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QUESTION 1

After configuring a Virtual SAN cluster, an administrator using the vSphere Web Client notices that the Virtual SAN datastore is smaller than expected. The cluster contains:

1.

 Three ESXi hosts

2.

 Each host has one 10GB SDD

3.

 Each host has one 100GB HDD

Why would the Virtual SAN datastore show as 100GB instead of 300GB?

A. There is a network problem with the Virtual SAN vmkernel ports.

B. The Virtual SAN VASA provider is disabled.

C. vSphere High Availability is enabled on the Virtual SAN cluster.

D. The Virtual SAN cluster must be managed using the vSphere Web Client.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Here we have three ESXI hosts (each with 100GB HDD) which makes the complete storage to 300 GB. It generally shows 100GB instead of 300GB because the three hosts are not able to connect properly due to network issues.

QUESTION 2

Lockdown Mode has been enabled on an ESXi 6.x host and users are restricted from logging into the Direct Console User Interface (DCUI).

Which two statements are true given this configuration? (Choose two.)

A. A user granted administrative privileges in the Exception User list can login.

B. A user defined in the DCUI.Access without administrative privileges can login.

C. A user defined in the ESXi Admins domain group can login.

D. A user set to the vCenter Administrator role can login.

Correct Answer: AB

In normal lockdown mode the DCUI service is not stopped. If the connection to the vCenter Server is lost and access through the vSphere Web Client is no longer available, privileged accounts can log in to the ESXi host\\'s Direct Console Interface and exit lockdown mode. Only these accounts can access the Direct Console User Interface:

1.

Accounts in the Exception User list for lockdown mode who have administrative privileges on the host. The Exception Users list is meant for service accounts that perform very specific tasks. Adding ESXi administrators to this list defeats the purpose of lockdown mode.

2.

Users defined in the DCUI.Access advanced option for the host. This option is for emergency access to the Direct Console Interface in case the connection to vCenter Server is lost. These users do not require administrative privileges on the host.

Reference: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?
language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1008077

QUESTION 3

What are two reasons why a local flash device would be unavailable for use with Virtual SAN? (Choose two.)

A. It has a VMFS datastore present.

B. It is in use by the vFlash Read Cache feature.

C. It is smaller than the minimum capacity required for Virtual SAN usage.

D. It does not have any partitions created.

Correct Answer: AB

Local Flash Devices Are Unavailable for Use with Virtual SAN or Virtual Flash A local flash device becomes unavailable for virtual flash resource or Virtual SAN configuration when it is formatted with VMFS or any other file system. Problem When you attempt to configure either Virtual SAN or virtual flash resource, a local flash disk does not appear on the list of disks to be used. Cause This problem might occur when a local flash intended for use with either feature has been already formatted with VMFS. Neither Virtual SAN nor virtual flash can share the flash disk with VMFS or any other file system. Also, because virtual flash and Virtual SAN are mutually exclusive consumers of flash disks, both features cannot share the same flash disk. If the flash disk is already claimed by one feature, for example Virtual SAN, you are not be able to use it for another, such as virtual flash, unless you release the disk. Solution Use only unformatted flash disks for virtual flash resource and Virtual SAN configuration.

1.

 Avoid formatting the flash disks with VMFS during ESXi installation or Auto Deploy.

2.

 If the flash disk is already formatted with VMFS, remove the VMFS datastore. For information see the vSphere Storage documentation.

3.

 To use the flash disk as a virtual flash resource, do not claim this disk for Virtual SAN. If the disk is claimed by Virtual SAN, remove the disk from Virtual SAN. The flash disk is released from Virtual SAN and becomes available on the list of disks to use with virtual flash. For information about removing disks from Virtual SAN, see the Administering VMware Virtual SAN documentation.

4.

If you intend to use the flash disk with Virtual SAN, do not use the disk for a virtual flash resource. If the flash disk is used as the virtual flash resource, remove the virtual flash configuration. The disk becomes available for Virtual SAN. See the vSphere Storage documentation.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.troubleshooting.doc%2FGUID-A17F5D39-C1F3-47B1-9645-5C247412F370.html

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QUESTION 4

An administrator tries to connect the vSphere 5.5 Client to an ESXi 6.x host.

What will happen when this takes place?

A. The operation will fail, since the vSphere Client is deprecated in vSphere 6.x.

B. The operation will fail and the administrator will need to delete the client and install the 6.x version.

C. The operation will prompt the administrator to run a script to upgrade the vSphere Client.

D. The operation will update the vSphere Client silently in the background, then connect.

Correct Answer: C

Whenever a user tries to connect to a higher version of the ESXI host, the user will be prompted to upgrade to the higher version to escape the compatibility issues.

QUESTION 5

An administrator would like to use the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) as an Intermediate Certificate Authority (CA). The first two steps performed are:

1.

Replace the Root Certificate

2.

Replace Machine Certificates (Intermediate CA)

Which two steps would need to be performed next? (Choose two.)

A. Replace Solution User Certificates (Intermediate CA)

B. Replace the VMware Directory Service Certificate (Intermediate CA)

C. Replace the VMware Directory Service Certificate

D. Replace Solution User Certificates

Correct Answer: AC

Use VMCA as an Intermediate Certificate Authority You can replace the VMCA root certificate with a third-party CA-signed certificate that includes VMCA in the certificate chain. Going forward, all certificates that VMCA generates include the full chain. You can replace existing certificates with newly generated certificates. This approach combines the security of thirdparty CA-signed certificate with the convenience of automated certificate management.

Procedure 1 Replace the Root Certificate (Intermediate CA) The first step in replacing the VMCA certificates with custom certificates is generating a CSR and adding the certificate that is returned to VMCA as a root certificate. 2 Replace Machine SSL Certificates (Intermediate CA) After you have received the signed certificate from the CA and made it the VMCA root certificate, you can replace all machine SSL certificates. 3 Replace Solution User Certificates (Intermediate CA) After you replace the machine SSL certificates, you can replace the solution user certificates. 4 Replace the VMware Directory Service Certificate If you decide to use a new VMCA root certificate, and you unpublish the VMCA root certificate that was used when you provisioned your environment, you must replace the machine SSL certificates, solution user certificates, and certificates for some internal services. 5 Replace the VMware Directory Service Certificate in Mixed Mode Environments During upgrade, your environment might temporarily include both vCenter Single Sign-On version 5.5 and vCenter Single Sign-On version 6.0, you have to perform additional steps to replace the VMware Directory Service SSL certificate if you replace the SSL certificate of the node on which the vCenter Single Sign-On service is running.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID5FE583A2-3737-4B62-A905-5BB38D479AE0.html

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