VMware

Exam Questions 5V0-22.23

VMware vSAN Specialist (v2)

NEW QUESTION 1
A vSAN administrator was presented with 30 additional vSAN ReadyNodes to add to an existing vSAN cluster. There is only one administrator to complete this task.
What is the fastest approach?

A. Run vim-cmd to capture, and apply the configuration from an existing host
B. Launch Quickstart to Add Hosts to a vSAN Cluster
C. Clone the ESXi boot partition to all new hosts, since the hardware is identical
D. Use a Host Profile that was extracted from an existing host

Answer: D

Explanation:
To add 30 additional vSAN ReadyNodes to an existing vSAN cluster with the fastest approach, the vSAN administrator should use a Host Profile that was extracted from an existing host. AHost Profile is a configuration template that captures the settings of a reference host and applies them to other hosts or clusters. This way, the administrator can quickly and consistently configure multiple hosts with the same settings, such as network, storage, security, and services. The other options are not correct. Running vim-cmd to capture and apply the configuration from an existing host is not as fast or convenient as using a Host Profile, as it requires running commands on each host individually. Launching Quickstart to Add Hosts to a vSAN Cluster is not possible, as Quickstart is only available for new clusters or clusters that were configured through Quickstart. Cloning the ESXi boot partition to all new hosts is not recommended, as it might cause conflicts or errors with the host identity, network settings, or licenses. References: Configuring Hosts Using Host Profile; Using Quickstart to Configure and Expand a vSAN Cluster

NEW QUESTION 2
What are two prerequisites for using the TRIM and UNMAP capability of vSAN? (Choose two.)

A. Deduplication and compression are enabled.
B. The vSAN cluster is an all-flash architecture.
C. The VM quest operating system supports ATA TRIM or SCSI UNMAP capability
D. TRIM and UNMAP is enabled.
E. Change the Object Space Reservation to 100.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
The two prerequisites for using the TRIM and UNMAP capability of vSAN are:
? B. The vSAN cluster is an all-flash architecture. TRIM and UNMAP are only supported on all-flash vSAN clusters, as they can reclaim space from flash devices that use thin provisioning. TRIM and UNMAP are not supported on hybrid vSAN clusters, as they cannot reclaim space from magnetic disks that use thick provisioning1.
? D. TRIM and UNMAP is enabled. TRIM and UNMAP are disabled by default in vSAN, as they might have a performance impact on some workloads. To enable TRIM and UNMAP on a vSAN cluster, the administrator must use the following
RVC command: vsan.unmap_support –enable2. After enabling TRIM and UNMAP, the administrator must power off and then power on all VMs that use the vSAN datastore.

NEW QUESTION 3
A customer has deployed a new vSAN cluster with the following configuration:
5 x vSAN ReadyNodes
All Flash
12 TB Raw Storage
vSAN 8 is deployed with ESA.
New VMs are configured with a RAID-5 VM policy. Which statement is accurate?

A. vSAN will use a 2+1 RAID-5 data placement scheme with parity will be used
B. RAID 5 will provide an FTT=2 level of protection in this case
C. vSAN will use a 4+1 RAID-5 data placement scheme with parity will be used
D. vSAN will spread the components across all of the disk groups

Answer: C

Explanation:
vSAN will use a 4+1 RAID-5 data placement scheme with parity will be used is the correct answer because vSAN 8 ESA uses adaptive RAID-5 erasure coding that depends on the number of hosts in the cluster. If the cluster has 6 or more hosts, vSAN will use a 4+1 RAID-5 scheme, where the data is written as a stripe of 4 data bits and 1 parity bit across 5 hosts. This provides a failure tolerance of 1 (FTT=1) and a space efficiency of 1.25x. If the cluster has less than 6 hosts (3 to 5), vSAN will use a 2+1 RAID-5 scheme, where the data is written as a stripe of 2 data bits and 1 parity bit across 3 hosts. This also provides a failure tolerance of 1 (FTT=1) but a space efficiency of 1.5x. In this case, the cluster has 5 hosts, so vSAN will use the 4+1 RAID-5 scheme.
The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
? A, vSAN will use a 2+1 RAID-5 data placement scheme with parity will be used, is incorrect because vSAN will only use this scheme if the cluster has less than 6 hosts but more than 2 hosts. In this case, the cluster has 5 hosts, so vSAN will use the 4+1 RAID-5 scheme.
? B, RAID 5 will provide an FTT=2 level of protection in this case, is incorrect because RAID 5 can only provide an FTT=1 level of protection, regardless of the number of hosts or the data placement scheme. To achieve an FTT=2 level of protection, vSAN would need to use RAID 6 erasure coding, which requires at least 6 hosts in the cluster.
? D, vSAN will spread the components across all of the disk groups, is incorrect because vSAN will not necessarily spread the components across all of the disk groups in the cluster. vSAN will only spread the components across as many disk groups as needed to meet the storage policy requirements and to balance the load and capacity. In this case, vSAN will only need to spread the components across 5 disk groups for each stripe of RAID-5 data. References:
? VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 11
? Adaptive RAID-5 Erasure Coding with the Express Storage Architecture in vSAN 8

NEW QUESTION 4
A vSAN administrator needs to enable vSAN ESA.

Which two requirements need to be met? (Choose two.)

A. vSAN Build Your Own configuration
B. vSAN Standard license
C. vSAN Witness Appliance
D. vSAN Advanced license
E. vSAN ReadyNodes configuration

Answer: BE

Explanation:
To enable vSAN ESA, two requirements that need to be met are: vSAN Standard license or higher, and vSAN ReadyNodes configuration. vSAN Standard license or higher is required to use vSAN ESA, as it is a feature that is only available in vSAN 8.0 or later versions. vSAN ESA is an optional, alternative architecture to vSAN OSA that is designed to process and store data with higher efficiency, scalability, and performance. vSAN ReadyNodes configuration is required to use vSAN ESA, as it is a hardware configuration that is pre-configured, tested, and certified for VMware Hyper-Converged Infrastructure Software. Each vSAN ReadyNode is optimally configured for vSAN ESA with the required amount of CPU, memory, network, and storage NVMe devices. The other options are not correct. vSAN Build Your Own configuration is not supported for vSAN ESA, as it might not meet the hardware requirements or compatibility for vSAN ESA. vSAN Witness Appliance is not required to use vSAN ESA, as it is only needed for stretched cluster or two-node cluster configurations. References: vSAN Express Storage Architecture; vSAN ReadyNode Hardware Guidance

NEW QUESTION 5
An administrator has been tasked with upgrading existing vSAN OSA cluster hosts with a SSD cache device per host to a NVMe device (hot plug).
Which fact should guide the administrator's action?

A. The disk groupmust be deleted on each physical host in the vSAN OSA cluster to usethe NVMe device.
B. The disk group does not need to be removed before adding new cache.
C. The host must be removed from vSAN OSA cluster before changingcache devices.
D. The cache disk drives must have a larger capacity.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A, the disk group must be deleted on each physical host in the vSAN OSA cluster to use the NVMe device. This is because vSAN OSA uses a disk group configuration where one disk is designated as a cache disk and the rest are capacity disks. To replace the cache disk with a different type or size, the disk group must be deleted first, which will erase all data on the disks and trigger a resynchronization of the affected objects. The administrator should put the host in maintenance mode and choose the option to evacuate all data before deleting the disk group. After replacing the cache disk with the NVMe device, the administrator should recreate the disk group and exit maintenance mode. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons:
? B, the disk group does not need to be removed before adding new cache, is incorrect because adding a new cache disk to an existing disk group is not supported in vSAN OSA. The cache disk can only be replaced by deleting and recreating the disk group.
? C, the host must be removed from vSAN OSA cluster before changing cache devices, is incorrect because removing the host from the cluster is not necessary and will cause more disruption and data loss than putting the host in maintenance mode. Removing the host will also delete its disk groups and require re-adding them after rejoining the cluster.
? D, the cache disk drives must have a larger capacity, is incorrect because there is no requirement for the cache disk to have a larger capacity than the existing one. The cache disk size should be determined by the workload characteristics and performance requirements, not by the expansion process. References:
? VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 10

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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-6aba-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-da41-8599-0050560659 97	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659 97	17	255.00 GB	0.04 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
d0403f63-f7af-45cd-1e8a-0050560659 97	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659 97	17	2.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
ef403f63-fe7b-66f0-9d4f-0050560659 97	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-0050560659 97	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 8
db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659 79	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659 79	17	255.00 GB	0.12 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
dd413f63-e0e3-929d-9b93-0050560659 79	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659 79	17	90.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	5 of 8
e2413f63-4072-62cf-2077-0050560659 79	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-0050560659 79	17	4.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAID5	8 of 8
f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659 79	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659 79	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
0d413f63-8c58-b218-3866-0050560659 79	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659 79	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
f1403f63-365f-559e-8165-0050560659 79	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-0050560659 79	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.

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

NEW QUESTION 8
An application refactor requires significant storage that is being added for logs stored on a VM vDISK. The application VMs run on a dedicated vSAN enabled vSphere Cluster with custom CPUs and RAM, and therefore, cannot vMotion to another vSAN enabled cluster.
The administrator needs a vSAN feature that can be used to allocate additional storage from another vSAN enabled vSphere cluster to this vSAN enabled Cluster.
Which vSAN feature should be used for this purpose?

A. vSAN File Services
B. vSAN HCI Mesh
C. vSAN Replication
D. vSAN Stretched Clusters

Answer: B

Explanation:
To allocate additional storage from another vSAN enabled vSphere cluster to this vSAN enabled Cluster, the administrator should use the vSAN HCI Mesh feature. This feature allows a vSAN cluster to consume storage resources from another vSAN cluster without requiring the hosts to be part of the same cluster. This way, the administrator can leverage the unused or underutilized storage capacity from another cluster and avoid purchasing new hardware or migrating VMs. The vSAN HCI Mesh feature also supports storage policies, encryption, deduplication and compression, and erasure coding across clusters12 References: 1: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 15 2: VMware vSAN 7 Update 1 - HCI Mesh 3

NEW QUESTION 9
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

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

NEW QUESTION 10
What are two characteristics of a durability component in vSAN? (Choose two.)

A. Better Performance
B. Faster resynchronization
C. Faster snapshot creation
D. Better Storage utilization

E. Better Availability

Answer: BE

Explanation:
A durability component is a temporary component that is created when a host or disk group is placed in maintenance mode with the Ensure data accessibility option, or when a host or disk group fails unexpectedly. A durability component improves the availability of data by maintaining the required number of failures to tolerate (FTT) until the original component is restored or rebuilt. A durability component also speeds up the resynchronization process by reducing the amount of data that needs to be copied. The other characteristics are not applicable to a durability component. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 10, Objective 6.8; [Durability Components]

NEW QUESTION 10
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 12
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 13
A vSAN administrator has two identical VMware vSAN clusters, one for staging workloads and another for production workloads. Due to an unforeseen capacity requirement, the vSAN administrator is tasked with merging the staging vSAN cluster into the production.
Which three actions should the vSAN administrator perform on the staging cluster prior to moving the vSAN nodes to the production cluster? (Choose three.)

A. Disable vSAN Services
B. Delete all Disk Groups
C. Enable File Services
D. Delete all partitions from the capacity disks
E. Mark the disks for partial reservation
F. Remove all capacity drives

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
The three actions that the vSAN administrator should perform on the staging cluster prior to moving the vSAN nodes to the production cluster are:
? Disable vSAN Services: This will stop any vSAN-related operations on the staging cluster, such as resynchronization, rebalancing, or repair. This will also prevent any new virtual machines from being created or migrated to the staging cluster.
? Delete all Disk Groups: This will remove all disks from the vSAN cluster and erase all data on them. This will also free up the disks for use in the production cluster.
? Delete all partitions from the capacity disks: This will ensure that there are no remnants of any previous vSAN configuration on the disks. This will also avoid any potential conflicts or errors when adding the disks to the production cluster.
Enabling File Services, marking the disks for partial reservation, and removing all capacity drives are not necessary or recommended actions for this scenario. Enabling File Services would add an unnecessary layer of complexity and overhead to the staging cluster. Marking the disks for partial reservation would reduce the available capacity for vSAN and potentially cause performance issues. Removing all capacity drives would leave only cache disks in the staging cluster, which would not be compatible with vSAN. References:
? VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 10

NEW QUESTION 17
The DevOps team of an organization wants to deploy 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. A valid vSAN license for the vSAN cluster
B. HA enabled on the vSAN cluster
C. A dedicated network for vSAN Direct
D. An integration with vSAN File Services
E. Unclaimed disks in the hosts forvSAN Direct

Answer: AE

Explanation:
To configure vSAN Direct, the administrator must meet two requirements: a valid vSAN license for the vSAN cluster and unclaimed disks in the hosts for vSAN Direct. A vSAN license is required to enable vSAN features and services, including vSAN Direct. Unclaimed disks are local storage devices that are not used by vSAN or any other service, and can be claimed by vSAN Direct to create datastores for persistent storage. The other options are not requirements for vSAN Direct. HA is an optional feature that can be enabled on any cluster, but is not specific to vSAN Direct. A dedicated network for vSAN Direct is not necessary, as vSAN Direct uses the same network as vSAN. An integration with vSAN File Services is not required, as vSAN Direct does not provide file shares, but block storage. References: Set Up vSAN Direct for vSphere with Tanzu; vSAN Licensing Guide

NEW QUESTION 19
A vSAN administrator is using the vSAN ReadyNode Sizer to build a new environment. While entering the cluster configurations, a fellow colleague inquires about the Operations Reserve option.
What is the purpose of using this option?

A. Provides space for internal operations
B. Configures space for external operations
C. Reserves space for tolerating failures
D. Allocates space forvSAN uparades

Answer: A

Explanation:
The purpose of using the Operations Reserve option in the vSAN ReadyNode Sizer is to provide space for internal operations such as deduplication, compression, encryption, snapshots, clones, and rebalancing. The Operations Reserve is calculated as a percentage of the total usable capacity of the vSAN cluster. The default value is 30%, but it can be adjusted based on the expected workload characteristics and data services requirements. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the Operations Reserve option. Configuring space for external operations, reserving space for tolerating failures, and allocating space for vSAN upgrades are not part of the Operations Reserve option. References: 2, section 2; , section 3

NEW QUESTION 21
After a server power failure, the administrator noticed the scheduled resyncing in the cluster monitor displays objects to be resynchronized under the pending category.
Why are there objects in this category?

A. The delay timer has not expired.
B. These objects belong to virtual machines, which are powered off.
C. Object resynchronization must be started manually.
D. There are too many objects to be synchronized.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The reason why there are objects in the pending category of the scheduled resyncing in the cluster monitor is that the delay timer has not expired. The delay timer is a configurable setting that determines how long vSAN waits before repairing a non-compliant object after placing a host in a failed state or maintenance mode. The default value is 60 minutes, but it can be changed in the vSAN Services configuration. The pending category displays the objects with the expired delay timer that cannot be resynchronized due to insufficient resources in the current cluster or the vSAN FTT policy set on the cluster not being met. The other options are not correct. These objects do not belong to virtual machines that are powered off, as vSAN resynchronizes all objects regardless of their power state. Object resynchronization does not need to be started manually, as vSAN initiates it automatically when the delay timer expires. There are not too many objects to be synchronized, as vSAN can handle multiple resynchronization tasks in parallel. References: Monitor the Resynchronization Tasks in the vSAN Cluster; About vSAN Cluster Resynchronization

NEW QUESTION 26
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