
Question: 1

Which two vSAN Health Check items are included for vSphere Update Manager integration? (Choose two.)

- A. vSAN build recommendation
- B. vSAN object health
- C. Online health connectivity
- D. vSAN release catalog up-to-date
- E. Performance data collection

Answer: A,D

The build recommendation is based on release metadata that VMware updates periodically. The release catalog contains that metadata.

Question: 2

What is a benefit of using vSphere Distributed Switches in a vSAN network?

- A. Simplifies network abstraction
- B. Enables network redundancy
- C. Supports faster network adapters
- D. Provides the ability to adjust the MTU

Answer: A

Question: 3

A single disk in a vSAN disk group suffers from an unrecoverable hardware failure. This causes vSAN to set the health status for all disks in the group to Permanent disk loss, indicating disk failure.

Assuming all other disks have not suffered from a hardware failure, why would vSAN mark all disks in the group as failed?

- A. The vSAN disk management service has failed.
- B. The affected vSphere host is offline.
- C. The key management server is offline.
- D. Deduplication and compression are enabled on the vSAN cluster.

Answer: D

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2149067>

Question: 4

In stretched clusters, what is a benefit of implementing a virtual witness rather than a physical witness?

- A. Reduced vSphere licensing
- B. Shared metadata between separate clusters
- C. Increased vSAN datastore capacity
- D. Increased compute for running VMs

Answer: A

Question: 5

A storage administrator discovers vSAN is rebalancing components across a cluster randomly and faces degraded performance on the applications. What should be done to avoid these issues?

- A. Size at least two disk groups on each node
- B. Maintain a minimum of 10 percent unused capacity
- C. Keep total storage consumption <70 percent
- D. Ensure there is sufficient queue depth on the I/O Controller

Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-581D2D5C-A88F-4318-A8B3-5A5F343F1247.html>

According to VMware documentation, “Keep at least 30 percent unused space to prevent vSAN from rebalancing the storage load. vSAN rebalances the components across the cluster whenever the consumption on a single capacity device reaches 80 percent or more. The rebalance operation might impact the performance of applications. To avoid these issues, keep storage consumption to less than 70 percent.”

Question: 6

What is the purpose of slack space in vSAN?

- A. Increases overall vSAN capacity
- B. Allows for maintenance and failure operations
- C. Stores vSphere HA heartbeats
- D. Provides vSAN analytic data

Answer: B

Question: 7

The objects on a 4-node vSAN cluster are assigned a RAID-5 policy. A network outage occurs causing host one to lose connectivity with the rest of the cluster. Seventy-five minutes elapse. What is the health state of the objects?

- A. Reduced availability with no rebuild
- B. Reduced availability with no rebuild – delay timer
- C. Non-availability related incompliance [non-compliance]
- D. Reduced availability

Answer: A

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2108319>

RAID-5 requires 4 nodes. If you lose a node, your VMs will be accessible, but there's nowhere to rebuild the lost data.

Question: 8

A vSAN 5-node cluster has two sets of VMs, each associated with a separate storage policy.

-Group A (Storage Policy: FTT=0)

-Group B (Storage Policy: FTT=2)

What are two possible results when two hosts in the vSAN cluster fail permanently? (Choose two.)

- A. VMs in Group B will become inaccessible if a third host permanently fails.
- B. vSAN will rebuild data associated with Group A.
- C. VMs in Group A might experience data inaccessibility.
- D. VMs in Group B might experience data loss.
- E. A host can be put into maintenance mode without impacting VMs in either Group A or B.

Answer: AC