



Vendor: VMware

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Exam Name: VMware HCI Master Specialist

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

Which statement accurately describes the result when proper VM Storage Policy Affinity Rules on a stretched vSAN cluster are set?

- A. When a site is disconnected, the VM will lose access to its VMDK.
- B. When a site is disconnected, the VM will continue to have access to its VMDK.
- C. Bandwidth is unnecessarily sent across the inter-site link.
- D. Proper policies result in higher inter-site bandwidth utilization.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Setting proper VM/Host Group Rules and VM Storage Policy Affinity Rules are beneficial for several reasons.

Bandwidth is not unnecessarily sent across the inter-site link.

Lower inter-site bandwidth utilization.

In the situation where the alternate site is disconnected, the VM will continue to have access to its vmdk.

<https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-stretched-cluster-guide#sec7341-sub5>

QUESTION 2

An architect is tasked to design a VMware Horizon Solution with vSAN. The architect needs to use a solution to host the user's profile shares in a highly available manner, and it must be guest OS independent.

Which solution will match these requirements?

- A. Cluster out of the box
- B. Cluster in a box
- C. NFS on vSAN
- D. iSCSI on vSAN

Answer: C

Explanation:

OS independent is the requirements and High Availability. So vSAN 7 enable NFS and SMB on a SPBM cluster in which Windows, Linux and MAC could have user profile with business continuity.

<https://core.vmware.com/blog/redirecting-user-profiles-and-data-using-fslogix-and-vsan-file-services>

QUESTION 3

An administrator is tasked with preparing for a Cross vCenter migration in a stretched vSAN cluster where the virtual machines migration will be orchestrated via VMware Site Recovery Manager. Which action should the administrator take so the migration is successful?

- A. Disable vSAN Deduplication and Compression
- B. Reconfigure vCenter HA Admission control
- C. Enable vCenter Single Sign-On Enhanced Linked Mode
- D. Make sure that Witness traffic is on the management NIC.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Stretched storage is supported only on vCenter Single Sign-On Enhanced Linked Mode environments. Planned migration with Cross vCenter Server vMotion fails if the sites are not Enhanced Linked Mode. Stretched storage is required when using Cross vCenter Server vMotion

during a planned migration.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/Site-Recovery-Manager/8.5/com.vmware.srm.admin.doc/GUID-B64096E8-F49A-4BF6-92CE-05FBA972F3C0.html>

QUESTION 4

An administrator is tasked with sharing storage from one vSAN cluster to another vSAN cluster. SPBM management must be preserved end-to-end, and the policy must be applied by the source vSAN cluster which is storing the data. Both vSAN clusters are managed by the same vCenter server.

What should the administrator configure?

- A. NFS volumes on vSAN
- B. iSCSI targets on vSAN
- C. HCI Mesh on vSAN
- D. vVOLs on vSAN

Answer: C

Explanation:

HCI Mesh is a unique, software-based approach for disaggregation of compute and storage resources. HCI Mesh brings together multiple independent vSAN clusters for a native, cross-cluster architecture that disaggregates resources and enables utilization of stranded capacity. Simply, vSAN allows one or more vSAN clusters to remotely mount datastores from other vSAN clusters (servers) within vCenter inventory. This approach maintains the essence and simplicity of HCI by not fundamentally changing the existing HCI model or requiring specialized hardware. Now, a cluster with excess compute can mount excess storage from a remote vSAN cluster.

QUESTION 5

During a design workshop for a stretched vSAN cluster, the requirement that some of the VMs be configured with no-mirror between sites was discussed. Which three recommendations should the architect provide to address an event of a network partition between two sites? (Choose three.)

- A. Host isolation response must exclude the VMs required
- B. The default gateway must be used as the only isolation address
- C. One of isolation addresses should reside in the site 1 data center
- D. VMware vSphere DRS rules to force the VMs to run where the data resides
- E. One isolation address reachable only from the witness appliance in both sites
- F. One of isolation addresses should reside in the site 2 data center

Answer: CDF

Explanation:

Network Isolation Response and Multiple Isolation Response Addresses

In a Virtual SAN Stretched Cluster, one of the isolation addresses should reside in the site 1 datacenter and the other should reside in the site 2 datacenter. This would enable vSphere HA to validate complete network isolation in the case of a connection failure between sites.

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/VMware-Virtual-SAN-6.1-Stretched-Cluster-Guide.pdf/subassets/page38.pdf>

QUESTION 6

An 8-Node vSAN Stretched Cluster (4+4+1) with a single disk group has a policy with PFTT=1 (mirrored across sites) and SFTT=1/FTM Mirroring (Local Protection) configured. The

administrator has been alerted that there is a problem with the cluster. The following has been observed:

- * The vSAN Witness Host is offline.
- * Two disk failures on two hosts have occurred in the preferred site.

This has resulted in a critical production virtual machine's vmdk becoming inaccessible. Which step needs to be performed by the administrator to resolve the issue?

- A. Replace all failed disks on the preferred site.
- B. Replace the vSAN Witness Host
- C. Replace access to the existing vSAN Witness Host
- D. Replace only one failed disk on the preferred site.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The vSAN Witness Host offline and 2 failures in the Preferred Site.

In each of the above failure cases, restoring access to the existing vSAN Witness would make the object accessible.

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Deploying a new vSAN Witness would not because the components would not be present.

<https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsan-stretched-cluster-guide#sec7373-sub5>

QUESTION 7

An administrator is tasked to create a custom storage policy for workloads and is including additional disk stripes while defining the storage policy.

What is the main purpose of this practice?

- A. To increase available storage space
- B. To set a failure tolerance
- C. To improve performance
- D. To reconstruct corrupted data

Answer: C

Explanation:

Striping may help performance if certain virtual machines are I/O intensive and others are not.

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2016/09/19/vsan-stripes/Striping>

The "number of disk stripes per object" storage policy rule attempts to improve performance by distributing data contained in a single object (such as a VMDK) across more capacity devices.

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2021/01/21/stripe-width-improvements-in-vsan-7-u1/>

QUESTION 8

In a vSAN stretched cluster, which value must be set in the vSAN policy if there is no requirement for data mirroring across sites?

- A. SFTT = 0
- B. SFTT = 1
- C. PFTT = 1
- D. PFTT = 0

Answer: D

Explanation:

Primary level of failures to tolerate (PFTT). For stretched clusters, PFTT defines the number of site failures that a virtual machine object can tolerate. For a stretched cluster, only a value of 0 or 1 is supported.

Secondary level of failures to tolerate (SFTT). For stretched clusters, SFTT defines the number of additional host failures that the object can tolerate after the number of site failures defined by PFTT is reached. If PFTT = 1 and SFTT = 2, and one site is unavailable, then the cluster can tolerate two additional host failures.

The default value is 0, and the maximum value is 3.

So data mirroring across sites = PFTT

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-1BDC7194-67A7-4E7C-BF3A-3A0A32AECA9.html>

QUESTION 9

An architect is working with an All-Flash vSAN configuration and will be using the Flash Caching Devices in vSAN.

Which requirement is specifically needed for these devices?

- A. Write endurance
- B. IOPS
- C. Read endurance
- D. Capacity

Answer: A

Explanation:

In all-flash configurations, vSAN uses the cache layer for write caching only. The write cache must be able to handle high write activities.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-1D6AD25A-459A-43D6-8FF5-52475499D6A2.html>

QUESTION 10

An administrator is setting up vSAN file services on a vSAN cluster. Which two security policies on the distributed port groups are automatically enabled in the process? (Choose two.)

- A. Forged Transmits
- B. Promiscuous Mode
- C. DVFiltering
- D. Jumbo Frames
- E. MacLearning

Answer: AE

Explanation:

MacLearning and Forged Transmits are enabled as part of the vSAN File Services enablement process for a provided DVS port group.

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-CA9CF043-9434-454E-86E7-DCA9AD9B0C09.html>

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