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VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Architecting and Designing VMware Cloud Foundation Storage	- Capacity planning and performance design • 1. Workload sizing for storage clusters • 2. Performance optimization strategies - Storage architecture concepts in VMware Cloud Foundation • 1. Storage cluster design considerations • 2. vSAN architecture and components • 3. Storage policy-based management (SPBM)
Operations and Lifecycle Management	- Storage monitoring and troubleshooting • 1. Fault isolation and resolution • 2. Performance monitoring tools - Lifecycle management • 1. Upgrades and patching strategies • 2. Capacity expansion planning

Implementing and Configuring Storage in VMware Cloud Foundation

- External storage integration
 - 1. vVols integration concepts
 - 2. NFS and iSCSI integration
- vSAN configuration and deployment
 - 1. Storage policy configuration
 - 2. Cluster setup and configuration

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VMware Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

An administrator is working on a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Workload Domain that was configured to use vSAN for principal storage. The administrator wishes to create and configure a datastore cluster to host tenant VMs using that vSAN backed storage across multiple clusters, mixed OSA and ESA, in the domain.

What should the administrator consider?

- A. vSAN OSA and ESA based datastores must be added to a datastore cluster tag and then selected as part of a single storage policy.
- B. When using vSAN as the underlying datastore, an administrator must create the datastore cluster via vCenter APIs, include the vSAN datastore(s) in it, enable Storage DRS, and ensure the VM Storage Policies reference the appropriate vSAN-capable datastore.
- C. A datastore cluster can combine different storage types, such as vSAN, FC, and NFS datastores, as long as they are in the same vCenter; Storage DRS will treat them uniformly.
- D. When using vSAN datastores, Datastore Clusters are not supported. Each VM must be placed manually on the vSAN datastore.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 15

An L3 Support Engineer is troubleshooting a host failure in a VCF domain configured with Principal vSAN ESA storage and a Supplemental vVols (Fibre Channel) datastore.

The ESXi host lost connectivity to the vVols Protocol Endpoint (PE).

...

[vSAN Performance View > VM Health]

Virtual Machine: Legacy-App-05

Datastore: vVol-FC-Datastore

Status: Unresponsive (I/O Hang)

...

How does the ESXi hypervisor fundamentally react to the loss of a vVols Protocol Endpoint (PE) compared to the loss of a standard VMFS Fibre Channel LUN?

- A. Losing a PE is non-disruptive because vVols utilize a distributed hash table; ESXi simply routes the I/O directly to the VASA Provider.
- B. A PE failure acts exactly like an All Paths Down (APD) condition for standard VMFS; because the PE is the single logical

conduit for all I/O bound to the underlying vVols, losing the PE instantly halts the I/O for all VMs using that specific PE, triggering vSphere HA VMCP after the timeout.

- C. Because vVols are objects, the hypervisor automatically fails the I/O over to the vSAN CMMDS network to maintain object availability.
- D. A PE failure only disables the ability to create snapshots or new VMs; existing I/O continues because individual vVol object paths bypass the PE.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 16

An administrator reports that after rebooting one host in a vSAN cluster configured with Data-at-Rest Encryption using an external Key Management Server (KMS), the host shows all vSAN disk groups as unmounted.

The KMS is online and reachable from all hosts.

In vCenter, the host displays the following event:

"Failed to retrieve encryption key from KMS."

Key ID:

All other hosts in the cluster remain healthy and show "Encryption: Enabled." Why did the encryption key retrieval fail for this host?

- A. The host's trust relationship or certificate with the KMS is invalid or missing.
- B. The TPM on the host failed to unlock the data encryption keys.
- C. The vCenter Server has not been restarted to refresh the encryption key cache.
- D. The cluster requires a Deep Rekey operation to restore access to the encrypted disks.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The failure is host-specific because the KMS is online and reachable from the other hosts, and those hosts remain healthy with encryption enabled. In vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption, vCenter works with the external KMS to manage the Key Encryption Key (KEK). ESX hosts use the KEK to unlock the Data Encryption Keys that protect encrypted vSAN disk data. When a host reboots, it must retrieve the required encryption key before encrypted vSAN disk groups can be mounted. If the host's trust relationship, certificate, or KMS identity relationship is invalid or missing, that host cannot retrieve the key, and its encrypted disk groups remain unmounted. A Deep Rekey changes encryption material but does not repair a broken host-to-KMS trust relationship. Restarting vCenter is not the required fix because other hosts are functioning normally. TPM failure is not the best explanation because the error explicitly states that retrieval from the KMS failed. Reference topics: vSAN Data-at-Rest Encryption, External KMS Trust, Key Retrieval, Encrypted Disk Group Mounting.

NEW QUESTION # 17

A SOC Analyst is investigating severe write latency on a database VM running in a 6-node vSAN OSA cluster. The analyst pulls the vmkernel.log from the host where the VM resides (esx-01).

...

```
2026-11-28T10:15:20Z WARNING vsan-dom - DOM Client: I/O timeout
(3000ms) for object 5543... on component 88b1... (Host: esx-04)
2026-11-28T10:15:21Z WARNING vsan-lsom[esx-04] - LSOM: Congestion type
"ssd-congestion" reached threshold 185. Applying back-pressure.
2026-11-28T10:15:22Z ERROR vsan-dom - DOM Owner: Write to component
88b1... delayed by LSOM queue full.
...
```

Based on the interaction between DOM and LSOM shown in the logs, which TWO statements accurately diagnose the root cause and system behavior? (Choose 2.)

- A. The log indicates a failure of the DOM Client network stack, which caused the I/O to bypass the cache tier entirely.
- B. The LSOM on esx-01 is experiencing a cache drive failure, causing it to redirect all writes to esx-04 via the DOM.
- C. ssd-congestion is an LSOM-layer physical metric indicating that the cache tier on esx-04 cannot destage data to the capacity tier fast enough to keep up with the incoming writes.
- D. The DOM Client on esx-01 is actively throttling the VM's I/O to zero because the ssd-congestion on the remote host esx-04 has exhausted the physical write buffer.

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which statement accurately defines the fundamental architectural difference between Local Protection and Remote Protection within the vSAN Data Protection (vSAN DP) framework?

- A. Local protection operates at the hypervisor kernel level to intercept I/O, whereas remote protection requires guest OS agents to perform file-level backups.
- B. Local protection is limited to capturing the virtual machine's RAM state, while remote protection only captures persistent storage blocks.
- C. Local protection creates immutable snapshots that reside on the same vSAN datastore as the production VM, whereas remote protection replicates these snapshots to an isolated secondary vSAN cluster.
- D. Local protection utilizes standard VMFS-L redo-log snapshots, whereas remote protection utilizes the vSphere Replication appliance to stream writes to the remote site.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 19

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