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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 2

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

A site administrator wishes to implement HCl 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 HCl mesh

Show Suggested Answer

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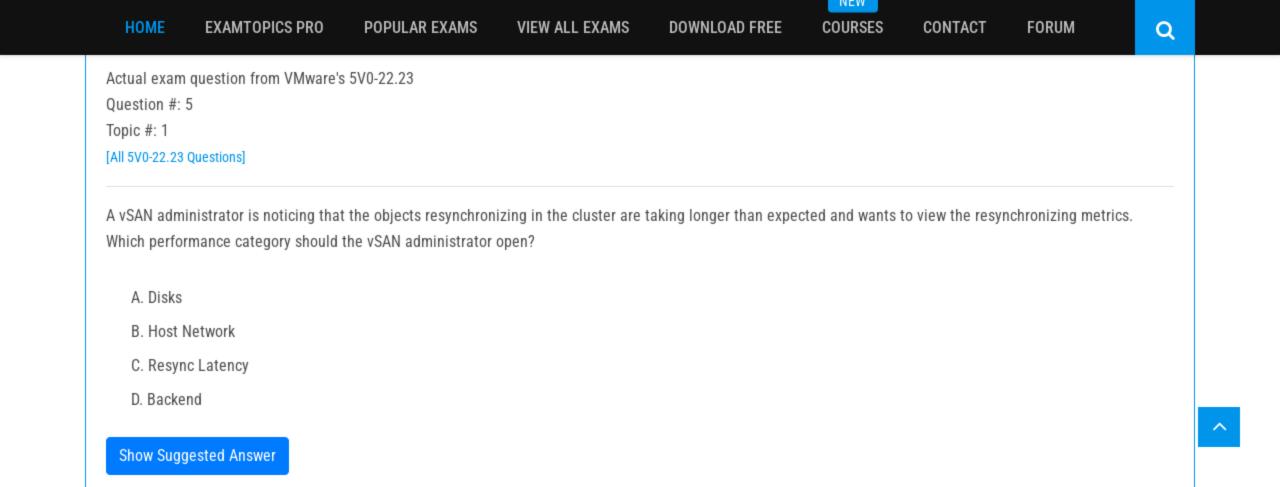
Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

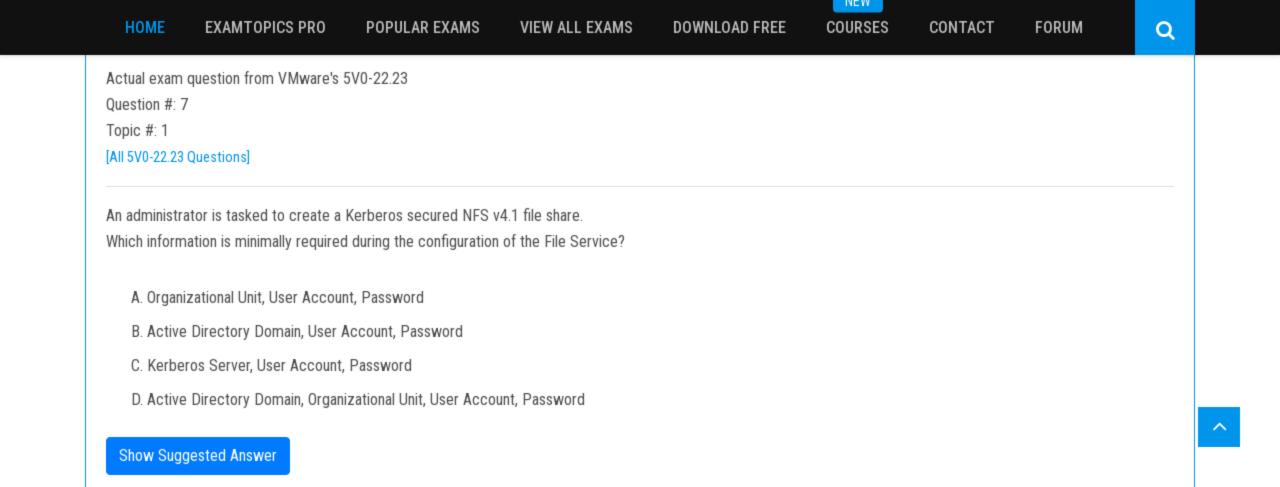
An administrator has 24 physical servers that need to be configured with vSAN. The administrator needs to ensure that a single rack failure is not going to affect the data availability. The number of racks used should be minimized.

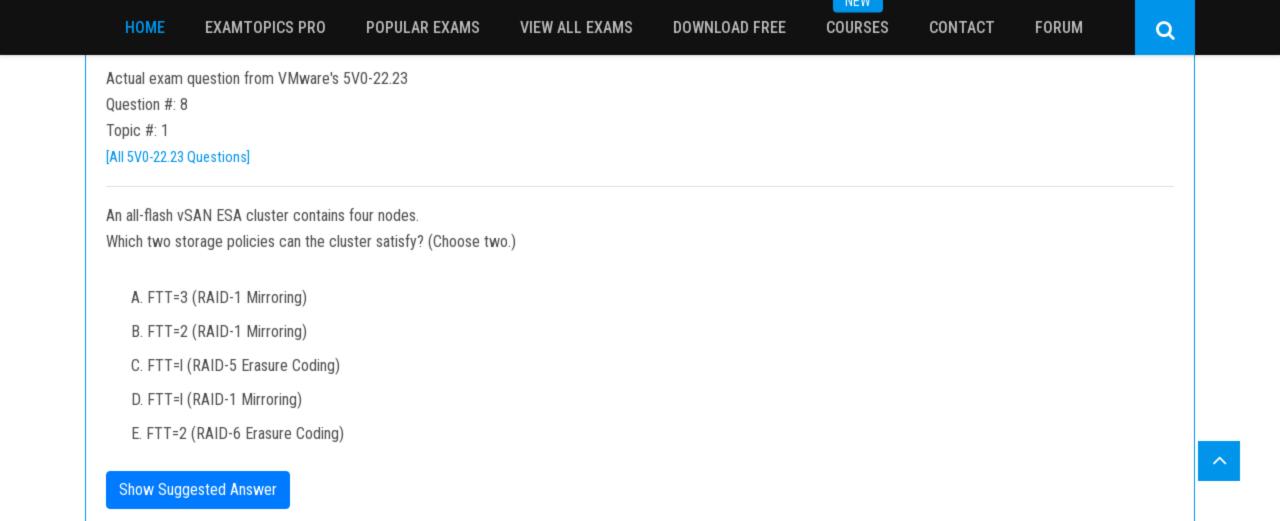
What has to be done and configured to achieve this goal?

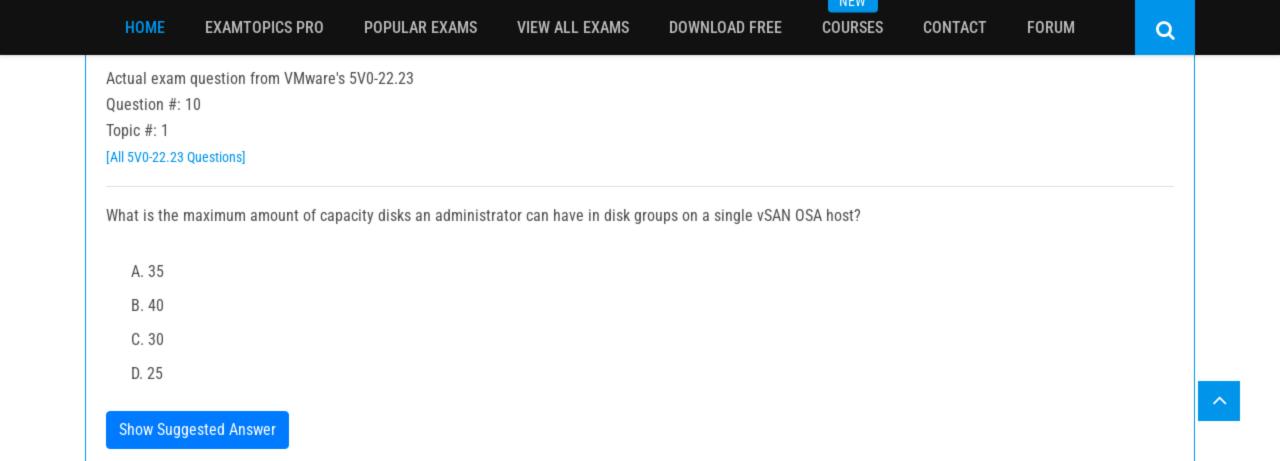
- A. Distribute servers across at least two different racks and configure two fault domains
- B. Configure disk groups with a minimum of four capacity disks in each server and distribute them across four racks
- C. Enable deduplication and compression
- D. Distribute servers across at least three different racks and configure three fault domains

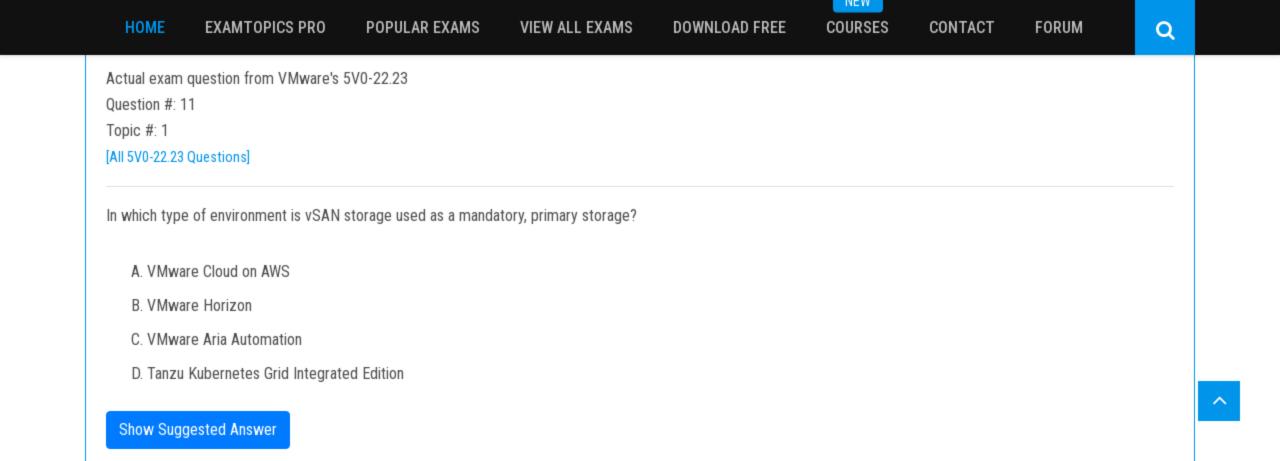


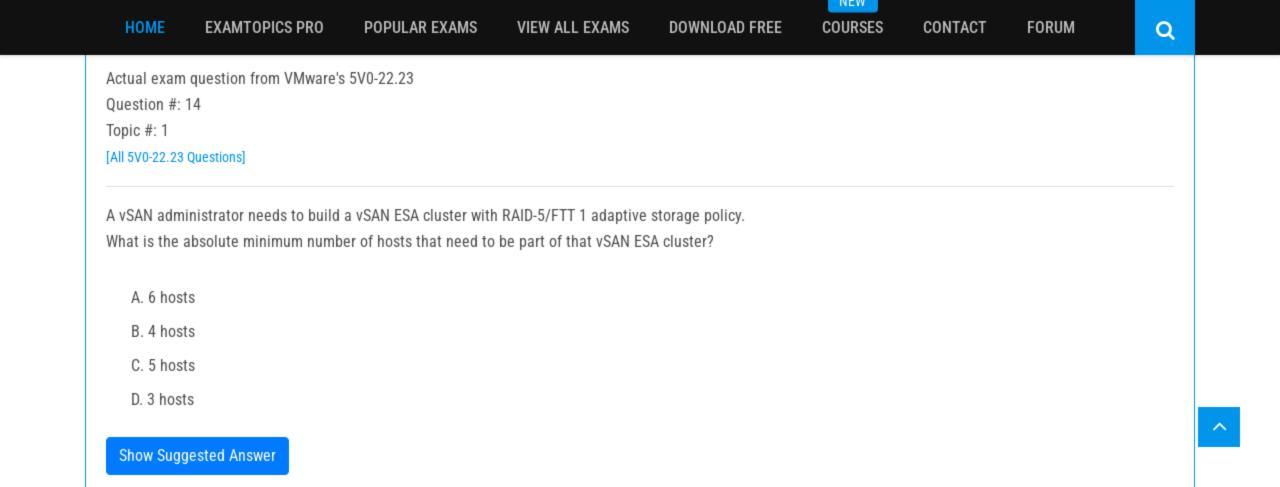
- C. Put the VMs in a vSphere DRS group
- D. Put the VMs in the correct VM group
- E. Create a storage policy that includes site affinity rules and apply to VMs











NEW

Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 17

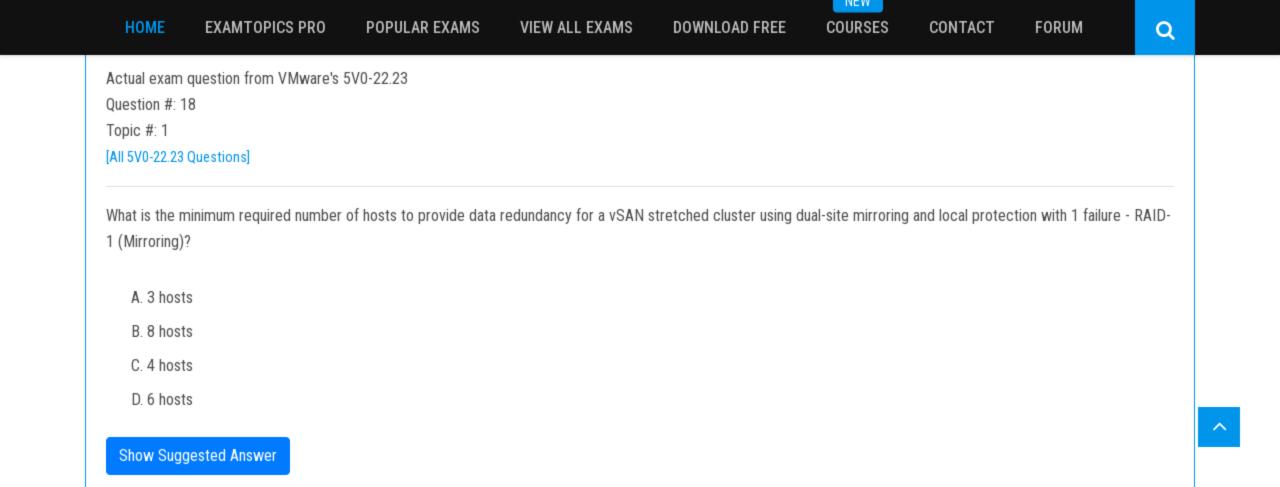
Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

A customer wishes to host a new range of applications with high-performance needs, specifically, low latency.

The applications are required to be hosted at company-owned edge locations, each with minimal rack space (three host slots per edge location for this project). Which deployment options would satisfy the customer's needs, while maximizing the amount of capacity available per deployment?

- A. A new three-node vSAN 8.0 All-Flash Cluster with OSA in each edge location Each application VM configured with a RAID-5 VM storage policy
- B. A new three-node vSAN 8.0 All-Flash Cluster with OSA in each edge location Each application VM configured with a RAID-1 VM storage policy
- C. A new three-node vSAN 8.0 All-Flash Cluster with ESA in each edge location Each application VM configured with a RAID-1 VM storage policy
- D. A new three-node vSAN 8.0 All-Flash Cluster with ESA in each edge location Each application VM configured with a RAID-5 VM storage policy



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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 19

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

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 using vSphere 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.

Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 22

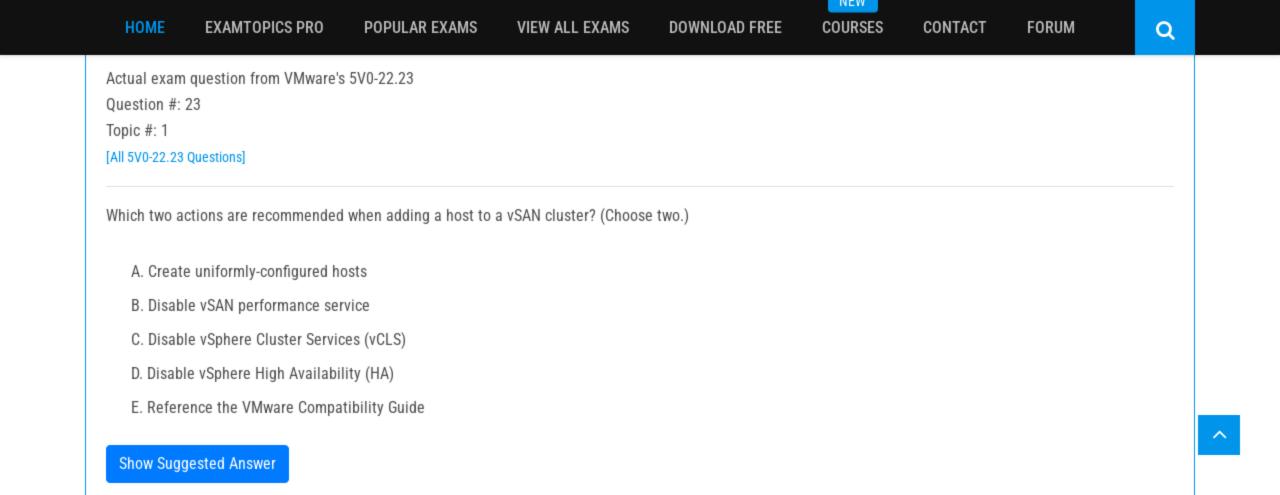
Topic #: 1

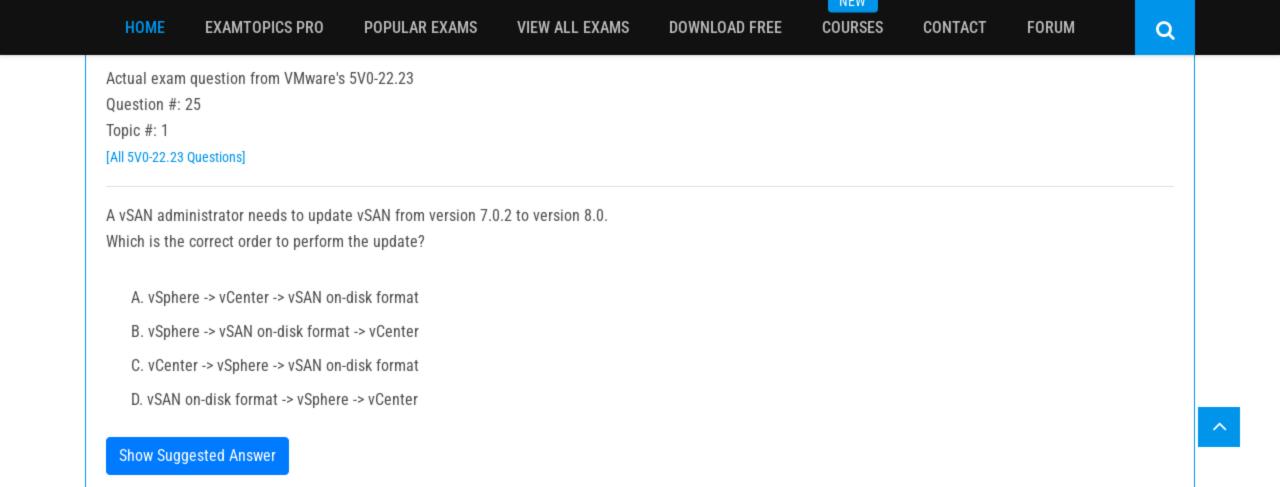
[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

An application refactor requires significant storage that is being added for logs stored on a VM vDISK. The application VMs run on a dedicated vSAN enabled vSphere Cluster with custom CPUs and RAM, and therefore, cannot vMotion to another vSAN enabled cluster.

The administrator needs a vSAN feature that can be used to allocate additional storage from another vSAN enabled vSphere cluster to this vSAN enabled Cluster. Which vSAN feature should be used for this purpose?

- A. vSAN File Services
- B. vSAN HCI Mesh
- C. vSAN Replication
- D. vSAN Stretched Clusters





Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 26

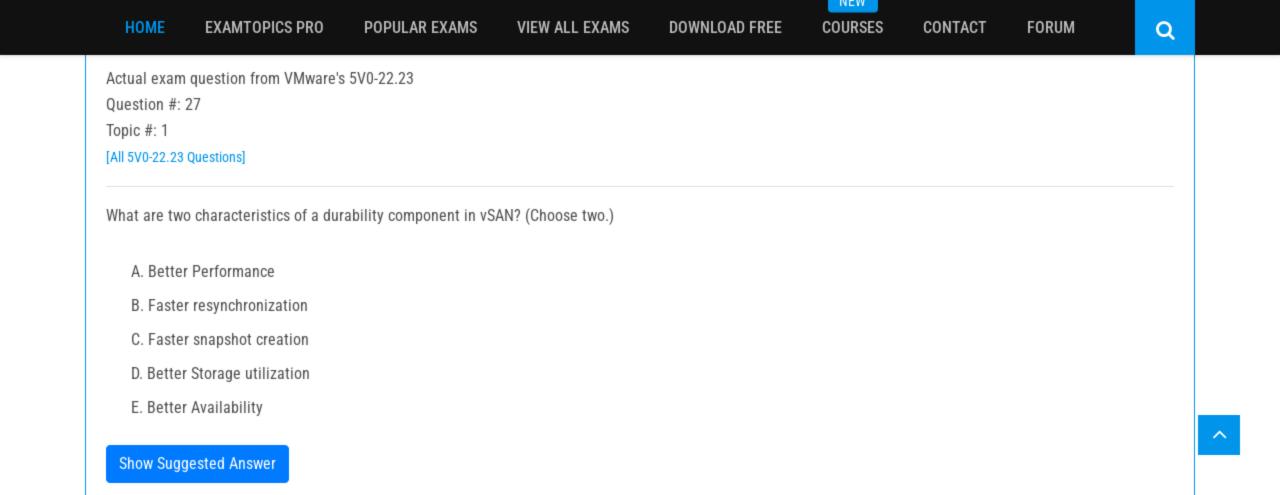
Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

A vSAN administrator is responsible for managing a customer's production vSAN cluster that is going to be used to provide SMB file shares to a number of host clients. The vSAN administrator must take action so the performance of all services in the production vSAN cluster can be monitored.

Which two services must be enabled for this monitoring to occur? (Choose two.)

- A. vSAN Performance Diagnostic Service
- B. iSCSI Target Service
- C. vSAN File Services
- D. vSAN Health Service
- E. vSAN Performance Service



Question #: 28

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

An organization wants to implement a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution on their vSAN storage. They also need to store their applications running inside the VDI environment on vSAN storage.

Which two end-user computing (EUC) solutions could be implemented to satisfy the requirements of the organization? (Choose two.)

- A. App Volumes
- B. Workspace ONE Access
- C. Horizon
- D. Workspace ONE UEM
- E. Dynamic Environment Manager

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 the new 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

A six-node vSAN ESA cluster contains multiple virtual machines, and a vSAN storage policy with the rule "Failures to tolerate" set to "1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)" is assigned. A vSAN administrator has changed the rule in the assigned policy to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)".

What is the result of this change?

- A. No changes occur until the policy is reapplied.
- B. The changes are queued for 60 minutes.
- C. The policy change is rejected immediately.
- D. The updated policy is serially applied to the virtual machines.

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 31

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

A vSAN administrator has two identical VMware vSAN clusters, one for staging workloads and another for production workloads. Due to an unforeseen capacity requirement, the vSAN administrator is tasked with merging the staging vSAN cluster into the production.

Which three actions should the vSAN administrator perform on the staging cluster prior to moving the vSAN nodes to the production cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Disable vSAN Services
- B. Delete all Disk Groups
- C. Enable File Services
- D. Delete all partitions from the capacity disks
- E. Mark the disks for partial reservation
- F. Remove all capacity drives

Show Suggested Answer

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 32

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

An administrator is performing maintenance on the hosts in a four-node vSAN cluster and has selected the "Ensure Accessibility" maintenance mode option. All VMs are running with the Default Storage Policy which has not been modified from the default settings.

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While one of the hosts in the cluster is down for firmware upgrade, a second host suddenly loses network connectivity to the remaining hosts.

How will the cluster be affected?

- A. VMs might experience data loss
- B. Cluster will still be fully operational
- C. All VMs in the cluster will be inaccessible
- D. The backend performance metrics will be lost

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 33

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator uses SSH to log into a vSAN ESA host and runs the esxcli vsan debug object overview command.

Object CUID	Group UDID	Version	Size	Used	SPRM Profile	Healthy Components
49413f63-84bd-6aba-2ba6-0050560659c0	la413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
1c413163-4c1a-73bc-9046-0050560659c0	la413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	2.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 02 8
1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	1a413f63-a8d1-fafb-0809-0050560659c0	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	255.00 GE	0.04 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
d0403f63-f7af-45cd-le8a-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	2.00 GB	0.70 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
ef403f63-fe7b-66f0-9d4f-005056065997	cf403f63-eec5-da41-8599-005056065997	17	0.12 GB	0.01 GB	wSAN Default Storage Policy	5 of 8
db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	255.00 GB	0.12 GB	VSAN ESA Default Policy - RAIDS	8 20 B
dd413f63-e0e3-929d-9b93-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	90.00 GB	0.01 GB	WSAN ESA Default Policy - RAIDS	5 of 8
e2413f63-4072-62cf-2077-005056065979	db413f63-4ca4-7882-1b50-005056065979	17	4.00 GB	0.01 GB	vSAN ESA Default Policy - RAIDS	8 of 8
10403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	255.00 GB	0.05 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	7 of 8
0d413f63-8c58-b213-3866-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	0,12 GB	0.01 GB	VSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
11403f63-365f-559e-8165-005056065979	f0403f63-e677-850f-db46-005056065979	17	2.00 GB	0.72 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	4 of 8
14403163-50e3-85c4-ed42-0050560659b4	14403163-50e3-85c4-ed42-0050560659b4	17	255.00 GB	3.54 GB	vSAN Default Storage Policy	5 01 9
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The administrator notices the Healthy Components column, the last column, is reporting some components are not in a fully healthy state.

What could cause this behavior?

- A. New physical disks have been claimed and a rebalance operation is underway.
- B. The applied Storage policy has been updated.
- C. New VMDKs have been added to multiple VMs, but the storage policy has not finished applying.
- D. One host is in maintenance mode with ensure accessibility.

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Actual exam question from VMware's 5V0-22.23

Question #: 34

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

The DevOps team of an organization wants to deploy 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. A valid vSAN license for the vSAN cluster
- B. vSphere HA enabled on the vSAN cluster
- C. A dedicated network for vSAN Direct
- D. An integration with vSAN File Services
- E. Unclaimed disks in the hosts for vSAN Direct

Question #: 35

Topic #: 1

[All 5V0-22.23 Questions]

A vSAN administrator is planning to deploy a new vSAN cluster with these requirements:

Physical adapters share capacity among several traffic types

Guaranteed bandwidth for vSAN during bandwidth contention

Enhanced security -

Which two actions should be taken to configure the new vSAN cluster to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Create static routes between the vSAN hosts
- B. Use IOPS Limit rules in storage policies
- C. Utilize Network I/O Control
- D. Enable jumbo frames
- E. Isolate vSAN traffic in a VLAN

Show Suggested Answer

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A customer wishes to host a new range of applications with high-performance requirements, specifically, low latency. The current vSAN platform is based on ReadyNode hardware and uses a vSAN 7.0 U2 hybrid topology configuration.

Which would satisfy the customer's requirement?

- A. Deploy the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 ESA using a new hardware design
- B. Deploy the new applications on the existing cluster with a RAID-6 VM storage policy and an additional stripe width of 4
- C. Deploy the application on a new cluster with vSAN 8.0 OSA using the existing hybrid configuration
- D. Perform an in-place upgrade from vSAN 7.0 U2 OSA to vSAN 8.0 ESA

