



# 3V0-624<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Certified Advanced Professional 6.5 – Data Center  
Virtualization Design Exam

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### QUESTION 1

Which feature should be enabled to allow vSphere HA to detect datastore accessibility failure, and to provide automated recovery for affected virtual machines?

- A. vSphere HA: Orchestrated Restart
- B. VM Anti-Affinity
- C. VM Component Protection
- D. Storage vMotion

Correct Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-F01F7EB8-FF9D-45E2-A093-5F56A788D027.html>

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### QUESTION 2

You have been tasked with creating a vSphere 6.5 data center design for an organization. During the key stakeholder and SME interviews, a set of goals, requirements, assumptions and constraints were identified.

Evaluate each of the requirements, assumptions, and constraints (RAC) and determine which design characteristics apply.

Match each of the Requirements, Assumptions and Constraints by dragging the RAC buttons (R1-R5) over the text of the appropriate Design Characteristic.

NOTE: RACs may fit one or more of the Design Characteristics.

Select and Place:



RAC		Design Characteristic	
R1	All hosts per location are configured uniformly and all differences or changes are tracked.		Availability
R2	The implementation should be easily repeatable.		Manageability
R3	Deployment of system and services should be automated.		Performance
R4	The custom order processing system at the primary site must be kept running with no downtime.		Recoverability
R5	All production servers should be segregated.		Security

Correct Answer:

RAC		Design Characteristic	
R1	All hosts per location are configured uniformly and all differences or changes are tracked.	Availability	R3 R4
R2	The implementation should be easily repeatable.	Manageability	R5
R3	Deployment of system and services should be automated.	Performance	R4
R4	The custom order processing system at the primary site must be kept running with no downtime.	Recoverability	R2
R5	All production servers should be segregated.	Security	R1

### QUESTION 3

A customer is deploying a mission-critical Oracle database with high SLA requirements, including high performance and high availability. The customer has chosen to purchase an All-Flash vSAN solution.



Which three storage policies should be used? (Choose three.)

- A. RAID5/6 for data disk and RAID1 for OS disk with FTT=2
- B. IOPS limit and checksum should be enabled.
- C. RAID5/6 for OS disk and RAID1 for data disk with FTT=2
- D. Configure multiple disk stripes.
- E. Deduplication and Compression should be disabled.

Correct Answer: ABE

A) RAID 5/6 should be used for capacity, not performance (good for normal use case, but here high performance are required); B) IOPS limit should be enabled as switching path every few IO improve performance and reduce downtime should a path fail; C) RAID 1 preferred over RAID 5/6 for performance D) While having multiple disk stripes might generally improve performance, this is not the case with Oracle E) Dedup and compression are good for capacity, but impact performance

The link provided by Todd adds some more info, although his answer can't be correct (it can't be both A and C). Some extra info here: <https://storagehub.vmware.com/t/vmware-vsan/oracle-database-on-vmware-vsan-6-7/>

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#### QUESTION 4

A company is designing a new vSphere cluster to support a mission-critical application.

1.

The application requires 100% availability and cannot be restarted to recover from an ESXi host failure.

2.

The application consists of a group of 16 virtual machines, each with 8 vCPU configured.

Which solution satisfies the availability requirements?

- A. Guest OS-based software clustering
- B. vSphere High Availability
- C. vSphere High Availability Application Monitoring
- D. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- E. vSphere Site Recovery Manager

Correct Answer: A

As mentioned, fault tolerance doesn't support 8 x vCPUs in 6.5 and no other technology listed can ensure 100% up-time except some other application / OS method (i.e. Windows Failover Cluster).

1.

FT doesn't support 8 vCPU!



2.

vSphere Standard and Enterprise. Allows up to 2 vCPUs

3.

vSphere Enterprise Plus. Allows up to 4 vCPUs

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-57929CF0-DA9B-407A-BF2E-E7B72708D825.html>

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## QUESTION 5

A company is implementing a new cluster to support its end user desktop workloads.

1.

The workload is required to support 200 virtual machines.

2.

Each end-user desktop is configured with two vCPUs, 8GB of RAM, and 40GB of thick-provisioned disk space.

3.

The architect has expressed concerns that virtual machine swap files will fill the 8.5TB datastore available to the cluster.

Which two strategies would address the architect's concern? (Choose two.)

A. Configure an additional datastore for snapshot storage

B. Configure an additional datastore for vswap file storage

C. Configure each virtual machine with a 4GB memory reservation.

D. Configure each virtual machine with a 8GB memory reservation.

Correct Answer: BD

vSwap storage will ensure that the production (VM) datastore won't fill up (suspending the VM's) and the memory reservation should ensure no swap is even used (essentially 100% reservation of the VM memory).

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