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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

NEW QUESTION # 92

An L3 Support Engineer is analyzing the state of a VM scheduled for imminent SRM migration. The VM uses both Local Protection (vSAN FTT=1) and Remote Protection (vSphere Replication).

The engineer runs an esxcli query on the local host to check the object health.

...

```
[root@esx-03:~] esxcli vsan debug object list -u 554350...
```

```
Object UUID: 554350... (SRM-Web-01)
```

```
Policy: FTT=1 (RAID-1)
```

```
Component 1: ACTIVE (esx-03)
```

```
Component 2: ABSENT (esx-05 - Host Unreachable)
```

```
Witness: ACTIVE (esx-06)
```

```
vSphere Replication State: OK (RPO 15m)
```

...

Based on the intersection of the local vSAN state and the remote vSphere Replication mechanics, which TWO operational behaviors are accurate for this degraded object? (Choose 2.)

- A. SRM can still successfully failover this VM to the remote site, because the asynchronous vSphere Replication engine continues copying data from the ACTIVE Component 1.
- B. The VM remains fully operational on the primary site because the local vSAN object maintains quorum (2 of 3 votes are ACTIVE).
- C. The SRM failover is blocked because the local "ABSENT" flag prevents the vCenter database from un-registering the VM.
- D. vSphere Replication is automatically suspended because the replication agent cannot read from degraded FTT=1 components.
- E. The ESXi host must wait for the ABSENT component to finish rebuilding (60-minute CLOM timer) before standard I/O resumes.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 93

An Operations Engineer is evaluating a VCF architecture that combines vSAN HCI Mesh with a multi-site network topology.

...

[Configuration Context]

* Cluster-A (Server) is in Data Center 1.

* Cluster-B (Client) is in Data Center 2.

* The inter-datacenter link is 10 Gbps with 5ms RTT.

...

The engineer intends to mount Cluster-A's vSAN datastore to Cluster-B to run low-priority archive VMs.

What are the critical architectural limitations and trade-offs that the engineer must accept in this specific cross-site HCI Mesh design? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The 10 Gbps link violates the minimum 25 Gbps requirement for vSAN ESA, meaning Cluster-A must be configured as vSAN OSA to support this topology.
- B. Enabling vSAN Data-in-Transit Encryption will further exacerbate the CPU overhead and latency on the 5ms RTT inter-datacenter link.
- C. If the inter-datacenter link fails, the VMs running on Cluster-B will immediately experience an APD (All Paths Down) condition and freeze.
- D. VCF explicitly prohibits mounting remote vSAN datastores across different vCenter Server instances (Cross-vCenter HCI Mesh is unsupported).
- E. HCI Mesh generates substantial synchronous I/O across the network; a 5ms RTT link will significantly increase the frontend latency for VMs running on Cluster-B.

Answer: B,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 94

A SOC Analyst is investigating a massive CPU utilization spike on a VCF 9.0 ESXi host immediately after a Supplemental NFS v4.1 Datastore was mounted. The principal storage is vSAN ESA.

...

[Log Snippet: vmkernel.log - ESXi Host]

2026-11-20T11:00:00Z INFO tcp_ip - [NFS] IP Fragmentation event detected.

2026-11-20T11:00:05Z WARN cpu_sched - [Hostd] CPU 01 saturation: 99% (Processing network interrupts).

...

The Physical Network switch is configured for standard MTU 1500.

What is strictly causing this configuration to cripple the ESXi host CPU, assuming the storage traffic is high volume? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The CPU is consumed by the Top-of-Rack switch's native ASIC routing protocol.
- B. The fragmentation and subsequent reassembly of massive NFS payload data consumes astronomical amounts of ESXi CPU cycles (Interrupt Requests), starving the hostd management agent and the vSAN DOM of compute resources.
- C. Because the host is sending 9000-byte packets and the physical switch only supports 1500-byte packets, the ESXi network stack is forced to violently fragment every storage packet into 6 smaller packets.
- D. The VMkernel port used for the NFS datastore was mistakenly configured with MTU 9000 (Jumbo Frames).
- E. The ESXi host automatically triggers a "Deep Rekey" operation when MTU mismatches are detected to ensure the fragmented packets remain encrypted.

Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 95

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. DRS site affinity rules automatically override the vSAN "Site Locality" algorithm, forcing data components to migrate to the same site as the compute.
- B. SRM testing requires pausing the vSAN synchronous mirror, whereas DRS-based testing allows VMs to move freely between sites without breaking RPO.
- C. "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.
- D. "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.
- E. 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.

Answer: C,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which statement accurately defines the architectural relationship between a Logical Unit Number (LUN) and a VMFS Datastore in a VMware Cloud Foundation non-vSAN storage environment?

- A. A VMFS Datastore is a logical container formatted directly on top of one or more physical storage LUNs, allowing multiple virtual machines to share the underlying block storage.
- B. A LUN provides file-level access via the NFS protocol, while a Datastore provides block-level access via the iSCSI protocol.
- C. A VMFS Datastore maps exclusively to a single virtual machine disk (VMDK), while a LUN acts as the clustering filesystem for the ESXi hosts.
- D. A LUN is a hypervisor-level file system structure, while a VMFS datastore is the raw block storage device presented by

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