Question 1

An administrator is tasked with setting up Kerberos authentication only for the vSAN File services.

Which version of Kerberos must be selected if the NFS version is v4.1?

Options:

A- krb5i

B- krb4

C- krb5

D- krb5p

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Because krb5 for authentication only, or krb5i for authentication and data integrity. https://core.vmware.com/resource/best-practices-running-nfs-vmware-vsphere#sec9459-sub5

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/17/vsan-7-u1-file-services/

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

During a vSAN design workshop, an architect collected these customer requirements:

* Leverage vSAN storage policies with Erasure Coding.

* Enable Deduplication and Compression.

* Use the minimum number of hosts in the cluster.

* Maintain full storage policy compliance when two nodes are down.

Which vSAN cluster design meets the customer's requirements?

Options:

A- Five nodes All-Flash vSAN cluster

B- Six nodes All-Flash vSAN cluster

C- Six nodes Hybrid vSAN cluster

D- Five nodes Hybrid vSAN cluster

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2018/05/24/vsan-deployment-considerations/

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A customer has upgraded to vSAN 7, but there is still an existing legacy host which must be removed from the vSAN cluster.

Which three steps must an administrator take to successfully remove this host from the vSAN cluster? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Place the host in maintenance mode with Ensure Accessibility

B- Disconnect from vCenter Server

C- Place the host in maintenance mode with Full Data migration

D- Place the host in maintenance mode with no data migration

E- Remove from vSAN cluster

F- Delete the disk group(s) on the legacy host

Answer:

C, E, F

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

After a vSAN Witness Appliance network configuration, the vSAN administrator notices that vSAN traffic flows from vmk0 (Management Traffic) rather than vmk1 (vSAN Traffic).

Which step should be taken to resolve this issue?

Options:

A- Configure vmk0 with IP address on the same range as that of vmk1.

B- Tag the vmk0 for vSAN traffic.

C- Configure vmk1 with IP address on the different network than that of vmk0.

D- Tag the vmk1 for Witness traffic.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The vmk1 interface cannot be configured with an IP address on the same range as that of vmk0. This is because Management traffic and vSAN traffic use the default TCP/IP stack. If both vmk0 and vmk1 are configured on the same range, a multihoming condition will occur and vSAN traffic will flow from vmk0, rather than vmk1.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Due to the success of the recently deployed developer-only private cloud solution, a company has a new requirement to at least double the usable capacity in their all-flash vSAN cluster.

The vSAN cluster is deployed into a co-located datacenter that is owned by a third-party hosting company. The hosting company charges a fixed monthly cost for rack space and power consumption. The service owner has been given a limited budget for additional hardware purchases, but not for on-going co-location costs.

The current vSAN cluster has the following configuration:

* 10 vSAN Nodes with 2 CPUs (20 cores), 512 GB RAM

* 1 Disk Group per vSAN node

- 1 x 400 GB

- 4 x 1.8 TB

* De-duplication and Compression is enabled.

* vSAN Capacity is currently:

- Total: 72 TB

- Usable: ~40 TB (FTT1/RAID1) and ~60 TB (FTT1/RAID5).

As a result of any action taken, the service owner would like to ensure that overall availability of the vSAN cluster is increased.

Which two recommendations meet the requirement to increase capacity while maintaining service availability? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Install an additional 400 GB SSD and 4 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

B- Update the existing Disk Group, and claim the newly installed drives for each node.

C- Create a new Disk Group, and claim the newly installed cache and capacity SSD drives for each node.

D- Install an additional 3 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

E- Replace existing SSDs with an 800 GB SSD and 4 x 3.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

Answer:

A, C

Explanation:

Option A meets the requirement by adding additional SSDs to each vSAN node, which will increase the total capacity of the vSAN cluster. By installing the same type of SSDs that are currently being used, this option will also maintain the same level of service availability.

Option C meets the requirement by creating a new disk group and adding the newly installed SSDs to it. By creating a new disk group, it will allow you to use the new SSDs as a separate cache and capacity tier, which will improve the cluster's performance and increase the usable capacity.

Question 6

A 30-minute power maintenance window has been approved on Sunday. Due to a delay, the maintenance took 20 minutes longer to finish.

During this time, the vSAN administrator noticed that one of the clusters nodes was affected by a power shortage, as it was connected to an affected power source. The default vSAN storage policy has been applied.

What will be the status of the vSAN objects on the affected host immediately after it is recovered?

Options:

A- The cluster will be partitioned and the vSAN host will need to be rejoined.

B- A rebuild of the affected objects will occur.

C- All objects will remain accessible.

D- All objects on the affected host will be lost.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has received an alert indicating that a single capacity device is close to failing within the production vSAN Cluster. The administrator must now complete preemptive maintenance on the vSAN Cluster without impacting the availability of workloads or vSAN File Services.

The following information is known about the vSAN Cluster:

* vSAN 7.x Cluster

* vSAN node count: 8

* De-Duplication and Compression: Enabled.

* Encryption: Disabled

* Current Utilization: 45%

* Disk Groups: 2

* Devices per node: 2 x 400 GB SSD, 6 x 1.8 TB SSD

Which three steps should the administrator take to successfully complete the task? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose Full Data Migration.

B- Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class and capacity.

C- Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose No Data Migration.

D- Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class but smaller in capacity.

E- Put the affected vSAN host into maintenance mode to physically replace the storage device.

F- Remove the affected Disk from the Disk Group, and choose Full Data Migration.

Answer:

B, E, F

Explanation:

If you upgrade the capacity device, verify the following requirements:

- Verify that the cluster contains enough space to migrate the data from the capacity device.

- Place the host in maintenance mode. See Place a Member of Virtual SAN Cluster in Maintenance Mode.

'Select the flash capacity device or magnetic disk, and click Remove selected disk(s) from disk group.'

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-4E3390C1-6C50-49E5-AEB6-C9BC037979A1.html

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is designing for a production vSAN cluster, and the customer introduced these requirements related to File Services: A minimum of 12 files shares. 30TB NFS capacity to mount workload VMs.

What should be the architect's recommendations?

Options:

A- Point out the risks regarding putting the hosts in maintenance mode in terms of FSVM.

B- Confirm on all of the requirements and move forward with the physical design.

C- Raise concerns regarding support when running VMs on an NFS share as risk.

D- Highlight the required number of nodes required for the vSAN cluster as a constraint.

Answer:

D

Question 9

Upon checking the latency goal under vSAN performance diagnostics, the vSAN Administrator sees this message displayed:

The increase in latency in the vSAN stack might be beyond expected limits.

Which two root causes can be identified to help remediate the issue? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- vSAN VMKemel portgroup is configured with the "Route based on IP hash" teaming policy

B- vSAN encryption is enabled

C- Large packet losses and retransmissions on the network layer

D- Incorrect sizing of the disk groups capacity disks

E- One or more disk groups are congested

Answer:

C, E

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator has been tasked with enabling encryption for existing virtual machines on a vSAN cluster.

Which three prerequisites must be satisfied before completing the task? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Create an encryption storage policy

B- Enable Data-In-Transit encryption first

C- Enable that the virtual machines are powered on

D- Verify if a role with privilege "Cryptographic operations.Encrypt new" is assigned

E- Verify if a role with privilege "Cryptographic operations.Migrate" is assigned

F- Establish a trusted connection with the KMS

Answer:

A, D, F

Explanation:

Because Before you can create encrypted virtual machines, you must create an encryption storage policy. You create the storage policy once, and assign it each time you encrypt a virtual machine or virtual disk. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-7DE1ED8F-880B-421E-B27B-5AAA58454AFA.html

Question 11

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator wants to deploy a desktop and application virtualization solution on top of vSAN.

Which VMware product should the administrator install?

Options:

A- VMware Dynamic Environment Manager

B- VMware Horizon Apps

C- VMware Workspace One Access

D- VMware Horizon

Answer:

D