

Quiz Reliable 3V0-23.25 - Exam Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Passing Score

VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam

VMware Certified Advanced Professional - VMware Cloud Foundation Storage

<https://www.passquestion.com/3v0-23-25.html>



35% OFF on All, including 3V0-23.25 Questions and Answers

Pass 3V0-23.25 Exam with PassQuestion 3V0-23.25 questions and answers in the first attempt.

<https://www.passquestion.com/>

1/7

We have dedicated staff to update all the content of 3V0-23.25 exam questions every day. So you don't need to worry about that you buy the materials so early that you can't learn the last updated content. And even if you failed to pass the exam for the first time, as long as you decide to continue to use 3V0-23.25 torrent prep, we will also provide you with the benefits of free updates within one year and a half discount more than one year. 3V0-23.25 Test Guide use a very easy-to-understand language. So even if you are a newcomer, you don't need to worry that you can't understand the contents. Industry experts hired by 3V0-23.25 exam questions also explain all of the difficult professional vocabulary through examples, forms, etc. You can completely study alone without the help of others.

VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Storage Optimization and Troubleshooting	25%	- Perform health checks and implement remediation - Monitor and optimize storage performance and capacity - Troubleshoot common storage issues in VMware Cloud Foundation
Topic 2: Storage Architecture and Design	25%	- Plan for storage capacity, performance, and availability requirements - Design vSAN storage solutions for VMware Cloud Foundation - Integrate external storage arrays with VMware Cloud Foundation

Topic 3: Storage Configuration and Management	30%	- Configure and manage vSAN in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment - Manage data services (deduplication, compression, encryption) - Implement and manage storage policies
Topic 4: Integration and Automation	20%	- Automate storage provisioning and management tasks - Integrate storage components with other VMware Cloud Foundation services - Use APIs and command-line tools for storage management

>> Exam 3V0-23.25 Passing Score <<

Sample 3V0-23.25 Exam & Valid 3V0-23.25 Exam Vce

One of the most effective strategies to prepare for the Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage (3V0-23.25) exam successfully is to prepare with actual VMware 3V0-23.25 exam questions. It would be difficult for the candidates to pass the 3V0-23.25 exam on the first try if the 3V0-23.25 study materials they use are not updated. Studying with invalid 3V0-23.25 practice material results in a waste of time and money. Therefore, updated 3V0-23.25 practice questions are essential for the preparation of the Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage (3V0-23.25) exam.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

A Virtual Infrastructure (VI) Admin is investigating chronic congestion alerts on a VCF 9.0 vSAN Cluster. The storage hardware consists of high-end NVMe drives which are only at 30% utilization, yet the vSAN Performance Service shows significant "Network Congestion".

The network architecture is configured as follows:

- 2x 25 Gbps physical NICs per host.
- vSAN traffic and vMotion traffic share the same Distributed Port Group.
- Network I/O Control (NIOC) is enabled.
- Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) are configured on the vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) but MTU 1500 is configured on the physical ToR switches.

The admin suspects that network misconfigurations are propagating faults into the storage stack.

Which of the following interactions explain how the current network design is causing the storage backend latency and congestion? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The MTU mismatch between the vDS (9000) and ToR switches (1500) causes silent packet drops for large vSAN I/O payloads, forcing TCP retransmissions that vSAN interprets as storage latency.
- B. The 25 Gbps NICs are fundamentally insufficient for vSAN ESA requirements; VCF 9.0 strictly requires 100 Gbps RDMA networking for NVMe performance.
- C. The Network Congestion metric specifically indicates that the vSAN Distributed Object Manager (DOM) is delaying host-to-host replication traffic to match the limited throughput of the physical switch buffers.
- D. Sharing vSAN and vMotion traffic without appropriate NIOC shares allows large vMotion migrations to starve the vSAN network stack, triggering log-congestion on the storage devices.

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 27

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. Enabling vSAN Data-in-Transit Encryption will further exacerbate the CPU overhead and latency on the 5ms RTT inter-datacenter link.
- B. VCF explicitly prohibits mounting remote vSAN datastores across different vCenter Server instances (Cross-vCenter HCI Mesh is unsupported).
- 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. 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.
- E. 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.

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator has been tasked with adding supplemental storage to an existing VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Workload Domain. The supplemental storage will add capacity for backup data and ISO images without impacting the principal storage used for live production workloads.

What should the administrator recommend meeting the requirement?

- A. Increase the VMFS principal storage allocation.
- B. Replace all existing datastores with NVMe devices.
- C. Attach additional NFS volumes or iSCSI datastores.
- D. Migrate Management Domain storage to a new cluster.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 29

An administrator is using an external Key Management Server (KMS) with a vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption cluster. The KMS becomes temporarily unavailable.

What happens if a host without a Trusted Platform Module in the cluster is rebooted during this outage?

- A. The host starts in maintenance mode until it can communicate with the KMS.
- B. The host fails to start because it cannot retrieve its encryption keys from the KMS.
- C. The host starts normally using cached encryption keys and rejoins the vSAN cluster.
- D. The host starts, but all encrypted storage devices remain unmounted until the KMS becomes available.

Answer: D

Explanation:

When vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption uses an external KMS, vCenter requests a Key Encryption Key (KEK) from the KMS and stores only the key ID, not the key itself. ESX hosts use the KEK to decrypt the Data Encryption Keys that protect the encrypted vSAN disk data. If a host reboots, it must retrieve the KEK from the KMS before its encrypted vSAN disk groups can be mounted. The guide states that when a host reboots, it does not mount its disk groups until it receives the KEK. Key persistence can allow continued operation when the key server is unavailable, but the documented persistence mechanism relies on TPM-backed key persistence across reboots. In this scenario, the host does not have a Trusted Platform Module and the KMS is temporarily unavailable. Therefore, the ESX host can boot, but the encrypted storage remains unavailable and unmounted until communication with the KMS is restored. Reference topics: vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption, External KMS, Key Encryption Key, Encryption Key Persistence.

NEW QUESTION # 30

A VCF Architect is designing the Supplemental Storage topology for a hybrid-cloud implementation. The design uses VMFS Datastore Clusters with Storage DRS (SDRS).

...

SPBM Policy: "DB-Gold-Policy"

...

requirement: (Select all that apply.)

- violate the anti-affinity rule with the Log-VMDBK already on LUN 2.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 31

• • • • •

you can see that our 3 V0-23.23 training braindumps are the best seller in the market.

Sample SV0-23.23 Exam: https://www.test4engine.com/SV0-23.23_exam-latest-branddumps.html

- [illegible]

myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt,
www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, learn.csisafety.com.au, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes