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VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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QUESTION 1

If the Primary level of failures to tolerate policy is changed from 2 to 3 without shutting down the virtual machine, what will happen when the policy is applied?

A. It will fail with an alert. Primary level of failures to tolerate=3 is not supported with mirroring.

B. It will fail with an alert. The policy of a running VM cannot be dynamically changed.

C. vSAN will try to create an additional mirror of the VM\\'s disk components, as long as there is a sufficient number of fault domains and available capacity.

D. vSAN will switch its failure to tolerate method for any VMs with that policy, to optimize for space. Primary level of failures to tolerate=3 can only be accomplished with erasure coding.

Correct Answer: C

Incorrect Answers:

D: RAID 5 or RAID 6 erasure coding does not support a Primary level of failures to tolerate value of 3.

Note: Primary level of failures to tolerate Defines the number of host and device failures that a virtual machine object can tolerate. For n failures tolerated, each piece of data written is stored in n+1 places, including parity copies if using RAID 5 or RAID

6.

When provisioning a virtual machine, if you do not choose a storage policy, vSAN assigns this policy as the default virtual machine storage policy.

If fault domains are configured, 2n+1 fault domains with hosts contributing capacity are required. A host, which is not part of any fault domain is considered its own single-host fault domain.

Default value is 1. Maximum value is 3.

References: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-08911FD32462-4C1C-AE81-0D4DBC8F7990.html

QUESTION 2

Which three of the listed objects types can be viewed in the vSAN Used Capacity Breakdown user interface? (Choose three.)

A. Swap objects

B. Disk groups

C. File system overhead

D. Virtual disks

E. Physical disks

Correct Answer: ACD

References: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-6F7F134EA6F7-4459-8C31-C021FF2B1F54.html

QUESTION 3

With the addition of local protection to vSAN stretched clusters, which factors determine the maximum level of object protection?

A. License edition, failure tolerance method, and Primary and/or Secondary level of failures to tolerate

B. Hardware choice (hybrid or all-flash), number of hosts, and object space reservation

C. Failure tolerance method, and Primary and/or Secondary level of failures to tolerate, and host count

D. Hardware choice (hybrid or all-flash), failure tolerance method, and stripe width

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

In a vSAN stretched cluster with Primary level to tolerate set to 1 and Secondary level of failure to tolerate set to 2, what is the maximum amount of space that a 100GB virtual disk could consume without any other policy rules set?

A. 200GB

B. 100GB

C. 400GB

D. 600GB

Correct Answer: C

References: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-08911FD32462-4C1C-AE81-0D4DBC8F7990.html

QUESTION 5

Which two statements are true about VSAN deduplication and compression? (Choose two.)

A. vSAN deduplication and compression are enabled on a per virtual machines basis.

B. vSAN deduplication and compression deduplicate with a variable block size.

C. vSAN deduplication and compression are enabled at the cluster level and occur at the disk group level.

D. vSAN deduplication and compression deduplicate with a fixed 4K-block size.

Correct Answer: CD

You can enable deduplication and compression as a cluster-wide setting, but they are applied on a disk

group basis.

The vSAN deduplication block size is 4K fixed.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-
vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-3D2D80CC444E-454E-9B8B-25C3F620EFED.html https://blogs
.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2017/11/29/vsanoperations-adding-removing-drives-deduplication-compression-enabled/

QUESTION 6

Which two VM Storage Policy rules are supported with vSAN iSCSI Target LUNs? (Choose two.)

A. Replication

B. RAID-5/6 erasure coding - Capacity

C. Deduplication and Compression

D. Force Provisioning

Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 7

Which vSAN health check category is viewed to confirm supported storage controller drivers are in use across all hosts
in the cluster?

A. Online health

B. Hardware Compatibility

C. Physical disk

D. Cluster

Correct Answer: B

vSAN Health Service - Hardware Compatibility - Controller Firmware Check This health check verifies whether the
storage I/O controller firmware is compatible with the controller on the ESXi host and the version of ESXi.

If the controller is on the VMware vSAN Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) and passes appropriate controller checks,
the Controller Firmware Check verifies that there the firmware version in use is on the list of supported drivers.

References: https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2149405

QUESTION 8

What is the VMware-recommended network configuration between the three sites in a vSAN stretched cluster?

A. L2 connectivity between the preferred and secondary sites, and L3 from the preferred and secondary sites to the witness site.

B. L3 connectivity between the preferred and secondary sites, and L2 from the preferred and secondary sites to the witness site.

C. L2 connectivity between all three sites.

D. L3 connectivity between all three sites.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Which statement is true about two-node vSAN cluster configuration?

A. Two-node configurations do not require a witness host appliance.

B. Only the \\'Ensure data accessibility\\' option can be used when entering maintenance mode.

C. Two witness host appliances can be simultaneously used for redundancy.

D. When a host fails, vSAN rebuilds data on the other host to protect against another failure.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

VMware vSAN encryption requires the use of a key management server (KMS) solution.

Which Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) must the KMS solution support?

A. 1.0

B. 1.3

C. 1.2

D. 1.1

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

Consider the following scenario in a vSAN cluster that contains six hosts:

1.

All virtual machines are assigned the vSAN Default Storage Policy, which has not been modified.

2.

Deduplication and compression are not enabled.

3.

Every vSAN disk group in the cluster contains one cache device and five capacity devices

What happens when a capacity device transmits SCSI sense code errors and fails?

A. All components on the affected device are marked "degraded". vSAN attempts to rebuild the components on other healthy devices in the cluster without delay.

B. All components on the affected device are marked "degraded". The host containing the affected drive is placed into maintenance mode using the `ensure accessibility\\' option.

C. All components on the affected device are marked "offline". vSAN attempts to rebuild the components on other healthy devices in the cluster after 60 minutes by default.

D. The host containing the affected drive is placed into maintenance mode using the "ensure accessibility" option. An administrator must log into the vSphere Web Client and click Repair Objects Immediately.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

A three-host hybrid vSAN has been deployed. Hardware maintenance is required for one of the hosts. What happens when the host is place into maintenance mode using the "Evacuate all data" option?

A. All data is migrated from the host that is being placed into maintenance mode. Data redundancy is temporarily reduced.

B. All data is migrated from the host that is being placed into maintenance mode. Once the data migration is complete, the host enters maintenance mode.

C. The host enters maintenance mode.. A warning displays indicating it is NOT possible to migrate all data from the host if any object has a policy assigned where Primary level of failures to tolerate is greater than 0.

D. When working with a three-host cluster, you CANNOT place a server in maintenance mode with the "Evacuate all data" option selected.

Correct Answer: D

A cluster with three fault domains has the same restrictions that a three-host cluster has, such as the inability to use Evacuate all data mode or to reprotect data after a failure.

References: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-521EA4BCE411-47D4-899A-5E0264469866.html

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QUESTION 13

With the Default vSAN Storage Policy applied to all virtual machines, which statement is true about a vSAN three-node configuration?

A. RAID-5/6 erasure coding can be enabled to save space in an all-flash vSAN configuration.

B. It can migrate all data from a node during maintenance.

C. It requires a witness appliance.

D. It can tolerate only one host failure.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

Which two requirements must be satisfied for a v object protected by a RAID-1 mirroring policy to be accessible? (Choose two.)

A. Primary level of failures to tolerate is set to 1 or higher.

B. More than 50% of the object\\'s votes must be available.

C. Every component must have at least two votes.

D. At least one full replica of the object must be available.

E. vSphere HA must be enabled.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 15

What must be enabled for the vSAN online health feature to function?

A. Proactive Tests Service

B. vRealize Operatons vSAN Status Plugin

C. Customer Experience Improvement Program

D. vSphere Proactive HA

Correct Answer: C

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