



2VB-601^{Q&As}

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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**QUESTION 1**

What are two main advantages of using multiple disk groups within each host? (Choose two.)

- A. Performance
- B. Backward compatibility
- C. Cost
- D. Redundancy

Correct Answer: AD

<http://www.yellow-bricks.com/2014/05/22/one-versus-multiple-vsant-diskgroups-per-host/>

QUESTION 2

What is the minimum number of components that comprise a 100GB vSAN object with a RAID-5 erasure coding policy assigned to it?

- A. 3
- B. 9
- C. 6
- D. 4

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which of the listed configurations is a valid and supported vSAN configuration?

- A. Four physical hosts Every host has one vSAN disk group Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and five capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host
- B. Three physical hosts Every host has one vSAN disk group Each vSAN disk group contains two cache devices and four capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host
- C. Four physical hosts Two of the host have one vSAN disk group, the other two hosts are "compute-only" nodes Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and three capacity devices The vSAN service is NOT enabled on the "compute-only" nodes
- D. Four physical hosts Two of the host have one vSAN disk group, the other two hosts are "compute-only" nodes Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and three capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host

Correct Answer: A

**QUESTION 4**

The following are the configuration details for a 10-node all-flash vSAN cluster:

1.
All hosts contain one vSAN disk group.
 2.
Each disk group has 400GB for the cache tier and 1600GB for the capacity tier.
- A host in the cluster is placed into maintenance mode. The maintenance mode option selected is "Ensure data accessibility from other hosts".

How much is the vSAN datastore raw capacity reduced while the host is in maintenance mode?

- A. 1600GB
- B. 400GB
- C. 0GB
- D. 2000GB

Correct Answer: A

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-73493C3C0DEC-419D-9E36-801B2839A5A5.html>

QUESTION 5

The following are the configuration details of a 12-node all-flash vSAN cluster:

1.
Every node has one disk group
2.
Each disk group consists of one cache device and six capacity devices

Which two methods can be used to increase the size of the cache tier in each host? (Choose two.)

- A. Promote a capacity device to a cache device so that each disk group has two cache devices.
- B. Add a new cache device to the host. Reconfigure the host to have two disk groups with one cache device and three capacity devices per disk group.
- C. Add a second cache device to each disk group.
- D. Replace the existing cache device in each disk group with a larger cache device.



Correct Answer: CD

As you create disk groups on each host and add cache and capacity devices, the size of the datastore increases according to the amount of physical capacity added by those devices.

Typically, you delete devices or disk groups from vSAN when you are upgrading a device or replacing a failed device, or when you must remove a cache device.

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