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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79

A Solutions Architect is designing the upgrade and maintenance procedures for multiple vSAN Stretched Clusters in a VCF 9.0 environment. The organization is adopting the "Shared Witness" topology, where a single Witness Appliance provides quorum for up to 64 independent 2-Node clusters.

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[Storage Policy View - Shared Witness Cluster]

Shared Witness: 'Witness-Central-01'

Supported Clusters: 64 (2-Node max)

Active Objects Monitored: 42,500

ESXi Version: 8.0 U2

...

During the annual refresh cycle, this Shared Witness appliance must be replaced with a new virtual appliance configured with larger resource specifications.

Which of the following statements evaluate the trade-offs and operational impacts of replacing a Shared Witness? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The architect must coordinate the replacement to ensure NO physical site failures or network partitions occur on ANY of the 64 clusters during the transition window.

- B. The new Witness appliance can only be deployed on the exact same physical host as the old one to preserve the underlying MAC addresses required for the CMMDS heartbeats.
- C. Replacing the Shared Witness creates a single point of operational risk; all 64 clusters will lose their tie-breaker vote simultaneously during the transition period.
- D. The Shared Witness model eliminates the need for individual cluster upgrades, as the central appliance automatically updates the ESXi versions of the 2-Node data hosts.
- E. The "Change Witness" workflow must be executed 64 times (once per cluster) to sequentially bind each cluster to the new Shared Witness appliance.

Answer: A,C,E

NEW QUESTION # 80

Which statement accurately defines the fundamental difference in how physical storage devices are organized and utilized in vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) versus Express Storage Architecture (ESA)?

- A. vSAN OSA rigidly organizes drives into Disk Groups with a dedicated cache tier, whereas vSAN ESA eliminates Disk Groups entirely to form a single-tier Storage Pool where every NVMe device contributes to both performance and capacity.
- B. vSAN ESA requires distinct, dedicated Read-Intensive NVMe drives for capacity and Write-Intensive NVMe drives for cache, whereas OSA supports single-tier hybrid designs.
- C. vSAN OSA utilizes standard block-level mapping for virtual disks, whereas vSAN ESA maps virtual machine data directly to individual physical NVMe namespaces bypassing the Distributed Object Manager (DOM).
- D. In vSAN OSA, the hypervisor CPU performs deduplication during the write ingestion phase, while vSAN ESA utilizes hardware offloading on the NVMe drives to handle parity calculations.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 81

A VCF Architect is designing the security footprint for a multi-petabyte vSAN Stretched Cluster.

The architecture spans two active data centers (Site A and Site B) connected via a leased WAN circuit, and a 3rd Site for the Witness Appliance.

[Image showing Data-in-Transit Encryption flows across the Inter-Site Link (ISL) and to the Witness Host] Which of the following statements correctly evaluate the role and scope of Data-in-Transit (DiT) encryption in this Stretched Cluster topology? (Select all that apply.)

- A. DiT encrypts the low-bandwidth CMMDS tie-breaker traffic sent to the Witness Appliance, preventing man-in-the-middle attacks from manipulating cluster quorum.
- B. DiT eliminates the requirement for vSAN Data-at-Rest (D@RE) Encryption because data written across the WAN is already secured during transit.
- C. DiT is highly critical in Stretched Clusters because the synchronous writes between Site A and Site B traverse a public/leased Inter-Site Link (ISL) where physical cable security cannot be guaranteed.
- D. The Witness Appliance must be licensed with a dedicated external KMS to generate the decryption keys for the DiT metadata stream.
- E. DiT in a stretched cluster requires enabling the "Witness Traffic Separation" (WTS) feature to isolate the encryption streams.

Answer: A,C

NEW QUESTION # 82

A CTO is defining the StorageClass strategy for a new Tanzu Kubernetes cluster running on vSAN ESA. The workloads are heavy write-intensive databases.

The CTO is debating whether to enforce "Object Space Reservation: Thick" (100% reserved) in the SPBM policy attached to the K8s StorageClass, or leave it as the default "Thin" provisioned.

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[vSAN Performance / Capacity View Projection]

Option 1: Thick Provisioning (100% OSR) -> 50 TB PVCs consume 50 TB immediately.

Option 2: Thin Provisioning (0% OSR) -> 50 TB PVCs consume only written data (e.g., 5 TB initially).

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Which of the following statements correctly evaluate the trade-offs of enforcing "Thick" provisioning via a Kubernetes StorageClass on vSAN ESA? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Using "Thin" provisioning creates a race condition where thousands of K8s pods could oversubscribe the datastore, causing an APD event when physical space runs out.
- B. Kubernetes CSI drivers are incompatible with Thick provisioning; the feature was deprecated in vSphere 8.0.
- C. Thick provisioning on vSAN ESA accelerates database write performance by zeroing out the physical NVMe blocks during PVC creation.
- D. Thick provisioning prevents "Out of Space" (OOS) runtime crashes for database pods; if the datastore fills up, the thick-provisioned database is already guaranteed its 50 TB.
- E. In vSAN ESA, "Thick" provisioning does not pre-allocate physical NVMe blocks; instead, it logically reserves the capacity quota in the DOM to guarantee space for the pod's lifetime.

Answer: A,D,E

NEW QUESTION # 83

A Solutions Architect is calculating the network bandwidth saturation for a specific VMDK under heavy write load in a vSAN ESA cluster. The available Top-of-Rack switch throughput is limited to 25 GbE.

The VM generates 500 MB/s of raw write data.

The architect evaluates two different Storage Policies applied to this specific VM:

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[SPBM Configuration Options]

Policy A: Failures To Tolerate: 1 (RAID-1 Mirroring)

Policy B: Failures To Tolerate: 1 (RAID-5 Erasure Coding)

...

How do these different SPBM policies directly alter the actual "on-the-wire" network traffic profile for vSAN, and what is the impact on the 25 GbE fabric? (Select all that apply.)

- A. vSAN ESA compresses the data BEFORE it leaves the host (DOM Client level); therefore, if the VM generates highly compressible data (e.g., 2:1 ratio), Policy B will only push ~332 MB/s across the network, preserving the 25 GbE switch buffers.
- B. Policy A (RAID-1) generates 1000 MB/s of total backend network traffic (a 2.0x multiplier) because the DOM Client must simultaneously send the 500 MB/s data payload to both Mirror 1 and Mirror 2 across the network.
- C. Switching from Policy A to Policy B doubles the network traffic overhead because RAID-5 requires a 4th parity node.
- D. Policy B (RAID-5) significantly reduces the network bandwidth multiplier compared to RAID-1, because the erasure coding algorithm spreads parity overhead (1.33x) rather than duplicating the full dataset.
- E. Both policies consume zero network bandwidth for reads when the "Site Locality" feature is enabled.

Answer: A,B,D

NEW QUESTION # 84

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