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## 問題集

<http://www.killtest.jp>

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**Exam** : **2VB-601**

**Title** : VMware Specialist: vSAN  
6.x Badge Exam

**Version** : DEMO

1.What are two main advantages of using multiple disk groups within each host? (Choose two.)

- A. Performance
- B. Backward compatibility
- C. Cost
- D. Redundancy

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

<http://www.yellow-bricks.com/2014/05/22/one-versus-multiple-vsan-diskgroups-per-host/>

2.What are three fundamental concepts of vSAN clusters? (Choose three.)

- A. Flash devices can be shared between disk groups.
- B. A maximum of seven capacity disks per disk group is supported.
- C. A maximum of five disk groups per host is supported.
- D. Dual socket CPU for each host is required.
- E. Once cache drive per disk group is required.

**Answer:** BCE

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.configmax.doc/GUID-53C2EEF-E5BB2-422C-B493-8A896E279FC4.html>

3.Which statement accurately describes cache tier sizing guidance for an all-flash vSAN cluster that will be supporting write-intensive workloads?

- A. Multiple disk groups with larger cache devices should be used.
- B. Multiple disk groups with two cache devices per disk group should be used.
- C. A single disk group with a small cache device should be used to minimize de-staging write amplification.
- D. Two cache devices per disk group should be configured for redundancy.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

While 1 to 5 disk groups per host are supported, we recommend a minimum of 2. Adding more disk groups can improve performance. Reference:

<https://storagehub.vmware.com/t/vmware-vsan/vmware-r-vsan-tm-design-and-sizing-guide/flash-cache-sizing-for-all-flash-configurations-2/>

4.What are two ways to examine the storage policy compliance of a virtual machine? (Choose two.)

- A. 1. Browse to the virtual machine in the vSphere Web Client navigator.  
2. On the Summary tab, examine the value of the VM Storage Policy Compliance property under VM Storage Policies.
- B. 1. Browse to the virtual machine in the vSphere Web Client navigator.  
2. Right-click the virtual machine and select "Check storage policy compliance".
- C. 1. In the vSphere Web Client, navigate to the vSAN cluster.  
2. On the Storage tab, click vSAN and select Virtual Disks.  
3. Right-click on the virtual machine and select "Compliance status".

- D. 1. In the vSphere Web Client, navigate to the vSAN cluster.
2. On the Monitor tab, click vSAN and select Virtual Objects.
3. Select a virtual object.
4. Examine the value in the Compliance Status property for the object.

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-133B65D0-CE10-45E7-BFA5-74CAD19E0DFD.html>

5. Consider the following vSAN cluster scenario:

- All hosts are members of the same cluster.
- All hosts are contributing storage capacity to the vSAN datastore.
- There is not vSAN Witness Host.
- All virtual machines are assigned a storage policy where Primary level of failures to tolerate = 1.

What is the minimum number of physical hosts required to be a supported vSAN configuration?

- A. Five (5)
- B. Three (3)
- C. Two (2)
- D. Four (4)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

VMware vSAN Design and Sizing Guide 6.5. Page: 18

When not using a witness, there is a minimum requirement of 3 ESXi hosts in a vSAN cluster. This is the same for all versions. While vSAN fully supports 3-node configurations, they can behave differently than configurations with 4 or greater nodes. In particular, in the event of a failure there is no way for vSAN to rebuild components on another host in the cluster to tolerate another failure. Also with 3-node configurations, vSAN does not have the ability to migrate all data from a node during maintenance.