



Vendor: VMware

Exam Code: 5V0-22.21

Exam Name: VMware vSAN 6.7 Specialis

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

After a recent security assessment, the security team recommended that vSAN encryption be enabled. The vSAN administrator will be adding a Key Management Server to vCenter.

What is a prerequisite to taking this action?

- A. IPv6 addressing
- B. Proxy server with username and password access
- C. Self-encryption drives
- D. Cryptographer ManageKeyServer permissions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Required privileges:

Host.Inventory.EditCluster

Cryptographer.ManageEncryptionPolicy

Cryptographer.ManageKMS

Cryptographer.ManageKeys

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-E7CA36B7-D7EB-423A-ADD1-7E410E36F5A7.html>

QUESTION 2

A vSAN administrator is using the vSAN ReadyNode Sizer to build a new environment. While entering the cluster configurations, a fellow colleagues inquire about the Operations Reserve option.

What is the purpose of using this option?

- A. Configures space for external operations
- B. Provides space for internal operations
- C. Reserves space for tolerating failures
- D. Allocates space for vSAN upgrades

Answer: B

Explanation:

Operations reserve - Reserved space in the cluster for vSAN internal operations.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-CD510EAE-1A9F-45D2-BB66-E893C8AAF20A.html>

QUESTION 3

A customer is running a number of compute-intensive application workloads on their existing 4-node vSAN cluster that has resulted in resource contention. To provide additional compute resources, the vSAN administrator has decided to deploy a new 4-node vSAN compute-only cluster so that a HCI Mesh can be configured.

Which three points would the vSAN administrator need to consider before using this configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. The storage policy must be based on the number of hosts within the client cluster.
- B. The storage policy is based on the total number of hosts across both client and server clusters.
- C. A storage policy of Erasure Coding with FTT=2 would be supported.

- D. A storage policy of Mirroring with FIT 1 would be supported.
- E. A storage policy of Erasure Coding with hi 1=1 would be supported.
- F. The storage policy must be based on the number of hosts within the server cluster.

Answer: DEF

Explanation:

One of the most interesting capabilities, as it relates to HCI Mesh, is the integration with storage policies. When defining a storage policy, an administrator will be able to define the types of data services they are interested in (such as Deduplication and Compression, or Data-at-rest Encryption), and the storage policy wizard will filter out the available datastores that meet that criteria.

<https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-hci-mesh#section2>

QUESTION 4

A 100GB virtual disk object has this storage policy assigned to it:

- Site disaster tolerance: None -standard cluster
- Failures to Tolerate: 1 failure -RAID-1 (Mirroring)
- Number of disk stripes per object: 3

What is the maximum amount of raw vSAN storage capacity consumed by this virtual disk?

- A. 200GB
- B. 100GB
- C. 300GB
- D. 600GB

Answer: A

Explanation:

For RAID 1 doubles the capacity.

QUESTION 5

A vSAN administrator has been tasked with troubleshooting an application in a Hybrid vSAN environment. The application is I/O intensive, and the magnetic capacity devices may be playing a role in slow performance, so the administrator decides to take action to help resolve the problem.

Which action should the administrator take?

- A. Change the Default Storage Policy to have stripe width of 13.
- B. Modify the stripe width for the application on the advanced settings for the VM.
- C. Add more magnetic capacity devices in the affected host.
- D. Increase the stripe width based on the number of capacity devices within the disk group.

Answer: D

Explanation:

NumberOfDiskStripesPerObject, commonly referred to as stripe width, is the setting that defines the minimum number of capacity devices across which each replica of a storage object is distributed. Virtual SAN may actually create more stripes than the number specified in the policy. Striping may help performance if certain virtual machines are I/O intensive and others are not. With striping, a virtual machines data is spread across more drives which all contribute to the overall storage performance experienced by that virtual machine. In the case of hybrid, this

striping would be across magnetic disks. In the case of all-flash, the striping would be across whatever flash devices are making up the capacity layer.

QUESTION 6

An administrator has deployed a development VMware vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster. It will be used by the development teams to deploy a mixture of cloud-native stateful applications alongside a combination virtual machine and Kubernetes workloads.

Which vSAN feature should be configured for the vSAN Data Persistence platform (vDPp)?

- A. vSAN Cloud Native Storage
- B. vSAN File Services
- C. vSAN with Shared Nothing Architecture (SNA)
- D. vSAN Direct

Answer: C

Explanation:

Use vSAN with SNA when you want the cloud-native stateful application to share the physical infrastructure with other regular VMs or Kubernetes workloads. Each workload can define its own storage policy and can get the best of both worlds from a single cluster.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-F7223607-30A5-4B2D-9B06-A55A65FEAA11.html>

QUESTION 7

A vSAN administrator has recently upgraded a vSAN cluster to 7.0 U1 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. The physical disk has reached an 80% full reactive rebalance threshold.
- B. The used space on vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested slack rebuild threshold.
- C. The used space on vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested host rebuild threshold.
- D. Underutilized space is above 25-30% of the total capacity threshold.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note that if the used space on the vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested Operations threshold, vSAN might not operate properly. Similarly, if the used space on the vSAN datastore exceeds the suggested Host rebuild threshold.

<https://cormachogan.com/2020/10/29/vsan-capacity-management-in-v7-0u1/>

QUESTION 8

A vSAN administrator notices the VMware Skyline Health: Network Latency Check reports indicate three hosts are non-compliant.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take?

- A. Reboot the noncompliant hosts one at a time.
- B. Rerun the VMware Skyline Health: vSAN Cluster Partition report.
- C. Place the noncompliant hosts into an isolated network.
- D. Check VMKNICs, uplinks, VLANs, physical switches, and associated settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Only failed network latency check results. This table includes the failed ping results and other details. The result show a warning status. The yellow sign indicates that the ping latency is above 5 ms. The sign is green if the latency is less than 5 ms.

Network latency check results. This table shows all ping results, including passed results, that you can inspect.

QUESTION 9

After a recent data loss event, the IT department plans to deploy a DR site using vSphere Replication with vSAN providing the storage backend.

The architect would like to know how many components will be created based on the following configuration:

- 2x 100 GB VMDK
- RAID 1 vSAN Storage Policy
- 4x Point in Time snapshots

How many components will be created?

- A. 32
- B. 24
- C. 16
- D. 8

Answer: B

Explanation:

$2 \text{ (number of disks)} \times 4 \text{ (number of PIT snapshots)} \times 3 \text{ (2 mirror components + 1 witness)} = 24$ components

QUESTION 10

In vSAN 7.0 U1, when a host enters into maintenance mode (EMM) using the "Ensure Accessibility" option, it will allow vSAN to write to another host in addition to the host holding the object replica.

What does vSAN write to that additional host?

- A. A full replica and all incremental updates that happened once the host entered maintenance mode
- B. A full replica
- C. The stripe from the host entering maintenance mode
- D. All incremental updates that happened once the host entered maintenance mode

Answer: D

Explanation:

This improvement protects the integrity of data when you place a host into maintenance mode with the Ensure Accessibility option. All incremental writes which would have been written to the host in maintenance are now redirected to another host, if one is available.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/rn/vmware-vsan-701-release-notes.html>

QUESTION 11

A single capacity disk fails within a vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster running with a "compression-only" configuration enabled. The vSAN administrator must recognize the platform impact that has occurred and take steps to correct it.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take?

- A. The hardware failure will impact the entire disk group, so the vSAN administrator will need to remove and recreate the disk group following the replacement of the failed storage device.
- B. The hardware failure will stop the running workloads, so the vSAN administrator will need to disable the compression-only configuration, replace the failed capacity device, and then re-create the disk group.
- C. The hardware failure will impact all disk groups within the ESXi host, so the vSAN administrator will need to manually remove the ESXi node from the vSAN Cluster, replace the failed capacity device, and then re-create the disk group.
- D. The hardware failure will only impact the specific capacity disk, so the vSAN administrator will need to remove and replace the failed capacity device.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reduce the failure domain of a capacity device failure. A failure of a capacity device in a disk group for a cluster using "Compression only" will only impact that discrete storage device, whereas the same failure using DD&C would impact the entire disk group. This reduced impact area of a device failure also reduces the amount of potential data that vSAN needs to rebuild upon a device failure. <https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/22/space-efficiency-using-the-new-compression-only-option-in-vsan-7-u1/>

QUESTION 12

A vSAN administrator of a network isolated vSAN environment wants to upgrade the environment from the vSAN 7.0 to the vSAN 7.0 U1 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. It is not possible to use the vSphere Lifecycle Manager on a network isolated environment.
- C. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download updates from a local UMDS-shared repository.
- D. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download the updates from the VMware Depot using HTTPS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Create a shared repository by using UMDS and host the repository on a Web server or a local disk.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere-lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-8CC17946-33E6-47DB-9CB0-58B4C29ED9E9.html>

QUESTION 13

An organization wants to configure a new storage policy based on the following requirements:

Failures to tolerate = FTT 1/RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)
Number of disk stripes per object = 8
IOPS limit for object = 0

Object Space Reservation = Thin provisioning
Flash read cache reservation = 0%
Disable object checksum = No
Force provisioning = No

The administrator creates the policy using storage policy based management and assigns it to a 100GB virtual machine on a 4-node vSAN cluster to test the results of the new storage policy.

How many components will be created per host for the storage objects of the virtual machine on the vSAN datastore?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 8
- D. 32

Answer: A

Explanation:

Figure 2. Object using RAID-5, with a stripe width of 8, where there are 2 components per host. With vSAN 7 U1, a stripe width setting for erasure codes must be done in multiples of 4 or 6 respectively for the effective stripe width to be increased. This new method of calculation is much more practical, as a RAID-1 mirror was far more likely to need a higher stripe width value than RAID-5/6. Objects using RAID-5/6 erasure codes would most likely not benefit from stripe widths beyond 2 or 3, if at all. The table below shows the stripe width settings for vSAN 7 U1 as it relates to the data placement scheme used.

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/01/21/stripe-width-improvements-in-vsan-7-u1/>

QUESTION 14

A vSphere administrator wants to use vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) to manage a vSAN cluster with one desired image. When creating the new cluster, the administrator chooses "Manage all hosts in the cluster with a single image".

Which option is NOT available when setting up the cluster image?

- A. Import image from new host
- B. Import image from an existing host in the vCenter inventory
- C. Import baseline from vSphere Lifecycle Manager
- D. Compose a new image

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere-lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-0F774E4D-67BA-43A3-AC26-C4A1D85175BD.html>

You can import an image from an ESXi host that is in the same or a different vCenter Server instance. You can also import an image from an ESXi host that is not managed by vCenter Server. The reference host can also be in a cluster that you manage with baselines. Along with importing the image, you can also choose to move the reference host to the cluster. As a result, the newly created cluster uses the same image as the image on the reference host, which is now part of that cluster. But, if the reference host is in another vCenter Server instance, you can import the image from that host, but you cannot move it to the cluster.

QUESTION 15 The DevOps team of an organization wants to deploy their new cloud native application with persistent storage on a dedicated vSAN cluster. The storage administrator is

tasked to configure the vSAN cluster and leverage the vSAN Direct feature.

Which two requirements must the administrator meet to complete this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Unclaimed disks in the hosts for vSAN Direct
- B. A dedicated network for vSAN Direct
- C. A valid vSAN license for the vSAN cluster
- D. An integration with vSAN File Services
- E. vSphere HA enabled on the vSAN cluster

Answer: AC

Explanation:

VMware vSAN Direct Requirements

Unclaimed disks - This feature needs some unclaimed disks on each host within a vSAN cluster.

So, if you have already created your disk groups and have no other disk groups available (unclaimed), it might be necessary to simply evacuate the data from an existing disk group and recreate it by specifying the vSAN Direct option. If you are able to add more disks to your host and create another disk group, this would be the second option for achieving the configuration.

vSAN License - You'll need a VMware vSAN license installed and activated for that particular cluster. But you already knew this if you were going for a vSAN-based cluster, right? If you're new to VMware and if you have a Standard or Enterprise license, this license itself does not entitle you to create and configure a vSAN cluster. You need a vSAN license.

<https://4sysops.com/archives/how-to-configure-vmware-vsan-direct-on-vsphere-7-u1/>

QUESTION 1

What is the maximum number of 2-node clusters that can share a vSAN Shared Witness host in vSAN 7.0 U1?

- A. 64
- B. 1
- C. 128
- D. 32

Answer: A

Explanation:

One single shared witness can be shared across a maximum of 64 2-node clusters.

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/21/shared-witness-for-2-node-vsan-deployments/>

QUESTION 17 An administrator has been tasked with physically moving the hosts in a vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster to an alternative location. All virtual machines, hosts, and the vCenter Server have been safely powered down, and the servers have been relocated. Afterwards, the operations engineer needs to bring up the vSAN cluster again.

Which action is part of this process?

- A. Powering on each ESXi host from the vSphere Client
- B. Entering Maintenance Mode with no data migration on each ESXi host
- C. Disabling the vCLS retreat mode
- D. Exiting Maintenance Mode on each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client

Answer: D

Explanation:

Disabling retreat mode not necessary for powering on vms. It is for DRS working properly. So, you should first exit maintenance hosts and power on vcenter server.
https://www.sbarjatiya.com/notes_wiki/index.php/Powering_off_and_powering_on_a_VSAN_cluster

QUESTION 18

An administrator has successfully deployed a new 3-node vSAN Cluster. Prior to deploying any production workloads on to the new cluster, the administrator must complete a number of Service Validation and Testing (SVT) checks.

The final check requires the administrator to pull out a disk from one of the vSAN hosts.

Which two outcomes will occur within the vSAN cluster following this action? (Choose two.)

- A. By default, vSAN will delay the rebuilding of affected components for 60 minutes.
- B. All components on the device will be marked as absent.
- C. By default, vSAN will start the rebuilding of affected components immediately.
- D. By default, vSAN will delay the rebuilding of affected components for 30 minutes.
- E. All components on the device will be marked as degraded.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

vSAN starts rebuilding absent components if they are not available within a certain time interval. By default, vSAN starts rebuilding absent components after 60 minutes.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-3863B640-3449-46A2-84E0-AC07E5A604FD.html>

QUESTION 19

A vSAN administrator observes that the VMware Skyline Health: Time Synchronization displays one host that is noncompliant.

What is the meaning of this message?

- A. The vSAN administrator must review the NTP server configuration on vCenter Server and the ESXi hosts.
- B. The vSAN administrator must put the noncompliant host into maintenance mode.
- C. The value of the CLOMRepairDelay parameter is incorrect.
- D. The noncompliant host cannot communicate with vCenter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Enable NTP service across the hosts and vCenter Server, or synchronize the time settings manually.

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2149505>

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