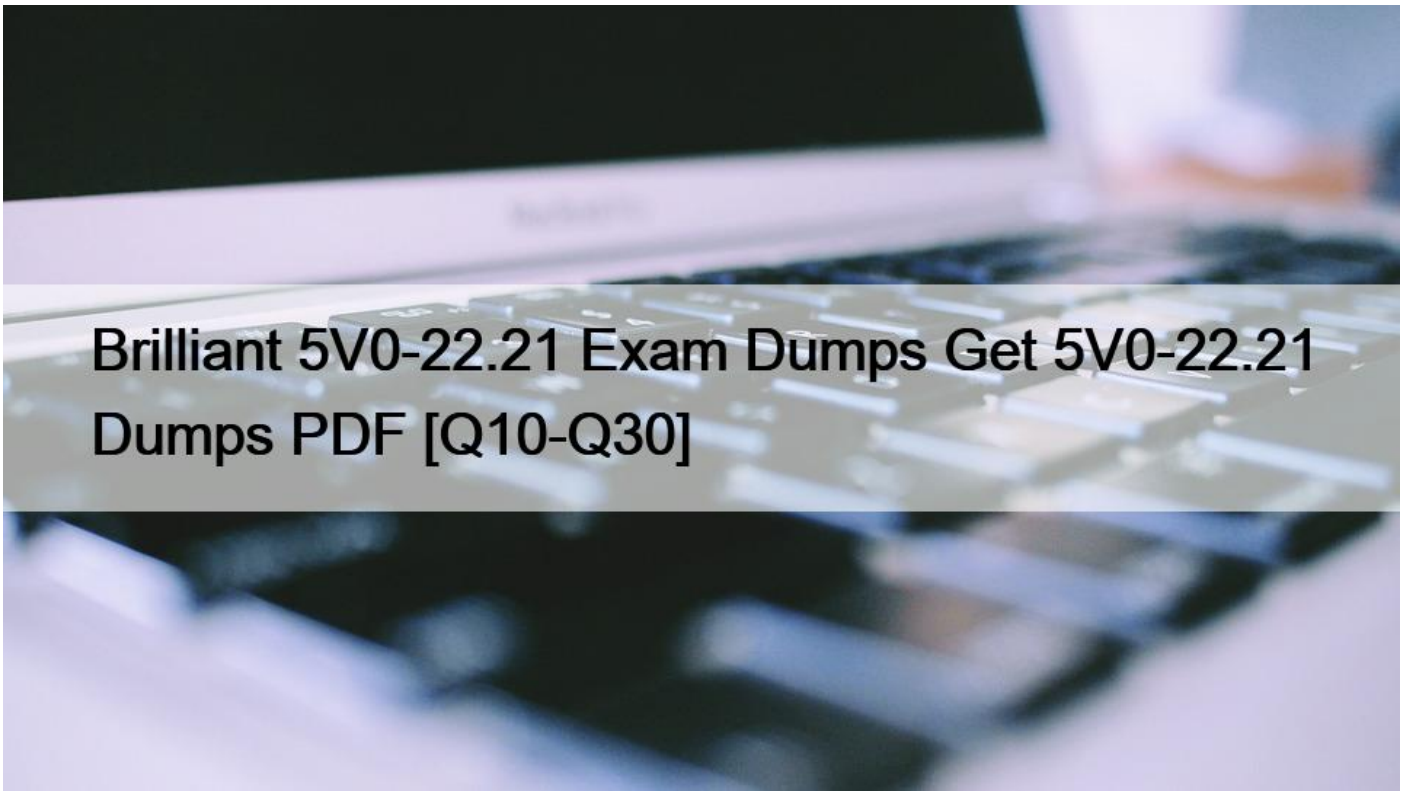
Brilliant 5V0-22.21 Exam Dumps Get 5V0-22.21 Dumps PDF [Q10-Q30



Brilliant 5V0-22.21 Exam Dumps Get 5V0-22.21 Dumps PDF
5V0-22.21 Dumps PDF - 5V0-22.21 Real Exam Questions Answers

VMware 5V0-22.21 certification exam is a significant achievement for IT professionals who are looking to validate their knowledge and skills in vSAN technology. VMware vSAN Specialist certification demonstrates your expertise in deploying, configuring, and managing VMware vSAN environments. The VMware vSAN Specialist certification is designed for individuals who already have experience in the IT industry and want to advance their career in virtualization technologies.

NEW QUESTION 10

What should be used to verify object resynchronization progress and impact after a global policy change?
* HCI Bench
* vCenter HTML5 client
* vRealize Log Insight
* vRealize Network Insight
To verify object resynchronization progress and impact after a global policy change, you can use vRealize Log Insight (C). According to the VMware Official Guide, “The vRealize Log Insight dashboard can be used to verify object resynchronization progress and impact after a global policy change.”

NEW QUESTION 11

A group of virtual machines have the vSAN Default Storage Policy assigned to them. This policy has not been modified from its default settings to date. The vSAN administrator would like to reduce the amount of storage capacity consumed by these virtual machines.

Which action will produce this result?
* Assign a new policy with “Failures to tolerate” set to “1-Failure – RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)” to the virtual machines.
* Assign a policy with “Object space reservation” set to “50%” to the virtual machines.
* Reduce the “Number of disk stripes per object” from 3 to 2 in the vSAN Default Storage Policy.
* Set “Failures to tolerate” in the vSAN Default Storage Policy to “2-Failures – RAID-1 (Mirroring)”.

Object space reservation is a vSAN storage policy attribute that allows the administrator to set a percentage of the provisioned space to be reserved for the virtual machine disk objects. This attribute can be used to reduce the amount of storage capacity consumed by virtual machines. Setting the “Object space reservation” to “50%” will reserve 50% of the total provisioned space for the virtual machines, and free up the remaining 50% for other objects.

It’s worth noting that changing object space reservation can result in a component resync, which could cause a performance impact.

This is explained in VMware vSAN documentation in the section “vSAN Storage Policy” Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vsphere-vsan-70-admin-guide/GUID-7E8F6C98-7C0B-4D21-8F1A-F3A3A9F4F4A4.html

NEW QUESTION 12

A 100GB virtual disk object has this storage policy assigned to it:

Site disaster tolerance: None – standard cluster

Failures to Tolerate: 1 failure – RAID-1 (Mirroring)

Number of disk stripes per object: 3

What is the maximum amount of raw vSAN storage capacity consumed by this virtual disk?
* 200GB
* 100GB
* 300GB
* 600GB

NEW QUESTION 13

An administrator is responsible for managing a 5-node vSAN 7.0 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 – RAID5 (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?
* Each virtual machine must be restored from backup.
* 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.
* Each virtual machine will be unavailable for up to 90 minutes while the automatic recovery process completes.
* Each virtual machine will be restarted on another vSAN host using vSphere HA.

The impact to any virtual machine running on the failed host using vSANPolicy1 will be that each virtual machine will be unavailable for up to 90 minutes while the automatic recovery process completes. vSAN will detect the failed disk and begin the automatic recovery process immediately. During the process, any data stored on the failed disk will be reconstructed using the data stored on other disks in the cluster. This process can take up to 90 minutes to complete, during which the virtual machines will be unavailable. Once the recovery process is complete, the virtual machines will be restarted on another vSAN host using vSphere HA.

Search results: [1] VMware vSAN 7.0: High Availability and Fault Tolerance [2] vSAN 7.0 Documentation Center [3] vSAN Advanced Troubleshooting Guide

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-operations-guide

vSAN Operations Guide | VMware

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-operations-guide

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/rn/vsphere-esxi-65u3-release-notes.html VMware ESXi 6.5 Update 3 Release Notes

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/rn/vsphere-esxi-65u3-release-notes.html

https://www.sapientcode.com/blog/VMware/vSphere/vSAN

VMware vSAN SapientCode

https://www.sapientcode.com/blog/VMware/vSphere/vSAN

NEW QUESTION 14

A storage administrator is facing degraded performance for the VMs running on a vSAN enabled vSphere Cluster and needs an out-of-the-box tool to identify the root cause of the problem.

Which tool should be used?
* top
* esxcli
* vmkfstools
* vsantop

vsantop is a command line utility that can be used to monitor the performance of a vSAN cluster in real-time. It provides detailed information about the performance of the vSAN cluster and its components, including disk usage, IOPS, network traffic, and object states. It can be used to identify the root cause of performance problems, such as disk contention, network congestion, or object failures. It provides a quick and easy way to identify the root cause of performance issues, making it a useful tool for troubleshooting vSAN clusters.

This is explained in VMware vSAN documentation in the section “vSAN Tools and Troubleshooting” Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vsphere-vsan-70-admin-guide/GUID-7E8F6C98-7C0B-4D21-8F1A-F3A3A9F4F4A4.html

NEW QUESTION 15

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.)
* Enable jumbo frames
* Utilize Network I/O Control
* Create static routes between the vSAN hosts
* Use IOPS Limit rules in storage policies
* Isolate vSAN traffic in a VLAN

According to VMware’s official guide, Network I/O Control (NIOC) should be utilized in order to share the physical adapters’ capacity among several traffic types. Additionally, isolating the vSAN traffic in a VLAN will provide enhanced security, as it isolates vSAN traffic from the rest of the network traffic. Enabling jumbo frames and creating static routes between the vSAN hosts will not provide the desired result, as these are not related to the requirements. Utilizing IOPS Limit rules in storage policies is also not related to the requirements, as this is related to storage policies and not network configuration.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-C228168F-6807-4C2A-9D74-E584CAF49A2A.html About the vSAN Default Storage Policy

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-C228168F-6807-4C2A-9D74-E584CAF49A2A.html

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide

VMware vSAN Design Guide | VMware

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-center-vms.doc/GUID-

EDBB551B-51B0-421B-9C44-6ECB66ED660B.html vSAN Policies

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-on-AWS/services/com.vmware.vsphere.vmc-aws-manage-data-center-vms.doc/GUID-EDBB551B-51B0-421B-9C44-6ECB66ED660B.html

NEW QUESTION 16

Which tool should be used to identify vSAN unassociated objects?
* vSphere Host Client
* vSphere CLI
* vsantop
* PowerCLI

NEW QUESTION 17

A vSAN administrator has recently upgraded to vSAN 7.0 U1. The vSAN administrator wants to control the amount of Capacity Reserve to use the underutilized capacity of -140TB in the cluster of 12 vSAN ReadyNodes & 400TB storage for vSAN internal operations.

Which two options should be used to accomplish this goal? (Choose two.)
* Slack Rebuild Reserve
* Buffer Reserve
* Capacity Plan Reserve
* Host Rebuild Reserve
* Operations Reserve

The two options to control the amount of Capacity Reserve to use the underutilized capacity of -140TB in the cluster of 12 vSAN ReadyNodes & 400TB storage for vSAN internal operations are B. Buffer Reserve and E. Operations Reserve. The Buffer Reserve is used to set the size of the buffer between the available capacity and the consumed capacity, and the Operations Reserve is used to set aside capacity for vSAN internal operations.

NEW QUESTION 18

An administrator has deployed a new vSAN cluster that contains eight hosts and needs to configure a storage policy for the currently deployed database virtual machines. The requirements state that if two hosts in the vSAN cluster fail, all virtual machines are unaffected.

Which RAID configuration must the administrator use in this storage policy to achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines?
* RAID-0
* RAID-6
* RAID-5
* RAID-1

The RAID configuration that the administrator must use in this storage policy to achieve the best performance for the database virtual machines is RAID-6.

RAID-6 is an effective configuration for a vSAN cluster with eight hosts as it allows for two hosts to fail and still maintain protection of the data. RAID-6 is a data striping configuration with two parity bits stored across multiple disks, which improves read performance while also providing fault tolerance.

For more information, see the official VMware guide on vSAN Storage Policies:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-DAC07A3E-A077-4A93-A9D0-9CBB2F4F4B4D.html

NEW QUESTION 19

A vSAN administrator would like to configure Cloud Native Storage with File Volumes with vSAN 7.0. Which two requirements must be met? (Choose two.)
* Use a compatible version of CSI driver.
* vSAN Cloud Native Storage is only available with RDMA-based networking.
* Enable and configure vSAN File Services on the vSAN cluster.
* The vSAN cluster must be connected to an external NFS storage to provide File Volume services.
* The cluster must have a vSAN on-disk format version 5 for Cloud Native Storage to be available.

To configure Cloud Native Storage with File Volumes with vSAN 7.0, the cluster must have a vSAN on-disk format version 5 (E) and must have vSAN File Services enabled and configured (C). According to the VMware Official Guide, “To use Cloud Native Storage with File Volumes, the vSAN cluster must have vSAN on-disk format version 5 or later and vSAN File Services must be enabled and configured.”

NEW QUESTION 20

Which vSAN advanced setting can be adjusted to avoid rebuild operations during a host hardware maintenance window that is expected to exceed 90 minutes?
* Forced Provisioning
* Thin Swap
* Object Repair Timer
* Automatic Rebalance

NEW QUESTION 21

A host in the vSAN cluster is offline. As a result, there are several errors on the vCenter dashboard. In addition, the summary page of the VMs displays Noncompliant VM Storage Policies.

Which set of steps should the administrator take to repair the objects and bring the VMs back into compliance?
* Monitor -> vSAN -> Virtual Objects
* Monitor -> vSAN -> Physical Disks
* Monitor -> Triggered Alarms -> vSAN object alarms
* Monitor -> vSAN -> Skyline Health -> Data -> vSAN object health

When a host goes offline, it may cause errors on the vCenter dashboard, and the summary page of the VMs may display Noncompliant VM Storage Policies. The administrator should check the vSAN object health to identify and repair any objects that are in a non-compliant state. The following steps can be taken:

Go to the vCenter Server’s Monitor tab

Select vSAN from the left-hand menu

Select Skyline Health from the sub-menu

Select Data from the sub-sub-menu

Select vSAN object health

This will give you an overview of the vSAN object health, you can check the objects that are in a non-compliant state and use the “Repair Objects” button to repair them.

It’s important to also check the reason why the host was offline, and fix it before bringing it back to the cluster.

You can also check the triggered alarms related to vSAN in Monitor -> Triggered Alarms -> vSAN object alarms, to ensure that all issues related to vSAN are resolved.

This page will display any objects that are not compliant with the storage policy and will allow the administrator to take the necessary steps to repair the objects and bring the VMs back into compliance.

NEW QUESTION 22

An administrator must choose between deploying a virtual witness or physical witness for a vSAN Stretched Cluster. The administrator eventually decides to use a virtual witness.

What is a benefit of selecting this approach?
* Reduced vSphere licensing
* Additional compute capacity for running VMs
* Shared metadata between separate clusters
* Increased vSAN datastore capacity

NEW QUESTION 23

Which option, if any, is the default option to enable Maintenance Mode on a vSAN host?
* Ensure accessibility.
* No data migration.
* Full data migration.
* There is no default option. The administrator must select an option.

NEW QUESTION 24

Which two prerequisites are required before a vSAN administrator is able to use the vSAN Performance Diagnostics feature? (Choose two.)
* The vSAN Performance Service must be enabled.
* The vSAN Health Service must be turned on.
* vSAN File Services must be disabled before running vSAN Performance Diagnostics.
* Participation in the Customer Experience Improvement Program (CEIP) must be enabled.
* Verbose Mode must be enabled when configuring vSAN monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 25

A vSAN architect is using the vSAN Sizer to build an All-Flash vSAN cluster for an accounting company. The architect is trying to determine why 12 TBs are set aside for system overhead and is reviewing the items that are include in the overhead capacity.

Which two items are included? (Choose two.)
* VM swap overhead
* Encryption overhead
* Disk Format overhead
* Host upgrade overhead

* File System overhead
According to the VMware vSAN Sizer guide [1], system overhead includes disk format overhead and host upgrade overhead. Disk format overhead is needed to accommodate the additional metadata associated with the vSAN disk format, and host upgrade overhead is needed to support any future host upgrades. [1] https://storagehub.vmware.com/#/datacenter/vsan/sizer/6_7

NEW QUESTION 26

A host in a vSAN cluster has the following VMware Compatibility Guide approved disks:

* 3 Solid State Drive (SSD) used for cache

* 12 magnetic Hard Disk Drives (HDD) used for capacity

Which two options are valid disk group configurations? (Choose two.)
* 1 Disk Group with 2 SSD and 6 HDD
* 1 Disk Group with 3 SSD and 12 HDD
* 4 Disk Groups with 3 HDD each
* 2 Disk Groups with 1 SSD and 6 HDD each
* 3 Disk Groups with 1 SSD and 4 HDD each
A disk group requires the following: * One flash device for caching * One to seven capacity devices for storage A host can include a maximum of five disk groups.

NEW QUESTION 27

Which state is NOT a compliance status of a VM Storage Policy?
* Compliant
* Noncompliant
* Stale
* Not Applicable

NEW QUESTION 28

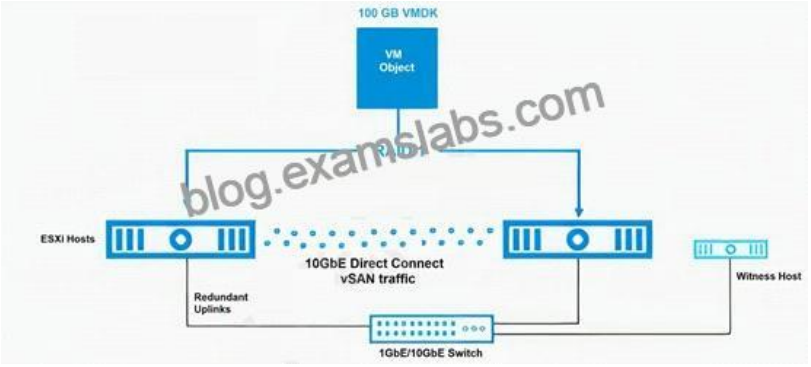
An administrator is tasked with configuring vSAN Cloud Native Storage.

Which two requirements must be met for a successful configuration? (Choose two.)
* vSAN iSCSI service enabled
* Minimum of vSphere 6.7 Update 3 or later
* Tanzu Enterprise License required
* Minimum of vSphere 7.0 Update 2 or later
* Compatible version of Kubernetes

NEW QUESTION 29

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?
* 150 GB
* 100GB
* 133GB
* 200GB

NEW QUESTION 30

An administrator has been tasked with physically moving the hosts in a vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster to an alternative location. All virtual machines, hosts, and the vCenter Server have need safely powered sown, and the servers have been relocated. Afterwards, the operations engineer needs to bring up the vSAN cluster again.

Which action is part of this process?
* Powering on each ESXi host from the vSphere Client
* Entering Maintenance Mode with no data migration on each ESXi host
* Disabling the vCLS retreat mode
* Exiting Maintenance Mode on each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client

VMware 5V0-22.21 certification exam is designed for professionals who want to validate their skills and knowledge in VMware vSAN technology. VMware vSAN Specialist certification exam is intended for technical staff, system administrators, and other professionals who are responsible for deploying, managing, and troubleshooting VMware vSAN environments. 5V0-22.21 exam measures the candidate's proficiency in various areas, including vSAN architecture, configuration, maintenance, and troubleshooting.

Valid 5V0-22.21 Test Answers & VMware 5V0-22.21 Exam PDF:
https://www.examslabs.com/VMware/VMware-Specialist-vSAN-2021/best-5V0-22.21-exam-dumps.html]