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Updated VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam Questions [2026] - Quick Tips To Pass

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
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.

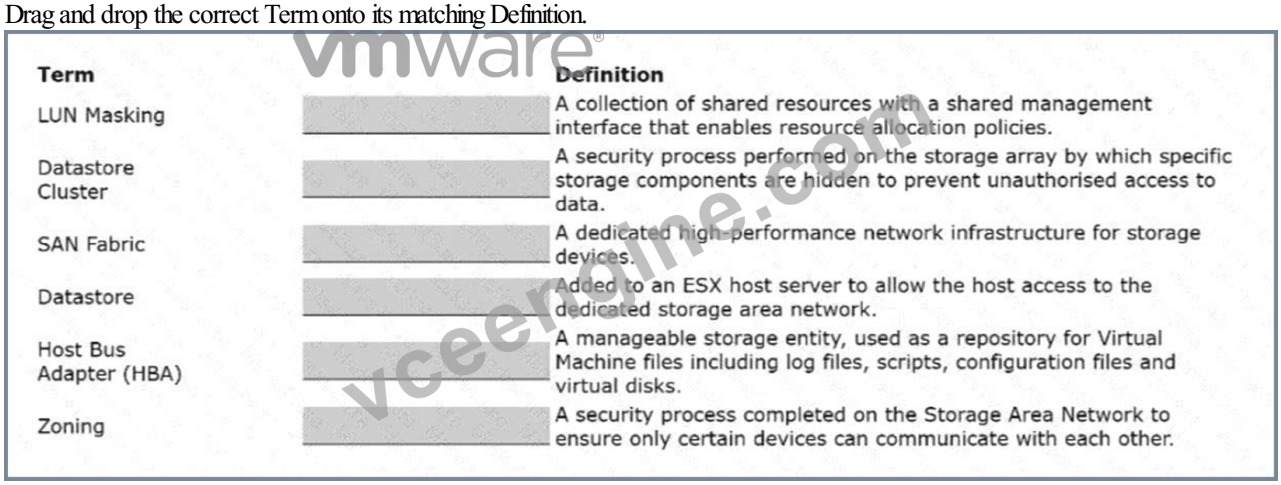
- vSAN traffic and vMotion traffic share the same Distributed Port Group.
- Network I/O Control (NIOC) is enabled.
- Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000) are configured on the vSphere Distributed Switch (vDS) but MTU 1500 is configured on the physical ToR switches.

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 25 Gbps NICs are fundamentally insufficient for vSAN ESA requirements; VCF 9.0 strictly requires 100 Gbps RDMA networking for NVMe performance.
- B. 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.
- 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.

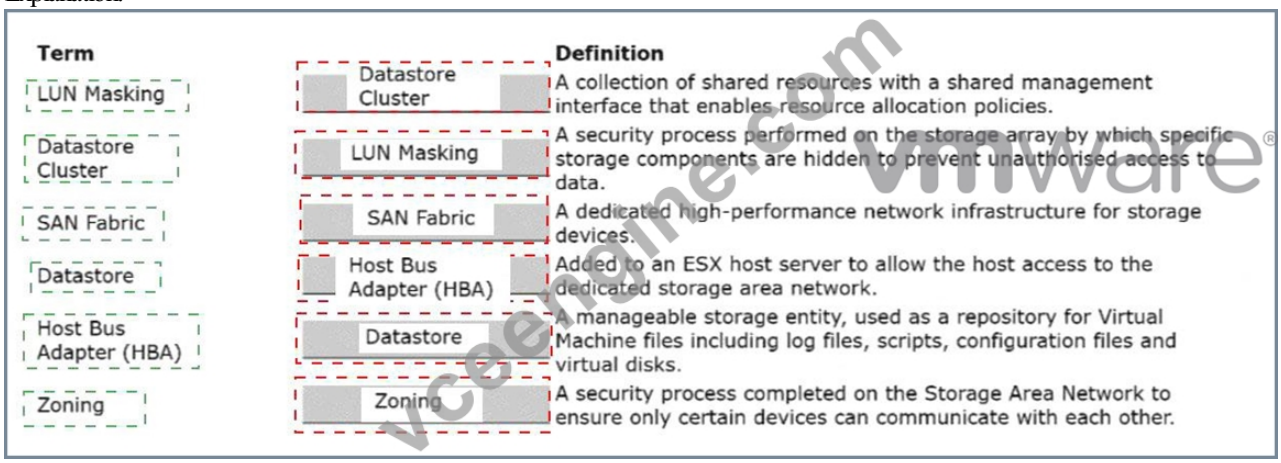
Answer: B,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 22
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.



Answer:

Explanation:



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 # 23
A CTO is evaluating the performance metrics of the new vSAN ESA clusters in VCF 9.0.
The traditional SAN storage array historically suffered from "RAID-5 Write Penalties" where backend disk IOPS significantly exceeded front-end application IOPS. The CTO analyzes the ESA log-structured metrics via the configuration YAML export.
```
# vSAN ESA Performance Matrix
DOM Frontend (VM) Writes: 10,000 IOPS (Random 4KB)
SPBM Policy: RAID-5 (4+1 Configuration)
LSOM Backend (Disk) Writes: 1,500 IOPS (Sequential 1MB)
```
How does vSAN ESA fundamentally eliminate the backend performance bottleneck associated with traditional Erasure Coding (RAID-5/6)? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Reducing 10,000 application IOPS down to 1,500 physical NVMe IOPS relieves backend congestion, ensuring the physical NVMe drives are utilized efficiently and never become the bottleneck.
- B. ESA strictly enforces RAID-1 mirroring for databases, making the RAID-5 data comparison irrelevant.
- C. The ESA log-structured filesystem buffers the 10,000 small random 4KB writes in memory and coalesces (packs) them into a small number of large 1MB sequential blocks.
- D. The system uses a persistent flash memory layer physically connected to the RAID controller to absorb parity operations.
- E. Because data is written in new, full sequential stripes, the NVMe drives never have to read the old data and old parity blocks first, completely eliminating the "Read-Modify-Write" penalty.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 24
An administrator has been tasked with suggesting storage models for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud. The following information has been provided:
* All existing implementations of VMware vSphere use the existing third-party block-based storage solution.
* The block-based storage solution only has sufficient scale, capacity and IOPS to cater for the new workload storage requirements.
* There is a dedicated and highly resilient storage area network connecting hosts to the provided block-based storage.
* There are 5 existing hosts with enough CPU and RAM resources and resilient Host Bus Adapters (HBAs) to cater for the new workload resource requirements only.
* There is sufficient budget to purchase some hardware, however the solution must re-use the existing hardware where possible.
The administrator suggests the following high-level solution:
* Single VCF Instance with a single Workload Domain.
* Deploy 4 new servers to create a Management Domain.
* Repurpose the 5 existing servers to create a single cluster in the Workload Domain.
Which two storage models should the administrator recommend? (Choose two.)

- A. iSCSI should be the supplemental storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.
- B. Fibre Channel should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.
- C. VMware vSAN should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.

- D. VMware vSAN should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Management Domain.
- E. iSCSI should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Management Domain.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:
The workload domain should use Fibre Channel as principal storage because the existing five hosts already have resilient HBAs and are connected to a dedicated, highly resilient storage area network.
The third-party block storage is also stated to have sufficient scale, capacity, and IOPS for the new workload requirements only, so it should be reused where it directly fits: the VI workload domain.
VMware Cloud Foundation supports Fibre Channel as both principal and supplemental storage for VI workload domains. The management domain should use VMware vSAN as principal storage because the four new servers are being purchased for the management domain, and the existing block storage is not sized for management workloads. vSAN is a native VCF principal storage model for management domains and provides automated deployment, policy-based management, lifecycle integration, and integrated operations. iSCSI is not the right answer because the scenario describes Fibre Channel SAN connectivity and HBAs, not an iSCSI design. vSAN for the workload domain would also fail the reuse requirement because it would ignore the existing block storage investment. Reference topics: Principal Storage, Fibre Channel Storage Model, vSAN Storage Model, Management Domain Storage.

NEW QUESTION # 25
A storage architect is designing a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Workload Domain with the following requirements:
* vSAN File Services hosting multiple file shares.
* Each department requires distinct protection levels and placement rules.
Which option satisfies the requirements?

- A. Make sure the file share server VMS are tied to a vSphere Compute Policy during creation.
- B. Separate file shares by creating individual File Service clusters per department.
- C. Create multiple IP Pools and bind each to a file server to be able to assign different storage policies.
- D. Assign different vSAN Storage Policies to each file share during creation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Assigning different vSAN Storage Policies to each file share during creation satisfies the requirement because vSAN File Service allows each file share to be created with its own storage policy. The Create File Share workflow includes a Storage Policy selection, which controls how the file share's underlying vSAN objects are protected and placed. This is the correct mechanism when each department requires distinct protection levels or placement rules. IP pools and file server bindings provide network endpoint capacity and service placement, but they do not define the protection level of file share data. Creating separate File Service clusters per department is unnecessary and operationally inefficient because file shares can be differentiated by policy within the same File Service deployment. vSphere Compute Policies influence compute placement, not vSAN object protection or file-share resilience. Therefore, the department-specific requirement is fulfilled directly by assigning the appropriate vSAN Storage Policy to each file share at creation time. Reference topics: vSAN File Service, Create File Share, Storage Policy, Placement and Protection Rules.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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