An administrator is tasked with applying updates to a vSphere cluster running vSAN using vSphere Lifecycle Manager. Downtime to the ESXi hosts must be minimal while the work is completed.

The administrator has already completed the following steps and no errors have been returned:

Downloaded all applicable software and created a new image.

Attached the new image to the cluster and run a compliance check against the image for the cluster.

Ran a remediation pre-check for the cluster.

Which two series of steps should the administrator perform to start the remediation of the cluster using the new image? (Choose two.)

A. 1. Use the Remediate option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to remediate all of the ESXi hosts in the cluster in parallel.

2. Allow vSphere Lifecycle Manager to automatically control maintenance mode on the ESXi hosts.

B. 1. Place each of the ESXi hosts into maintenance mode manually.

2. Use the Stage option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to stage the required software on all ESXi hosts one at a time.

C. 1. Leave all ESXi hosts in the cluster operational.

2. Use the Stage All option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to stage the required software onto all ESXi hosts one at a time.

D. 1. Leave all ESXi hosts in the cluster operational.

2. Use the Stage All option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to stage the required software onto all ESXi hosts in the cluster in parallel.

E. 1. Use the Remediate option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to remediate all of the ESXi hosts in the cluster in sequence.

2. Allow vSphere Lifecycle Manager to automatically control maintenance mode on the ESXi hosts.

Suggested Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

DE (66%) | CE (21%) | 11%

👤 **dumpsvibe_com** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: DE`

To start the remediation of the cluster using the new image:

E.

Use the Remediate option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to remediate all of the ESXi hosts in the cluster in sequence.
Allow vSphere Lifecycle Manager to automatically control maintenance mode on the ESXi hosts.
D.

Leave all ESXi hosts in the cluster operational.
Use the Stage All option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to stage the required software onto all ESXi hosts in the cluster in parallel.
upvoted 33 times

   👤 **PCG1** 2 months, 1 week ago

   Yes: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-DD04A5FC-752C-405E-9771-69404A5CF105.html
   "In vSphere 8.0, staging exists as a separate operation that you can initiate. Staging is also automatically triggered when you remediate a cluster, a host in the cluster, or a standalone host. By default, vSphere Lifecycle Manager performs the staging operation onto all hosts in the cluster in parallel."
   upvoted 1 times

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

CE seems to be the correct answer. Generally you would want to patch a vSAN cluster a node at a time (sequentially) so you do not inadvertently cause a storage outage in the cluster. Also, if you look in the link below, you cannot remediate a vSAN cluster in parallel mode:

Parallel remediation is deactivated by default, but you can enable it during remediation or in the vSphere Lifecycle Manager general remediation settings.
You cannot remediate in parallel hosts in a vSAN cluster

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-26EB282E-AD1E-425A-B4CF-1D70C0DE3C8F.html

upvoted 18 times

⊟ 👤 **RightMansour** 1 month, 1 week ago

the default remediation policy is in sequence, one host after the other, which does not affect vSAN;

and it's already mentioned that the pre remediate check was successful, which checks for Skyline issue (including vSAN tolerance, capacity, objects health, etc..) on all candidate hosts;

so teh plan would be :

First step is to stage, with no Maintenance Mode required;

Then remediate in sequence, does a put nodes in MM and roll reboot one after the other, without disruption of active workload;

so it's DE.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

I agree. I have highlighted the text on vSAN.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-26EB282E-AD1E-425A-B4CF-1D70C0DE3C8F.html#:~:text=You%20cannot%20remediate%20in%20parallel%20hosts%20in%20a%20vSAN%20cluster.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **tyhoon** 1 year, 1 month ago

The question stated that an image has been created to remediate all hosts using an image. During the remediation of a cluster against a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image, the ESXi hosts in the cluster are remediated sequentially by default too.

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **VMwareGuy123** 1 year, 1 month ago

I don't get it, why not D & E?

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **VMwareGuy123** 1 year, 1 month ago

vSan was the keyword, sorry. I'll go for C & E!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **HAMOO** 1 year ago

I think D&E because we can stage all hosts before remediate them. Staging operation in vSphere 8 will not required to put ESXi in maintenance mode.

upvoted 6 times

⊟ 👤 **LegitCrew** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is D and E. You can STAGE in parallel, vSAN REMEDIATE in sequence

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **RJB71** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 1 week ago

Agree with Michael - this link https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-C2BB3DC5-D0E4-44D6-BA43-EB67F005CF8F.html states specifically, "Sequentially" not parallel

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **dumpsvibe_com** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A. Use the Remediate option in vSphere Lifecycle Manager to update all ESXi hosts in parallel and let vSphere Lifecycle Manager handle maintenance mode automatically.

upvoted 11 times

⊟ 👤 **DCT** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

CE is correct as what michael mentioned.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **a29ef0a** 4 months, 1 week ago

Current question set valid . Follow michael24 answers and mrwolf too. For the other ones, community majority

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **a29ef0a** 4 months, 1 week ago

Has someone taken this exam recently? I can't find any comments

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **fitsegreat** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Stage parallelly and remediate sequentially

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **RJB71** 22 hours, 6 minutes ago

vSphere Lifecycle Manager remediates hosts that are part of a vSAN cluster sequentially.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Megalodon** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

vSphere Lifecycle Manager remediates hosts that are part of a vSAN cluster sequentially.

By default, vSphere Lifecycle Manager performs the staging operation onto all hosts in the cluster in parallel.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ollv** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

In vSphere 8.0, staging exists as a separate operation that you can initiate. Staging is also automatically triggered when you remediate a cluster, a host in the cluster, or a standalone host. By default, vSphere Lifecycle Manager performs the staging operation onto all hosts in the cluster in parallel.

You cannot remediate in parallel hosts in a vSAN cluster

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Cannot be answer A : a vSAN cluster cannot remediate all the hosts at the same time, it has to be update 1 by 1.

Cannot be answer B : It is useless to place the hosts in maintenance for staging

Cannot be answer C : The staging is done in parallel by default

So answers D and E :

- We let the hosts as-is

- We launch the staging, which is performed on all hosts in parallel

- Then we launch the Remediate All option : vLCM will put a host in maintenance and update it, and will continue sequencially.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **jimr999** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E are correct. B and C not correct because Staging occurs in parallel by default. A is not correct because Lifecycle Manager does not manage entry/exit from maintenance mode when parallel mode is chosen.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **thisisfadi** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

AD

Update Manager places only one host from a vSAN cluster in a maintenance mode at any time. Because of that the host remediation process might take an extensive amount of time to finish since Update Manager must handle the remediation of the hosts sequentially. Update Manager remediates hosts that are part of a vSAN cluster sequentially even if you select the option to remediate them in parallel.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.update_manager.doc/GUID-B178F453-E78F-43C1-B64C-54591B76E5F7.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **antera309** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Staging is always in Parallel

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-DD04A5FC-752C-405E-9771-69404A5CF105.html#:~:text=By%20default%2C%20vSphere%20Lifecycle%20Manager,single%20host%20from%20that%20cluster.

Remediation:

Non-VSAN cluster = Parallel or Serial depending on resources and option chosen

VSAN cluster = always Serial

https://core.vmware.com/blog/vsphere-lifecycle-manager-feature-spotlight-parallel-remediation#:~:text=Parallel%20remediation%20is%20deactivated%20by,manually%20prepared%20in%20maintenance%20mode.

So the Answer is: D, E

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **pour** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello, On this VMWare certification, do the answers appear in this order where they are mixed ? (not the questions but the answers) thanks

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **msurin** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

I finally voted for AD. Why? There is no mention the downtime for VMs must be minimal. Only for ESXi hosts: "Downtime to the ESXi hosts must be minimal while the work is completed.". There is no information about the size of the cluster. That's why to have it done as queck as possible I would remediate as many ESXi hosts in parallel as possible

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ertin74** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

DE Staging in parallel, remediation sequential.

upvoted 3 times

An administrator is working with VMware Support and is asked to provide log bundles for the ESXi hosts in an environment.

Which three options does the administrator have? (Choose three.)

A. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vCenter Management Interface.

B. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client.

C. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Client.

D. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Client.

E. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vCenter Management Interface.

F. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Host Client.

Suggested Answer: *ABF*

Community vote distribution

BDE (53%)	BCD (47%)

👤 **dumpsvibe_com** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BDE`

The administrator can:

B. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client.

D. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Client.

E. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vCenter Management Interface.

upvoted 27 times

  👤 **EmillioKappan** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

  You cannot generate ESXi log bundle over VAMI

  BCD is correct

  upvoted 4 times

👤 **HenriqueAlmeida** `Most Recent ⏱` 1 month, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: BCD`

Bcd is not possibol get fron VAMI

upvoted 1 times

  👤 **walker0418** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

  Wrong, you don't get log bundles from the VAMI. BCD are the correct answers.

  upvoted 1 times

👤 **davturo** 2 months ago

The correct answer is B,C,D.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DCT** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCD`

BCD is correct, please correct it.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **SgtQuadratEnte** 8 months ago

`Selected Answer: BCD`

Has to be BCD

upvoted 3 times

👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BCD`

Cannot be A or E : you don't have access to the ESXi logs from the VAMI

Cannot be F : for the Host Client, you can only get the logs of the corresponding host, not the others.

So correct answer is : BCD

upvoted 4 times

RJB71 2 months, 1 week ago

im choosing BDF because it says on broadcom site "If the selected object is a vCenter instance, you could collect logs for multiple ESXis at a time, " Right click the vCenter object and select Export System Logs.
Select All or only the desired ESXis to which you want to collect logs at the same time. https://knowledge.broadcom.com/external/article?legacyId=653

upvoted 1 times

> **RJB71** 2 months, 1 week ago
>
> perhaps i'm confused between host client and vsphere client. lol
>
> upvoted 1 times

jimr999 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCD

B (generate a log bundle for each host via the ESXi interface), C (generate a log bundle for all hosts via vSphere by right clicking the container object [Datacenter] and selecting Export Logs), D (generate a log bundle for all hosts via vSphere by right clicking the host and selecting Export Logs). A and E incorrect -- logs are not available via VAMI. F is incorrect because you can only generate logs for the host you are connected to when using the vSphere host client (ESXi)

upvoted 2 times

djdachill 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCD

B-> with host client you can export logs for specific host (not combined)
C+D -> with vsphere client you can export log for ESXI lever or cluster level
no reference foe log exporting from management interface

upvoted 2 times

ger_neu 1 year ago

examtopics say that A is correct? is true?
i more confused with this

upvoted 2 times

ger_neu 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BCD

examtopics say that F is correct? is true?

upvoted 1 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

B. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client.
C. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Client.
D. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Client.

upvoted 2 times

> **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago
>
> A. Incorrect: The vCenter Management Interface does not have an option to generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts.
> B. Correct: The vSphere Host Client allows administrators to generate separate log bundles for each ESXi host individually, making it easier to troubleshoot specific issues on individual hosts.
> C. Correct: The vSphere Client allows administrators to generate a combined log bundle that includes logs from all ESXi hosts in the environment. This option is useful when VMware Support needs to analyze the logs from multiple hosts together.
> D. Correct: The vSphere Client also allows administrators to generate separate log bundles for each ESXi host. This option is useful when VMware Support requires logs from specific hosts.
> E. Incorrect: As mentioned earlier, the vCenter Management Interface does not have an option to generate log bundles for all ESXi hosts.
> F. Incorrect: Similarly, the vSphere Host Client does not have an option to generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts.
>
> upvoted 7 times
>
> > **RJB71** 2 months, 1 week ago
> >
> > https://knowledge.broadcom.com/external/article?legacyId=653 i don't know this confuses me so hard, but F seems correct. it's the verbiage? If the selected object is a vCenter instance, you could collect logs for multiple ESXis at a time, then:
> > Right click the vCenter object and select Export System Logs.
> > Select All or only the desired ESXis to which you want to collect logs at the same time.
> > If required, select Include vCenter Server and vSphere UI logs.
> >
> > upvoted 1 times
> >
> > > **RJB71** 2 months, 1 week ago

i think it's the "host client" vs vsphere client that got me

upvoted 1 times

shersha 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCD

From vSphere Client (H5UI) user can select the hosts to generate the log bundles.

So a user can select a single host or all the hosts to generate the log bundles.

This satisfies the option : C and D

Now obviously from each ESXis host client user can download only that hosts log bundle.

So This satisfies option: B

upvoted 3 times

smp 1 year, 2 months ago

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/653

Under solutions, "can be gathered using the vSphere Client (HTML5) connected to vCenter Server." (D) Also, "If the selected object is a vCenter instance, you could collect logs for multiple ESXis at a time..." (C) and finally "host diagnostic information can be gathered using the ESXi vSphere Client connected to an ESXi Server" (B)

upvoted 1 times

atinivelli 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BCD

it's so

upvoted 2 times

[Removed] 1 year, 3 months ago

ABD is the right answer. You can verify the same on google bard as well.

upvoted 1 times

michael24 1 year, 3 months ago

You cannot generate a host log bundle from the vCenter VAMI interface.

upvoted 3 times

Kiko 1 year, 3 months ago

A is not >> You can create a support bundle that contains the log files for the vCenter Server instance running in the appliance. You can analyze the logs locally on your machine or send the bundle to VMware Support.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-configuration/GUID-67CECBCA-D8BF-4F31-B54D-CBEC03EFBB2F.html

Note: provide log bundles for the ESXi hosts

upvoted 2 times

jitubaba80 1 year, 3 months ago

Hi Anyone attend this exam recently

upvoted 1 times

Kiko 1 year, 3 months ago

I passed the exam today, to maximize your preparation for the exam, I recommend the following steps:

Read the blueprint on VMware vSphere 8.x Professional cover to cover, ensuring you have a comprehensive understanding of the content.

utilize this question bank to assess your readiness and identify any knowledge gaps. Please note I didn't find any of these questions in the exam.

upvoted 2 times

Andri16 1 year, 2 months ago

i found this, but its only choose 2 answer , not 3

upvoted 1 times

Kiko 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BCD

Agree to you michael24

Correct Ans is BCD

upvoted 3 times

An administrator needs to consolidate a number of physical servers by migrating the workloads to a software-defined data center solution. Which VMware solution should the administrator recommend?

    A. VMware Horizon

    B. VMware vSAN

    C. VMware vSphere

    D. VMware NSX

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (95%)   5%

👤 **dumpsvibe_com** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The administrator should recommend VMware vSphere for consolidating physical servers by migrating workloads to a software-defined data center solution. This platform provides virtualization capabilities essential for managing and optimizing server resources efficiently.

upvoted 26 times

👤 **nutafriends** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Vsan is a part of vsphere as it is embedded on the hypervisor:

https://docs.vmware.com/es/VMware-vSAN/index.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Tinus74** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

vSAN is an SDDC solution, vSphere is just a part of that.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **djdachill** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. the others no

upvoted 2 times

👤 **jitubaba80** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is the correct answer

upvoted 4 times

👤 **jitubaba80** 1 year, 3 months ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Robin36** 1 year, 3 months ago

C is the correct one.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C. VMware vSphere

upvoted 2 times

An administrator is tasked with configuring remote direct memory access (RDMA) over Converged Ethernet v2 (RoCE v2). Which two types of adapters must the administrator configure? (Choose two.)

    A. Paravirtual RDMA adapter

    B. RDMA network adapter

    C. Software iSCSi adapter

    D. Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) adapter

    E. Software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BE (52%)   BD (48%)

 👤 **dumpsvibe_com** `Highly Voted 👍` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

B and D looks right answers

upvoted 30 times

 👤 **Acquisti** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: BE`

B E

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-F4B42510-9E6D-4446-816A-5012866E0038.html

upvoted 18 times

 👤 **kelvinteang** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months, 4 weeks ago

B E is correct. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-F4B42510-9E6D-4446-816A-5012866E0038.html

upvoted 4 times

 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BE`

For RoCE v2, you need at least :

- Network adapter that supports RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE v2)

- Software NVMe over RDMA adapter

Source : https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-9AEE5F4D-0CB8-4355-BF89-BB61C5F30C70.html

upvoted 6 times

 👤 **sudoline** 11 months, 1 week ago

not sure, A;B or B,E

upvoted 2 times

 👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

BE

B: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-B7446AA8-83EE-44A0-95EA-EF95EC800D40.html

E: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-F4B42510-9E6D-4446-816A-5012866E0038.html

upvoted 1 times

 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option A and B are the correct types of adapters that support RDMA over Converged Ethernet v2 (RoCE v2).

upvoted 5 times

  👤 **mkhlszf** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree:

"RDMA allows direct memory access from the memory of one computer to the memory of another computer without involving the operating system or CPU. The transfer of memory is offloaded to the RDMA-capable Host Channel Adapters (HCA) . A PVRDMA network adapter provides remote direct memory access in a virtual environment"

Option A, the PVRDMA is required to establish the connection and in virtual environments and option B, the RDMA physical adapter is required for the connection between separate ESXi, this as per KB:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-9AADBB49-876E-4E44-8149-D0523D8ADA6A.html?hWord=N4IghgNiBcIEoBECyBBABAewG4FMBOacGAwgKJoBqATCAL5A

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. Paravirtual RDMA adapter: This type of adapter is a virtualized adapter that provides optimized support for RDMA within certain virtualization platforms. However, it is not a standard type of adapter used for RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE v2) in physical environments.

B. RDMA network adapter: This is the correct type of adapter for RoCE v2. RDMA network adapters have hardware support for RDMA operations, enabling efficient data transfers with low latency over Ethernet networks.

C. Software iSCSI adapter: This type of adapter is used for iSCSI storage communication, not for RDMA over Converged Ethernet.

D. Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) adapter: This type of adapter allows encapsulation of Fibre Channel traffic over Ethernet networks, but it is not used for RDMA over Converged Ethernet.

E. Software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter: This type of adapter enables NVMe over RDMA, which allows direct access to NVMe storage devices using RDMA technology, but it is not directly related to RDMA over Converged Ethernet.

upvoted 5 times

⊟ 👤 **Andri16** 1 year, 2 months ago

i Answered BE , failed with 285

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

in my humble opinion

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

I answered BE on the exam. Passed with 428.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

B,E - ESXi 7 and later supports RoCE v2 technology, which enables RDMA over an Ethernet network. Hosts use an RDMA network adapter installed on the host and a software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

B,E - ESXi 7 and later supports RoCE v2 technology, which enables RDMA over an Ethernet network. Hosts use an RDMA network adapter installed on the host and a software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **benjonoug** 1 year, 3 months ago

AB is right answer

upvoted 7 times

⊟ 👤 **Robin36** 1 year, 3 months ago

BE is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Paravirtual RDMA adapters are not directly related to RoCE v2 configuration, and software iSCSI and Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) adapters are not specifically required for configuring RDMA over Converged Ethernet v2 (RoCE v2)

upvoted 3 times

An administrator has a host profile named Standard-Config. The administrator wants to change the other host profiles to use only the storage configuration settings that are defined in the Standard-Config host profile.

What should the administrator do to make this change?

   A. Export host customizations and import them to the other host profiles.

   B. Copy the storage settings from Standard-Config to all other host profiles.

   C. Duplicate the Standard-Config host profile and only modify the storage configuration settings.

   D. Export the Standard-Config host profile and attach it to tile other hosts.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

□ 👤 **arizvi** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

Option C (Duplicate the Standard-Config host profile and only modify the storage configuration settings) is the correct approach. By duplicating the Standard-Config profile, you create a new profile with the same settings, including the storage configuration. Then, you can simply modify the storage settings in the duplicated profile to suit the requirements for other hosts. This way, you retain the other specific configurations made on the individual host profiles and only update the storage configuration settings to match the Standard-Config profile.

upvoted 9 times

□ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

□ 👤 **elekgeek** `Most Recent ⊘` 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct, B. UNDER "host Profiles", Select related host profile, under copy settings on the left, there is an option "Copy Settings from host profile", select "Standard-Config", Under ALL, check "Storage Configuration".

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

The question states 'other host profiles' implying profiles already exists.

Exporting A and D are not an option.

C duplicating is not an option as it implies replacing the existing 'other host profiles'

B is correct. Copy setting and apply to 'other host profiles'

upvoted 5 times

□ 👤 **Extremestyles** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Last part of this vSphere 8 article:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-host-profiles/GUID-97CB759C-5FCD-49A0-9E78-C18FC25E4DD0.html#:~:text=Procedure-,In%20the%20vSphere%20Client%2C%20select%20Menu%20%3E%20Policies%20and%20Profiles.,configuration%2

upvoted 5 times

□ 👤 **MrJJ10** 4 months, 1 week ago

This article, the last part explains it very well. Was able to walk through the steps and confirm

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **VCIXGer** 1 year ago

I trink B is Right After i Read this.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.hostprofiles.doc/GUID-DF2B10C9-1BA5-474C-A895-E2E7041B127E.html

Bevor this Artikel, i reinkommen C is Right.

upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **arizvi** 1 year, 1 month ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

B. Copy the storage settings from Standard-Config to all other host profiles.

upvoted 4 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

Option B allows the administrator to copy the storage settings from the "Standard-Config" host profile directly to all other host profiles. This ensures that the storage configuration settings are applied uniformly across all host profiles without affecting other settings.

Option A is incorrect because exporting host customizations doesn't address modifying host profiles with specific storage settings.

Option C is incorrect because duplicating the "Standard-Config" host profile would create a new host profile with all settings, not just the storage settings, and it would not affect the other existing host profiles.

Option D is incorrect because attaching the "Standard-Config" host profile to other hosts doesn't modify their existing host profiles to use the storage configuration settings defined in the "Standard-Config" profile.

upvoted 6 times

Andri16 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answered with B ,failed 285

upvoted 1 times

A vSphere cluster has the following configuration:

Virtual machines (VMs) are running Production and Test workloads vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) is enabled

There are no resource pools in the cluster

Performance monitoring data shows that the Production workload VMs are not receiving their fully allocated memory when the vSphere cluster is fully utilized.

A combination of which two steps could the administrator perform to ensure that the Production VMs are always guaranteed the full allocation of memory? (Choose two.)

A. Assign a custom memory share value to the resource pool containing the Production VMs.

B. Assign a memory reservation value to the resource pool containing the Production VMs.

C. Create a parent resource pool for the Production VMs.

D. Create a sibling resource pool for each of the Production and Test VMs.

E. Create a child resource pool for the Test VMs.

Suggested Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

BC (47%)   BD (32%)   AD (18%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

BC: You guarantee resources by setting a reservation on the pool. You cannot set a reservation on a pool that doesn't exist, so voting BC.

upvoted 14 times

👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

I ended up selecting D & A based on another article on VMware website. Passed with 428.

upvoted 7 times

👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

which article man ?

upvoted 7 times

👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

A is about shares, a percentage shared, no guarantees. Reservation are the only way to guarantee resources. B would be my pick

next the question only talks about production, it does not talk about guarantying resources to test. The minimum to complete would be C

upvoted 1 times

👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

reservation is amount, share are ratio... so answer is BC

upvoted 1 times

👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

I have dug deeper in this, question is NOT about shares for resource pool with respect to the parent's total resources. Sibling resource pools share resources according to their relative share values bounded by the reservation and limit. BUT, question mentions allocation, hence a guaranteed CPU or memory allocation for this resource pool, the resources are considered reserved, regardless of whether virtual machines are associated with the resource pool.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Joaquinoo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, but if you set High shares, then the percentage is High... What about adding a new host? Or adding new VMs to the pool? A percentage-based approach seems better in my opinion. If the vSphere DRS Cluster is at its full capacity, then the Production Pool will have high resource allocation in comparison to the Testing Pool.

About C or D: When you have DRS On, the cluster becomes a parent pool (invisible root resource pool) of all the pools below, so if you have your Test VMs outside a child pool, they will inherit the resource allocation from the Cluster, which is going to be hierarchically bigger than Production VMs Pool.

So yeah, I think A & D should be right.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pennega** Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 3 months ago
I thinc the correct is BD https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html
upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **faisalishaq** Most Recent ⊙ 2 months, 3 weeks ago
I agree BD. Questions asks guarantee so have to provide fix amount B, 2nd option is by default there is a parent pool any pool we create are Sibling , hence we need to create two sibling poos option D, definitely BD
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **CharlesTr** 3 months, 4 weeks ago
Answer is DB. IMO.

B - because we want a reservation
D - because the default "invisible" resource pool is a parent. Meaning when you create a manual resource pool it is automatically a sibling.

"Each standalone host and each DRS cluster has an (invisible) root resource pool that groups the resources of that host or cluster. The root resource pool does not appear because the resources of the host (or cluster) and the root resource pool are always the same.

Users can create child resource pools of the root resource pool or of any user-created child resource pool. Each child resource pool owns some of the parent's resources and can, in turn, have a hierarchy of child resource pools to represent successively smaller units of computational capability. "

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **taka21** 4 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: BC
正解はBCですね。
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PD2024** 6 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: BC
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-14102AB7-2CF9-42E3-9642-3EB6629EF530.html

B - a memory reservation guarantees resources.
C - a parent resource pool needs to be created for the production VMs as it does not exist.

Shares do not guarantee resources, so wouldn't think that would be the correct answer, though it would still help setting shares too.
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **MA_Vee2** 7 months ago
BC: the question says the pool doesn't exist. you first need to create the resource pool then reserve.
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **FlipTrip** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
The question states that there are no resource pools.
My guess would be CE.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **slizla** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Please, read the question carefully:

There are no resource pools in the cluster. A combination of which two steps.... You must first create parent resource pool for production VMs in cluster - answer is C

Then you must Assign a memory reservation value to the resource pool containing the Production VMs - answer is B

Answer is BC

upvoted 2 times

FR_Wolfman 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

We only want to guarantee resources for the Production VMs, the subject does not care about allocation of resources for Test VMs : so a single resource pool is sufficient. As we will have a single resource pool, it is a Parent. --> Answer C

The only to ALWAYS guarantee resources, is to set a reservation --> so Answer B.

upvoted 1 times

Xinlu 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

I think the type of parent, sibling, child is simply based on hierarchy. "Resource pools and virtual machines that are at the same level are called siblings.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html#:~:text=A%20resource%20pool%20can%20contain%20child%20resource%20pools%2C,The%20cluster%20itself%20represents%20the%20

upvoted 1 times

Lundu1995 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Ill go with A &D

if you create a two RPs and set one with higher shares its the result that if contention occurs, the RP with more shares gets more power. A&D is more practical because its more dynamic but still gurantee the highest level of performance in the RP with more share if contention occurs.

upvoted 1 times

---

bugpr0be 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Parent is the root folder, hence the pool will be taken as sibling

upvoted 4 times

Joaquinoo 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

I think it's better to work with shares than reservation in this scenario. What about adding a new host? What about upgrading the host's hardware? Or even adding new VMs to the pool? A percentage-based approach seems better in my opinion, as it is dynamic. The reservation is going to be a static value for each resource in the pool. If the vSphere DRS Cluster is at its full capacity, then the Production Pool will have higher resource allocation in comparison to the Testing Pool.

About C or D (Creating one Prod Pool or one Pool for each group of VMs): When you have DRS On, the cluster becomes a parent pool of all the pools below (invisible root resource pool), so if you have your Testing VMs outside of the Testing Pool, they will inherit the resource allocation from the Cluster, which is going to be hierarchically bigger than Production VMs Pool. That's why you should create 2 different pools in my opinion.

So yeah, I think A & D should be right.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html

upvoted 3 times

---

gorot 12 months ago

BC

To ensure that the Production VMs are always guaranteed the full allocation of memory in a vSphere cluster, you can perform the following steps:

B. Assign a memory reservation value to the resource pool containing the Production VMs.

By setting a memory reservation for the resource pool containing the Production VMs, you ensure that a specific amount of memory is reserved exclusively for these VMs, and it won't be used by other VMs in the cluster, even when the cluster is fully utilized.

C. Create a parent resource pool for the Production VMs.

Creating a parent resource pool for the Production VMs allows you to prioritize the allocation of resources to VMs within that pool. You can then set resource allocation policies for the parent resource pool to ensure that the Production VMs get the necessary resources.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html#:~:text=The%20resource%20pools%20at%20a,the%20root%20resource%20pools%20exist

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **RJB71** 21 hours, 5 minutes ago

You can't have "B" ... because there is no resource pool. you'd have to create it first. Therefore C ..

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ChocolateNagaViper** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BC

If you are unsure, read this: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625-934A-641703ED7601.html#:~:text=The%20resource%20pools%20at%20a,the%20root%20resource%20pools%20exist

It's pretty obvious what is correct after reading the article.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

Looking at your article, a parent resource pool should have a child, so C does not look correct. I would go for B + D

upvoted 1 times

Which two datastore types store the components of a virtual machine as a set of objects? (Choose two.)

A. VMware Virtual Machine File System (VMFS)

B. VMware vSAN

C. Network File System (NFS) 3

D. vSphere Virtual Volumes (vVols)

E. Network File System (NFS) 4.1

Suggested Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

B. vSAN

D. vVol

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

B. VMware vSAN: vSAN is a hyper-converged, software-defined storage solution that aggregates local storage devices across multiple ESXi hosts to create a distributed storage pool. In vSAN, virtual machine components are stored as a set of objects, and each object represents a specific part of a virtual machine, such as VMDK files, VM configuration files, and snapshots.

D. vSphere Virtual Volumes (vVols): vVols is a storage virtualization technology that allows vSphere to manage storage at the VM level granularity. With vVols, VMs are stored as individual objects on the storage system, and each VM has its own set of objects, including VMDK files, configuration files, and snapshots. vVols enables policy-based management of VM storage at the individual VM level.

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. VMware Virtual Machine File System (VMFS): VMFS is a clustered file system that allows multiple ESXi hosts to access the same virtual machine files concurrently. It stores virtual machine components as a set of files on the file system, but not as objects.

C. Network File System (NFS) 3: NFS is a network-based file system protocol used for sharing files over a network. NFS datastores store virtual machine components as a set of files on the NFS file system, rather than as objects.

E. Network File System (NFS) 4.1: Similar to NFS 3, NFS 4.1 is a network-based file system protocol that stores virtual machine components as files on the NFS file system, not as objects.

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **emreulu** `Most Recent ⊙` 3 weeks, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

B. vSAN

D. vVol

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

vSAN and VVols of course

The others are block storages.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **gotrekk** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

Vsan and vvol

upvoted 1 times

soy_filipo 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D, the other ones are not based on objects.

upvoted 1 times

---

soy_filipo 1 year, 1 month ago

Who makes this answers? why on earth are they picking AD?

upvoted 3 times

---

atinivelli 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD for sure!!

upvoted 2 times

Mtb514 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD - vSan and vVols are both Object based storage

upvoted 2 times

---

benjonoug 1 year, 3 months ago

BD is correct

upvoted 3 times

---

jitubaba80 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is BD

upvoted 1 times

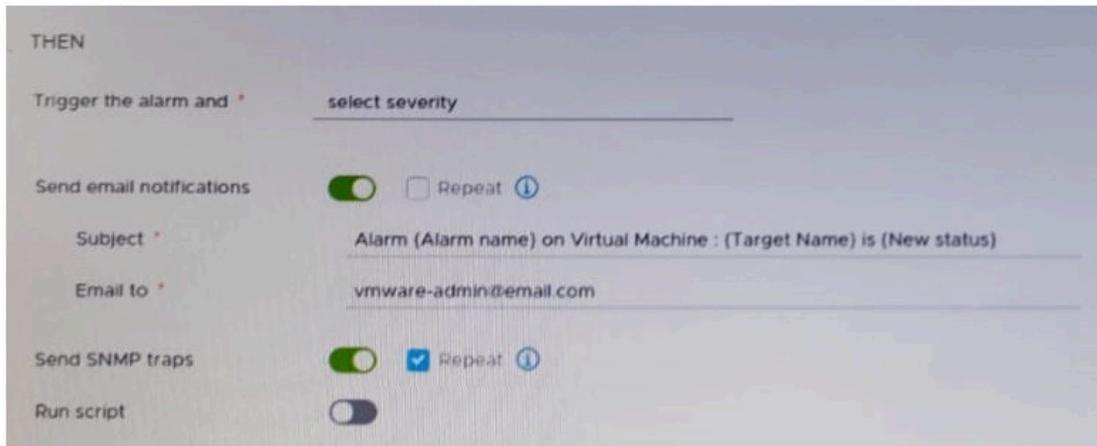
ABCACB 1 year, 3 months ago

B. vSAN

D. vVol

upvoted 1 times

Refer to the exhibit.

After updating a predefined alarm on VMware vCenter, an administrator enables email notifications as shown in the attached alarm; however, notifications are NOT being sent.

Where must the mail server settings be configured by the administrator to resolve this issue?

A. In the ESXi host system config

B. In the alarm rule definition

C. In the vCenter settings in the vSphere Client

D. In the vCenter Management Interface

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

C. In the vCenter settings in the vSphere Client

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Abs2k5** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C should be correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **robin2023** 1 year ago

C shoud be corrrect after you read this document on Configure Mail Sender Settings

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-configuration/GUID-467DA288-7844-48F5-BB44-99DE6F6160A4.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gotrekk** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option C is correct because it allows the administrator to configure the mail server settings in the vCenter settings in the vSphere Client, which are required for sending email notifications for alarms. Option A is incorrect because it configures the mail server settings on an ESXi host system, which are not used for sending email notifications for alarms. Option B is incorrect because it configures the alarm rule definitions, which are already enabled in the exhibit. Option D is incorrect because it configures the vCenter Management Interface, which is not used for sending email notifications for alarms. Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMwarevSphere/ 7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888-404C-B23FC422A8C40F54. html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **shersha** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

benjonoug 1 year, 3 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

benjonoug 1 year, 3 months ago

C is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

An administrator creates a virtual machine that contains the latest company-approved software, tools and security updates. Company policy requires that only full clones are allowed for server workloads.

A combination of which two tasks should the administrator complete to prepare for the deployment of this virtual machine for multiple users? (Choose two.)

    A. Set appropriate permissions on the virtual machine.

    B. Create a virtual machine customization specification.

    C. Upgrade the virtual hardware.

    D. Convert the virtual machine to a template.

    E. Take a snapshot of the virtual machine.

Suggested Answer: *AB*

Community vote distribution

BD (90%)	10%

⊟   **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

BD: Permissions have nothing to do with it full clones.

upvoted 10 times

⊟   **RJB71** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months ago

i'm kind of liking, B and E..because if someone handed me an image to deploy, i'd totally take a snapshot of it, before I used "B" - just in case something went wrong..

upvoted 1 times

    ⊟   **PCG1** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

    You can't take a snapshot of a template - and you don't have to, as deploying new machines from a template is a clone operation which leaves the original, presumably 'perfect' one intact.

    Customization spec is needed because you obviously want to deploy different machines, not the same one duplicated each time (just think of the IP addresses).

    upvoted 1 times

⊟   **atilllla** 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

D.) You do not clone a VM for multiple instances, you create a template and deploy somewhat unique VMs from your "reference machine".

B.) Customization is also quite the norm for same source, different VMs from it

WRONG:

A - end users do not need permission to the template. they need permissions on their deployed VMs.

C - why would you upgrade ??? task isn't about that in any way.

E - snapshots are a totally different thing, purpose, etc.

upvoted 1 times

    ⊟   **RJB71** 2 months ago

    You say E is for a different thing, purpose, but if someone handed me an image to deploy, i'd totally take a snapshot of it, before I used "B" - just in case something went wrong.. no?

    upvoted 1 times

⊟   **PD2024** 6 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: AB`

A - the question talks about access for multiple users

B - creating a customization specification to run things like sysprep etc.

D - this is also valid since you'd probably want to create a template.

upvoted 1 times

⊟   **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

B & D Template and Customize it!

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D of course

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Ill go with B & D --> Permissions for the VM is another Level

upvoted 1 times

👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

B & D

The question only speaks of what the administrator needs to do and prepare virtual machine for multiple users, so (A) permissions has nothing to do with it

Upgrading virtual hardware (C) is a nice to have if required but not necessary

taking a snapshot (E) will not prepare the VM

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RJB71** 2 months ago

No, E doesn't prepare the vm but if you have to use "B" to customize it etc - id rather have a snapshot just incase any customizations went wrong.... so i'm torn on this one

upvoted 1 times

👤 **zaidul** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **soy_filipo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: BD

B&D, D kind of explains itself, B will allow you to customize the VM and avoid issues that come with just cloning such as repeated IPs, Macs, having the same hostname, etc, its the best practice.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **andrexavier2001** 1 year, 2 months ago

B-D é correto

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

why A????

upvoted 3 times

👤 **soy_filipo** 1 year, 1 month ago

I'm seeing so many weird things here ... how did you pick BD?

upvoted 1 times

👤 **benjonoug** 1 year, 3 months ago

BD is correct

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Pledian** 1 year, 3 months ago

the correct options are A and B.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

ok. why?

upvoted 2 times

During the staging of a patch on a vCenter Server Appliance, an error was encountered and the process stopped. An administrator resolved the root cause and is ready to continue with the staging of the patch.

From the vCenter Management Interface, which action should the administrator take to continue the process from the point at which the error occurred?

A. Use the Stage and Install option to resume the staging.

B. Use the Resume option to resume the staging.

C. Use the Unstage option to restart the staging.

D. Use the Stage Only option to restart the staging.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

☐ 👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Marian** 10 months ago

B: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.upgrade.doc/GUID-FF533442-66F0-4797-976D-1DA99102DD0A.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

If vCenter Server encounters a problem staging the patches, the vCenter Server Management Interface displays the Resume button. Correct the problem preventing the patches from staging, and click Resume to finish staging the patches. The staging process resumes from the point at which vCenter Server encountered the problem.

Ref. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-3E7C2187-42A4-4DD4-9EC8-80D8B0077F82.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **robin2023** 1 year ago

B is exact correct.

If vCenter Server encounters a problem staging the patches, the vCenter Server Management Interface displays the Resume button. Correct the problem preventing the patches from staging, and click Resume to finish staging the patches. The staging process resumes from the point at which vCenter Server encountered the problem.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **payam** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-3E7C2187-42A4-4DD4-9EC8-80D8B0077F82.html

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

f vCenter Server encounters a problem staging the patches, the vCenter Server Management Interface displays the Resume button. Correct the problem preventing the patches from staging, and click Resume to finish staging the patches. The staging process resumes from the point at which vCenter Server encountered the problem.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

B

The article payam listed appears correct, which is quoting vSphere 8 and not 7, shows that a RESUME button exists in Procedures, # 5.

'If vCenter Server encounters a problem staging the patches, the vCenter Server Management Interface displays the Resume button.'

the sub link in the supplied article;

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-3E7C2187-42A4-4DD4-9EC8-80D8B0077F82.html#GUID-

also describes a resume button 'If a problem that prevents the successful staging of the patches occurs, vCenter Server suspends the staging process. Review the error messages, correct the problem, and, in many cases, you can resume staging the patches from the point at which vCenter Server encountered the problem.'

upvoted 2 times

👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option A is the correct action the administrator should take: Use the Stage and Install option to resume the staging. This will allow the administrator to pick up the patch staging process from the point where it was interrupted due to the error and continue with both staging and installing the patch on the vCenter Server Appliance.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

In the context of vCenter Server Appliance patch staging, there is no "Resume" option available in the vCenter Management Interface. Therefore, Option B is not a valid choice. The correct approach is to use the "Stage and Install" option to continue the process from the point where the error occurred, as mentioned in Option A.

To clarify, when staging a patch in vCenter Server Appliance, if an error occurs during the process, the administrator can identify and resolve the root cause of the issue. Once the issue is fixed, the administrator should proceed with the "Stage and Install" option, which will continue the patch staging process from where it was interrupted, ensuring both staging and installation of the patch occur as intended.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **shersha** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

As per this doc : docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.upgrade.doc/GUID-FF533442-66F0-4797-976D-1DA99102DD0A.html

Resume the stagging is correct.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **tedybear** 1 year, 3 months ago

docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.upgrade.doc/GUID-FF533442-66F0-4797-976D-1DA99102DD0A.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

B. Use the Resume option to resume the staging.

If vCenter Server encounters a problem staging the patches, the vCenter Server Management Interface displays the Resume button. Correct the problem preventing the patches from staging, and click Resume to finish staging the patches. The staging process resumes from the point at which vCenter Server encountered the problem.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **tch** 1 year, 2 months ago

no resume option !

upvoted 1 times

👤 **tch** 1 year, 2 months ago

yes.. agree... B!

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is adding a new ESXi host to an existing vSphere cluster. When selecting the cluster, the administrator is unable to use the Cluster Quickstart workflow to add and configure the additional host.
What could be the root cause of this issue?

A. The administrator has previously dismissed the Cluster Quickstart workflow.

B. The administrator must manually add the host to the cluster before using the Cluster Quickstart workflow.

C. The administrator has not been assigned the required permissions to use the Cluster Quickstart workflow.

D. The administrator must enable the Cluster Quickstart workflow option in VMware vCenter.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (92%)	8%

□ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

A. The administrator has previously dismissed the Cluster Quickstart workflow.
You can use the Skip Quickstart button to exit the Quickstart workflow, and continue configuring the cluster and its hosts manually. You can add new hosts individually, and manually configure those hosts. Once skipped, you cannot restore the Quickstart workflow for the cluster.
upvoted 17 times

□ 👤 **walker0418** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 3 days ago

OMG...I'm starting to regret paying for this practice exam...seriously! who is in charge of selecting the answers? most of them are wrong! This is obviously A...jeeeez!
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **faisalishaq** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Done this dozens of times, 100% A
upvoted 2 times

□ 👤 **MA_Vee2** 7 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Once you dismiss QuickStart workflow, you will have to manually manage your cluster going forward until you upgrade an existing vSan cluster.
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **68c4b07** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

It's A
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer A. Once you have dismissed the quickstart, you have to "manually" manage your cluster.
Cannot be B : the step 2 of the quickstart is specifically to add host to the cluster
Cannot be C : there is no specific permission for the Quickstart
Cannot be D : there is no option to enable, it is available by default
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer A
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **clarbog** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

ou can use the Skip Quickstart button to exit the Quickstart workflow, and continue configuring the cluster and its hosts manually. You can add new hosts individually, and manually configure those hosts. Once skipped, you cannot restore the Quickstart workflow for the cluster. Agree with Group on A
upvoted 1 times

□ 👤 **AymenKHELIFI** 11 months ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsan-planning/GUID-CF9767B6-B3F5-4787-9AF3-D661987AE525.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

If you have once skipped the dialog, you cant resume it.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Zorro20202** 1 year ago

Skipping Quickstart

The Skip Quickstart button prompts you to continue configuring the cluster and its hosts manually. To confirm exiting the simplified configuration workflow, click Continue. After you dismiss the Cluster quickstart workflow, you cannot restore it for the current cluster.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-esxi-management/GUID-F7818000-26E3-4E2A-93D2-FCDCE7114508.html?hWord=N4IghgNiBclMYQK4GcCmAnABARUQSzgGtkAXMdEkAXyA

upvoted 3 times

👤 **gotrekk** 1 year, 1 month ago

You cannot restare quick start workflow

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Mb100** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is the correct answer.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsan-planning/GUID-CF9767B6-B3F5-4787-9AF3-D661987AE525.html

Skipping Quickstart

You can use the Skip Quickstart button to exit the Quickstart workflow, and continue configuring the cluster and its hosts manually. You can add new hosts individually, and manually configure those hosts. Once skipped, you cannot restore the Quickstart workflow for the cluster.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **shersha** 1 year, 2 months ago

I skipped the quick start option after creating a new cluster. But still, seeing 'Add hosts' option under quickstart config. Wondering how A is the correct answer?

upvoted 2 times

👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

me too.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **bb108** 1 year, 2 months ago

The Quickstart workflow must be available for your vSAN cluster. Networking settings configured while creating the cluster with Quickstart have not been modified. Procedure Navigate to the cluster in the vSphere

upvoted 2 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

if I'm not wrong...

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

ABCACB is correct.

upvoted 1 times

A company has two sites: Site A and Site B. The administrator would like to manage the VMware vCenter inventories in both sites from a single vSphere Client session.

Which vCenter feature must be configured?

A. VMware Certificate Authority

B. VMware Site Recovery Manager

C. vCenter Single Sign-On

D. Enhanced Linked Mode

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Mtb514** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D - vCenter Enhanced Linked Mode allows you to log in to any single instance of vCenter Server and view and manage the inventories of all the vCenter Server systems in the group.

Keywords - single session

upvoted 9 times

👤 **KWit** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months ago

why is C marked as correct when D is the one?

upvoted 6 times

👤 **walker0418** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Again, wow! i'm shocked! SSO, really! This is clearly D, ELM.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **faisalishaq** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Option D, Rule of thumb is where you see managing inventory consider linked mode.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MrJJ10** 4 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

This explains it very well:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-esxi-management/GUID-6ADB06EF-E342-457E-A17B-1EA31C0F6D4B.html#:~:text=vCenter%20Enhanced%20Linked%20Mode%20links,other%20key%20data%20across%20systems.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **PD2024** 6 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D is the correct answer. There is no other correct answer here.

You must link the vCenters to manage them from a single pane of glass. Once they are linked, they will be in the same SSO domain.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Its 100% D

upvoted 1 times

👤 **jamestrike** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: D`

The correct answer is D. Please update

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gotrekk** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Elm is the right pick

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ertin74** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D Linked mode, SSO is related to authentication, not managing

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **payam** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D absolutely!

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **shersha** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

ELM offers SSO to manage multiple vcenters

https://geekflare.com/about-vmware-vcenter-enhanced-linked-mode/

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **bb108** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

vCenter Enhanced Linked Mode allows you to log in to any single instance of vCenter Server and view and manage the inventories of all the vCenter Server systems in the group

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

sure...

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

d for me too!

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **pennega** 1 year, 3 months ago

D for me

upvoted 2 times

An administrator plans to update the Supervisor cluster and has noticed some of the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters are running an incompatible version.

Which action must the administrator take before proceeding with the Supervisor cluster update?

A. Update all Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters to the latest version prior to the Supervisor cluster update.

B. No action is needed – Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters will be updated automatically as part of the update process.

C. No action is needed – Incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters can be manually updated after the Supervisor cluster update.

D. Update incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters prior to the Supervisor cluster update.

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **tedybear** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

D.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-maintenance/GUID-292482C2-A5FA-44B5-B26E-F887A91BB19D.html
If a Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster is incompatible with vSphere 8, upgrade the cluster before proceeding with the system upgrade.

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Zorro20202** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 year ago

You may need to update one or more Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters before updating a Supervisor if the Tanzu Kubernetes Grid cluster is not compliant with the target Supervisor version.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-maintenance/GUID-7B4C9B95-E394-42B8-A76E-6D213CB7DF48.html

upvoted 3 times

👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Answered D on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **muadibhank** 1 year, 3 months ago

D. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-maintenance/GUID-7B4C9B95-E394-42B8-A76E-6D213CB7DF48.html

upvoted 2 times

👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

D. Update incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters prior to the Supervisor cluster update.

upvoted 3 times

Which three vSphere features are still supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature? (Choose three.)

A. vSphere vMotion

B. PCI passthrough

C. vSphere High Availability (HA)

D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

E. vSphere Distributed Resources Scheduler (DRS)

F. Hot Add of CPU or memory

Suggested Answer: *ACE*

Community vote distribution

ACE (100%)

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

A. C. E (Correct)

The following features are not supported in a virtual machine when VBS is enabled:

Fault tolerance

PCI passthrough

Hot add of CPU or memory

upvoted 10 times

☐ 👤 **muadibhank** 1 year, 3 months ago

agree, https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-8361F64B-DE1D-4FF1-A9FC-4DDE7056DC23.html

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **shersha** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

Refer this doc:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-8361F64B-DE1D-4FF1-A9FC-4DDE7056DC23.html

upvoted 5 times

An administrator wants to create virtual machine (VM) templates and store them in a content library. The administrator would like to use the content library to manage different versions of these templates so that reverting to an earlier version is an option.

How should the administrator create these templates?

A. Select a VM in the vCenter inventory.
Clone the VM to the content library as a VM template type.

B. Select a VM template in the vCenter inventory.
Clone the template to the content library.

C. Export a VM in the vCenter inventory to an OVF template.
Import the OVF template into the content library.

D. Convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory.
Clone the template to the content library.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A. Select a VM in the vCenter inventory.

Clone the VM to the content library as a VM template type.

upvoted 8 times

👤 **edereduardo** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I still think it's C because it's not possible manage versions of VM templates without content libraries, also the VMware documentations says: "The supported operations on a content library template are different depending on the template type. You can edit the settings for both OVF and VM templates. However, you can update, export, and clone a template only if it is an OVF template."

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MalGil** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Why does this show as C, when everyone here agrees its A. I see this on a lot of the questions.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **snack** 4 months, 1 week ago

IMOP the administrator's essentially req is vm template version management , so i rather select B.

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **snack** 4 months, 1 week ago

   Change to A

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **jano** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-E9EAF7AC-1C08-441A-AB80-0BAA1EAF9F0A.html

Look under Revert to a Previous Version of a Template

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

   Same article, but i would say this is more relevant to the selections of answers.

VM Templates in Content Libraries and in the vCenter Server Inventory

A VM template is a template of a virtual machine. You create a VM template by cloning a virtual machine into a template.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Masataka** 1 year ago

A

Versioning information is only available for templates in a Published or Local Content Library. To add a template to an existing content library, select a VM and select "Clone as Template to Library"

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

It's A

From Vmware

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TW6luKuOGzk

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

for me too

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I answered A on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Pledian** 1 year, 3 months ago

Chat GPT & Bard are pointing to D

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **pennega** 1 year, 3 months ago

for me is A

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

A. Select a VM in the vCenter inventory.

Clone the VM to the content library as a VM template type.

upvoted 2 times

An administrator is tasked with configuring certificates for a VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) based on the following requirements:

All certificates should use certificates trusted by the Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA).

The solution should minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates.

Which three actions should the administrator take to ensure that the solution meets corporate policy? (Choose three.)

A. Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a self-signed certificate generated from the VMCA.

B. Replace the machine SSL certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.

C. Replace the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).

D. Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a custom certificate generated from the Enterprise CA.

E. Replace the solution user certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.

F. Replace the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).

Suggested Answer: *BDE*

Community vote distribution

CDF (63%)   BDE (33%)   4%

☐ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

BDE is the correct answer.

  upvoted 11 times

☐ 👤 **DeeTeeM** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: CDF`

You can use the following vSphere Certificate Manager options:

Replace VMCA Root Certificate with Custom Signing Certificate and Replace All Certificates

Replace Machine SSL Certificate with VMCA Certificate (multi-node enhanced linked mode deployment)

Replace Solution User Certificate with VMCA Certificate (multi-node enhanced linked mode deployment)

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-4469A6D3-048A-471C-9CB4-518A15EA2AC0.html#making-vmca-an-intermediate-certificate-authority-1

  upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **HenryDCase** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BDE`

This one line gives you the answer:

All certificates should use certificates trusted by the Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA).

  upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **DCT** 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACF`

Hybird mode should be only replace machine SSL signed by Enterprise CA. The rest still handling by VMCA.

  upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **MalGil** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: BDE`

Selected this based on these are the only options using the External Enterprise CA.

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

CDF is the correct thing to do after all.

Looking at this article: https://openssl-ca.readthedocs.io/en/latest/create-the-intermediate-pair.html it is possible to create intermediate certificate that can sign certificates on behalf of the root CA. This vmware article makes it possible https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-5FE583A2-3737-4B62-A905-5BB38D479AE0.html#GUID-5FE583A2-3737-4B62-A905-5BB38D479AE0

  upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **vaaws** 9 months, 1 week ago

BDF(Hybrid Approach)

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-certificate-management#section2

upvoted 2 times

👤 **fabianovidalrocha** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I had a question like this, but with two options.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Joaquino** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CDF

I think CDF is the correct answer. You can issue a Certificate for the VMCA, making the VMCA an Intermediate CA in the process. Then, issue the rest of the certs using the VMCA to simplify the renewal process.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-4469A6D3-048A-471C-9CB4-518A15EA2AC0.html#making-vmca-an-intermediate-certificate-authority-1 ("Making VMCA an Intermediate Certificate Authority" approach)

upvoted 3 times

👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDF

View the table in the link. It talks about using subordinate CA apporach.

https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/files/2017/01/Hybrid-PWT-Table.png

https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2017/01/walkthrough-hybrid-ssl-certificate-replacement.html

upvoted 2 times

> 👤 **pleaseletmepassthistest** 1 year ago
>
> have you taken the test? Were the same questions from here on it?
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **schuecl** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDF

CDF. As others have stated, this accomplishes the goal of easy certificate deployment, and since your VMCA cert is issued by the Company CA, all certs issued by the VMCA will be in that chain.

upvoted 3 times

> 👤 **pleaseletmepassthistest** 1 year ago
>
> have you taken the test? Were the same questions from here on it?
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **VCIXGer** 1 year ago

BDE for Intermediate CA.

Request A: All certificates from Company CA

Request B: less overhead to change certificate.

The Hybrid Scenario change only the machine certifiace for the VMCA but not the certifaces for ESXi Hosts. You can only fulfill the requirement with less overhaul.

URL: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-4469A6D3-048A-471C-9CB4-518A15EA2AC0.html#making-vmca-an-intermediate-certificate-authority-1

upvoted 3 times

👤 **marenco** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option C is incorrect because replacing the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA. Option F is incorrect because replacing the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA.

Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888-404C-B23F-C422A8C40F54.html

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **lordkikuta** 1 year ago
>
> that link is dead, but this seems to suggest CDF, no?
>
> https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-4469A6D3-048A-471C-9CB4-518A15EA2AC0.html#making-vmca-an-intermediate-certificate-authority-1

upvoted 1 times

ertin74 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: CDF

CDF, replacing VMCA certificate and let VMCA manage other certificates

upvoted 3 times

avid_researcher 1 year, 1 month ago

its CDF. This is known as the hybrid model.

The key to this question is The solution should minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates.

upvoted 4 times

testing_soon 1 year, 2 months ago

Why not C,D,F; replace VMCA cert with EA cert, then recreate all other certs in VMCA?

upvoted 2 times

shersha 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BDE

BDE seems to be correct

upvoted 4 times

An administrator is tasked with moving an application and guest operating system (OS) running on top of a physical server to a software-defined data center (SDDC) in a remote secure location.

The following constraints apply:

The remote secure location has no network connectivity to the outside world.

The business owner is not concerned if all changes in the application make it to the SDDC in the secure location.

The application's data is hosted in a database with a high number of transactions.

What could the administrator do to create an image of the guest OS and application that can be moved to this remote data center?

A. Create a hot clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter.

B. Create a cold clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter.

C. Restore the guest OS from a backup.

D. Use storage replication to replicate the guest OS and application.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (37%)	A (32%)	C (31%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Voting for cold cloning, but I don't see cold cloning mentioned in recent VMware docs. If someone else finds it, post a link to it. I can only find mentions of remote hot cloning, not remote cold cloning. Cold cloning (in older docs) refers to booting from a CD and making a copy of the physical server. This is the only option that makes sense in this scenario, but it is not specifically mentioned in docs I can find.

upvoted 11 times

   👤 **testing_soon** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

   Cold cloning is mentioned, but you can clone only to another machine...https://www.vmware.com/pdf/vsp_vcc_41_admin_guide.pdf

   upvoted 1 times

👤 **shersha** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Since the DB is handling hing number of volumes, the application cant be shutdown.

A: Create a hot clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter.

upvoted 8 times

   👤 **Testyboy15** 1 year ago

   Isnt it the opposite. Because it handles a large amount of changes the only way to get a consistent copy is to turn it off.

   upvoted 6 times

👤 **RJB71** `Most Recent ⊙` 19 hours, 48 minutes ago

Im picking A.. because youre taking the data TO A PLACE without network connectivity - the remote site has no connectivity.. the place you're cloning DOES seem to have connectivity.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **walker0418** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

The business owner is not concerned if all changes in the application make it to the SDDC in the secure location...therefore, a cold clone would do the job. B.

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **walker0418** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

   I stand corrected, its a physical machine so no cold cloning is possible...in this case, hot clone would do what we need. Answer A. Initially, I didn't read case properly.

   upvoted 1 times

      👤 **walker0418** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

      still thinking about this one!

      upvoted 1 times

👤 **smafolabi** 1 month, 1 week ago

You cannot convert or clone a physical machine in a powered off state. It must be powered on. You can however clone a VM in a powered off state. The VM can be either on an ESXi host,VMWare Workstation, or on Hyper_V

upvoted 2 times

👤 **JLF_VMW** 2 months ago

C is the answer. A and D have connection problem and B; when you want to made a cold clone with Converter, this option is only from VMware or Hyper-V Source and the question say, is a PHYSICAL SERVER

upvoted 2 times

👤 **magetrip** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The remote secure location has no network connectivity to the outside world.

Most backups are restored through network to another loc, unless it's taped or something it would make no sense. B.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MalGil** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Lacking some info here,
My process would be to Hot Clone (as not to power off the PM)
Export Clone to OVF or Transport on some Media to secure site and import.

Hard to make a clean decision on this one, with limited info

upvoted 2 times

👤 **cwilson91** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely C. The destination has no network connectivity, which, VMware Converter requires for both hot and cold conversions.

"For scenarios where network connectivity might not be possible or practical (such as in highly secure environments or when dealing with remote locations without network access), administrators might need to consider alternative approaches. These could include creating an image or backup of the source system, physically transporting the data to the destination location, and then using local tools or processes to import or restore the data onto a VM within the VMware environment."

upvoted 3 times

👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

There is no cold option in v6.4.0!!!

upvoted 1 times

> 👤 **elekgeek** 7 months ago
>
> I am reviewing my answer, it should be C.
>
> The remote secure location has no network connectivity to the outside world as well, so A is wrong!
>
> upvoted 1 times

👤 **JablesNCage** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

vCenter Converter supports hot cloning and cold cloning. Hot cloning, also called live cloning or online cloning, clones the source machine while the operating system is running. Cold cloning, also called offline cloning, clones the source machine when the operating system is not running.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **davimiranda** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

There is no cold migration in the latest vCenter converter version.
Hot migration and storage replication needs network connection. The given scenario does not have network connection between the sites.
Restore from a backup is the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Bokhtar** 8 months ago

how do u clone a machine that is physical and shutdown ....

slizla 9 months, 3 weeks ago

https://communities.vmware.com/t5/ESXi-Discussions/Large-VM-Cloning/td-p/843828

Anytime you are dealing with large and highly transactional database it is recommended that you should shut the server done before doing any P2V or V2V

FR_Wolfman 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer C of course. All the other solutions need network connectivity between the source and destination, which is not the case here.

In addition, the business owner does not care if the application server is modified during the "migration" process. So it can be backed up on the source, and then restored in the destination SDDC.

svztf 10 months ago

The answer must be B.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1004588

"If the source is Microsoft Exchange, SQL, or other database server, VMware recommends that the application (Microsoft Exchange/SQL) and database services be shut down prior to conversion. This minimizes any chance of corrupted database tables or stale data in the destination virtual machine."

Although the BO is not concerned about having the latest data, which you don't get with shutting down a VM. Potential data loss is never an option as mentioned in the article.

maximus_007 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Although the official VMware converter guide does not specifically mention cold cloning, it does mention performing a local installation on windows in page 36. You would then use it to convert the physical OS but this would still be considered a hot clone operation. The question does not state if the DB is hosted on the application server so no need to consider cold cloning so my answer will be A.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/vCenter-Converter-Standalone/6.4/using-vcenter-converter-sa-64.pdf

An administrator is tasked with configuring an appropriate Single Sign-On (SSO) solution for VMware vCenter based on the following criteria:
The solution should support the creation of Enhanced Link Mode groups.
All user accounts are stored within a single Active Directory domain and the solution must support only this Active Directory domain as the identity source.
All user account password and account lockout policies must be managed within the Active Directory domain.
The solution should support token-based authentication.
Which SSO solution should the administrator choose based on the criteria?

     A. vCenter Identity Provider Federation with Active Directory Federation Services as the identity provider

     B. vCenter Single Sign-On with Active Directory over LDAP as the identity source

     C. vCenter Single Sign-On with Active Directory (Windows Integrated Authentication) as the identity source

     D. vCenter Identity Provider Federation with Active Directory over LDAP as the identity provider

> **Suggested Answer:** *C*
>
> *Community vote distribution*
>
> A (100%)

 👤 **ktsky** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

„ In vCenter Server Identity Provider Federation, vCenter Server uses the OpenID Connect (OIDC) protocol to receive an identity token that authenticates the user with vCenter Server.“

Integrated Windows Authentication is deprecated since vSphere 7.0

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.authentication.doc/GUID-157188E3-531C-4CC2-BDD4-8BF01EA26BDC.html

  upvoted 10 times

 👤 **Dhelailla** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Given answer is correct:

vCenter Single Sign-On allows vSphere components to communicate with each other through a secure token mechanism.

vCenter Single Sign-On uses the following services:

Authentication of users through either external identity provider federation or the vCenter Server built-in identity provider. The built-in identity provider supports local accounts, Active Directory or OpenLDAP, Integrated Windows Authentication (IWA), and miscellaneous authentication mechanisms (smart card and RSA SecurID).

See also: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-575991A7-7FF3-4F79-B962-CC5540A9CE18.html

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **RJB71** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I don't see what's wrong with B - when LDAP accepts token authentication. And identity sources can use 1 link to the domain. It says the solution SHOULD support token based auth and LDAP does this

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **MalGil** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

C is depreciated, why is it showing as the correct answer?

  upvoted 2 times

 👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

Token-based ---> AD FS

  upvoted 1 times

 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer A. It is the only way to bypass the vCenter SSO, and use Active Directory as the only identity source.

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **ohenriquez65** 10 months ago

Ima is deprecated, why is it the right answer

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

vCenter Server Identity Provider Federation and Enhanced Linked Mode

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-4B4E336B-75E4-47D9-9BDE-E835071E71F9.html

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **payam** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-authentication/GUID-C5E998B2-1148-46DC-990E-A5DB71F93351.html

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **kernelkraut** 1 year, 1 month ago

Who is choosing these answers? Only A (ADFS) is token based...

upvoted 3 times

○ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

A. vCenter Identity Provider Federation with Active Directory Federation Services as the identity provider.

upvoted 1 times

○ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option A involves using vCenter Identity Provider Federation, which supports token-based authentication, and utilizes Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS) as the identity provider. ADFS enables token-based authentication, allowing users to obtain security tokens to access vCenter resources.

This solution satisfies all the criteria, including supporting Enhanced Linked Mode groups, using a single Active Directory domain as the identity source, managing user account policies within Active Directory, and supporting token-based authentication.

upvoted 3 times

○ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

C: the requirement to only allow logins from that specific AD

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yeah, totally missed the token requirement. Switching my answer to A.

upvoted 2 times

○ 👤 **RJB71** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

it says "should support" not that it's a requirement, but i dont see why B isn't the answer and just use 1 AD URL as the domain -

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is tasked with looking into the disaster recovery options for protecting a database server using VMware vSphere Replication. The following requirements must be met:

The virtual machine must remain online during the protection.

The virtual machine's snapshots must be used as part of the replication process.

Which step must the administrator complete to accomplish this task?

    A. Configure the virtual machine storage policy.

    B. Enable guest OS VSS quiescing for this virtual machine.

    C. Perform a full initial synchronization of the source virtual machine to the target location.

    D. Configure network traffic isolation for vSphere Replication.

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

| C (62%) | B (33%) | 5% |
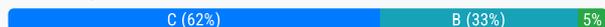
☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

B. Enable guest OS VSS quiescing for this virtual machine.

upvoted 11 times

    ☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

    Guest OS VSS (Volume Shadow Copy Service) quiescing is essential for ensuring application-consistent backups of the virtual machine, especially when dealing with databases and other applications that rely on consistent disk states. When VSS quiescing is enabled, vSphere Replication coordinates with the guest operating system to create application-consistent snapshots, which are then used as part of the replication process.

    Enabling VSS quiescing helps ensure that the virtual machine remains online during the replication process and that the snapshots used for replication are consistent, minimizing the risk of data corruption and ensuring a more reliable disaster recovery solution.

    Options A, C, and D are not directly related to the specific requirements mentioned and do not address the need to maintain the virtual machine online during replication or utilize snapshots for the process.

    upvoted 4 times

        ☐ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

        Option A (Configure the virtual machine storage policy) is related to storage policies, which may not be directly tied to the requirements for guest OS VSS quiescing and replication.

        Option C (Perform a full initial synchronization of the source virtual machine to the target location) is a standard part of setting up vSphere Replication, but it does not specifically address the requirement for keeping the virtual machine online or using snapshots as part of the replication process.

        Option D (Configure network traffic isolation for vSphere Replication) refers to network configuration for vSphere Replication, but it is not directly related to meeting the stated requirements.

        upvoted 5 times

        ☐ 👤 **testing_soon** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

        VSS is Windows-only; the question doesn't mention guest OS.

        upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

Changing my answer to C. D is not required, but recommended. What is required is that a full initial synchronization must be done for a VM to be protected. Also VSS is not supported on all OS's.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/vSphere-Replication/8.7/com.vmware.vsphere.replication-admin.doc/GUID-C249300C-2BC0-4128-88B5-046C3DE6BC5B.html

upvoted 8 times

    ☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

    I answered with C on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 1 times

    ⊟ 👤 **Testyboy15** 1 year ago

    Agree. Point 16 says it all

    (Optional) Activate quiescing for the guest operating system of the source virtual machine.

    Note: Quiescing options are available only for virtual machines that support quiescing. vSphere Replication does not support VSS quiescing on vVOL.

      upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Bronzon_2948** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: C`

The answer is C

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Keo_01** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Virtual machine snapshots are not used as part of the replication process unless VSS quiescing is enabled.

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-replication-technical-overview#section3:~:text=Virtual%20machine%20snapshots%20are%C2%A0not%20used%C2%A0as%20part%20of%20the%20replication%20process%20un

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Bing_Kang** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Virtual machine snapshots are not used as part of the replication process unless VSS quiescing is enabled. - https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-replication-technical-overview#section3

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **tgybyt** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Virtual machine snapshots are not used as part of the replication process unless VSS quiescing is enabled. <Check chapter Replication Process>
https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-replication-technical-overview#section3

The requirement in the questions says: The virtual machine's snapshots must be used as part of the replication process.
How you can achieve that? Enabling VSS quiescing.
Answer is B

  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

mhn, ill go with C because if you install Vmware tools one part is enable vss. tricky question...

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **wpjoulekkading** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Vote B

  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **meko88** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I read this in the below Link "Virtual machine snapshots are not used as part of the replication process unless VSS quiescing is enabled." I think answer should be B, not sure still

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-replication-technical-overview#section3

  upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: B`

I choose B.

Quiesce: If the flag is 1 or true, and the virtual machine is powered on when the snapshot is taken, VMware Tools is used to quiesce the file system in the virtual machine. Quiescing a file system is a process of bringing the on-disk data of a physical or virtual computer into a state suitable for backups. This process might include such operations as flushing dirty buffers from the operating system's in-memory cache to disk, or other higher-level application-specific tasks.

Below article is the reason.
https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2041909
https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1015180

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **VMwareGuy123** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

See the comment from 'DesolateMarauder'. I'll go for B.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **llmace86** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

My answer is C, D is not required

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

D: it is the only one that makes sense, but it is not actually required. it is recommended, but it is not a hard requirement.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/vSphere-Replication/8.7/com.vmware.vsphere.replication-admin.doc/GUID-16677363-4265-4815-9C1C-
DAAA3AE500CD.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The VMkernel adapter that you created for outgoing vSphere Replication traffic appears in the list of adapters. The outgoing replication data
from the ESXi host is sent to the vSphere Replication server through this adapter.

upvoted 1 times

Question #20

Topic 1

An administrator must gracefully restart a virtual machine (VM) through the vSphere Client but the option is greyed out. The administrator has full administrative access on VMware vCenter and all the objects available in vCenter, but has no access to log onto the operating system. Which action should the administrator take to meet the objective?

A. Upgrade the virtual hardware

B. Migrate the VM to another host

C. Install VMware Tools

D. Restart vCenter

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (54%)	D (46%)

---

mkhlszf `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

D. Migrating to another host seems like the sensible option, but this KB suggests Restarting the vCenter might be the answer.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/82562

I'm guessing that if the issue is communication between the vCenter and the Host, a vMotion could become stuck if you're unlucky.

As for installing the tools, you need to have access to the OS to do so.

upvoted 12 times

Bronzon_2948 `Most Recent ⊙` 1 week, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: C`

You can't gracefully restart the vm, if VMware tools is not installed

upvoted 1 times

---

ccaac30 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Restart vCenter is the only sensible option when you have no access to Guest OS. VMware tools installation needs to be done inside the GuestOS by either mounting the ISO directly or installing the package through a package manager. RT clicking the VM and clicking Install VMware Tools will only mount the ISO of the current installed VMware tools installed on your ESXi host.

upvoted 1 times

HenryDCase 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

It says gracefully restart which would be unavailable if VMware Tools is not installed.

upvoted 2 times

8b7da27 6 months ago

Option A
From https://core.vmware.com/resource/vsphere-replication-technical-overview

It recommends to upgrade hw version when detected symptoms like:
Some virtual machine operations are greyed out and unavailable

upvoted 1 times

MA_Vee2 6 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

VMware Tools allows detailed guest information to be displayed as well as allowing you to perform operations on the guest OS, e.g. graceful shutdown, reboot, etc. You should install VMware Tools.

upvoted 2 times

MA_Vee2 6 months, 4 weeks ago

correction - cannot install vmware tools without access to the OS, so the last resort will be to restart vcenter option D

upvoted 1 times

Achref77 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

restart vcenter

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2048748

upvoted 1 times

> ### CharlesTr 3 months, 4 weeks ago
>
> Link is dead :(
>
> upvoted 1 times

FR_Wolfman 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D.

If the restart option is greyed out, that means the VMware Tools are not installed, or there is an issue on vCenter. If the VMware Tools are not installed, the only way to make the initial install is to log onto the guest OS...which is impossible here.

We can then suppose the VMware Tools are already installed, but the communication with the vCenter does not work. So we restart the vCenter.

upvoted 4 times

tiburcio7 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Install VM Tools

upvoted 2 times

atsituab 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Installing VMware Tools will enable the graceful restart option for the virtual machine, as well as other features such as time synchronization and guest OS customization.

It's not necessary to log into the OS in order to install VMware Tools.

In vSphere Client – Hosts and Clusters view > right-click the Virtual Machine > Guest OS > Install VMware Tools.

upvoted 4 times

Lundu1995 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Update to D --> Because no Access to OS

upvoted 2 times

smacdonald 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Must be D since according to this document (https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1014294), you have to log on to a VM in order to install VMware Tools. The question says there's no access to the OS, and thus the administrator *cannot* install VMware Tools.

upvoted 3 times

Lundu1995 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Instal Tools is correct

upvoted 3 times

> ### Lundu1995 10 months, 3 weeks ago
>
> Update to D --> Because no Access to OS
>
> upvoted 1 times

DeeTeeM 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/82562

KB article stating issue can be caused by communication issue to be fixed by restarting vCenter

upvoted 2 times

filik 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Is it expected that the VM has VMware Tools installed? It is a key information that is missing and are needed for gracefully restart/shutdown. This information completely changes the importance of the second one with "no access to log onto the operating system". If there are VMware Tools and the options are greyed out, then it can be vCenter problem, if not you need to install them on the VM.

Probably the worst question in this dump.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **JMRY** 1 year ago

C is not correct, because to install vmtools you need to have access to the OS: if you select install vmtoos from vCenter, there are only two options available: "mount" and "cancel". So, is not automatic process.

I agree with mkhlszf, option D (restart vcenter) is the best option based in this KB: https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/82562

upvoted 4 times

⊟ 👤 **gtapia** 1 year ago

C. It's not necessary to log into the OS in order to install VMware Tools.

In vSphere Client – Hosts and Clusters view > right-click the Virtual Machine > Guest OS > Install VMware Tools.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2004754

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ArielSchivo** 12 months ago

Anywhere within that KB says you don't need to log into the OS to install vmtools. The way you said will mount the ISO, not install the vmtools.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **gtapia** 12 months ago

I change to D. Reading other articles yo need to log into the OS

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is tasked with installing VMware vCenter. The vCenter Server Appliance must support an environment of:

400 hosts

4000 virtual machines

Which two resources must be allocated, at a minimum, to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

A. 16 vCPUs

B. 30 GB Memory

C. 4 vCPUs

D. 8 vCPUs

E. 20 GB Memory

Suggested Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine) 8vCPU 28 GB Mem

upvoted 7 times

☐ 👤 **Bert_77** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

30 GB Memory, 8 vCPUs as described here : https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-752FCA83-1A9B-499E-9C65-D5625351C0B5.html

upvoted 6 times

    ☐ 👤 **cwilson91** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

    For the lazy:

    Tiny (10 hosts 100 VMs): 2 vCPUs & 14GB RAM

    Small (100 hosts 1000 VMs): 4 vCPUs & 21GB RAM

    Medium (400 hosts 4000 VMs): 8 vCPUs & 30GB RAM

    Large (1000 hosts 10000 VMs): 16 vCPUs & 39GB RAM

    X-Large (2000 hosts 35000 VMs): 24 vCPUs & 58GB RAM

    upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **iStana** `Most Recent ⊙` 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

the vCenter Server Appliance (vSphere 8.0) for Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine) requires 8vCPU, and 30GB Memory

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **shersha** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

BD is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **jitubaba80** 1 year, 3 months ago

Question #: 67, 68,69,70,71,72,73 are missing. If any one have please post so that we will discuss

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **pennega** 1 year, 3 months ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-installation/GUID-752FCA83-1A9B-499E-9C65-D5625351C0B5.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: BD`

Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine) vCPU8 and 30 GB Mem

☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

BD: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464D-A349-4DC43DCAF320.html

Which VMware offering will allow an administrator to manage the lifecycle of multiple vCenter Server instances in a single software as a service (SaaS)-based solution to help drive operational efficiency?

A. VMware vSphere with Tanzu

B. VMware Cloud Foundation

C. VMware vSphere+

D. VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

C (71%) | B (29%)

☐ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

C: VCF is not SaaS, so it cannot be the answer. VCF includes the management domain and multiple workload domains. While VCF does use LCM to manage vCenter lifecycle, it is on-prem only (for now) and is not SaaS based. That only leave vSphere+. See the video in this link about upgrading remote vCenters managed by vSphere+. https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/vsphere-plus.html

upvoted 13 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

I answered C on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **dennis314159** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

VMware Cloud Foundation is Iaas, not Saas (https://blogs.vmware.com/cloud-foundation/2023/06/01/announcing-vmware-cloud-foundation-5-0/). Therefor answer C. VMware vSphere+, which is Saas (https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2022/12/introducing-vmware-vsphere-standard-edition.html)

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **elekgeek** 7 months, 1 week ago

vSphere Foundation

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: C`

vSphere+ of course : "Update an entire fleet of ESXi hosts in one operation, across multiple vCenters and clusters, and centrally monitor progress from the Cloud Console"

Source : https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/vsphere-plus.html#features

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Matzegnan** 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: C`

I vote for C

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Marian** 10 months ago

C: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere+/services/vsphereplus-getting-started/GUID-7FE4A507-B528-4359-A4B0-943C5E4E084D.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **gavinwow** 1 year, 1 month ago

VCF is a SDDC solution, not SaaS solution. Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: C`

yeaa it's C vSphere+ is a SaaS Solution

upvoted 2 times

lafegob 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

The key here is the Saas requirement , so it's B , without it i would follow Michael24

upvoted 1 times

> **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago
>
> oh boy. i'm idiot. I mixing vSphere with vSphere+....
>
> it's the C ...
>
> upvoted 1 times

sysswpb 1 year, 2 months ago

C

VMware vSphere+

vSphere+ is the multi-cloud workload platform that brings the benefits of cloud to onpremises workloads. vSphere+ combines industry-leading virtualization technology, an

enterprise-ready Kubernetes environment, and high-value cloud services to transform

existing on-prem deployments into SaaS-enabled infrastructure that centralizes

management, supercharges productivity, and accelerates innovation. With vSphere+,

IT admins and developers can easily build, run, manage, protect, and secure their

traditional and next-gen applications. vSphere+ can be purchased through a flexible

subscription plan that better aligns with the business.

https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/products/vsphere/vmware-vsphere-pricing-whitepaper.pdf

upvoted 2 times

Mtb514 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - vSphere+ is the SaaS offering and vSphere+ specifically mentions "Entire vCenter lifecycle management is simplified, making it easy to detect and remediate configuration drift." in the product documentation

upvoted 2 times

Pledian 1 year, 3 months ago

As per BARD & CHATGPT,as multiple vCenter Server instances in a single, SaaS-based solution, then VMware Cloud Foundation is a good option to consider.

upvoted 1 times

benjonoug 1 year, 3 months ago

D is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

Kiko 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the ans >> https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Aria-Operations/SaaS/Configuring-Operations/GUID-640AD750-301E-4D36-8293-1BFEB67E2600.html

upvoted 2 times

ABCACB 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

With VMware Cloud Foundation, administrators can centrally manage and automate the deployment, configuration, patching, and upgrading of multiple vCenter Server instances. This helps drive operational efficiency by streamlining and simplifying the management of vCenter Server environments, reducing manual effort, and improving overall consistency and scalability.

upvoted 3 times

Which feature would allow for the non-disruptive migration of a virtual machine between two clusters in a single VMware vCenter instance?

A. vSphere vMotion

B. Cross vCenter Migration

C. vSphere Storage vMotion

D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

   ABCACB `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

vSphere vMotion is a feature that enables the live migration of a running virtual machine from one host to another within a cluster or between clusters within a single vCenter instance.

upvoted 7 times

   ktsky `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

vMotion is used to move the VM to a different cluster within the same vCenter. This only works if both clusters share the same storage. If they don't you also need to perform a Storage vMotion. Cross vCenter Migration is only used to migrate to a different vCenter.

upvoted 5 times

   Quico `Most Recent ⊙` 3 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Same vCenter. Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

   DizzzyD 8 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

This was my answer, passed with 452

upvoted 1 times

   ertin74 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A, the key is 'single VMware vCenter instance'

upvoted 1 times

   atinivelli 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

for sure

upvoted 1 times

Which four elements can a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image contain? (Choose four.)

A. ESXi base image

B. ESXi configuration

C. Vendor agents

D. Vendor add-ons

E. BIOS updates

F. Firmware and drivers add-on

G. Independent components

Suggested Answer: *ABEF*

Community vote distribution

ADFG (100%)

 ABCACB Highly Voted 👍 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

A vSphere Lifecycle Manager image can consist of the following four elements:

ESXi base image

The base image contains an image of VMware ESXi Server and additional components, such as drivers and adapters that are necessary to boot a server. The base image is the only mandatory element in a vSphere Lifecycle Manager image. All other elements are optional.

Vendor add-on

The vendor add-on is a collection of software components that OEMs create and distribute. The vendor add-on can contain drivers, patches, and solutions.

Firmware and drivers add-on

The firmware and drivers add-on is a special type of vendor add-on designed to assist in the firmware update process. The firmware and drivers add-on contains firmware for a specific server type and corresponding drivers. To add a firmware and drivers add-on to your image, you must install the hardware support manager plug-in provided by the hardware vendor for the hosts in the respective cluster.

Independent components

The component is the smallest discrete unit in an image. The independent components that you add to an image contain third-party software, for example drivers or adapters.

upvoted 13 times

 FR_Wolfman Most Recent ⊘ 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

ADFG or course

upvoted 1 times

 antera309 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-9A20C2DA-F45F-4C9B-9D17-A89BCB62E6EF.html

upvoted 2 times

 Lundu1995 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

For all 4 you need a HSM, but ADFG should be right

upvoted 1 times

 shersha 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

ADGF

ESXi base image

Vendor add-on

Firmware and drivers add-on

Independent components

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

agree ...

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

ADFG is the Ans >> https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-lifecycle-manager/GUID-9A20C2DA-F45F-4C9B-9D17-A89BCB62E6EF.html

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ADFG

ADFG is the Ans >> https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-9A20C2DA-F45F-4C9B-9D17-A89BCB62E6EF.html#:~:text=The%20base%20image%20is%20the,All%20other%20elements%20are%20optional.&text=The%20vendor%20add%2Don%20is

If a distributed switch uses the "Route based on physical NIC load" load balancing algorithm, what does the mean send or receive utilization of an uplink need to exceed for the flow of traffic to move to the second uplink?

A. 75 percent of the capacity over a 30 second period

B. 60 percent of the capacity over a 30 second period

C. 60 percent of the capacity over a 40 second period

D. 75 percent of the capacity over a 40 second period

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **Kiko** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The distributed switch calculates uplinks for virtual machines by taking their port ID and the number of uplinks in the NIC team. The distributed switch tests the uplinks every 30 seconds, and if their load exceeds 75 percent of usage, the port ID of the virtual machine with the highest I/O is moved to a different uplink.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-959E1CFE-2AE4-4A67-B4D4-2D2E13765715.html

upvoted 6 times

👤 **Dhelailla** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

The distributed switch calculates uplinks for virtual machines by taking their port ID and the number of uplinks in the NIC team. The distributed switch tests the uplinks every 30 seconds, and if their load exceeds 75 percent of usage, the port ID of the virtual machine with the highest I/O is moved to a different uplink.

See also: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-959E1CFE-2AE4-4A67-B4D4-2D2E13765715.html#GUID-E356DCBF-913B-4FD1-BDB1-C5E63A891B14__GUID-7AB5B861-A661-49F6-8149-E3947EF1D002

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MA_Vee2** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsan-network-design-guide/GUID-F615AD45-3821-453B-B8F7-A9B080CFF976.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DizzzyD** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

This was my answer, passed with 452

upvoted 2 times

👤 **antera309** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-E356DCBF-913B-4FD1-BDB1-C5E63A891B14.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **MO852** 1 year, 2 months ago

A

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-E356DCBF-913B-4FD1-BDB1-C5E63A891B14.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

i guess

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ktsky** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

75% over 30 seconds

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

The distributed switch calculates uplinks for virtual machines by taking their port ID and the number of uplinks in the NIC team. The distributed switch tests the uplinks every 30 seconds, and if their load exceeds 75 percent of usage, the port ID of the virtual machine with the highest I/O is moved to a different uplink.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

A: 75% over 30 seconds. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-E356DCBF-913B-4FD1-BDB1-C5E63A891B14.html

upvoted 2 times

An administrator manually configures a reference ESXi host that meets company security standards for vSphere environments. The administrator now needs to apply all of the security standards to every identically configured host across multiple vSphere clusters within a single VMware vCenter instance.

Which four steps would the administrator complete to meet this requirement? (Choose four.)

A. Extract the host profile from the reference host.

B. Export the host profile from vCenter.

C. Import host customization on the reference host.

D. Attach the host profile to each cluster that requires the secure configuration.

E. Check the compliance of each host against the host profile.

F. Reset host customization on the reference host.

G. Remediate all non-compliant hosts.

Suggested Answer: *ADEG*

Community vote distribution

ADEG (100%)

⊟ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

ADEG is the correct answer

upvoted 6 times

⊟ 👤 **MA_Vee2** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ADEG`

Extract/Create host profile, attach it against clusters, check compliance and finally remediate.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Spock2023** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: ADEG`

ADEG is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: ADEG`

Correct

(A)Create a Host Profile

(D)Attach or Detach Hosts and Clusters to a Host Profile

(E)Check Compliance

(G)Remediate a Host

upvoted 4 times

After a recent unexplained peak in virtual machine (VM) CPU usage, an administrator is asked to monitor the VM performance for a recurrence of the issue.
Which two tools can the administrator use? (Choose two.)

A. vCenter Management Interface

B. Direct Console User Interface (DCUI)

C. vSphere Performance Charts

D. vCenter Command Line Interface

E. ESXi Shell

Suggested Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CE (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

CE: performance charts is obvious. although it doesn't say real time, I would go with esxtop in the shell

upvoted 8 times

👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

I answered C & E on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **MA_Vee2** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

C is obvious, E is using esxtop and you can only run this command on shell

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-D89E8267-C74A-496F-B58E-19672CAB5A53.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DeeTeeM** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

Performance charts & resxtop and esxtop

you can start esxtop only through the ESXi Shell of a local ESXi host

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-801-monitoring-performance-guide.pdf

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

don't forget esxitop

upvoted 3 times

👤 **llmace86** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

From the vCenter Management Interface, you could monitor the performance of the vCenter itself, not the other VMs.

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Pledian** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answers are A and C.

The vCenter Management Interface and vSphere Performance Charts are both tools that can be used to monitor VM performance. The vCenter Management Interface is a web-based interface that provides a centralized view of all VMs in a vSphere environment. The vSphere Performance Charts are a set of graphical tools that can be used to track VM performance over time.

The Direct Console User Interface (DCUI), vCenter Command Line Interface, and ESXi Shell are all tools that can be used to manage VMs, but they are not specifically designed for monitoring VM performance.

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is tasked with configuring vSphere Trust Authority.
The administrator has completed the following steps:

Set up the workstation -
Enabled the Trust Authority Administrator
Enabled the Trust Authority State
Collected information about the ESXi hosts and vCenter to be trusted
Which step does the administrator need to complete next?

A. Import the Trusted Host information to the Trust Authority Cluster

B. Import the Trusted Cluster information to the Trusted Hosts

C. Create the Key Provider on the Trusted Cluster

D. Import the Trusted Host information to the Trusted Cluster

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (90%)   10%

---

kxh999 `Highly Voted` 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer is A

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/images/GUID-D205B3C1-56BE-497A-B066-4C8F764B068C-high.png

upvoted 9 times

Bronzon_2948 `Most Recent` 1 week, 1 day ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A is correct

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-39D8AB34-AD45-4B0A-8FB0-7A1D16B25C9A.html

upvoted 1 times

Dhelailla 1 week, 5 days ago

Given answer is correct:

Import the Trusted Host information to the Trust Authority Cluster is an part of collecting information about the ESXi hosts and vCenter to be trusted.

So the next step is: Create the Key Provider on the Trusted Cluster

See also: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-39D8AB34-AD45-4B0A-8FB0-7A1D16B25C9A.html

upvoted 1 times

---

cheo 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-39D8AB34-AD45-4B0A-8FB0-7A1D16B25C9A.html#:~:text=vSphere%20Trust%20Authority%20Workflow

upvoted 2 times

---

smp 1 year, 2 months ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-3AF03D87-5456-4F28-A6B2-47886B05EC26.html#GUID-3AF03D87-5456-4F28-A6B2-47886B05EC26

(D) is list right under the 3 prerequisites listed already.

upvoted 1 times

smp 1 year, 2 months ago

sorry, meant (A) is listed under the prerequisites

upvoted 2 times

jitubaba80 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct answer is A. Please find the VMware document

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-39D8AB34-AD45-4B0A-8FB0-7A1D16B25C9A.html

upvoted 2 times

---

llmace86 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I agree with Homefree

upvoted 3 times

---

atinivelli 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

i agree

upvoted 2 times

---

benjonoug 1 year, 2 months ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 2 times

Homefree 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer, read the options carefully. D option says Import the Trusted Host information to the Trust Cluster, not the Trust Authority Cluster.

upvoted 2 times

> **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago
>
> Yeah, good catch. Changing my answer to A.
>
> upvoted 2 times
>
> > **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago
> >
> > I answered A on the test, passed with 428.
> >
> > upvoted 3 times

ABCACB 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Set up Your Workstation to Configure vSphere Trust Authority

Enable the Trust Authority Administrator

Enable the Trust Authority State

Collect Information About ESXi Hosts and vCenter Server to Be Trusted

(D)Import the Trusted Host Information to the Trust Authority Cluster

upvoted 2 times

> **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago
>
> Wouldn't it be (A)? (D) says trusted cluster, the documentation and your answer says Trust Authority Cluster, which would be (A)
>
> upvoted 1 times

---

michael24 1 year, 3 months ago

D: you import the trust host information next. creating the key provider is the next step after that. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-39D8AB34-AD45-4B0A-8FB0-7A1D16B25C9A.html
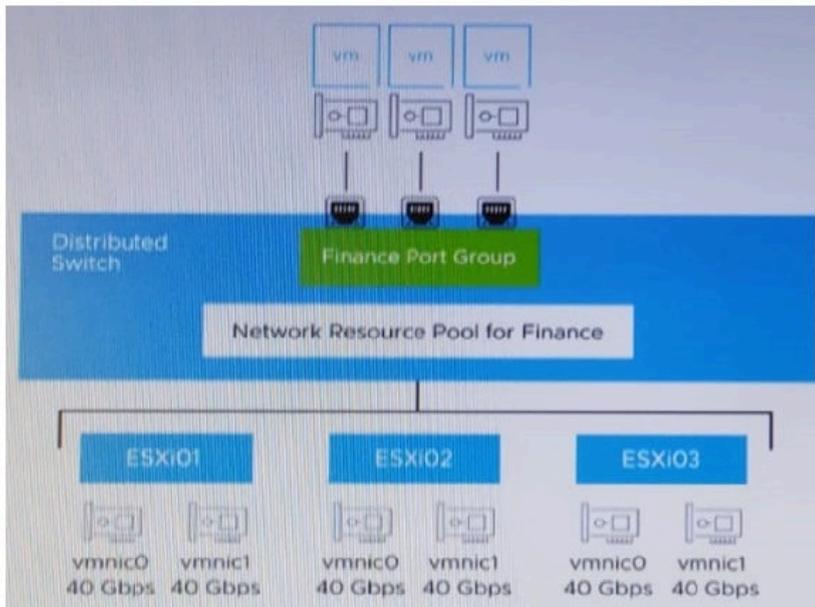
upvoted 2 times

> **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago
>
> Switching my answer to A after pointed out I didn't read it carefully enough.
>
> upvoted 1 times

Refer to the exhibit.

An administrator set up the following configuration:

The distributed switch has three ESXi hosts, and each host has two 40 Gbps NICs.

The amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 6 Gbps.

The administrator wants to guarantee that VMs in the Finance distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic.

Given this scenario, what should the size (in Gbps) of the Finance network resource pool be?

A. 18

B. 80

C. 36

D. 120

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (96%) | 4%

☐ 👤 **Homefree** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

It says 50% of the reserved bandwidth. Total reserved bandwidth is 6Gbps x 6 physical NICs = 36Gbps and 50% of that is 18Gbps.

Thus my vote goes to option A

upvoted 17 times

☐ 👤 **Dhelailla** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 week, 5 days ago

Given answer is correct.

The amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 6 Gbps.

So 6x3 = 18 Bgps

But if you want to use 50% of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic it means that bandwidth should be the double of what reserved is, so 18x2 = 36 Bgps

See also: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-29A96AB2-AEBF-420E-BDD6-48921CD687FF.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RJB71** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I got 18 by taking 6GBPS x 3 Hosts = 18

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Panchies** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is 36, reason is its asking what is the size of the pool, not 50%

Given this scenario, what should the size (in Gbps) of the Finance network resource pool be?
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
Normally its 36 but it says 50% --> also 18
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **calibra** 1 year ago
this make it pretty clear

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-8E957535-7969-4E12-BD11-DF746D6D5379.html

for the question (current reserved vm traffic = 6Gbps for network resource pool ((6 nics x reversed vm traffic 6Gbps) * 50% = 18Gbps reserved bandwidth for finance group vm traffic)
  upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago
To guarantee that VMs in the Finance distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic, the size of the Finance network resource pool should be 50 percent of the reserved bandwidth for VM traffic, which is 6 Gbps x 3 hosts = 18 Gbps

Therefore, the correct answer is:
A. 18
The Finance network resource pool should be sized at 18 Gbps to ensure that VMs in the Finance distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic
  upvoted 2 times

⊟ 👤 **Andri16** 1 year, 2 months ago
I just complete my exam with a fail result, the question is different with this, as far i remember, 4GB reserved, 10GBPS perNic, not sure what is the correct answer
  upvoted 3 times

  ⊟ 👤 **TeeTest2** 1 year, 2 months ago
  The Question was:
  An administrator set up the following configuration:
  The distributed switch has four ESXi hosts, and each host has two 10 Gbps NICs.
  In the Network I/O Control configuration, the amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 4 Gbps.
  The administrator wants to guarantee that VMs in the Retail distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic.

  You have 4 ESXis. Each has ESXi has 2 vmnics. Each nic has 10G.
    upvoted 2 times

    ⊟ 👤 **TeeTest2** 1 year, 2 months ago
    you can choose the following answers:
    1)32
    2)8
    3)40
    4)16
      upvoted 2 times

      ⊟ 👤 **Andri16** 1 year, 2 months ago
      what is the right answer? and how to calculate it?
        upvoted 1 times

        ⊟ 👤 **TeeTest2** 1 year, 2 months ago
        Not 100 percent sure, but I suspect as "Homefree" wrote.
        It says 50% of the reserved bandwidth. Total reserved bandwidth is 4Gbps x 8 physical NICs = 32Gbps and 50% of that is 16Gbps.
          upvoted 5 times

  ⊟ 👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

To guarantee that VMs in the Retail distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic, the administrator should create a network resource pool for the Retail distributed port group and allocate 50 percent of the reserved bandwidth for VM traffic to it.

Given that there are four ESXi hosts, each with two 10 Gbps NICs, the total available bandwidth is 80 Gbps (4 hosts x 2 NICs per host x 10 Gbps per NIC). The amount of bandwidth reserved for VM traffic is 4 Gbps. To allocate 50 percent of the reserved bandwidth for VM traffic to the Retail distributed port group, the administrator should create a network resource pool for the Retail distributed port group with a size of 2 Gbps (50 percent of 4 Gbps) and associate it with the distributed switch.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

8

The size of the Retail network resource pool should be 8 Gbps to guarantee that VMs in the Retail distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **gtapia** 1 year ago

  So one answer is wrong. The way it was calculated is different from yours. If I take Homefree example, the answer should be 16Gbps.

  upvoted 1 times

  - 👤 **ChocolateNagaViper** 1 year ago

    Yes. in this example it would be 16GB. In the parent question of this dicussipn, it's 18.

    upvoted 2 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

seems so

upvoted 1 times

👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I answered A on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Ans: A

The Questions "what should the size (in Gbps) of the Finance network resource pool be"

It should be 18Gbps which is the 50% of total bandwidth reserve with 36Gbps

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-29A96AB2-AEBF-420E-BDD6-48921CD687FF.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 6 Gbps, multiply by 6 Physical NICs on the D-Switch = 36 Gbps Resource Pool

upvoted 1 times

- 👤 **Testyboy15** 1 year ago

  Then 36Gbps *50% = 18 Gbps

  A.

  upvoted 1 times

A vSphere environment is experiencing intermittent short bursts of CPU contention, causing brief production outages for some of the virtual machines (VMs). To understand the cause of the issue, the administrator wants to observe near real-time statistics tor all VMs.
Which two vSphere reporting tools could the administrator use? (Choose two.)

A. Advanced Performance Charts

B. esxcli

C. resxtop

D. Overview Performance Charts

E. esxtop

Suggested Answer: *CE*

Community vote distribution

CE (70%)	AE (30%)

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

The resxtop and esxtop command-line utilities provide a detailed look at how ESXi uses resources in real time.
The fundamental difference between resxtop and esxtop is that you can use resxtop remotely, whereas you can start esxtop only through the ESXi Shell of a local ESXi host.

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CE`

I answered C & E on the test, passed with 428.

upvoted 6 times

☐ 👤 **magetrip** `Most Recent ⊘` 2 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

Question is about a "A vSphere environment" the term generally encompasses the entire setup managed by VMware vSphere, which includes both the vCenter Server and the ESXi hosts.

Then there is spoken about: "near real-time"

A: Advanced Performance Charts:
Advanced Performance Charts, accessible through the vSphere Client, provide detailed performance metrics for VMs, including near real-time statistics. These charts offer granular data that can help administrators identify and diagnose performance issues such as CPU contention.

E: esxtop:
esxtop is a command-line tool that provides real-time performance monitoring for ESXi hosts. It displays detailed information about CPU, memory, disk, and network usage for all VMs and helps identify performance bottlenecks, including CPU contention. esxtop is highly regarded for its ability to give administrators deep insights into the current state of the system.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Panchies** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Let me ask, the questions asks about Vsphere reporting tools.
Could C&E be accessed within Vsphere? If not, wouldnt the answers be A and D?

Which two vSphere reporting tools could the administrator use? (Choose two.)

A. Advanced Performance Charts
B. esxcli
C. resxtop Most Voted
D. Overview Performance Charts
E. esxtop Most Voted

upvoted 1 times

Bert_77 1 year ago

Tricky question... depends a lot on the interpretation.

You need to select 2 tools, but are esxtop and resxtop seen as 2 different tools or just one.

They want to see near real-time statistics, but what is near real-time. If 20 second intervals are still fine answer A would be valid.

upvoted 1 times

calibra 1 year ago

C&E

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-monitoring-performance/GUID-A31249BF-B5DC-455B-AFC7-7D0BBD6E37B6.html

The resxtop and esxtop command-line utilities provide a detailed look at how ESXi uses resources in real time

upvoted 2 times

srkrET 1 year, 1 month ago

AE .esxtop, Advanced Performance Charts both are vsphere reporting tools

upvoted 2 times

Testyboy15 1 year ago

Charts are updated every 20 seconds. Not real time.

CE

upvoted 2 times

shersha 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

Other than esxtop, Advanced Performance Charts also provide the analysis of CPU contention issues.

upvoted 3 times

smp 1 year, 2 months ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-A31249BF-B5DC-455B-AFC7-7D0BBD6E37B6.html

The resxtop and esxtop command-line utilities provide a detailed look at how ESXi uses resources in real time.

upvoted 2 times

atinivelli 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A is defintely correct...

upvoted 1 times

Testyboy15 1 year ago

A is definitely incorrect. :-) Its updated every 20 seconds, not realtime.

upvoted 1 times

slooky 1 year, 3 months ago

i voted C&E. Advanced performance charts for cpu (ready and usage counters) are only for esxi's cpu, but we can only view the same counters individually for every vm's in their monitoring tab. Only esxtop and resxtop are displaying the cpu counters for all the vms of a host in a single view

upvoted 3 times

Pledian 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answers are A and E.

Advanced Performance Charts and esxtop are both vSphere reporting tools that can be used to observe near real-time statistics for all VMs. Advanced Performance Charts provides a graphical view of performance data, while esxtop is a command-line tool that provides more detailed information.

B, C, and D are incorrect answers. B, esxcli, is a command-line tool that is used to manage ESXi hosts. C, resxtop, is a command-line tool that is used to monitor the performance of ESXi hosts. D, Overview Performance Charts, provides a graphical view of performance data, but it does not provide near real-time statistics.

upvoted 4 times

VMwareGuy123 1 year, 1 month ago

Be careful! It is not clear from the question whether the vSphere environment also has a vCenter server (Advanced Performance Charts are only available there). Accordingly, I also go for the answer C & E.

An administrator is performing maintenance activities and discovers that a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore has a lot more used capacity than expected. The datastore contains 10 virtual machines (VMs) and, when the administrator reviews the contents of the associated datastore, discovers that five virtual machines have a snapshot file (-delta.vmdk files) that has not been modified in over 12 months. The administrator checks the Snapshot Manager within the vSphere Client and confirms that there are no snapshots visible.
Which task should the administrator complete on the virtual machines to free up datastore space?

A. Consolidate the snapshots for each VM.

B. Inflate the disk files for each VM.

C. Delete all snapshots for each VM.

D. Storage vMotion each VM to another datastore.

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

A (65%) C (35%)

👤 **Juan_Ochoa_TI724** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In this case option A is correct, since the snapshots are not visible in the vSphere.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **cheo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://docs.vmware.com/es/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-2F4A6D8B-33FF-4C6B-9B02-C984D151F0D5.html#:~:text=La%20presencia%20de,espacio%20de%20almacenamiento.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **namvoiptech** 11 months ago

English version, "Consolidate Snapshots" is near the end of the page. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-50BD0E64-75A6-4164-B0E3-A2FBCCE15F1A.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **[Removed]** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

No such action called "Consolidate". The action is Delete All. It is consolidating the snapshots.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1023657#:~:text=Deleting%20Snapshots&text=Deleting%20a%20snapshot%20does%20not,snapshot%20to%20the%20pa

upvoted 2 times

👤 **testing_soon** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

From ICMv.8, 8-70:

"Snapshot consolidation is a method for committing a chain of delta disks to the base disks when the Snapshot Manager shows that no snapshots ex delta disk files remain on the datastore."

and

"Snapshot consolidation is a way to clean unneeded delta disk files from a datastore. If no snapshots are registered for a VM, but delta disk files exis consolidation commits the chain of the delta disk files and removes them."

upvoted 1 times

👤 **gtapia** 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Delete all snapshots for each VM.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **StingVN** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: C

To free up datastore space in this scenario where there are lingering snapshots (-delta.vmdk files) that are not visible in the Snapshot Manager, you should:

C. Delete all snapshots for each VM.

These snapshots that are not visible in the Snapshot Manager are often referred to as "orphaned snapshots." Deleting these snapshots will merge the changes from the snapshot delta files back into the original virtual disks and free up space on the datastore. Make sure to perform this action carefully to avoid any data loss.
 upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **mkhlszf** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Should be option A:

"For virtual machines that are not reported to have snapshots in the VMware vSphere or Infrastructure Client, commit or remove the snapshot delta disks."

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1005049
 upvoted 4 times

 ☐ 👤 **RJB71** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

 Im confused.. why not c? Where/How do you 'consolidate" a snapshot that isnt in vsphere? Your first link specifically states "The above file listing suggests that delta disk files reside in the virtual machine's directory. Confirm that they are selected for use by reviewing the virtual machine's configuration in the VMware vSphere or Infrastructure Client. If they are not referenced, and only the base disk is selected, the delta disk files can be removed."
 upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The presence of redundant delta disks can adversely affect the virtual machine performance. You can combine such disks without violating a data dependency. After consolidation, redundant disks are removed, which improves the virtual machine performance and saves storage space.
 upvoted 4 times

 ☐ 👤 **RJB71** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

 I feel it's C.. the question states that the snapshots aren't visible in vsphere and haven't been edited in over 12 months.
 upvoted 1 times

An administrator is attempting to configure Storage I/O Control (SIOC) on five datastores within a vSphere environment. The administrator is being asked to determine why SIOC configuration completed successfully on only four of the datastores.

What are two possible reasons why the configuration was not successful? (Choose two.)

A. The datastore contains Raw Device Mappings (RDMs).

B. SAS disks are used for the datastore.

C. The datastore has multiple extents.

D. The datastore is using ISCSI.

E. The administrator is using NFS storage.

Suggested Answer: *AC*

Community vote distribution
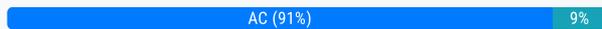
AC (91%)	9%

 ABCACB `Highly Voted` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

Storage I/O Control is supported on Fibre Channel-connected, iSCSI-connected, and NFS-connected storage. Raw Device Mapping (RDM) is not supported.

Storage I/O Control does not support datastores with multiple extents.

upvoted 16 times

---

 cheo `Most Recent` 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: R`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-37CC0E44-7BC7-479C-81DC-FFFC21C1C4E3.html#:~:text=El%20control%20de%20E/S%20de%20almacenamiento%20se,no%20admite%20almacenes%20de%20datos%20con%20m%C3

upvoted 2 times

   cheo 11 months, 1 week ago

   Answer: AC

   upvoted 2 times

---

 gorot 12 months ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

Storage I/O Control (SIOC) on datastores has the following limitations:

- Datastores that are SIOC-enabled must be managed by a single vCenter Server system.
- SIOC is supported on Fibre Channel-connected, iSCSI-connected, and NFS-connected storage. Raw Device Mappings (RDMs) are not currently supported.
- Datastores with multiple extents are not supported by SIOC.
- Before using SIOC on datastores that are backed by arrays with automated storage tiering capabilities, you should check the VMware Storage/SAN Compatibility Guide to verify whether your automated tiered storage array has been certified to be compatible with SIOC.

upvoted 2 times

 StingVN 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: AC`

Two possible reasons why Storage I/O Control (SIOC) configuration might not be successful on a datastore are:

A. The datastore contains Raw Device Mappings (RDMs): SIOC does not work with datastores containing Raw Device Mappings.

C. The datastore has multiple extents: SIOC is not supported on datastores with multiple extents.

SIOC is generally compatible with different storage types, including ISCSI and NFS, as long as they meet the other requirements and constraints of SIOC. The type of disks (e.g., SAS) typically doesn't affect SIOC configuration.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

A&C

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-37CC0E44-7BC7-479C-81DC-FFFC21C1C4E3.html

- Storage I/O Control is supported on Fibre Channel-connected, iSCSI-connected, and NFS-connected storage. Raw Device Mapping (RDM) is not supported.
- Storage I/O Control does not support datastores with multiple extents.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

yes finally

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Pledian** 1 year, 3 months ago

To ensure compliance with the company policy for time synchronization, the administrator should take the following step:

C. Ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source.

The company policy states that all physical servers must synchronize time with an external time source that is accurate to the microsecond. In VMware environments, ESXi hosts are responsible for timekeeping within the virtual infrastructure. By configuring each ESXi host to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source, the administrator can ensure that the hosts synchronize their time with a reliable external time source. NTP is a widely used protocol for time synchronization and provides sufficient accuracy for most enterprise environments.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Pledian** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answers are A and E.

Storage I/O Control (SIOC) is a feature of VMware vSphere that helps to improve storage performance by managing the I/O workload across all virtual machines on a datastore. SIOC can only be configured on datastores that meet the following requirements:

upvoted 1 times

👤 **araza1977** 1 year, 3 months ago

AC is correct, NFS 3 support storage IO control & in option E no NFS version mentioned.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

AC is correct

upvoted 1 times

An administrator has mapped three vSphere zones to three vSphere clusters.

Which two statements are true for this vSphere with Tanzu zonal Supervisor enablement? (Choose two.)

    A. One Supervisor will be created in a specific zone.

    B. One Supervisor will be created across all zones.

    C. Three Supervisors will be created in Linked Mode.

    D. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be placed into a specific zone.

    E. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be spread across all zones.

Suggested Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

| BE (67%) | AD (21%) | 12% |

  HenryDCase `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: BE`

BE

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-3E4E6039-BD24-4C40-8575-5AA0EECBBBEC.html

In a three-zone deployment, all three vSphere clusters become one Supervisor.
In a three-zone Supervisor, a namespace resource pool is created on each vSphere cluster that is mapped to a zone. The namespace spreads across all three vSphere clusters in each zone.

  upvoted 18 times

  Sameer `Most Recent ⊙` 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B & E are correct answers.

In a three-zone deployment, all three vSphere clusters become one Supervisor.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-AEC66840-C564-4EF2-B223-1E61A4A1E679.html

In a three-zone Supervisor, a namespace resource pool is created on each vSphere cluster that is mapped to a zone. The namespace spreads across all three vSphere clusters in each zone.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-3E4E6039-BD24-4C40-8575-5AA0EECBBBEC.html

  upvoted 1 times

  StingVN 11 months ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

When you map vSphere zones to vSphere clusters in a vSphere with Tanzu zonal setup, the following statements are true:

A. One Supervisor will be created in a specific zone.

Each zone corresponds to one Supervisor Cluster, and a Supervisor Cluster is created in a specific zone.
D. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be placed into a specific zone.

When you map vSphere zones to clusters, individual vSphere Namespaces are associated with specific zones based on your mapping.
So, you have one Supervisor Cluster in a specific zone, and individual vSphere Namespaces are placed into specific zones according to your mapping.

  upvoted 1 times

  compldc72 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: BE`

after reading this
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-3E4E6039-BD24-4C40-8575-5AA0EECBBBEC.html

  upvoted 1 times

  jack425 11 months, 4 weeks ago

A. One Supervisor will be created in a specific zone:

The article states that in a three-zone Supervisor deployment, there are three Supervisor control plane VMs, one in each zone. Each of these control plane VMs manages the Kubernetes workloads within its respective zone.
E. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be spread across all zones:

The article mentions that a namespace resource pool is created on each vSphere cluster that is mapped to a zone. Since there are three Supervisor zones, there will be three namespace resource pools, one for each zone. These namespaces are spread across all three underlying vSphere clusters, and resources are allocated from all three clusters equally.
Therefore, based on the information provided in the article, options A and E are correct for a three-zone Supervisor deployment in vSphere with Tanzu. Each zone has its own Supervisor, and namespaces are distributed across all zones and their associated vSphere clusters.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: BE

Looking at page 39-40 in the linked article, I would go for B + E
Ref. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-801-vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning.pdf

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

Figure 2-2. Three-Zone Supervisor Architecture in the PDF showed very clearly

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

B&E

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-installation-configuration/GUID-F776CFFF-F1B2-4121-9BB3-BBECC80A0D68.html

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **fq888** 1 year, 2 months ago

BE

https://docs.vmware.com/cn/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-801-vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning.pdf

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **Homefree** 1 year, 3 months ago

A tricky one this..
Pretty sure B
"In a three-zone deployment, all three vSphere clusters become one Supervisor"
Then C or perhaps even E
Look at the picture for Three Zone Deployment and decide.
https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-AEC66840-C564-4EF2-B223-1E61A4A1E679.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

In a three-zone deployment, all three vSphere clusters become one Supervisor.
In a three-zone Supervisor, a namespace resource pool is created on each vSphere cluster that is mapped to a zone.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer appears correct based on this:
In a three-zone Supervisor, a namespace resource pool is created on each vSphere cluster that is mapped to a zone. The namespace spreads across all three vSphere clusters in each zone.

Since it doesn't mention a single namespace spread across all 3 zones, I would assume the supervisor would be in a single zone.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-concepts-planning/GUID-3E4E6039-BD24-4C40-8575-5AA0EECBBBEC.html

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

An administrator is investigating reports of users experiencing difficulties logging into a VMware vCenter instance using LDAP accounts. Which service should the administrator check as part of troubleshooting?

    A. vSphere Authentication Proxy Service

    B. Lookup Service

    C. Identity Management Service

    D. VMware Authentication Framework Daemon

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

C (75%)	B (25%)

 FlipTrip 7 months, 1 week ago

I think it's B

The authentication services contain vCenter Single Sign-On, License service, Lookup Service, and VMware Certificate Authority.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-installation/GUID-78933728-7F02-43AF-ABD8-0BDCE10418A6.html

  upvoted 1 times

 FR_Wolfman 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Identity Management Service of course.

  upvoted 2 times

 [Removed] 12 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://www.vmware.com/sg/topics/glossary/content/identity-management.html#:~:text=Identity%20management%20(IdM)%2C%20also,to%20perform%20their%20job%20functions.

  upvoted 2 times

 StingVN 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

When troubleshooting user login issues with LDAP accounts in a VMware vCenter instance, the administrator should check the Lookup Service. The Lookup Service is responsible for user authentication and identity management, making it a critical component to investigate when encountering login difficulties.

  upvoted 2 times

  StingVN 11 months ago

  Sorry, I switch to C.

  The Identity Management Service is responsible for handling user authentication, including LDAP account authentication. It's a key component for user identity management in vCenter, and issues with LDAP account authentication are often related to problems with this service.

    upvoted 3 times

 tch 1 year, 2 months ago

The Identity Management Service handles identity sources such as AD and OpenLDAP-based directory services and STS authentication requests

  upvoted 1 times

 michael24 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer

  upvoted 2 times

An administrator is looking to deploy a new VMware vCenter instance. The current environment consists of 75 hosts and is expected to grow up to 100 hosts over the next three years.

Which deployment size should the administrator select?

    A. Medium

    B. Tiny

    C. Large

    D. Small

Suggested Answer: *A*

Community vote distribution

D (95%)　　　　　　　5%

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

D should be the answer for supporting up to 100 hosts. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464D-A349-4DC43DCAF320.html

upvoted 9 times

👤 **cwilson91** `Most Recent ⊘` 6 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Tiny (10 hosts 100 VMs): 2 vCPUs & 14GB RAM

Small (100 hosts 1000 VMs): 4 vCPUs & 21GB RAM

Medium (400 hosts 4000 VMs): 8 vCPUs & 30GB RAM

Large (1000 hosts 10000 VMs): 16 vCPUs & 39GB RAM

X-Large (2000 hosts 35000 VMs): 24 vCPUs & 58GB RAM

upvoted 1 times

👤 **antera309** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: D`

vCenter Server 8.0 would be sized SMALL for between 10 and 100 hosts (unless running 512 or more shared Storage LUNs / more than 2048 paths, in which case LARGE would be used)

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-752FCA83-1A9B-499E-9C65-D5625351C0B5.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: D`

With the information we have it s "D - Small" since this will support the 100 hosts. To be able to provide a good answer we should also have an idea about the amount of VM's that will be running in the environment.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **robin2023** 1 year ago

Tiny:up to 10 hosts or 100 VMS

Small: up to 100 hosts or 1000 VMS

Midium:Up to 400Hosts or 4000VMS

Large:up to 1000 hosts or 10000vms.

X-Large:up to 2000hosts or 35000VMS.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **ChocolateNagaViper** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

I don't think any administrator would go with a small deployment in this scenario, even though it theoretically fits the requirement. Medium is correct.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kijken** 1 year ago

Grow up to 100. Thats a maximum I would say.

So D

After 3 years make a new vcenter medium

upvoted 2 times

Masataka 1 year ago

Tiny environment (up to 10 hosts or 100 virtual machines)

2 vCPU

12 GB Memory

upvoted 1 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

A. Medium can support 400 hosts, 4,000 vm's https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-FB268055-5D36-4624-A64C-9800D3FCB689.html

upvoted 1 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

Why would you deploy a new VMware vCenter Instance that is already max'd out with 100 hosts.... Yes, small can support up to 100 hosts but you have to actually think and use your head. If you choose D you're going to have to upgrade again as soon as you add 1 more host... THINK. lol

upvoted 1 times

DesolateMarauder 1 year, 1 month ago

This is how you get fired, your Boss would ask why we spent all this money to upgrade to Small and now we have to upgrade again to Medium if we grow anymore. Current growth is projected at 8 hosts per year.

upvoted 1 times

Testyboy15 1 year ago

Why would you get fired? Its easier to add resource than remove it.

Much more likely they fire you for making it too big and wasting resource.

upvoted 1 times

djanak 1 year, 1 month ago

true, but is that what the vmware is asking about in the question? To me the question looks like only trying to find out if you know which deployment is how large.

upvoted 2 times

Testyboy15 1 year ago

Agree. It isnt about what is right but what fits.

upvoted 2 times

Coombeg99 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is "D"

VMWare:

Small environment (up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines)

Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine)

upvoted 1 times

Pledian 1 year, 3 months ago

I believe C. LARGE. Deployment Size Minimum Storage Recommended Storage

Tiny 415 GB 600 GB

Small 480 GB 900 GB

Medium 700 GB 1200 GB

Large 1065 GB 1500 GB

upvoted 2 times

Kiko 1 year, 3 months ago

Small environment (up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines)

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-752FCA83-1A9B-499E-9C65-D5625351C0B5.html

upvoted 4 times

An administrator has been notified that a number of hosts are not compliant with the company policy for time synchronization.

The relevant portion of the policy states:

All physical servers must synchronize time with an external time source that is accurate to the microsecond.

Which step should the administrator take to ensure compliance with the policy?

    A. Ensure that each vCenter Server Appliance is configured to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source.

    B. Ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) source.

    C. Ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source.

    D. Ensure that each vCenter Server Appliance is configured to use a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) source.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **compldc72** `Highly Voted 👍` 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B - Question is asking for microsecond

PTP does Microsecond

NTP does Millesecond

https://blogs.virtualmaestro.in/2020/04/11/timekeeping-in-vsphere-7-0-ntp-or-ptp/

upvoted 6 times

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer should be B for PTP for microsecond accuracy. NTP is not accurate to that level

upvoted 5 times

👤 **DizzzyD** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

This was my answer, passed with 452

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JulieA** 10 months, 1 week ago

The question quotes that the TIME SOURCE should be accurate to the microsecond. It don't says that the host must follow this source with a microsecond accuracy C should match the policy.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **JasonHarries99** 11 months, 1 week ago

NTP provides millisecond timing accuracy and PTP maintains microsecond timing accuracy.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

B: All physical servers must synchronize time with an external time source that is accurate to the microsecond. NTP is milliseconds.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **marcodutravix** 1 year, 2 months ago

Resposta: B

PTP: microssegundos e NTP: milissegundos

upvoted 2 times

👤 **J0nnydeep** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C.

Difference between NTP and PTP:

NTP allows for precision within milliseconds, PTP allows for precision within nanoseconds

upvoted 1 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

for sure b

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

PTP is accurate to the microsecond.

upvoted 3 times

An administrator is creating a content library to manage VM templates and ISO images. The administrator wants to password-protect the images and templates and share them with a remote site.

Which two tasks must the administration perform when creating the content library? (Choose two.)

    A. Publish the local content library.

    B. Enable the security policy.

    C. Create a subscribed content library.

    D. Select an NFS datastore.

    E. Enable authentication.

Suggested Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

AE is the answer. You enable authentication to password protect a content library. The security policy is to protect and enforce strict validation while importing an synchronizing OVF library items. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-A58AF4FD-6CBE-4210-9E67-27EFBDCC1EF2.html

upvoted 8 times

👤 **DizzzyD** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

This was my answer, passed with 452

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Ibandaso** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-A58AF4FD-6CBE-4210-9E67-27EFBDCC1EF2.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-A58AF4FD-6CBE-4210-9E67-27EFBDCC1EF2.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **calibra** 1 year ago

A&E

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9850253B-5AAE-44E8-8205-C47EC47F643C.html

a local library that is published.

you can change the password for authentication if the library is published and password-protected.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mtb514** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AE`

You can enable publishing on a local content library by editing its settings.

You can add password protection to the library in the same menu.

upvoted 1 times

An administrator is responsible for the management of a VMware vCenter instance that is currently experiencing performance issues. The administrator quickly identifies that the CPU and memory utilization of vCenter is consistently over 80%. Upon further analysis, it seems that the vpxd process is contributing significantly to the performance issue.

A combination of which four steps should the administrator take to resolve the performance issues and ensure that a similar issue can be rectified without requiring downtime to vCenter moving forward? (Choose four.)

     A. Gracefully shut down vCenter using the vSphere Client.

     B. Enable CPU Hot Add on the vCenter virtual machine.

     C. Power on the vCenter Server Appliance using the vSphere Host Client.

     D. Enable CPU and Memory Hot Add on the vCenter virtual machine.

     E. Add additional CPU and memory to the vCenter Server Appliance.

     F. Power on the vCenter Server Appliance using the vSphere Client.

     G. Enable Memory Not Add on the vCenter virtual machine.

Suggested Answer: *BDEF*

Community vote distribution

ACDE (91%) | 9%

😀 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACDE`

ACDE: You cannot enable hot add while a VM is running, so you must shut it down first. B is wrong, you enable CPU & memory hot add, not just CPU. You add additional resources while it is powered off to increase performance. Lastly you must power it back on with the host client. You cannot power on vCenter with the vSphere client when vCenter is not running. ;)

upvoted 15 times

😀 **DizzzyD** `Most Recent ⊘` 8 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ACDE`

This was my answer, passed with 452

upvoted 2 times

😀 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: ACDE`

System must be shut down to enable hot add, CPU + Memory needs to be selected for hot add and need to be changed to fix the issue. System needs to be powered-on using the vSphere Host Client since vCenter is down.

upvoted 2 times

😀 **Farista** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: ADEF`

ordering is required,

A- gracefully shutdown.

D- enable add ons.

E- add memory.

F- start vCenter.

upvoted 2 times

  😀 **RJB71** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

  lafegob is right. you -have- to use the host client - aka "ESXI website" to power on the appliance when it's turned off.

  upvoted 1 times

  😀 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

  NO man, there is a trick here . F doesn't work here because says vSphere Client. How can you use it if vCenter is down? so it must be the vSphere Host Client , So C is the one

  upvoted 8 times

😀 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago

but D enabling hot add is not mandatory IMO

upvoted 1 times

👤 **avid_researcher** 1 year, 1 month ago

....and ensure that a similar issue can be rectified without requiring downtime to vCenter moving forward

it's mandatory

upvoted 5 times

👤 **Joaquinoo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with avid_researcher. It is mandatory in this specific scenario.

upvoted 2 times

An administrator successfully installs VMware ESXi onto the first host of a new vSphere cluster but makes no additional configuration changes. When attempting to log into the vSphere Host Client using the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) of the host, the administrator receives the following error message:

"Server Not Found – We can't connect to the server at esxi101.corp.local."

The following information has been provided to complete the configuration:

Host FQDN: esxi101.corp.local -

Management VLAN ID: 10 -

DHCP: No -
Management IP Address: 172.16.10.101 / 24
Management IP Gateway: 172.16.10.1
Corporate DNS Servers: 172.16.10.5, 172.16.10.6

ONS Domain: corp.local -
In addition, all host configurations must also meet the following requirements:
The management network must use only IPv4 network protocols.
The management network must be fault tolerant.
Which three high level tasks should the administrator complete, at a minimum, in order to successfully log into the vSphere Host Client using the FQDN for esxi101 and complete the configuration? (Choose three.)

A. Ensure a DNS A Record is created for the VMware ESXi host on the corporate DNS servers.

B. Update the VMware ESXi Management Network DNS configuration to use the corporate DNS servers for names resolution.

C. Update the VMware ESXi Management Network IPv4 configuration to use a static a IPv4 address.

D. Configure at least two network adapters for the VMware ESXi Management Network.

E. Set the value of the VMware ESXi Management Network VLAN ID to 10.

F. Disable IPv6 for the VMware ESXi Management Network.

Suggested Answer: *ACE*

Community vote distribution

| ACE (77%) | ADF (16%) | 6% |

☐ 👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

The answer is correct based on what is the minimum requirement to log into the host client using the FQDN. B is not required just to log into the host client, you could set that later.

upvoted 14 times

☐ 👤 **michael24** 1 year, 3 months ago

ACE is what I answered on test, passed with 428. Do not listen to the others, they have obviously never done this. You DO NOT need B to connect to any host inbound with by DNS name.

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **testing_soon** 1 year, 2 months ago

True, but why C, since DHCP is already turned off?

upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **ToBu1994** 1 year, 1 month ago

The informations in the question are only given to you, they are not already set on the Host. So I guess ACE is right.

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **testing_soon** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

That is a good point, and not the way I read the question!

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **lafegob** 1 year, 1 month ago

thanks man for the help :)

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **1098limited** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 2 months ago

ADF is correct

The management network must use only IPv4 network protocols.

The management network must be fault tolerant.

other conditions are met

upvoted 8 times

☐ 👤 **PrimaMateria** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I think michael24 is wrong, and this is the correct answer. "DHCP: No" means the host is already configured with a static IP address. And he glossed over the requirement for the management network needing to be fault tolerant.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **RJB71** `Most Recent ⊘` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

"E for sure unless it's "Virtual Switch (ESX/ESXi) configuration to connect to VLAN switch port" the other 2 suchas VLAN Access and Layer 2 switching and Physical Switch Configuration (Cisco, HP, DELL, etc) exist in the environment.

Im going with ACE...

https://knowledge.broadcom.com/external/article/308086/sample-configuration-esxesxi-connecting.html#:~:text=Virtual%20Switch%20(ESX%2FESXi),tagging%20the%20ESXi%2FESX%20packets.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **raulgar** 5 months ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

ACE

The question says as the initial configuration, later you'll do the all requiritments.

A - You need the dns record to enter the configuration via gui

C - The esxi has to have an ip address

E - The management interafce must to have the vlan 10

The other options are only to do all requiritments, but the question is only for the initial

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **PrimaMateria** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ADF`

(A) - DNS A record must exist on the DNS servers to connect via FQDN

B - Incorrect, the host is already pointed to the corporate DNS servers

C - Incorrect, "DHCP - No" means the IP is already set to static

(D) - This must be done to meet the requirement "The management network must be fault tolerant"

E - Incorrect, the VLAN ID is already set to 10

(F) - This must be done to meet the requirement "The management network must only use IPv4 network protocols"

upvoted 4 times

☐ 👤 **smacdonald** 6 months, 1 week ago

"C - Incorrect, "DHCP - No" means the IP is already set to static"

This isn't what it means. It means DHCP is not enabled on the network, so the host is unable to get an IP address automatically and a static one must be set. There's no indication a static IP is already configured.

upvoted 2 times

☐ 👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

If we take all requirements, the correct answer could be ACDEF. But the question is to have the strict minimum to be able to connect to the Host Client via FQDN. So the answer is ACE.

D and F are the final target required, but not the minimum for the connection to Host Client

B is a best practice, but not mandatory depending on the needs on the infrastructure

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Ruan699** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: ACE`

Read carefully: Only the ISO have been installed, Management networks have NOT CONFIGURED YET. The info IP, VLAN etc have been provided to you.

A - You need to make sure that the Network team created a DNS entry for you
C - Setup the management network e.g. IP Mask Gateway DNS
E - Setup the VLAN to 10

At a minimum as asked that's all that's needed
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **quantum_** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
i vote ACE
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **antera309** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
What a Horrible, ambiguously worded question!!

A is clearly needed for connection via FQDN
B is clearly not required to meet the requirements, though may be needed later
C is required, but already set, so it does not need to be set again
D is not required as a minimum to connect, but is required for redundant network connectivity and this is stated as a requirement, so...
E as with C, this is required, but already set so does not have to be changed.
F is not required

A,C,E is the best option here.
upvoted 3 times

☐ 👤 **Lundu1995** 11 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: ACE
First i thought its ACD but its ACE
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **Sogghy** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
ACE: question ask for 3 answers -> to reach the host usign FQDN you must have a record A on DNS and the host must have an ip address; since there isn't DHCP server you need to set it. Furthermore a VLAN TAG is mentioned which means the switch port used by NIC on th host is set in TRUNK mode, threfore you must ADD the VLAN TANG on the management network via DCUI.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ITOPSCladmins** 11 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: CDF
The management network must use only IPv4 network protocols.
The management network must be fault tolerant.
Are mandatory, so D and F must be configured.
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **meko88** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
wanna share this
You can select either manual or automatic DNS configuration of the ESXi host.

The default is automatic. For automatic DNS to work, your network environment must have a DHCP server and a DNS server.

In network environments where automatic DNS is not available or not desirable, you can configure static DNS information, including a host name, a primary name server, a secondary name server, and DNS suffixes.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.esxi.install.doc/GUID-D69AB84A-84DA-4AD0-851B-3964CAB53E36.html
I think configure DNS is mandatory
upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **DionH** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
"The management network must be fault tolerant." is a requirement for the solution. However the question is what is the minimum to complete in order to successfully log into the vSphere Host Client using the FQDN for esxi101 and complete the configuration? The redundant management

network can be completed after. Think of this requirement as muddying the water.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: ACE

ACE is the correct answer.

Question is which tasks should be completed at a minimum to be able to logon using the FQDN and complete the configuration. All other items can be configured afterwards, but ACE are required to be able to logon with FQDN

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **pleaseletmepassthistest** 12 months ago

the question said it must be FT. So choosing ACE does not allow this to occur

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **Joaquinoo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The question does not say that. It clearly refers to which steps you need to complete at a MINIMUM to log in to vSphere Host Client and THEN complete the rest of the config. ACE are the bare minimum to complete this task, then after you logged in, make it Fault Tolerant and disable IPv6 if you want.

upvoted 3 times

⊟ 👤 **Spock2023** 1 year ago

Selected Answer: CDF

DHCP: No

C. Update the VMware ESXi Management Network IPv4 configuration to use a static a IPv4 address.

The management network must be fault tolerant.

D Configure at least two network adapters for the VMware ESXi Management Network

The management network must use only IPv4 network protocols

F. Disable IPv6 for the VMware ESXi Management Network.

upvoted 1 times

⊟ 👤 **ertin74** 1 year, 1 month ago

Selected Answer: ADF

ADF, D&F to meet requirements, A is minimum to reach ESXi using FQDN (B is good to do, but question asks for the MINIMUM)

upvoted 1 times

When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), which two statements are true regarding the active, passive, and witness nodes? (Choose two.)

A. Network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds.

B. They must have a supported Wide Area Network (WAN).

C. They must have a minimum of a 10 Gbps network adapter.

D. They must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter.

E. Network latency must be more than 10 milliseconds.

Suggested Answer: *AD*

Community vote distribution

AD (80%) | A (20%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

Answer is correct

upvoted 5 times

👤 **muadibhank** 1 year, 3 months ago

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2148003

upvoted 1 times

👤 **RJB71** `Most Recent ⏱` 1 month, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

1GB - Network bandwidth requirements have remain unchanged for many Versions

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: AD`

"Network latency between the Active, Passive, and Witness nodes must have less than 10 milliseconds and a minimum of a 1 Gbps network."

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2148003

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Bert_77** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A + D is correct : https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2148003

upvoted 2 times

An administrator is deploying a new all flash vSAN cluster based on the vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA).
What is the minimum supported network throughput in Gb/s for each host?

A. 50

B. 10

C. 25

D. 1

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The answer is B for OSA. 25GB is required for ESA configurations. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsan-planning/GUID-AFF133BC-F4B6-4753-815F-20D3D752D898.html

upvoted 14 times

👤 **smafolabi** `Most Recent ⊘` 5 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

OSA requires a minimum of 10Gbps bandwidth while requires a 25Gbs bandwidth. The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **smafolabi** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

OSA requires a minimum of 10Gbps bandwidth while requires a 25Gbs bandwidth. The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

👤 **kartus6** 9 months, 1 week ago

its 10gb for all flash

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Masataka** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: B`

vSAN OSA: Dedicated 1 Gbps for hybrid configurations, dedicated or shared 10 Gbps for all-flash configurations
vSAN ESA: Dedicated or shared 25 Gbps

upvoted 1 times

👤 **DesolateMarauder** 1 year, 1 month ago

B. In all-flash vSAN configurations, each host should have a minimum network bandwidth of 10 GbE (Gigabit Ethernet). This higher bandwidth is necessary to support the increased performance and throughput requirements of all-flash storage, which typically delivers much faster read and write operations compared to hybrid configurations.

To take advantage of the full potential of all-flash storage, a higher network bandwidth is recommended to ensure that data can be quickly and efficiently transmitted between the hosts in the vSAN cluster.

Therefore, the correct answer is B. 10 GbE.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Ans: B
vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) are only supported with 25Gbps and higher connection speeds. ESA ReadyNodes configured for vSAN ESA will be configured with 25/50/100Gbps NICs.

vSAN OSA all-flash configurations are only supported with a 10Gb or higher connections. One reason for this is that the improved performance with an all-flash configuration may consume more network bandwidth between the hosts to gain higher throughput.

https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide#sec6815-sub3

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans: B

Networking Minimums 25Gbps minimum for ESA. 10Gbps minimum for OSA

https://core.vmware.com/blog/comparing-original-storage-architecture-vsan-8-express-storage-architecture

upvoted 2 times

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans: B

Networking Minimums 25Gbps minimum for ESA. 10Gbps minimum for OSA

https://core.vmware.com/blog/comparing-original-storage-architecture-vsan-8-express-storage-architecture

upvoted 2 times

An administrator enables Secure Boot on an ESXi host. On booting the ESXi host, the following error message appears:

Fatal error: 39 (Secure Boot Failed)

What is the cause of this issue?

    A. The kernel hos been tampered with.

    B. The Trusted Platform Module chip has failed.

    C. The administrator attempted to boot with a bootloader that is unsigned or has been tampered with.

    D. A package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with.

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

Answer is A for error 39. https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-5D5EE0D1-2596-43D7-95C8-0B29733191D9.html

  upvoted 16 times

👤 **DeeTeeM** `Most Recent ⊘` 11 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: A`

ttps://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-5D5EE0D1-2596-43D7-95C8-0B29733191D9.html

Error for kernal being tampered with is 39 therefore answer is A

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **Masataka** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A

Troubleshooting UEFI Secure Boot

If secure boot does not succeed at any level of the boot sequence, an error results.

The error message depends on the hardware vendor and on the level at which verification did not succeed.

If you attempt to boot with a bootloader that is unsigned or has been tampered with, an error during the boot sequence results. The exact message depends on the hardware vendor. It might look like the following error, but might look different.

UEFI0073: Unable to boot PXE Device...because of the Secure Boot policy

If the kernel has been tampered with, an error like the following results.

Fatal error: 39 (Secure Boot Failed)

If a package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with, a purple screen with the following message appears.

UEFI Secure Boot failed:

Failed to verify signatures of the following vibs (XX)

  upvoted 2 times

👤 **atinivelli** 1 year, 2 months ago
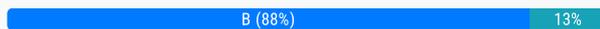
`Selected Answer: A`

the docs speaks

  upvoted 2 times

To keep virtual machines (VMs) up and running at all times in a vSphere cluster, an administrator would like VMs to be migrated automatically when the host hardware health status becomes degraded.
Which cluster feature can be used to meet this requirement?

    A. Predictive DRS

    B. Proactive HA

    C. vSphere HA Orchestrated Restart

    D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Suggested Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (88%)	13%

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Answer is correct. Proactive HA remediates based on host degradation. Be familiar with automation level and remediation options as well for the test.

upvoted 10 times

👤 **DrewCan** `Most Recent ⊙` 9 months, 2 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

"Automated. Virtual machines are migrated to healthy hosts and degraded hosts are entered into quarantine or maintenance mode depending on the configured Proactive HA automation level."

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-availability/GUID-3E3B18CC-8574-46FA-9170-CF549B8E55B8.html

upvoted 1 times

👤 **FR_Wolfman** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

Proactive HA is used. It works with DRS to move the VMs to other hosts.
Predictive DRS is linked with vRealize Operations to predict the resource usages and better load balance the workloads compared to the simple DRS. Nothing to see with hardware health status.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **jimr999** 10 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

HA is used to restart VMs (causing a migration) when a host fails. Proactive HA responds when there is a partial failure on teh host.
DRS will monitor host 'health' and move VMs based on the DRS score and configured automation level.
The question stipulates that VMs will be moved automatically when host health degrades.
Answer is A - Predictive DRS.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ertin74** 1 year, 1 month ago

`Selected Answer: B`

B, Proactive HA works with DRS to migrate VMs out of degraded hosts.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-availability/GUID-3E3B18CC-8574-46FA-9170-CF549B8E55B8.html
https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/92177

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 2 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

The key word her is "VMs to be migrated automatically" when the host hardware health status becomes degraded. (A). Predictive DRS

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **stud635** 1 year, 1 month ago

Predictive drs is related to resource balance and performance not issues.

Proactive HA Automation level: Automated. Virtual machines are migrated to healthy hosts and degraded hosts are entered into quarantine or maintenance mode depending on the configured Proactive HA automation level.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-3E3B18CC-8574-46FA-9170-CF549B8E55B8.html

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 1 month ago

Understand the difference. Migration moves virtual machine, no down time. Restarts is when virtual machine is down and HA restarts it, incurring down time. There is no migration in HA, only restarts.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ertin74** 1 year, 1 month ago

Proactive HA migrates VMs, it works with DRS.

upvoted 1 times

☐ 👤 **ABCACB** 1 year, 1 month ago

☐ 👤 **ertin74** 1 year, 1 month ago

An administrator wants to allow a DevOps engineer the ability to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere Namespace. Which role would provide the minimum required permissions to perform this operation?

    A. Administrator

    B. Can View

    C. Owner

    D. Can Edit

Suggested Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: D`

Answer is correct

upvoted 6 times

👤 **calibra** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year ago

D

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-tkg/GUID-223D91FB-C4CB-4DA7-8B3F-24721ABDFBC7.html

Can Edit > Can create, read, update, and delete TKG cluster objects in the vSphere Namespace.

upvoted 5 times

A group of new virtual machines have been deployed using thin-provisioned disks due to the limited storage space available in an environment. The storage team has expressed concern about extensive use of this type of provisioning.

An administrator is tasked with creating a custom alarm to notify the storage team when thin provisioning reaches a certain capacity threshold.

Where must the administrator define this alarm?

A. Datastore

B. Data center

C. Datastore cluster

D. Virtual machine

Suggested Answer: *C*

Community vote distribution

B (50%)	A (50%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: A`

A datastore cluster is not mentioned, so it should be creating the alarm on the datastore. Answer A

upvoted 9 times

👤 **mr00va** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Datastore Cluster IS mentioned. Option "C"

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Achab** 9 months ago

where ?! Read the question again

upvoted 3 times

👤 **chr** `Most Recent ⏱` 1 week, 5 days ago

You need to think about where you are creating the alarm and also the target type from drop-down. Create the alarm at the Datacenter level and select a target type of datastore. So for me, option B.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **wafferrr** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sameer** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I logged on to my vCenter and tried if I can created a disk provisioned alarm on datacenter object, but there is no such alarm on DC object. So the correct answer here is A: Datastore

upvoted 4 times

👤 **ertin74** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

`Selected Answer: B`

The most effective way is setting one alarm on the DataCenter, covering for all Datastores

upvoted 3 times

👤 **toutouhand** 11 months, 1 week ago

`Selected Answer: A`

You can create an alarm definition for "Datastore Disk Usage" under datacenter, datastore cluster and datastore and spread what you have triggered under a relevent target type which will be an appropriate child objects (for example "All datastore", "All datastore cluster" and the other type of objects because you will not find it the "Datastore Disk Usage").

So i think the purpose of the question is not "where is it possible to configure" but how should it be configured.

But if you choose "Datastore Cluster" it will monitor the aggregation of all the datastore and it will not be relevent because you can have the threshold triggered on datastore but it will not trigger the alarm defined under the datastore cluster.

=> "Datastore" Option A

upvoted 3 times

RJB71 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Does that alert notify the "storage team" they may not have vsphere access.?

upvoted 1 times

Sogghy 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Since no datastores are menthioned, the answer shoulb be "DATACENTER" cause all the DS will be monitored. Otherwise you should set the alarm manually for all DS.

upvoted 3 times

Zorro20202 12 months ago

You can't create "Datastore usage on disk" alert at Datacenter object level.

upvoted 2 times

Sameer 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, you are right. I tried it on my vCenter and found once you select DC object to create an alarm, the only 2 option for storage are rename type and not disk usage or datastore usage. So the answer is A: Datastore

upvoted 2 times

robin2023 1 year ago

Answer A is correct. specifical location/object(Where)

B is an method of 3 methods how to enable/disable A option

We can set alarm to minitor datastore usage by using vSphere Web Client(Data center)/vSphere Client/vSphere PowerCLI

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2076157#:~:text=Using%20the%20vSphere%20Web%20Client%3A%201%20Navigate%20to,Edit.%208%20Select%20the%2

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 1 year ago

Question is not worded properly but will pick A. Datastore as it is documented.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-monitoring-performance/GUID-82933270-1D72-4CF3-A1AF-E5A1343F62DE.html#:~:text=Datastore%20usage%20on%20disk

upvoted 2 times

Bert_77 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

I would choose B - Data center

The description does not mention that all thin provisioned disks are located on the same datastore. Configuring it on the data center would cover all datastores in this datacenter.

upvoted 4 times

Learner111 1 year ago

buy why would the storage team be concerned about alerts on the data store?

The ques mentions the alert is for storage team.

upvoted 1 times

RJB71 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Why they would be concerned, is it's a storage team.. and they can expand a volume if need be.. also the question says a custom alarm to alert that team.. data center is the only method with email to do so?

upvoted 1 times

moustickiller 1 year ago

Selected Answer: B

tricky. But as the question do not mention a specific datastore we can consider that this alarm should work for all storage in the organisation. So I bet for answer B

upvoted 4 times

sysswpb 1 year, 2 months ago

B - for all DS in this DC

A - yes but only for single DS

upvoted 1 times

shersha 1 year, 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Alarm should be set on datastore.

Question #46

Topic 1

What are three options an administrator can configure after creating a vSphere Namespace? (Choose three.)

- A. Backup schedule
- B. Certificates
- C. Storage policies
- D. Update policies
- E. Permissions
- F. Resource and Object limits

Suggested Answer: *BDE*

Community vote distribution

CEF (100%)

👤 **michael24** `Highly Voted 👍` 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CEF`

Answer is CEF: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-1544C9FE-0B23-434E-B823-C59EFC2F7309.html

upvoted 12 times

👤 **Sinanus** `Most Recent ⊙` 9 months, 3 weeks ago

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-services-workloads/GUID-1544C9FE-0B23-434E-B823-C59EFC2F7309.html#:~:text=After%20a%20namespace%20is%20created%20and%20configured%20with%20resource%2C%20object%20limits%2C%20perm

upvoted 1 times

   👤 **peranesh** 9 months, 1 week ago

   hi bro,

   are you following suggested answers or most voted answers for your exam?

   upvoted 1 times

      👤 **MA_Vee2** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

      do not just follow suggested answers , read the question and apply your knowledge, if you still unsure use documentation from vmware. doc.vmwa

      these questions and explains in details for you to understand.

      upvoted 3 times

👤 **[Removed]** 1 year ago

`Selected Answer: CEF`

Read the highlighted text for the reference.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-services-workloads/GUID-1544C9FE-0B23-434E-B823-C59EFC2F7309.html#:~:text=configures%20it%20with%20resource%20quota%20and%20user%20permissions.%20Depending%20on%20the%20DevOps%20

upvoted 3 times

👤 **Kiko** 1 year, 3 months ago

`Selected Answer: CEF`

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-services-workloads/GUID-177C23C4-ED81-4ADD-89A2-61654C18201B.html

upvoted 4 times