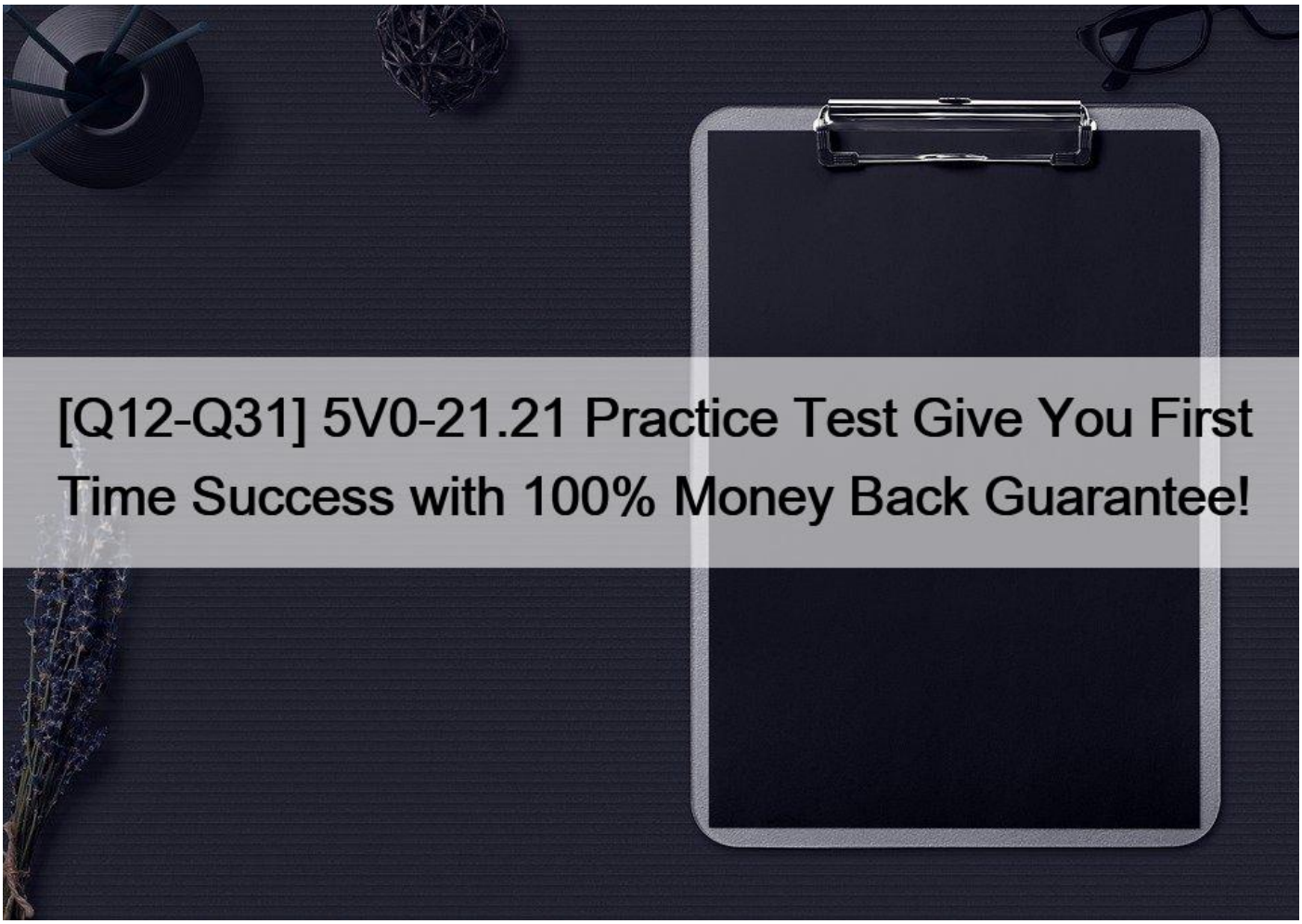
[Q12-Q31 5V0-21.21 Practice Test Give You First Time Success with 100% Money Back Guarantee!



5V0-21.21 Practice Test Give You First Time Success with 100% Money Back Guarantee! All Obstacles During 5V0-21.21 Exam Preparation with 5V0-21.21 Real Test Questions

VMware 5V0-21.21 exam covers a variety of topics related to VMware's HCI solutions. These topics include architecture and design, deployment and configuration, management and maintenance, troubleshooting and optimization, and integration with other VMware solutions. 5V0-21.21 exam also evaluates an individual's ability to apply best practices and industry standards to VMware's HCI solutions.

Q12. An administrator has changed the Virtual Machine Storage Policy from RAID-5 to RAID-6.

How many failures can be tolerated when this change is made?
* 3
* 4

* 2
* 5

Q13. An administrator wants to deploy Kubernetes on an end-to-end VMware stack, using VMware vSAN for storage.

Which VMware product should the administrator install as the Kubernetes platform choice?
* VMware Tanzu Kubernetes Grid
* VMware Tanzu Data services
* VMware Tanzu Build service
* VMware Tanzu Mission Control

Q14. cluster for a customer who is planning to use vRealize Automation to provision 600 virtual machines into that cluster, with expected growth up to 1,000 VM. Each VM has a 40GB thick- provisioned disk. Which flash disk size is required for the cache tier per ESXi node to meet all requirements?
* 400GB
* 700GB
* 600GB
* 800GB

40GB x 1000VMs = 40 000 GB total max expected usage

40 000GB /5 node cluster = 8000 GB per node

cache 10% of total node capacity and hence 8000GB = 800GD SSD cache

Q15. An administrator is tasked with setting up Kerberos authentication only for the vSAN File services.

Which version of Kerberos must be selected if the NFS version is v4.1?
* krb5i
* krb4
* krb5
* krb5p

Because krb5 for authentication only, or krb5i for authentication and data integrity.
https://core.vmware.com/resource/best-practices-running-nfs-vmware-vsphere#sec9459-sub5

https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/17/vsan-7-u1-file-services/

Q16. An architect intends to use the Primary Level of Failures To Tolerate (PFTT) to calculate the minimum number of required hosts for a vSAN cluster.

Which calculation model should be used?
* 1 * PFTT + 1
* 2 * PFTT + 2
* 1 * PFTT + 2
* 2 * PFTT + 1

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-57575456-0AD9-4655-9D6B-58509C1DF33C.html

Q17. An administrator is setting up vSAN file services on a vSAN cluster but is unable to join the vSAN File Services to the domain.

Which two possible reasons could explain this failure? (Choose two.)
* A read-only domain controller was being used.
* The administrator did not pre-create a dedicated organizational unit in Active Directory.
* The administrator wanted to register the file services to a sub-domain.
* The administrator was using IP addresses from an IP pool.
* The administrator was using pre-created computer objects for the file services in the Active Directory.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsan-administration/GUID-CA9CF043-9434-454E-86E7-DCA9AD9B0C09.html

Q18. An administrator of “vsan-prod” cluster noticed the witness components of VMs are flagged as absent after a failed attempt to replace the vSAN Witness Host.

Which action should the administrator take to resolve this issue?
* Upgrading the vSAN on-disk format
* Running the vSAN Skyline Health check to ensure there are vSAN Object Health errors and executing the Repair Object Immediately option
* Using the RVC command: vsan.resync_dashboard ~/computers/vsan-prod
* Placing the vSAN Witness Host in Maintenance Mode and adding to the vSAN cluster

Q19. 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.)
* Install an additional 400 GB SSD and 4 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.
* Update the existing Disk Group, and claim the newly installed drives for each node.
* Create a new Disk Group, and claim the newly installed cache and capacity SSD drives for each node.
* Install an additional 3 x 1.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

* Replace existing SSDs with an 800 GB SSD and 4 x 3.8 TB SSDs per vSAN node.

Option A meets the requirement by adding additional SSDs to each vSAN node, which will increase the total capacity of the vSAN cluster. By installing the same type of SSDs that are currently being used, this option will also maintain the same level of service availability.

Option C meets the requirement by creating a new disk group and adding the newly installed SSDs to it. By creating a new disk group, it will allow you to use the new SSDs as a separate cache and capacity tier, which will improve the cluster’s performance and increase the usable capacity.

Q20. In a stretched vSAN cluster, how is Read Locality established after fail over to the secondary site?

* 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
* 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the local site
* 100% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site
* 50% of the reads comes from vSAN hosts on the remote site

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.

Q21. for a customer who is planning to use vRealize Automation to provision 600 virtual machines into that cluster, with expected growth up to 1,000 VM. Each VM has a 40GB thick-provisioned disk.

Which flash disk size is required for the cache tier per ESXi node to meet all requirements?

* 400GB
* 700GB
* 600GB
* 800GB

Q22. 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?

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

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

Q23. An organization has two vSAN clusters managed by the same vCenter Server, each providing 100TB of storage. The first cluster runs at 75% of its storage capacity, and the second cluster runs at 50% of its storage capacity.

The company also has the following:

* An iSCSI array of 300TB. which runs at 76% of its capacity

* A NAS system of 200TB, which runs at 10% of its capacity

* A Fiber channel (FC) array of 300TB, which runs at 80% of its capacity The administrator is asked to add an additional 25TB of storage to the first cluster. The administrator is also made aware that there is no budget to purchase new hardware and that the vSAN

Storage Policy Based Management must be kept in place.

Which storage option will work for this use case?
* Create an HCI Mesh using the first cluster’s datastore.
* Obtain additional free capacity from the existing NAS storage.
* Obtain additional free capacity from the existing FC storage.
* Create an HCI Mesh using the second cluster’s datastore.

Q24. An administrator is reviewing the root cause analysis of a failure event that resulted in vSAN Data Loss. The following information is known about the event:

1. The RAID battery-replacing procedure on one of the first vSAN cluster node took much more time than the vSAN administrator predicted.

2. The only Storage policy has a Primary level of Failures To Tolerate = 1.

3. Whilst the first host was in maintenance mode, another node failure occurred, causing da-ta loss in the vSAN cluster.

The administrator needs to update the procedure for completing maintenance on the cluster.

Which Maintenance Mode option should the administrator choose to ensure that data loss does not occur in the future?
* No data migration
* Ensure accessibility
* No data migration with selected option ‘Move powered-off and suspended virtual machines to other hosts in the cluster’
* Full data migration

Q25. A company has engaged a consultant to upgrade an existing vSAN cluster to vSAN 7.0 U1.

During the discovery phase, the consultant found the following information about the existing environment:

* The VMware vCenter Server has recently been upgraded from VMware vSphere 6.7 U3 to version 7.0 U1.

* The vSAN Cluster was recently expanded with identical hardware specification, but from a different hardware vendor.

* The hardware for each vSAN node is listed on the vSAN Compatibility Guide (VCG) for vSAN 7.

* The vSAN Cluster has the following configuration:

– vSAN version: 6.6.1

– Number of vSAN nodes: 10

– Encryption: enabled

– Deduplication and Compression: enabled

– vSAN Capacity Utilization: 60%

* Each vSAN node has the following configuration:

– VMware vSphere ESXi version: 6.5 Update 3

– CPU: 2 processors, 20 cores

– RAM: 768GB RAM.

– Disk: 2 Cache SSDs and 6 Capacity SSDs

– Network: 4 x 10GbE

Which three recommendations should the consultant make to ensure all data remains protected in the event of a vSAN failure? (Choose three.)
* The Full data migration maintenance mode option must be chosen to protect the data during the upgrade.
* The Ensure accessibility, migration maintenance mode option must be chosen to protect the data during the upgrade.
* The upgrade process should be completed using host upgrade baselines in VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).
* The vSAN nodes should be upgraded to vSphere ESXi 7.0 U1.
* The upgrade process should be completed using images in VMware vSphere Lifecycle Manager (vLCM).
* The vSAN nodes should be upgraded to vSphere ESXi 6.7 U3.
https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2018/10/29/a-closer-look-at-emm/

Q26. An administrator of “vsan-prod” cluster noticed the witness components of VMs are flagged as absent after a failed attempt to replace the vSAN Witness Host.

Which action should the administrator take to resolve this issue?
* Upgrading the vSAN on-disk format
* Running the vSAN Skyline Health check to ensure there are vSAN Object Health errors and executing the Repair Object Immediately option
* Using the RVC command: vsan.resync_dashboard ~/computers/vsan-prod
* Placing the vSAN Witness Host in Maintenance Mode and adding to the vSAN cluster

Q27. A 4-node vSAN cluster is configured with an erasure coding storage policy. The Ensure Accessibility maintenance mode was selected. While performing the maintenance, a second node fails.

What will be the impact on the vSAN cluster?
* There will be no impact on performance.
* The VMs will no longer be accessible.
* The performance will be degraded.
* The VMs will be in a suspended state.
As 4 Node Eraser code is RAID 5 and can only tolerate one host offline, so if 2nd one fails then Some VMs will be inaccessible depending where the components are and once the host in maintenance mode is back online then depending if all components of vms are there then become accessible.

Q28. An administrator would like to upgrade ten identically configured 2-node vSAN clusters from vSAN 6.7 U3 to vSAN 7.0 U1. Currently, each 2-node vSAN cluster is using a dedicated vSAN witness host appliance. As a result of the upgrade, the administrator would like to leverage the vSAN shared witness feature to reduce the resources being consumed.

In preparation for the first vSAN cluster upgrade, the administrator has completed the following tasks:

1. Upgraded vCenter Server to vCenter Server 7.0 U1.

2. vSphere High Availability (HA) has been disabled on the vSAN Cluster.

3. Upgraded the vSAN witness host appliance to vSphere 7.0 U1.

4. Upgraded both vSAN data nodes to vSphere 7.0 U1.

The key requirement is to ensure that backwards compatibility to the existing version of vSAN is maintained during the upgrade process.

Which three additional steps should the administrator complete to ensure that subsequent clusters can share the same vSAN Witness? (Choose three.)
* Upgrade the vSAN On-Disk Format (ODF) to version 12.
* Manually update the vSAN Witness with a vSAN 7 license key.
* Update the vSAN cluster to use the new vSAN witness host appliance.
* Configure the existing witness host appliance to act as a shared witness.
* Deploy a new vSAN 7.0 U1 witness host appliance to act as a shared witness.
* Upgrade the vSAN On-Disk Format (ODF) to version 13.
https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2020/09/21/shared-witness-for-2-node-vsan-deployments/

Q29. An administrator is tasked with migrating a VMware Horizon View environment that is currently running on an NFS Datastore to VMware vSAN.

Which Horizon configuration option will not be available when configuring vSAN in Horizon View?
* Instant Clones
* Linked Clones
* Storage Tiers
* Storage Profiles
https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-horizon-7-on-vmware-vsan-best-practices.pdf

Q30. An administrator wants to check the performance metrics for the workloads and their virtual disks that are running on a vSAN cluster, but no statistical charts are displayed in the vSphere client.

Why is this behavior being seen?
* vSAN network diagnostic mode is not enabled.
* vSAN proactive tests haven’t been run yet.
* vSAN performance service is turned off.
* vSAN performance verbose mode is not enabled.
Some tools allow for measuring latency peaks. This unfortunately isn’t ideal, as it can unfairly represent statistical outliers, which may very well occur when there is little to no I/O activity. The best way to understand the actual behavior of VM and application latencies is to observe in time based performance graphs. Depending on the level of detail, you may need to measure at the individual VMDK level. Become familiar with these graphs to determine what is normal, and what is not for that given application. This is where you can use built-in functionality of vCenter and the vSAN performance service metrics to gather this information.

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-monitoring.doc/GUID-EF27701E-7BAC-4E76-9D2F-E1C58CAAB06D.html

Q31. Which certificate file is needed to establish a Standard Key Provider trusted connection between vCenter and its Key Management Server (KMS)?

* vCenter Server Root CA Certificate
* vCenter Server Root CA Private Key
* vCenter Server Certificate Signing Request
* vCenter Server Certificate