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學習資料

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Exam : 5V0-21.21

**Title : VMware HCI Master
Specialist**

Version : DEMO

1. In a stretched vSAN cluster, how is Read Locality established after fail over to the secondary site?

- A. 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
- B. 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
- C. 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site
- D. 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the event of a failure or maintenance event, the virtual machine is restarted on the remote site. The 100% rule continues in the event of a failure. This means that the virtual machine will now read from the replica on the site to which it has failed over. One consideration is that there is no cached data on this site, so cache will need to warm for the virtual machine to achieve its previous levels of performance.

2. 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:

PFTT can be seen as “site failures”, and you can always only tolerate 1 at most. SFTT can be seen as host failures, and you can define this between 0 and 3 <https://www.yellow-bricks.com/2018/03/19/vsan-stretched-cluster-pftt-and-sftt-what-happens-when-a-full-site-fails-and-multiple-hosts-fail/>

Reference: <https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/converged-infrastructure/technical-support/h15275-vxrail-planning-guide-virtual-san-stretched-cluster.pdf> (5)

3. An architect needs to automate an infrastructure that supports VMware Horizon as well as VMware Tanzu.

Which solution mandates the use of VMware vSAN?

- A. VMware Cloud Foundation
- B. VMware Horizon
- C. VMware Tanzu
- D. VMware vRealize Automation

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Cloud-Foundation/3.10/vcf-deploy/GUID-E493608B-D4B6-4C98-96CA-5D2D723ACE55.html>

Reference: <https://www.vmware.com/products/vrealize-automation.html>

4. 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: A, E

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan.doc/GUID-CA9CF043-9434-454E-86E7-DCA9AD9B0C09.html> MacLearning and Forged Transmits are enabled as part of the vSAN File Services enablement process for a provided DVS port group.

Reference: <https://www.yellow-bricks.com/2020/04/15/vsan-file-services-considerations/>

5. An administrator has been tasked to reboot a node in an encrypted vSAN cluster. The vSAN disk groups on that node become locked after rebooting the node.

Which step should be performed to exit the locked state?

- A. Manually replace the Host Encryption Key (HEK) of each affected host.
- B. Restore the communication with the KMS server, and re-establish the trust relationship.
- C. Replace the caching device in each affected disk group.
- D. Run `/etc/init.d/vsanvdp restart` to rescan the VASA providers.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-084B3888-499F-4CD0-8954-A149560B1534.html>

Reference: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-084B3888-499F-4CD0-8954-A149560B1534.html>