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QUESTION 1

An administrator wants to check the performance metrics for the workloads and their virtual disks that are running on a vSAN cluster, but no statistical charts are displayed in the vSphere client.

Why is this behavior being seen?

A. vSAN network diagnostic mode is not enabled.

B. vSAN proactive tests haven\\'t been run yet.

C. vSAN performance service is turned off.

D. vSAN performance verbose mode is not enabled.

Correct Answer: C

Some tools allow for measuring latency peaks. This unfortunately isn\\'t ideal, as it can unfairly represent statistical outliers, which may very well occur when there is little to no I/O activity. The best way to understand the actual behavior of VM and application latencies is to observe in time based performance graphs. Depending on the level of detail, you may need to measure at the individual VMDK level. Become familiar with these graphs to determine what is normal, and what is not for that given application. This is where you can use built-in functionality of vCenter and the vSAN performance service metrics to gather this information.

Reference: https://core.vmware.com/resource/troubleshooting-vsan-performance#_Toc536646873

QUESTION 2

An 8-Node vSAN Stretched Cluster (4+4+1) with a single disk group has a policy with PFTT=1 (mirrored

across sites) and SFTT=1/FTM Mirroring (Local Protection) configured.

The administrator has been alerted that there is a problem with the cluster. The following has been

observed:

The vSAN Witness Host is offline.

Two disk failures on two hosts have occurred in the preferred site.

This has resulted in a critical production virtual machine\\'s vmdk becoming inaccessible.

Which step needs to be performed by the administrator to resolve the issue?

A. Replace all failed disks on the preferred site.

B. Replace the vSAN Witness Host

C. Replace access to the existing vSAN Witness Host

D. Replace only one failed disk on the preferred site.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

An architect is designing a vSAN cluster.

Which storage controller option will yield optimal performance?

A. Hugh queue depth

B. Set caching to 50% read on the controller

C. Enable battery write-back caching

D. RAID 0

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

An administrator has received an alert indicating that a single capacity device is close to failing within the production vSAN Cluster. The administrator must now complete preemptive maintenance on the vSAN Cluster without impacting the availability of workloads or vSAN File Services.

The following information is known about the vSAN Cluster: vSAN 7.x Cluster vSAN node count: 8 De-Duplication and Compression: Enabled. Encryption: Disabled Current Utilization: 45% Disk Groups: 2 Devices per node: 2 x 400 GB SSD, 6 x 1.8 TB SSD

Which three steps should the administrator take to successfully complete the task? (Choose three.)

A. Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose Full Data Migration.

B. Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class and capacity.

C. Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose No Data Migration.

D. Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class but smaller in capacity.

E. Put the affected vSAN host into maintenance mode to physically replace the storage device.

F. Remove the affected Disk from the Disk Group, and choose Full Data Migration.

Correct Answer: ABF

QUESTION 5

An architect collected the below technical requirements from the customer during a vSAN cluster design

workshop:

Maximize the vSAN datastore usable capacity.

Deduplication and compression are required to help utilize available capacity efficiency.

Ensure the highest level of resiliency wherever possible.

Which disk group configuration should the architect include in the design?

A. One disk group per host, with one cache tier flash disk and four capacity tier flash disks.

B. Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and four capacity tier flash disks.

C. Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and six capacity tier flash disks.

D. Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and six capacity tier magnetic disks.

Correct Answer: D

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