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QUESTION 1

A vSAN administrator has an existing cluster where each ESXi host has the following:

Disk group #1 with one cache device and three capacity devices. Disk group #2 with one cache device and two capacity devices.

What must the vSAN administrator do to expand disk group #2 to have three capacity devices?

A. Create a new disk group with a single capacity device and then migrate the existing capacity devices

B. Add the new capacity device to the disk group and vSAN will automatically rebalance

C. Put the entire ESXi host in maintenance mode, evacuate all data, then add the new capacity device

D. Put the disk group in maintenance mode, evacuate all data, then add the new capacity device

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: To expand disk group #2 to have three capacity devices, the vSAN administrator should add the new capacity device to the disk group and vSAN will automatically rebalance. This action allows the administrator to increase the storage capacity of the disk group without disrupting any ongoing operations or evacuating any data. vSAN will automatically distribute data across all devices in the disk group to balance performance and utilization. The other options are not correct. Creating a new disk group with a single capacity device and then migrating the existing capacity devices is not necessary, as it would require more steps and resources than adding a device to an existing disk group. Putting the entire ESXi host or the disk group in maintenance mode and evacuating all data is not required, as it would cause downtime and data movement that could be avoided by adding a device to an existing disk group. References: Add Devices to the Disk Group; Expanding a vSAN Cluster

QUESTION 2

An organization wants to implement a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution on their vSAN storage. They also need to store their applications running inside the VDI environment on vSAN storage. Which two end-user computing (EUC) solutions could be implemented to satisfy the requirements of the organization? (Choose two.)

A. Agp_ Volumes

B. Workspace ONE Access

C. Horizon

D. Workspace ONE UEM

E. Dynamic Environment Manager

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: Horizon and Dynamic Environment Manager are two end-user computing (EUC) solutions that can be implemented on vSAN storage to provide a virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution and store applications running inside the VDI environment. Horizon is a platform that delivers virtual desktops and applications across a variety of devices and locations, while Dynamic Environment Manager is a tool that provides personalization and dynamic policy configuration across any virtual, physical, and cloud- based Windows desktop environment. The other solutions are not directly related to VDI or application storage on vSAN. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 EXAM 5V0-22.23, page

8, Objective 3.5; [Horizon]; [Dynamic Environment Manager]

QUESTION 3

A six-node vSAN ESA cluster contains multiple virtual machines, and a vSAN storage policy with the rule "Failures to tolerate" set to "1 failure - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)" is assigned. A vSAN administrator has changed the rule in the assigned policy to "2 failures - RAID-6 (Erasure Coding)".

What is the result of this change?

A. No changes occur until the policy is reapplied.

B. The changes are queued for 60 minutes.

C. The policy change is rejected immediately.

D. The updated policy is serially applied to the virtual machines.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The updated policy is serially applied to the virtual machines is the correct answer because changing the rule in the assigned policy will trigger a policy compliance check and a resynchronization of the affected objects. The policy change will not be rejected, queued, or ignored, as it is a valid and supported operation. However, the policy change will not be applied in parallel, as that would cause too much network and disk traffic. Instead, the policy change will be applied one virtual machine at a time, starting with the most critical ones, until all virtual machines are compliant with the new policy. References: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 Exam Preparation Guide, page 9

QUESTION 4

All of the virtual machines running on a hybrid vSAN datastore have this storage policy assigned:

Failures to Tolerate (FTT) rule is set to "2 Failures - RAID-1 (Mirroring)"

The vSAN administrator needs to reduce the amount of vSAN datastore capacity the virtual machines will consume.

Which action should the vSAN administrator take to meet this goal?

A. Modify the FTT rule to "2 Failures - RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)"

B. Add the "Flash read cache reservation" rule to the storage policy, and set to 0%

C. Disable Operations reserve and Host rebuild reserve and click "Apply"

D. Change the FTT rule to "1 Failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring)", and select "Now" for Reapply to VMs

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To reduce the amount of vSAN datastore capacity the virtual machines will consume, the vSAN administrator should change the FTT rule to "1 Failure - RAID-1 (Mirroring)", and select "Now" for Reapply to VMs. This action will reduce the number of replicas for each object from three to two, and thus free up some space on the vSAN datastore. The other options are not correct, as they will not reduce the capacity consumption. Modifying the FTT rule to "2 Failures RAID-5 (Erasure Coding)" will not work for a hybrid vSAN cluster, as erasure coding is only supported for all-flash clusters. Adding the "Flash read cache reservation" rule to the storage policy, and setting to 0% will not affect the

capacity layer, as it only controls the amount of flash cache reserved for each object. Disabling Operations reserve and Host rebuild reserve and clicking "Apply" will not change the actual space used by the objects, as these reserves are only logicalsettings that affect how much free space is reported by vSAN. References: 1, page 9; , section 4.3

QUESTION 5

A vSAN administrator needs to build a vSAN ESA cluster with RAID-5/FTT 1 adaptive storage policy. What is the absolute minimum number of hosts that need to be part of that vSAN ESA cluster?

A. 6 hosts

B. 4 hosts

C. 5 hosts

D. 3 hosts

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: To build a vSAN ESA cluster with RAID-5/FTT 1 adaptive storage policy, the absolute minimum number of hosts that need to be part of that vSAN ESA cluster is 3. This is because the vSAN ESA supports a new RAID-5 erasure coding scheme in a 2+1 configuration, which writes the data in a VM as a stripe consisting of 2 data bits and 1 parity bit, across a minimum of 3 hosts. This scheme can tolerate a single host failure (FTT=1) while consuming 1.5x the capacity of the primary data. This scheme is suitable for smaller vSAN clusters that want to reduce capacity usage without compromising performance12 References: 1: VMware vSAN Specialist v2 ExamPreparation Guide, page 15 2: Adaptive RAID5 Erasure Coding with the Express Storage Architecture in vSAN 8 3

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