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VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Topic 1: Storage Architecture and Design	25%	- Design vSAN storage solutions for VMware Cloud Foundation - Integrate external storage arrays with VMware Cloud Foundation - Plan for storage capacity, performance, and availability requirements
Topic 2: Storage Optimization and Troubleshooting	25%	- Troubleshoot common storage issues in VMware Cloud Foundation - Monitor and optimize storage performance and capacity - Perform health checks and implement remediation
Topic 3: Integration and Automation	20%	- Integrate storage components with other VMware Cloud Foundation services - Automate storage provisioning and management tasks - Use APIs and command-line tools for storage management
Topic 4: Storage Configuration and Management	30%	- Implement and manage storage policies - Manage data services (deduplication, compression, encryption) - Configure and manage vSAN in a VMware Cloud Foundation environment

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample

Questions (Q59-Q64):

NEW QUESTION # 59

A Compliance Auditor is investigating a VCF 9.0 Stretched Cluster failover event. The cluster uses vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption (D@RE) tied to an external Key Management Server (KMS) cluster.

[Log Snippet: vpxd.log - Site A Failure]

2026-11-20T10:00:00Z FATAL hostd [Site A] - Power lost.

2026-11-20T10:00:05Z INFO vpxd - Quorum maintained via Witness + Site B.

2026-11-20T10:00:10Z INFO vpxd - Initiating HA Restart on Site B hosts.

2026-11-20T10:00:15Z WARN vpxd - KMS Server 'KMS-SiteA-01' unreachable.

How do the deep architectural dependencies between vSAN Encryption, vSphere HA, and KMS topology ensure the encrypted VMs successfully restart on Site B despite the loss of the Site A KMS? (Select all that apply.)

- A. If the Site B ESXi hosts were cold-rebooted during the power outage, they would require active communication with the surviving KMS to mount the vSAN datastore.
- B. VCF automatically replicates the cleartext encryption keys across the vSAN Inter-Site Link to prevent lockouts.
- C. The Witness Appliance automatically functions as a backup Key Provider when the primary KMS server fails.
- D. vSAN maintains standard storage accessibility because the ESXi hosts on Site B hold the KEKs in their local secure memory cache; they do not need to query the KMS to continue standard I/O during a failover.
- E. Site B hosts must independently retrieve the Key Encryption Key (KEK) from the surviving KMS instance in the KMS cluster (KMS-SiteB-02) to unwrap the local Disk Encryption Keys (DEKs).

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 60

An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud and has been tasked with identifying and explaining the different Fibre Channel (FC) Storage Area Network (SAN) components within a VCF Workload Domain cluster. Drag and drop the correct Term onto its matching Definition.

Term	Definition
LUN Masking	A collection of shared resources with a shared management interface that enables resource allocation policies.
Datastore Cluster	A security process performed on the storage array by which specific storage components are hidden to prevent unauthorised access to data.
SAN Fabric	A dedicated high-performance network infrastructure for storage devices.
Datastore	Added to an ESX host server to allow the host access to the dedicated storage area network.
Host Bus Adapter (HBA)	A manageable storage entity, used as a repository for Virtual Machine files including log files, scripts, configuration files and virtual disks.
Zoning	A security process completed on the Storage Area Network to ensure only certain devices can communicate with each other.

Answer:

Explanation:

Term		Definition
LUN Masking	Datastore Cluster	A collection of shared resources with a shared management interface that enables resource allocation policies.
Datastore Cluster	LUN Masking	A security process performed on the storage array by which specific storage components are hidden to prevent unauthorised access to data.
SAN Fabric	SAN Fabric	A dedicated high-performance network infrastructure for storage devices.
Datastore	Host Bus Adapter (HBA)	Added to an ESX host server to allow the host access to the dedicated storage area network.
Host Bus Adapter (HBA)	Datastore	A manageable storage entity, used as a repository for Virtual Machine files including log files, scripts, configuration files and virtual disks.
Zoning	Zoning	A security process completed on the Storage Area Network to ensure only certain devices can communicate with each other.

Explanation:

LUN Masking = A security process performed on the storage array by which specific storage components are hidden to prevent unauthorized access to data; Datastore Cluster = A collection of shared resources with a shared management interface that enables resource allocation policies; SAN Fabric = A dedicated high-performance network infrastructure for storage devices; Datastore = A manageable storage entity used as a repository for Virtual Machine files including log files, scripts, configuration files and virtual disks; Host Bus Adapter (HBA) = Added to an ESX host server to allow the host access to the dedicated storage area network; Zoning = A security process completed on the Storage Area Network to ensure only certain devices can communicate with each other.

These definitions describe the core components of a Fibre Channel SAN design in a VCF Workload Domain. LUN masking is performed on the storage array and controls which hosts can see specific LUNs, preventing unauthorized access to storage. A datastore cluster is a collection of datastores managed as a shared resource pool, allowing placement and balancing policies through Storage DRS. A SAN fabric is the dedicated high-performance network that interconnects ESX hosts, Fibre Channel switches, and storage arrays. A datastore is the vSphere logical storage container where VM configuration files, virtual disks, logs, and related files reside. A Host Bus Adapter is the physical or virtual adapter in the ESX host that connects the host to the Fibre Channel storage area network.

Zoning is performed on the Fibre Channel fabric and controls which initiators and targets can communicate. Together, zoning and LUN masking provide layered access control, while datastores and datastore clusters provide the vSphere consumption model. Reference topics: Fibre Channel SAN Concepts, SAN Fabric, Zoning, LUN Masking, VMFS Datastores, Datastore Clusters.

NEW QUESTION # 61

A VI Admin is configuring the Automation Level for a new Storage DRS Datastore Cluster backing a critical SAP HANA environment on Fibre Channel storage. The DBAs strictly forbid any automated operations that could disrupt database memory paging.

...

```
# Datastore Cluster Spec
"sdrsConfig": {
  "automationLevel": "fullyAutomated",
  "spaceThreshold": 80,
  "ioLatencyThreshold": 15,
  "ruleSet": [
    "intraVmAntiAffinity"
  ]
}
```

Based on the DBAs' constraints, which configuration change MUST the VI Admin make to the JSON specification?

- A. Add an interVmAffinity rule to ensure all SAP HANA VMs remain on the same physical datastore.
- B. Modify ioLatencyThreshold to 30 to prevent sensitivity to normal database load spikes.
- C. Remove the intraVmAntiAffinity rule, as it forces the database VMDKs to split across different LUNs, degrading VAAI performance.
- **D. Change automationLevel to "manual" so that Storage DRS only generates recommendations but executes no migrations without administrator approval.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 62

An administrator is presented with the following scenario:

- * 20 TB of additional storage is being requested by a VM application owner.
- * The application has high CPU/Memory requirements that can only be satisfied by the current cluster the application runs in.
- * The application has high IOPS and bandwidth requirements to run properly.
- * The existing vSAN cluster only has 10 TB of unused capacity.
- * The hosts in the cluster have no additional NVMe slots left.
- * The administrator does not have permission to purchase additional hosts or re-assign hosts from other vSAN clusters.
- * Other vSAN clusters exist in the environment that can satisfy the requirement.

Which vSAN feature should be used to fulfill this scenario?

- A. vSAN Stretched Clusters
- B. vSAN Data Protection
- C. vSAN File Services
- **D. vSAN HCI Mesh**

Answer: D

Explanation:

vSAN HCI Mesh is the correct feature because the application must continue running on the existing compute cluster, but that cluster lacks enough unused vSAN capacity and has no available NVMe slots for expansion.

HCI Mesh, also known as vSAN datastore sharing, allows independent vSAN clusters to share remote datastore capacity with other compatible vSAN clusters. The remote datastore can be mounted and used as if it were local storage, allowing VMs running on the current cluster to consume storage from another vSAN cluster that has sufficient capacity and performance. This satisfies the requirement without purchasing hosts, reassigning hosts, or moving the application away from the cluster that provides the required CPU and memory. vSAN Data Protection addresses snapshots and recovery, not capacity expansion. vSAN File Services provides SMB/NFS file shares, not additional VM datastore capacity. vSAN Stretched Clusters provide availability-zone resilience, not cross-cluster capacity borrowing. VCF documentation describes HCI Mesh as cross-cluster capacity sharing that enables multiple independent vSAN HCI clusters to consume storage from adjacent vSAN storage resources. Reference topics: vSAN HCI Mesh, vSAN Datastore Sharing, Cross-Cluster Capacity Sharing, Remote vSAN Datastore.

NEW QUESTION # 63

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. 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.**
- B. 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.
- C. esx-04 is placed in "vSAN Witness" mode, which automatically isolates it from standard data partition groups.
- D. Network I/O Control (NIOC) is actively blocking the CMMDS traffic because the Shares are set to "Low".
- **E. The restored vCenter Server pushed an outdated Unicast Agent table to the hosts, causing desynchronization in the cluster membership lists.**

Answer: A,E

NEW QUESTION # 64

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