5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

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QUESTION 1

A site administrator wishes to implement HCI mesh between two clusters on vSAN that are located in geographically separate sites and which are administered within a single datacenter.

Which two requirements should the vSAN administrator consider to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)

A. Either Layer 2 or Layer 3 communications can be used

B. A leaf spine topology is required for core redundancy and reduced latency

C. NIC teaming must be implemented for the vSAN network vmkernel port

D. The configuration must meet the same latency and bandwidth requirement as local vSAN

E. Encryption must be disabled prior to configuring HCI mesh

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: To implement HCI mesh between two clusters on vSAN that are located in geographically separate sites, the vSAN administrator should consider the following requirements: Either Layer 2 or Layer 3 communications can be used. HCI mesh supports both Layer 2 and Layer 3 network configurations, as long as the network latency and bandwidth requirements are met3 The configuration must meet the same latency and bandwidth requirement as local vSAN. HCI mesh requires a network latency of less than or equal to 5 ms RTT between any two hosts in the participating clusters, and a network bandwidth of at least 10 Gbps for the vSAN network vmkernel port3 References: 3: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 15

QUESTION 2

An organization plans to implement a new vSAN 8.0 cluster to take advantage of the new features around improved I/O flow, better resiliency, and more efficient disk usage. The vSAN ReadyNodes available for the cluster consist of eight NVMe disks.

How should the organization configure the disk layout?

A. Use vSAN OSA and create two disk groups with one cache disk and three capacity disks each

B. Use vSAN ESA and the new Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity

C. Use vSAN OSA and thenew Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity

D. Use vSAN ESA and create two disk groups with one cache disk and three capacity disks each

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Using vSAN ESA and the new Storage pool configuration where all disks contribute to capacity is the correct answer because it allows the organization to take advantage of the new features in vSAN 8.0, such as improved I/O flow, better resiliency, and more efficient disk usage. With vSAN ESA, there is no need to create disk groups or designate cache disks, as all disks are treated as capacity disks and use a new algorithm to distribute data across them. This also simplifies the disk management and reduces the overhead of cache management. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 6 What\\'s New in VMware vSAN 8.0

QUESTION 3

What are two characteristics of the vSAN Data-At-Rest Encryption (DARE)? (Choose two.)

A. it requires Self-Encrypting Drives in order to work.

B. it needs to be enabled together with the vSAN Data-In-Transit encryption.

C. it is Software Defined and works independently of the Cache or Capacity drives installed on the Nodes.

D. it is not supported on Stretched Cluster environments.

E. it continues to operate unaffected during downtime on vCenter Server.

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: Two characteristics of the vSAN Data-At-Rest Encryption (DARE) are that it is Software Defined and works independently of the Cache or Capacity drives installed on the Nodes, and that it continues to operate unaffected during downtime on vCenter Server. DARE is a feature that encrypts all data stored on vSAN disks using AES-256 XTS mode. It does not require Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs) to work, as it uses software-based encryption keys that are generated by an external Key Management Server (KMS) or a vSphere Native Key Provider. DARE also does not depend on the type or size of the disks used in the vSAN cluster, as it encrypts data after all other processing, such as deduplication and compression, is performed. DARE can function even when the vCenter Server is offline or unavailable, as it uses key persistence to store the encryption keys on the ESXi hosts or in a Trusted Platform Module (TPM). The hosts can access the keys without contacting the KMS or the vCenter Server. The other options are notcorrect, as they do not describe DARE accurately. DARE does not need to be enabled together with the vSAN Data-In-Transit encryption, as they are independent features that can be enabled or disabled separately. Data-In-Transit encryption encrypts data that is transmitted between hosts in a vSAN cluster using secure sockets layer (SSL) certificates. DARE is supported on Stretched Cluster environments, as it can encrypt data across multiple sites using site affinity rules.

QUESTION 4

An administrator has to perform maintenance on one of the hosts in a three-node vSAN Cluster.

Which maintenance mode option will give the administrator the best availability for the VMs with the least effort and data transfer?

A. Migrate all VMs and their storage from the host to a different storage system

B. Full data migration

C. Migrate all VMs and their storage from the host to a different vSphere cluster

D. Ensure accessibility

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To perform maintenance on one of the hosts in a three-node vSAN cluster with the best availability for the VMs with the least effort and data transfer, the maintenance mode option that should be used is Ensure accessibility. This option migrates only enough components to ensure that all accessible VMs remain accessible, but does not guarantee full data redundancy or policy compliance. This option is also the only evacuation mode available for a three-node cluster or a cluster with three fault domains, as there are not enough hosts to perform full data migration or re-protection after a failure. The other options are not correct. Migrating all VMs and their storage from the host to a different storage system or a different vSphere cluster would require more effort and data transfer than using Ensure accessibility, as well as additional resources and configuration steps. Full data migration is not possible in a three-

nodecluster, as it would require at least four hosts to evacuate all data from one host and maintain full redundancy and policy compliance. References: Place a Member of vSAN Cluster in Maintenance Mode; Working with Maintenance Mode

QUESTION 5

A vSAN administrator is using the vSAN ReadyNode Sizer to build a new environment. While entering the cluster configurations, a fellow colleague inquires about the Operations Reserve option.

What is the purpose of using this option?

A. Provides space for internal operations

B. Configures space for external operations

C. Reserves space for tolerating failures

D. Allocates space forvSAN uparades

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The purpose of using the Operations Reserve option in the vSAN ReadyNode Sizer is to provide space for internal operations such as deduplication, compression, encryption, snapshots, clones, and rebalancing. The Operations Reserve is calculated as a percentage of the total usable capacity of the vSAN cluster. The default value is 30%, but it can be adjusted based on the expected workload characteristics and data services requirements. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the Operations Reserve option. Configuring space for external operations, reserving space for tolerating failures, and allocating space for vSAN upgrades are not part of the Operations Reserve option. References: 2, section 2; , section 3

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