

# *KillTest*

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## 学习资料

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**Exam** : **5V0-21.21**

**Title** : VMware HCI Master  
Specialist

**Version** : DEMO

1.An administrator is planning to deploy cloud-native workloads onto the vSAN Direct datastore. Which storage policy structure rule is supported?

- A. Host-based rules
- B. vVOL storage rules
- C. Tag-based placement rules
- D. Storage performance-based rules

**Answer: C**

2.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:**

Reference:

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

3.What should the architect recommend?

- \* Highest possible mitigation during a host failure in terms of capacity.
- \* A constraint in this year's IT budget.

- A. Enable operations reserve.  
A minimum cluster of 3 vSAN nodes.
- B. Enable host build reserve.  
A minimum cluster of 4 vSAN nodes.
- C. Enable performance services.  
A minimum cluster of 6 vSAN nodes.
- D. Enable IOInsight Metrics.  
A minimum cluster of 2 vSAN ROBO nodes.

**Answer: B**

4.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:**

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/Site-Recovery-Manager/8.4/com.vmware.srm.admin.doc/GUID-B64096E8-F49A-4BF6-92CE-05FBA972F3C0.html>

5. Due to the success of the recently deployed developer-only private cloud solution, a company has a new requirement to at least double the usable capacity in their all-flash vSAN cluster. The vSAN cluster is deployed into a co-located datacenter that is owned by a third-party hosting company. The hosting company charges a fixed monthly cost for rack space and power consumption. The service owner has been given a limited budget for additional hardware purchases, but not for on-going co-location costs.

The current vSAN cluster has the following configuration:

- \* 10 vSAN Nodes with 2 CPUs (20 cores), 512 GB RAM
- \* 1 Disk Group per vSAN node
  - 1 x 400 GB
  - 4 x 1.8 TB
- \* De-duplication and Compression is enabled.
- \* vSAN Capacity is currently:
  - Total: 72 TB
  - Usable: ~40 TB (FTT1/RAID1) and ~60 TB (FTT1/RAID5).

As a result of any action taken, the service owner would like to ensure that overall availability of the vSAN cluster is increased.

Which two recommendations meet the requirement to increase capacity while maintaining service availability? (Choose two.)

- A. Install an additional 400 GB SSD and 4 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.
- B. Update the existing Disk Group, and claim the newly installed drives for each node.
- C. Create a new Disk Group, and claim the newly installed cache and capacity SSD drives for each node.
- D. Install an additional 3 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.
- E. Replace existing SSDs with an 800 GB SSD and 4 x 3.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

**Answer:** C,A