

PDFBraindumps



Latest Pdf Braindumps	Top Certifications	Top Vendors
▶ LRP-614	▶ ISEB Certification	▶ ISEB
▶ BCABA	▶ OCE	▶ ASTQB
▶ JN0-740	▶ NVIDIA Certifications	▶ Aruba
▶ 250-405	▶ Network+	▶ Data Center Universit
▶ DS-200	▶ IBM Certified Integrat	▶ HRCI
▶ SDM_2002001040	▶ CCDH	▶ CIW
▶ ST0-250	▶ IBM Certified Advanc	▶ Patchlink
▶ H12-221	▶ eserver Certified Spe	▶ International Consorti
▶ M2180-716	▶ SAP-Certifications	▶ Acme-Packet
	▶ Network Appliance N	
	▶ HCNP	▶ Fortinet
	▶ IFPUG Certifications	▶ Ericsson
	▶ dotMobi Certification	▶ Liferay
	▶ SCMA	▶ Novell
	▶ MCSD	▶ Huawei
	▶ NCLP	▶ RSA
	▶ XMLMaster Certificat	▶ MYSQL
	▶ CS5	▶ ISM
	▶ CHA	▶ CheckPoint

<http://www.pdfbraindumps.com>

Latest pdf braindumps provider, high pass rate

Exam : **2VB-601**

Title : VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x
Exam

Vendor : VMware

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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. 140TB
- B. Cannot be calculated until vSAN is online.
- C. 148TB
- D. Not enough information provided. Cannot be calculated.

Answer: C

NO.2 What is storage latency?

- A. The maximum bandwidth provided by a Fiber Channel switch.
- B. The level of availability in a storage sub-system
- C. The minimum bandwidth provided by an iSCSI initiator.
- D. The time required for a system to process a storage transaction.

Answer: D

Explanation

Latency is a measure of the time required for a sub-system or a component in that sub-system to process a single storage transaction or data request. It's akin to the propagation delay of a signal through a discrete component and is typically a function of hardware. For storage subsystems, latency refers to how long it takes for a single data request to be received and the right data found and accessed from the storage media.

<https://storageswiss.com/2013/12/10/what-is-latency-and-how-is-it-different-from-iops/>

NO.3 An administrator is designing a new vSphere cluster with vSAN enabled that will span four racks with multiple hosts per rack. The requirement is to provide recoverability during a rack outage. What needs to be done to meet this requirement?

- A. Nothing, vSAN will automatically recover.
- B. Configure vSphere Replication.
- C. Configure Site Recovery Manager.
- D. Configure fault domains.

Answer: D

NO.4 With the Default vSAN Storage Policy applied to all virtual machines, which statement is true about a vSAN three-node configuration?

- A. It requires a witness appliance.
- B. It can migrate all data from a node during maintenance.
- C. RAID-5/6 erasure coding can be enabled to save space in an all-flash vSAN configuration.
- D. It can tolerate only one host failure.

Answer: C

NO.5 Which VMware-recommended tool provides specific information on the best strategy for a vSAN deployment?

- A. vSAN VIP Assessment Tool
- B. vSAN TCO and Sizing Calculator

- C. vSAN Health Check UI
- D. vSAN ReadyNode Configurator

Answer: D

Explanation

vSAN ReadyNode Configurator

Selecting a vSAN ReadyNode is simple. Choose the vSAN version you want to deploy, pick a ReadyNode profile based on your specific needs, select your preferred server vendor, and then pick one of the available models.

Note: vSAN ReadyNode are x86 servers, available from all the leading server vendors, that have been pre-configured, tested and certified for VMware Hyper-Converged Infrastructure Software. Each ReadyNode is optimally configured for vSAN with the required amount of CPU, memory, network, I/O controllers and storage (SSDs, HDDs or flash devices).

Some ReadyNode are available with additional options aimed at simplifying purchasing, deployment, and support. These options are only available for select server vendors and ReadyNode models:

NO.6 Which three statements are true regarding vSAN networking requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Each host must have minimum bandwidth dedicated to vSAN: Dedicated 1 Gbps for hybrid configurations. Dedicated or shared 10 Gbps for all-flash configurations.
- B. Each host in the vSAN cluster must have a VMkernel network adapter with vSAN traffic enabled.
- C. Each host in a vSAN cluster must use NIC teaming with NetFlow enabled.
- D. vSAN supports both IPv4 and IPv6.
- E. The vSAN port group must have Promiscuous Mode enabled.

Answer: A,B,D

Explanation

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-AFF133BC-F4B6>

NO.7 Which statement is true regarding vSAN and vSphere high availability (HA) interoperability?

- A. The vSphere HA heartbeat object can only be assigned the default datastore storage policy.
- B. vSphere HA host isolation must be set to disabled.
- C. vSphere HA must be disabled before enabling vSAN.
- D. The vSAN datastore must be configured as the heartbeat datastore for vSphere H

Answer: C

Explanation

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.0/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-D68890D8-841A>

NO.8 The following are the configuration details for a 10-node all-flash vSAN cluster:

All hosts contain one vSAN disk group.

Each disk group has 400GB for the cache tier and 1600GB for the capacity tier.

A host in the cluster is placed into maintenance mode. The maintenance mode option selected is "Ensure data accessibility from other hosts".

How much is the vSAN datastore raw capacity reduced while the host is in maintenance mode?

- A. 2000GB

- B. 0GB
- C. 1600GB
- D. 400GB

Answer: C

Explanation

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-73493C3C-0DEC>

NO.9 Which three statements are true regarding vsanSparse snapshots? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: C,D,F

Explanation

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.

NO.10 A three-host hybrid vSAN has been deployed. Hardware maintenance is required for one of the hosts.

What happens when the host is placed into maintenance mode using the "Evacuate all data" option?

- A. When working with a three-host cluster, you CANNOT place a server in maintenance mode with the "Evacuate all data" option selected.
- B. The host enters maintenance mode. A warning displays indicating it is NOT possible to migrate all data from the host if any object has a policy assigned where Primary level of failures to tolerate is greater than 0.
- C. All data is migrated from the host that is being placed into maintenance mode. Data redundancy is temporarily reduced.
- D. All data is migrated from the host that is being placed into maintenance mode. Once the data migration is complete, the host enters maintenance mode.

Answer: A

Explanation

A cluster with three fault domains has the same restrictions that a three-host cluster has, such as the inability to use Evacuate all data mode or to reprotect data after a failure.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-521EA4BC-E411>