5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

An organization plans to implement a new vSAN 8.0 cluster to take advantage of the new features around improved I/O flow, better resiliency, and more efficient disk usage. The vSAN ReadyNodes available for the cluster consist of eight NVMe disks.

How should the organization configure the disk layout?

A. Use vSAN OSA and create two disk groups with one cache disk and three capacity disks each

B. Use vSAN ESA and the new Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity

C. Use vSAN OSA and thenew Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity

D. Use vSAN ESA and create two disk groups with one cache disk and three capacity disks each

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Using vSAN ESA and the new Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity is the correct answer because it allows the organization to take advantage of the new features in vSAN 8.0, such as improved I/O flow, better resiliency, and more efficient disk usage. With vSAN ESA, there is no need to create disk groups or designate cache disks, as all disks are treated as capacity disks and use a new algorithm to distribute data across them. This also simplifies the disk management and reduces the overhead of cache management. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 6 What\\'s New in VMware vSAN 8.0

QUESTION 2

All of the virtual machines running on a hybrid vSAN datastore have this storage policy assigned:

Failures to Tolerate (FTT) rule is set to "2 Failures - RAID-1 (Mirroring)"

The vSAN administrator needs to reduce the amount of vSAN datastore capacity the virtual machines will consume.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take to meet this goal?

A. Modify the FTT rule to "2 Failures - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)"

B. Add the "Flash read cache reservation" rule to the storage policy, and set to 0%

C. Disable Operations reserve and Host rebuild reserve and click "Apply"

D. Change the FTT rule to "1 Failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring)", and select "Now" for Reapply to VMs

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To reduce the amount of vSAN datastore capacity the virtual machines will consume, the vSAN administrator should change the FTT rule to "1 Failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring)", and select "Now" for Reapply to VMs. This action will reduce the number of replicas for each object from three to two, and thus free up some space on the vSAN datastore. The other options are not correct, as they will not reduce the capacity consumption. Modifying the FTT rule to "2 Failures RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)" will not work for a hybrid vSAN cluster, as erasure coding is only supported for all-flash clusters. Adding the "Flash read cache reservation" rule to the storage policy, and setting to 0% will not affect the capacity layer, as it only controls the amount of flash cache reserved for each object. Disabling Operations reserve and Host rebuild reserve and clicking "Apply" will not change the actual space used by the objects, as these reserves are

only logicalsettings that affect how much free space is reported by vSAN. References: 1, page 9; , section 4.3

QUESTION 3

An administrator wants to assign a storage policy to a workload on a two-node vSAN OSA cluster consisting of three disk groups each with nested fault domains. The virtual machine must be protected against a disk or disk group failure.

Which two storage policies meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. RAID-5/FTT 2

B. RAID-1/FTT 3

C. RAID-6/FTT 2

D. RAID-5/FTT 1

E. RAID-1/FTT 1

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: To protect a virtual machine against a disk or disk group failure, the storage policy must have a failure tolerance method (FTM) of RAID-1 or RAID-6 and a failure to tolerate (FTT) value of at least 1. RAID-1 mirrors the data across multiple disk groups, while RAID-6 uses erasure coding to stripe the data and parity information across multiple disk groups. RAID-5 is not suitable for this scenario, as it can only tolerate one disk failure per stripe. FTT 2 or 3 would require more disk groups than available in the cluster. Therefore, the correct options are C and E. References: 1, page 8; 2, section 3.1

QUESTION 4

vSAN requires that the virtual machines deployed on the vSAN datastores are assigned at least one storage policy, but the administrator did not explicitly assign a storage policy when provisioning the new VM.

What is the result of this situation?

A. The VM provisioning will fail.

B. The VM objects will be protected based on the vSAN Default Storage Policy configurations.

C. The vSphere Web Client will choose the last vSAN Storage Policy used.

D. No data protection will be applied to the VM objects.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: If the administrator did not explicitly assign a storage policy when provisioning a new VM on a vSAN datastore, the result is that the VM objects will be protected based on the vSAN Default Storage Policy configurations. The vSAN Default Storage Policy is assigned to all VM objects if no other vSAN policy is assigned when provisioning a VM. The default policy contains vSAN rule sets and a set of basic storage capabilities, such as Failures to tolerate set to 1, Number of disk stripes per object set to 1, and Thin provisioning. The other options are not correct. The VM provisioning will not fail, as vSAN requires that every VM has at least one storage policy. The vSphere Web Client will not choose the last vSAN Storage Policy used, as it will always apply the default policy if no other policy is selected. No data protection will not be applied to the VM objects, as they will have at least one replica based on the default policy.

References: About the vSAN Default Storage Policy; Using vSAN Policies

QUESTION 5

A six-node vSAN ESA cluster contains multiple virtual machines, and a vSAN storage policy with the rule "Failures to tolerate" set to "1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)" is assigned. A vSAN administrator has changed the rule in the assigned policy to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)".

What is the result of this change?

A. No changes occur until the policy is reapplied.

B. The changes are queued for 60 minutes.

C. The policy change is rejected immediately.

D. The updated policy is serially applied to the virtual machines.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The updated policy is serially applied to the virtual machines is the correct answer because changing the rule in the assigned policy will trigger a policy compliance check and a resynchronization of the affected objects. The policy change will not be rejected, queued, or ignored, as it is a valid and supported operation. However, the policy change will not be applied in parallel, as that would cause too much network and disk traffic. Instead, the policy change will be applied one virtual machine at a time, starting with the most critical ones, until all virtual machines are compliant with the new policy. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 9