2V0-621Q&As

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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QUESTION 1

Which three services can be enabled/disabled in the Security Profile for an ESXi host? (Choose three.)

A. CIM Server

B. Single Sign-On

C. Direct Console UI

D. Syslog Server

E. vSphere Web Access

Correct Answer: ACD

ESXi Services in the Security Profile		
Service	**Default**	**Description**
Direct Console UI	Running	The Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) service allows you to interact with an ESXi host from the local console host using text-based menus.
ESXi Shell	Stopped	The ESXi Shell is available from the Direct Console User Interface and includes a set of fully supported commands and a set of commands for troubleshooting and remediation. You must enable access to the ESXi Shell from the direct console of each system. You can enable access to the localESXi Shell or access to the ESXi Shell with SSH.
SSH	Stopped	The host's SSH client service that allows remote connections through Secure Shell.
Load-Based Teaming Daemon	Running	Load-Based Teaming.
Local Security Authentication Server (Active Directory Service)	Stopped	Part of Active Directory Service. When you configure ESXi for Active Directory, this service is started.
I/O Redirector (Active Directory Service)	Stopped	Part of Active Directory Service. When you configure ESXi for Active Directory, this service is started.
Network Login Server (Active Directory Service)	Stopped	Part of Active Directory Service. When you configure ESXi for Active Directory, this service is started.

NTP Daemon	Stopped	Network Time Protocol daemon.
CIM Server	Running	Service that can be used by Common Information Model (CIM) applications.
SNMP Server	Stopped	SNMP daemon. See *vSphere Monitoring and Performance* for information on configuring SNMP v1, v2, and v3.
Syslog Server	Stopped	Syslog daemon. You can enable syslog from the Advanced System Settings in the vSphere Web Client. See *vSphere Installation and Setup*.
vSphere High Availability Agent	Stopped	Supports vSphere High Availability functionality.
vProbe Daemon	Stopped	vProbe daemon.
VMware vCenter Agent	Running	vCenter Server agent. Allows a vCenter Server to connect to an ESXi host. Specifically, vpxa is the communication conduit to the host daemon, which in turn communicates with the ESXi kernel.
X.Org Server	Stopped	X.Org Server. This optional feature is used internally for 3D graphics for virtual machines.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID37AB1F95-DDFD-4A5D-BD49-3249386FFADE.html

QUESTION 2

An administrator is configuring virtual machines to use Worldwide Port Names (WWPNs) to access the storage.

Which two conditions are required? (Choose two.)

A. The switches in the fabric must be N-Port ID Virtualization aware.

B. The virtual machines must be using passthrough Raw Disk Mapping (RDMp).

C. The virtual machines must be using Virtual Machine Disk (VMDK).

D. The switches in the fabric must be Storage I/O Control aware.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: N-Port ID Virtualization N-Port ID Virtualization (NPIV) is an ANSI T11 standard that describes how a single Fibre Channel HBA port can register with the fabric using several worldwide port names (WWPNs). This allows a fabric-attached N-port to claim multiple fabric addresses. Each address appears as a unique entity on the Fibre Channel

fabric How NPIV-Based LUN Access Works NPIV enables a single FC HBA port to register several unique WWNs with the fabric, each of which can be assigned to an individual virtual machine. SAN objects, such as switches, HBAs, storage devices, or virtual machines can be assigned World Wide Name (WWN) identifiers. WWNs uniquely identify such objects in the Fibre Channel fabric. When virtual machines have WWN assignments, they use them for all RDM traffic, so the LUNs pointed to by any of the RDMs on the virtual machine must not be masked against its WWNs. When virtual machines do not have WWN assignments, they access storage LUNs with the WWNs of their host\\'s physical HBAs. By using NPIV, however, a SAN administrator can monitor and route storage access on a per virtual machine basis. The following section describes how this works. Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-4-esx-vcenter/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.config_fc.doc_40/ esx_san_config/managing_san_systems/c_n-port_id_virtualization.html

QUESTION 3

An administrator tries to capture network traffic for a virtual machine, but cannot see the expected traffic in the packet capture tool.

Which step can resolve the problem?

A. Migrate the virtual machine to a Distributed Virtual Switch.

B. Enable Promiscous Mode on the relevant port group.

C. Modify the default value of MAC Address changes.

D. Enable Forged Transmits on the virtual machine.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: When promiscuous mode is enabled at the portgroup level, objects defined within that portgroup have the option of receiving all incoming traffic on the vSwitch. Interfaces and virtual machines within the portgroup will be able to see all traffic passing on the vSwitch, but all other portgroups within the same virtual switch do not.

Reference: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1002934

QUESTION 4

How does vSphere High Availability calculate the memory slot size of a virtual machine?

A. Virtual machine memory reservation + overhead of largest virtual machine

B. Virtual machine memory reservation - overhead of largest virtual machine

C. Virtual machine memory reservation + overhead of smallest virtual machine

D. Virtual machine memory reservation - overhead of smallest virtual machine

Correct Answer: A

Virtual machine memory reservation + overhead of largest virtual machine Metrics Example: Suppose if :

1.

Memory (2048MB)

2.

Memory Overhead (110.63MB) The first one, Memory, is an easy one. This is the amount of memory you provisioned your VM with, in this case 2048MB. The second field is Memory Overhead. Memory Overhead is the amount of memory the VMkernel thinks it will need to run the virtualized workload, in this case 110.63MB. This typicall would include things like page tables, frame buffers etc.

https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/.../VMware-PerfBest-Practices-vSphere6-0.pdf

QUESTION 5

An administrator wants to monitor virtual machines on a host and send notifications when memory usage reaches 80%.

What should the administrator create in vCenter Server to accomplish this?

A. A host alarm that will monitor virtual machine memory usage and set a trigger to email the notification.

B. A vCenter Server alarm that will monitor virtual machine memory usage and set an action to email the notification.

C. A host alarm that will monitor virtual machine memory usage and set an action to email the notification.

D. A vCenter Server alarm that will monitor virtual machine memory usage and set a trigger to email the notification.

Correct Answer: B

Alarm Actions

Alarm actions are operations that occur in response to triggered alarms. For example, email notifications

are alarm actions.

Reference:

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-4-esx-vcenter/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.dcadmin.doc_41/

vc_client_help/working_with_alarms/c_alarm_actions.html

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.solutions.doc/GUID-2888F03222A4-49C1-B27E-45F073E7C785.html