QUESTION 1
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?

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-vsan-hci-mesh/

QUESTION 2
Which statement accurately describes the result when proper VM Storage Policy Affinity Rules on a stretched vSAN cluster are set?

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.
https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-stretched-cluster-guide#sec7341-sub5

QUESTION 3
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?

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 4
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?

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 s SPBM cluster in wich Windows, Linux and MAC could have user profile with business continuity.
https://core.vmware.com/blog/redirecting-user-profiles-and-data-using-fslogix-and-vsan-file-services

QUESTION 5
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.)

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: CDF
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 6
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?

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 7
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?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:
Striping may help performance if certain virtual machines are I/O intensive and others are not.
https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2016/09/19/vsan-stripes/Striping
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-vsan-7-u1/

QUESTION 8
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?

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
Explanation:
Because dedup and compression requieres full flash diskgroups.

QUESTION 9
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?

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

QUESTION 10
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?

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 11
An administrator is tasked with preparing for a Cross vCenter migration in a stretched vSAN cluster where the virtual machines migration will be orchestrated via VMware Site Recovery Manager. Which action should the administrator take so the migration is successful?

A. Disable vSAN Deduplication and Compression
B. Reconfigure vCenter HA Admission control
C. Enable vCenter Single Sign-On Enhanced Linked Mode
D. Make sure that Witness traffic is on the management NIC.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Stretched storage is supported only on vCenter Single Sign-On Enhanced Linked Mode environments. Planned migration with Cross vCenter Server vMotion fails if the sites are not Enhanced Linked Mode. Stretched storage is required when using Cross vCenter Server vMotion during a planned migration.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/Site-Recovery-Manager/8.5/com.vmware.srm.admin.doc/GUID-B64096E8-F49A-4BF6-92CE-05FBA972F3C0.html

QUESTION 12
cluster for a customer who is planning to use vRealize Automation to provision 600 virtual machines into that cluster, with expected growth up to 1,000 VM. Each VM has a 40GB thick-provisioned disk. Which flash disk size is required for the cache tier per ESXi node to meet all requirements?

A. 400GB
B. 700GB
C. 600GB
D. 800GB

Answer: D
Explanation:
40GB x 1000VMs = 40 000 GB total max expected usage
40 000GB /5 node cluster = 8000 GB per node

cache 10% of total node capacity and hence 8000GB = 800GD SSD cache

QUESTION 13
An administrator is tasked with sharing storage from one vSAN cluster to another vSAN cluster. SPBM management must be preserved end-to-end, and the policy must be applied by the source vSAN cluster which is storing the data. Both vSAN clusters are managed by the same vCenter server.
What should the administrator configure?

A. NFS volumes on vSAN
B. iSCSI targets on vSAN
C. HCI Mesh on vSAN
D. vVOLs on vSAN

Answer: C
Explanation:
HCI Mesh is a unique, software-based approach for disaggregation of compute and storage resources. HCI Mesh brings together multiple independent vSAN clusters for a native, cross-cluster architecture that disaggregates resources and enables utilization of stranded capacity. Simply, vSAN allows one or more vSAN clusters to remotely mount datastores from other vSAN clusters (servers) within vCenter inventory. This approach maintains the essence and simplicity of HCI by not fundamentally changing the existing HCI model or requiring specialized hardware. Now, a cluster with excess compute can mount excess storage from a remote vSAN cluster.

QUESTION 14
In a stretched vSAN cluster, how is Read Locality established after fail over to the secondary site?

A. 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
B. 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
C. 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site
D. 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site

Answer: A
Explanation:
vSAN stretched clusters uses a read locality algorithm to read 100% from the data copy on the local site. Read locality reduces the latency incurred during reading operations.
https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/VMware-Virtual-SAN-6.2-Stretched-Cluster-Guide.pdf/subassets/page92.pdf

QUESTION 15
In a vSAN stretched cluster, which value must be set in the vSAN policy if there is no requirement for data mirroring across sites?

A. SFTT = 0
B. SFTT = 1
C. PFTT = 1
D. PFTT = 0

Answer: D
Explanation:
Primary level of failures to tolerate (PFTT). For stretched clusters, PFTT defines the number of site failures that a virtual machine object can tolerate. For a stretched cluster, only a value of 0 or 1 is supported.
Secondary level of failures to tolerate (SFTT). For stretched clusters, SFTT defines the number of additional host failures that the object can tolerate after the number of site failures defined by PFTT is reached. If PFTT = 1 and SFTT = 2, and one site is unavailable, then the cluster can tolerate two additional host failures.
The default value is 0, and the maximum value is 3.
So data mirroring across sites = PFTT
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-1BDC7194-67A7-

4E7C-BF3A-3A0A32AEECA9.html

QUESTION 16
An architect needs to automate an infrastructure that supports VMware Horizon as well as VMware Tanzu.
Which solution mandates the use of VMware vSAN?

A. VMware Cloud Foundation
B. VMware Horizon
C. VMware Tanzu
D. VMware vRealize Automation

Answer: A
Explanation:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/3.10/vcf-deploy/GUID-E493608B-D4B6-4C98-96CA-5D2D723ACE55.html

QUESTION 17
An administrator is setting up vSAN file services on a vSAN cluster. Which two security policies on the distributed port groups are automatically enabled in the process? (Choose two.)

A. Forged Transmits
B. Promiscuous Mode
C. DVFiltering
D. Jumbo Frames
E. MacLearning

Answer: AE
Explanation:
MacLearning and Forged Transmits are enabled as part of the vSAN File Services enablement process for a provided DVS port group.
Reference:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-CA9CF043-9434-454E-86E7-DCA9AD9B0C09.html

QUESTION 18
An administrator has been tasked to reboot a node in an encrypted vSAN cluster. The vSAN disk groups on that node become locked after rebooting the node. Which step should be performed to exit the locked state?

A. Manually replace the Host Encryption Key (HEK) of each affected host.
B. Restore the communication with the KMS server, and re-establish the trust relationship.
C. Replace the caching device in each affected disk group.
D. Run /etc/init.d/vsanvpd restart to rescan the VASA providers.

Answer: B
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-084B3888-499F-4CD0-8954-A149560B1534.html

QUESTION 19
A customer is planning to deploy a vSAN cluster to host their in-house distributed ERP system. The hardware specifications for their server nodes include:
* 2 x Intel Xeon CPU E5-2697 v3 @ 2.60GHz
* 1TB memory
Which boot device is supported for the vSAN ESXi nodes for this customer?

A. A 16GB single-level cell (SLC) SATADOM device must be used.
B. A 4GB USB or SD device must be used.
C. A 16GB multiple-level cell (MLC) SATADOM device must be used.
D. ESXi Hosts must boot from a PMEM device.

Answer: A
Explanation:
If the memory of the ESXi host has 512 GB of memory or less, you can boot the host from a USB, SD, or SATADOM device.
If the memory of the ESXi host has more than 512 GB, consider the following guidelines.
You can boot the host from a SATADOM or disk device with a size of at least 16 GB. When you use a SATADOM device, use a single-level cell (SLC) device.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-B09CE19D-A3F6-408C-AE69-35F65CBE66E1.html

QUESTION 20
A company hosts a vSAN 7 stretched cluster for all development workloads. The original sizing of a maximum of 250 concurrent workloads in the vSAN cluster is no longer sufficient and needs to increase to at least 500 concurrent workloads within the next six months. To meet this demand, the original 8-node (4-4-1) cluster has recently been expanded to 16 nodes (8-8-1).
Which three additional steps should the administrator take to support the current growth plans while minimizing the amount of resources required at the witness site? (Choose three.)

A. Add the new vSAN witness appliance to vCenter Server.
B. Deploy a new large vSAN witness appliance at the witness site.
C. Configure the vSAN stretched cluster to use the new vSAN witness.
D. Deploy a new extra large vSAN witness appliance at the witness site.
E. Upgrade the vSAN stretched cluster to vSAN 7.0 U1.
F. Configure the new vSAN witness as a shared witness appliance.

Answer: ABC
Explanation:
Add the appliance to vCenter Server as a witness ESXi host. Make sure to configure the vSAN VMkernel interface on the host.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-05C1737A-5FBA-4AEE-BDB8-3BF5DE569E0A.html