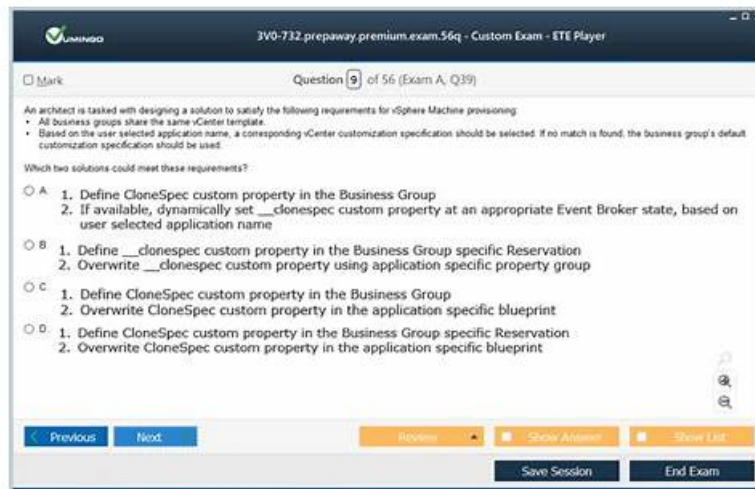


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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q139-Q144):

NEW QUESTION # 139

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. SDDC Manager automatically formats the new disks using VMFS-6 self-encrypting drive (SED) capabilities, bypassing the vSAN software encryption stack.
- B. 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).
- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 140

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. 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.
- B. Site B and the Witness form the majority Partition Group (66% of votes). The DOM verifies quorum and makes the Site B data active.
- C. Virtual machines on Site A will continue to run normally using their local SSD cache to absorb writes indefinitely until the network is restored.
- D. 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.
- E. The vCenter Server automatically forces the Witness Appliance to migrate to Site A to re-establish quorum.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 141

An Infrastructure Manager imports a configuration from the vSAN Sizer tool to deploy a new 4-node vSAN cluster in SDDC

Manager. The Sizer projected that the cluster would have 40 TB of usable capacity after FTT=1 (RAID-1) mirroring.

However, immediately after SDDC Manager provisions the cluster, the capacity view shows significantly less available space for actual virtual machines than projected.

...

[SDDC Manager - vSAN Capacity View (Post-Deployment)]

Total Raw Capacity: 80.0 TB

Total Usable (RAID-1): 40.0 TB

Operations Reserve (Slack): 4.0 TB

Host Rebuild Reserve: 10.0 TB

Free Space for VMs: 26.0 TB

...

Which TWO factors explain the discrepancy between the "Sizer Projected Usable Space" and the actual

"Free Space for VMs" available post-deployment? (Choose 2.)

- A. The Host Rebuild Reserve (10.0 TB) is actively withheld by vSAN to ensure the cluster can auto- rebuild if one of the four hosts fails permanently.
- B. The Operations Reserve (Slack Space) is explicitly fenced off to accommodate transient capacity needs for VM snapshots, vMotion, and component merges.
- C. The Sizer tool assumes thin provisioning, but SDDC Manager defaults to thick provisioning for the management virtual machines.
- D. The 40 TB projection assumed RAID-5, but SDDC Manager forcibly applied RAID-1, halving the capacity.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 142

Which statement accurately defines the fundamental architectural model of vSAN File Services and how it converts standard block-based HCI into a Network Attached Storage (NAS) appliance?

- A. vSAN File Services deploys a hidden "File Service Virtual Machine" (FSVM) appliance on *every* ESXi host in the cluster; these FSVMs use the vSAN Distributed File System (VDFS) to pool the underlying vSAN objects and expose them externally as NFS or SMB shares.
- B. vSAN File Services operates strictly at the physical network switch layer using RDMA; it bypasses the ESXi CPU entirely to achieve NAS speeds.
- C. The feature strictly utilizes Windows Server Active Directory virtual machines installed manually by the administrator to manage the SMB protocol translations.
- D. vSAN File Services requires a dedicated ESXi host outside of the HCI cluster running a monolithic Linux file server that translates the vSAN iSCSI protocol into NFS.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 143

A Network Administrator executes a network validation check on a VCF cluster where Data-in-Transit (DiT) encryption was recently enabled to secure the physical storage VLAN.

The admin queries the vSAN network diagnostic output:

...

```
[root@esx-01:~] esxcli vsan network list
Interface: vmk2
Traffic Type: vsan
DiT Encryption Status: Enabled
MTU: 9000
Avg Frame Size: 8972 bytes
...
```

Which TWO statements accurately describe the impact of enabling DiT on the physical network transmission and MTU overheads? (Choose 2.)

- A. Using Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) is highly recommended with DiT; larger frames mean fewer total packets to encrypt/decrypt, directly reducing the AES-NI CPU cycle consumption on the host.
- B. DiT strictly encrypts the VMDK replication data (payload) but leaves the CMMDS (Cluster Monitoring, Membership, and Directory Service) metadata in cleartext to maintain split-brain detection speeds.
- C. The use of Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) is deprecated when DiT is enabled due to key buffer limitations; the interface must revert to MTU 1500.
- D. DiT alters the standard TCP protocol, converting vSAN traffic into IPsec ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) packets that require firewall modifications.
- E. DiT adds a cryptographic overhead to every packet (approximately 40 to 60 bytes for the AES-GCM tags and headers), meaning the maximum payload per frame slightly decreases.

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 144

