5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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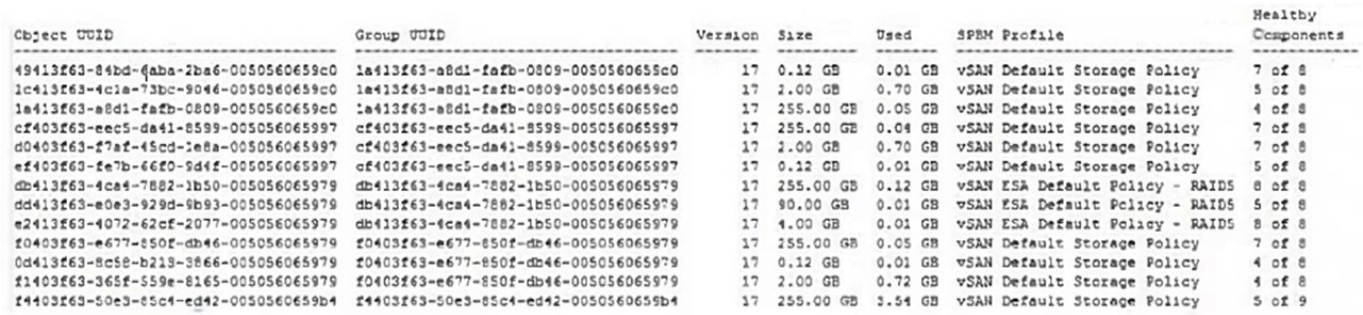
QUESTION 1

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator uses SSH to log into a vSAN ESA host and runs theesxcli vsan debug object overviewcommand.



Object UUID	Group UUID	Version	Size	Used	SPBM Profile	Healthy Components
49413f63-84bd-4aba-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-da41-8599-0050560659f7	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659f7	17	255.00 GB	0.04 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
d0403f63-f7af-45cd-1e8a-0050560659f7	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659f7	17	2.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
ef403f63-fe7b-66f0-9d4f-0050560659f7	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659f7	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 8
db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659f9	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659f9	17	255.00 GB	0.12 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
dd413f63-e0e3-929d-9b93-0050560659f9	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659f9	17	90.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	5 of 8
e2413f63-4072-62cf-2077-0050560659f9	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659f9	17	4.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659f9	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659f9	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
0d413f63-8c58-b219-3866-0050560659f9	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659f9	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
f1403f63-365f-559e-8165-0050560659f9	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659f9	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 24 physical servers that need to be configured with vSAN. The administrator needs to ensure that a single rack failure is not going to affect the data availability. The number of racks used should be minimized.

What has to be done and configured to achieve this goal?

A. Distribute servers across at least two different racks and configure two fault domains

B. Configure disk groups with a minimum of four capacity disks in each server and distribute them across four racks

C. Enable deduplication and compression

D. Distribute servers across at least three different racks and configure three fault domains

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To ensure that a single rack failure is not going to affect the data availability, while minimizing the number of racks used, the administrator has to do the following: Distribute servers across at least three different racks. This is because vSAN supports up to three fault domains per cluster, which can be used to tolerate one or two failures. If only two racks are used, then only one failure can be tolerated4 Configure three fault domains. A fault domain is a logical grouping of hosts that share a common failure point, such as a rack or a power supply. By configuring fault domains, vSAN can place replicas of an object across different fault domains, so that a failure within one fault domain does not result in data loss orunavailability4 References: 4: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 13

QUESTION 3

An administrator is deploying a new two-node vSAN cluster with a shared witness to a remote location.

Which requirement must be met?

A. The ESXi hosts must have SSDs or NVMe configured for Virtual Flash File System.

B. The ESXi host\\'s controller cache and advanced features must be disabled.

C. The ESXi host\\'s drives must be configured in RAID 1 to support Failures to Tolerate of 1.

D. The ESXi hosts must have a minimum of 64 GBs of memory.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To deploy a new two-node vSAN cluster with a shared witness, the administrator must meet several requirements, one of which is that the ESXi hosts must have a minimum of 64 GBs of memory. This is because each host must have enough memory to run the VMs and also to support the vSAN metadata overhead. The other options are not requirements for a two-node vSAN cluster with a shared witness. The ESXi hosts do not need SSDs or NVMe for Virtual Flash File System, as they can use any supported storage devices for vSAN. The ESXi host\\'s controller cache and advanced features do not need to be disabled, as they can be used to improve performance and reliability. The ESXi host\\'s drives do not need to be configured in RAID 1, as vSAN uses its own software-defined RAID mechanism to provide Failures to Tolerate. References: Shared Witness for 2-Node vSAN Deployments; Two-Node Cluster Requirements

QUESTION 4

A vSAN administrator has recently upgraded a vSAN cluster to 8.0 OSA and has enabled Capacity Reserve features to reduce the amount of capacity reserved for transient and rebuild operations.

Which scenario would prevent this feature from operating properly?

A. Underutilized space is above 25-30% of the total capacity threshold.

B. The used space on vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested host rebuild threshold.

C. The used space on vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested slack rebuild threshold.

D. The physical disk has reached an 80% full reactive rebalance threshold.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The Capacity Reserve feature in vSAN 8.0 OSA reduces the amount of capacity reserved for transient and rebuild operations by using a slack space threshold. This threshold is calculated based on the size of the largest component in the cluster and the number of failures to tolerate. If the used space on vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested slack space threshold, the feature will not operate properly and vSAN will revert to using the host rebuild reserve threshold. The other scenarios will not affect the Capacity Reserve feature. References: [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23], page 28

QUESTION 5

A three-node vSAN OSA cluster with business critical intensive I/O workload is running out of capacity. Each host consists of five disk groups with four capacity disks. The administrator needs to expand the capacity of the vSAN datastore as soon as possible.

What should the administrator do?

A. Enable Deduplication and Compression on the cluster level

B. Add additional capacity by adding a disk on one host and creating a storage pool

C. Add additional capacity by addinga vSAN ReadyNode to the cluster

D. Add additional capacity disks to each disk group

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The correct answer is D, add additional capacity disks to each disk group. This is because adding capacity disks to existing disk groups is the fastest and easiest way to expand the capacity of the vSAN datastore without disrupting any ongoing operations or requiring additional hardware. The administrator can add up to five capacity disks per disk group in vSAN OSA, which means each host can have up to 25 capacity disks in total. The administrator should make sure that the new capacity disks are unformatted and not partitioned, so that vSAN can recognize and claim them. The administrator should also manually rebalance the cluster after adding the capacity disks to distribute the data evenly across the new devices. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons: A, enable Deduplication and Compression on the cluster level, is incorrect because enabling Deduplication and Compression is not a recommended way to expand the capacity of the vSAN datastore. Deduplication and Compression is a space efficiency feature that reduces the logical space consumption of data by eliminating duplicate blocks and applying compression algorithms. However, enabling Deduplication and Compression requires a full data evacuation and resynchronization, which can be disruptive and time-consuming. Deduplication and Compression also introduces additional CPU and memory overhead, which can affect the performance of the cluster. Deduplication and Compression is only supported on all-flash clusters, not on hybrid clusters. B, add additional capacity by adding a disk on one host and creating a storage pool, is incorrect because creating a storage pool is not supported in vSAN OSA. A storage pool is a new configuration introduced in vSAN 8 ESA, where all disks are treated as capacity disks and use a new algorithm to distribute data acrossthem. This configuration is not compatible with vSAN OSA, which uses a disk group configuration where one disk is designated as a cache disk and the rest are capacity disks. To use a storage pool, the administrator would need to migrate to vSAN 8 ESA on a new cluster with new hardware. C, add additional capacity by adding a vSAN ReadyNode to the cluster, is incorrect because adding a vSAN ReadyNode to the cluster is not the fastest or easiest way to expand the capacity of the vSAN datastore. A vSAN ReadyNode is a preconfigured server that meets the hardware requirements for running vSAN. Adding a vSAN ReadyNode to the cluster would require additional hardware procurement, installation, and configuration. It would also increase the compute capacity of the cluster, which may not be necessary for the workload. Adding a vSAN ReadyNode would also trigger a resynchronization of data across the cluster, which can affect the performance and availability of the cluster. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 10

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