

3V0-23.25 Simulation Questions, Reliable 3V0-23.25 Exam Sims

VMware 3V0-32.23 Certification Details	
Exam Code	3V0-32.23
Full Exam Name	VMware Cloud Management and Automation Advanced Design
No. of Questions	60
Online Practice Exam	VMware Certified Advanced Professional - Cloud Management and Automation Design 2023 (VCAP-CMA Design 2023) Practice Test
Sample Questions	VMware 3V0-32.23 Sample Questions
Passing Score	300 / 500
Time Limit	145 minutes
Exam Fees	\$450 USD

Become successful with [VMExam.com](#)

Using our 3V0-23.25 study braindumps, you will find you can learn about the knowledge of your exam in a short time. Because you just need to spend twenty to thirty hours on the practice exam, our VMware 3V0-23.25 Study Materials will help you learn about all knowledge, you will successfully pass the VMware 3V0-23.25 exam and get your certificate.

If you buy our 3V0-23.25 study torrent, we will provide 24-hour online efficient service for you. You can consult any questions about our 3V0-23.25 study materials that you meet, and communicate with us at any time you want. Of course, if you are so busy that you have no time to communicate with us online, don't worry, you can try to tell us your problems about our 3V0-23.25 Guide materials by an email at any time; you will receive an email immediately from the customer service. As a word, I believe the 24-hour online efficient service will help you solve all problems to help you pass the exam.

>> 3V0-23.25 Simulation Questions <<

Pass-Sure 3V0-23.25 Simulation Questions & Leader in Certification Exams Materials & Trusted Reliable 3V0-23.25 Exam Sims

GuideTorrent's experts have simplified the complex concepts and have added examples, simulations and graphs to explain whatever could be difficult for you to understand. Therefore even the average 3V0-23.25 exam candidates can grasp all study questions without any difficulty. Additionally, the 3V0-23.25 Exam takers can benefit themselves by using our testing engine and get numerous real 3V0-23.25 exam like practice questions and answers. They will help them revising the entire syllabus within no time.

VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137

A VCF Deployment Specialist is troubleshooting a complex partition in a vSAN ESA cluster. Following a vCenter restore from backup, the cluster split into 3 separate partition groups.

The specialist uses Ruby vSphere Console (RVC) to dump the CMMDS cluster table:

...

```
[RVC Output: vsan.cluster_info ~cluster]
Partition Group 1: esx-01 (Master), esx-02 (Backup), esx-03
Partition Group 2: esx-04 (Master)
Partition Group 3: esx-05 (Master), esx-06
[root@esx-04:~] vmkping -I vmk2 192.168.10.1 (esx-01) -s 8972 -d
Response: sendto() failed: Message too long
...
```

Based on the RVC topology and vmkping output, which TWO configurations are directly causing this cluster segmentation? (Choose 2.)

- A. The restored vCenter Server pushed an outdated Unicast Agent table to the hosts, causing desynchronization in the cluster

membership lists.

- B. Network I/O Control (NIOC) is actively blocking the CMMDS traffic because the Shares are set to "Low".
- C. The ESXi hosts esx-04 through esx-06 lost connectivity to the vSAN Data-in-Transit (DiT) Key Management Server, breaking the secure network channels.
- D. An MTU mismatch exists on the physical switch ports for esx-04, esx-05, and esx-06; the vSAN network requires 9000 MTU end-to-end, and jumbo frames are being dropped.
- E. esx-04 is placed in "vSAN Witness" mode, which automatically isolates it from standard data partition groups.

Answer: A,D

NEW QUESTION # 138

An L3 Support Engineer is auditing the Storage Policy Based Management (SPBM) overhead for a highly transactional database running on the new log-structured vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA).

The customer wants to apply inline compression alongside the fault tolerance rules to minimize capacity overhead.

...

[Storage Policy Rule View]

Policy: DB-Max-Efficiency

FailuresToTolerate: 2 (RAID-6)

Compression: Enabled

...

How does the vSAN ESA architectural pipeline process compression and FTT overhead, and what is the net impact on cluster capacity? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The compression engine in ESA strictly analyzes 4KB blocks; highly uncompressible encrypted database files may see zero space reduction, meaning the FTT overhead relies purely on raw math.
- B. Highly compressible data combined with RAID-6 provides the maximum effective storage capacity in ESA, often exceeding standard NAS utilization rates.
- C. In vSAN ESA, compression occurs at the DOM Client layer (top of the stack) *before* the data is duplicated or erasure-coded across the network; this means the FTT multiplier (1.5x for RAID-6) is applied to the already reduced, compressed data payload.
- D. Activating compression natively disables the Operations Reserve because the compressed blocks are too variable to accurately track.
- E. In ESA, FTT calculations reserve physical disk space based on the uncompressed VMDK size, meaning enabling compression provides network benefits but no local disk space savings.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 139

A Storage Administrator is consulting a client regarding a high-performance database requirement in a VCF 9.0 environment. The client requests maximum read parallelism.

...

[Scenario - Customer Requirement]

Workload: Oracle Read-Heavy Analytics

Desired SPBM Stripe Width: 12

Hardware: 6-Node vSAN ESA Cluster (4x NVMe drives per host)

...

How will the vSAN Cluster Level Object Manager (CLOM) mathematically execute this Stripe Width = 12 requirement given the physical hardware constraints?

- A. Stripe Width is a legacy OSA caching tier construct; in vSAN ESA, the log-structured B-Tree automatically enforces a fixed stripe of 1, ignoring the SPBM setting.
- B. CLOM will logically partition the 4 physical drives into 12 sub-namespaces using the NVMe-oF protocol to keep the data local to the compute host.
- C. CLOM will strictly reject the VM provisioning task because the Stripe Width parameter cannot exceed the total number of NVMe drives inside a single physical host.
- D. Because a single host only has 4 physical NVMe drives, it is impossible to fit a 12-wide stripe on one host. CLOM will dynamically distribute the 12 data components across the NVMe drives of at least 3 separate ESXi hosts to satisfy the policy,

increasing read parallelism but also increasing the cross-host network topology.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 140

A Compliance Auditor is validating that a proposed vSAN ReadyNode hardware cluster meets the exact requirements needed to support a highly aggressive Storage Policy requested by the development team.

The policy requires extreme read performance for a distributed file system.

...

```
# SPBM Policy: "Extreme-Read-Parallelism"
```

```
FailuresToTolerate: 1 (RAID-1)
```

```
StripeWidth: 10
```

```
ObjectSpaceReservation: 100%
```

...

The auditor examines the vSAN Sizer output. The Sizer rejects the existing 4-Node, 6-drive-per-host cluster configuration.

How does the interaction between the StripeWidth: 10 rule and the vSAN object placement algorithm dictate the required hardware ReadyNode scaling in the Sizer? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The Sizer may recommend adding more hosts to the cluster (Scale-Out) to increase the aggregate number of physical NVMe spindles available to absorb the 10-wide stripe distribution.
- B. The "Stripe Width = 10" rule forces the DOM to distribute a single replica of the VMDK across 10 distinct physical NVMe drives. If a single host only has 6 drives, the Sizer must expand the object across multiple hosts to find 10 drives.
- C. Stripe Width is a logical construct that ignores physical drive count; the Sizer rejection is purely based on the FTT=1 memory overhead limit.
- D. If the Sizer keeps the cluster at 4 nodes, it must recommend ReadyNodes equipped with a significantly higher density of NVMe drives per host (e.g., 12-24 drives per host) to satisfy the high local stripe width capacity.
- E. The "ObjectSpaceReservation: 100%" component requires the Sizer to recommend drives with 100% dedicated cache capacity, which violates ESA standards.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 141

Which statement accurately defines the fundamental difference between the "Absent" and "Inaccessible" object health states in vSAN?

- A. "Absent" applies strictly to the vSAN Cache Tier, while "Inaccessible" applies strictly to the Capacity Tier.
- B. "Absent" indicates that a component is currently unreachable but the object maintains quorum (>50% votes) and remains online, whereas "Inaccessible" means the object has lost quorum and cannot serve any I/O.
- C. "Absent" is a transient state caused by standard vSphere vMotion, whereas "Inaccessible" is a permanent state caused by hardware degradation.
- D. "Absent" indicates that all components of the object are missing and the data is lost, whereas "Inaccessible" indicates that the object is locked by the Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS).

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 142

.....

There have many shortcomings of the traditional learning methods. If you choose our 3V0-23.25 test training, the intelligent system will automatically monitor your study all the time. Once you study our 3V0-23.25 certification materials, the system begins to record your exercises. Also, we have invited for many volunteers to try our study materials. The results show our products are suitable for them. In addition, the system of our 3V0-23.25 test training is powerful. You will never come across system crashes. The system we design has strong compatibility. High speed running completely has no problem at all.

Reliable 3V0-23.25 Exam Sims: <https://www.guidetorrent.com/3V0-23.25-pdf-free-download.html>

VMware 3V0-23.25 Simulation Questions How can you stand out from thousands of candidates, So you can rest assure to purchase VMware Reliable 3V0-23.25 Exam Sims Reliable 3V0-23.25 Exam Sims - Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0

