



5V0-22.23^{Q&As}

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

An administrator wishes to prevent vCenter notifications of vSAN Health status during a scheduled maintenance window.

Which action can be taken to achieve this goal?

- A. Disable the performance service
- B. Disable the alarm from the HTML client
- C. Run performance diagnostics prior to scheduled maintenance
- D. Disable SNMP service

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To prevent vCenter notifications of vSAN Health status during a scheduled maintenance window, the administrator can disable the alarm from the HTML client. This will suppress the alerts for a specified duration or until the alarm is re-enabled. Disabling the performance service, running performance diagnostics, or disabling SNMP service will not affect the vSAN Health status notifications. References: [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23], page 25

QUESTION 2

What are two characteristics of a durability component in vSAN? (Choose two.)

- A. Better Performance
- B. Faster resynchronization
- C. Faster snapshot creation
- D. Better Storage utilization
- E. Better Availability

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: A durability component is a temporary component that is created when a host or disk group is placed in maintenance mode with the Ensure data accessibility option, or when a host or disk group fails unexpectedly. A durability component improves the availability of data by maintaining the required number of failures to tolerate (FTT) until the original component is restored or rebuilt. A durability component also speeds up the resynchronization process by reducing the amount of data that needs to be copied. The other characteristics are not applicable to a durability component. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 10, Objective 6.8; [Durability Components]

QUESTION 3

A vSAN administrator needs to build a vSAN ESA cluster with RAID-5/FTT 1 adaptive storage policy. What is the absolute minimum number of hosts that need to be part of that vSAN ESA cluster?



- A. 6 hosts
- B. 4 hosts
- C. 5 hosts
- D. 3 hosts

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To build a vSAN ESA cluster with RAID-5/FTT 1 adaptive storage policy, the absolute minimum number of hosts that need to be part of that vSAN ESA cluster is 3. This is because the vSAN ESA supports a new RAID-5 erasure coding scheme in a 2+1 configuration, which writes the data in a VM as a stripe consisting of 2 data bits and 1 parity bit, across a minimum of 3 hosts. This scheme can tolerate a single host failure (FTT=1) while consuming 1.5x the capacity of the primary data. This scheme is suitable for smaller vSAN clusters that want to reduce capacity usage without compromising performance¹² References: 1: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 ExamPreparation Guide, page 15 2: Adaptive RAID5 Erasure Coding with the Express Storage Architecture in vSAN 8 3

QUESTION 4

When adding a disk to a host that was previously used in a decommissioned vSAN cluster the intended disk does not show among the available devices in disk management.

Which action should be taken prior to assigning the disk on disk management?

- A. Format the existing partition
- B. Create a 1GB metadata partition
- C. Delete all device partitions
- D. Create a VMFS partition

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: When adding a disk to a host that was previously used in a decommissioned vSAN cluster, the disk may still have some vSAN metadata partitions that prevent it from being recognized by disk management. To resolve this issue, the disk partitions need to be deleted using either ESXCLI or partedUtil commands. This will erase all data on the disk and make it available for use in disk management. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 21

QUESTION 5

The vSphere Client reports that the state of some components stored on the vSAN datastore are in the reconfiguring state.

Which situation causes components to enter this state?

- A. A host in the cluster enters maintenance mode.
- B. The cluster is recovering from a vSAN failure.
- C. The applied storage policy is modified.



D. Additional storage capacity is added to the cluster.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The reconfiguring state indicates that some components stored on the vSAN datastore are being moved or resized to meet a new storage policy requirement. This state can occur when the applied storage policy is modified, such as changing the number of failures to tolerate, stripe width, or object space reservation. The other situations will not cause components to enter this state. References: [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23], page 31

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