

信頼的な3V0-23.25日本語対策問題集一回合格-効果的な3V0-23.25難易度受験料



Topexam VMwareの3V0-23.25試験問題集は実践の検査に合格しますから、広い研究と実際に基づいている経験を提供できます。TopexamはIT領域の10年以上の認定経験を持っていますから、問題と解答に含まれています。3V0-23.25試験に準備するためにインターネットで色々なトレーニングツールを見つけることができますが、Topexamの3V0-23.25試験資料は最も良いトレーニング資料です。、弊社は最全面的な認証試験問題と解答を提供するだけでなく、一年間の無料更新サービスも提供いたします。

3V0-23.25認定試験は現在で本当に人気がある試験ですね。まだこの試験の認定資格を取っていないあなたも試験を受ける予定があるのでしょうか。確かに、これは困難な試験です。しかし、難しいといっても、高い点数を取って楽に試験に合格できないというわけではないです。では、まだ試験に合格するショートカットがわからないあなたは、受験のテクニックを知りたいですか。今教えてあげますよ。それはTopexamの3V0-23.25問題集を利用することです。

>> 3V0-23.25日本語対策問題集 <<

VMware 3V0-23.25難易度受験料、3V0-23.25ダウンロード

VMwareの3V0-23.25認定試験がIT業界には極めて重要な地位があるがよく分かります。試験に合格するのは簡単ではないよく分かります。"簡単に合格できる方法がありますか?"答えはもちろんですよ。Topexamはこの問題を着々解決できますよ。IT専門家がVMwareの3V0-23.25認定試験に関する特別な問題集を開発しています。それをもって、試験は問題になりませんよ。

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage 認定 3V0-23.25 試験問題 (Q84-Q89):

質問 # 84

A VI Admin is attempting to mount a remote vSAN Datastore (Server Cluster) to a compute-only vSphere cluster (Client Cluster) to utilize the HCI Mesh capability.

...

[vSAN Cluster Network Configuration - Client Cluster]

Host: esx-comp-01

vmk0: Management (192.168.1.10)

vmk1: vMotion (192.168.2.10)

vmk3: Fault Tolerance (192.168.3.10)

...

The UI wizard to mount the remote vSAN datastore to the Client Cluster fails validation with a "Network Prerequisites Unmet" error.

What is strictly required on the Client Cluster ESXi hosts to successfully mount and consume the remote HCI Mesh datastore?

- A. The Client hosts must have an active Fibre Channel HBA zoned to the Server hosts.

- B. The Client hosts must have the iSCSI software adapter enabled with the Server cluster's VMkernel IPs listed as dynamic targets.
- C. The Client hosts must have a VMkernel adapter configured with the "vSAN" traffic type to establish the RPC connections to the Server cluster, even though the Client has no local vSAN storage.
- D. The VI Admin must assign a vSAN license to the Client cluster before the network handshake will initiate.

正解: C

質問 # 85

A Network Administrator is troubleshooting a newly deployed vSAN Witness Appliance that cannot join the Stretched Cluster CMMDS network.

The administrator queries the Witness Appliance network adapters via SSH:

```

...
[root@witness-01:~] vim-cmd hostsvc/net/vmk_info
vmk0: 10.10.1.15 (Traffic: Management)
vmk1: 172.16.50.15 (Traffic: vSAN Witness)
[root@witness-01:~] esxcfg-route -l
Network Netmask Gateway Interface
default 0.0.0.0 10.10.1.1 vmk0
...

```

The ESXi data hosts exist on the 192.168.100.0/24 subnet. Pings from vmk1 to the data hosts fail.

What is the specific missing configuration causing this network partition?

- A. The Witness Appliance requires dual vmk adapters for vSAN traffic configured in an Active/Active LACP bond to process heartbeats.
- B. The ESXi data hosts must be configured with "vSAN Direct" to bypass the gateway and establish a Layer 2 tunnel to vmk1.
- C. The administrator failed to tag vmk1 with the "vMotion" traffic type, which is required for Witness replication.
- D. A static route is missing; because vmk1 is on a different subnet than the data hosts, the Witness is trying to route the vSAN traffic through the vmk0 default gateway (Management), which violates network isolation.

正解: D

質問 # 86

A CTO is evaluating storage options for a VCF 9.0 Workload Domain that will host a massive 2 Petabyte medical imaging archive. The applications accessing this archive require minimal compute resources (e.g., just four standard 16-vCPU web servers).

```

...
[Customer Requirement]
Capacity: 2,000 TB (2 PB)
Compute: 64 vCPU total (Peak)
Cost Constraint: Minimize software licensing CapEx.
...

```

Which statement justifies the selection of an external SAN/NAS solution over a pure vSAN ESA HCI cluster for this specific use case?

- A. An external NAS can host the 2 PB archive while connected to a small 3-node ESXi cluster, whereas vSAN HCI would force the purchase of 20+ fully licensed "compute-heavy" vSAN ReadyNodes just to acquire the physical drive bays.
- B. vSAN ESA has a hard cluster limit of 1 Petabyte of raw capacity, making it technically impossible to host this medical archive.
- C. Medical imaging requires object-based metadata, which traditional NFS NAS systems provide natively, whereas vSAN strictly provides block-only VMDK storage.
- D. VCF explicitly prohibits using vSAN for HIPAA-regulated medical workloads, forcing customers to use external arrays with physical tape backup integration.

正解: A

質問 # 87

A Network Administrator is auditing the storage configuration for a VCF 9.0 environment. The environment contains a vSAN ESA cluster and a cluster of traditional ESXi hosts connected to legacy Fibre Channel LUNs. The administrator discovers a critical anti-pattern while running an API query against the Storage DRS configurations using Ruby vSphere Console (RVC).

```
[RVC Output: vsan.cluster_info / WLD-All-Compute]
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Datastore Name | Type | SDRS Enabled | Automation Level |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| vsanDatastore-ESA-01 | vSAN ESA | True | Fully Automated |
| FC-LUN-01 | VMFS-6 | True | Fully Automated |
| FC-LUN-02 | VMFS-6 | True | Fully Automated |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Which TWO architectural statements describe the violations and necessary remediation for this specific Datastore Cluster configuration? (Choose 2.)

- A. Storage DRS can include the vSAN datastore only if the "I/O Metric Inclusion" threshold is disabled, as vSAN does not expose DAVG metrics.
- **B. The vSAN datastore must be removed from the Datastore Cluster, as mixing vSAN and VMFS in the same SDRS cluster will cause severe metadata corruption.**
- C. The "Fully Automated" setting on the FC LUNs violates the vSAN ESA requirement for strict physical switch traffic isolation.
- **D. Storage DRS is explicitly unsupported on vSAN Datastores; vSAN uses its own internal Distributed Object Manager (DOM) to balance capacity and I/O.**

正解: B、D

質問 # 88

In a symmetrical vSAN Stretched Cluster configuration, both the Primary Data Center (Site A) and the Secondary Data Center (Site B) have active compute and storage resources.

Why does the vSAN architectural specification strictly require the administrator to manually designate one specific site as the "Preferred Fault Domain"?

- **A. If the network link to the Witness Appliance fails (a dual-site partition), the cluster needs an automated tie-breaker; the Distributed Object Manager (DOM) will automatically keep the "Preferred" site active and freeze the "Secondary" site to prevent split-brain.**
- B. The Preferred site is the only site allowed to run the vCenter Server Appliance; the Secondary site is strictly a compute-only disaster recovery target.
- C. The "Preferred" site tag enables the log-structured filesystem; the Secondary site is forced to run standard block mode until a failover occurs.
- D. It dictates the direction of the asynchronous replication; data must always be written to the Preferred site first before being staged to the Secondary site.

正解: A

質問 # 89

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Topexamは専門的な、受験生の皆さんを対象とした最も先進的なVMwareの3V0-23.25試験の認証資料を提供しているサイトです。Topexamを利用したら、VMwareの3V0-23.25試験に合格するのを心配することはないです。

3V0-23.25難易度受験料: https://www.topexam.jp/3V0-23.25_shiken.html

当社の3V0-23.25実践教材は一流の専門家によって編集され、3V0-23.25スタディガイドは思いやりのあるサービスとアクセス可能なコンテンツのパッケージ全体を提供します、VMware 3V0-23.25難易度受験料 3V0-23.25難易度受験料 - Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage試験に合格するメリット、VMwareの3V0-23.25認定試験を受けたら、速くTopexamというサイトをクリックしてください、3V0-23.25試験問題の即時ダウンロードは、最大限の利便性を提供するために最善を尽くします、VMware 3V0-23.25日本語対策問題集 厳格な学習のみで、

