VMware Certified ProfessionalVMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 Support

VMware 2V0-15.25

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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QUESTION NO: 1

An administrator needs to add two new ESXi hosts to an existing VMware Cloud Foundation workload domain.

The hosts have been racked, cabled, and configured with the required network connectivity.

Which two actions should the administrator perform to keep the workload domain inventory under VMware Cloud Foundation management? (Choose two.)

A. Commission the hosts in SDDC Manager.

B. Add the hosts to the workload domain by using SDDC Manager.

C. Add the hosts directly to the workload domain cluster in vCenter Server.

D. Create a new workload domain for the hosts in SDDC Manager.

E. Place the hosts into maintenance mode before adding them to the cluster.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The hosts must first be commissioned into the VMware Cloud Foundation inventory and then added to the required workload domain by using the SDDC Manager workflow. Commissioning validates and registers hosts for VMware Cloud Foundation consumption. The workload-domain expansion workflow then applies the required managed configuration and updates the SDDC Manager inventory.

Adding hosts directly to vCenter Server bypasses the VMware Cloud Foundation lifecycle workflow and can result in inventory drift. Creating a separate workload domain does not add capacity to the existing domain, and placing the hosts into maintenance mode is unrelated to host onboarding.

QUESTION NO: 2

An administrator recently deployed a new three-node VMware vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) cluster to an existing workload domain. After creating a number of Virtual Machines (VMs), the administrator discovers that storage is being consumed a lot quicker than expected.

While investigating the issue, the administrator discovers that the datastore default policy has been set to RAID-1 by Auto-Policy Management rather than the expected RAID-5.

What is a possible cause?

A. The RAID-5 policy is only supported on a vSAN ESA storage cluster.

B. The vSAN ESA cluster must have a minimum of four hosts.

C. The vSAN storage policy has Force Provisioning enabled.

D. The vSAN ESA cluster has Host Rebuild Reserved enabled.

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The vSAN ESA cluster must have a minimum of four hosts. In VMware Cloud Foundation, vSAN Auto-Policy Management selects the default storage policy according to the number of hosts available in the cluster. A three-host ESA cluster receives a RAID-1, failures-to-tolerate=1 policy as its automatically selected default. When the cluster has four or more hosts, Auto-Policy Management can select RAID-5, failures-to-tolerate=1 as the default policy. Therefore, the three-node cluster size explains why the datastore policy is RAID-1 rather than the expected RAID-5.

RAID-1 maintains mirrored data replicas, so it has a materially higher capacity overhead than RAID-5 erasure coding. As new virtual machines are created with the datastore default policy, their objects consume more physical capacity than the

administrator anticipated, producing the observed rapid storage consumption. Adding a fourth eligible host permits Auto-Policy Management to use the RAID-5 default policy for the cluster; existing objects may then require a policy change or remediation to adopt the desired protection scheme. See the VMware Cloud Foundation 9.0 documentation and the vSAN documentation for vSAN policy and capacity-planning guidance.