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VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

After a server power failure, the administrator noticed the scheduled resyncing in the cluster monitor displays objects to be resynchronized under the pending category.

Why are there objects in this category?

- A. The delay timer has not expired.
- B. These objects belong to virtual machines, which are powered off.
- C. Object resynchronization must be started manually.
- D. There are too many objects to be synchronized.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The reason why there are objects in the pending category of the scheduled resyncing in the cluster monitor is that the delay timer has not expired. The delay timer is a configurable setting that determines how long vSAN waits before repairing a non-compliant object after placing a host in a failed state or maintenance mode. The default value is 60 minutes, but it can be changed in the vSAN Services configuration. The pending category displays the objects with the expired delay timer that cannot be resynchronized due to insufficient resources in the current cluster or the vSAN FTT policy set on the cluster not being met. The other options are not correct. These objects do not belong to virtual machines that are powered off, as vSAN resynchronizes all objects regardless of their power state. Object resynchronization does not need to be started manually, as vSAN initiates it automatically when the delay timer expires. There are not too many objects to be synchronized, as vSAN can handle multiple resynchronization tasks in parallel. References: Monitor the Resynchronization Tasks in the vSAN Cluster; About vSAN Cluster Resynchronization

QUESTION 2

An administrator has deployed a new vSAN OSA cluster that contains eight hosts and needs to configure a storage policy for the currently deployed database virtual machines. The requirements state that if two hosts in the vSAN OSA cluster fail, all virtual machines are unaffected.

Which RAID configuration must the administrator use in this storage policy to achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines?

- A. RAID-1
- B. RAID-5
- C. RAID-6
- D. RAID-0

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: To achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines and tolerate two host failures in a vSAN OSA cluster, the administrator must use RAID-1 as the RAID configuration in the storage policy. RAID-1 is a mirroring technique that creates multiple replicas of each object across different hosts. RAID-1 provides the best performance among the available RAID configurations, as it does not involve any parity calculations or stripe splitting. To tolerate two host failures, the administrator must set the Failures to Tolerate (FTT) policy to 2, which means that each object will have three replicas. The other options are not correct. RAID-5 and RAID-6 are erasure coding



techniques that split each object into data segments and parity segments across different hosts. RAID-5 can tolerate one host failure, while RAID-6 can tolerate two host failures. However, both RAID-5 and RAID-6 have lower performance than RAID-1, as they involve more complex calculations and network traffic. RAID-0 is a striping technique that splits each object into multiple stripes across different hosts. RAID-0 does not provide any data redundancy or fault tolerance, and therefore cannot tolerate any host failure. References: RAID Configurations, FTT, and Host Requirements; RAID 5 or RAID 6 Design Considerations

QUESTION 3

A vSAN administrator wants to transition from VMware Update Manager to vSphere Lifecycle Manager. Which element is a mandatory requirement to create an image?

- A. ESXi Version
- B. Component
- C. Firmware and Drivers Add-On
- D. Vendor Add-On

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: To create an image using vSphere Lifecycle Manager, the mandatory requirement is to specify the ESXi version. An image is a collection of software components that define the desired state of hosts in a cluster. An image must include at least one ESXi version component, which determines the base hypervisor software for the hosts. Optionally, an image can also include other components, such as vendor add-ons, firmware and drivers add-ons, or custom components. The other options are not correct. A component is a generic term for any software element that can be included in an image, but it is not a specific type of component. A firmware and drivers add-on is an optional component that provides firmware and drivers updates for hardware devices on the hosts. A vendor add-on is an optional component that provides vendor-specific software for the hosts. References: About Images; Create an Image

QUESTION 4

In which type of environment is vSAN storage used as a mandatory, primary storage?

- A. VMware Cloud on AWS
- B. VMware Horizon
- C. VMware Aria Automation
- D. Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Integrated Edition

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: VMware Cloud on AWS is a service that delivers a fully managed VMware SDDC on AWS infrastructure. It uses vSAN as the mandatory, primary storage for the SDDC clusters. vSAN provides a high-performance, resilient, and secure shared storage solution for the VMware Cloud on AWS environment. The other options are not correct, as vSAN is not mandatory or primary for them. VMware Horizon, VMware Aria Automation, and Tanzu Kubernetes Grid Integrated Edition can use vSAN as an optional or secondary storage solution, but they can also use other types of storage. References: , section 1.1; , section 1.2

**QUESTION 5**

A vSAN administrator notices that the VMware Skyline Health: Network Latency Check reports indicate that three hosts are noncompliant.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take?

- A. Immediately reboot the non-compliant hosts
- B. Check VMKNICs, uplinks, physical switches, and associated settings
- C. Rerun the VMware Skyline Health: vSAN Cluster Partition report
- D. Place the non-compliant hosts into an isolated network partition

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B, check VMKNICs, uplinks, physical switches, and associated settings. This is because the VMware Skyline Health: Network Latency Check reports the network latency between vSAN hosts and displays the network latency in real time. Failure indicates that the network latency is above the normal threshold, which can affect the performance and availability of vSAN. The network latency can be caused by various factors, such as misconfiguration, congestion, or errors in the network components. The vSAN administrator should check the VMKNICs, uplinks, physical switches, and associated settings for any issues and resolve them accordingly. The vSAN administrator can also use tools such as vmkping or esxtop to test the network connectivity and performance between hosts. The other options are incorrect for the following reasons: A, immediately reboot the non-compliant hosts, is incorrect because rebooting the non-compliant hosts is not a recommended action and can cause more disruption and data loss than resolving the network issue. Rebooting the hosts will also trigger a resynchronization of data across the cluster, which can affect the performance and availability of vSAN. C, rerun the VMware Skyline Health: vSAN Cluster Partition report, is incorrect because rerunning the VMware Skyline Health: vSAN Cluster Partition report will not help to resolve the network latency issue. The vSAN Cluster Partition report checks if there are any network partitions in the cluster that prevent communication between hosts. The network partition can be caused by network latency, but it is not the same as network latency. The vSAN administrator should first fix the network latency issue before checking for any network partitions. D, place the non-compliant hosts into an isolated network partition, is incorrect because placing the non-compliant hosts into an isolated network partition will not help to resolve the network latency issue. It will also cause more problems for vSAN, such as data inconsistency, reduced redundancy, and degraded performance. The vSAN administrator should avoid creating any network partitions in the cluster and ensure that all hosts can communicate with each other. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 9 Network Health - Network Latency Check (2149511)

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