Exam Questions 5V0-22.23

VMware vSAN Specialist (v2)

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NEW QUESTION 1
An administrator has to perform maintenance on one of the hosts in a three-node vSAN Cluster.
Which maintenance mode option will give the administrator the best availability for the VMs with the least effort and data transfer?

A. Migrate all VMs and their storage from the host to a different storage system
B. Full data migration
C. Migrate all VMs and their storage from the host to a different vSphere cluster
D. Ensure accessibility

Answer: D

Explanation:
To perform maintenance on one of the hosts in a three-node vSAN cluster with the best availability for the VMs with the least effort and data transfer, the maintenance mode option that should be used is Ensure accessibility. This option migrates only enough components to ensure that all accessible VMs remain accessible, but does not guarantee full data redundancy or policy compliance. This option is also the only evacuation mode available for a three-node cluster or a cluster with three fault domains, as there are not enough hosts to perform full data migration or re-protection after a failure. The other options are not correct. Migrating all VMs and their storage from the host to a different storage system or a different vSphere cluster would require more effort and data transfer than using Ensure accessibility, as well as additional resources and configuration steps. Full data migration is not possible in a three-nodecluster, as it would require at least four hosts to evacuate all data from one host and maintain full redundancy and policy
compliance. References: Place a Member of vSAN Cluster in Maintenance Mode; Working with Maintenance Mode

NEW QUESTION 2
How often does the Skyline Health interval validate online if there are new Health Checks available for vSAN?

A. Every 1 hour
B. Every 4 hours
C. Every 24 hours
D. Every 12 hours

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Skyline Health interval validates online if there are new Health Checks available for vSAN every 24 hours. This means that vSAN checks for new health checks from VMware Analytics Cloud once a day and updates the vSAN Health Service accordingly. The other options are not correct, as they do not match the actual frequency of the online validation. References: About the vSAN Skyline Health

NEW QUESTION 3
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.

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

NEW QUESTION 4
A vSAN administrator is investigating vSAN performance related problems but cannot find any vSAN performance statistics on the cluster summary page.
Why is this situation occurring?

A. The vRealize Operations Manager is not integrated with vSAN cluster.
B. The administrator has read-only permissions on the cluster level.
C. vSAN performance statistics are only available via CLI.
D. vSAN performance service is not enabled.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The reason why the vSAN administrator cannot find any vSAN performance statistics on the cluster summary page is that the vSAN performance service is not enabled. The vSAN performance service is a feature that collects and analyzes performance metrics and displays them in graphical charts in vCenter. The vSAN performance service must be turned on manually for each vSAN cluster, as it is not enabled by default. The other options are not correct. The integration of vRealize Operations Manager with the vSAN cluster is not required to view vSAN performance statistics, as they are available in vCenter. The administrator??s permissions on the cluster level do not affect the visibility of vSAN performance statistics, as they are accessible to any user who can view the cluster. vSAN performance statistics are not only available via CLI, as they can also be viewed in vCenter using the vSAN performance service. References: About the vSAN Performance Service; Enable or Disable the Performance Service

NEW QUESTION 5
A customer wants to validate if Skyline online health is working for vSAN and finds out that Skyline is not fully configured yet.
What two requirements must be met to make sure that Skyline online health will work? (Choose two.)

A. Add the Skyline license into Virtual Center
B. Enable Skyline Health on the vSAN Cluster
C. Enable CEIP and join the program
D. Have a working Internet connection
E. Have vCenter on version 7 or higher

Answer: CD

Explanation:
To make sure that Skyline online health will work for vSAN, two requirements must be met: enable CEIP and join the program, and have a working Internet connection. CEIP stands for Customer Experience Improvement Program, which is a voluntary program that collects anonymous product usage data from customers who participate in it. By enabling CEIP and joining the program, customers can benefit from Skyline online health, which provides proactivenotifications and recommendations for software and hardware issues based on VMware Analytics Cloud. A working Internet connection is also required for Skyline online health to communicate with VMware Analytics Cloud and receive online notifications. The other options are not requirements for Skyline online health. References: About the vSAN Skyline Health; Skyline Health

NEW QUESTION 6
What is the maximum amount of capacity disks an administrator can have in disk groups on a single vSAN OSA host?

A. 35
B. 40
C. 30
D. 25

Answer: A

Explanation:
The maximum amount of capacity disks an administrator can have in disk groups on a single vSAN OSA host is 35. This is because a single host can have up to five disk groups, and each disk group can have up to seven capacity disks. Therefore, the maximum number of capacity disks per host is 5 x 7 = 35. The other options are not correct, as they are lower than the maximum number of capacity disks per host.
References: Designing and Sizing vSAN Storage; [vSAN ReadyNode Hardware Guidance]

NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator is responsible for managing a five-node vSAN cluster. The vSAN Cluster is configured with both vSphere High Availability (HA) and vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS). The vSAN Cluster is currently hosting 150 virtual machines that have consumed 60% of the usable capacity.
Each virtual machine belongs to one of the following vSAN Storage Policies: vSANPolicy1:
Site Disaster Tolerance: None
Failures to Tolerate: 1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding) vSANPolicy2:
Site Disaster Tolerance: None
Failures to Tolerate: No data redundancy
Following an unplanned power event within the data center, the administrator has been alerted to the fact that one host has permanently failed.
What will be the impact to any virtual machine that was running on the failed host using
vSANPolicy1?

A. Each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host usingvSphere HA.
B. Each virtual machine will be unavailable for up to 90 minutes while the automatic recovery process completes.
C. vSAN will defer the start of the recovery process for 60 minutes, and the virtual machines will not power on until the recovery process has been completed.
D. Each virtual machine must be restored from backup.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The impact to any virtual machine that was running on the failed host using vSANPolicy1 is that each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host using vSphere HA. This is because vSANPolicy1 has a Failures to Tolerate setting of 1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding), which means that each object has four components (three data and one parity) distributed across four hosts. If one host fails, the object can still be accessed with the remaining three components,and vSphere HA will restart the virtual machine on another host. vSAN will also try to rebuild the missing component on another host, if there is enough capacity and resources. The other options are incorrect because they either assume that the object is unavailable or that the recovery process is delayed or impossible.
References: [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23], page 16

NEW QUESTION 8
After reviewing various performance charts at a cluster level, an administrator found an individual VM impacting overall performance of the vSAN cluster.
What feature should be used to introspect multiple performance metrics of a single virtual machine?

A. esxci
B. Skyline Health
C. I/O Trip Analyzer
D. llOlnsiqht

Answer: C

Explanation:
To introspect multiple performance metrics of a single virtual machine, such as latency, throughput, IOPS, and congestion, the feature that should be used is I/O Trip Analyzer. This feature allows the administrator to diagnose the virtual machine I/O latency issues by providing a breakdown of the latencies at each layer of the vSAN stack, such as VM, host, network, and disk group. The other options are not correct, as they do not provide multiple performance metrics of a single virtual machine. esxcli is a command-line tool that can be used to manage various aspects of ESXi hosts, but it does not provide detailed performance analysis of virtual machines. Skyline Health is a feature that provides proactive notifications and recommendations for software and hardware issues based on VMware

Analytics Cloud, but it does not provide granular performance metrics of virtual machines. llOlnsiqht is not a valid feature name in vSAN. References: Use I/O Trip Analyzer; Monitoring vSAN Performance

NEW QUESTION 9
What are two characteristics of the vSAN Data-At-Rest Encryption (DARE)? (Choose two.)

A. it requires Self-Encrypting Drives in order to work.
B. it needs to be enabled together with the vSAN Data-In-Transit encryption.
C. it is Software Defined and works independently of the Cache or Capacity drives installed on the Nodes.
D. it is not supported on Stretched Cluster environments.
E. it continues to operate unaffected during downtime on vCenter Server.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
Two characteristics of the vSAN Data-At-Rest Encryption (DARE) are that it is Software Defined and works independently of the Cache or Capacity drives installed on the Nodes, and that it continues to operate unaffected during downtime on vCenter Server. DARE is a feature that encrypts all data stored on vSAN disks using AES-256 XTS mode. It does not require Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs) to work, as it uses software-based encryption keys that are generated by an external Key Management Server (KMS) or a vSphere Native Key Provider. DARE also does not depend on the type or size of the disks used in the vSAN cluster, as it encrypts data after all other processing, such as deduplication and compression, is performed. DARE can function even when the vCenter Server is offline or unavailable, as it uses key persistence to store the encryption keys on the ESXi hosts or in a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). The hosts can access the keys without contacting the KMS or the vCenter Server. The other options are notcorrect, as they do not describe DARE accurately. DARE does not need to be enabled together with the vSAN Data-In-Transit encryption, as they are independent features that can be enabled or disabled separately. Data-In-Transit encryption encrypts data that is transmitted between hosts in a vSAN cluster using secure sockets layer (SSL) certificates. DARE is supported on Stretched Cluster environments, as it can encrypt data across multiple sites using site affinity rules.

NEW QUESTION 10
A customer has deployed a new vSAN Cluster with the following configuration:
- 6 x vSAN ReadyNodes All Flash
- 12 TB Raw Storage

vSAN 8 is deployed with ESA.
VMs are configured with a RAID-5 VM policy.
During failure testing, before the new platform is placed into production one of the ESXi hosts is made unavailable.
Which RAID-5 data placement schemes will vSAN use with this failure condition?

A. vSAN can protect the platform using adaptive RAID 5 if the ESXi host fails to return
B. VMware HA will migrate the storage objects to another node in the cluster
C. Some VM data will be unavailable until the failed ESXi host is recovered
D. The data components on the hosts will be marked as degraded

Answer: D

Explanation:
When a host in a vSAN stretched cluster goes offline, the data components on the hosts will be marked as degraded. This means that the data is still available, but the redundancy level is reduced. vSAN will try to rebuild the missing components on another host in the same fault domain, if there is enough capacity and resources. If the host comes back online within 60 minutes, vSAN will resync the data and restore the redundancy level. If the host does not come back online within 60 minutes, vSAN will rebuild the missing components on another fault domain, if there is enough capacity and resources. This will incur additional network traffic across the witness link. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 17

NEW QUESTION 10
An administrator is performing maintenance on the hosts in a four-node vSAN cluster and has selected the "Ensure Accessibility" maintenance mode option. All VMs are running with the Default Storage Policy which has not been modified from the default settings.
While one of the hosts in the cluster is down for firmware upgrade, a second host suddenly loses network connectivity to the remaining hosts.
How will the cluster be affected?

A. VMs might experience data loss
B. Cluster will still be fully operational
C. All VMs in the cluster will be inaccessible
D. The backend performance metrics will be lost

Answer: A

Explanation:
If two hosts in a four-node vSAN cluster are down, the cluster might experience data loss because the default storage policy has a Primary level of failures to tolerate (PFTT) of 1, which means that vSAN can tolerate only one host failure. The Ensure accessibility maintenance mode option does not guarantee full data redundancy, but only ensures that all accessible VMs remain accessible. If another host fails while one host is in maintenance mode, some VMs might lose access to their data components and become unavailable or corrupted. References: vSAN Maintenance Mode Options; vSAN Cluster Configuration Limits

NEW QUESTION 11
An administrator is upgrading multiple vSAN Witness nodes with vLCM (single image management) that are used for vSAN Stretched and two-node Clusters.
What two witness node types can the administrator upgrade? (Choose two.)

A. Appliance witness node
B. Shared witness node
C. Nested witness node
D. Dedicated witness node
E. Physical witness node

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To upgrade multiple vSAN Witness nodes with vLCM (single image management) that are used for vSAN Stretched and two-node Clusters, the administrator can upgrade two witness node types: appliance witness node and nested witness node. An appliance witness node is a virtual ESXi host that runs on a physical ESXi host and contains the witness components of VM objects stored in the vSAN cluster. A nested witness node is a virtual ESXi host that runs on another virtual ESXi host and contains the
witness components of VM objects stored in the vSAN cluster. Both types of witness nodes can be managed by vLCM as independent nodes since vSphere 7.0 Update 3, as long as they are version 7.0 Update 2 or later. The other options are not correct. A shared witness node is a witness node that serves multiple vSAN clusters, which is not supported by vLCM. A dedicated witness node is a witness node that serves only one vSAN cluster, which is not a specific type of witness node. A physical witness node is aphysical ESXi host that contains the witness components of VM objects stored in the vSAN cluster, which cannot be upgraded by vLCM. References: vSphere Lifecycle Manager and the vSAN Witness Hosts; Shared Witness for 2-Node vSAN Deployments

NEW QUESTION 16
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

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

NEW QUESTION 17
Which VMware solution requires vSAN usage?

A. VMware Cloud Foundation
B. VMware Horizon
C. VMware Telco Cloud Automation
D. VMware Aria Automation

Answer: A

Explanation:
The VMware solution that requires vSAN usage is VMware Cloud Foundation. VMware Cloud Foundation is an integrated software stack that bundles compute virtualization (VMware vSphere), storage virtualization (VMware vSAN), network virtualization (VMware NSX), and cloud management and monitoring (VMware vRealize Suite) into a single platform that can be deployed on premises or as a service within a public cloud. VMware Cloud Foundation relies on vSAN as the primary storage solution for its workload domains, which are logical pools of resources that can be used to run different types of workloads. The other options are not correct. VMware Horizon, VMware Telco Cloud Automation, and VMware Aria Automation are VMware solutions that do not require vSAN usage, although they can benefit from it. VMware Horizon is a platform that delivers virtual desktops and applications across a variety of devices and locations, and it can use any supported storage solution, including vSAN. VMware Telco Cloud Automation is a cloud-native orchestration and automation platform that enables communication service providers to accelerate the deployment and lifecycle management of network functions and services across any network and cloud. It can use any supported storage solution, including vSAN. VMware Aria Automation is not a valid VMware solution name.
References: VMware Cloud Foundation Overview; VMware Horizon Overview; VMware Telco Cloud Automation Overview

NEW QUESTION 20
A vSAN administrator of a non-internet connected vSAN environment wants to upgrade the environment from the vSAN 7.0 U3 to the vSAN 8.0 using vLCM.
Which option, if any, should be used as a depot in this case?

A. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download the updates from an Online Depot.
B. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download the updates from the VMware Depot using HTTPS.
C. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download updates from a local UMDS- shared repository.
D. It is not possible to use the vSphere Lifecycle Manager on a non-internet connected environment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To upgrade the vSAN environment from vSAN 7.0 U3 to vSAN 8.0 using vLCM in a non-internet connected environment, the administrator should configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download updates from a local UMDS-shared repository. UMDS stands for Update Manager Download Service, which is a component of vSphere Lifecycle Manager that can be used to download patches and updates for ESXi hosts, virtual appliances, and VMware Tools from the VMware online depot and store them in a shared repository. The administrator can then configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to use the UMDS-shared repository as a custom depot for patching and upgrading the vSAN cluster. This option allows the administrator to perform offline upgrades without requiring internet access for the vSAN cluster12 References: 1: VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager Administration, page 22 2: VMware vSphere Update Manager Download Service, page 5

NEW QUESTION 22
A vSAN administrator has an existing cluster where each ESXi host has the following: Disk group #1 with one cache device and three capacity devices.
Disk group #2 with one cache device and two capacity devices.
What must the vSAN administrator do to expand disk group #2 to have three capacity devices?

A. Create a new disk group with a single capacity device and then migrate the existing capacity devices

B. Add the new capacity device to the disk group and vSAN will automatically rebalance
C. Put the entire ESXi host in maintenance mode, evacuate all data, then add the new capacity device
D. Put the disk group in maintenance mode, evacuate all data, then add the new capacity device

Answer: B

Explanation:
To expand disk group #2 to have three capacity devices, the vSAN administrator should add the new capacity device to the disk group and vSAN will automatically rebalance. This action allows the administrator to increase the storage capacity of the disk group without disrupting any ongoing operations or evacuating any data. vSAN will automatically distribute data across all devices in the disk group to balance performance and utilization. The other options are not correct. Creating a new disk group with a single capacity device and then migrating the existing capacity devices is not necessary, as it would require more steps and resources than adding a device to an existing disk group. Putting the entire ESXi host or the disk group in maintenance mode and evacuating all data is not required, as it would cause downtime and data movement that could be avoided by adding a device to an existing disk group. References: Add Devices to the Disk Group; Expanding a vSAN Cluster

NEW QUESTION 26
Which two considerations should an architect assess when designing a HCI Mesh solution with VMware vSAN and VMware vSphere High Availability (HA)? (Choose two.)

A. A server vSAN cluster can serve its local datastore up to five client vSAN clusters.
B. A client cluster can mount up to ten remote datastores from one or more vSAN server clusters.
C. A minimum of three nodes are required within the client cluster for vSphere HA to work
D. If vSphere HA is to work with HCI Mesh, Datastore with Permanent Device Loss (PDL) must be confiqured to Power off and restart VMs.
E. If vSphere HA is to work with HCI Mesh, Datastore with AllPaths Down (APD) must be configured to Power off and restart VMs.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
To design a HCI Mesh solution with VMware vSAN and VMware vSphere High Availability (HA), two considerations that the architect should assess are: A minimum of three nodes are required within the client cluster for vSphere HA to work. This is because vSphere HA needs at least three nodes in a cluster to form a quorum and elect a master host that monitors the availability of other hosts and VMs. If there are less than three nodes in a cluster, vSphere HA cannot function properly and might fail to detect or respond to host or VM failures. If vSphere HA is to work with HCI Mesh, Datastore with All Paths Down (APD) must be configured to Power off and restart VMs. This is because APD is a condition that occurs when a storage device becomes inaccessible due to loss of physical connectivity, resulting in I/O errors or timeouts for VMs that use that device. When using HCI Mesh, APD can happen if the network connection between the client cluster and the server cluster is lost or disrupted, causing the remote datastore to become unavailable. To ensure that vSphere HA can restart the affected VMs on another host that has access to their storage, Datastore with APD must be set to Power off and restart VMs in the vSphere HA settings. The other options are not correct. A server vSAN cluster can serve its local datastore up to 15 client vSAN clusters, not five. This is the maximum number of client clusters that can mount a remote datastore from a server cluster using HCI Mesh. A client cluster can mount up to five remote datastores from one or more vSAN server clusters, not ten. This is the maximum number of remote datastores that can be mounted by a client cluster using HCI Mesh. References: VMware vSAN HCI Mesh; vSphere Availability; Handling All Paths Down (APD) Conditions

NEW QUESTION 29
A customer wishes to host a new range of applications with high-performance requirements, specifically, low latency. The current vSAN platform is based on ReadyNode hardware and uses a vSAN 7.0 U2 hybrid topology configuration.
Which would satisfy the customer's requirement?

A. Deploy the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 ESA using a new hardwaredesign
B. Deploy the new applications on the existing cluster with a RAID-6 VM storage policy and an additional stripe width of 4
C. Deploy the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 OSA using the existing hybrid configuration
D. Perform an in-place upgrade from vSAN 7.0 U2 OSA to vSAN 8.0 ESA

Answer: A

Explanation:
Deploying the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 ESA using a new hardware design is the correct answer because it will satisfy the customer??s requirement for low latency. vSAN 8.0 ESA is a new architecture that uses a storage pool configuration where all disks are treated as capacity disks and use a new algorithm to distribute data across them. This improves the I/O flow, reduces the write amplification, and eliminates the cache tier bottleneck. Using a new hardware design with all-flash disks or NVMe disks will further enhance the performance and latency of the application, as these disks have faster read and write speeds than hybrid disks. Deploying the new applications on the existing cluster with a RAID-6 VM storage policy and an additionalstripe width of 4, deploying the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 OSA using the existing hybrid configuration, and performing an in-place upgrade from vSAN 7.0 U2 OSA to vSAN 8.0 ESA are not valid or optimal solutions for this scenario. Deploying the new applications on the existing cluster with a RAID-6 VM storage policy and an additional stripe width of 4 will increase the resiliency and availability of the data, but it will also increase the network traffic, disk space consumption, and parity calculation overhead, which will negatively affect the latency and performance of the application. Deploying the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 OSA using the existing hybrid configuration will not improve the latency significantly, as vSAN 8.0 OSA still uses the same disk group configuration as vSAN 7.0 U2 OSA, where one disk is designated as a cache disk and the rest are capacity disks. The cache disk can still become a bottleneck for high-performance applications, especially if it is not an SSD or NVMe disk. Performing an in-place upgrade from vSAN 7.0 U2 OSA to vSAN 8.0 ESA is not possible, as vSAN ESA requires a different hardware design than vSAN OSA. The existing disk groups need to be deleted and all disks need to be erased before switching to vSAN ESA. References:
? [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide], page 6
? What??s New in VMware vSAN 8.0

NEW QUESTION 32
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