

2VB-601^{Q&As}

VMware Specialist: vSAN 6.x Exam

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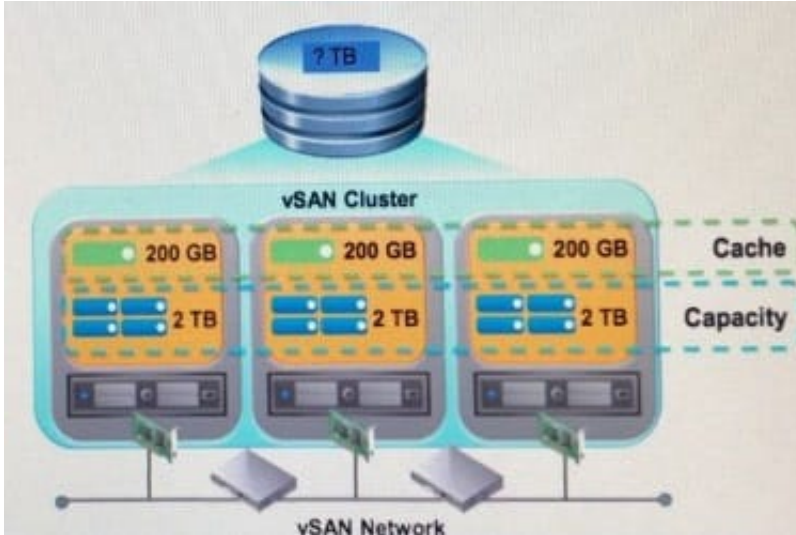
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QUESTION 1

Exhibit:



View the exhibit.

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

1.

Each node is identical in number of drives and disk controllers

2.

Each node has 4 x 500 GB SSD Capacity Tier, 1 x 200 GB SSD cache tier

What is the raw capacity of this cluster as configured?

- A. 6.6 TB
- B. 3 TB
- C. 6 TB
- D. 4 TB

Correct Answer: C

To determine the raw capacity of a Virtual SAN datastore, multiply the total number of disk groups in the cluster by the size of the capacity devices in those disk groups, and subtract the overhead required by the Virtual SAN on-disk format.

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID581D2D5C-A88F-4318-A8B3-5A5F343F1247.html>

QUESTION 2

Which three of the listed statements are true about vSAN deduplication and compression? (Choose three.)

- A. Deduplication and compression can help to provide additional host failure tolerance.
- B. Deduplication and compression require at least four hosts.
- C. Deduplication and compression reduce redundant data within each disk group.
- D. Deduplication and compression results vary based on the types of data stored in a vSAN environment.

Correct Answer: ACD

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-3D2D80CC444E-454E-9B8B-25C3F620EFED.html>
<https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-vsan-62space-efficiency-technologies.pdf>

QUESTION 3

Which key is required to unencrypt an encrypted core dump when using vSAN encryption?

- A. Key Encryption Key (KEK)
- B. Disk Encryption Key (DEK)
- C. Host Key
- D. Internal Key in Digital Envelope

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The core dump is encrypted with the host key. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID6701FDE9-D1BA-4455-BD9F-3519646D408C.html>

QUESTION 4

When using vSAN in a two-node direct connect configuration, how do data nodes communicate with the vSAN witness appliance?

- A. The vCenter Server acts as a proxy between data nodes and the vSAN witness.
- B. An alternate VMkernel interface that has connectivity to the vSAN witness must be tagged with a vSAN traffic type of "witness" VM
- C. Two-node direct connect does NOT require connectivity to the vSAN witness appliance.
- D. If the data node management VMkernel interfaces that are tagged for management traffic only have connectivity with the vSAN witness, they will provide communication with the vSAN witness.

Correct Answer: B

Traditional vSAN 2 Node configurations require connectivity between the vSAN tagged VMkernel ports, and the vSAN Witness Appliance's vSAN tagged VMkernel port. 2 Node Direct Connect Witness Traffic Separation provides the ability to directly connect vSAN data nodes in a 2 Node configuration. Traffic destined for the Witness host can be

tagged on an alternative interface from the directly connected vSAN tagged interface.

QUESTION 5

Which three sources can be queried to retrieve storage policy components? (Choose three.)

- A. vSphere API for IO Filtering (VAIO)
- B. Virtual Volumes (VVols)
- C. vCenter
- D. vSAN
- E. Storage IO Control (SIOC)

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 6

Consider the following vSAN stretched cluster scenario:

1.
Site A is the preferred site, Site B is the secondary site
2.
Site C is running the vSANwitness host virtual appliance
3.
A virtual machine named VM01 is located on the vSAN datastore
4.
VM01 is running on a host at SiteB
5.
The vSAN default storage policy is assigned to VM01
6.
The vSAN default storage policy has NOT been modified
7.
All aspects of the cluster are functioning properly

Where are reads and writes for VM01 performed?

- A. Reads are performed at Site B, writes are performed synchronously at Site A and Site B.

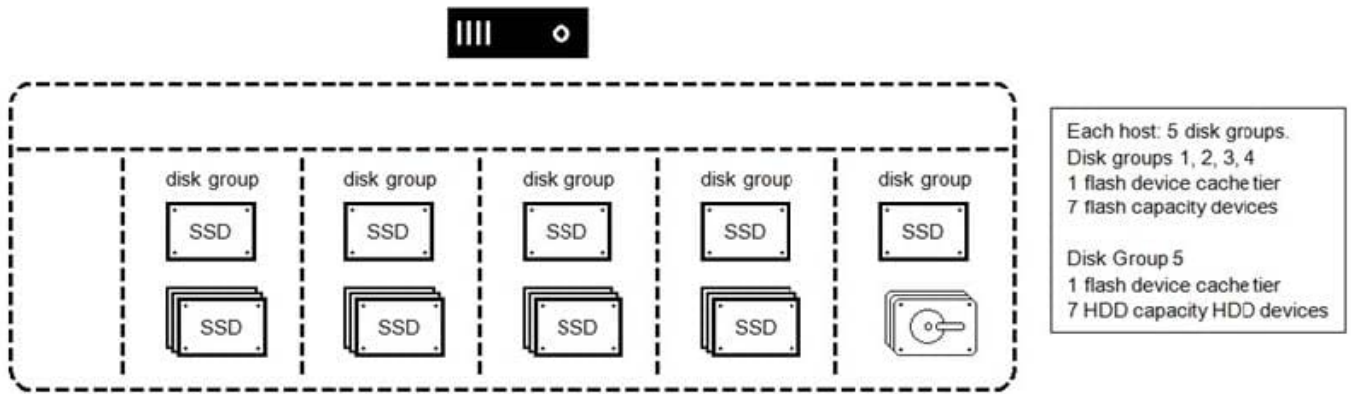
- B. Reads and writes are performed at Site A and Site B using a round-robin algorithm.
- C. Reads and writes are performed at Site A since it is the preferred site. Changes to Site A are replicated asynchronously to Site B
- D. Reads are performed at Site B, writes are performed at Site B. Changes to Site B are replicated asynchronously to Site A through the vSAN witness host.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

View the exhibit.

The exhibit shows a single node of a vSAN cluster. All nodes have been configured identically. Which statement is true about the information in the exhibit?



- A. This is an invalid design. There are too many disk groups.
- B. This is an invalid design. You CANNOT mix all-flash disk groups with hybrid disk groups.
- C. This is a valid all-flash vSAN configuration.
- D. This is a valid hybrid vSAN configuration.
- E. This is an invalid design. There are too few capacity disks.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

Which replication solution is supported with vSAN and Site Recovery Manager?

- A. vSAN iSCSI synchronous replication
- B. vSphere Replication
- C. vSAN iSCSI asynchronous replication

D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Correct Answer: B

References: [https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/services/com.vmware.srmaas.admin.doc/GUID5937A071-B1AA-4224-B508-4D244D252C52.html)

[Recovery/services/com.vmware.srmaas.admin.doc/GUID5937A071-B1AA-4224-B508-4D244D252C52.html](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Site-Recovery/services/com.vmware.srmaas.admin.doc/GUID5937A071-B1AA-4224-B508-4D244D252C52.html)

QUESTION 9

When using RAID-5 with a 100GB virtual disk, what is the maximum capacity consumed on the vSAN datastore for this virtual disk?

A. 100GB

B. 150GB

C. 133GB

D. 200GB

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 10

Which of the listed configurations is a valid and supported vSAN configuration?

A. Four physical hosts Every host has one vSAN disk group Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and five capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host

B. Three physical hosts Every host has one vSAN disk group Each vSAN disk group contains two cache devices and four capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host

C. Four physical hosts Two of the host have one vSAN disk group, the other two hosts are "compute-only" nodes Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and three capacity devices The vSAN service is NOT enabled on the "compute-only" nodes

D. Four physical hosts Two of the host have one vSAN disk group, the other two hosts are "compute-only" nodes Each vSAN disk group contains one cache device and three capacity devices The vSAN service is enabled on a VMkernel adapter on every host

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

What is required for enabling deduplication and compression in a vSAN cluster?

A. Host client cache enabled

B. At least two disk groups in every host

C. An all-flash configuration

D. More than three hosts

Correct Answer: C

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-2285B44646BF-429C-A1E7-BEE276ED40F7.html>

QUESTION 12

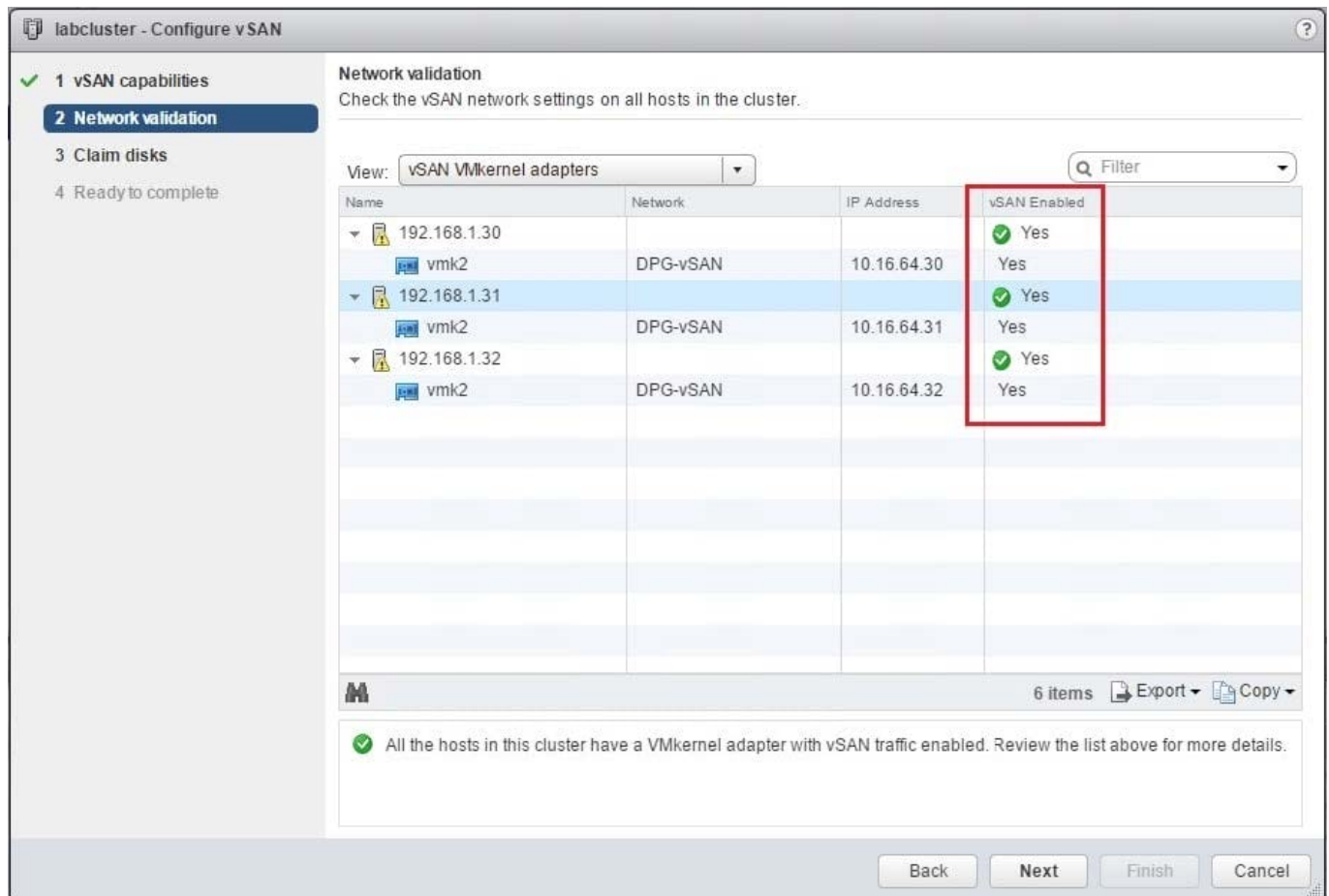
An administrator is deploying vSAN 6.6.

What must the administrator configure to set up vSAN networking?

- A. IGMP snooping on the switch
- B. A class A network address
- C. A matching subnet mask on all vSAN VMkernel ports
- D. A vSAN VMkernel port on each host in the cluster

Correct Answer: CD

We validate that we have vmkernel adapters setup for vSAN traffic. The wizard will notify us if there are any issues here.



References: <https://www.virtualizationhowto.com/2017/04/vmware-vsan-6-6-configuration-and-new-features/>

QUESTION 13

What happens when a healthy capacity tier disk is pulled from one of the ESXi hosts in a vSAN cluster?

- A. The components on the affected device are marked "Failed" and the resync starts after 60 minutes by default, if the original disk is NOT reinserted.
- B. The components on the affected device are marked "Absent" and the resync starts immediately by default.
- C. The components on the affected device are marked "Absent" and the resync starts after 60 minutes by default, if the original disk is NOT reinserted.
- D. The components on the affected device are marked "Failed" and the resync starts immediately by default.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

For a hybrid vSAN configuration, the SSD resides in which tier?

- A. Read tier
- B. Write tier
- C. Cache tier
- D. Capacity tier

Correct Answer: C

In a VMware vSAN configuration, the SSDs are used for the vSAN caching layer for hybrid deployments and for the capacity layer for all flash.

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Validated-Design/4.0/com.vmware.vvd.sddc-design.doc/GUID51680487-239F-4FF7-B43A-8C1D98263DB1.html>

QUESTION 15

An administrator is designing a vSAN cluster for a number of new workloads. The design calls for the use of erasure coding with RAID 5.

Which statement is true about what is needed to meet the needs of this scenario?

- A. vSAN Standard licensing is sufficient
- B. vSAN Enterprise licensing is required
- C. An all-flash configuration is required.

D. Six nodes are required at a minimum.

Correct Answer: C

RAID 5 or RAID 6 erasure coding is available only on all-flash disk groups.

References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.virtualsan.doc/GUID-6D8185558DE8-4F06-9498-66903FB9C775.html>

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