5V0-21.21 Free Exam Questions & Answers PDF Updated on Nov-2023 [Q53-Q70
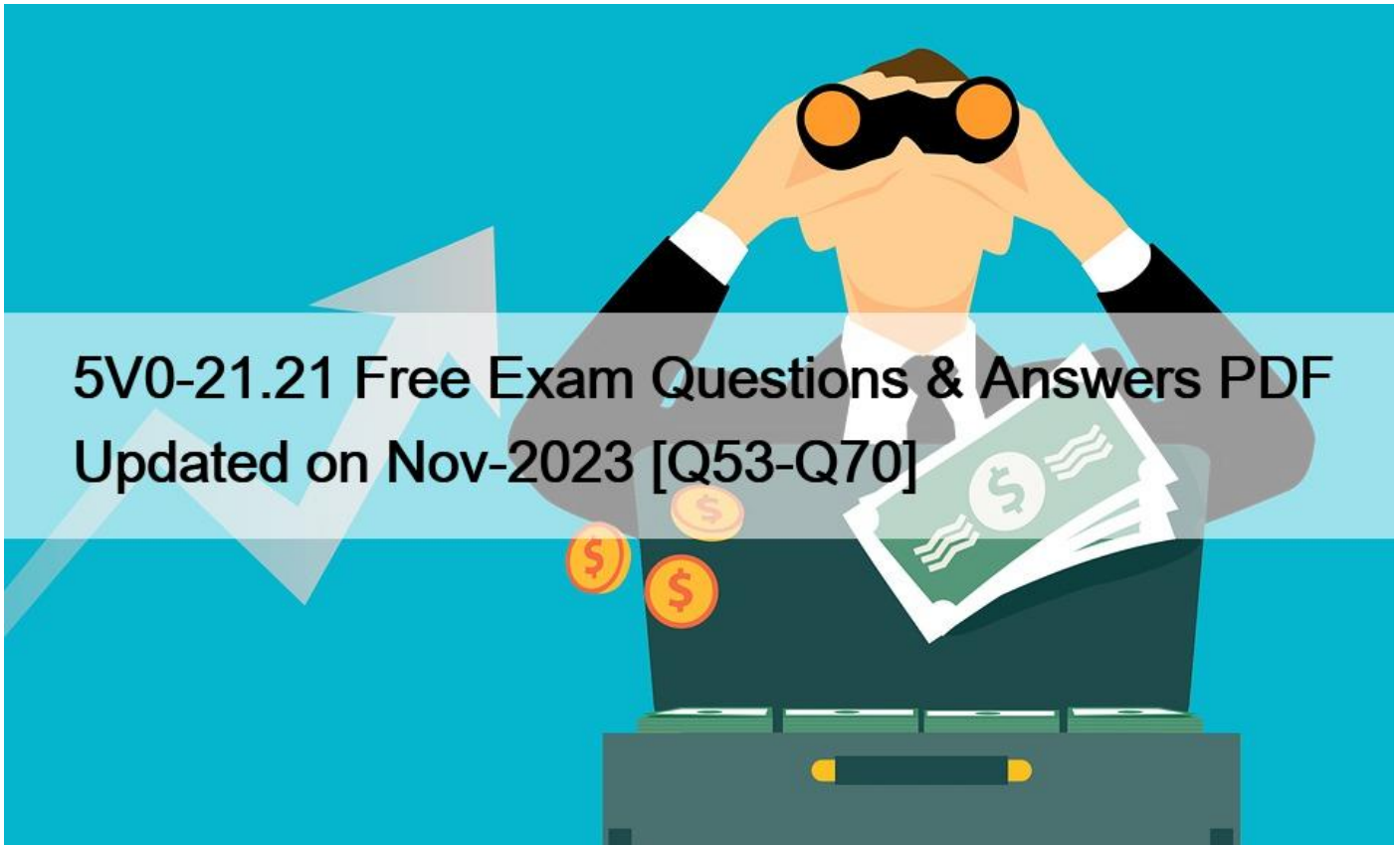

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Q53. An administrator has changed the Virtual Machine Storage Policy from RAID-5 to RAID-6.

How many failures can be tolerated when this change is made?
* 3
* 4
* 2
* 5

Q54. 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?
* 400GB
* 700GB
* 600GB
* 800GB

Q55. An administrator of “vsan-prod” cluster noticed the witness components of VMs are flagged as absent after a failed attempt to replace the vSAN Witness Host. Which action should the administrator take to resolve this issue?

* Upgrading the vSAN on-disk format
* Running the vSAN Skyline Health check to ensure there are vSAN Object Health errors and executing the Repair Object Immediately option
* Using the RVC command: vsan.resync_dashboard ~/computers/vsan-prod
* Placing the vSAN Witness Host in Maintenance Mode and adding to the vSAN cluster

vSAN Witness Host (so there is strech cluster) must reside in vcenter datacenter container and not be added in vSAN cluster.

Q56. During a vSAN design workshop, a customer expressed a requirement to decommission an existing enterprise NAS device that provides iSCSI services for a clustered application.

Based on the current state analysis, the following information was noted:

– Current utilization is 500 LUNs.

– All clustered workloads are configured for Multiple Connections per Session.

– LUN sizes range between 10 TB to 30 TB.

What should the architect state regarding the requirements?

* All requirements can be satisfied without any change.
* Only single connection per session is supported.
* The number of LUNs require additional licensing.
* It is a best practice to maintain a LUN size of 8 TB.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/57344

Q57. A vSAN administrator noticed that in the case of a preferred site failure in a vSAN stretched cluster, VMs having different restart priorities assigned to them are starting up automatically at almost the same time in the secondary site.

Which two steps should be performed to ensure that the VMware vSphere HA will proceed with the next VM restart priority only when the previous VM group has loaded the operating system?

(Choose two.)

* Change “DRS automation level” to “Partially automated”.
* Install VMware Tools on all VMs, if not yet installed.
* Change the “VM dependency restart condition” to “Guest Heartbeats”.
* Change “VM restart priority condition timeout” to 4 minutes.
* Change the “VM dependency restart condition” to “Resource allocation”.

Q58. 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?

* Enable operations reserve.

A minimum cluster of 3 vSAN nodes.
* Enable host build reserve.

A minimum cluster of 4 vSAN nodes.
* Enable performance services.

A minimum cluster of 6 vSAN nodes.
* Enable IOInsight Metrics.

A minimum cluster of 2 vSAN ROBO nodes.

Q59. A capacity upgrade to a production vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster will provide an administrator with a number of SSD storage devices that can be reused in the development vSAN Cluster.

The company security policy mandates the following:

– All data must be encrypted-at-rest.

– All data on all drives must be securely erased before being removed and reused.

Which two steps should the administrator take to ensure that all data on the storage devices is securely erased? (Choose two.)
* When putting the node in maintenance mode, choose the Ensure data accessibility option.
* Run the Start-VsanWipeDisk PowerCLI command.
* Turn off vSAN Encryption on the vSAN Cluster.
* When putting the nodes in maintenance mode, choose the Evacuate all data option.
* When putting the node in maintenance mode, choose the No data evacuation option.

Q60. While a vSAN administrator is deploying new VMs on a vSAN stretched cluster, the secondary site fails. The vSAN displays the following warning while trying to deploy those VMs:

‘Datastore does not match current VM policy’.

Which step should be performed to provision the new VMs?
* Provision VMs with ‘Force Provisioning’ rule enabled.
* Provision VMs with the ‘Number of disk stripes per object’ set to 2.
* Provision VMs with the ‘Object space reservation’ set to 50% reservation.
* Provision VMs with a vSAN Default Storage Policy.

Q61. An administrator wants to check the performance metrics for the workloads and their virtual disks that are running on a vSAN cluster, but no statistical charts are displayed in the vSphere client.

Why is this behavior being seen?
* vSAN network diagnostic mode is not enabled.
* vSAN proactive tests haven’t been run yet.
* vSAN performance service is turned off.
* vSAN performance verbose mode is not enabled.
Prerequisites

The vSAN performance service must be turned on before you can view performance charts.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-

monitoring.doc/GUID-EF27701E-7BAC-4E76-9D2F-E1C58CAAB06D.html

Q62. 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.)
* Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose Full Data Migration.
* Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class and capacity.
* Remove the affected Disk Group from the vSAN Cluster, and choose No Data Migration.
* Replace the failed disk with a storage device that is identical in class but smaller in capacity.
* Put the affected vSAN host into maintenance mode to physically replace the storage device.
* Remove the affected Disk from the Disk Group, and choose Full Data Migration.
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-C9BC
037979A1.html

Q63. An administrator is planning to deploy cloud-native workloads onto the vSAN Direct datastore.

Which storage policy structure rule is supported?
* Host-based rules
* vVOL storage rules
* Tag-based placement rules
* Storage performance-based rules
In U2, there would be a specific rule option for vSAN Direct.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-40E5FD5C-E9A0-4D6D-8429-0DD5FE5F0E9F.html

Q64. During a vSAN design workshop, an architect collected the following customer requirements:

– Reduce the impact of a disk failure on a vSAN capacity node.

– Reduce the need for a rebuild upon a disk failure.

– Achieve the best performance for application workloads.

– Leverage the amount of available vSAN space efficiently.

The customer has already purchased all hardware and therefore the vSAN 7.0 U1 cluster is constrained to one Disk Group per node.

Which vSAN cluster option should the architect enable to meet these requirements?
* Deduplication and Compression
* Compression only
* Data-at-rest encryption
* Deduplication only

Q65. An administrator has decided to switch the Preferred Fault Domain in a vSAN stretched cluster.

Resynchronization activity increased drastically after this change.

Which action should the administrator take next time to avoid this problem?
* Changing the Data locality setting to None
* Adding additional hosts to both domains in existing vSAN cluster
* Adding disks to hosts and creating additional disk groups
* Putting all hosts from Secondary domain into maintenance mode

Q66. 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?
* Create an HCI Mesh using the first cluster's datastore.
* Obtain additional free capacity from the existing NAS storage.
* Obtain additional free capacity from the existing FC storage.
* Create an HCI Mesh using the second cluster's datastore.

Q67. An architect is tasked with designing a solution that includes the following requirements:

– The solution must support 5,000 virtual machines.

– The solution must include software defined storage.

– The deployment of the solution must be automated.

– The solution must provide storage-policy based disaster recovery for all workloads.

Which combination of three products will fulfill these requirements? (Choose three.)
* VMware Site Recovery Manager
* VMware Cloud Foundation
* VMware vRealize Automation
* VMware ESXi
* VMware vSAN
* VMware vSphere Replication

Q68. 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?
* Manually replace the Host Encryption Key (HEK) of each affected host.
* Restore the communication with the KMS server, and re-establish the trust relationship.
* Replace the caching device in each affected disk group.
* Run /etc/init.d/vsanvpd restart to rescan the VASA providers.
Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-

monitoring.doc/GUID-084B3888-499F-4CD0-8954-A149560B1534.html

Q69. An administrator has noticed that a number of the virtual machines in the preferred site are showing as either failed or partitioned.

In which two ways would the administrator expect the virtual machines to respond? (Choose two.)
* They will be disconnected.
* They will be restarted in the secondary site.
* They will be restarted at the preferred site.
* They will be powered off.
* They will be removed from inventory.

Q70. 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?
* Instant Clones
* Linked Clones
* Storage Tiers
* Storage Profiles

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