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Exam : **3V0-23.25**

Title : Advanced VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Storage

Version : DEMO

1.An administrator is tasked with setting up immutable snapshots for recovery in case of a cyber-attack.
Which two limitations apply when configuring immutable snapshots? (Choose two.)
A. The protection group cannot be both replicated and immutable.
B. Virtual Machine hardware must be at least version 10.
C. The Virtual Machine cannot be part of multiple protection groups.
D. Virtual machine hardware cannot be changed on VM having immutable snapshots.
E. The protection group cannot have more than 7 snapshot schedules.
Answer: AD

2.An administrator is responsible for a VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud has been tasked with identifying which storage model is supported in the different VCF Workload Domains.
Drag and drop the Support Status of each storage model on the left to each type of Workload Domain on the right.

Support Status

- Principal
- Supplemental
- Both
- Not Supported

Storage Models	Management WLD Default Cluster	Management WLD Additional Clusters	Virtual Infrastructure WLD
vSAN ESA			
vSAN Storage Cluster			
NFS v3			
iSCSI			

Answer:

Support Status

- Principal
- Supplemental
- Both
- Not Supported

Storage Models	Management WLD Default Cluster	Management WLD Additional Clusters	Virtual Infrastructure WLD
vSAN ESA	Principal	Principal	Principal
vSAN Storage Cluster	Not Supported	Not Supported	Both
NFS v3	Both	Both	Both
iSCSI	Supplemental	Supplemental	Supplemental

3.A cache drive failed on one of the vSAN OSA nodes in the cluster.
When the drive failed, vSAN started a resync to ensure the health of the data, and all objects are showing a healthy and compliant state.
The vSAN administrator needs to replace the failed cache drive.
Which set of steps should the vSAN administrator take?
A. Physically replace the failed cache device, and vSAN will automatically allocate the storage.
B. Place the disk group into maintenance mode and select Full Data Migration, then physically replace

the failed cache device afterwards. vSAN will rebuild the disk group automatically.
C. Remove the existing vSAN disk group, and physically replace the device. Then check to verify that the ESXi host automatically detects the new device. Afterwards, manually recreate the disk group.
D. Physically replace the failed cache device, and vSAN will automatically create a new disk group. Then, remove the disk group with the failed device.
Answer: C

4.An administrator has been tasked with suggesting storage models for a new VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) Private Cloud with the following characteristics:
- Single VCF Instance with a single Workload Domain.
- The VCF Management Workload Domain will consist of a single cluster that uses a highly scalable, integrated storage solution that does not require additional management software or hardware.
- The VCF Workload Domain consists of with a single Cluster that requires a multiple tier storage solution consisting of:
    o A highly scalable, policy-based storage solution for critical application workloads.s.
    o A file-based storage solution that can scale independently of the cluster for workloads with large data requirements.
Which three storage models should the administrator recommend? (Choose three.)
A. VMware vSAN should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Management Domain.
B. VMware vSAN should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.
C. iSCSI should be the supplemental storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.
D. iSCSI should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Management Domain.
E. NFS v3 should be the supplemental storage solution for the VCF Workload Domain.
F. NFS v4.1 should be the principal storage solution for the VCF Management Domain.
Answer: ABE

5.A VMware Cloud Foundation (VCF) environment runs mixed workloads (Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) + analytics), with the following vSAN configuration:
- 8 hosts (all-flash), ESA enabled.
- Each host: 2x3.2TB NVMe devices.
- Compression is Enabled.
- Checksum is Enabled.
- Storage Policy: FTT=1 (RAID-5/6), Failures to Tolerate = 1 and Object Space Reservation =0%.
During peak OLTP load, vSAN resync I/O and backend congestion increase latency despite having sufficient network bandwidth.
What is the direct action the administrator can perform to improve write performance while maintaining data protection compliance?
A. Increase FTT to 2 with RAID-5/6 and disable compression.
B. Convert policy to RAID-1(FTT=1) for latency-sensitive workloads while keeping compression enabled.
C. Increase object reservation to 100% to pre-allocate capacity and prevent log-structuring overhead.
D. Disable checksums to reduce metadata writes on NVMe devices.
Answer: B