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Exam: **5V0-22.21**

Title: VMware vSAN Specialist

Version: DEMO

1. A vSAN administrator is using the vSANReadyNode 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. 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:

Reference: <https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide>

2. An administrator has a 4-node vSAN cluster, and all virtual machine storage policies are configured as RAID-1 FTT-1. The administrator puts Host-1 in maintenance mode using "Ensure Accessibility".

During this time, Host-2, which is holding the updated object replica, fails permanently. A few moments later, Host-1 exits maintenance mode.

What happens to the writes that were committed on Host-2 after Host-1 enters this mode?

- A. Any writes to Host-2 that occurred after Host-1 entered maintenance mode are lost.
- B. The latest writes are retrieved from backups.
- C. The latest writes were also written on a third host and are applied to the stale components of Host-1 once the host exits maintenance mode.
- D. The latest writes from Host-2 are applied to the stale components of Host-1 once the host exits maintenance mode.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In a vSAN cluster with RAID-1 FTT-1 storage policy, each virtual machine object has two replicas, each located on different hosts. When Host-1 enters maintenance mode using "Ensure Accessibility," vSAN ensures that the object's components on Host-1 are accessible elsewhere in the cluster.

In this scenario, the latest writes that occurred on Host-2 after Host-1 entered maintenance mode are also written to the third host as part of the normal data replication process. Once Host-1 exits maintenance mode, vSAN applies these latest writes from the third host to the stale components of Host-1, ensuring that the object's data is consistent across the cluster.

3. Which solution can automate the deployment of a vSAN cluster as part of a full Software-Defined Datacenter?

- A. VMware Cloud Foundation
- B. vSphere Replication
- C. vRealize Suite Lifecycle Manager
- D. VMware Cloud Director

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-id/products/converged-infrastructure/industry-market/h17854-vmware-cloud-foundation-on-dell-emc-vxrail-wp.pdf>

4.An administrator will be performing a rolling upgrade of a vSAN cluster over the weekend.

In preparation, the administrator runs the Data Migration Pre-Check.

Which two items are being checked? (Choose two.)

- A. vSphere HA state
- B. Object compliance and accessibility
- C. DRS settings
- D. Affinity rules
- E. Cluster capacity

Answer:B,E

Explanation:

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.update_manager.doc/GUID-8ECDD0CC-8426-44F9-A283-301F957D88A2.html

5.All of the virtual machines running on a hybrid vSAN datastore have this storage policy assigned:

Failures to Tolerate (FTT) rule is set to “2 Failures - RAID-1 (Mirroring)”.

The vSAN administrator needs to reduce the amount of vSAN datastore capacity the virtual machines will consume.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take to meet this goal?

- A. Change the FTT rule to “1 Failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring)”, and select “Now” for Reapply to VMs.
- B. Add the “Flash read cache reservation” rule to the storage policy, and set to 0%.
- C. Disable Operations reserve and Host rebuild reserve and click “Apply”.
- D. Modify the FTT rule to “2 Failures - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)”.

Answer: D