



2VB-601^{Q&As}

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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QUESTION 1

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 mode.

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 2

Which vSAN health check category displays information about vSAN object health?

A. Online Health

B. Data

C. Limits

D. Performance Service

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

When using vSAN in a two-node direct connect configuration, how do data nodes communicate with the vSAN witness appliance?

A. The vCenter Server acts as a proxy between data nodes and the vSAN witness.

B. An alternate VMkernel interface that has connectivity to the vSAN witness must be tagged with a vSAN traffic type of "witness" VM

C. Two-node direct connect does NOT require connectivity to the vSAN witness appliance.



D. If the data node management VMkernel interfaces that are tagged for management traffic only have connectivity with the vSAN witness, they will provide communication with the vSAN witness.

Correct Answer: B

Traditional vSAN 2 Node configurations require connectivity between the vSAN tagged VMkernel ports, and the vSAN Witness Appliance's vSAN tagged VMkernel port. 2 Node Direct Connect Witness Traffic Separation provides the ability to directly connect vSAN data nodes in a 2 Node configuration. Traffic destined for the Witness host can be tagged on an alternative interface from the directly connected vSAN tagged interface.

QUESTION 4

When implementing vSAN stretched clusters, bandwidth requirements between the preferred and secondary sites are determined by which factors?

- A. Total number of read operations and block size
- B. Total number of components and block size
- C. Total number of write operations and block size
- D. Total number of read operations, total number of write operations and block size

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

If the Primary level of failures to tolerate policy is changed from 2 to 3 without shutting down the virtual machine, what will happen when the policy is applied?

- A. It will fail with an alert. Primary level of failures to tolerate=3 is not supported with mirroring.
- B. It will fail with an alert. The policy of a running VM cannot be dynamically changed.
- C. vSAN will try to create an additional mirror of the VM's disk components, as long as there is a sufficient number of fault domains and available capacity.
- D. vSAN will switch its failure to tolerate method for any VMs with that policy, to optimize for space. Primary level of failures to tolerate=3 can only be accomplished with erasure coding.

Correct Answer: C

Incorrect Answers:

D: RAID 5 or RAID 6 erasure coding does not support a Primary level of failures to tolerate value of 3.

Note: Primary level of failures to tolerate Defines the number of host and device failures that a virtual machine object can tolerate. For n failures tolerated, each piece of data written is stored in n+1 places, including parity copies if using RAID 5 or RAID

6.

When provisioning a virtual machine, if you do not choose a storage policy, vSAN assigns this policy as the default



virtual machine storage policy.

If fault domains are configured, $2n+1$ fault domains with hosts contributing capacity are required. A host, which is not part of any fault domain is considered its own single-host fault domain.

Default value is 1. Maximum value is 3.

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-08911FD32462-4C1C-AE81-0D4DBC8F7990.html>

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