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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127

A CTO is reviewing the vSAN Performance View for a newly commissioned VCF Workload Domain. Several mission-critical SQL servers are reporting sluggish query performance during peak business hours.

[vSAN Performance View - Cluster Overview]

Virtual Machine Metrics (Frontend)

Read Latency: 2.1 ms

Write Latency: 35.4 ms (High)

vSAN Backend Metrics

IOPS: 45,000

Read Latency: 1.8 ms

Write Latency: 2.5 ms

Congestion: 0

...

Based on the provided dashboard data, which component in the infrastructure is most likely responsible for the performance bottleneck?

- A. The vSAN write buffer capacity tier, which has become fully saturated.
- B. The physical NVMe storage devices installed in the vSAN ReadyNodes.
- C. The VMware Aria Operations for Logs instance, which is consuming excessive CPU cycles on the host.
- **D. The physical top-of-rack (ToR) switches providing the vSAN VMkernel network connectivity.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 128

An Infrastructure Manager initiates a Deep Rekey on a fully utilized vSAN ESA database cluster.

Within 5 minutes, application owners report severe transaction timeouts.

...

[vSAN Performance View - Cluster Aggregate]

Metric: CPU Utilization (Jumped from 40% to 95%)

Metric: Network Latency (vSAN Traffic: < 1ms)

Metric: LSOM Congestion (ssd-congestion: Normal)

Metric: DOM Latency (High)

...

Which TWO statements accurately diagnose this specific performance degradation during the Deep Rekey operation? (Choose 2.)

- **A. The high DOM latency combined with normal LSOM congestion proves the physical NVMe drives are NOT the bottleneck; the ESXi CPU is starved, delaying the I/O processing pipeline.**
- **B. The 95% CPU utilization is caused by the ESXi hypervisor actively decrypting and re-encrypting the AES-256 data streams in software using CPU cycles.**
- C. Deep Rekey operations explicitly disable the vSAN Distributed Object Manager (DOM), causing the local Guest OS to handle the encryption overhead.
- D. The Deep Rekey is generating massive background data movement, saturating the physical 25 GbE network switch buffers, which is shown by the < 1ms latency metric.
- E. The CPU spike is a false positive generated by the Key Management Server (KMS) polling interval.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 129

A CTO is evaluating how to handle Site Maintenance and Site Failover testing for a VCF Stretched Cluster. The infrastructure team prefers using vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) Host/Site Affinity rules to automate VM movements, rather than using SRM.

The CTO examines the architectural trade-offs of relying purely on DRS rules versus an SRM Recovery Plan.

Which of the following statements accurately describe the trade-offs and mechanics of using DRS Affinity Rules for Site Failover in a Stretched Cluster? (Select all that apply.)

- **A. "Should run on Preferred Site" affinity rules allow VMs to be easily vMotioned to the Secondary Site for maintenance, and vSphere HA will still restart them on the Secondary Site during a real disaster.**
- **B. A primary limitation of DRS-based failover is that it cannot control the startup order (IP address updates, dependencies) of virtual machines after they restart on the remote site.**

- C. SRM testing requires pausing the vSAN synchronous mirror, whereas DRS-based testing allows VMs to move freely between sites without breaking RPO.
- D. "Must run on Preferred Site" affinity rules are an anti-pattern for DR; if the Preferred Site fails, vSphere HA is strictly forbidden from restarting these VMs on the Secondary Site, negating the disaster recovery value.
- E. DRS site affinity rules automatically override the vSAN "Site Locality" algorithm, forcing data components to migrate to the same site as the compute.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 130

A Cloud Administrator is integrating a third-party Backup solution with a vVols-backed VCF cluster.

The goal is to perform crash-consistent backups with minimal stun time for the production VMs.

The storage team created an advanced array-side feature definition that is pushed to vCenter via the VASA Provider.

...

```
# SPBM Policy: "vVol-Backup-Optimized"
```

```
capabilities:
```

```
vvol:
```

```
array.snapshots: true
```

```
array.fast_clone: true
```

```
ruleSet:
```

```
IOPS_Limit: 50000
```

...

How do vVols, VASA, and SPBM integrate to fulfill this backup requirement during the daily backup window? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The integration practically eliminates the "VM stun" period that occurs during snapshot consolidation in traditional VMFS datastores.
- B. When the backup software triggers a snapshot, vCenter uses VASA to instruct the physical array to create a hardware snapshot of the specific vVol, bypassing the ESXi storage stack entirely.
- C. The array.fast_clone capability allows the backup software to export the vVol data directly over the management network without mounting it to an ESXi host.
- D. Because vVols represent individual VMDKs on the array, the array can snapshot just the single VM's data, unlike VMFS where array snapshots must capture the entire 10 TB LUN containing dozens of VMs.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 131

An Infrastructure Manager is planning to scale out a massive VCF 9.0 Workload Domain. The target host utilizes a dense storage configuration with multiple physical storage controllers.

[Architecture Diagram: Dense Storage Host]

- Controller 1: Adaptec SmartRAID 3154 (Pass-Through) -> 8x SAS HDD

- Controller 2: Broadcom 3908 (Hardware RAID-0) -> 8x SATA SSD

- Direct PCIe Bus: 2x NVMe Drives

Which of the following statements correctly evaluate how the vSAN validation logic processes this specific dense hardware topology during the SDDC Manager commissioning phase? (Select all that apply.)

- A. SDDC Manager will intelligently pair the 2x NVMe drives as Cache and the 8x SATA SSDs as Capacity to form an All-Flash vSAN OSA cluster, ignoring the HDD controller.
- B. Validation will immediately fail on Controller 2 because vSAN strictly requires Host Bus Adapters (HBAs) to run in Pass-Through (JBOD) mode; Hardware RAID-0 creates a false single-disk abstraction that blinds vSAN to physical disk health.
- C. If the host is targeted for vSAN ESA, the 8x SAS HDD and 8x SATA SSD drives will be completely ignored, and SDDC Manager will only validate the 2x NVMe drives connected to the PCIe bus.
- D. The presence of SAS HDDs permanently disqualifies the host from SDDC Manager, as VCF requires all storage to be 100% flash.
- E. Validation will fail because vSAN strictly prohibits mixing different storage controller vendors (Adaptec and Broadcom) inside the same ESXi host.

Answer: A,B,C

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