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QUESTION 1

An administrator is tasked with sharing storage from one vSAN cluster to another vSAN cluster. SPBM management must be preserved end-to-end, and the policy must be applied by the source vSAN cluster which is storing the data. Both vSAN clusters are managed by the same vCenter server.

What should the administrator configure?

A. NFS volumes on vSAN

B. iSCSI targets on vSAN

C. HCI Mesh on vSAN

D. vVOLs on vSAN

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

An architect needs to automate an infrastructure that supports VMware Horizon as well as VMware Tanzu. Which solution mandates the use of VMware vSAN?

A. VMware Cloud Foundation

B. VMware Horizon

C. VMware Tanzu

D. VMware vRealize Automation

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://www.vmware.com/products/vrealize-automation.html

QUESTION 3

An administrator is setting up vSAN file services on a vSAN cluster.

Which two security policies on the distributed port groups are automatically enabled in the process? (Choose two.)

A. Forged Transmits

B. Promiscuous Mode

C. DVFiltering

D. Jumbo Frames

E. MacLearning

Correct Answer: AB

Reference: https://www.yellow-bricks.com/2020/04/15/vsan-file-services-considerations/

QUESTION 4

A customer has upgraded to vSAN 7, but there is still an existing legacy host which must be removed from the vSAN cluster.

Which three steps must an administrator take to successfully remove this host from the vSAN cluster? (Choose three.)

A. Place the host in maintenance mode with Ensure Accessibility

B. Disconnect from vCenter Server

C. Place the host in maintenance mode with Full Data migration

D. Place the host in maintenance mode with no data migration

E. Remove from vSAN cluster

F. Delete the disk group(s) on the legacy host

Correct Answer: CEF

Reference: http://www.vexpertconsultancy.com/2019/06/step-by-step-remove-a-node-permanently-from-avsan-cluster/

QUESTION 5

After a vSAN Witness Appliance network configuration, the vSAN administrator notices that vSAN traffic flows from vmk0 (Management Traffic) rather than vmk1 (vSAN Traffic).

Which step should be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Configure vmk0 with IP address on the same range as that of vmk1.

B. Tag the vmk0 for vSAN traffic.

C. Configure vmk1 with IP address on the different network than that of vmk0.

D. Tag the vmk1 for Witness traffic.

Correct Answer: A

If both vmk0 and vmk1 are configured on the same range, a multihoming condition will occur and vSAN traffic will flow from vmk0, rather than vmk1.

Reference: http://www.vmwarearena.com/vsan-stretched-cluster-how-to-configure-vsan-witnessappliance/

QUESTION 6

An organization has two vSAN clusters managed by the same vCenter Server, each providing 100TB of storage. The first cluster runs at 75% of its storage capacity, and the second cluster runs at 50% of its storage capacity.

The company also has the following:

An iSCSI array of 300TB. which runs at 76% of its capacity A NAS system of 200TB, which runs at 10% of its capacity A Fiber channel (FC) array of 300TB, which runs at 80% of its capacity

The administrator is asked to add an additional 25TB of storage to the first cluster. The administrator is also made aware that there is no budget to purchase new hardware and that the vSAN Storage Policy Based Management must be kept in place.

Which storage option will work for this use case?

A. Create an HCI Mesh using the first cluster\\'s datastore.

B. Obtain additional free capacity from the existing NAS storage.

C. Obtain additional free capacity from the existing FC storage.

D. Create an HCI Mesh using the second cluster\\'s datastore.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

A customer is planning to deploy a vSAN cluster to host their in-house distributed ERP system. The hardware specifications for their server nodes include:

2 x Intel Xeon CPU E5-2697 v3 @ 2.60GHz 1TB memory

Which boot device is supported for the vSAN ESXi nodes for this customer?

A. A 16GB single-level cell (SLC) SATADOM device must be used.

B. A 4GB USB or SD device must be used.

C. A 16GB multiple-level cell (MLC) SATADOM device must be used.

D. ESXi Hosts must boot from a PMEM device.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

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

QUESTION 9

An administrator has been tasked to reboot a node in an encrypted vSAN cluster. The vSAN disk groups on that node become locked after rebooting the node.

Which step should be performed to exit the locked state?

A. Manually replace the Host Encryption Key (HEK) of each affected host.

B. Restore the communication with the KMS server, and re-establish the trust relationship.

C. Replace the caching device in each affected disk group.

D. Run /etc/init.d/vsanvpd restart to rescan the VASA providers.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

An architect is designing a new Hybrid five node vSAN cluster for a customer who is planning to use vRealize Automation to provision 600 virtual machines into that cluster, with expected growth up to 1,000 VM. Each VM has a 40GB thick-provisioned disk.

Which flash disk size is required for the cache tier per ESXi node to meet all requirements?

A. 400GB

B. 700GB

C. 600GB

D. 800GB

Correct Answer: D