DUMPSARENA

VMware vSAN Specialist (v2)

VMware 5V0-22.23

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 2

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

An administrator has 24 physical servers that need to be configured with vSAN. The administrator needs to ensure that a single rack failure is not going to affect the data availability. The number of racks used should be minimized.

What has to be done and configured to achieve this goal?

A. Distribute servers across at least two different racks and configure two fault domains

B. Configure disk groups with a minimum of four capacity disks in each server and distribute them across four racks

C. Enable deduplication and compression

D. Distribute servers across at least three different racks and configure three fault domains

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Distribute servers across at least three different racks and configure three fault domains is correct because each rack represents a shared physical failure boundary: loss of rack power, top-of-rack networking, or the rack itself can make every host in that rack unavailable simultaneously. vSAN fault domains tell vSAN to treat those hosts as a single failure unit when placing object components. For a storage policy that tolerates one failure, vSAN needs three fault domains so it can place the required data components and witness component in separate rack-level failure boundaries. This arrangement preserves object availability after any one complete rack is lost. With 24 servers, the hosts can be spread evenly across the three racks, while the three corresponding fault domains provide the placement-awareness needed to meet the rack-failure availability objective. The storage policy assigned to the workloads must also be configured with an appropriate failures-to-tolerate value, typically one failure, so vSAN creates the required redundant components. VMware documents that fault domains protect against rack-level failures and that at least three fault domains are required to tolerate one fault domain failure. See the VMware vSAN Fault Domains knowledge base article and the vSAN documentation.

QUESTION NO: 2

An organization is designing a vSAN stretched cluster across two data sites and requires the design to tolerate the loss of either data site.

Which two statements about the witness host are correct? (Choose two.)

A. It should be located in a separate failure domain from both data sites

B. It stores witness components for stretched-cluster objects

C. It provides additional capacity for virtual machine data components

D. It should be deployed at the preferred data site

E. It replaces the requirement for a secondary fault domain

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A vSAN stretched-cluster witness host should be located in a separate failure domain from both data sites so that it remains available when either site fails. The witness host stores witness components that provide quorum for stretched-cluster objects; it does not store the data components for those objects. Placing the witness host at either data site would create a shared failure boundary, and it is not used to provide additional VM data capacity.