5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

A vSAN administrator needs to update vSAN from version 7.0.2 to version 8.0. Which is the correct order to perform the update?

A. vSphere -> vCenter -> vSAN on-disk format

B. vSphere -> vSAN on-disk format -> vCenter

C. vCenter -> vSphere -> vSAN on-disk format

D. vSAN on-disk format -> vSphere -> vCenter

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct order to perform the update from vSAN version 7.0.2 to version 8.0 is to upgrade the vCenter Server first, then upgrade the ESXi hosts, and finally upgrade the vSAN on-disk format. This order follows the general vSphere upgrade order, which ensures compatibility and interoperability between different components. Upgrading the vCenter Server first allows it to manage and monitor the ESXi hosts and the vSAN cluster during the upgrade process. Upgrading the ESXi hosts second ensures that they have the latest software patches and drivers for vSAN. Upgrading the vSAN on-disk format last enables the new features and functionality of vSAN 8.0. The other options are not correct, as they do not follow the recommended upgrade order.

QUESTION 2

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 firmwareand 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 3

A vSAN administrator of a non-internet connected vSAN environment wants to upgrade the environment from the vSAN 7.0 U3 to the vSAN 8.0 using vLCM.

Which option, if any, should be used as a depot in this case?

A. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download the updates from an Online Depot.

B. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download the updates from the VMware Depot using HTTPS.

C. Configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download updates from a local UMDS- shared repository.

D. It is not possible to use the vSphere Lifecycle Manager on a non-internet connected environment.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: To upgrade the vSAN environment from vSAN 7.0 U3 to vSAN 8.0 using vLCM in a non-internet connected environment, the administrator should configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to download updates from a local UMDS-shared repository. UMDS stands for Update Manager Download Service, which is a component of vSphere Lifecycle Manager that can be used to download patches and updates for ESXi hosts, virtual appliances, and VMware Tools from the VMware online depot and store them in a shared repository. The administrator can then configure the vSphere Lifecycle Manager to use the UMDS-shared repository as a custom depot for patching and upgrading the vSAN cluster. This option allows the administrator to perform offline upgrades without requiring internet access for the vSAN cluster12 References: 1: VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager Administration, page 22 2: VMware vSphere Update Manager Download Service, page 5

QUESTION 4

A vSAN administrator is investigating vSAN performance related problems but cannot find any vSAN performance statistics on the cluster summary page.

Why is this situation occurring?

A. The vRealize Operations Manager is not integrated with vSAN cluster.

B. The administrator has read-only permissions on the cluster level.

C. vSAN performance statistics are only available via CLI.

D. vSAN performance service is not enabled.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The reason why the vSAN administrator cannot find any vSAN performance statistics on the cluster summary page is that the vSAN performance service is not enabled. The vSAN performance service is a feature that collects and analyzes performance metrics and displays them in graphical charts in vCenter. The vSAN performance service must be turned on manually for each vSAN cluster, as it is not enabled by default. The other options are not correct. The integration of vRealize Operations Manager with the vSAN cluster is not required to view vSAN performance statistics, as they are available in vCenter. The administrator\\'s permissions on the cluster level do not affect the visibility of vSAN performance statistics, as they are accessible to any user who can view the cluster. vSAN performance statistics are not only available via CLI, as they can also be viewed in vCenter using the vSAN performance service. References: About the vSAN Performance Service; Enable or Disable the Performance Service

QUESTION 5

A vSAN administrator was presented with 30 additional vSAN ReadyNodes to add to an existing vSAN cluster. There is only one administrator to complete this task.

What is the fastest approach?

A. Run vim-cmd to capture, and apply the configuration from an existing host

B. Launch Quickstart to Add Hosts to a vSAN Cluster

C. Clone the ESXi boot partition to all new hosts, since the hardware is identical D. Use a Host Profile that was extracted from an existing host

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To add 30 additional vSAN ReadyNodes to an existing vSAN cluster with the fastest approach, the vSAN administrator should use a Host Profile that was extracted from an existing host. AHost Profile is a configuration template that captures the settings of a reference host and applies them to other hosts or clusters. This way, the administrator can quickly and consistently configure multiple hosts with the same settings, such as network, storage, security, and services. The other options are not correct. Running vim-cmd to capture and apply the configuration from an existing host is not as fast or convenient as using a Host Profile, as it requires running commands on each host individually. Launching Quickstart to Add Hosts to a vSAN Cluster is not possible, as Quickstart is only available for new clusters or clusters that were configured through Quickstart. Cloning the ESXi boot partition to all new hosts is not recommended, as it might cause conflicts or errors with the host identity, network settings, or licenses. References: Configuring Hosts Using Host Profile; Using Quickstart to Configure and Expand a vSAN Cluster