Question 1

A company has engaged a consultant to upgrade an existing vSAN cluster to vSAN 7.0 U1. The company wants to ensure that the same vSAN process can be used in the future.

During the discovery phase, the consultant found the following information about the existing environment:

* The vCenter Server is currently version 7.0.

* The vSAN Cluster has the following configuration:

- vSAN version: 7.0

- Number of vSAN nodes: 6

- Encryption: enabled

- Deduplication and Compression: enabled

- Fault Domains: 1

- vSAN Capacity Utilization: 60%

* Each vSAN node has the following configuration:

- ESXi version: VMware vSphere 7.0

- CPU: 2 processors, 20 cores

- RAM: 1024GB RAM.

- Disk: 2 Cache SSDs and 6 Capacity SSDs

- Network: 4 x 10GbE

* All current hardware (which is from a single vendor) is listed on the vSAN Compatibility Guide for vSAN 7.

Which three recommendations should the consultant make to ensure that the vSAN cluster upgrade is completed? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- Upgrade all vSAN nodes to VMware vSphere 7.0 U1 using the baselines capability within VMware Update Manager (VUM).

B- Disable vSAN Encryption before starting the upgrade process.

C- Upgrade all vSAN nodes to VMware vSphere 7.0 U1 using the images capability within VMware Update Manager (VUM).

D- Set VMware Distributed Resource Scheduling (DRS) to partially automated.

E- Upgrade to VMware vCenter Server 7.0 U1.

F- Choose the Allow reduced redundancy option.

Answer:

A, E, F

Explanation:

'vSAN build recommendations are provided through vSAN system baselines for vSphere Lifecycle Manager. These system baselines are managed by vSAN. They are read-only and cannot be customized.' https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-E87F7946-1EDE-45EE-9087-823F7E61FABF.html

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

data centers, the customer relayed the following information:

* Highest possible mitigation during a host failure in terms of capacity.

* A constraint in this year's IT budget.

What should the architect recommend?

Options:

A- Enable operations reserve.

A minimum cluster of 3 vSAN nodes.

B- Enable host build reserve.
A minimum cluster of 4 vSAN nodes.

C- Enable performance services.
A minimum cluster of 6 vSAN nodes.

D- Enable IOInsight Metrics.
A minimum cluster of 2 vSAN ROBO nodes.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Performance services and IOinsight Metrics used for performance analysis. Operation reserve for internal VSAN operations.
https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/24/effective-capacity-management-with-vsan-7-update-1/

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company has engaged a consultant to upgrade an existing vSAN cluster to vSAN 7.0 U1.

During the discovery phase, the consultant found the following information about the existing environment:

* The VMware vCenter Server has recently been upgraded from VMware vSphere 6.7 U3 to version 7.0 U1.

* The vSAN Cluster was recently expanded with identical hardware specification, but from a different hardware vendor.

* The hardware for each vSAN node is listed on the vSAN Compatibility Guide (VCG) for vSAN 7.

* The vSAN Cluster has the following configuration:

- vSAN version: 6.6.1

- Number of vSAN nodes: 10

- Encryption: enabled

- Deduplication and Compression: enabled

- vSAN Capacity Utilization: 60%

* Each vSAN node has the following configuration:

- VMware vSphere ESXi version: 6.5 Update 3

- CPU: 2 processors, 20 cores

- RAM: 768GB RAM.

- Disk: 2 Cache SSDs and 6 Capacity SSDs

- Network: 4 x 10GbE

Which three recommendations should the consultant make to ensure all data remains protected in the event of a vSAN failure? (Choose three.)

Options:

A- The Full data migration maintenance mode option must be chosen to protect the data during the upgrade.

B- The Ensure accessibility, migration maintenance mode option must be chosen to protect the data during the upgrade.

C- The upgrade process should be completed using host upgrade baselines in VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).

D- The vSAN nodes should be upgraded to vSphere ESXi 7.0 U1.

E- The upgrade process should be completed using images in VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).

F- The vSAN nodes should be upgraded to vSphere ESXi 6.7 U3.

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2018/10/29/a-closer-look-at-emm/

Question 4

A customer is planning to migrate their physical Microsoft SQL Server clustered workloads to vSAN enabled vSphere clusters.

The following requirements must be met:

* Each MSSQL cluster is made up of 3 nodes

* Highest possible availability against node failures

* Some of the vSAN clusters will only consume storage

What should the architect recommend?

Options:

A- vSAN iSCSI Target Service

B- Stretched vSAN Cluster

C- vSAN Direct

D- vSAN File Services

Answer:

A

Explanation:

vSAN 6.7 expands the functionality of the vSAN iSCSI Target service to provide the SCSI-3 persistent reservations support for shared disks for windows failover cluster if using the SQL Server FCI, high availability mode is a requirement. The vSAN iSCSI Target service at the vSAN cluster level should be enabled for this purpose. VSAN streched cluster may be used to increase the data availability across data centres. https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2019/03/26/considerations-for-running-microsoft-sql-server-workloads-on-vmware-vsan/

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator has an absent capacity disk.

Which action, if any, should the administrator take to resolve the problem?

Options:

A- Wait, and vSAN will rebuild it.

B- Replace the faulty disk.

C- Replace the faulty host.

D- Verify the host is not isolated.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The best action to take to resolve the problem is to replace the faulty disk, as stated in the VMware official guide: 'Hosts can include a maximum of five disk groups [1], each of which must have one flash cache device and one or more capacity devices [1]. In vSAN, each host can have a maximum of seven capacity devices, excluding the flash cache device [1]. The flash cache device is used to accelerate read and write operations [1], while the capacity devices provide the raw storage capacity for the vSAN cluster.'

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-4E3390C1-6C50-49E5-AEB6-C9BC037979A1.html

Question 6

An architect is working with vSAN and setting the fault domains to support FTT=1.

How many fault domains will be needed?

Options:

A- 2

B- 3

C- 4

D- 1

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A 4-node vSAN cluster is configured with an erasure coding storage policy. The Ensure Accessibility maintenance mode was selected. While performing the maintenance, a second node fails.

What will be the impact on the vSAN cluster?

Options:

A- There will be no impact on performance.

B- The VMs will no longer be accessible.

C- The performance will be degraded.

D- The VMs will be in a suspended state.

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator managing a vSAN cluster of six-nodes with policy FTT-2/RAID-6 decided to put one of the nodes in maintenance mode using the "Full-data migration" option.

What will happen after this action is taken?

Options:

A- The host will enter in maintenance mode and the data will remain accessible until the host exits maintenance mode.

B- The system will prompt to add an additional host to the cluster in order to preserve the policy compliance.

C- The host will enter in maintenance mode and only data with no redundancy will remain accessible.

D- The host will enter into maintenance mode if both components of a certain object are residing on that host, then one of the components will be moved to another available host.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/02/06/what-happens-vsan-host-in-maintenance-mode/ Let's take a look at a few unique scenarios with regard to maintenance mode. First, let's see what will happen if you have 6 hosts within your cluster, you have applied a policy containing FTT=2/RAID-6, and you want to place a host in maintenance mode using the 'Full data migration' option. This means all the data residing on the host will be evacuated to another host within the cluster. With this type of data configuration, the system will

prompt you to add an additional host to the cluster in order to preserve the policy compliance. The policy will always require there must be two failures that can be tolerated, even during cluster reduction due to maintenance mode removing a host. Note that a minimum of six hosts is required to support a storage policy with RAID-6(FTT=2) erasure coding

Question 9

An administrator is tasked with migrating a VMware Horizon View environment that is currently running on an NFS Datastore to VMware vSAN.

Which Horizon configuration option will not be available when configuring vSAN in Horizon View?

Options:

A- Instant Clones

B- Linked Clones

C- Storage Tiers

D- Storage Profiles

Answer:

C

Explanation:

https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-horizon-7-on-vmware-vsan-best-practices.pdf

Question 10

An architect is working with an All-Flash vSAN configuration and will be using the Flash Caching Devices in vSAN.

Which requirement is specifically needed for these devices?

Options:

A- Write endurance

B- IOPS

C- Read endurance

D- Capacity

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In all-flash configurations, vSAN uses the cache layer for write caching only. The write cache must be able to handle high write activities. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-1D6AD25A-459A-43D6-8FF5-52475499D6A2.html