



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

Which selection is optional when deploying a new virtual machine in the vSphere Client?

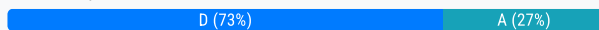
- A. Data center
- B. Compute resource
- C. Guest OS
- D. Folder

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://geek-university.com/vmware-esxi/deploy-vm-from-template/>

Community vote distribution



dinosan Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

A. Data center is correct.

Data center is not even an option when creating a new VM in vCenter.

When creating a new VM in vCenter the steps are:

1. Select a creation type
2. Select a name and folder
3. Select a compute resource
4. Select storage
5. Select compatibility
6. Select a guest OS
7. Customize hardware
8. Ready to complete

upvoted 10 times

Repic_NJ Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

D is correct. At the screen where it says "Select a name and folder" you HAVE to choose a DataCenter. There is no way to continue if not. If you want to expand the tree on that DataCenter only then will you see the folders available in the cluster, but you DO NOT have to specify one.

Therefore Folder selection is Optional.

upvoted 8 times

Ramandita Most Recent 3 months ago

As Gemini said :

D. Folder is the optional selection when deploying a new virtual machine in the vSphere Client.

Here's a breakdown of why the others are mandatory:

* Data center: This is the top-level container for all objects in vSphere. A virtual machine must belong to a data center.

* Compute resource: This can be a host, cluster, or resource pool. It specifies where the virtual machine will run.

* Guest OS: You need to select the operating system that will be installed on the virtual machine.

While a folder is useful for organizing virtual machines, it's not strictly required for deployment. You can deploy a virtual machine directly in a data center, compute resource, or even at the root level if desired.

Therefore, folder is the optional selection.

upvoted 1 times

dragongoseki 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is right answer.

upvoted 1 times

pat1815 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. Folder

upvoted 1 times

XtraWest 9 months ago

Guest OS as per Chat GPT

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JunetGoyal** 11 months ago

Folder is right answer!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **scia2005** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Folders are just a way to help us keep things organized. Not required.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KuroSunflower** 1 year, 2 months ago

A Data Center should be the right one

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **khyuga** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer couldn't be A : i test this in a prod infra and you must select a datacenter to create a VM

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Tecp** 1 year, 3 months ago

A. Data centre

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Pscute93** 1 year, 4 months ago

A. Data centre

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **izz123** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A Datacenter is always required when creating a VM. However, no Folder needs to be chosen. Folders are just a way to help us keep things organized. Not required.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **JT4217** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is the correct answer. Just went through the process in our dev environment.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **JT4217** 1 year, 6 months ago

Actually I just confirmed. I did not have to specify a folder. Kind of a trick question as I did not have to specify a Data Center either.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **JT4217** 1 year, 6 months ago

Guest OS is definitely not the correct answer. How can it be marked as the correct answer on here.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **VMware_guy** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

You have to choose a Data Center. In the second step in vSphere, you have to choose the Data Center and it's a must. You can go ahead without specifying the folder in that Data Center.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **safodz** 1 year, 5 months ago

VM could no be deployed in a data center instead cluster in data center

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Metzli** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is in fact D. Took the test and got a perfect score and this question came up;))

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **rafagb** 1 year, 9 months ago

Optional) If you've selected the Customize the operating system option in the previous step, select the customization specification:

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is trying to create an alarm action that runs a batch file on a specific VM.

Which alarm action should the administrator use?

- A. Send SNMP traps
- B. Run a PowerCLI command
- C. Run script
- D. Send email notifications



Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-AB74502C-5F01-478D-AF66-672AB5B8065C.html>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

  **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Run script is the alarm action that the administrator should use to run a batch file on a specific virtual machine.

The "Run script" action allows the administrator to specify a script that will be executed on the target virtual machine when the alarm is triggered. The script could be a batch file, shell script, or other type of script that can be executed on the target operating system.

The other options, A. Send SNMP traps, B. Run a PowerCLI command, and D. Send email notifications, do not directly allow the administrator to run a batch file on a virtual machine. Instead, they provide different methods for sending notifications or executing commands when an alarm is triggered.

upvoted 2 times

  **zozza2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Run script is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **dinosan** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Run script is the correct answer.

The question asks to run a batch script on a VM.

upvoted 3 times

A system administrator needs to configure a virtual machine to guarantee that it always gets the appropriate resources even if the host is overloaded and overcommitted.

Which setting on the virtual machine does the administrator need to configure?

- A. vSphere High Availability Admission Control
- B. High Performance Power Policy
- C. CPU and Memory Shares to High
- D. CPU and Memory Reservations

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-53F6938C-96E5-4F67-9A6E-479F5A894571.html>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **rc34yb23** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is not A. vSphere HA Admission Control

HA Admission Control is set on the cluster, not on a VM. The question states, "Which setting on the VM does the admin need to configure?" With that in mind, the option that best answers the question is D. CPU and Memory Reservations. Please read both links below for more detail.

vSphere HA Admission Control Info:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-53F6938C-96E5-4F67-9A6E-479F5A894571.html>

Resource Allocation Reservation Info:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-8B88D3D8-E9D9-4C05-A065-B3DE1FFFB401.html?hWord=N4IghgNiBclE4FMDOC4DcwBcCWB7AdkiAL5A>

upvoted 10 times

 **playfulbear** Most Recent 1 year ago


Selected Answer: D

To ensure that a virtual machine consistently receives its required resources regardless of host overcommitment and load, the system administrator should configure:

D. CPU and Memory Reservations


Reservations allow you to guarantee a minimum allocation of CPU and memory resources for a particular virtual machine, ensuring that even if the host becomes overloaded or overcommitted, the specified resources will always be available for that VM. This setting provides a dedicated minimum allocation that cannot be consumed by other VMs, thereby maintaining the specified level of performance for the designated virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

 **saltylick** 1 year, 2 months ago

The amount of wrong answers marked correct in this exam is astounding to me. It has to be done on purpose to keep people from passing.

upvoted 1 times

 **rafagb** 1 year, 9 months ago

D

The basis for vSphere HA admission control is how many host failures your cluster is allowed to tolerate and still guarantee failover. The host failover capacity can be set in three ways:

upvoted 1 times



 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. CPU and Memory Reservations is the setting that the administrator needs to configure on the virtual machine to guarantee that it always gets the appropriate resources even if the host is overloaded and overcommitted. The CPU and memory reservations set a guaranteed amount of CPU and memory resources that will be reserved for the virtual machine, regardless of the resource utilization on the host. This ensures that the virtual machine always has access to the resources it needs, even if other virtual machines or the host are using more resources than they have been allocated.

In comparison, setting CPU and Memory Shares to High, using vSphere High Availability Admission Control, or using the High Performance Power Policy only affect the relative priority of the virtual machine when competing for resources with other virtual machines. They do not guarantee a minimum amount of resources for the virtual machine.

upvoted 2 times



  **kalos** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-8B88D3D8-E9D9-4C05-A065-B3DE1FFFB401.html>

upvoted 1 times

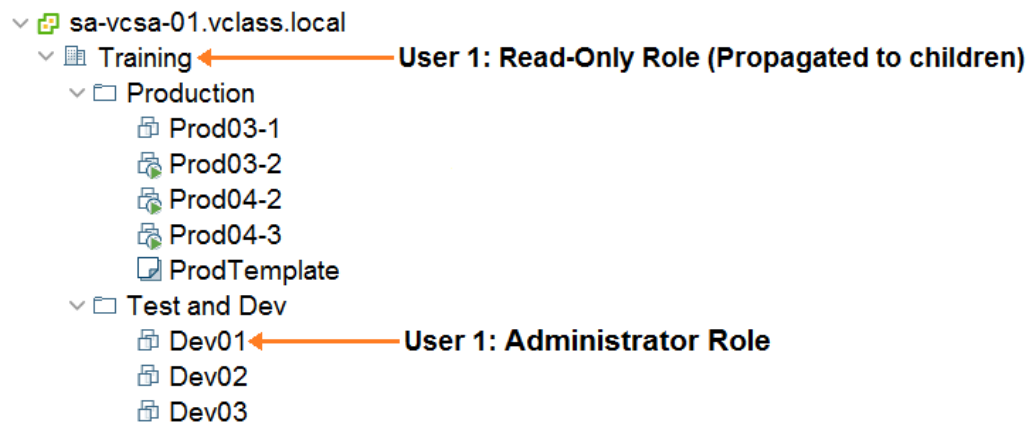
  **macxsz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. CPU and Memory Reservations

upvoted 3 times

Refer to the exhibit:



Which statement is true about the access privileges of User 1?

- A. User 1 has administrator privileges to all objects in the Test and Dev folder.
- B. User 1 has administrator privileges to all VMs in the Production folder.
- C. User 1 has read-only privileges to all objects in the Production folder.
- D. User 1 has read-only privileges to the Dev01 VM in the Test and Dev folder.

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

dinosan Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer.

User 1 has Read-only privileges to the entire Training folder. The only VM that he has Administrator Role privilege is the Dev01 inside the Test and Dev folder because direct Role overrules the Parent.

upvoted 6 times

Teep Most Recent 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Data centre

upvoted 1 times

cam505 2 years, 2 months ago

please provide a link to this. I believe the answer is wrong

upvoted 1 times

rc34yb23 2 years ago

Per the VMware Data Center Virtualization training, "Permissions can propagate down the object hierarchy to all sub-objects, or it can apply only to an immediate object. Also, you can override permissions set at a higher level by explicitly setting different permissions for a lower-level object." The only option that satisfies this statement from VMware is C. I hope this helps.

upvoted 2 times

Which storage protocol is supported by vSphere?

- A. NFS
- B. SMB
- C. CIFS
- D. FTP

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

[https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization-and-cloud/9781782174158/5/ch05lvl1sec42/storage-protocols#:~:text=VMware%20supports%20the%20use%20of,Channel%20over%20Ethernet%20\(FCoE\)](https://subscription.packtpub.com/book/virtualization-and-cloud/9781782174158/5/ch05lvl1sec42/storage-protocols#:~:text=VMware%20supports%20the%20use%20of,Channel%20over%20Ethernet%20(FCoE))

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - It comes down to NFS or SMB by elimination. NFS is a STORAGE protocol which is what the question is asking. STORAGE is the keyword.

SMB is a SHARING protocol and is not what the question is asking about.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. NFS (Network File System) is a storage protocol supported by vSphere. NFS and SMB protocols are commonly used to share storage resources over a network and are supported by vSphere for use with virtual machines.

NFS allows you to store virtual machine disk files on a remote NFS server, providing centralized storage for virtual machines. SMB is a network file-sharing protocol that allows you to store virtual machine disk files on a Windows file server.

CIFS (Common Internet File System) and D. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) are not supported by vSphere as storage protocols.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **zepito** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

For me A

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.

NFS is the only storage protocol option. The other options are transfer protocols.

upvoted 4 times

Which two configuration options can only be enabled on distributed switches? (Choose two.)

- A. Port Mirroring
- B. VLAN IDs
- C. NetFlow
- D. NIC Teaming
- E. Load Balancing

Suggested Answer: DE

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-B15C6A13-797E-4BCB-B9D9-5CBC5A60C3A6.html>

Community vote distribution

AC (86%)

7%

🗳️ 👤 **ljah** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Port Mirroring: Administrators can configure port mirroring on vDS to monitor network traffic for troubleshooting, security analysis, or performance monitoring purposes

NetFlow: vDS can generate NetFlow records, providing visibility into network traffic patterns and helping administrators analyze and troubleshoot network behavior.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **zibba** 11 months ago

AC should be right answer

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **playfulbear** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AC

The two configuration options that can only be enabled on distributed switches in VMware vSphere are:

- A. Port Mirroring
- C. NetFlow

Port Mirroring allows mirroring network traffic from a port or set of ports to another port for monitoring or analysis purposes. It's a feature used for network troubleshooting, monitoring, or security analysis.

NetFlow is a networking protocol used for network traffic monitoring and analysis. Enabling NetFlow on distributed switches allows the collection and analysis of network traffic data, providing insights into network usage and patterns.

Both Port Mirroring and NetFlow functionalities are exclusive to distributed switches and are not available on standard switches in VMware vSphere environments.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **JokerRWild** 1 year, 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

The correct answers are A and B. Port mirroring and VLAN IDs can only be enabled on distributed switches. Port mirroring allows for the copying of packets to a monitor port, which can be used for troubleshooting and monitoring purposes.

VLAN IDs allow for the creation of logical networks within a physical network, and are essential for managing and securing traffic within a network. NetFlow, NIC teaming, and load balancing can all be enabled on both distributed and standard switches.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Zer0C0ld0** 1 month ago

wrong : VLans IDs can be set on standard virtual switches as well

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Okayfabien** 1 year ago

Nope, that's not right.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A. Port Mirroring and C. NetFlow can only be enabled on distributed switches in vSphere.

Port Mirroring, also known as network monitoring or span, allows you to copy network traffic from a virtual switch port to another virtual switch port for analysis purposes. This feature is only available on distributed switches in vSphere.

NetFlow is a network protocol used for collecting, aggregating, and recording traffic flow data in a network. NetFlow is used to monitor network traffic and can be used to identify network performance issues or security incidents. In vSphere, NetFlow is only available on distributed switches.

B. VLAN IDs, D. NIC Teaming, and E. Load Balancing can be enabled on both standard and distributed switches in vSphere. These features allow you to configure virtual networks, team network adapters for increased reliability, and balance network traffic across multiple physical adapters.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

A and C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **macxsz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C obviously

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **kalos** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is A, C

<https://vmarena.com/vsphere-standard-switch-vs-distributed-switch/>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **kalos** 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is A, C

https://www.google.com/search?q=Distributed+Switch+Features&rlz=1C1CHZN_itlT967IT967&sxsrf=ALiCzsZI_A0udRH3Go_ojToY6SrgIaIMpg:1672051749088&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=orOUjpf8AhUkh_0HHZSoCp0Q_AUoBHoECAEQBg&biw=1762&bih=852&dpr=1.09#imgrc=Hz9nSn23DD0I_M

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **pradeepcv** 2 years ago

Answer is A,C

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **mmorac** 2 years ago

VMware vSphere: Install, Configure, Manage Lecture Manual ESXi 7 and vCenter Server 7

Distributed switches include several features that are not part of standard switches.

Feature Standard Switch Distributed Switch

Inbound traffic shaping No Yes

VM network port block No Yes

Private VLANs No Yes

Load-based teaming No Yes

Data center level management No Yes

vSphere vMotion migration of virtual networking state No Yes

Per-port policy settings No Yes

Port state monitoring of network statistics No Yes

NetFlow No Yes

Port mirroring No Yes

Access to NSX-T port groups Link No Yes

Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) No Yes

upvoted 2 times


  **rc34yb23** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: AC

Standard Switch Features: VLAN support, Security policy, NIC teaming and failover policy, and Traffic shaping policy for outbound traffic.

Distributed Switch Features: (All of the aforementioned features on a Standard Switch) Traffic shaping policy for inbound traffic, NetFlow, Port mirroring, and Network I/O Control.

upvoted 3 times

  **dinosan** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E is correct.



<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-73AB2E00-FE02-4D1B-970F-7D2F21F52825.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **rc34yb23** 2 years ago

Your link is speaking of configuring NIC Teaming, Failover, and Load Balancing on DISTRIBUTED PORT GROUPS and DISTRIBUTED PORTS. The link does not speak about configuring those items on a switch. For that reason, this link cannot serve as evidence to your claim that the correct answers are D/E.

upvoted 2 times

  **melmiosis** 1 year, 9 months ago

i second this demolition of the replied-to argument

upvoted 1 times

  **Maldino19** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AC


<https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/distributed-switch.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **panavalong** 2 years, 1 month ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

  **Bojack0** 2 years, 2 months ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

An administrator needs to migrate a powered off virtual machine to another cluster with no shared storage. Which option should the administrator select for a successful migration?

- A. Change compute resource only
- B. Change both compute resource and storage
- C. Migrate virtual machine(s) to a specific datacenter
- D. Change storage only

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-EA3B742B-6675-4ECB-B386-7B9E95026AF8.html>

Community vote distribution

A horizontal bar chart with a blue bar representing 100% of the votes for option B.

dinosan Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer.

If a VM is being migrated to another cluster that does not have shared storage than both compute resource and storage option needs to be checked.

upvoted 13 times

KrazyKarl Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 6 times

playfulbear Most Recent 1 year ago

When migrating a powered-off virtual machine to another cluster with no shared storage, the appropriate option for a successful migration is:

A. Change compute resource only

Selecting the "Change compute resource only" option will allow the administrator to move the powered-off virtual machine to another cluster without any impact on the storage. This migration process will only relocate the VM's compute resources, such as its configuration, settings, and associations with the host and cluster, while keeping its storage intact.

upvoted 1 times

kk76 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely, B!

upvoted 1 times

Repic_NJ 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer. If there is no shared storage then you physically IRL have to move the data to another server which is why its both storage and compute.

upvoted 1 times

Mystarn 1 year, 7 months ago

NO SHARE STORAGE - Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

markey164 1 year, 3 months ago

If there's no Shared Storage, a "Compute Only" migration will fail. Otherwise you'd end up with the "Compute" in one cluster and the "Storage" in the other, and the VM wouldn't function!

upvoted 1 times



rafagb 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct answer.

If a VM is being migrated to another cluster that does not have shared storage than both compute resource and storage option needs to be checked.



upvoted 1 times

  **rafagb** 1 year, 9 months ago

A. no shared storage

Change compute resource only - Move the virtual machine to another host.

upvoted 1 times



  **rafagb** 1 year, 8 months ago

rollback .

B is the correct answer.

If a VM is being migrated to another cluster that does not have shared storage than both compute resource and storage option needs to be checked.

upvoted 1 times

  **ILCrive** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Absolutely B

upvoted 1 times

Which two block storage protocols are supported on vSphere? (Choose two.)

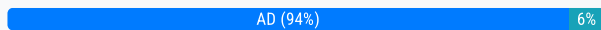
- A. SAN
- B. SMB
- C. NFSv4.1
- D. iSCSI
- E. NFSv3

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Reference:

<https://searchservervirtualization.techtarget.com/answer/Which-storage-protocol-should-I-use-for-VMware-vSphere>

Community vote distribution



KrazyKarl Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

Answers should be A and D
upvoted 6 times

Ramandita Most Recent 3 months ago

AS Gemini answer:
D. iSCSI and A. SAN
These are the two primary block storage protocols supported by vSphere for connecting to storage devices.
upvoted 1 times

playfulbear 1 year ago

Selected Answer: AD

On vSphere, the two block storage protocols supported are:
A. SAN (Storage Area Network)
D. iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface)

Block storage protocols such as SAN and iSCSI are used for providing block-level access to storage resources in vSphere environments, enabling features like VMFS (Virtual Machine File System) and allowing direct access to storage blocks.

SMB (Server Message Block) is a file-level protocol rather than a block-level protocol and is not typically used for block storage in vSphere environments.

NFSv4.1 and NFSv3 are network file system protocols used for file-level access rather than block-level access and are not considered block storage protocols in the context of vSphere block storage.

upvoted 1 times

MassRattler 1 year, 1 month ago

Why are some of you not verifying your comments? The most common examples of Block Storage are SAN, iSCSI, and local disks.
upvoted 1 times

Repic_NJ 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D are correct, SMB is not a block storage protocol, it is a sharing protocol, and the others are eliminated easily.
upvoted 1 times

MaxMink 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The given answer is correct. B. SMB - Server Message Block and D. iSCSI.
SAN is not a protocol, we can use SAN with protocols such iSCSI, FC, FCoE, etc.
NFS - is file-level storage.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **spar75** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A SAN is block-based storage, leveraging a high-speed architecture that connects servers to their logical disk units (LUNs). A LUN is a range of blocks provisioned from a pool of shared storage and presented to the server as a logical disk.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **rafagb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D are correct , SMB is not block storage protoco

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. SAN (Storage Area Network) and D. iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface) are two block storage protocols supported on vSphere.

SAN is a high-speed network of storage devices that provides block-level access to data over a fiber channel network. A SAN provides centralized storage for virtual machines and allows for fast, low-latency access to storage resources.

iSCSI is a block-level protocol that enables communication between an iSCSI initiator (such as a vSphere host) and an iSCSI target (such as an iSCSI storage array). iSCSI provides a cost-effective and scalable storage solution for vSphere environments and allows you to use existing Ethernet networks to connect vSphere hosts to storage resources.

B. SMB (Server Message Block) and C. NFSv4.1 (Network File System version 4.1) are file-level protocols, not block-level protocols. They are not supported as block storage protocols on vSphere.

E. NFSv3 (Network File System version 3) is also a file-level protocol, not a block-level protocol, and is not supported as a block storage protocol on vSphere.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

VMware fully supports a configuration of WSFC using in-guest iSCSI initiators or in-guest SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, provided that all other co supported WSFC configuration. Using this configuration in VMware virtual machines is similar to using it in physical environments.

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2147661#:~:text=VMware%20fully%20supports%20a%20configuration%20of%20WSFC%20using,is%20similar%20to%20u>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **lIcRive** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

SMB is not block storage

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **csime** 1 year, 10 months ago

he reference page listed gives no information pertaining to this question, please somebody can help with the correct link?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PakaM0rda** 1 year, 11 months ago

A & D is correct. SMB is not block storage protocol. It is communication protocol, might be considered as storage protocol as well but it is NOT BLOCK storage, it's file based.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **KennethNx** 1 year, 11 months ago

A and D are correct, B is not a storage protocol.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **namnh4791** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

A and D correct

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **Nicka999** 2 years ago

SAN is not a block storage protocol.

SMB is supported in vSAN file service. Therefore, the answer must be B and D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: AD

It is definitely A and D.

upvoted 3 times

  **rc34yb23** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: AD

The correct answers are A and D. SMB is a communication protocol, not storage.

upvoted 4 times

A vSphere operator discovers a storage problem with the following PDL error message:
Permanently inaccessible device :naa.1234567890 has no more open connections.
What should the operator conclude from this error message?

- A. A storage device is disconnected, but it can be reconnected by a host reboot.
- B. A storage device has failed and is expected to become available.
- C. A storage device has failed and is not expected to become available.
- D. A storage device is disconnected, but it is treated as a transient issue.

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2009306>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

PDL means it's over Johnny. APD is expected to return.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **rafagb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C)
when a storage device becomes permanently unavailable
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The operator should conclude that C. A storage device has failed and is not expected to become available.

The Permanent Device Loss (PDL) error message "Permanently inaccessible device :naa.1234567890 has no more open connections" indicates that a storage device is no longer available to the host, and it is not expected to become available again. This error message is generated when the storage array determines that a disk or LUN is unavailable due to a hardware failure. The vSphere host will no longer be able to access the data on the failed device.

A. A storage device is disconnected, but it can be reconnected by a host reboot is not true as the error message specifically states that the device is "permanently inaccessible".

B. A storage device has failed and is expected to become available and D. A storage device is disconnected, but it is treated as a transient issue are also not true, as the error message specifically states that the device is "permanently inaccessible".

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **RahulMishra** 1 year, 11 months ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Which piece of information does vSphere DRS consider when making decisions about which host to place a virtual machine?

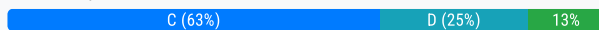
- A. Storage bandwidth on the host
- B. Network usage by the virtual machine
- C. Network bandwidth on the host
- D. Disk usage by the virtual machine

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://www.nakivo.com/blog/what-is-vmware-drs-cluster/>

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **velrisan** 1 year, 1 month ago

Whre can obtained the study material?

Who can share the materal please?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Ramandita** 3 months ago

For myself, i learned on LinkedIn Learning. With tutor & demo videos

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ChrisAn** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Network bandwidth on the host.

vSphere DRS is a feature of VMware vSphere that automatically balances resource utilization across multiple hosts in a cluster. It evaluates various factors to determine the optimal placement of virtual machines. While factors such as storage bandwidth, network usage, and disk usage by the virtual machine may be considered, the network bandwidth on the host is a key parameter that vSphere DRS takes into account.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - DRS works with hosts, not VMs, and does not consider Storage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **sirogyu** 1 year, 8 months ago

<https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2020/05/vsphere-7-a-closer-look-at-the-vm-drs-score.html>

...

Network utilization cost – If a VM has a high networking bandwidth demand, and the host's network usage is beyond a threshold, we charge a cost to the VM. The cost increases linearly with the increase in host network utilization.

...

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Woose1** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

When it comes to vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS), it primarily focuses on CPU and memory usage (And network utilization) when making decisions about placing a virtual machine on a host. It evaluates the available resources on each host to ensure that the virtual machine is placed on a host with sufficient resources to meet its performance requirements.

On the other hand, Storage DRS is responsible for making decisions based on disk usage and capacity. It helps balance the storage load by considering factors like datastore latency and space utilization. So, the distinction between the two services is essential.

None of the provided options are directly related to what vSphere DRS primarily considers when placing a virtual machine on a host. DRS focuses

on CPU and memory resources, while Storage DRS handles disk usage and capacity. The specific configuration of the VMware cluster will determine how these resources are allocated and managed. The best answer in this case then, is C. (Network Utilization)

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **JDawg64** 1 year, 8 months ago

It's disk usage, stop putting the wrong answers!!!!

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **rimvydukas** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I guess C answer is correct one.

Host Network Saturation Threshold

As mentioned earlier, DRS will avoid a network loaded host during load balancing decisions, only if its network utilization is beyond a certain threshold. This threshold is set to 80% by default. So, unless the host network utilization is above 80%, DRS considers the host to be a good candidate in terms of network resource availability.

If a host's network utilization is at or above the saturation threshold, DRS considers it to be network saturated. If all the hosts in the cluster are network saturated, DRS will prefer not to migrate VMs with network load, since migrating network loaded VMs to an already network saturated host would result in further degradation of VM performance. When DRS cannot migrate VMs due to this behavior, this can sometimes result in an imbalanced cluster

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **rafagb** 1 year, 9 months ago

C

In vSphere 6.5, DRS considers the utilization of host network adapters during initial placement and load balancing, but it does not balance the network load. Instead, its goal is to ensure that the target host has sufficient available network resources.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) considers multiple factors when making decisions about which host to place a virtual machine. The primary factors that DRS considers include:

Resource utilization: DRS checks the CPU, memory, and network utilization of all hosts in a cluster to determine which host has the most resources available.

Affinity rules: If a virtual machine has an affinity or anti-affinity rule defined, DRS will take this into consideration when deciding where to place the virtual machine.

Host preferences: If a host has a preference for a particular virtual machine, DRS will take this into consideration when deciding where to place the virtual machine.

Based on the options given, the answer closest to what DRS considers is "Resource utilization", which includes CPU, memory, and network utilization.

So the answer is "A" is not correct, "B" is part of resource utilization, "C" is not considered by DRS and "D" is not considered either.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Please disregard the previous answer!!!

D. Disk usage by the virtual machine.

vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) is a feature in VMware vSphere that automates the process of placing virtual machines on hosts in a vSphere cluster. The goal of DRS is to balance resource utilization across all hosts in a cluster to ensure that no single host becomes overcommitted or underutilized.

One of the factors that DRS considers when making placement decisions is disk usage by the virtual machine. This is because disk I/O is often the most critical resource for virtual machines, and high disk utilization can indicate that a virtual machine is experiencing storage

performance issues. By considering disk usage, DRS can ensure that virtual machines receive the storage resources they need to operate efficiently.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **Nicka999** 2 years ago

A virtual machine's DRS score is based upon its CPU, memory, and network efficiencies.

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **pradeepcv** 2 years ago

C is the correct answer.

D might not be answer because if VM reaches 19GB/20GB, still no use moving VM from one host to another.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

VM must place on share datastore.

upvoted 2 times

Which vSphere feature provides continuous availability, allowing users to protect any virtual machine from a host failure with no loss of data or connectivity?

- A. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- B. vSphere vMotion
- C. Enhanced vMotion Compatibility
- D. vSphere HA

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-2F6FDFB4-6FD6-44DA-94DC-556CFE4B4B97.html>

Community vote distribution

A (88%) 13%

🗨️ 👤 **Ramandita** 3 months ago

A. vSphere Fault Tolerance

vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) is designed to provide continuous availability for a single virtual machine. It creates a secondary instance of the virtual machine on a different host, and if the primary host fails, the secondary instance takes over immediately with no downtime. This ensures that users experience uninterrupted service.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - Only FT provides "continuous availability"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The vSphere feature that provides continuous availability and protects virtual machines from host failures with no loss of data or connectivity is vSphere High Availability (HA).

vSphere HA monitors the health of virtual machines and the hosts they are running on. If a host fails, vSphere HA restarts the virtual machines on other hosts within the same cluster, providing fast recovery from host failures.

So, the correct answer is "D" - vSphere HA.

vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) is another feature that provides high availability for virtual machines, but it is different from vSphere HA. vSphere FT provides continuous availability by creating and maintaining a duplicate, or secondary, virtual machine that is identical to the primary virtual machine.

vSphere vMotion allows you to move a running virtual machine from one host to another with no downtime.

Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) enables vMotion between hosts with different CPU generations, as long as they have compatible virtualization features.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Please disregard the previous answer!

A. vSphere Fault Tolerance.

vSphere Fault Tolerance (FT) is a feature in VMware vSphere that provides continuous availability for virtual machines. It protects virtual machines from host failures by creating a live secondary copy of the virtual machine that runs on another host in the same cluster. In the event of a host failure, the secondary copy takes over and continues to run, ensuring that there is no loss of data or connectivity. vSphere FT

provides a high level of data protection and allows users to continue working even if a host fails, making it an ideal solution for critical applications that require high availability.

upvoted 4 times

  **prince401** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Fault tolerance ,prefers to keep the identical copy of Vm to other esxi host in the cluster ,which makes this option tolerant to host failures.

upvoted 2 times

  **dinosan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: A

A. is the correct answer because vSphere Fault Tolerance is the only feature that will provide continuous availability by keeping an identical copy of the running VM at all times.

upvoted 4 times

A vSphere administrator has multiple virtual machines running on a VMFS datastore.
Which setting prioritizes the disk access for the virtual machines?

- A. Disk Shares
- B. Disk Mode
- C. Hard disk
- D. Disk type

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-43C5C345-716F-41F4-AEEA-9C20B44852D3.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - Others easily eliminated.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Disk Shares.

In vSphere, the administrator can prioritize disk access for virtual machines by setting disk shares. Disk shares allow the administrator to set a relative priority for virtual machine disk access to the physical storage resources. The virtual machine with a higher number of disk shares is allocated a greater proportion of available I/O operations. This way, the administrator can ensure that the most critical virtual machines receive the necessary disk resources.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **ZAK_11** 1 year, 10 months ago

Disk share

upvoted 2 times

A developer is concerned about a virtual machine's CPU usage over the past month. How can an administrator show the CPU usage over this time period to the developer?

- A. Select the VM's Summary tab, then view the VM Hardware pane.
- B. Select the VM's Summary tab, then view CPU Usage.
- C. Select the VM's Monitor tab, then select Overview.
- D. Select the VM's Monitor tab, then select Events.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://searchitchannel.techtarget.com/feature/Monitoring-vSphere-CPU-and-memory-usage>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **playfulbear** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

To display the CPU usage of a virtual machine over the past month to the developer, the administrator can follow these steps:

C. Select the VM's Monitor tab, then select Overview.


In the vSphere Client, navigating to the Monitor tab and choosing Overview allows the administrator to access performance monitoring and graphs for the selected virtual machine. This view provides various performance metrics, including CPU usage, over a defined period. By selecting the desired time range (in this case, the past month), the administrator can display the historical CPU usage of the VM for the specified duration. This information can be shared with the developer to address concerns about the virtual machine's CPU usage over the past month.

upvoted 2 times

 **HenryN_** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

 **gikifanatic** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is C.

Summary will only show immediate CPU usage whereas Monitor can show upto the last 1 year

upvoted 2 times

 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. Confirmed in vSphere 7


upvoted 1 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The right answer is C. You can see the performance of the CPU up to last year.

upvoted 2 times

 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Select the VM's Monitor tab, then select Overview.

In vSphere, an administrator can show the CPU usage over a specific time period by navigating to the virtual machine's Monitor tab and selecting Overview. This will provide a graph showing the CPU utilization over the selected time period. The administrator can adjust the time period to show the past month, and can also select a specific date range to display. The developer can then use this information to understand the virtual machine's CPU usage over the desired time period.

upvoted 1 times

 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.vcsa.doc/GUID-2E734640-1F79-49A0-8CE4-A5B1EA165C72.html#:~:text=On%20the%20Monitor%20page%2C%20click,a%20particular%20date%20and%20time.>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ILCrive** 1 year, 10 months ago

No! Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tocageek** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **TakingExams_Forever** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C.

Verified with vSphere: vSphere -> VM -> Monitor -> Overview -> Last Month (Interval) -> CPU Utilization Graph

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

It is definitely C.

In vCenter click on VM, go to Monitor tab and under Performance click on Overview and the Performance Overview option will be presented.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **soportepruebasnoc** 2 years ago

The rígete answer si C, in monitor you can check period of time

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The right answer is C

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **KrazyKarl** 2 years, 2 months ago

Answer should be C

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **cam505** 2 years, 2 months ago

using vsphere 7 the answer is wrong

upvoted 1 times

Which sequence of steps must a vSphere operator take to create an NFS datastore for a host, a cluster, or a data center?

- A. From the Datastores tab, select NFS > New Datastore
- B. Select an ESXi host, click the Configure tab > Storage Devices
- C. From the Actions drop-down menu, select NFS > New Datastore
- D. Right-click on an ESXi host, select Storage > New Datastore

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-B52657D0-248D-4A99-99CC-D35B350461D5.html>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **JT4217** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Why is examtopics listing so many wrong answers. What are we all paying for?
upvoted 7 times

🗳️ **jiggywitit** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **sheki2005** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **vcelestino** 1 year, 5 months ago

is D, not C
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Confirmed on vSphere 7
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Tried on ESXi 8.x.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Right-click on an ESXi host, select Storage > New Datastore

To create an NFS datastore in vSphere, an operator must perform the following steps:

Right-click on an ESXi host, cluster, or data center in the vSphere inventory.

Select Storage > New Datastore.

In the New Datastore wizard, select NFS as the type of datastore.

Follow the wizard's instructions to configure the NFS server and mount options.

Complete the wizard to create the NFS datastore.

Once created, the NFS datastore will be available for use by virtual machines running on the selected host, cluster, or data center.

upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **tocageek** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D!

upvoted 2 times

  **prince401** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vSphere -> Host/Cluster/Datacenter -> Right Click OR Actions -> Storage -> New Datastore -> NFS

upvoted 1 times

  **TakingExams_Forever** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D.

vSphere -> Host/Cluster/Datacenter -> Right Click OR Actions -> Storage -> New Datastore -> NFS

upvoted 2 times

  **dinosan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer! It doesn't matter if you right click on the Host or go to Actions the options are still going to be the same. You're going to select Storage and then click on New Datastore which will present you with three options VMFS, NFS, vVol.

upvoted 2 times

  **dinosan** 2 years ago

D is the correct answer! It doesn't matter if you right click on the Host or go to Actions the options are still going to be the same. You're going to select Storage and then click on New Datastore which will present you with three options VMFS, NFS, vVol.



upvoted 2 times

  **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the right answer

upvoted 3 times

  **Espite** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Option D for me

upvoted 3 times

  **panavalong** 2 years, 1 month ago

Option D is correct

upvoted 3 times

  **wirkmood** 2 years, 2 months ago

Wrong answer. The good one is D.

upvoted 3 times

A VMware administrator monitoring a project has been advised to run the compute health check using the vSphere 7 client to monitor the ESXi hosts health.

How should the administrator approach this task?

- A. Host > Monitor > Skyline Health > Expand Online Health Connectivity > Compute Health Checks > Retest
- B. Host > Monitor > Issues and Alarms
- C. Menu > Administration > Deployment > System Configuration
- D. Host > Monitor > Events

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-612FD656-5C18-4F89-80A5-3A01E89E0FB6.html>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

MaxMink 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

dinosan 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Host > Monitor > Skyline Health > Expand Online Health Connectivity > Compute Health Checks > Retest

In vSphere 7, a VMware administrator can run a compute health check to monitor the health of ESXi hosts. To perform this task, the administrator should follow these steps:

Connect to the vSphere client.

Navigate to the host to be checked in the vSphere inventory.

Select the Monitor tab.

Select Skyline Health.

Expand Online Health Connectivity.

Select Compute Health Checks.

Click the Retest button to run the health check.

The compute health check will perform a number of tests on the ESXi host and report any issues or warnings. This information can be used by the administrator to diagnose and resolve any problems with the host's configuration or performance.

upvoted 1 times

Which vSphere feature mitigates common optimization challenges?

- A. vSphere Trust Authority
- B. vSphere High Availability
- C. vSphere DRS
- D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/techpaper/vmware-drs-white-paper.pdf>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. DRS is the only answer that relates to optimization.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. vSphere DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler)

vSphere DRS is a feature in vSphere that helps mitigate common optimization challenges by automating the distribution of workloads across multiple hosts in a vSphere cluster. It balances resources such as CPU, memory, and storage I/O across the cluster in real-time, ensuring that no single host becomes overutilized while others remain underutilized.

By using vSphere DRS, administrators can improve the performance and utilization of their vSphere environment, while also providing a more stable and predictable infrastructure. Additionally, vSphere DRS can help reduce the risk of downtime by automatically migrating virtual machines to other hosts in the event of a host failure.

upvoted 3 times

An administrator has configured a Linux virtual machine and found that it does not have network connectivity. The administrator notices this when trying to ping the default gateway and nothing comes back. The administrator needs to verify that the guest operating system is configured properly.

What is the first step that the administrator should take to meet this goal?

- A. Verify that VMware Tools has been loaded on the guest operating system
- B. Ping an outside source to see if you get a response
- C. Confirm the link status of the virtual switch
- D. Check that the virtual network adapter is present and enabled

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1003893>

Community vote distribution


D (100%)

 **dinosan** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer! If you can't connect to the internet first thing you do is check the network adapter is selected and Connected checkbox is selected.

upvoted 6 times

 **Repic_NJ** Most Recent 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is tasked with evacuating a storage array because it has been replaced.
Which feature meets this requirement?

- A. Storage vMotion
- B. vSphere vMotion
- C. Proactive HA
- D. Predictive DRS

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-AB266895-BAA4-4BF3-894E-47F99DC7B77F.html>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Storage vMotion.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The feature that meets the requirement of evacuating a storage array is Storage vMotion (Option A). Storage vMotion is a feature in VMware vSphere that allows administrators to move virtual machine disk files (VMDKs) from one storage location to another without any downtime. This is useful in situations where an existing storage array needs to be replaced, and all virtual machines need to be moved to a new storage location. Storage vMotion provides a convenient and efficient way to evacuate virtual machine storage while ensuring that the virtual machines continue to run without interruption.

upvoted 3 times

Which object-based storage can be used to store virtual machines?

- A. NFS
- B. VMFS
- C. RDM
- D. vVols

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-5EE84941-366D-4D37-8B7B-767D08928888.html>

Community vote distribution

D (61%)

B (39%)

🗨️ **PabloCab** 11 months ago

Also, from ChatGPT:

No, VMFS (Virtual Machine File System) is not considered an object-based storage system. VMFS is a file system designed by VMware for storing virtual machine files on block-based storage devices such as Fibre Channel, iSCSI, or Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE). It provides a file system abstraction that allows multiple virtual machines to store their files on the same shared storage while providing features like concurrent access, locking mechanisms, and file-level access controls.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PabloCab** 11 months ago

I asked ChatGPT:

No, Virtual Volumes (vVols) is not an object-based storage technology. vVols is a storage management framework introduced by VMware that provides a more granular and policy-driven approach to storage in virtualized environments. It's designed to improve the integration between storage arrays and VMware vSphere.

vVols works with traditional block or file-based storage systems, and it allows the virtual disk (VMDK) of a virtual machine to be treated as a separate logical volume on the storage array. This enables more flexibility in managing storage at the virtual machine level, rather than dealing with LUNs or volumes at the datastore level.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **DasLANpaka** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

Neither of the presented solutions are object-based storage.

This would be vSAN...

But I would still go with VMFS in this case.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **playfulbear** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Object-based storage refers to a storage architecture where data is stored and retrieved via unique identifiers, known as objects, which contain both the data itself and metadata. Among the options provided:

D. vVols (Virtual Volumes)

vVols are an example of object-based storage in the context of VMware vSphere. Virtual Volumes are a storage paradigm that provides a more granular and flexible approach to storage management for virtual machines. They allow for per-VM storage management at the virtual disk level and leverage storage policies defined on a per-VM basis. This enables better alignment of storage services with the requirements of individual virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PabloCab** 1 year ago

vVols is object-based. VMFS is not. It's that simple, really.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Brando111111** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why is vSAN not an option?

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **markey164** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vVols are object based storage. VMFS is file based storage. So the answer is 100% D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Aliben02** 1 year, 3 months ago

D. vVols

vVols (Virtual Volumes) is the object-based storage that can be used to store virtual machines. vVols is a storage management framework introduced by VMware that allows storage arrays to expose individual virtual machine disks as separate storage objects. This provides more granular control and flexibility for managing virtual machine storage in a virtualized environment. Unlike traditional storage solutions like NFS (A Network File System) or VMFS (Virtual Machine File System), vVols enables more efficient and streamlined storage management for virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ChrisAn** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Option D, vVols (Virtual Volumes), is a storage technology introduced by VMware that provides a more granular and VM-centric approach to storage management. vVols enable virtual machines to be treated as individual entities with their own storage policies. However, vVols themselves are not object-based storage but rather a framework for managing storage at the virtual machine level.

Therefore, the correct option is B. VMFS, as it is the object-based storage specifically designed for storing virtual machines in VMware environments.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vVols are "object-based storage". VMFS volumes are placed on "object-based storage" devices or in this case virtual devices to keep it simple.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

VMFS is correct. People are confused with vVols, it is not a type of storage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **WsilvalaC** 1 year, 8 months ago

VMFS stores the structure of the virtual machine (configuration and data files - vmdk) and vVol delivers disk to the virtual machine as if it were a vmdk but uses SAN/NFS technology

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **WsilvalaC** 1 year, 8 months ago

VMFS stores the structure of the virtual machine (configuration and data files - vmdk) and vVol delivers disk to the virtual machine as if it were a vmdk but uses SAN/NAS technology

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **rimvydukas** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Virtual volumes are stored natively inside a storage system that is connected to your ESXi hosts through Ethernet or SAN. They are exported as objects by a compliant storage system and are managed entirely by hardware on the storage side. Typically, a unique GUID identifies a virtual volume. Virtual volumes are not preprovisioned, but created automatically when you perform virtual machine management operations. These operations include a VM creation, cloning, and snapshotting. ESXi and vCenter Server associate one or more virtual volumes to a virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dayanhay** 1 year, 9 months ago



Selected Answer: B

B is the Answer, as VMFS is deeply on block storage devices:

Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) is a datastore type that is deployed on block storage devices, and it is a special high-performance file system format that is optimized for storing virtual machines.

<https://geekflare.com/vsphere-storage-datastore-types/>

upvoted 1 times

  **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

One of the object-based storage options that can be used to store virtual machines is VMFS (Option B). VMFS stands for Virtual Machine File System and is a high-performance file system developed by VMware specifically for use with virtual machines. VMFS is used to store virtual machine disk files (VMDKs), virtual machine configuration files, and snapshots, among other things. It allows multiple virtual machines to access the same storage concurrently, and provides features such as storage reservation, storage locking, and storage mapping, to ensure that virtual machines have exclusive access to their storage. This makes VMFS an ideal option for storing virtual machines and their associated files.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/virtualvolumes/vmw-vsphere-virtual-volumes-vvols-solution-overview.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

  **Nicka999** 2 years ago

VMFS is block storage

VMWare Virtual Volumes (VVOL) isn't a type of storage, it's a type of overlay that works with SAN or NAS storage types. When implemented, VVOL's give you storage policy-based management as well as fine grained control of your storage.

upvoted 3 times

An administrator has been tasked with associating multiple uplink adapters with a single switch that will share the load of traffic. Which networking feature should the administrator configure?

- A. VLAN
- B. Distributed Port Group
- C. NIC Teaming
- D. Host Proxy Switch

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-server-70-networking-guide.pdf>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The administrator should configure NIC Teaming, also known as Link Aggregation or Load Balancing. NIC Teaming allows multiple network adapters to be combined into a single logical adapter, providing increased bandwidth, redundancy, and load balancing. By using NIC Teaming, the administrator can associate multiple uplink adapters with a single switch, sharing the load of traffic.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

C is Correct.

NIC teaming occurs when multiple uplink adapters are associated with a single switch to form a team. A team can either share the load of traffic between physical and virtual networks among some or all of its members, or provide passive failover if there is a hardware failure or a network outage.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **PakaM0rda** 1 year, 11 months ago

C is correct. DPG is set up to simplify administration tasks, not to share the load of traffic.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Exy212** 1 year, 11 months ago

B is the correct option

upvoted 3 times

A vSphere administrator is unable to remove an ESXi host from a vSphere Distributed Switch (VDS). Which two reasons could have caused this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Virtual machine network adapters on the host are connected to the switch.
- B. The ESXi host is connected to another VDS.
- C. Virtual machine network adapters are faulty.
- D. The VDS is configured with ingress traffic shaping.
- E. The ESXi host has VMkernel adapters assigned to the switch.

Suggested Answer: AE

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2015435>

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

The two reasons that could have caused the issue are:

A. Virtual machine network adapters on the host are connected to the switch.

If virtual machine network adapters on the host are still connected to the VDS, the administrator will not be able to remove the host from the switch. The virtual machine network adapters must be disconnected from the switch or moved to a different switch before the host can be removed.

E. The ESXi host has VMkernel adapters assigned to the switch.

If the ESXi host has VMkernel adapters assigned to the VDS, the administrator will not be able to remove the host from the switch. The VMkernel adapters must be removed from the switch or moved to a different switch before the host can be removed.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E are correct answers.

If you are trying to remove an ESXi host from a Distributed Switch you first have to make sure there aren't any running VMs or Hosts using the assigned VMkernel.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **KrazyKarl** 2 years, 2 months ago

AE are the correct answer. Look at the pre-reqs here.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-9C1791EC-7EDA-4945-A799-0409AE46C40A.html>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **wirkmood** 2 years, 2 months ago

Wrong answer. AB is correct.

upvoted 1 times

What is the purpose of the VMware Tools balloon driver?

- A. To provide a high-resolution display for the VM's console
- B. To improve a VM's network performance
- C. To provide fast and efficient communication between VMs
- D. To improve a VM's memory management capabilities

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-5B45CEFA-6CC6-49F4-A3C7-776AAA22C2A2.html>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

- 🗉 👤 **XtraWest** 9 months ago
balloon == memory management
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Memory management.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago
Selected Answer: D
The purpose of the VMware Tools balloon driver is to improve a virtual machine's memory management capabilities (D).

The balloon driver runs inside the virtual machine and communicates with the host to dynamically adjust the amount of memory that is reserved for the virtual machine. This allows the host to reclaim unused memory from a virtual machine and make it available to other virtual machines on the host.

The balloon driver can help to prevent memory overcommitment and reduce the likelihood of memory-related performance issues in virtualized environments.
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago
D: is correct
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **Exy212** 1 year, 11 months ago
A is the correct option
upvoted 1 times
- 🗉 👤 **kalos** 1 year, 10 months ago
wrong, correct answer is D
upvoted 2 times
- 🗉 👤 **lborden** 1 year, 8 months ago
The balloon driver is memory-related, not graphics related.
upvoted 1 times

A company has a few virtual machines running software XYZ that only support the current CPU type. With hardware refresh, the company wants to leverage the new processor features for all VMs except for VMs running software XYZ. Which feature meets this requirement?

- A. Cluster-Level EVC
- B. vSphere High Availability
- C. Per-VM EVC
- D. vSphere vMotion

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://virtuallytrue.com/2019/12/16/vsphere-6-7-what-is-per-vm-evc-and-how-to-configure-manage/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Per VM Enhanced vMotion Compatibility is the best option.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The feature that meets this requirement is (C) Per-VM Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC).

Per-VM EVC allows virtual machines to be placed on hosts with different CPU generations and still maintain compatibility by exposing a consistent set of CPU features to the virtual machine. This way, the company can upgrade the hosts to the new processor type, but keep the VMs running software XYZ on a compatible processor type.

With Per-VM EVC, the company can leverage the new processor features for all VMs except for the VMs running software XYZ, as required.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

C: is correct

upvoted 1 times

An administrator has noticed an increase in network latency when powered-off virtual machines are migrated. Which VMkernel adapter can the administrator use to reduce this latency?

- A. vSAN
- B. vMotion
- C. Provisioning
- D. vSphere Replication

Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.troubleshooting.doc/GUID-6F893381-BD0B-4825-B4CD-414854A9D9D9.html>

Community vote distribution

C (67%)

B (33%)

🗨️ **spar75** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C:

provisioning VMkernel ports themselves may not directly reduce latency, configuring them appropriately for specific types of traffic can optimize network performance, potentially leading to reduced latency in the VMware environment.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Eggrolls** 1 year, 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

B is wrong - When a virtual machine is powered off, it is not possible to use vMotion for migration because vMotion requires the virtual machine to be in a running state so that it can transfer the memory, CPU, storage, and network state from one host to another.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **HenryN_** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer C because vMotion is a hot/live migration turned on VM.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ChrisAn** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Provisioning: Provisioning refers to the process of allocating and configuring resources for virtual machines. It does not specifically address network latency during migrations.

Therefore, the correct option is B. vMotion, as optimizing the VMkernel adapter used for vMotion can help reduce network latency when migrating powered-off virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. Powered off is the key word. vMotion is for power on VM's.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **VMware_guy** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

While vMotion is recommended for live migrations of running virtual machines, the Provisioning TCP/IP stack is recommended for cold migrations, cloning, and snapshots, which includes migrations of powered-off virtual machines. By using a dedicated VMkernel adapter for this traffic, the administrator can isolate it from other types of network traffic and reduce network latency, improving performance for these operations.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Provisioning vmKernel port to reduce traffic on other ports.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **vatos** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. vMotion is for live migration and Provisioning is for cold migration ie turned off virtual machines

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **robbie_the_menace** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. vMotion is for live migration and Provisioning is for cold migration ie turned off virtual machines

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

(B) The administrator can use the vMotion VMkernel adapter to reduce the network latency during the migration of powered-off virtual machines.

vMotion is a feature in vSphere that allows virtual machines to be live-migrated from one host to another with minimal disruption to their operation.

To reduce network latency during vMotion migrations, the administrator can configure a dedicated VMkernel adapter for vMotion traffic. This dedicated adapter will be used for all vMotion traffic, which helps to reduce network congestion and improve the performance of vMotion migrations.

By reducing network latency, the administrator can minimize the disruption to the virtual machines being migrated and ensure a smooth migration process.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **vinc26730** 2 years ago

ANS is C, correct -->

VMKernel Port: Provisioning TCP/IP Stack

Supports the traffic for virtual machine cold migration, cloning, and snapshot migration.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **jplibre** 2 years ago

Agreed. See here:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-AC418F24-8E7D-40B6-9D07-A9DB504C7F1B.html>

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **wirkmood** 2 years, 2 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

VM power off not use vMotion traffic for VM migrated.

upvoted 3 times

Which VMware feature would an administrator configure to migrate VMs using vSphere vMotion between ESXi hosts with different underlying CPU architectures?

- A. vSphere Storage DRS
- B. Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC)
- C. vSphere HA
- D. VMware Fault Tolerance

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1003212>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

EVC to move to a different architecture.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B. Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC).

EVC is a feature in vSphere that enables vMotion between hosts with different CPU generations by exposing a consistent set of CPU features to the virtual machine. This allows virtual machines to be moved between hosts with different CPU architectures, and maintain compatibility and functionality even if the underlying CPU architectures are different.

With EVC, the administrator can migrate VMs using vSphere vMotion between ESXi hosts with different CPU architectures, ensuring that the virtual machines remain compatible and functional throughout the migration process.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

upvoted 4 times

Refer to the exhibit:

Manage Snapshots | Photon-01

- ▼ ☰ Photon-01
 - ▼ ☰ Service 1
 - ▼ ☰ Service 2
 - ▼ ☰ Service 1.5
 - 📍 You are here

After the "Service 1.5" snapshot is deleted, which snapshot will be the current state for the virtual machine?

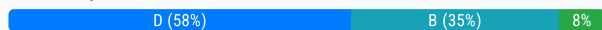
- A. Service 2
- B. Service 1
- C. Photon-01
- D. Service 1.5

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1023657#:~:text=Deleting%20a%20snapshot%20removes%20the,virtual%20machine%20or%20other%20snapshots>

Community vote distribution



🗨️ **MacDiesel1010** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

Deleting a snapshot does not affect the current state of the virtual machine. Therefore, if the "Service 1.5" snapshot is deleted, the current state of the virtual machine will remain the same. It will not revert to any of the other snapshots like "Service 2", "Service 1", or "Photon-01". So, none of the options A, B, or C are correct. The current state of the virtual machine after deleting the "Service 1.5" snapshot will still be the state it was in at the time of the deletion. However, please note that you will not be able to return to the "Service 1.5" state once the snapshot is deleted.

upvoted 6 times

🗨️ **Besx** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B --> Service 1

Asking for current snapshot that will be restored if you restored the latest snapshot now, also based in my exam result today I answered B and got full mark

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Besx** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

D

No change in current stats after deleting any snapshot

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **6d5bf16** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

is A. 2

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **CheMetto** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. As said from MacDiesel1010, if you delete the snapshot, it just consolidate it to the vmdk, but you don't have any rollback. If you want to comeback to snapshot Service 1, you have to do "Revert to", so the "You are here" move under Service 1.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Keif** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

See my comment below

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Keif** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is B. However, the question is a little misleading because well yeah, no matter what snapshot you delete, the VM in it's current configuration doesn't change, so it most likely resembles the most recent snapshot, deleted or not. However the question is asking about the snapshots not the VM itself. Deleting a snapshot above the you are here commits to the parent snapshot. Thus the answer is B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **markey164** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the answer. When you delete a snapshot the blocks are written to the parent. In this case the parent of Service'1.5 is Service#1, so B is the answer. It cannot be D because you've deleted it!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JokerRWild** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Note: Deleting a single snapshot preserves the current state of the virtual machine and does not affect any other snapshot

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1023657>

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Selected B

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

B is the correct answer. I just reproduced it in vCenter. NOTE: In order to get the structure (2 snaps under Service 1 not cascaded like Photon-01 -> Service 1) you need to revert to Snapshot Service 1 before making Service 2.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correction...

NOTE: In order to get the structure (2 snaps under Service 1 not cascaded like Photon-01 -> Service 1) you need to revert to Snapshot Service 1 before making Service 1.5.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Just tried in ESXi and the answer is Service1 which is the upper tree branch for Service 1.5.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wpestan** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

you are here, is linked Service 1.5

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dayanhay** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, see the "you Are Here" indication.

It means that the current state of the VM is under that snapshot.

Even if deleted, the VM is still in the same state of the snapshot as no revert was executed in the question.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **markey164** 1 year, 3 months ago

But a revert HAS been executed. To get that structure requires the following in order: Created Service#1, Created Service#2, Reverted to Service#1, Created Service#1.5. That's the revert. So if you delete Service#1.5, the answer can't be 1.5 because you've deleted it. It can only be Service#1. Therefore the answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **pepi_5121** 1 year, 9 months ago

service 1

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **macxsz** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Service 1.

I tested it

upvoted 3 times

  **TakingExams_Forever** 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct. Verified within vSphere with mirror scenario.

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is browsing a datastore and notices a file with a .vmtx extension.
What are the contents of this file?

- A. Virtual disk characteristics
- B. Virtual machine snapshot
- C. Template configuration
- D. Virtual machine configuration

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://www.filesuffix.com/en/extension/vmtx>

Community vote distribution

C (88%)

13%

🗨️ 👤 **spar75** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

A vmtx file, also known as a Virtual Machine Template Configuration (VMX template) file, is used in VMware environments to define the configuration settings for virtual machine templates. These templates are essentially pre-configured virtual machines that can be used as a basis for creating new virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **raggae** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A .vmtx file is created when you convert a virtual machine to a template.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **JokerRWild** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. A file with a .vmtx extension is a template configuration file in VMware vSphere. The template configuration file is used to create new VMs with the same settings as the original VM. This file contains information about the virtual hardware, guest OS, and other settings. It does not contain the virtual disk, which is stored in a separate file. When a VM is created from a template, a new .vmtx file is created for the VM.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C. Template configuration.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dayanhay** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

.vmx is a VM configuration file.

.vmtx is a VM template configuration file.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ktran2005** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

If vm is converted to template .vmx will be replaced by .vmtx file.

VCP exam prep by Pearson Vue, page 174

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Virtual machine configuration.

A .vmx file is the configuration file for a virtual machine in VMware vSphere. It contains information about the virtual machine, such as the virtual hardware configuration, the virtual disk mapping, and the virtual network settings.

The .vmx file is stored in the same directory as the virtual machine disk files, and it is used by the vSphere hypervisor to load and manage the virtual machine.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **melmiosis** 1 year, 9 months ago

its a template file hence the T in .vmTx

its is a good reminder.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

C: is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **arch_sysadmin_666** 2 years ago

Selected Answer: C

A .vmx file is created when you convert a virtual machine to a template. The .vmx file replaces the virtual machine configuration file (.vmx file)

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

.vmx is vm template configuration file.

upvoted 4 times

🗨️ **cam505** 2 years, 2 months ago

for your answer you should add template. a .vmx is a virtual machine configuration template

upvoted 4 times

An administrator has been asked to keep domain controllers running on separate ESXi hosts.
Which type of VM/Host rule must be configured to meet this requirement?

- A. Virtual Machines to Hosts
- B. Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines
- C. Keep Virtual Machines Together
- D. Separate Virtual Machine

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://dirteam.com/sander/2020/07/03/keeping-virtual-domain-controllers-apart-on-trusted-vmware-vsphere-hosts/>

Community vote distribution

D (71%)

A (29%)

🗨️ **JunetGoyal** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

if you have more than one domain controller, cluster configuration you can go to VM/host rule, and set a separate host from drop-down menu then choose the VM's you want to put on separate host!!

You don't need to create vm/host group as many people said under,
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PabloCab** 1 year ago

Isn't the answer A?

(From ChatGPT)

To keep domain controllers running on separate ESXi hosts in a VMware vSphere environment, you can use "Affinity Rules" or "Anti-Affinity Rules," depending on your specific requirements.

Anti-Affinity Rule: An Anti-Affinity Rule ensures that the specified virtual machines (in this case, your domain controllers) do not run on the same ESXi host. To set up this rule:

Navigate to your vSphere Client.

Select the cluster where your ESXi hosts are located.

Go to "Configure" and then "VM/Host Rules."

Click "Add Rule" and select "Virtual Machines to Hosts" or a similar option.

Specify the virtual machines that should not run on the same host (your domain controllers).

Apply the rule to your cluster.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **PabloCab** 1 year ago

Hmmmmm, I see peoples' point about separating the VMs. Both work, I guess. But D might be the easiest way to go.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kamal_SriLanka** 1 year ago

D is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Keif** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the simplest way to achieve this, makes a general rule that keeps the VMs separate. A will also work but it requires creating two VM groups and two Host groups and then making two VM/Host rules, one for each VM group added to the two different host Groups; effectively keeping the VMs separated by explicitly assigning them to two different hosts.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dayanhay** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct, see the "you Are Here" indication.

It means that the current state of the VM is under that snapshot.

Even if deleted, the VM is still in the same state of the snapshot as no revert was executed in the question.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **dayanhay** 1 year, 9 months ago

Please remove it from here was placed in the wrong question.

upvoted 3 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. Virtual Machines to Hosts.

The Virtual Machines to Hosts rule is used to specify a preferred location for virtual machines on a specific ESXi host. By using this rule, an administrator can ensure that domain controllers run on separate ESXi hosts, which can improve security and availability.

The Virtual Machines to Hosts rule is configured in vSphere DRS and is used to influence the initial placement and ongoing migration of virtual machines.

The other options listed, Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines, Keep Virtual Machines Together, and Separate Virtual Machines, do not directly apply to the scenario described.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **markey164** 1 year, 3 months ago

This is wrong. Virtual Machines to Hosts maps a VM group to a Host group. This does nothing to stop 2 VMs in a Host group ending up on the same Host. The correct answer is Separate Virtual Machines, which is specifically what the question asks.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

D: is correct

under VM/Host Rule there are two options

Keep Virtual Machines Together or Separate Virtual Machines.

so "D" Separate Virtual Machines is right

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Kayu_Sai** 1 year, 10 months ago

I would say the answer is D.

As per the link, using VM-VM affinity rules we can use rule separate virtual machines to run a host on a separate ESXi host.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-7297C302-378F-4AF2-9BD6-6EDB1E0A850A.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tocageek** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Easiest solution is to create a "Separate Virtual Machines" rule

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Exy212** 1 year, 11 months ago

You can create VM-VM affinity rules to specify whether selected individual virtual machines should run on the same host or be kept on separate hosts.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Exy212** 1 year, 11 months ago

the correct ans is b vm-vm

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **vinc26730** 2 years ago

Correct ANS

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-7297C302-378F-4AF2-9BD6-6EDB1E0A850A.html>

upvoted 1 times

An administrator wants to ensure that a copy of a virtual machine can still power up on another data center during a disaster. Which feature meets this requirement?

- A. vSphere High Availability
- B. vMotion
- C. Fault Tolerance
- D. vSphere Replication

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.computerweekly.com/feature/Virtualisation-and-disaster-recovery-DR-features-in-VMware>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **playfulbear** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

The feature that addresses the scenario where a copy of a virtual machine can power up in another data center during a disaster is:

D. vSphere Replication

vSphere Replication provides the ability to create and maintain a replicated copy of a virtual machine to a secondary site or data center. In the event of a disaster or outage in the primary site, this replicated copy can be powered on and utilized at the secondary site, ensuring business continuity and disaster recovery. This technology allows for the synchronization of changes between the primary and secondary VMs, ensuring that the secondary VM is up to date and ready to be powered on if needed.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kamal_SriLanka** 1 year ago

This is totally Replication so answer is D

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I use Replication for this.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Replication.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. vSphere Replication meets the requirement of ensuring that a copy of a virtual machine can still power up on another data center during a disaster.

vSphere Replication is a disaster recovery solution that provides replication of virtual machines between two vSphere environments, allowing administrators to maintain business continuity during a disaster.

upvoted 2 times

🗨️ **ch2023** 1 year, 9 months ago

D: is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **DEAN2048** 2 years, 1 month ago

Yep, should be "vSphere Replication"

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I prefer vsphere replication for this option. If you want vsphere HA you must implement vSAN stretched cluster between datacenters.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **rc34yb23** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/replication.html>
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **Shaima2022** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

https://www.reddit.com/r/vmware/comments/56thf6/can_someone_explain_to_me_the_differences_between/
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

For me it's D can you confirm?
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **nourhan** 1 year, 10 months ago

YES i confirm

upvoted 1 times

An administrator must configure vSphere HA to act upon virtual machines when a host is disconnected from the management network. Which option should the administrator use?

- A. Admission Control
- B. VM Monitoring
- C. Host Failure Response
- D. Response for Host Isolation

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2034571>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Response for Host Isolation

Host isolation response

Allows you to configure the cluster to respond to Host network isolation failures.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Response for Host Isolation should be used by the administrator to configure vSphere HA to act upon virtual machines when a host is disconnected from the management network.

The "Response for Host Isolation" setting determines how vSphere HA should respond when a host is isolated from the network and unable to communicate with the rest of the cluster.

The administrator can choose to either power off the virtual machines running on the isolated host or to leave them running. By selecting the appropriate option, the administrator can ensure that vSphere HA takes the appropriate action in the event of a host being disconnected from the management network.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **Sydney4** 1 year, 9 months ago

"Response for Host Isolation" is a feature in VMware's vSphere virtualization platform that determines how virtual machines respond when a host becomes isolated from the network.

Host Isolation occurs when a host is disconnected from the network, either due to network failure or a loss of communication between the host and the vCenter Server. In such scenarios, vSphere HA can take specific actions to respond to the host isolation event, based on the "Response for Host Isolation" setting.

upvoted 1 times

What is the purpose of an alarm?

- A. It keeps records of system actions and the frequency at which they occur.
- B. It notifies about events or conditions that occur with an object in vCenter Server.
- C. It represents system activities that do not complete immediately, such as migrating a virtual machine.
- D. It records user actions or system actions that occur on objects in vCenter Server or on a host.

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://geek-university.com/vmware-esxi/alarms-in-vsphere/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct. Notify being the key word
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. It notifies about events or conditions that occur with an object in vCenter Server.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **robbie_the_menace** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. An alarm in vCenter Server notifies about events or conditions that occur with an object in vCenter Server.

Alarms are used to monitor various objects within vCenter Server, such as virtual machines, hosts, and datastores, and to notify administrators when specific events or conditions occur.

For example, an alarm could be configured to trigger an email notification or an SNMP trap when a virtual machine runs out of disk space, or when a host experiences a failure.

Alarms can be customized to meet the specific needs of an environment and can be set to take specific actions when a trigger condition is met.
upvoted 1 times

An administrator needs to update an OS running on a virtual machine and wants to be able to revert to the previous state if any issues occur after the update.

Which steps should be used in the vSphere Client to meet this requirement?

- A. Right click on the VM > Clone > Clone to Template
- B. Right click on the VM > Clone > Clone to Virtual Machine
- C. Right click on the VM > Migrate
- D. Right click on the VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot

Suggested Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ **Besx** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer D only

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **playfulbear** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: D

The steps that should be used in the vSphere Client to meet the requirement of being able to revert to the previous state if issues occur after updating the OS on a virtual machine are:

D. Right click on the VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot

Taking a snapshot of the virtual machine before performing the OS update allows you to capture the VM's state at that point in time. If any issues occur after the update, you can revert the virtual machine back to the snapshot state, effectively rolling back the changes made during the update and returning the VM to its previous state.

Snapshots capture the VM's disk and memory state at the time the snapshot is taken, providing a point-in-time backup of the virtual machine. It's important to note that snapshots should be used cautiously and should not be kept for an extended period to avoid potential issues with snapshot size and performance impact on the VM.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **Kamal_SriLanka** 1 year ago

D. Right click on the VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **[Removed]** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

absolutely D !!!

no body will choose C....

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **kk76** 1 year, 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Definitely D!

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Snapshot use cases: Updating VMs/Testing Software

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **melmiosis** 1 year, 9 months ago

this literally the only reason one would use snapshots.

Sometimes these answers are chosen by ppl while high on some exotic dust.



upvoted 2 times

  **robbie_the_menace** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. The administrator should take a snapshot of the virtual machine before updating the OS.

In the vSphere Client, this can be done by right clicking on the VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot. A snapshot captures the state, data, and configuration of a virtual machine at a specific point in time.

By taking a snapshot before updating the OS, the administrator can revert to the previous state if any issues occur after the update. This allows the administrator to quickly revert the virtual machine to the previous state without having to manually undo any changes or restore from a backup.

Taking snapshots is a best practice for making changes to virtual machines, as it provides a quick and easy way to revert to a known good state if issues occur.

upvoted 2 times

  **prince401** 1 year, 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D



D, Snapshot is the way to capture point in time image and revert back to same point in time if required

upvoted 1 times

  **DEAN2048** 2 years, 1 month ago

D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D

upvoted 4 times

  **iy Malki** 2 years, 1 month ago

D absolutely

upvoted 2 times

  **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

need snapshot for do this.

upvoted 2 times

  **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

It's D absolutly right

upvoted 4 times

  **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

The right answer is D



upvoted 3 times

  **ximolo7565** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

absolutely D

upvoted 3 times

  **dinosan** 2 years, 2 months ago

C. is absolutely wrong.

D. Is correct answer. You take a snapshot so if there is anything wrong with the update you can revert to previous state.

upvoted 4 times

An administrator notices a virtual machine named vm01 is missing from the inventory, but the configuration files can be located. Which file should the administrator click on to register the VM?

- A. vm01.nvram
- B. vm01.vmx
- C. vm01.vmsd
- D. vm01.vmdk

Suggested Answer: B

Reference:

<https://bobcares.com/blog/invalid-state-of-a-virtual-machine-on-vmware-esxi/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct. Every VM has a file that describes the configuration of the VM. The VM configuration file has the extension .vmx, for example, VM1.vmx.
upvoted 2 times

🗨️ 👤 **wpestan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1006160>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. The administrator should click on the file named vm01.vmx to register the virtual machine.

The .vmx file is the configuration file for a virtual machine in vSphere and contains information such as the virtual machine's name, guest OS, network settings, and disk configurations.

By clicking on the .vmx file and selecting the "Register Virtual Machine" option, the administrator can register the virtual machine with vCenter Server and add it back to the inventory.

This will make the virtual machine accessible from the vSphere Client and allow it to be managed and operated like any other virtual machine in the environment.

upvoted 3 times

Which two characteristics describe vSphere HA? (Choose two.)

- A. When vCenter Server experiences downtime, vSphere HA restarts VMs on unaffected hosts.
- B. vSphere HA restarts VMs if their host becomes isolated in the management network.
- C. In response to datastore accessibility failures, vSphere HA restarts VMs on unaffected hosts.
- D. vSphere HA performs load balancing across the hosts in a cluster to prevent resource contention.
- E. By keeping a secondary VM running at all times, vSphere HA protects VMs from data loss.

Suggested Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

BC (90%)

10%

🗳️ 👤 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C. Nothing to do with vCenter
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Agree with B n C. It has nothing to do with vCenter failure.
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rifie** 1 year, 8 months ago

AC:

vSphere HA (High Availability) is a VMware feature that provides automated protection for VMs in the event of hardware or software failures. It monitors the health of virtual machines and their host servers, and when an issue is detected, it restarts the affected VMs on other available hosts within the cluster. This ensures minimal downtime and improved availability for your virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **rafagb** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

The correct answers are B and C.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. When vCenter Server experiences downtime, vSphere HA restarts VMs on unaffected hosts.
B. vSphere HA restarts VMs if their host becomes isolated in the management network.

vSphere HA is a high availability solution that automatically restarts virtual machines on another host in the cluster in the event of a host failure. When a host becomes isolated in the management network or experiences downtime, vSphere HA restarts the virtual machines on unaffected hosts to ensure business continuity.

Additionally, vSphere HA provides automatic failover protection for virtual machines, helping to ensure that critical applications are available even in the event of a host failure.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago



Disregard the previous answer, please!!!!

The correct answers are B and C.

B. vSphere HA restarts VMs if their host becomes isolated in the management network. This means that if the host that the virtual machine is running on becomes disconnected from the management network for any reason, vSphere HA can detect this and automatically restart the virtual machine on another host in the same cluster to ensure high availability.

C. In response to datastore accessibility failures, vSphere HA restarts VMs on unaffected hosts. This means that if a datastore that a virtual machine is using becomes unavailable, vSphere HA can detect this and automatically restart the virtual machine on another host in the same cluster that has access to the required datastore.

upvoted 2 times

  **amibey** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is wrong since for HA to restart a VM it needs a datastore access

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BC



HA work on host failures not on vCenter server failure

upvoted 1 times

  **DEAN2048** 2 years, 1 month ago

BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC BC



upvoted 4 times

  **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BC

B and C is right answer indeed.

upvoted 3 times

  **aditipa** 2 years, 1 month ago

answer should be BC, since HA work on host failures not on vcenter server failure

upvoted 4 times

An operator needs to take a snapshot of a VM before an upgrade. The application team needs the ability to restore the VM with a consistent state of the guest file system while keeping the VM online.

How can the operator accomplish this task?

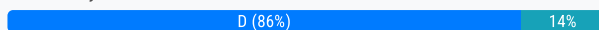
- A. Right click VM > Migrate > Change Compute resource > Select Host > Finish
- B. Right click VM > Power > Power Off > Actions > Compatibility > Upgrade VM Compatibility > OK
- C. Power Off VM > right click VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot > OK
- D. Right click VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot > Choose option to quiesce guest file system > OK

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-64B866EF-7636-401C-A8FF-2B4584D9CA72.html

Community vote distribution



MaxMink 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, create Snapshot using the option Quiesce guest file system (requires VM tools).

upvoted 1 times

dinosan 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. The operator can accomplish this task by right-clicking the VM > Snapshots > Take Snapshot > Choosing the option to quiesce the guest file system > OK.

Quiescing a guest file system involves flushing any pending writes to disk and ensuring a consistent state of the file system.

By quiescing the guest file system before taking a snapshot, the application team can restore the virtual machine with a consistent state of the guest file system while keeping the virtual machine online.

This allows the operator to take a snapshot of the virtual machine and upgrade the virtual machine with minimal disruption to the application running on the virtual machine. The operator can simply revert to the snapshot if any issues arise after the upgrade.

upvoted 1 times

throwaway_account 1 year, 12 months ago

Selected Answer: D

From the linked VMware docs: "A quiesce operation ensures that a snapshot disk represents a consistent state of the guest file systems." Answer is D.

upvoted 2 times

restituto 2 years ago

Selected Answer: D

Selecting the option to quiesce the file system ensures consistent file system of the vm.

upvoted 2 times

tuloveu 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Default snapshot option will keep VM memory state that make vm online state when revert.

upvoted 1 times

cdat 1 year, 10 months ago

The question says "while keeping the VM online" and option C implies to power off the VM, so there is something wrong with C from the get-go

upvoted 2 times

Which vSphere component provides continuous availability for mission-critical virtual machines so users experience no loss of data and no interruption in service during a host failure?

- A. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- B. vSphere vMotion
- C. vSphere Replication
- D. vSphere HA

Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-623812E6-D253-4FBC-B3E1-6FBFDF82ED21.html>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

🗨️ **ericshr** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

FT provides continuous availability for such a virtual machine by creating and maintaining another VM that is identical and continuously available to replace it in the event of a failover situation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

FT provides continuous availability for such a virtual machine by creating and maintaining another VM that is identical and continuously available to replace it in the event of a failover situation.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. vSphere Fault Tolerance provides continuous availability for mission-critical virtual machines so users experience no loss of data and no interruption in service during a host failure.

vSphere Fault Tolerance is a high availability feature that provides continuous availability for mission-critical virtual machines. In the event of a host failure, vSphere Fault Tolerance automatically creates a secondary virtual machine that is an exact copy of the primary virtual machine.

The secondary virtual machine runs on a different host and is continuously updated with the state of the primary virtual machine. In the event of a host failure, the secondary virtual machine takes over, allowing users to continue accessing the virtual machine without any loss of data or interruption in service.

This provides continuous availability and protection for mission-critical virtual machines, ensuring that critical applications are always available to users.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ **cdat** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Fault Tolerance 100%

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-623812E6-D253-4FBC-B3E1-6FBFDF82ED21.html>

upvoted 1 times

Which two guest operating systems are supported when a virtual machine must be deployed? (Choose two.)

- A. T/TOS (Tandem Transactional OS)
- B. Android
- C. MacOS
- D. Microsoft Windows
- E. iOS

Suggested Answer: CD

Reference:

https://www.vmware.com/resources/compatibility/pdf/VMware_GOS_Compatibility_Guide.pdf

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Agree. Windows and Mac OS... Commonly it should be Windows and Linux but it was not a part of the answer so the next best is Mac OS.
upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

D. Microsoft Windows and C. MacOS are two guest operating systems that are supported when a virtual machine is deployed.

A virtual machine is a software-based emulation of a computer system, which allows you to run multiple operating systems on a single physical machine. In this context, the guest operating system refers to the operating system that runs inside the virtual machine. Windows and MacOS are both widely used operating systems and are supported by many virtualization platforms, such as VMware, VirtualBox, and Hyper-V.

T/TOS (Tandem Transactional OS) is an operating system used in mission-critical applications, but it is not commonly used for personal computers or servers, so it may not be supported by all virtualization platforms. Android and iOS are mobile operating systems, typically used on smartphones and tablets, and are not designed to run as the guest operating system in a virtual machine.

upvoted 1 times

Which virtual machine (VM) problem is solved using vSphere Storage vMotion?

- A. The vSphere Client shows that a VM needs to be consolidated.
- B. VMs are running on one ESXi host that presents high CPU resource contention.
- C. The storage array on which a VM is running requires to enter maintenance mode.
- D. The ESXi host on which a VM is running requires to enter maintenance mode.

Suggested Answer: D

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **dinosan** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

The question asks for Storage vMotion, not regular VM vMotion. So, the correct answer is C.
upvoted 5 times

 **mredgeless** Most Recent 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

storage is the key word here
upvoted 2 times

 **Repic_NJ** 1 year, 7 months ago


Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. Not concerned with the VM state.
upvoted 1 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. For Storage maintenance, we use Storage vMotion.
upvoted 1 times

 **tuloveu** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

Storage vMotion migrate VM data.
upvoted 4 times

 **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

They're talking about vSphere Storage vMotion, so it's C
upvoted 2 times

An administrator wants to deploy virtual machines on Windows 10 desktop.
Which option accomplishes this goal?

- A. Add an additional CD-ROM
- B. Install Windows patches
- C. Install a Type-2 hypervisor
- D. Add additional network interface


Suggested Answer: C

Reference:

<https://phoenixnap.com/kb/what-is-hypervisor-type-1-2>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)


 **ericsrz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

the important words are vm on a window 10 host
upvoted 1 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Type 2 hypervisor is used for all systems with a Host OS.
upvoted 1 times

 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Install a Type-2 hypervisor accomplishes this goal.

A virtual machine is a software-based emulation of a computer system, which allows you to run multiple operating systems on a single physical machine. In order to deploy virtual machines on a Windows 10 desktop, you need to install a hypervisor, which is a piece of software that creates and manages virtual machines.

There are two main types of hypervisors: Type-1 and Type-2. A Type-1 hypervisor runs directly on the host machine's hardware, and provides a virtualized environment for guest operating systems. A Type-2 hypervisor, on the other hand, runs as a software application on an existing operating system, and provides a virtualized environment for guest operating systems.

To deploy virtual machines on a Windows 10 desktop, you would need to install a Type-2 hypervisor, such as VMware Workstation, Oracle VirtualBox, or Hyper-V.

Adding an additional CD-ROM, installing Windows patches, and adding an additional network interface are not relevant to deploying virtual machines on a Windows 10 desktop.

upvoted 1 times

Which name identifies a VMkernel port in a virtual networking configuration?

- A. vSwitch1
- B. VM Network
- C. vmnic1
- D. vmk1

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-1C0D8D8D-F9A5-4443-9AE7-544742630D39.html>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗨️ 👤 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vmk = VM Kernel port used for many different purposes than general networking traffic such as Storage, management, provisioning, etc.

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **wpestan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

i find >>

i found thist docs <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-1C0D8D8D-F9A5-4443-9AE7-544742630D39.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗨️ 👤 **dinosan** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. vmk1 (VMkernel port)

A vmk (VMkernel) port is a virtual network adapter that is created when you configure a vSphere ESXi host for a particular network service, such as vMotion, IP storage, Fault Tolerance logging, or vSAN. The vmk port provides a dedicated network connection for that service, separate from the connections used for VM traffic. Each vmk port is assigned a unique identifier, such as vmk1, vmk2, etc., which you can use to identify and manage the port in the vSphere environment.

upvoted 1 times

A vSphere cluster running a virtual machine with VMware HA and DRS enabled in fully automated mode is experiencing a catastrophic host failure.

Which action can the administrator expect DRS to take?

- A. It will pro-actively move the virtual machine to a different cluster.
- B. It will pro-actively move the virtual machine to a different host.
- C. It will move the VM to a host in the same cluster with enough resources after the HA restart.
- D. It will move the VM to a host in a different cluster with enough resources after the HA restart.

Suggested Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **dinosan** Highly Voted 2 years, 2 months ago

The correct answer is C. If the host fails the VM cannot be migrated because it will die with the host. The VM will restart on a new host once DRS decides the best host to utilize.

upvoted 5 times

 **playfulbear** Most Recent 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

In a vSphere cluster with VMware High Availability (HA) and Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) enabled in fully automated mode, experiencing a catastrophic host failure, the action the administrator can expect DRS to take is:

C. It will move the VM to a host in the same cluster with enough resources after the HA restart.

When VMware HA detects a host failure and initiates a restart of the affected virtual machines on other hosts within the same cluster, DRS, if configured in fully automated mode, will then assess the resource availability and load across the remaining hosts in the cluster. If there are hosts with sufficient resources available (CPU, memory, etc.), DRS will take the necessary action to ensure the restarted virtual machines are placed on a host that can accommodate them within the same cluster, optimizing resource usage and balancing the cluster's workload.

upvoted 2 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Right, DRS restarts the VM on another host when combined with HA.


upvoted 1 times

 **Gillactus** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-1D8B1384-59A4-41E2-AF05-697FC06D9EF9.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **IICrive** 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C, same cluster, another node.

upvoted 1 times

 **zepito** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-1D8B1384-59A4-41E2-AF05-697FC06D9EF9.html>


upvoted 1 times

 **benycom** 2 years, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-1D8B1384-59A4-41E2-AF05-697FC06D9EF9.html>

upvoted 2 times

 **cam505** 2 years, 2 months ago

please provide the link to the answer
upvoted 2 times

An alarm is triggered in vSphere Client due to a failure of a host in a cluster. The host has not returned to normal state, but the administrator wants to clear the alarm.

Which sequence of steps should the administrator take to accomplish this goal?

- A. Host > Monitor > Skyline Health
- B. Host > Configure > Alarm Definitions > select an alarm > Delete alarm
- C. Host > Monitor > Issues and Alarms > Triggered Alarms > select alarm > select Acknowledge
- D. Host > Monitor > Issues and Alarms > Triggered Alarms > select alarm > select Reset to Green

Suggested Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-9C1BE067-9CB5-4CC8-8DAB-F2AC166E1672.html>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

MaxMink 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct, Reset to green.

upvoted 1 times

robbie_the_menace 1 year, 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct:

An alarm triggered by an event might not reset to a normal state if vCenter Server does not retrieve the event that identifies the normal condition. In such cases, reset the alarm manually in the vSphere Client to return it to a normal state.

Right-click an alarm in the Alarms sidebar pane and select Reset to green.

upvoted 1 times

D 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

Which feature must an administrator use to revert back to the previous version of a VM template?

- A. Content Library
- B. VM Snapshots
- C. Storage vMotion
- D. VMware Tools


Suggested Answer: A

Reference:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-D69B0279-CC9B-495B-9CA3-AE975AF9C865.html

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **ericrz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

templates are store in content library.


upvoted 1 times

 **MaxMink** 1 year, 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree with the selected option.


upvoted 1 times

 **zepito** 1 year, 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **D** 2 years, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **jplibre** 2 years ago

Agreed. See here:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-D69B0279-CC9B-495B-9CA3-AE975AF9C865.html

upvoted 3 times