

2VB-601^{Q&As}

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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QUESTION 1

Given a limited maximum queue depth, what can an administrator do to potentially improve performance when deploying vSAN iSCSI volumes?

- A. Utilize multiple iSCSI targets.
- B. Change the erasure coding to RAID-6
- C. Adjust the maximum iSCSI queue depth values
- D. Configure multiple VMkernel ports

Correct Answer: C

Today if you are noticing that your device queues are constantly bumping up to their maximum limits, it would be recommended to increase the Device/LUN depth and use SIOC to help mitigate any potential noisy neighbor problem.

References:https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2012/07/troubleshooting-storage-performance-in-vspherepart-5-storage-queues.html

QUESTION 2

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 node.

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

QUESTION 3

Which two factors affect storage performance? (Choose two.)

A. Network connectivity type



- B. Boot storm delay factor
- C. RAID configuration
- D. Drive speed
- Correct Answer: BC

QUESTION 4

Which vSAN cluster design should be consider for maximum availability?

- A. three-node configuration with multiple disk groups
- B. two-node configuration with a single disk groups
- C. four or more-node configuration with multiple disk groups
- D. two-node configuration with multiple disk groups

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

What is the maximum supported latency between the preferred and secondary sites in a vSAN stretched cluster configuration?

- A. 5 milliseconds round trip time
- B. 10 milliseconds round trip time
- C. 2.5 milliseconds round trip time
- D. 200 milliseconds round trip time
- Correct Answer: A

References: http://www.yellow-bricks.com/2015/09/23/designing-a-virtual-san-stretched-cluster/

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