



2VB-601^{Q&As}

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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QUESTION 1

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 2

Which statement the describes the vSAN architecture?

- A. Redundant array of independent disks (RAID)
- B. Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) on local mirrored storage devices
- C. Local storage devices aggregated into a single datastore shared by all hosts in the cluster
- D. Block storage enabled through redundant virtual storage appliances

Correct Answer: C

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/5.5/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-ACC1039347F6-4C5A-85FC-88051C1806A0.html>

QUESTION 3

Which three pieces of information are provided by the vSAN TCO and Sizing Calculator? (Choose three.)

- A. Detailed Visio diagram on how to deploy
- B. License and storage options
- C. Minimum network bandwidth requirements
- D. Sizing results and ReadyNode configuration
- E. Downloadable PowerPoint including sizing recommendations and TCO results

Correct Answer: BCD



QUESTION 4

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-vsan-diskgroups-per-host/>

QUESTION 5

What is the result of powering on a virtual machine that is not compliant with its storage policy?

- A. The virtual machine powers on in read-only mode.
- B. The virtual machine becomes inaccessible.
- C. The virtual machine powers on in a suspended state.
- D. The virtual machine powers on successfully.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 6

What is the procedure for presenting an iSCSI LUN as a target for a VMFS datastore?

- A. Ensure that the ANY_INITIATOR is listed in the Allowed Initiators tab in vSAN iSCSI Target configuration.
- B. Add as a traditional VMFS datastore and connect using the vSAN iSCSI Target IQN.
- C. The use of the vSAN iSCSI Target for providing storage directly to vSphere is not currently supported.
- D. Use iSCSI vCenter Server Plugin on the target ESXi host.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Virtual SAN iSCSI Target for providing storage directly to vSphere is not currently supported.

QUESTION 7

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 8

How does vSAN respond when a vSAN drive is pulled from a server chassis or a host if a vSAN cluster fails without warning?

- A. Components on the affected device(s) are marked as absent. vSAN will attempt to rebuild the components after the VSAN.ClomRepairDelay timer, which is set to 60 minutes by default, expires.
- B. Components on the affected device(s) are marked as inaccessible. vSAN will attempt to rebuild the components the next time a host enters maintenance mode.
- C. Components on the affected device(s) are marked as degraded. vSAN will attempt to rebuild the components the next time a host enters maintenance mode.
- D. Components on the affected device(s) are marked as healthy. vSAN will attempt to rebuild the components after the VSAN.ComponentRecovery timer, which is set to 60 minutes by default, expires.
- E. Components on the affected device(s) are marked as stale. vSAN will attempt to rebuild the components after the VSAN.ComponentRecovery timer, which is set to 90 minutes by default, expires.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

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

QUESTION 10

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.

QUESTION 11

Which replication solution is supported with vSAN and Site Recovery Manager?

A. vSAN iSCSI synchronous replication

B. vSphere Replication

C. vSAN iSCSI asynchronous replication

D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Correct Answer: B

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/services/com.vmware.srmaas.admin.doc/GUID5937A071-B1AA-4224-B508-4D244D252C52.html>

QUESTION 12

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 13

Which statement is true regarding vSAN and vSphere high availability (HA) interoperability?

- A. The vSAN datastore must be configured as the heartbeat datastore for vSphere HA.
- B. vSphere HA must be disabled before enabling vSAN.
- C. vSphere HA host isolation must be set to disabled.
- D. The vSphere HA heartbeat object can only be assigned the default datastore storage policy.

Correct Answer: B

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.0/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-D68890D8841A-4BD1-ACA1-DA3D25B6A37A.html>

QUESTION 14

Which three of the listed statements are true about vSAN deduplication and compression? (Choose three.)

- A. Deduplication and compression can help to provide additional host failure tolerance.
- B. Deduplication and compression require at least four hosts.
- C. Deduplication and compression reduce redundant data within each disk group.
- D. Deduplication and compression results vary based on the types of data stored in a vSAN environment.

Correct Answer: ACD

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-3D2D80CC444E-454E-9B8B-25C3F620EFED.html>
<https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-vsan-62space-efficiency-technologies.pdf>

QUESTION 15

A 16-node vSAN cluster has been deployed in a primary data center. All virtual machines are assigned a storage policy containing the rule Primary level of failures to tolerate = 1. A storage controller in one of the nodes produces several errors and eventually suffers a permanent failure.

How does vSAN handle this issue?

- A. All components on the drives attached to the failed storage controller are marked "Stale". An administrator must log into the vSphere Web Client and click the Repair Objects Immediately button to

restore redundancy.



B. All components on the drives attached to the failed storage controller are marked "Stale". vSAN starts rebuilding the affected components on other healthy drives in the vSAN cluster after 60 minutes have elapsed.

C. All components on the drives attached to the failed storage controller are marked "Absent". vSAN starts rebuilding the affected components on other healthy drives in the vSAN cluster after the affected host is put into maintenance mode.

D. All components on the drives attached to the failed storage controller are marked "Degraded". vSAN immediately starts rebuilding the affected components on other healthy drives in the vSAN cluster.

Correct Answer: D

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