



# 2VB-601<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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### QUESTION 1

What is the minimum number of storage devices required for the cache tier and the capacity tier in a host that is contributing storage capacity to a vSAN datastore?

- A. Once cache device and one capacity device
- B. Two cache devices and six capacity devices
- C. Two cache devices and two capacity devices
- D. One device with two logical partitions ?70% for capacity, 30% for cache

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

Which vSAN health check category monitors cluster items to help ensure supported hardware, software, and drivers are being used?

- A. Cluster
- B. vSAN Object Health
- C. Hardware Compatibility
- D. Component Metadata Health

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Hardware Compatibility- Monitor the cluster components to ensure that they are using supported hardware, software, and drivers. Reference:<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-68CDE86F-C5A7-4B3E-9DA8-BD8165D3A9AF.html>

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### QUESTION 3

Which three of the listed categories appear in the vSAN Health user interface? (Choose three.)

- A. Network
- B. Physical Disk
- C. Device Mapping
- D. Hardware Compatibility
- E. Replication

Correct Answer: ABD

Reference: <https://www.vsan-essentials.com/chapter-10-troubleshooting-monitoring-andperformance#health-check->

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categories

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#### QUESTION 4

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

- A. Three-node clusters can tolerate a maximum of 2 host failures as long as there are at least 2 disk groups in each host.
- B. A storage policy with a RAID-5/6 erasure coding rule cannot be applied to a virtual machine object.
- C. A storage policy with a deduplication and compression rule can be applied to a virtual machine object.
- D. Three-node clusters can tolerate a maximum of 2 host failures.

Correct Answer: BC

It's true that RAID 5/6 erasure coding can only be enabled for all flash configurations. But the question does not specify if it's a hybrid or all flash configuration. Also erasure coding setting is not a vm base setting its cluster base setting. 3-Node Configurations While vSAN fully supports 2-node and 3-node configurations, these configurations can behave differently than configurations with 4 or greater nodes. In particular, in the event of a failure, there are no resources to rebuild components on another host in the cluster to tolerate another failure. Also with a 2-node and 3node configurations, there is no way to migrate all data from a node during maintenance. In 2-node and 3node configurations, there are 2 replicas of the data and a witness, and these must all reside on different hosts. A 2-node and 3-node configuration can only tolerate 1 failure. The implications of this are that if a node fails, vSAN cannot rebuild components, nor can it provision new VMs that tolerate failures. It cannot re-protect virtual machine objects after a failure until the failed components are restored.

Design decision: Consider 4 or more nodes for the vSAN cluster design for maximum availability

Multiple disk groups and 3-node clusters Another advantage of multiple disk groups over single disk group design applies to 3-node clusters. If there is only a single disk group per host in a 2-node and 3-node cluster, and one of the flash cache devices fails, there is no place for the components in the disk group to be rebuilt. However, if there were multiple disk groups per host, and if there is sufficient capacity in the other disk group on the host when the flash cache device fails, vSAN would be able to rebuild the affected components in the remaining disk group. This is another consideration to keep in mind if planning to deploy 2-node and 3-node vSAN clusters.

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#### QUESTION 5

An eight-node vSAN cluster has been deployed. vSAN fault domains are NOT configured. A virtual machine with a 100GB virtual disk (VMDK) is created on the cluster. The 100GB virtual disk is assigned a storage policy with the following rules:

1.

Primary level of failures to tolerate = 1

2.

Failure tolerance method = RAID-1 (Mirroring) ?Performance

Which statement is true about how vSAN places the component(s) that make up this object?



- A. Three mirrored data components are created and distributed across separate hosts. There is NO need for a witness component.
- B. Three mirrored data components plus a witness component are created. The data components are distributed across three hosts in the cluster. Witness components are placed on the hosts that contain data components to verify the data components are online.
- C. One data component is created to minimize capacity consumption. Two witness components are placed on separate hosts to avoid "split-brain" scenarios.
- D. Two mirrored data components plus a witness component are created. The components are distributed across three nodes in the cluster.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 6

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

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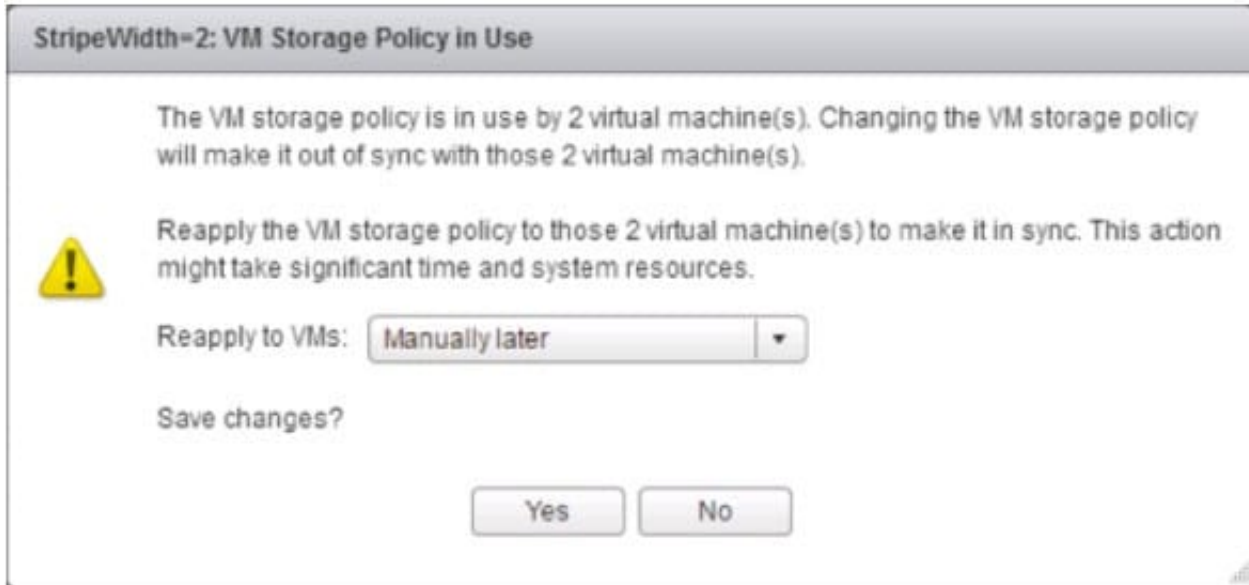
### QUESTION 7

When can a change to a storage policy be made?

- A. Only when creating a new policy, because policies become protected objects after creation.
- B. A change to SPBM policies can be made at any time.
- C. A change to a policy can be made at any time, but only if there are no VMs using that policy.
- D. After shutting down any VMs using that policy to ensure data integrity.

Correct Answer: B

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References: [https://storagehub.vmware.com/export\\_to\\_pdf/storage-policies-and-vsan](https://storagehub.vmware.com/export_to_pdf/storage-policies-and-vsan) page 15,16

#### QUESTION 8

What are IOPS?

- A. The amount of network bandwidth measured in segments that is required to process iSCSI overhead.
- B. The number of input and/or output operations in one second.
- C. Integrated Output Performance Statistic.
- D. Intermittent Operations in Primary Storage.

Correct Answer: B

Input/output operations per second (IOPS, pronounced eye-ops) is an input/output performance measurement used to characterize computer storage devices like hard disk drives (HDD), solid state drives (SSD), and storage area networks (SAN).

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IOPS>

#### QUESTION 9

Which format for desktops does vSAN support?

- A. vmfsSparse
- B. SE Sparse Disk
- C. Horizon Sparse
- D. vSAN Sparse



Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 10

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

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#### QUESTION 11

To which two items can a vSAN storage policy be applied? (Choose two.)

- A. All objects that make up the virtual machine
- B. Only virtual hard disks
- C. Individual objects that make up the virtual machine
- D. Storage folder

Correct Answer: AB

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#### QUESTION 12

An administrator has configured a storage policy with a Primary level of failures to tolerate set to 3 and assigned this policy to a virtual disk.

What is the minimum number of hosts required in this vSAN cluster?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 7

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 13



What is the purpose of the cache tier in an all-flash vSAN cluster?

- A. Read caching only.
- B. 30% write caching and 70% read caching.
- C. 20% write caching and 70% read caching and 10% checksum metadata.
- D. Write caching only.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Since there is no read cache in all-flash vSAN clusters, the I/O flow is subtly different when compared to a read operation on hybrid configurations. On an all-flash vSAN, when a read is issued, the write buffer is first checked to see if the block is present. References: <https://www.vsan-essentials.com/chapter-5-architectural-details>

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#### QUESTION 14

Which three of the listed items are monitored by the vSAN performance service? (Choose three.)

- A. VMkernel adapters at the cluster level
- B. Virtual machine consumption at the cluster level
- C. Disk group at the host level
- D. VMkernel adapters at the virtual disk level
- E. Backend traffic at the cluster level

Correct Answer: ABE

A:

1.

Navigate to the vSAN cluster in the vSphere Web Client Navigator, and select a host.

2.

Click the Monitor tab and click Performance.

3.

Select vSAN - VMkernel Adapters, and select a VMkernel adapter, such as vmk1. Select a time range for your query.

4.

vSAN displays performance charts for the VMkernel adapter, including throughput, packets per second, and packets loss rate.

BE: When the performance service is turned on, the cluster summary displays an overview of Virtual SAN performance statistics, including Virtual SAN IOPS, throughput, and latency. At the cluster level, you can view detailed statistical charts for virtual machine consumption and the Virtual SAN back end.



References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-93E95CA4D7D1-4729-8FB4-385B55B85FCD.html>

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### QUESTION 15

Which of the listed three vSAN features provide space efficiency? (Choose three.)

- A. Checksum
- B. Two-node cluster
- C. Sparse swap files
- D. RAID-5/6 erasure coding
- E. Deduplication and compression

Correct Answer: CDE

One of the Space Efficiency features of Virtual SAN 6.2 that is available for both All-Flash and Hybrid configurations, is the introduction of Sparse Virtual Swap files. Swap files on Virtual SAN by default, are created with the .vswp 100% reserved. In a thin provisioned/guaranteed capacity perspective, it could be said that they are effectively Lazy Zeroed Thick (LZT).

RAID-5/6 erasure coding is a space efficiency feature optimized for all-flash configurations of Virtual SAN 6.2.

Virtual SAN 6.2 introduces space efficiency features optimized for modern all-flash storage, designed to minimize storage capacity consumption while ensuring availability. One of these features is near-line deduplication and compression.

References:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2016/02/24/vsan62-powercli-sparse-vswp/>

<https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-vsan-62-space-efficiency-technologies.pdf>

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