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Vendor:VMware

Exam Code:2VB-601

Exam Name:VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

Which three of the listed items are required when configuring a vSAN cluster? (Choose three.)

- A. Each host in the vSAN cluster has a VMkernel network adapter for vSAN traffic.
- B. All hosts contributing storage to the cluster have at least one cache and one capacity device.
- C. A valid license for vSAN is applied.
- D. RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) is enabled on the network switches that connect vSAN hosts.
- E. Storage controllers are configured as RAID-0 with 100% write cache.

Correct Answer: CDE

QUESTION 2

Which three statements are true regarding vsanSparse snapshots? (Choose three.)

- A. They require vSAN 6.0 or higher.
- B. They support up to 24 snapshots
- C. They use a copy-on-write format
- D. They use an always-sparse format.
- E. They are supported if a virtual machine has machine has existing vmfsSparse snapshots
- F. They are supported if the on-disk format is v1 or higher

Correct Answer: ADE

AD (not C): vSAN 6.0 introduces a new on-disk format that includes VirstoFS technology. This always-sparse filesystem provides the basis for a new snapshot format, also introduced with vSAN 6.0, called vsanSparse.

E: If the underlying storage is vSAN, if the on-disk format is v2, and if there are no older vmfsSparse/ redo log format snapshots on the virtual machine, vsanSparse format snapshots will be automatically used. If a virtual machine has existing vmfsSparse/redo log based snapshots, it will continue to get vmfsSparse/ redo log based snapshots until the user consolidates and deletes all of the current snapshots.

Incorrect Answers:

B: A chain of up to 32 snapshots is supported.

F: The new vsanSparse format leverages the underlying sparseness of the new VirstoFS filesystem (v2) on-disk format

References:https://storagehub.vmware.com/export_to_pdf/vsansparse-tech-note

QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of the cache tier in an all-flash vSAN cluster?

- A. Read caching only.
- B. 30% write caching and 70% read caching.
- C. 20% write caching and 70% read caching and 10% checksum metadata.
- D. Write caching only.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Since there is no read cache in all-flash vSAN clusters, the I/O flow is subtly different when compared to a read operation on hybrid configurations. On an all-flash vSAN, when a read is issued, the write buffer is first checked to see if the block is present. References: <https://www.vsan-essentials.com/chapter-5-architectural-details>

QUESTION 4

Which statement describes the vSAN architecture?

- A. Redundant array of independent disks (RAID)
- B. Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) on local mirrored storage devices
- C. Local storage devices aggregated into a single datastore shared by all hosts in the cluster
- D. Block storage enabled through redundant virtual storage appliances

Correct Answer: C

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/5.5/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-ACC1039347F6-4C5A-85FC-88051C1806A0.html>

QUESTION 5

The following are configuration details for a 10-node hybrid vSAN cluster:

Each node has 7 x 2 TB magnetic disks, 1 x 800 GB SSD.

What is the raw capacity of this cluster as configured?

- A. 148TB
- B. Not enough information provided. Cannot be calculated.
- C. 140TB
- D. Cannot be calculated until vSAN is online.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

What is the procedure for presenting an iSCSI LUN as a target for a VMFS datastore?

- A. Ensure that the ANY_INITIATOR is listed in the Allowed Initiators tab in vSAN iSCSI Target configuration.
- B. Add as a traditional VMFS datastore and connect using the vSAN iSCSI Target IQN.
- C. The use of the vSAN iSCSI Target for providing storage directly to vSphere is not currently supported.
- D. Use iSCSI vCenter Server Plugin on the target ESXi host.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Virtual SAN iSCSI Target for providing storage directly to vSphere is not currently supported.

QUESTION 7

If a vSAN capacity device experiences a pattern of sustained high latency, how does vSAN attempt to remediate the issue?

- A. vSAN attempts to evacuate the data from the storage device.
- B. vSphere DRS migrates all virtual machines from the host containing the affected device
- C. Virtual machines with components on the affected device are rebooted if vSphere Proactive HA is enabled
- D. The host containing the storage device is automatically placed into maintenance mode and the "vSAN storage device failure" alarm is triggered.

Correct Answer: A

In vSAN 6.1 we introduced Dying Disk Handling to identify and remediate pro-actively disks that we detected high latency from. When failure of a device is anticipated, vSAN evaluates the data on the device. If there are replicas of the data on other devices in the cluster, vSAN will mark these components as "absent". "Absent" components are not rebuilt immediately as it is possible the cause of the issue is temporary. vSAN waits for 60 minutes by default before starting the rebuilding process. This does not affect the availability of a virtual machine as the data is still accessible using one or more other replicas in the cluster. If the only replica of data is located on a suspect device, vSAN will immediately start the evacuation of this data to other healthy storage devices.

References:https://storagehub.vmware.com/export_to_pdf/vmware-vsan-6-6-technical-overview-1

QUESTION 8

Consider the following vSAN host configuration:

1.

Each host contains one vSAN disk group

2.

All drives in the vSAN disk group are attached to the same storage controller

3.

All virtual machines are assigned the Virtual SAN Default Storage Policy, which has not been modified

4.

ESXi is installed on and running from a drive connected connected to a separate storage controller

5.

vSphere HA is enabled

What happens when the storage controller with the vSAN drives attached fails?

A. All components on the drives affected by the storage controller failure are marked "Offline". vSphere HA restarts all virtual machines running on the host with the storage controller failure.

B. vSphere HA restarts all virtual machines running on the host with the storage controller failure. vSAN components affected by the storage controller failure are marked "Repairing" until the virtual machines are back online.

C. All components on the capacity affected by the storage controller failure are marked "Stale". vSAN waits 60 minutes before attempting to rebuild the affected components on other healthy hosts in the cluster.

D. All components on the capacity affected by the storage controller failure are marked "Degraded". vSAN attempts to rebuild all components affected by the failure on the other healthy hosts in the cluster.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

Which three of the listed objects types can be viewed in the vSAN Used Capacity Breakdown user interface? (Choose three.)

A. Swap objects

B. Disk groups

C. File system overhead

D. Virtual disks

E. Physical disks

Correct Answer: ACD

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-6F7F134EA6F7-4459-8C31-C021FF2B1F54.html>

QUESTION 10

When using vSAN in a two-node direct connect configuration, how do data nodes communicate with the vSAN witness appliance?

- A. The vCenter Server acts as a proxy between data nodes and the vSAN witness.
- B. An alternate VMkernel interface that has connectivity to the vSAN witness must be tagged with a vSAN traffic type of "witness" VM
- C. Two-node direct connect does NOT require connectivity to the vSAN witness appliance.
- D. If the data node management VMkernel interfaces that are tagged for management traffic only have connectivity with the vSAN witness, they will provide communication with the vSAN witness.

Correct Answer: B

Traditional vSAN 2 Node configurations require connectivity between the vSAN tagged VMkernel ports, and the vSAN Witness Appliance's vSAN tagged VMkernel port. 2 Node Direct Connect Witness Traffic Separation provides the ability to directly connect vSAN data nodes in a 2 Node configuration. Traffic destined for the Witness host can be tagged on an alternative interface from the directly connected vSAN tagged interface.

QUESTION 11

For which scenario is network multicast required?

- A. Clusters with IGMP disabled on all virtual switches.
- B. Network environments where IGMP is disabled.
- C. Clusters that have more than four fault domains configured.
- D. Clusters running versions of vSAN prior to version 6.6.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: vSAN 6.6 simplifies design and deployment by removing the need for multicast network traffic (required for versions of vSAN prior to 6.6). When upgrading from a previous version of vSAN to vSAN 6.6, multicast is required until all hosts

QUESTION 12

What is the maximum supported latency between the preferred and secondary sites in a vSAN stretched cluster configuration?

- A. 5 milliseconds round trip time
- B. 10 milliseconds round trip time
- C. 2.5 milliseconds round trip time
- D. 200 milliseconds round trip time

Correct Answer: A

References: <http://www.yellow-bricks.com/2015/09/23/designing-a-virtual-san-stretched-cluster/>

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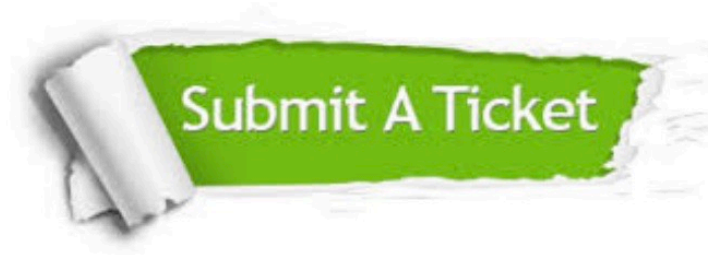
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