



Free Questions for 5V0-21.21 by go4braindumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect collected the below technical requirements from the customer during a vSAN cluster design workshop:

- * Maximize the vSAN datastore usable capacity.
- * Deduplication and compression are required to help utilize available capacity efficiency.
- * Ensure the highest level of resiliency wherever possible.

Which disk group configuration should the architect include in the design?

Options:

- A-** One disk group per host, with one cache tier flash disk and four capacity tier flash disks.
- B-** Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and four capacity tier flash disks.
- C-** Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and six capacity tier flash disks.
- D-** Two disk groups per host, each with one cache tier flash disk and six capacity tier magnetic disks.

Answer:

C

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator is tasked to create a custom storage policy for workloads and is including additional disk stripes while defining the storage policy.

What is the main purpose of this practice?

Options:

- A- To increase available storage space
- B- To set a failure tolerance
- C- To improve performance
- D- To reconstruct corrupted data

Answer:

C

Explanation:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2016/09/19/vsan-stripes/> Striping may help performance if certain virtual machines are I/O intensive and others are not.

The "number of disk stripes per object" storage policy rule attempts to improve performance by distributing data contained in a single object (such as a VMDK) across more capacity devices. <https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/01/21/stripe-width-improvements-in-vmware-7-u1/>

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An 8-Node vSAN Stretched Cluster (4+4+1) with a single disk group has a policy with PFTT=1 (mirrored across sites) and SFTT=1/FTM Mirroring (Local Protection) configured.

The administrator has been alerted that there is a problem with the cluster. The following has been observed:

- * The vSAN Witness Host is offline.
- * Two disk failures on two hosts have occurred in the preferred site.

This has resulted in a critical production virtual machine's vmdk becoming inaccessible.

Which step needs to be performed by the administrator to resolve the issue?

Options:

- A- Replace all failed disks on the preferred site.
- B- Replace the vSAN Witness Host
- C- Replace access to the existing vSAN Witness Host
- D- Replace only one failed disk on the preferred site.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

the vSAN Witness Host offline and 2 failures in the Preferred Site. In each of the above failure cases, restoring access to the existing vSAN Witness would make the object accessible. ... Deploying a new vSAN Witness would not because the components would not be present. <https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-stretched-cluster-guide#sec7373-sub5>

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During a design workshop for a stretched vSAN cluster, the requirement that some of the VMs be configured with no-mirror between sites was discussed.

Which three recommendations should the architect provide to address an event of a network partition between two sites? (Choose three.)

Options:

- A-** Host isolation response must exclude the VMs required
- B-** The default gateway must be used as the only isolation address
- C-** One of isolation addresses should reside in the site 1 data center
- D-** VMware vSphere DRS rules to force the VMs to run where the data resides
- E-** One isolation address reachable only from the witness appliance in both sites
- F-** One of isolation addresses should reside in the site 2 data center

Answer:

C, D, F

Explanation:

Network Isolation Response and Multiple Isolation Response Addresses In a Virtual SAN Stretched Cluster, one of the isolation addresses should reside in the site 1 datacenter and the other should reside in the site 2 datacenter. This would enable vSphere HA to validate complete network isolation in the case of a connection failure between sites.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/VMware-Virtual-SAN-6.1-Stretched-Cluster-Guide.pdf/subassets/page38.pdf>

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An architect is tasked to design a VMware Horizon Solution with vSAN. The architect needs to use a solution to host the user's profile shares in a highly available manner, and it must be guest OS independent.

Which solution will match these requirements?

Options:

- A- Cluster out of the box
- B- Cluster in a box

C- NFS on vSAN

D- iSCSI on vSAN

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OS independent is the requirements and High Availability. So vSAN 7 enable NFS and SMB on a SPBM cluster in which Windows, Linux and MAC could have user profile with business continuity. Ref: <https://core.vmware.com/blog/redirecting-user-profiles-and-data-using-fslogix-and-vsan-file-services>

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cache disk failure marked a vSAN disk group as failed, and the data is being rebuilt on other disk groups.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take to reduce the negative impact on the VMs?

Options:

- A- Enabling Resync Throttling
- B- Enabling Maintenance mode with no data evacuation
- C- Enabling automatic rebalance
- D- Setting the vSAN policy's IOPS limit for object value to 0 (unlimited)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/es/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-8D81FCF6-AC9A-4C2C-A8AC-DE50B9965054.html>

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement accurately describes the result when proper VM Storage Policy Affinity Rules on a stretched vSAN cluster are set?

Options:

- A- When a site is disconnected, the VM will lose access to its VMDK.
- B- When a site is disconnected, the VM will continue to have access to its VMDK.
- C- Bandwidth is unnecessarily sent across the inter-site link.
- D- Proper policies result in higher inter-site bandwidth utilization.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Setting proper VM/Host Group Rules and VM Storage Policy Affinity Rules are beneficial for several reasons Bandwidth is not unnecessarily sent across the inter-site link Lower inter-site bandwidth utilization In the situation where the alternate site is disconnected, the VM will continue to have access to its vmdk. from <https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-stretched-cluster-guide#sec7341-sub5>

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization has two vSAN clusters managed by the same vCenter Server, each providing 100TB of storage. The first cluster runs at 75% of its storage capacity, and the second cluster runs at 50% of its storage capacity.

The company also has the following:

- * An iSCSI array of 300TB, which runs at 76% of its capacity
- * A NAS system of 200TB, which runs at 10% of its capacity
- * A Fiber channel (FC) array of 300TB, which runs at 80% of its capacity

The administrator is asked to add an additional 25TB of storage to the first cluster. The administrator is also made aware that there is no budget to purchase new hardware and that the vSAN Storage Policy Based Management must be kept in place.

Which storage option will work for this use case?

Options:

- A-** Create an HCI Mesh using the first cluster's datastore.
- B-** Obtain additional free capacity from the existing NAS storage.
- C-** Obtain additional free capacity from the existing FC storage.
- D-** Create an HCI Mesh using the second cluster's datastore.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/16/introducing-vmware-vsanehci-mesh/>

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator wants to enable encryption on an existing vSAN cluster that already contains virtual machines.

Which additional step should the administrator take to ensure no data is lost during the encryption process?

Options:

A- Select 'Erase disks before use' check box when enabling encryption on a vSAN cluster.

B- Make vCenter Server trust the KMS, either by trusting the KMS or by uploading a KMS certificate.

- C-** Ensure that the vSAN Encryption is enabled by default on the existing cluster to encrypt old and new data.
- D-** Disable vSphere Distributed Resources Schedule (DRS) on the vSAN cluster.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

You must have configured a standard key provider and established a trusted connection between vCenter Server and the KMS.

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