

# 権威のある3V0-23.25関連復習問題集一回合格-効率的な3V0-23.25赤本勉強



我々の3V0-23.25問題集はIT認定試験に関連する豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家によって研究された最新バージョンの試験参考書です。この問題集は全面的での中率が超高いです。我々の3V0-23.25問題集はVMwareのリーダーです。そのほかに、我々はお客様の立場で商品を開発するという目的を持っていますから、あなたに利便性をもたらすために、我々は大好評を博している3V0-23.25問題集を開発しました。

JpshikenはVMwareの3V0-23.25認定試験に対して問題集を提供しているサイトで、現場のVMwareの3V0-23.25試験問題と模擬試験問題集を含みます。ほかのホームページに弊社みたいな問題集を見れば、あとでみ続けて、弊社の商品を盗作することよくわかります。Jpshikenが提供した資料は最も全面的で、しかも更新の最も速いです。

>> 3V0-23.25関連復習問題集 <<

## 有難い3V0-23.25 | 最新の3V0-23.25関連復習問題集試験 | 試験の準備方法Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage赤本勉強

あなたは3V0-23.25試験資料を使うときから、3V0-23.25試験資料がいい商品だと感じます。あなたは3V0-23.25試験資料の使用者だけでなく、私たちの友達です。私たちの目標は全力を尽くしてあなたに質が高い3V0-23.25試験資料といサービスを提供することです。私たちはあなたが3V0-23.25試験に合格することを保障します。そして、よく勉強すれば、きっとパスします。

### VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage 認定 3V0-23.25 試験問題 (Q83-Q88):

#### 質問 # 83

A Compliance Auditor is tracking the lifecycle of an encrypted vSAN Stretched Cluster in VCF 9.0.  
A new ESXi host (esx-09) is commissioned via SDDC Manager and successfully added to the cluster.  
...

[Log Analysis: vsan-crypto\_config.log / CMMDS events]

Event 1: Host 'esx-09' enters cluster.  
Event 2: vCenter detects KMS trust validation required.  
Event 3: SDDC Manager issues 'vsan storage add' API calls to the host.  
Event 4: Host generates internal Data Encryption Keys (DEKs).  
Event 5: Disk claiming completes.  
...

How does the deep integration between SDDC Manager, vSAN encryption, and Disk Claiming enforce security when this new host is added to the already-encrypted cluster? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The local ESXi hypervisor on esx-09 generates unique Disk Encryption Keys (DEKs) locally for every new physical drive, ensuring that device-level keys never leave the host.
- B. SDDC Manager automatically formats the new disks using VMFS-6 self-encrypting drive (SED) capabilities, bypassing

the vSAN software encryption stack.

- C. SDDC Manager must temporarily disable vSAN Data-in-Transit (DIT) encryption on the entire cluster to allow the new host to perform the unencrypted CMMDS handshake.
- D. Before claiming the disks, SDDC Manager validates that esx-09 can communicate with the external KMS cluster configured in the Management Domain to retrieve the Key Encryption Key (KEK).
- E. The new disks are wrapped by the existing cluster-wide KEK; the administrator does NOT need to configure a new KMS policy for the added host.

正解: A、D、E

#### 質問 # 84

A VI Admin is deploying a developer namespace in a VCF 9.0 environment. The developers rely heavily on Kubernetes Persistent Volume snapshots for their CI/CD pipelines. They often generate up to 50 snapshots per day per volume.

The Admin runs a debug command to inspect the snapshot tree for a heavy-use vSAN ESA volume.

...

```
[root@esx-03:~] esxcli vsan debug object health summary get
Object UUID: 554350... (FCD: Dev-DB-PVC)
Format: vSAN ESA Log-Structured
Snapshot Count: 45
Read Latency: 0.8 ms
...
```

How does the deep fusion of vSAN ESA mechanics and the Snapshot architectural model allow this workload to function efficiently compared to the legacy OSA VMFS approach? (Select all that apply.)

- A. ESA snapshots require the virtual machine to be powered off during creation to ensure memory state consistency across the B-Tree map.
- B. vSAN ESA increases the maximum supported snapshot limit per object from 32 (in OSA) to 200, unlocking Continuous Data Protection (CDP) style workflows.
- C. vSAN ESA native snapshots utilize a Log-Structured B-Tree pointer mechanism; capturing a snapshot is a millisecond metadata operation that does not create a secondary delta file.
- D. Deleting or consolidating a 45-snapshot chain in OSA triggers a massive "VM Stun" event to merge the block data, whereas ESA deletes snapshots instantly by dropping the B-Tree pointers in the background.
- E. In legacy OSA (VMFS), snapshots utilize "Redo Logs" (SEsparse). Reading data from a VM with 45 snapshots requires the I/O to traverse a 45-layer deep disk chain, causing severe latency degradation.

正解: B、C、D、E

#### 質問 # 85

What is the purpose of vSAN deduplication and compression?

- A. Increase network bandwidth
- B. Improve CPU performance
- C. Reduce storage consumption
- D. Improve VM boot speed

正解: C

#### 質問 # 86

An Operations Engineer is managing a VCF Stretched Cluster configured with "Dual Site Mirroring" across Site A and Site B, plus a Witness.

A severe network failure causes "Total Site Isolation" at Site A. Site A completely loses network connectivity to BOTH Site B (the ISL drops) AND the remote Witness Appliance. Site A retains power and local networking.

...

```
# vSAN Unicast Agent Status (Post-Failure Snapshot)
Site A Hosts -> Can only ping Site A Hosts.
Site B Hosts -> Can ping Site B Hosts AND Witness.
```

...

How do the Unicast Partition Groups and vSphere HA mechanics interact to resolve this specific Disaster Recovery scenario?  
(Select all that apply.)

- A. The vCenter Server automatically forces the Witness Appliance to migrate to Site A to re-establish quorum.
- B. Site A forms its own local Partition Group, but because it holds less than 50% of the votes (no Site B, no Witness), DOM strips quorum, locking all storage access for the VMs on Site A.
- C. vSphere HA detects that Site A's VMs have lost their datastore and network, triggering a cold restart of all Site A Virtual Machines onto the surviving compute hosts at Site B.
- D. Site B and the Witness form the majority Partition Group (66% of votes). The DOM verifies quorum and makes the Site B data active.
- E. Virtual machines on Site A will continue to run normally using their local SSD cache to absorb writes indefinitely until the network is restored.

正解: B、C、D

#### 質問 # 87

A Virtual Infrastructure (VI) Admin is investigating chronic congestion alerts on a VCF 9.0 vSAN Cluster. The storage hardware consists of high-end NVMe drives which are only at 30% utilization, yet the vSAN Performance Service shows significant "Network Congestion".

The network architecture is configured as follows:

- 2x 25 Gbps physical NICs per host.
- vSAN traffic and vMotion traffic share the same Distributed Port Group.
- Network I/O Control (NIOC) is enabled.

- Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) are configured on the vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) but MTU 1500 is configured on the physical ToR switches.

The admin suspects that network misconfigurations are propagating faults into the storage stack.

Which of the following interactions explain how the current network design is causing the storage backend latency and congestion?  
(Select all that apply.)

- A. The Network Congestion metric specifically indicates that the vSAN Distributed Object Manager (DOM) is delaying host-to-host replication traffic to match the limited throughput of the physical switch buffers.
- B. Sharing vSAN and vMotion traffic without appropriate NIOC shares allows large vMotion migrations to starve the vSAN network stack, triggering log-congestion on the storage devices.
- C. The 25 Gbps NICs are fundamentally insufficient for vSAN ESA requirements; VCF 9.0 strictly requires 100 Gbps RDMA networking for NVMe performance.
- D. The MTU mismatch between the vDS (9000) and ToR switches (1500) causes silent packet drops for large vSAN I/O payloads, forcing TCP retransmissions that vSAN interprets as storage latency.

正解: A、B、D

#### 質問 # 88

.....

JpshikenのVMwareの3V0-23.25試験トレーニング資料はVMwareの3V0-23.25認定試験を準備するのリーダーです。JpshikenのVMwareの3V0-23.25試験トレーニング資料は高度に認証されたIT領域の専門家の経験と創造を含んでいるものです。それは正確性が高く、カバー率も広いです。あなたはJpshikenの学習教材を購入した後、私たちは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。

**3V0-23.25赤本勉強:** [https://www.jpshiken.com/3V0-23.25\\_shiken.html](https://www.jpshiken.com/3V0-23.25_shiken.html)

VMware 3V0-23.25関連復習問題集 高品質と高効率に加えて、思いやりのあるサービスも当社の大きな利点です、3V0-23.25ガイド資料では、重要な情報を組み合わせて、クライアントが基盤を固め、時代とともに前進するのを支援します、同時に、3V0-23.25資格認証を受け入れるのは傾向になります、3V0-23.25試験準備の内容は試験のキーポイントをとらえるし、20~30時間を費やすだけでテストに合格することができます、あなたの3V0-23.25試験に合格し、想像を超える最短時間で関連する認定資格を取得することが非常に簡単になることを確認できます、したがって、クライアントは間違いなく3V0-23.25試験の教材を信頼できます、Jpshiken 3V0-23.25学習教材は、必要に応じてユーザーが既存の問題を即座に効果的に解決できるように、リモートアシスタ

