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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q40-Q45):

NEW QUESTION # 40

A SOC Analyst is auditing the physical storage metrics in vCenter for anomalies. The analyst notices that "Witness Components" are consuming bandwidth on the cluster network but consume less than 0.001% of the NVMe drive space.

...

[vSAN Performance View > Component Breakdown]

Object: File-Server-VMDK

Component 1 (Data): 500 GB

Component 2 (Data): 500 GB

Component 3 (Witness): 4 MB

...

Why does the vSAN Distributed Object Manager (DOM) actively generate and manage these 4 MB Witness components, and what rules govern their placement? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Witness components contain zero virtual machine payload data; they consist purely of 4 MB of metadata used to track the latest Configuration Sequence Number (CSN) of the object.
- B. A Witness component must NEVER be placed in the same physical fault domain as the Data components it is voting on; doing so would create a single point of failure that destroys quorum.
- C. Witness components are only generated in Stretched Cluster topologies; standard clusters do not require tie-breakers.
- D. Witness components are automatically spawned by the CLOM whenever the number of Data components results in an "even" number of votes (e.g., FTT=1 Mirroring has 2 data copies). The Witness provides the 3rd vote to ensure a >50% majority can be calculated.
- E. The 4 MB capacity indicates standard LZ4 compression; if the VM experiences heavy write I/O, the Witness component will grow to equal the size of the data components (500 GB).

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 41

A VI Admin is planning the expansion of a 3-node vSAN cluster to a 6-node vSAN cluster. The 3-node cluster is currently operating near maximum safe capacity due to the strict "Host Rebuild Reserve" threshold.

...

[Log Snippet: vmkernel.log - Capacity Daemon]

2026-11-20T10:00:00Z WARN vsan-dom - Host Rebuild Reserve active: 33% of Raw Capacity locked.

2026-11-20T12:00:00Z INFO vpxd - Cluster expansion complete. Host count: 6.

2026-11-20T12:05:00Z INFO vsan-dom - Host Rebuild Reserve recalculated: [?]%

...

How does the physical expansion of the cluster mathematically alter the "Host Rebuild Reserve" percentage, and what is the direct impact on usable VM capacity?

- A. The reserve percentage increases to 50% because a 6-node cluster inherently carries a higher statistical risk of dual-host failures.
- B. The log indicates that Host Rebuild Reserve is disabled automatically upon reaching 6 nodes because Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) handles capacity allocation above the 4-node threshold.
- C. The required reserve percentage automatically decreases from 33% down to approximately 16%; this releases a significant portion of previously "locked" storage on the original hosts back into the usable VM capacity pool.
- D. The reserve percentage remains fixed at 33% to comply with the FTT=1 storage policy, meaning usable capacity scales linearly but overhead remains high.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 42

A Compliance Auditor is analyzing the data governance capabilities of an organization using a traditional 3-tier Fibre Channel SAN. The organization must comply with strict regulations requiring Data-at-Rest Encryption (DARE) and variable replication frequencies.

SPBM Policy Simulation: "Compliance-High-Profile"

Constraint 1: Financial VM DKs must be encrypted.

Constraint 2: Non-financial VM DKs must NOT be encrypted (for performance).

Constraint 3: Financial VMs must replicate every 15 minutes.

Constraint 4: Non-financial VMs must replicate every 24 hours.

All VMs are currently hosted on a single 50 TB VMFS-6 Datastore backed by a traditional FC LUN. How does the traditional LUN architecture inherently limit or complicate the implementation of these compliance policies compared to a vSAN HCI architecture? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Traditional SAN replication operates at the LUN level. Replicating the Financial VMs every 15 minutes forces the array to also replicate the massive Non-financial data every 15 minutes, wasting WAN bandwidth.
- B. VMFS-6 datastores inherently reject AES-256 encryption keys unless the physical Fibre Channel switches are upgraded to Gen 7 with native crypto offload.
- C. To achieve this compliance in a traditional architecture, the admin must carve out multiple smaller LUNs (one for Financial, one for Non-Financial), leading to datastore sprawl and wasted free space.
- D. The traditional array encrypts the entire physical LUN; therefore, the storage admin cannot encrypt Financial VMs while leaving Non-financial VMs on the same datastore unencrypted.
- E. vSAN HCI resolves this by applying policies at the Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK) object level, allowing different encryption and replication rules for two VMs sitting on the same datastore.

Answer: A,C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 43

An administrator is monitoring a vSAN ESA backed workload domain that is dedicated for running AI inferencing. When the administrator navigates to the Storage Performance dashboard in VMware Cloud Foundation Operations, the performance dashboard shows:

* High backend write latency (> 8 ms)

* Low read latency (< 1 ms)

* Normal network throughput

* Disk Group Health = Green

Based on the readings above, what would be the explanation?

- A. This is caused due to transient commit-queue delays, since the workload is exhibiting random-writes saturating ESA's write buffer.
- B. A wrongly sized read cache tier is throttling the write buffer, thus forcing the reads to trespass to the capacity tier.
- C. A vSAN network congestion event on the vSAN TCP port 2233 is throttling mirror acknowledgements.
- D. The workload's small-block writes are compressed inline, lowering backend throughput and increasing cache misses.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The readings indicate a write-path pressure condition rather than a read- cache, network, or device- health issue. In vSAN ESA, storage devices are organized into a storage pool architecture where NVMe devices contribute both capacity and performance. The dashboard shows low read latency and normal network throughput, so the read path and vSAN network are not the likely bottlenecks. Disk Group Health being green also rules out an obvious device or pool-health failure. AI inferencing environments can still create bursts of small random writes from logs, metadata updates, temporary files, checkpoints, and application-side write activity. When backend write latency rises while reads remain low, the most likely explanation is transient write-buffer or commit-queue pressure. ESA does not use the traditional OSA read-cache tier model, so option B is incorrect. ESA also does not rely on OSA- style inline deduplication and compression behavior for the stated cause, making option C incorrect.

Normal network throughput makes option D unlikely. Reference topics: vSAN ESA Architecture, Storage Pool Metrics, Backend Write Latency, VCF Operations Storage Performance.

NEW QUESTION # 44

An Operations Engineer is troubleshooting a vSAN ESA cluster. Following a reboot of Host-03, a 50 TB virtual machine object has entered the "Inaccessible" state. The DOM and LSOM components exist, but the metadata appears desynchronized. The engineer uses the Ruby vSphere Console (RVC) to query the object hierarchy.

```
[RVC Output: vsan.object_info ~cluster 554350...]  
DOM Object: 554350... (State: Inaccessible)  
- Component 1: UUID abc... (Host: Host-01, DOM Owner: Active)  
- Component 2: UUID def... (Host: Host-02, DOM Owner: Active)  
- Component 3: UUID ghi... (Host: Host-03, LSOM State: STALE)  
...
```

How does the architectural handshake between DOM and LSOM function in ESA to validate data integrity when a host reboots, and why is this object inaccessible? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Because Host-03 has a STALE component, the DOM denies its voting rights. The object has lost quorum (only 2 of 3 votes are valid), triggering the "Inaccessible" state to prevent reading old data.
- B. Recovery requires the DOM to perform a delta-resync, pushing only the changed blocks from the Active components to the LSOM of the STALE component on Host-03.
- C. The DOM Client on the compute host will automatically execute an LSOM bypass to read directly from the physical NVMe drives on Host-01 and Host-02.
- D. The DOM Owner tracks the Object Configuration Sequence Number (CSN). Host-03 rebooted and missed DOM update generations, so its local LSOM component carries an outdated (STALE) CSN.
- E. The LSOM on Host-03 must explicitly communicate with the ESXi hypervisor kernel to re-format the NVMe drive before the DOM can re-index the component.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 45

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