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VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator uses SSH to log into a vSAN ESA host and runs the esxcli vsan debug object overview command.

Object UUID	Group UUID	Version	Size	Used	SPBM Profile	Healthy Components
49413f63-84bd-6aba-2ba6-0050560659c0	1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
1c413f63-4c1a-73bc-9046-0050560659c0	1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	2.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 8
1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	255.00 GB	0.04 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
d0403f63-f7af-45cd-1e8a-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	1.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
ef403f63-fe7b-66f0-9d4f-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 8
db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	255.00 GB	0.12 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
dd413f63-e0e3-929d-9b93-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	90.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	5 of 8
e2413f63-4072-62cf-2077-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	4.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
0d413f63-8c58-b219-3866-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
f1403f63-365f-559e-8165-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	2.00 GB	0.72 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
f4403f63-50e3-85c4-ed42-0050560659b4	f4403f63-50e3-85c4-ed42-0050560659b4	17	255.00 GB	3.54 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 9

The administrator notices the Healthy Components column, the last column, is reporting some components are not in a fully healthy state.

What could cause this behavior?

A. New physical disks have been claimed and a rebalance operation is underway.

B. The applied Storage policy has been updated.

C. New VMDKs have been added to multiple VMs, but the storage policy has not finished applying.

D. One host is in maintenance mode with ensure accessibility.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The most likely cause for some components to be not in a fully healthy state is that one host is in maintenance mode with the ensure accessibility option. This option creates temporary durability components on other hosts to maintain the required number of failures to tolerate (FTT) until the original components are restored or rebuilt. These durability components are not considered fully healthy because they do not have full redundancy and might not be compliant with the storage policy. The other options do not explain why some components are not fully healthy, as they do not affect the FTT or the compliance state of the objects. References: Durability Components; esxcli vsan debug object overview

QUESTION 2

An administrator has deployed a new vSAN OSA cluster that contains eight hosts and needs to configure a storage policy for the currently deployed database virtual machines. The requirements state that if two hosts in the vSAN OSA cluster fail, all virtual machines are unaffected.

Which RAID configuration must the administrator use in this storage policy to achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines?

A. RA1D-1

B. RAID-5

C. RAID-6

D. RAID-0

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: To achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines and tolerate two host failures in a vSAN OSA cluster, the administrator must use RAID-1 as the RAID configuration in the storage policy. RAID-1 is a mirroring technique that creates multiple replicas of each object across different hosts. RAID-1 provides the best performance among the available RAID configurations, as it does not involve any parity calculations or stripe splitting. To tolerate two host failures, the administrator must set the Failures to Tolerate (FTT) policy to 2, which means that each object will have three replicas. The other options are not correct. RAID-5 and RAID-6 are erasure coding techniques that split each object into data segments and parity segments across different hosts. RAID-5 can tolerate one host failure, while RAID-6 can tolerate two host failures. However, both RAID-5 and RAID-6 have lower performance than RAID-1, as they involve more complex calculations and network traffic. RAID-0 is a striping technique that splits each object into multiple stripes across different hosts. RAID-0 does not provide any data redundancy or fault tolerance, and therefore cannot tolerate any host failure. References: RAID Configurations, FTT, and Host Requirements; RAID 5 or RAID 6 Design Considerations

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QUESTION 3

Which vSAN maintenance mode option should be used to avoid storage policy non- compliance?

A. Ensure accessibility

B. Partial maintenance mode

C. Full data migration

D. No data migration

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: To avoid storage policy non-compliance, the vSAN maintenance mode option that should be used is Full data migration. This option evacuates all data from the host to other hosts in the cluster and maintains the current object compliance state. This means that the VM objects will have access to all their replicas and will be compliant with their assigned storage policies. The other options might result in storage policy non- compliance, as they do not guarantee full data redundancy or policy adherence. Ensure accessibility only migrates the components that are essential for running the VMs, but might not have access to all their replicas. Partial maintenance mode is not a valid option for vSAN clusters. No data migration does not evacuate any data from the host and might result in VM unavailability or data loss. References: Working with Maintenance Mode; Place a Member of vSAN Cluster in Maintenance Mode

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QUESTION 4

The Resyncing Objects view in the vCenter UI reports that some objects are currently resyncing. Which two actions would cause this situation? (Choose two.)

A. A change to the storage policy is applied to the objects.

B. DRS is relocatingVMs between vSAN nodes.

C. A host failure occurs in the cluster

D. HA Virtual Machine Monitoring forced a VM to reboot.

E. VM snapshot is being deleted.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: Two actions that would cause some objects to be currently resyncing are: A change to the storage policy is applied to the objects. This action triggers a resynchronization of objects to make them compliant with the new policy settings, such as FTT, RAID level, stripe width, etc. The resynchronization process copies data from one host to another to create or update replicas or parity segments. A host failure occurs in the cluster. This action causes some objects to become non-compliant with their storage policy, as they lose one or more replicas or parity segments due to the host failure. The resynchronization process rebuilds the missing components on other hosts in the cluster to restore compliance and availability.References: : VMware vSphere Storage Guide, page 129 : Monitor the Resynchronization Tasks in the vSAN Cluster 1 : VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 13

QUESTION 5

An organization wants to implement a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution on their vSAN storage. They also need to store their applications running inside the VDI environment on vSAN storage. Which two end-user computing (EUC) solutions could be implemented to satisfy the requirements of the organization? (Choose two.)

A. Agp_ Volumes

B. Workspace ONE Access

C. Horizon

D. Workspace ONE UEM

E. Dynamic Environment Manager

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: Horizon and Dynamic Environment Manager are two end-user computing (EUC) solutions that can be implemented on vSAN storage to provide a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution and store applications running inside the VDI environment. Horizon is a platform that delivers virtual desktops and applications across a variety of devices and locations, while Dynamic Environment Manager is a tool that provides personalization and dynamic policy configuration across any virtual, physical, and cloud- based Windows desktop environment. The other solutions are not directly related to VDI or application storage on vSAN. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 8, Objective 3.5; [Horizon]; [Dynamic Environment Manager]

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