

# 2VB-601<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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### QUESTION 1

With the addition of local protection to vSAN stretched clusters, which factors determine the maximum level of object protection?

- A. License edition, failure tolerance method, and Primary and/or Secondary level of failures to tolerate
- B. Hardware choice (hybrid or all-flash), number of hosts, and object space reservation
- C. Failure tolerance method, and Primary and/or Secondary level of failures to tolerate, and host count
- D. Hardware choice (hybrid or all-flash), failure tolerance method, and stripe width

Correct Answer: C

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### QUESTION 2

VMware vSAN encryption requires the use of a key management server (KMS) solution.

Which Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) must the KMS solution support?

- A. 1.0
- B. 1.3
- C. 1.2
- D. 1.1

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

With the Default vSAN Storage Policy applied to all virtual machines, which statement is true about a vSAN three-node configuration?

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

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 4

The following are the configuration details of a 12-node all-flash vSAN cluster:

1.

Every node has one disk group

2.

Each disk group consists of one cache device and six capacity devices

Which two methods can be used to increase the size of the cache tier in each host? (Choose two.)

A. Promote a capacity device to a cache device so that each disk group has two cache devices.

B. Add a new cache device to the host. Reconfigure the host to have two disk groups with one cache device and three capacity devices per disk group.

C. Add a second cache device to each disk group.

D. Replace the existing cache device in each disk group with a larger cache device.

Correct Answer: CD

As you create disk groups on each host and add cache and capacity devices, the size of the datastore increases according to the amount of physical capacity added by those devices.

Typically, you delete devices or disk groups from vSAN when you are upgrading a device or replacing a failed device, or when you must remove a cache device.

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## QUESTION 5

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

1.

Each host has two disk groups and each disk group has 7x1.2TB 10K SAS drives.

2.

Each host has 16.8TB of raw capacity and the three-node cluster has 50.4TB of raw capacity.

3.

Deduplication and compression are not enabled.

Based on the following FTT Values in the storage policy, what is the total usable capacity?

Storage Policy	Usable Capacity
FTT = 0	?
FTT = 1	?
FTT = 2	?
FTT = 3	?

A.

Storage Policy	Usable Capacity
FTT = 0	12.6TB
FTT = 1	16.8TB
FTT = 2	25.2TB
FTT = 3	50.4TB

B. Cannot be calculated until vSAN datastore is online.

C.

Storage Policy	Usable Capacity
FTT = 0	50.4TB
FTT = 1	50.4TB
FTT = 2	50.4TB
FTT = 3	50.4TB

D.

Storage Policy	Usable Capacity
FTT = 0	50.4TB
FTT = 1	25.2TB
FTT = 2	16.8TB
FTT = 3	12.6TB

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

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