3V0-21.23VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design

VMware 3v0-21.23

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Planning and Designing	23
Total	23

QUESTION NO: 1

An architect is designing a vSAN stretched cluster across two data sites.

The following requirements have been identified:

The solution must tolerate the loss of either data site.

The solution must tolerate a host failure at the surviving data site after a site failure.

The witness components must not be located in either data site.

Which three design decisions should the architect make to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

A. The solution will deploy the vSAN witness host in a third failure domain.

B. The solution will configure Primary Failures To Tolerate to 1 in the vSAN storage policy.

C. The solution will configure Secondary Failures To Tolerate to 1 in the vSAN storage policy.

D. The solution will deploy the vSAN witness host in the preferred data site.

E. The solution will configure Primary Failures To Tolerate to 0 in the vSAN storage policy.

F. The solution will use a single vSAN fault domain spanning both data sites.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

A vSAN stretched cluster requires a witness host in a separate failure domain from both data sites. The witness provides quorum when communication between the preferred and secondary data sites is interrupted or when one data site is unavailable.

A storage policy with Primary Failures To Tolerate (PFTT) set to 1 provides a data replica at each data site and enables the objects to remain available following the loss of one site. Setting Secondary Failures To Tolerate (SFTT) to 1 provides additional local resilience at each data site, allowing a host failure to be tolerated at the surviving site.

Locating the witness in either data site creates a common failure domain and does not meet the isolation requirement. PFTT set to 0 does not provide site-level resilience. A single standard vSAN cluster fault domain configuration does not provide the required stretched-cluster witness architecture.

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer has several storage arrays and requires storage capabilities, including replication and snapshots, to be selected individually for each virtual machine.

The customer also requires the storage array to manage the virtual machine disks as native storage objects.

Which storage design should the architect recommend?

A. VMFS datastores with datastore clusters

B. NFS datastores with Storage DRS

C. vVols with storage policies

D. vSAN datastores with fault domains

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

vVols with storage policies is the appropriate design because Virtual Volumes represent virtual machine disks and configuration objects as native objects on the storage array. Storage Policy-Based Management can then assign storage capabilities, such as snapshot and replication services, to individual virtual machines or virtual disks.

VMFS and NFS datastores can support virtual machine storage, but the array typically manages the datastore as the storage object rather than each virtual machine disk as an individual native object. vSAN provides policy-based storage for vSAN-backed workloads, but it does not meet the stated requirement for the external storage arrays to manage the virtual machine disks as native array objects.