B. Complete
- C. Custom
- D. Comprehensive
- E. Light

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

In vRealize Operations, the support-bundle workflow provides the **Full** and **Light** bundle types for collecting diagnostic data before opening or updating a VMware support request. A Light support bundle is intended for faster initial troubleshooting and contains a limited, recent log collection, commonly described as approximately the previous 24 hours of logs. This makes it useful when support needs recent evidence of an issue without the larger upload associated with a complete diagnostic collection.

A Full support bundle gathers the broader set of appliance and cluster diagnostic information needed for more detailed analysis. It includes the fuller log collection and related diagnostic data, such as charts, enabling VMware support to investigate issues that may predate the immediately recent logging window or require more complete environmental context. Administrators generate the appropriate bundle from the vRealize Operations administration interface and attach it to the support request. VMware's support-bundle guidance identifies these Light and Full collection choices; see [VMware KB 2074601](#) and the [vRealize Operations documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

An administrator has been tasked with onboarding a new public cloud vendor into vRealize Automation so a project can deploy resources to the public cloud.

Which step should the administrator take first?

- A. Run on Onboarding Plan.
- B. Add a new Cloud Account.
- C. Create a new Integration.
- D. Configure a new Cloud Zone.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Add a new Cloud Account. is the first required step because a cloud account establishes vRealize Automation's authenticated connection to the target public-cloud provider. When creating the cloud account, the administrator supplies the provider-specific credentials and configuration details that allow Cloud Assembly to discover and manage the provider's resources. This creates the foundational inventory and authorization context from which vRealize Automation can consume the public cloud.

After the cloud account is available, the administrator can create one or more cloud zones that map usable regions and associated capabilities from that account. Those cloud zones can then be assigned to a project, allowing project members and deployed cloud templates to place resources in the intended public-cloud location. The required sequence is therefore to establish the provider connection first, then define placement and project access based on it.

VMware's Cloud Assembly documentation describes cloud accounts as the connection configuration for public-cloud endpoints and explains that cloud zones are created from the available regions of configured cloud accounts. See [VMware vRealize Automation Cloud Assembly documentation](#) and [VMware documentation on cloud accounts and cloud zones](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

A developer is creating a Code Stream pipeline that must invoke an external REST API and run a vRealize Orchestrator workflow.

Which two pipeline task types should be used? (Choose two.)

- A. REST task
- B. vRealize Orchestrator task
- C. Dashboard task
- D. Capacity Planning task
- E. Content Pack task

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A **REST task** is used to invoke an external REST API from a Code Stream pipeline. The task can send HTTP requests to supported endpoints and use pipeline variables or outputs as request data.

A **vRealize Orchestrator task** is used to invoke a selected vRealize Orchestrator workflow during pipeline execution. This enables release pipelines to include orchestration steps such as infrastructure preparation, validation, or post-deployment operations.

See the [VMware Aria Automation Pipelines documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which component is a prerequisite for using vRealize Log Insight Cloud to receive log events from data sources in a private data center?

- A. Log Insight Agent
- B. Cloud Proxy
- C. Cloud Extensibility Proxy
- D. Orchestrator

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Cloud Proxy is the required component for receiving log events from data sources located in a private data center when using vRealize Log Insight Cloud. The Cloud Proxy is deployed within the customer-managed environment and establishes the secure outbound connection to the VMware cloud service. It acts as the local collection and communication point, allowing logs and events from on-premises sources to be forwarded to Log Insight Cloud without requiring inbound firewall access from the public cloud into the private data center.

After deploying the Cloud Proxy, administrators configure the applicable integrations or connections for their event and log sources. This architecture enables centralized cloud-based log management while retaining a secure boundary around internal infrastructure. VMware's Log Insight Cloud documentation identifies deploying a Cloud Proxy and configuring source connections as required setup tasks before collecting private-data-center log and event data. See the [VMware vRealize Log](#)

QUESTION NO: 5

An administrator wants to use vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager (vRSLCM) to deploy new vRealize Operations Manager (vROps) instance. Currently, binaries for vROps are already downloaded.

What is the next step the administrator must perform to achieve this goal?

- A. Add vROps to the global environment.
- B. Create a new environment for vROps.
- C. Use Easy Installer to deploy vROps.
- D. Deploy VMware Identity Manager.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Create a new environment for vROps. In vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager, an environment is the logical deployment construct that defines the infrastructure and product instances managed together. Downloading the vRealize Operations Manager binary makes the required installation media available in the Lifecycle Manager product repository, but it does not by itself define where or how the product will be deployed. The administrator must first create an environment, select the appropriate data center and deployment details, and add vRealize Operations Manager as a product within that environment. Lifecycle Manager can then collect the necessary configuration values, such as the target virtual infrastructure, network settings, node sizing, and product-specific parameters, before starting the installation workflow. This approach lets Lifecycle Manager track the deployed vROps instance and subsequently manage applicable lifecycle activities, including inventory, certificate operations, and upgrades. VMware's Lifecycle Manager documentation describes environments as the basis for deploying and managing Aria/vRealize Suite products, while the vRealize Operations documentation covers the product deployment prerequisites and configuration requirements. See the [VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle documentation](#) and the [vRealize Operations Manager documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which is the valid use case for vRealize Automation?

- A. Multi-cloud deployment with governance
- B. Providing the compute layer for Kubernetes
- C. Infrastructure and application monitoring
- D. Central repository for Perl scripts

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Multi-cloud deployment with governance is a valid vRealize Automation use case. vRealize Automation, now known as VMware Aria Automation, is designed to automate the delivery and lifecycle management of cloud infrastructure and application resources. It provides a self-service catalog through which users can request standardized deployments, while automation administrators define reusable cloud templates, policies, approvals, and governance controls.

A key capability is deploying and managing resources across heterogeneous environments, including private VMware-based clouds and supported public-cloud endpoints. Governance is incorporated through policy-driven controls such as resource placement, naming, tagging, lease periods, approval workflows, and cost or quota guardrails. This lets an organization give developers and application teams rapid access to resources without sacrificing operational consistency, security

requirements, or organizational standards. The resulting model supports cloud consumption at scale while maintaining centralized visibility and control over how resources are provisioned and managed.

VMware describes Aria Automation as a solution for automating the deployment and management of infrastructure and applications across clouds. See the [VMware Aria Automation product page](#) and the [VMware Aria Automation documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator is deploying SaltStack Config to provide configuration management for Linux virtual machines.

Which two Salt components are used to manage and configure the target virtual machines? (Choose two.)

- A. Salt master
- B. Salt minion
- C. Cloud Proxy
- D. Analytics node
- E. Remote Collector

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The **Salt master** is the central management component that stores configuration states, receives events, and coordinates commands and orchestration activity. It communicates with managed endpoints to apply the desired configuration.

A **Salt minion** is installed on a managed endpoint, such as a Linux virtual machine. The minion communicates with the Salt master, receives commands and state definitions, and reports results and system information. Together, these components provide the foundation for event-driven configuration management. See the [Salt Project documentation](#) and the [VMware Aria Automation documentation](#).