

VMware

Exam Questions 2V0-21.23

VMware vSphere 8.x Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

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.
- C. Clone the template to the content library.
- D. Export a VM in the vCenter inventory to an OVF template.
- E. Import the OVF template into the content library.
- F. Convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory. Clone the template to the content library.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it allows the administrator to clone a VM to the content library as a VM template type, which can be used to create and manage different versions of these templates in the content library. Option B is incorrect because it requires the administrator to convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory first, which is an extra step. Option C is incorrect because it requires the administrator to export a VM to an OVF template and import it into the content library, which are extra steps. Option D is incorrect because it requires the administrator to convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory and clone it to the content library, which are extra steps. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2

NEW QUESTION 2

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.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To comply with the policy of synchronizing time with an external source that is accurate to the microsecond, the administrator needs to ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a PTP source, which provides higher accuracy than NTP.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-F7DF1DD3-E3>

NEW QUESTION 3

An administrator manages VM templates and ISO images for a remote office. Their main requirements are to store these templates in a single repository and manage different versions of the templates.

What solution should the administrator deploy to meet these requirements?

- A. A subscribed content library
- B. A local content library
- C. A vSAN datastore
- D. A shared VMFS datastore

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://4sysops.com/archives/how-to-create-a-vmware-content-library/#:~:text=A%20VMware%20content%20>

NEW QUESTION 4

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The minimum supported network throughput in Gb/s for each host in an all flash vSAN cluster based on the vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) is 10.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-FCEA0CDD>

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>

NEW QUESTION 5

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
- D. vSphere Distributed Resources Scheduler (DRS)
- E. Hot Add of CPU or memory

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Option A, C and E are correct because they indicate that vSphere features such as vMotion, High Availability (HA) and Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) are still supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, which provides enhanced protection for guest operating systems and applications against various attacks. Option B is incorrect because PCI passthrough is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires direct access to physical devices that cannot be shared or protected by hypervisor mechanisms. Option D is incorrect because Fault Tolerance is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires identical execution states for primary and secondary virtual machines that cannot be guaranteed by hypervisor mechanisms. Option F is incorrect because Hot Add of CPU or memory is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires dynamic changes to virtual hardware configuration that cannot be handled by hypervisor mechanisms. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888>

NEW QUESTION 6

An administrator is preparing to perform an update to vSphere clusters that are running vSAN. The administrator wants to ensure that the following requirements are met as part of the update:

- All hosts in the cluster are updated with the same software.
- The firmware versions on the hosts are updated
- The new software versions are checked for compliance against the vSAN Hardware Compatibility List. Which three steps should the administrator take to meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Configure vSphere Lifecycle Manager with an image for the cluster.
- B. Register the vendor hardware management system as a vCenter Server extension.
- C. Download the firmware updates from the VMware website
- D. Download the firmware updates from the vendor website.
- E. Run a hardware compatibility check using vSphere Lifecycle Manager
- F. Configure vSphere Lifecycle Manager with a baseline for the cluster.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:

The administrator should take these three steps to perform an update to vSphere clusters that are running vSAN:

- Configure vSphere Lifecycle Manager with an image for the cluster, which allows the administrator to specify the desired ESXi version and firmware for the hosts in the cluster.
- Register the vendor hardware management system as a vCenter Server extension, which allows the administrator to update the firmware on the hosts using vSphere Lifecycle Manager. The vendor hardware management system can also provide the firmware updates to vSphere Lifecycle Manager, so there is no need to download them from the vendor website separately.
- Run a hardware compatibility check using vSphere Lifecycle Manager, which verifies that the new software and firmware versions are compatible with the vSAN Hardware Compatibility List.

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator notices a performance issue in VMware vCenter. To try and understand more about the performance issue, the administrator needs to gather more information about the vCenter database to eliminate a potential disk space issue.

Which two tools can the administrator use? (Choose two.)

- A. vCenter Management Interface (VAMI)
- B. Perfmon
- C. df
- D. esxtop
- E. vSphere Client

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/76563>

NEW QUESTION 8

An administrator is asked to segregate virtual machine (VM) traffic by VLAN on a vSphere standard switch. The following requirements must be met:

- VLAN ID on the switch port group must be 4095.
- VLAN tagging must be done at the VM level. Which tagging mode is required?

- A. External Switch Tagging (EST)
- B. None
- C. Virtual Guest Tagging (VGT)
- D. Virtual Switch Tagging (VST)

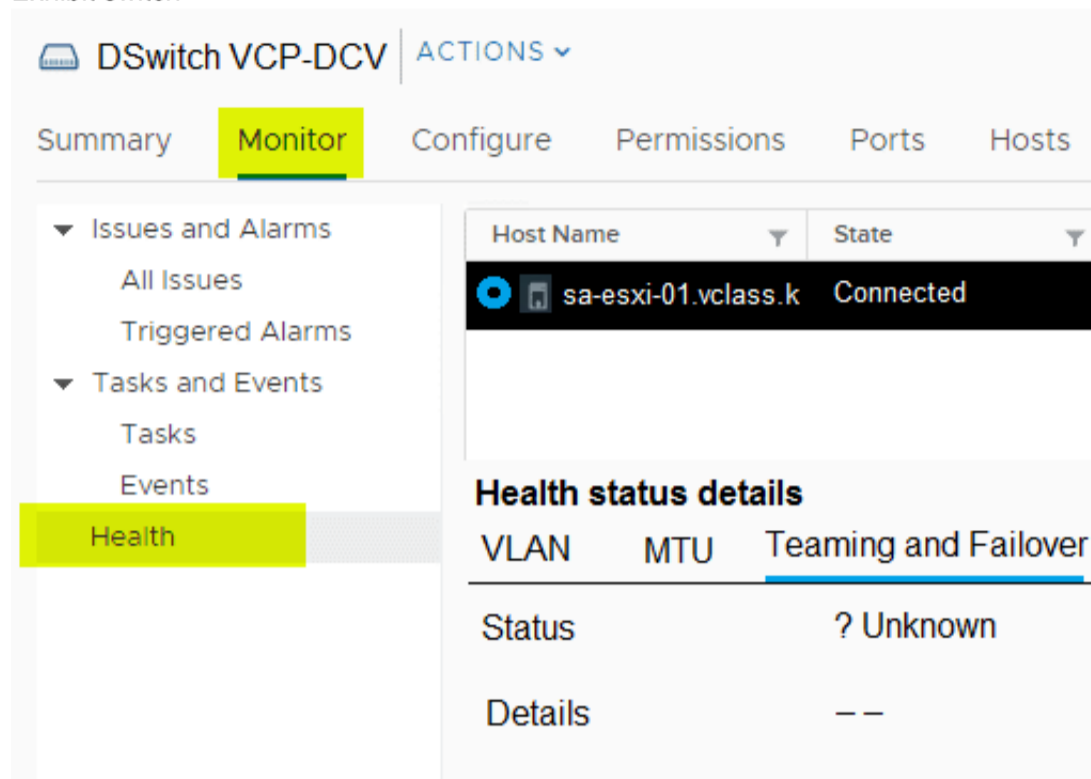
Answer: C

Explanation:

The tagging mode that is required is Virtual Guest Tagging (VGT), which allows VLAN tagging to be done at the VM level. VGT requires that the VLAN ID on the switch port group be set to 4095, which is a special value that indicates that packets from all VLANs are allowed to pass through. References:
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-D35A0A1C-B6>
<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1003806>

NEW QUESTION 9

Exhibit switch



The screenshot shows the VMware vSphere interface for a Distributed Switch (DSwitch VCP-DCV). The 'Monitor' tab is active. On the left, a navigation menu includes 'Issues and Alarms', 'Tasks and Events', and 'Health'. The 'Hosts' section displays a table with columns for 'Host Name' and 'State'. One host, 'sa-esxi-01.vclass.k', is listed with a 'Connected' status. Below this, the 'Health status details' section shows a table with columns for 'VLAN', 'MTU', and 'Teaming and Failover'. The 'Teaming and Failover' status is reported as '? Unknown'.

An administrator configures a distributed switch and adds the first VMware ESXi server to it. The administrator also performs the following activities:

- The administrator assigns two uplinks to the distributed switch.
 - The administrator enables uplink teaming.
- When attempting to perform a health check of the teaming policy, the health status of the Teaming and Failover reports as 'Unknown?', as seen in the exhibit.
 What can the administrator changes in the distributed switch for the health status to report correctly?

- A. Add a minimum of three hosts with two uplinks each
- B. Add a minimum of two hosts with two uplinks each
- C. Add a minimum of three hosts with four uplinks each
- D. Add a minimum of two hosts with one uplink each

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

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.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

SIOC configuration may fail if the datastore contains RDMs or has multiple extents, as these are not supported by SIOC.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-FB3F5C5C-D3F6-4>

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.

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator receives reports from the application team of poor performance of a virtual machine (VM). The administrator reviews the virtual machine and discovers that it has 20 snapshots that are over 12 months old.

What could the administrator do to improve the VM's performance?

- A. Inflate the base disk to make space for future snapshots.
- B. Revert to the latest snapshot.
- C. Consolidate all of the snapshots into the base VM.
- D. Identify and delete the largest delta .vmdk file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://4sysops.com/archives/performance-impact-of-snapshots-in-vmware-vsphere-7/#:~:text=As%20you%20k>

NEW QUESTION 14

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identity Management Service is the service that handles authentication requests from LDAP accounts and other identity sources in vCenter Server.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-FE1D5F2E-E3AC-4D>

NEW QUESTION 18

The vCenter inventory contains a virtual machine (VM) template called Linux-01. The administrator wants to install a software patch into Linux-01 while allowing users to continue to access Linux-01 to deploy VMs. Which series of steps should the administrator take to accomplish this task?

- A. * 1. Verify that Linux-01 is in a content library* 2. Clone Linux-01* 3. Convert the clone to a VM* 4. Install the software patch.
- B. * 1. Convert Linux-01 to a VM * 2 Install the software patch* 3 Convert the VM back to a VM template * 4 Add Linux-01 to the content library.
- C. * 1. Verify that Linux-01 is in a content library* 2. Checkout Linux-01* 3. Install the software patch * 4.Check in Linux-01
- D. * 1. Clone Linux-01.* 2. Convert the clone to a VM* 3. Install the software patch.* 4. Convert the VM back to a template.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The administrator should clone Linux-01, which creates a copy of the virtual machine template. The administrator should then convert the clone to a VM, which allows the administrator to power on and modify the virtual machine. The administrator should then install the software patch on the VM, which updates the application. The administrator should then convert the VM back to a template, which preserves the changes made to the VM and allows users to deploy VMs from it. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-E8E854DD-AA

NEW QUESTION 22

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

Answer: ADFG

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

Which step is completed during Stage 1 of the vCenter Server Appliance deployment?

- A. Join a vCenter Single Sign-On domain
- B. Create a new vCenter Single Sign-On domain
- C. Select the deployment size
- D. Configure SSH access

Answer: C

Explanation:

The minimum network throughput in Gb/s for vSAN using the Express Storage Architecture (ESA) is 1 Gb/s, which is the minimum requirement for vSAN network adapters. However, VMware recommends using 10 Gb/s or higher for better performance and reliability. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-9F1D4A3B>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-1E39EF05-1DD7-4E> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-1E39EF05-1DD7-4E>

NEW QUESTION 28

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9A5093A5-C54

NEW QUESTION 31

An administrator is tasked with migrating a single virtual machine (VM) from an existing VMware vCenter to a secure environment where corporate security policy requires that all VMs be encrypted. The secure environment consists of a dedicated vCenter instance with a 4-node vSphere cluster and already contains a number of encrypted VMs.

Which two steps must the administrator take to ensure the migration is a success? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that the source and destination vCenter instances share the same Key Management Server(KMS).
- B. Ensure that Encrypted vMotion Is turned off for the VM.
- C. Ensure that the VM is encrypted before attempting the migration.
- D. Ensure that the VM is powered off before attempting the migration.
- E. Ensure that the source and destination vCenter Servers have a different Key Management Server (KMS).

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To ensure a successful migration of an encrypted VM to a secure environment, the administrator needs to ensure that the source and destination vCenter instances share the same Key Management Server (KMS), which provides encryption keys for both environments; and ensure that the VM is encrypted before attempting the migration, which allows preserving its encryption status during vMotion.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F8F105EC-A6EA-> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-C3FFBF62-D6BF>

NEW QUESTION 35

An administrator is completing the configuration of a new vSphere cluster and has enabled vSphere High Availability (HA) and vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS).

After adding the ESXi hosts to the cluster, which networking information will the administrator be prompted to provide when using the Cluster Quickstart workflow?

- A. vMotion networking
- B. Management networking
- C. vSAN networking
- D. Virtual machine networking

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://core.vmware.com/resource/cluster-quickstart#section1>

NEW QUESTION 40

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.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), two of the requirements for the active, passive, and witness nodes are that network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds, which ensures reliable communication between them; and they must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter, which provides sufficient bandwidth for data replication.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-F01B2F12-C5BB-4C5>

NEW QUESTION 43

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.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is correct because it indicates that the administrator must update incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters prior to the Supervisor cluster update, as this will ensure that there are no compatibility issues or disruptions during or after the update process. Option A is incorrect because it is not necessary to update all Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters to the latest version prior to the Supervisor cluster update, as some clusters may already be compatible with the new version. Option B is incorrect because Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters will not be updated automatically as part of the update process, as they require manual intervention from the administrator. Option C is incorrect because incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters cannot be manually updated after the Supervisor cluster update, as they may become inaccessible or unstable due to compatibility issues. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vmware-with-tanzu/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2B-4B6A>

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

NEW QUESTION 44

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)

- A. The kernel has 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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The fatal error "Secure Boot Failed" may indicate that either the kernel or a package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with, which violates the Secure Boot integrity check.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F8F105EC-A6EA>

NEW QUESTION 49

An administrator needs better performance and near-zero CPU utilization from the ESXi hosts for networking functions and processing. The administrator creates a new vSphere Distributed Switch and enables network offloads compatibility. Which solution would help achieve this goal?

- A. vSphere Distributed Services Engine
- B. Data Processing Units (DPUs)
- C. vSphere Network I/O Control
- D. Universal Passthrough version 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

The solution that would help achieve better performance and near-zero CPU utilization from the ESXi hosts for networking functions and processing is Data Processing Units (DPUs), which are specialized processors that offload network services from the CPU and provide hardware acceleration.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-41AB1101-D943-490A-BF1A-E>

NEW QUESTION 54

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Option C is correct because VMware vSphere is the solution that provides a software-defined data center platform that can consolidate physical servers by migrating the workloads to virtual machines. Option A is incorrect because VMware Horizon is a solution for virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) and application delivery. Option B is incorrect because VMware vSAN is a solution for software-defined storage that is integrated with vSphere. Option D is incorrect because VMware NSX is a solution for software-defined networking that is integrated with vSphere. References: <https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere.html>

NEW QUESTION 56

A vSphere cluster has the following vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) group configuration:

* Virtual machine (VM) group named DB

* Host groups named PROD11 and PROD55

The administrator wants to force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in the PROD11 group. However, if all the hosts in PROD55.

Which VM/Host rule must the administrator create to ensure that these requirements are met?

- A. A preferential rule between the DB group and PROD11 group
- B. A preferential rule between the DB group and the PROD55 group
- C. A preferential rule between the DB group and the PROD55 group
- D. A required rule between the DB group and the PROD11 group

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it allows the administrator to create a preferential rule between the DB group and PROD11 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in the PROD11 group if possible, but will allow them to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if necessary. Option B is incorrect because it will create a preferential rule between the DB group and PROD55 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if possible, which is not what the administrator wants. Option C is incorrect because it is the same as option B. Option D is incorrect because it will create a required rule between the DB group and PROD11 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run only on the hosts in PROD11 group and not allow them to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if needed. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4>

NEW QUESTION 59

Which two tasks can be completed using vSphere LifeCycle Manager? (Choose two.)

- A. Manage the firmware lifecycle of ESXi hosts that are part of a managed cluster with a single image.
- B. Check that the ESXi hosts are compliant with the recommended baseline and update the hosts
- C. Upgrade VMware vCenter from version 7 to 8.
- D. Check the hardware compatibility of the hosts in a cluster against the VMware Compatibility Guide (VCG) using baselines.
- E. Manage the firmware lifecycle of ESXi hosts are part of a managed cluster using baselines

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere-lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-774C362>

NEW QUESTION 63

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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>

NEW QUESTION 67

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

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

After creating a vSphere Namespace, three of the options that an administrator can configure are storage policies, which define how storage resources are allocated for objects within a namespace; permissions, which define who can access and manage objects within a namespace; and resource and object limits, which define how much CPU, memory, storage, and network resources can be consumed by objects within a namespace.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-C2E9B5C1-D6F1-4E9B>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-services-workloads/GUID-177C23C4-E>

NEW QUESTION 72

Following a merger with another company, an administrator is tasked with configuring an identity source for VMware vCenter so that all vSphere administrators can authenticate using their existing Active Directory accounts. Each company has user accounts in their own Active Directory forests.

The following additional information has been provided:

- The corporate policy states that only Windows-based machine accounts are allowed in Active Directory. Which action should the administrator take to configure vCenter Single Sign-On (SSO) to meet this requirement?

- A. Configure SSO to use Active Directory over LDAP as the identity source.
- B. Configure SSO to use OpenLDAP as the identity source.
- C. Join the vCenter Server Appliance to the LDAP domain.
- D. Configure SSO to use Active Directory (Integrated Windows Authentication) as the identity source.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Integrated Windows Authentication is now depreciated (from v7). "The Active Directory over LDAP identity source is preferred over the Active Directory (Integrated Windows Authentication) option." <https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/78506>

NEW QUESTION 74

A VMkernel port is labelled PROD01 and uses the default TCP/IP stack. Currently, this VMkernel port is configured for supporting live virtual machine (VM) migrations.

Which configuration change should the administrator make to isolate live VM migration traffic from other network traffic?

- A. Remove PROD01 and create a new VMkernel port and set the TCP/IP stack to vSphere vMotion.
- B. Remove PROD01 and create a new VMkernel port with the TCP/IP stack set to provisioning.
- C. Create a new VMkernel port and set the TCP/IP stack to provisioning.
- D. Modify PROD01 by changing the TCP/IP stack to vSphere vMotion.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Select a TCP/IP stack from the list. Once you set a TCP/IP stack for the VMkernel adapter, you cannot change it later. If you select the vMotion or the Provisioning TCP/IP stack, you will be able to use only these stacks to handle vMotion or Provisioning traffic on the host. All VMkernel adapters for vMotion on the default TCP/IP stack are disabled for future vMotion sessions. If you set the Provisioning TCP/IP stack, VMkernel adapters on the default TCP/IP stack are disabled for operations that include Provisioning traffic, such as virtual machine cold migration, cloning, and snapshot migration.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-AA3656B0-005A-40A0-A293-43>

NEW QUESTION 79

An administrator has configured Storage I/O Control (SIOC) on a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore.

- The datastore supports 30,000 IOPS
- Storage I/O Control has been set to manual
- Storage I/O Control is triggered when latency hits 30 ms
- The datastore contains 3 virtual machines (VMs)
- A gold tier VM
- A silver tier VM
- A bronze tier VM

Assuming the datastore latency does not exceed 29ms, what is the maximum number of IOPS the bronze tier VM is entitled to?

- A. A.-30,000
- B. B.20,000
- C. C.10,000
- D. D.5,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

The bronze tier VM is entitled to 30,000 IOPS, which is the maximum number of IOPS that the datastore supports. Storage I/O Control (SIOC) does not limit the IOPS of any VM unless the datastore latency exceeds the threshold, which is 30 ms in this case. Therefore, as long as the datastore latency is below 29 ms, the bronze tier VM can use up to 30,000 IOPS. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-7686FEC3-1FAC>

NEW QUESTION 80

A vSphere cluster hosts a three-tier application. The cluster has 50% resources available. If a host in the cluster fails, the database server must be online before the application server, and the application server must be online before the Web server.

Which feature can be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Predictive DRS
- B. vSphere HA Orchestrated Restart
- C. vSphere HA Restart Priority
- D. Proactive HA

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.vladan.fr/what-is-vmware-orchestrated-restart/>

NEW QUESTION 81

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.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consolidating snapshots for each VM will merge any snapshot files that are not associated with a snapshot in Snapshot Manager into the base disk file and free up datastore space.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-53F65726-A23B

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.

NEW QUESTION 85

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 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.
- H. Add additional memory resources to the vCenter Server Appliance.

Answer: ACDE

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-8E7C1D6D-8E> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-3B41119A-127> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-38F4D574-ADE>

NEW QUESTION 87

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.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Option B, C and D are correct because they are valid methods to generate log bundles for individual or multiple ESXi hosts using different interfaces. Option A and E are incorrect because they are not possible options to generate log bundles for all ESXi hosts using the vCenter Management Interface. Option F is incorrect because it is not possible to generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Host Client. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.troubleshooting.doc/GUID-9A94C3D1>

NEW QUESTION 89

An administrator is tasked with providing users access to objects within an existing VMware vCenter instance. The vCenter inventory has a single data center with one management vSphere cluster and five workload vSphere clusters.

The following requirements must be met for assigning the users access:

- Users must only be able to view all of the inventory objects associated with the management vSphere cluster.
- Users must be able to edit all of the inventory objects associated with the workload vSphere clusters. The administrator creates a custom role to provide the permissions needed to allow users to edit inventory objects.

Which series of steps should the administrator complete to assign the custom role and provide the required level of access to users?

- A. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters and enable propagation.
- B. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation.
- C. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters and enable propagation.
- D. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation.
- E. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters.
- F. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation.
- G. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is correct because it allows the administrator to apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation, which will apply to all of the inventory objects in vCenter, and then apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters, which will override the Global permissions and allow users to edit all of the inventory objects associated with the workload vSphere clusters. Option A is incorrect because it will not enable propagation for the Global permissions, which will limit the Read Only role to the root vCenter object only. Option B is incorrect because it will enable propagation for both the Global and vCenter permissions, which will create a conflict between the Read Only and custom roles. Option C is incorrect because it will not enable propagation for either the Global or vCenter permissions, which will limit the Read Only role to the root vCenter object only and the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters only. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888>

NEW QUESTION 92

An administrator needs to perform maintenance on a datastore that is running the vSphere Cluster Services (vCLS) virtual machines (VMs). Which feature can the administrator use in this scenario to avoid the use of Storage vMotion on the vCLS VMs?

- A. vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS)
- B. vSphere vMotion
- C. vSphere Fault Tolerance

D. vCLS Retreat Mode

Answer: D

Explanation:

The feature that can be used to avoid the use of Storage vMotion on the vCLS VMs when performing maintenance on a datastore is vCLS Retreat Mode, which allows temporarily removing the vCLS VMs from the cluster without affecting the cluster services.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-8E7C1D6D-8E>

NEW QUESTION 94

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMware: Small environment (up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines) Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine)

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464> The administrator should select the small deployment size for the new vCenter Server instance, which is suitable for an environment with up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines. The small deployment size has 4 vCPUs and 19 GB of memory, which can handle the current and expected growth of the environment. The other deployment sizes are either too large or too small for the environment. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464>

NEW QUESTION 96

An administrator needs to update a VMware vCenter instance to a newer minor release version. Due to restrictions within the environment, the vCenter instance does not have access to the Internet. As a first step, the administrator downloads the required update on another machine.

What are the next steps the administrator must perform to complete the update? A. Place the update ISO file in a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore. Use the vSphere Client to select the update ISO file as the source for the update.

- A. Place the update ISO file in a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore. Use the vSphere Client to select the update ISO file as the source for the update.
- B. Mount the ISO update file to the CD-ROM drive of the vCenter instance. Use the vCenter Management Interface to select the CD-ROM as the source for the update.
- C. Place the ISO update file in a folder accessible to the vCenter instance over HTTPS. Use the vCenter Management Interface to select the update file as the source for the update.
- D. Place the ZIP update file in a folder accessible to the vCenter instance over HTTPS. Use the vSphere Client to select the update file as the source for the update.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://4sysops.com/archives/three-ways-to-update-vmware-vcenter-server-appliance-vcsa/>

NEW QUESTION 101

An administrator is tasked with adding two additional hosts into an existing production vSphere cluster to support the need for additional capacity.

The vSphere cluster currently has four identically configured ESXi hosts (esx01, esx02, esx03, and esx04) that utilize Intel Skylake-based CPUs. The two new hosts (esx05 and esx06) are configured identically in terms of memory and storage to the existing hosts, but utilize Intel Ice Lake-based CPUs.

The administrator must ensure that:

- Any virtual machine migrates to any of the six ESXi hosts running in the cluster.
- There is no virtual machine downtime during the process of adding the new hosts. Which step should the administrator take to meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new vSphere cluster with Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) enabled and move all hosts into the new cluster.
- B. Create a new vSphere cluster and move only three hosts into the new cluster.
- C. Configure Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) mode on the existing cluster and add the two new hosts into the cluster.
- D. Create a new vSphere cluster with vSphere High Availability (HA) enabled and move all hosts into the new cluster.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The step that the administrator should take to meet these requirements is to configure Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) mode on the existing cluster and add the two new hosts into the cluster. EVC mode allows migration of virtual machines between different generations of CPUs by masking unsupported processor features. EVC mode can be enabled on an existing cluster without affecting powered-on virtual machines. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-9F444D9B-44A>

<https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2019/06/enhanced-vmotion-compatibility-etc-explained.html>

NEW QUESTION 105

After adding a new vSphere ESXi host with identical hardware configuration to an existing vSphere cluster, which task would an administrator complete prior to checking the compliance with an existing host profile?

- A. Attach the host profile to the new host
- B. Duplicate the host profile
- C. Copy the host settings from the new host
- D. Import the host profile

Answer: A

Explanation:

The task that should be completed prior to checking the compliance with an existing host profile is to attach the host profile to the new host, which allows applying the configuration template of the reference host to the new host.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.hostprofiles.doc/GUID-0E5BF330-A76> <https://www.nakivo.com/blog/how-to-create-and-set-up-vmware-vsphere-host-profiles/>

NEW QUESTION 107

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