5V0-22.23Q&As

VMware vSAN Specialist v2

Pass VMware 5V0-22.23 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/5v0-22-23.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by VMware Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

An administrator is tasked to create a Kerberos secured NFS v4.1 file share. Which information is minimally required during the configuration of the File Service?

A. Organizational Unit, User Account, Password

B. Active Directory Domain, User Account, Password

C. Kerberos Server, User Account, Password

D. Active Directory Domain. Organizational Unit, User Account. Password

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To create a Kerberos secured NFS v4.1 file share, the administrator needs to provide the following information during the configuration of the File Service:

Active Directory Domain: The domain name of the Active Directory server that provides Kerberos authentication service for the NFS server and clients. For example, example.com.

User Account: The user name of the Active Directory account that has permissions to join the NFS server to the domain and create service principal names (SPNs) for the NFS server. For example, administrator@example.com. Password:

The password of the Active Directory account that is used for authentication. For example, P@ssw0rd.

These information are required to enable Kerberos security for NFS 4.1 and allow the NFS server to obtain a Kerberos ticket from the Active Directory server. The administrator also needs to specify the NFS share name, path, and access

permissions1 References: 1:

VMware vSphere Storage Guide, page 118

QUESTION 2

A vSAN administrator needs to enable vSAN ESA.

Which two requirements need to be met? (Choose two.)

A. vSAN Build Your Own configuration

B. vSAN Standard license

C. vSAN Witness Appliance

D. vSAN Advanced license

E. vSAN ReadyNodes configuration

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: To enable vSAN ESA, two requirements that need to be met are: vSAN Standard license or higher, and vSAN ReadyNodes configuration. vSAN Standard license or higher is required to use vSAN ESA, as it is a feature that

is only available in vSAN 8.0 or later versions. vSAN ESA is an optional, alternative architecture to vSAN OSA that is designed to process and store data with higher efficiency, scalability, and performance. vSAN ReadyNodes configuration is required to use vSAN ESA, as it is a hardware configuration that is pre-configured, tested, and certified for VMware Hyper-Converged Infrastructure Software. Each vSAN ReadyNode is optimally configured for vSAN ESA with the required amount of CPU, memory, network, and storage NVMe devices. The other options are not correct. vSAN Build Your Own configuration is not supported for vSAN ESA, as it might not meet the hardware requirements or compatibility for vSAN ESA. vSAN Witness Appliance is not required to use vSAN ESA, as it is only needed for stretched cluster or two-node cluster configurations. References: vSAN Express Storage Architecture; vSAN ReadyNode Hardware Guidance

QUESTION 3

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 problemsfor 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)

QUESTION 4

What is the maximum amount of capacity disks an administrator can have in disk groups on a single vSAN OSA host?

A. 35

B. 40

C. 30

D. 25

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The maximum amount of capacity disks an administrator can have in disk groups on a single vSAN OSA host is 35. This is because a single host can have up to five disk groups, and each disk group can have up to seven capacity disks. Therefore, the maximum number of capacity disks per host is 5 x 7 = 35. The other options are not correct, as they are lower than the maximum number of capacity disks per host. References: Designing and Sizing vSAN Storage; [vSAN ReadyNode Hardware Guidance]

QUESTION 5

What are two prerequisites for using the TRIM and UNMAP capability of vSAN? (Choose two.)

A. Deduplication and compression are enabled.

B. The vSAN cluster is an all-flash architecture.

C. The VM quest operating system supports ATA TRIM or SCSI UNMAP capability

D. TRIM and UNMAP is enabled.

E. Change the Object Space Reservation to 100.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: The two prerequisites for using the TRIM and UNMAP capability of vSAN are:

B. The vSAN cluster is an all-flash architecture. TRIM and UNMAP are only supported on all-flash vSAN clusters, as they can reclaim space from flash devices that use thin provisioning. TRIM and UNMAP are not supported on hybrid vSAN clusters, as they cannot reclaim space from magnetic disks that use thick provisioning1.

D. TRIM and UNMAP is enabled. TRIM and UNMAP are disabled by default in vSAN, as they might have a performance impact on some workloads. To enable TRIM and UNMAP on a vSAN cluster, the administrator must use the following RVC command: vsan.unmap_support ?nable2. After enabling TRIM and UNMAP, the administrator must power off and then power on all VMs that use the vSAN datastore.

QUESTION 6

An administrator is responsible for managing a five-node vSAN cluster. The vSAN Cluster is configured with both vSphere High Availability (HA) and vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS). The vSAN Cluster is currently hosting 150

virtual machines that have consumed 60% of the usable capacity.

Each virtual machine belongs to one of the following vSAN Storage Policies:

vSANPolicy1:

Site Disaster Tolerance: None

Failures to Tolerate: 1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)

vSANPolicy2:

Site Disaster Tolerance: None

Failures to Tolerate: No data redundancy

Following an unplanned power event within the data center, the administrator has been alerted to the fact that one host has permanently failed.

What will be the impact to any virtual machine that was running on the failed host using vSANPolicy1?

A. Each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host usingvSphere HA.

B. Each virtual machine will be unavailable for up to 90 minutes while the automatic recovery process completes.

C. vSAN will defer the start of the recovery process for 60 minutes, and the virtual machines will not power on until the recovery process has been completed.

D. Each virtual machine must be restored from backup.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The impact to any virtual machine that was running on the failed host using vSANPolicy1 is that each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host using vSphere HA. This is because vSANPolicy1 has a Failures to Tolerate setting of 1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding), which means that each object has four components (three data and one parity) distributed across four hosts. If one host fails, the object can still be accessed with the remaining three components,and vSphere HA will restart the virtual machine on another host. vSAN will also try to rebuild the missing component on another host, if there is enough capacity and resources. The other options are incorrect because they either assume that the object is unavailable or that the recovery process is delayed or impossible. References: [VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23], page 16

QUESTION 7

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 8

A customer wants to validate if Skyline online health is working for vSAN and finds out that Skyline is not fully configured yet.

What two requirements must be met to make sure that Skyline online health will work? (Choose two.)

A. Add the Skyline license into Virtual Center

B. Enable Skyline Health on the vSAN Cluster

C. Enable CEIP and join the program

D. Have a working Internet connection

E. Have vCenter on version 7 or higher

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: To make sure that Skyline online health will work for vSAN, two requirements must be met: enable CEIP and join the program, and have a working Internet connection. CEIP stands for Customer Experience Improvement Program, which is a voluntary program that collects anonymous product usage data from customers who participate in it. By enabling CEIP and joining the program, customers can benefit from Skyline online health, which provides proactivenotifications and recommendations for software and hardware issues based on VMware Analytics Cloud. A working Internet connection is also required for Skyline online health to communicate with VMware Analytics Cloud and receive online notifications. The other options are not requirements for Skyline online health. References: About the vSAN Skyline Health; Skyline Health

QUESTION 9

A vSAN administrator has a group of requirements from the application team, which mandates spreading the components across storage devices as much as possible.

What should the vSAN Administrator consider to achieve such a requirement for building a new vSAN cluster? (Choose two.)

A. Configure disk striping in OSA

B. Configure disk striping in ESA

C. Enable Force Provisioning in OSA

D. Enable deduplication for vSAN

E. Create a dedicated Storage Pool in ESA

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: To spread the components across storage devices as much as possible, the vSAN administrator can configure disk striping in either OSA or ESA. Disk striping is a policy attribute that defines the number of capacity devices across which each replica of a storage object is striped. A higher number of stripes can result in better performance and availability, but also consumes more storage space. Disk striping can be configured in OSA by using the Number of disk stripes per object policy attribute, or in ESA by using the Striping Width policy attribute12 References: 1: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 14 2: VMware vSAN Design and Sizing Guide, page 32

QUESTION 10

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 11

An administrator wants to assign a storage policy to a workload on a two-node vSAN OSA cluster consisting of three disk groups each with nested fault domains. The virtual machine must be protected against a disk or disk group failure.

Which two storage policies meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

A. RAID-5/FTT 2

B. RAID-1/FTT 3

C. RAID-6/FTT 2

D. RAID-5/FTT 1

E. RAID-1/FTT 1

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: To protect a virtual machine against a disk or disk group failure, the storage policy must have a failure tolerance method (FTM) of RAID-1 or RAID-6 and a failure to tolerate (FTT) value of at least 1. RAID-1 mirrors the data across multiple disk groups, while RAID-6 uses erasure coding to stripe the data and parity information across multiple disk groups. RAID-5 is not suitable for this scenario, as it can only tolerate one disk failure per stripe. FTT 2 or 3 would require more disk groups than available in the cluster. Therefore, the correct options are C and E. References: 1, page 8; 2, section 3.1

QUESTION 12

When adding a disk to a host that was previously used in a decommissioned vSAN cluster the intended disk does not show among the available devices in disk management.

Which action should be taken prior to assigning the disk on disk management?

A. Format the existing partition

B. Create a 1GB metadata partition

C. Delete all device partitions

D. Create a VMFS partition

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: When adding a disk to a host that was previously used in a decommissioned vSAN cluster, the disk may still have some vSAN metadata partitions that prevent it from being recognized by disk management. To resolve this issue, the disk partitions need to be deleted using either ESXCLI or partedUtil commands. This will erase all data on the disk and make it available for use in disk management. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 21

QUESTION 13

What are two characteristics of a durability component in vSAN? (Choose two.)

A. Better Performance

B. Faster resynchronization

C. Faster snapshot creation

D. Better Storage utilization

E. Better Availability

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation: A durability component is a temporary component that is created when a host or disk group is placed in maintenance mode with the Ensure data accessibility option, or when a host or disk group fails unexpectedly. A durability component improves the availability of data by maintaining the required number of failures to tolerate (FTT) until the original component is restored or rebuilt. A durability component also speeds up the resynchronization process by reducing the amount of data that needs to be copied. The other characteristics are not applicable to a durability

component. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 10, Objective 6.8; [Durability Components]

QUESTION 14

A customer has deployed a new vSAN Cluster with the following configuration: 6 x vSAN ReadyNodes All Flash 12 TB Raw Storage

vSAN 8 is deployed with ESA.

VMs are configured with a RAID-5 VM policy.

During failure testing, before the new platform is placed into production one of the ESXi hosts is made unavailable.

Which RAID-5 data placement schemes will vSAN use with this failure condition?

A. vSAN can protect the platform using adaptive RAID 5 if the ESXi host fails to return

B. VMware HA will migrate the storage objects to another node in the cluster

C. Some VM data will be unavailable until the failed ESXi host is recovered

D. The data components on the hosts will be marked as degraded

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: When a host in a vSAN stretched cluster goes offline, the data components on the hosts will be marked as degraded. This means that the data is still available, but the redundancy level is reduced. vSAN will try to rebuild the missing components on another host in the same fault domain, if there is enough capacity and resources. If the host comes back online within 60 minutes, vSAN will resync the data and restore the redundancy level. If the host does not come back online within 60 minutes, vSAN will rebuild the missing components on another fault domain, if there is enough capacity and resources. This will incur additional network traffic across the witness link. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page 17

QUESTION 15

A vSAN administrator is noticing that the objects resynchronizing in the cluster are taking longer than expected and wants to view the resynchronizing metrics.

Which performance category should the vSAN administrator open?

A. Disks

B. Host Network

C. Resvnc Latency

D. Backend

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To view the resynchronizing metrics, the vSAN administrator should open the Backend performance category. This category shows the performance of vSAN data components, such as read/write latency, IOPS,

throughput, congestion, and resync traffic. The other categories are not relevant for this task. Disks shows the performance of physical disks in the cluster, Host Network shows the network performance of vSAN hosts, and Resvnc Latency shows the latency of resynchronization operations. References: 1, page 23; 3, section 6.4