5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

A vSAN administrator is tasked to perform an upgrade of a vSAN cluster, including firmware and drivers for its hardware. The vSAN administrator already created an image using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).

Prior to selecting Start Remediation, which step should be taken to upgrade the complete vSAN cluster as a single task?

A. Select Remediate All through vLCM to upgrade all hosts in the cluster

B. Place all hosts in the vSAN cluster into Maintenance Mode

C. Stage the upgrade of the vSAN cluster through vLCM

D. Manually remediate one host at a time in the vSAN cluster

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: To upgrade the complete vSAN cluster as a single task, including firmware and drivers for its hardware, the vSAN administrator should select Remediate All through vLCM to upgrade all hosts in the cluster. This option allows the administrator to apply the image created by vLCM to all hosts in the cluster in a single operation, without having to manually remediate each host individually. The other options are not correct, as they do not perform the upgrade of the vSAN cluster as a single task. Placing all hosts in the vSAN cluster into Maintenance Mode is not necessary, as vLCM will automatically place each host into Maintenance Mode before applying the image. Staging the upgrade of the vSAN cluster through vLCM is only a preparatory step that downloads the image components to each host, but does not apply them. Manually remediating one host at a time in the vSAN cluster is not efficient, as it requires more user intervention and time. References: vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) on HPE; Lifecycle Management with vLCM in vSAN 7 Update 1

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

A vSAN administrator has a group of requirements from the application team, which mandates spreading the components across storage devices as much as possible.

What should the vSAN Administrator consider to achieve such a requirement for building a new vSAN cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Configure disk striping in OSA

B. Configure disk striping in ESA

C. Enable Force Provisioning in OSA

D. Enable deduplication for vSAN

E. Create a dedicated Storage Pool in ESA

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: To spread the components across storage devices as much as possible, the vSAN administrator can configure disk striping in either OSA or ESA. Disk striping is a policy attribute that defines the number of capacity devices across which each replica of a storage object is striped. A higher number of stripes can result in better performance and availability, but also consumes more storage space. Disk striping can be configured in OSA by using the Number of disk stripes per object policy attribute, or in ESA by using the Striping Width policy attribute12 References: 1: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 14 2: VMware vSAN Design and Sizing Guide, page 32

QUESTION 4

Which two actions are recommended when adding a host to a vSAN cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Create uniformly-configured hosts

B. Disable vSAN performance service

C. Disable vSphere Cluster Services

D. Disable vSphere High Availability (HA)

E. Reference the VMware Compatibility Guide

Correct Answer: AE

Explanation: When adding a host to a vSAN cluster, it is recommended to create uniformly-configured hosts and reference the VMware Compatibility Guide. These actions will ensure that the host meets the hardware and software requirements for vSAN, and that it can work seamlessly with the existing hosts in the cluster. Uniformly-configured hosts have the same number and type of disk groups, cache devices, capacity devices, network adapters, and drivers. The VMware Compatibility Guide provides a list of certified components and firmware versions that are compatible with vSAN. The other options are not recommended, as they can cause disruption or degradation of the vSAN cluster services. Disabling vSAN performance service, vSphere Cluster Services, or vSphere High Availability (HA) can affect the monitoring, availability, and load balancing of the cluster.

QUESTION 5

After a planned power outage, an administrator decided to restart the vSAN cluster manually.

What is the correct sequence of steps for the administrator to follow after powering on the ESXi hosts?

A. 1. Enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server only on one ESXi host.

2.

Run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster.

3.

Exit all hosts from maintenance mode.

B. 1. Exit all hosts from maintenance mode.

2.

Run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster.

3.

Enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts.

C. 1. Exit all hosts from maintenance mode.

2.

Enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server only on one ESXi host.

3.

Run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster.

D. 1. Enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts.

2.

Run the python reboot helper script on all ESXi hosts to recover the cluster.

3.

Exit all hosts from maintenance mode.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: This is the sequence of steps recommended by VMware for manually restarting the vSAN cluster after a planned power outage. The steps are as follows: Enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server only on one ESXi host. This will allow the host to receive the latest cluster membership information from vCenter Server and avoid any conflicts or inconsistencies with other hosts. The command to enable cluster member updates is esxcfg-advcfg -s 1 /VSAN/IgnoreClusterMemberListUpdates. Run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster. This will prepare the cluster for a manual restart by partitioning the cluster and ensuring that all hosts have consistent metadata. The command to run the python reboot helper script is python

/usr/lib/vmware/vsan/bin/reboot_helper.py prepare. Exit all hosts from maintenance mode. This will allow the hosts to resume normal operations and join the vSAN cluster. The command to exit maintenance mode is esxcli system maintenanceMode set -e false. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons: B, exit all hosts from maintenance mode, run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster, and enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts, is incorrect because exiting all hosts from maintenance mode before running the python reboot helper script can cause data inconsistency or corruption, as the hosts may not have the latest metadata or cluster membership information. Enabling cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts is also unnecessary and can cause conflicts or inconsistencies with other hosts. C, exit all hosts from maintenance mode, enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server only on one ESXi host, and run the python reboot helper script only on one ESXi host to recover the cluster, is incorrect because exiting all hosts from maintenance mode before running the python reboot helper script can cause data inconsistency or corruption, as the hosts may not have the latest metadata or cluster membership information. D, enable cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts, run the python reboot helper script on all ESXi hosts to recover the cluster, and exit all hosts from maintenance mode, is incorrect because enabling cluster member updates from vCenter Server on all ESXi hosts is unnecessary and can causeconflicts or inconsistencies with other hosts. Running the python reboot helper script on all ESXi hosts concurrently can also cause a race condition that can result in unexpected outcomes. References: Manually Shut Down and Restart the vSAN Cluster Restart the vSAN Cluster