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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 1

Topic #: 1

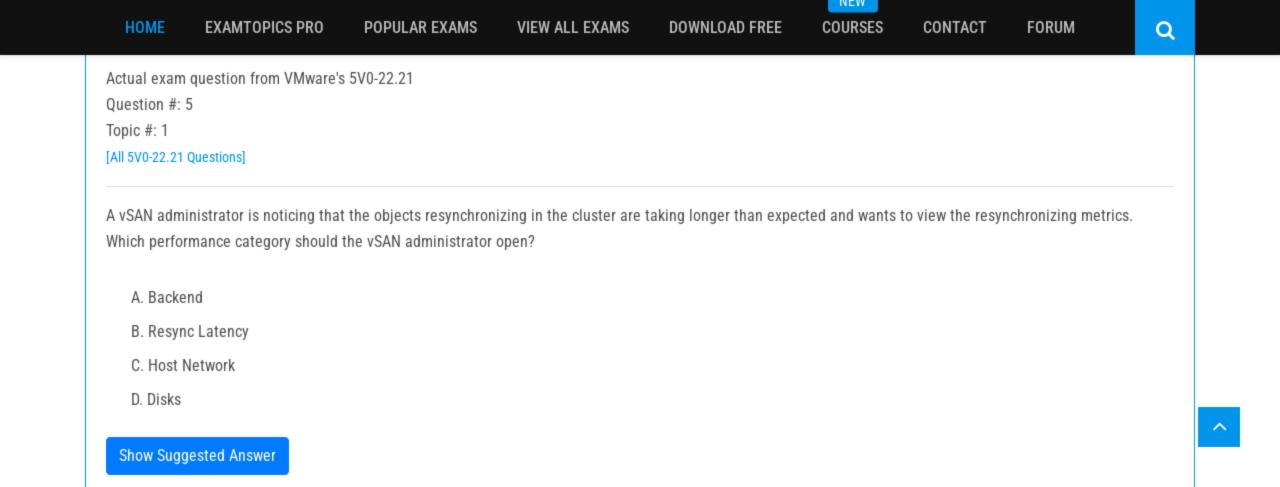
[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

A vSAN administrator, who has a cluster that has both compute-only and vSAN ReadyNodes, recently received a request to deploy a new application with higher storage performance requirements than what are currently available.

What are two ways the administrator can reconfigure the vSAN cluster to obtain this additional performance? (Choose two.)

- A. Add additional hosts, with capacity devices only, and then stream the cache from the other hosts.
- B. Add cache and capacity devices to the compute-only hosts.
- C. Add additional cache and capacity devices to the existing data nodes.
- D. Add additional compute-only hosts from the vSAN cluster.
- E. Add to the existing disk groups two cache devices and the eight capacity devices.

**Show Suggested Answer** 



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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 9

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

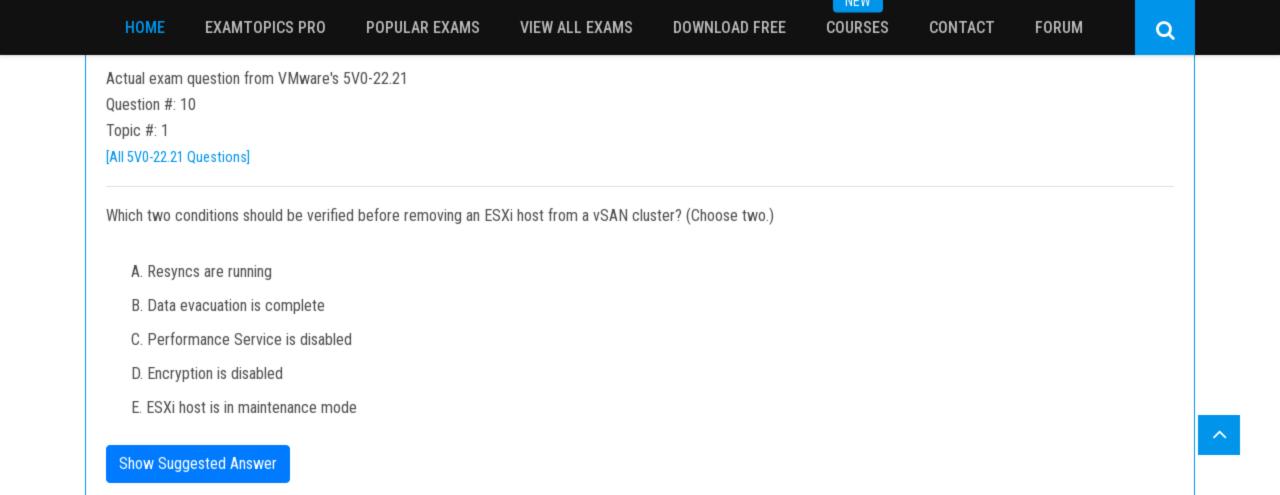
During yesterday's business hours, a cache drive failed on one of the vSAN nodes. The administrator reached out to the manufacturer and received a replacement drive the following day. When the drive failed, vSAN started a resync to ensure the health of data, and all objects are showing a healthy and compliant state. The vSAN administrator needs to replace the failed cache drive.

Which set of steps should the vSAN administrator take?

- A. Remove the existing vSAN disk group, and physically replace the device. Then, check to verify that the ESXi host automatically detects the new device. Afterwards, manually recreate the Disk Group.
- B. Physically replace the failed cache device, and vSAN will automatically create a new disk group. Then, remove the disk group with the failed device.
- C. Physically replace the failed cache device, and vSAN will automatically allocate the storage. Then, rebalance the cache layer.
- D. Place the disk group into maintenance mode, and select Full Data Migration. Then, physically replace the failed cache device. Afterwards, vSAN will rebuild the disk group automatically.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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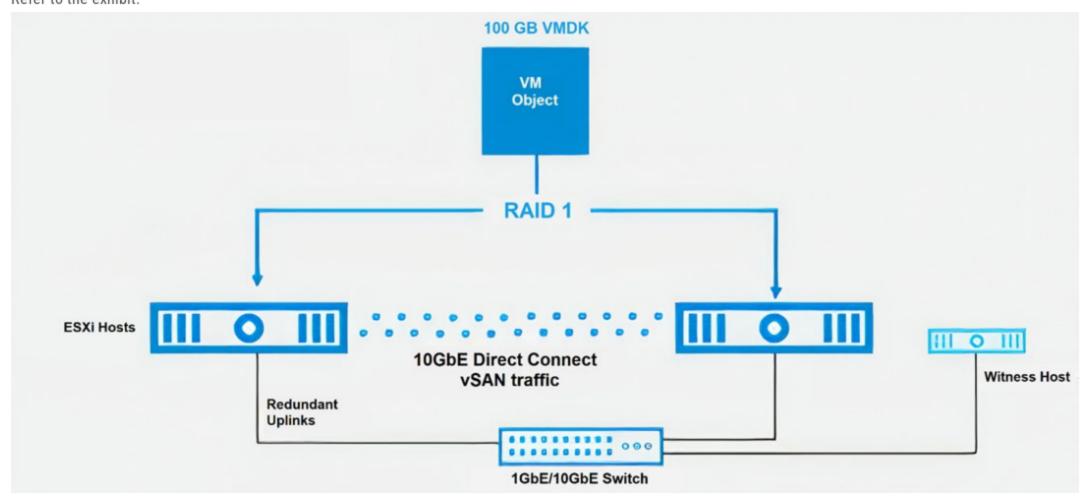
Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 11

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

In a 2-node vSAN cluster, one node has recovered from failure with FTT=1 and RAID-1 storage policy. Refer to the exhibit:



What is the total VMDK storage consumed?

- A. 150 GB
- B. 100GB
- C. 133GB
- D. 200GB

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 14

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

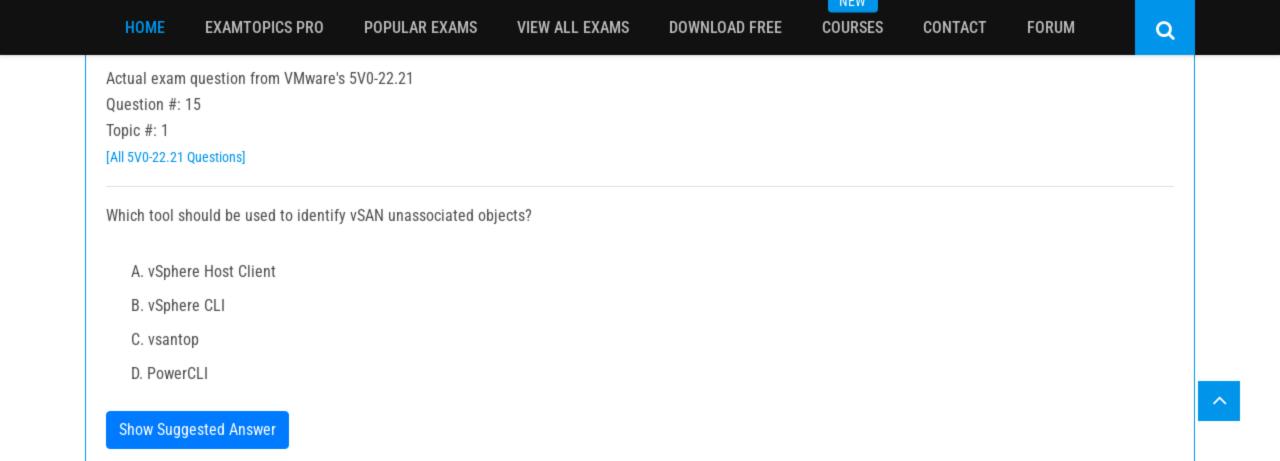
A vSAN administrator has a vSAN cluster that is using vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM) to manage hypervisor, server drivers, and firmware. All hosts in the cluster are compliant according to the vLCM image.

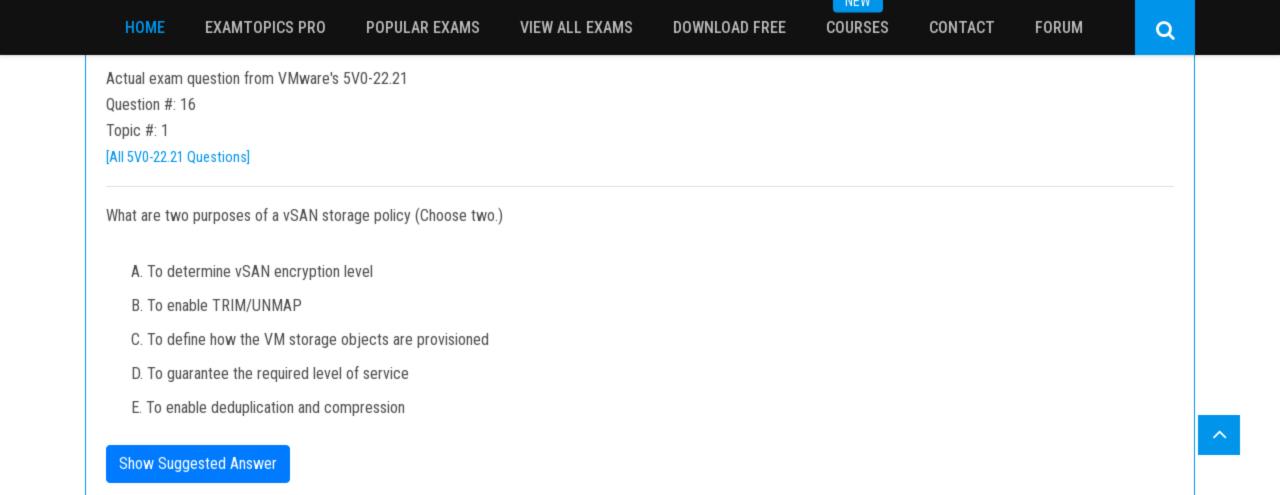
A 10GB NIC on the servers is experiencing issues, the vSAN administrator determines a new network driver will resolve the problem. Unfortunately, the required NIC driver is a newer version compared to the driver provided by the most recent Vendor Addon.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take to ensure the latest network driver is installed on the NIC before remediation?

- A. Add an individual component to the vLCM image that has the updated NIC driver.
- B. Since server vendors release periodic server Vendor Addon updates, make sure the vLCM image is configured to use the most recent version of the vendor addon.
- C. Modify the vLCM image to omit the NIC Driver, and then manually update the servers with the required NIC driver.
- D. Remove the Vendor Addon from the vLCM image, and then manually install the network driver on the servers.

**Show Suggested Answer** 





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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 22

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

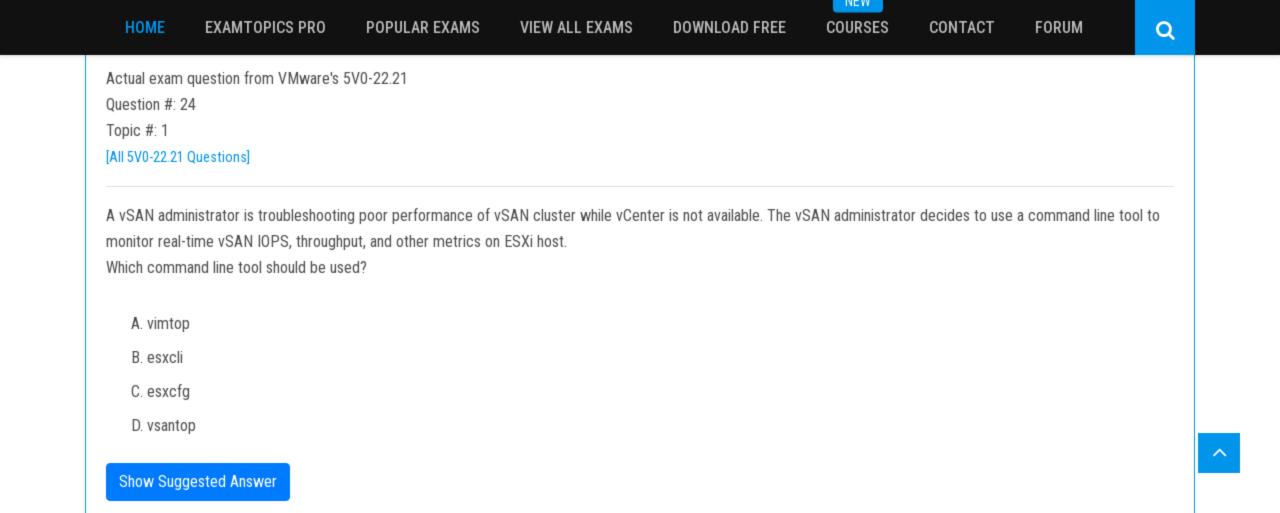
An existing vSAN cluster has this specification:

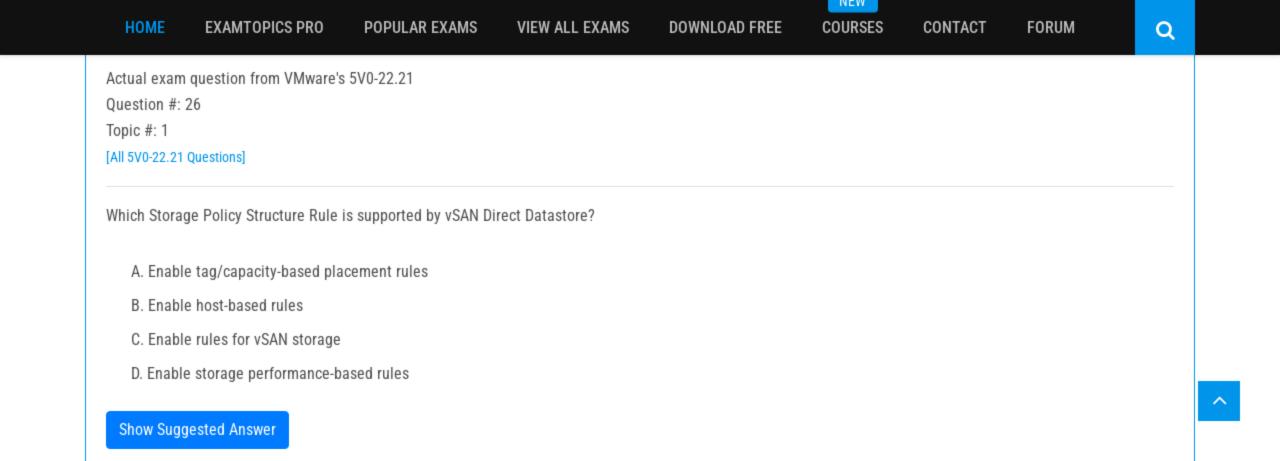
- ⇒ Four ESXi hosts with all flash configuration
- Each with two disk groups
- Each disk group with one cache device and four capacity devices
- ⇒ There are five more device slots available

The CTO would like to provision new applications, and these will need more capacity and performance.

Which two methods may be used by the vSAN administrator to meet this goal? (Choose two.)

- A. Adding faster cache devices
- B. Adding one more disk group per host with the same configuration
- C. Replacing all cache devices by a larger device
- D. Adding an ESXi host with identical device configuration
- E. Replacing all capacity devices by a larger device





Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

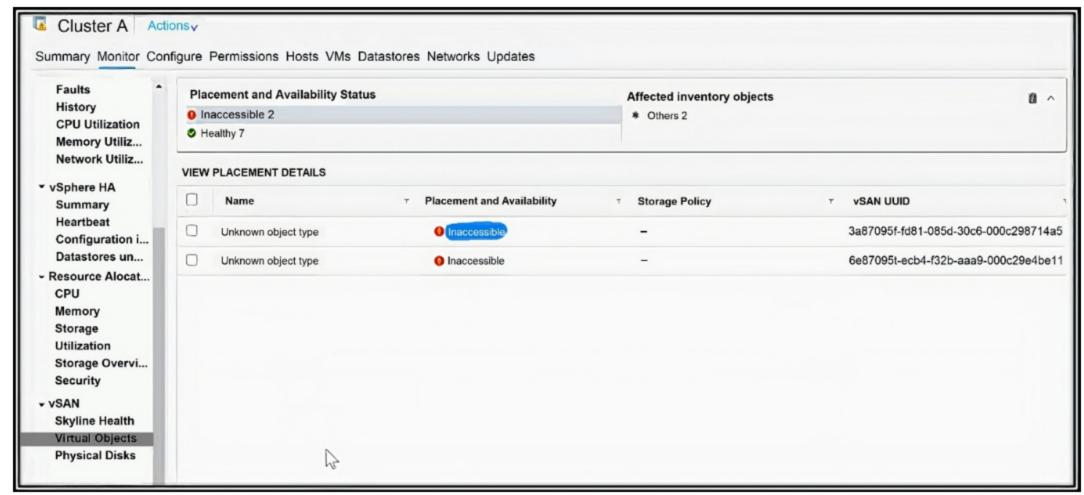
Question #: 27

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

A vSAN administrator was examining the status of Virtual Objects and found inaccessible objects that are occupying significant storage capacity.

Refer to the exhibit:



Which action is needed to restore the storage capacity?

- A. Evacuate data on affected node by using the Full Data Migration mode.
- B. Identify and remove the obsolete object.
- C. Restart the host, and obsolete objects will be removed on their own.
- D. Trigger a manual resync, and allow vSAN to heal the object.

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 30

Topic #: 1

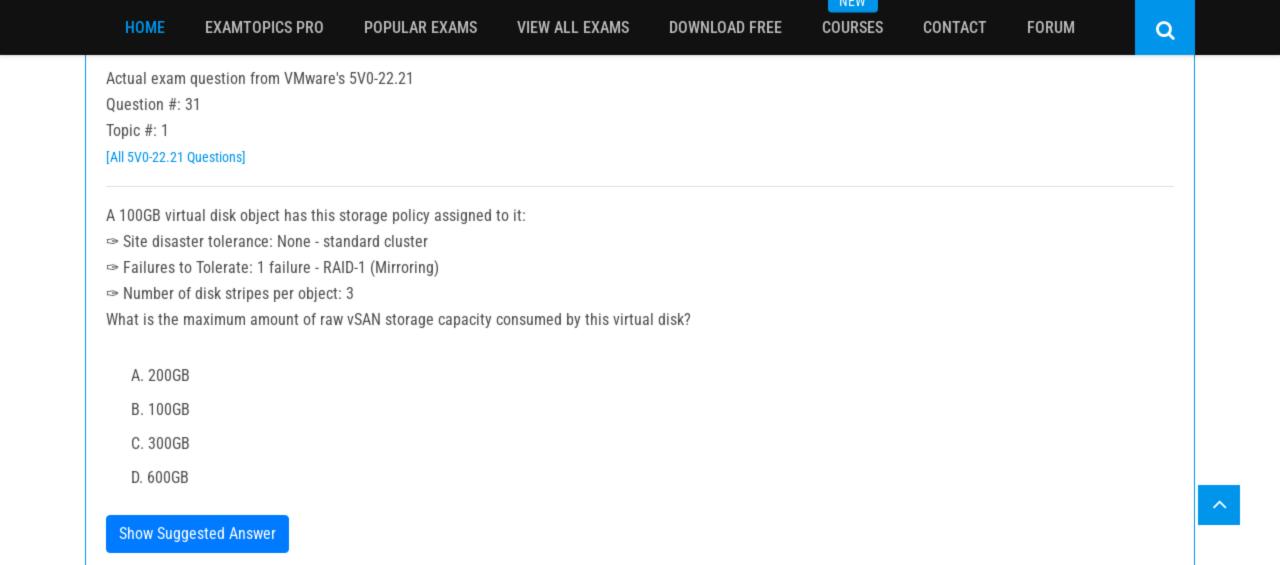
[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

A customer is running a number of compute-intensive application workloads on their existing 4-node vSAN cluster that has resulted in resource contention. To provide additional compute resources, the vSAN administrator has decided to deploy a new 4-node vSAN compute-only cluster so that a HCI Mesh can be configured. Which three points would the vSAN administrator need to consider before using this configuration? (Choose three.)

- A. The storage policy must be based on the number of hosts within the client cluster.
- B. The storage policy is based on the total number of hosts across both client and server clusters.
- C. A storage policy of Erasure Coding with FTT=2 would be supported.
- D. A storage policy of Mirroring with FTT 1 would be supported.
- E. A storage policy of Erasure Coding with FTT=1 would be supported.
- F. The storage policy must be based on the number of hosts within the server cluster.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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devices may be playing a role in slow performance, so the administrator decides to take action to help resolve the problem.

Which action should the administrator take?

- A. Change the Default Storage Policy to have stripe width of 13.
- B. Modify the stripe width for the application on the advanced settings for the VM.
- C. Add more magnetic capacity devices in the affected host.
- D. Increase the stripe width based on the number of capacity devices within the disk group.

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 40

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

An administrator is responsible for managing a 5-node vSAN 7.0 cluster that hosts 150 virtual machines. Each virtual machine belongs to one of the following vSAN Storage Policies: vSANPolicy1:

- ⇒ Site Disaster Tolerance: None
- ⇒ Failures to Tolerate: 1 failure RAIN5 (Erase Coding)

vSANPolicy2:

- ⇒ Site Disaster Tolerance: None
- Failures to Tolerate: No data redundancy

Following an unplanned power event within the datacenter, the administrator has been alerted to the fact that one host has permanently failed. Prior to the vSAN host failure, the usable storage capacity of the vSAN Cluster was more than 40%.

What will be the potential impact to any virtual machine that was running on the failed host using vSANPolicy2?

- A. vSAN will immediately start the recovery process.
- B. Each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host using vSphere HA.
- C. After 60 minutes, vSAN will automatically start the recovery process.
- D. Each virtual machine will need to be restored from backup.

Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 41

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

After a recent data loss event, the IT department plans to deploy a DR site using vSphere Replication with vSAN providing the storage backend.

The architect would like to know how many components will be created based on the following configuration:

- 2x 100 GB VMDK
- RAID 1 vSAN Storage Policy
- ⇒ 4x Point in Time snapshots

How many components will be created?

- A. 32
- B. 24
- C. 16
- D. 8

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 44

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

A single capacity disk fails within a vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster running with a `compression-only` configuration enabled. The vSAN administrator must recognize the platform impact that has occurred and take steps to correct it.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take?

- A. The hardware failure will impact the entire disk group, so the vSAN administrator will need to remove and recreate the disk group following the replacement of the failed storage device.
- B. The hardware failure will stop the running workloads, so the vSAN administrator will need to disable the compression-only configuration, replace the failed capacity device, and then re-create the disk group.
- C. The hardware failure will impact all disk groups within the ESXi host, so the vSAN administrator will need to manually remove the ESXi node from the vSAN Cluster, replace the failed capacity device, and then re-create the disk group.
- D. The hardware failure will only impact the specific capacity disk, so the vSAN administrator will need to remove and replace the failed capacity device.

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 46

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

An organization wants to configure a new storage policy based on the following requirements:

- ⇒ Failures to tolerate = FTT 1/RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)
- Number of disk stripes per object = 8
- □ IOPS limit for object = 0
- Object Space Reservation = Thin provisioning
- Flash read cache reservation = 0%
- ⇒ Disable object checksum = No
- ⇒ Force provisioning = No

The administrator creates the policy using storage policy based management and assigns it to a 100GB virtual machine on a 4-node vSAN cluster to test the results of the new storage policy.

How many components will be created per host for the storage objects of the virtual machine on the vSAN datastore?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 8
- D. 32

Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.21

Question #: 49

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.21 Questions]

The DevOps team of an organization wants to deploy their new cloud native application with persistent storage on a dedicated vSAN cluster. The storage administrator is tasked to configure the vSAN cluster and leverage the vSAN Direct feature.

Which two requirements must the administrator meet to complete this task? (Choose two.)

- A. Unclaimed disks in the hosts for vSAN Direct
- B. A dedicated network for vSAN Direct
- C. A valid vSAN license for the vSAN cluster
- D. An integration with vSAN File Services
- E. vSphere HA enabled on the vSAN cluster

**Show Suggested Answer** 

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