

시험대비3V0-23.25퍼펙트인증공부자료덤프최신문제



VMware인증3V0-23.25시험은 국제적으로 승인해주는 IT인증시험의 한과목입니다. 근 몇년간 IT인사들에게 최고의 인기를 누리고 있는 과목으로서 그 난이도 또한 높습니다. 자격증을 취득하여 직장에서 혹은 IT업계에서 자사만의 위치를 찾으려한다면 자격증 취득이 필수입니다. VMware인증3V0-23.25시험을 패스하고 싶은 분들은 KoreaDumps 제품으로 가보세요.

VMware 3V0-23.25 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

>> 3V0-23.25퍼펙트 인증공부자료 <<

3V0-23.25시험응시료 - 3V0-23.25최신버전 시험대비자료

VMware 3V0-23.25 인증시험은 최근 가장 핫한 시험입니다. 인기가 높은 만큼 VMware 3V0-23.25시험을 패스하여 취득하게 되는 자격증의 가치가 높습니다. 이렇게 좋은 자격증을 취득하는데 있어서의 필수과목인 VMware 3V0-23.25시험을 어떻게 하면 한번에 패스할수 있을가요? 그 비결은 바로 KoreaDumps의 VMware 3V0-23.25덤프를 주면 하여 가장 빠른 시일내에 덤프를 마스터하여 시험을 패스하는것입니다.

최신 Professional Level Exams 3V0-23.25 무료샘플문제 (Q14-Q19):

질문 # 14

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. Stripe Width is a logical construct that ignores physical drive count; the Sizer rejection is purely based on the FTT=1 memory overhead limit.
- 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. 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.
- D. The "ObjectSpaceReservation: 100%" component requires the Sizer to recommend drives with 100% dedicated cache capacity, which violates ESA standards.
- E. 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.

정답: B,C,E

질문 # 15

An administrator is monitoring a vSAN ESA backed workload domain that is dedicated for running AI inferencing. When the administrator navigates to the Storage Performance dashboard in VMware Cloud Foundation Operations, the performance dashboard shows:

- * High backend write latency (> 8 ms)
- * Low read latency (< 1 ms)
- * Normal network throughput
- * Disk Group Health = Green

Based on the readings above, what would be the explanation?

- A. A vSAN network congestion event on the vSAN TCP port 2233 is throttling mirror acknowledgements.
- B. This is caused due to transient commit-queue delays, since the workload is exhibiting random-writes saturating ESA's write buffer.
- C. The workload's small-block writes are compressed inline, lowering backend throughput and increasing cache misses.
- D. A wrongly sized read cache tier is throttling the write buffer, thus forcing the reads to trespass to the capacity tier.

정답: B

설명:

The readings indicate a write-path pressure condition rather than a read-cache, network, or device-health issue. In vSAN ESA, storage devices are organized into a storage pool architecture where NVMe devices contribute both capacity and performance. The dashboard shows low read latency and normal network throughput, so the read path and vSAN network are not the likely bottlenecks. Disk Group Health being green also rules out an obvious device or pool-health failure. AI inferencing environments can still create bursts of small random writes from logs, metadata updates, temporary files, checkpoints, and application-side write activity. When backend write latency rises while reads remain low, the most likely explanation is transient write-buffer or commit-queue pressure. ESA does not use the traditional OSA read-cache tier model, so option B is incorrect. ESA also does not rely on OSA-style inline deduplication and compression behavior for the stated cause, making option C incorrect.

Normal network throughput makes option D unlikely. Reference topics: vSAN ESA Architecture, Storage Pool Metrics, Backend Write Latency, VCF Operations Storage Performance.

질문 # 16

A Cloud Administrator is integrating a third-party Backup solution with a vVols-backed VCF cluster. The goal is to perform crash-consistent backups with minimal stun time for the production VMs. The storage team created an advanced array-side feature definition that is pushed to vCenter via the VASA Provider.

...

SPBM Policy: "vVol-Backup-Optimized"

capabilities:

vvol:

array.snapshots: true

array.fast_clone: true

ruleSet:
IOPS_Limit: 50000
...

How do vVols, VASA, and SPBM integrate to fulfill this backup requirement during the daily backup window? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Because vVols represent individual VMDKs on the array, the array can snapshot just the single VM's data, unlike VMFS where array snapshots must capture the entire 10 TB LUN containing dozens of VMs.
- B. When the backup software triggers a snapshot, vCenter uses VASA to instruct the physical array to create a hardware snapshot of the specific vVol, bypassing the ESXi storage stack entirely.
- C. The array.fast_clone capability allows the backup software to export the vVol data directly over the management network without mounting it to an ESXi host.
- D. The integration practically eliminates the "VM stun" period that occurs during snapshot consolidation in traditional VMFS datastores.

정답: A,B,D

질문 # 17

Match each vSAN storage attribute with its correct description.

Attribute		Description
vSAN HCI Cluster		A vSAN Cluster topology that extends a single logical vSAN cluster across two availability zones. A vSAN stretch cluster can tolerate a site failure.
vSAN Storage Cluster		A vSphere cluster that does not have local vSAN storage, but instead, it mounts a remote vSAN datastore.
vSAN Compute Cluster		A vSAN cluster that provides disaggregated storage for vSAN and vSphere clusters.
vSAN Stretched Cluster		A cluster that provides both compute and storage to Virtual Machines.

정답:

설명:

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vSAN HCI Cluster		A vSAN Cluster topology that extends a single logical vSAN cluster across two availability zones. A vSAN stretch cluster can tolerate a site failure.
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vSAN Stretched Cluster		A cluster that provides both compute and storage to Virtual Machines.

Explanation:

vSAN HCI Cluster = A cluster that provides both compute and storage to Virtual Machines; vSAN Storage Cluster = A vSAN cluster that provides disaggregated storage for vSAN and vSphere clusters; vSAN Compute Cluster = A vSphere cluster that does not have local vSAN storage, but instead, it mounts a remote vSAN datastore; vSAN Stretched Cluster = A vSAN Cluster topology that extends a single logical vSAN cluster across two availability zones. A vSAN stretched cluster can tolerate a site failure.

These mappings describe the primary vSAN storage models used in VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0. A vSAN HCI Cluster is the traditional hyperconverged model where the same cluster provides compute resources and contributes local storage devices to the vSAN datastore for running virtual machines. A vSAN Storage Cluster is a disaggregated storage model based on vSAN ESA; it provides storage capacity and performance to other vSAN or vSphere clusters instead of primarily running workloads itself. A vSAN Compute Cluster is a vSphere cluster that does not contribute local vSAN capacity.

Instead, it consumes a remote datastore exported by a vSAN Storage Cluster, enabling compute and storage to scale separately. A vSAN Stretched Cluster extends a single logical vSAN cluster across two availability zones or sites and uses a witness to maintain quorum, allowing workloads to tolerate a full site failure. These distinctions are essential for choosing between HCI, disaggregated storage, remote storage consumption, and availability-zone resilience. Reference topics: vSAN HCI Cluster, vSAN Storage Cluster, vSAN Compute Cluster, vSAN Stretched Cluster, VCF Storage Models.

질문 # 18

A Network Administrator and Storage team are deploying a VCF Workload Domain with vSAN Data Protection configured for "Remote Replication" to a secondary cluster.

The security policy mandates Data-at-Rest Encryption for all production VMs.

...

SPBM Policy: "Prod-Encrypted-DP"

[Capabilities]

Host.FailuresToTolerate: 1 (RAID-1)

Data.Encryption: Enabled (KMS-Prod)

DataProtection.RemoteTarget: "Sec-Site-Cluster"

DataProtection.RPO: 30 minutes

...

A VM is instantiated with this policy. A remote snapshot is successfully taken and replicated to the Sec- Site-Cluster.

How does the interaction between vSAN Native Encryption, SPBM, and Data Protection snapshots function to secure the data at the secondary site? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The SPBM policy ensures that the replicated snapshot object on the secondary site inherits the equivalent "Encrypted" storage capability, assuming the target datastore has vSAN encryption enabled.
- B. vSAN Native Encryption is a datastore-level setting; the snapshots residing on the secondary cluster are protected by the encryption key specific to the *target* datastore, not the source VM's key.
- C. The snapshot payload is decrypted on the source site, transferred over the network in cleartext, and re-encrypted on the target site using the secondary cluster's local KMS key.
- D. The snapshot data remains in its native, block-level format during replication; therefore, if vSAN Data- in-Transit (DiT) encryption is enabled between sites, the traffic is secured regardless of the VM's storage policy.

정답: A,B,D

질문 # 19

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