2V0-621Q&As

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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QUESTION 1

An administrator is having a problem configuring Storage I/O Control on a Datastore.

Which two conditions could explain the issue? (Choose two.)

A. A host is running ESXi 4.0.

B. An ESXi host does not have appropriate licensing.

C. The vCenter Server version is 5.0.

D. The vCenter Server License is Standard.

Correct Answer: AB

A-) Storage I/O Control was introduced in vSphere 4.1, taking storage resource controls built into vSphere to a much broader level. In vSphere 5, Storage I/O Control has been enhanced with support for NFS data stores and clusterwide I/O shares. Check vmware.com esxi versions enhancements, for further troubleshooting https://kb.vmware.com/kb/1022091 B-) If hosts are not licensed at the appropriate level, the option to enable Storage I/O control is grayed out. Check: https://kb.vmware.com/kb/2021530

QUESTION 2

Which two groups of settings should be reviewed when attempting to increase the security of virtual machines (VMs)? (Choose two.)

A. Disable hardware devices

B. Disable unexposed features

C. Disable VMtools devices

D. Disable VM Template features

Correct Answer: AB

Securing Virtual Machines The guest operating system that runs in the virtual machine is subject to the same security risks as a physical system. Secure virtual machines as you would secure physical machines. Subtopics General Virtual Machine Protection Configuring Logging Levels for the Guest Operating System Limiting Exposure of Sensitive Data Copied to the Clipboard Disable Unexposed Features Limiting Guest Operating System Writes to Host Memory Removing Unnecessary Hardware Devices Prevent a Virtual Machine User or Process from Disconnecting Devices Prevent a Virtual Machine User or Process from Disconnecting Devices in the vSphere Web Client Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-CF45F448-20364BE3-8829-4A9335072349.html

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QUESTION 3

Which two conditions would prevent an administrator from upgrading an existing vCenter Server Appliance to vSphere 6.x? (Choose two.)

A. The administrator did not export the appliance configuration.

B. The ESXi Host that the appliance will run on has not been placed into Maintenance Mode.

C. The administrator is using an appliance with an embedded Platform Services Controller.

D. The appliance has been configured to use an external Single Sign-On server.

Correct Answer: AD

If the administrator is upgrading an existing vcenter server appliance to vSphere 6.x, he needs to export appliance configuration before doing so and he needs to avoid using external single sign-on server.

QUESTION 4

An administrator wants to upgrade to vCenter Server 6.x.

The vCenter Server:

1.

Is hosted on a virtual machine server running Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2, with 8 vCPUs and 16GB RAM.

2.

Will have an embedded Platform Services Controller.

3.

Hosts a Large Environment with 1,000 ESXi hosts and 10,000 Virtual Machines.

Why does the vCenter Server not meet the minimum requirements?

A. Windows Server 2008 R2 is not a supported Operating System for vCenter Server.

B. The virtual machine has insufficient resources for the environment size.

C. The environment is too large to be managed by a single vCenter Server.

D. The Platform Services Controller must be changed to an External deployment.

Correct Answer: B

vCenter Server for Windows Hardware Requirements

When you install vCenter Server on a virtual machine or physical server running Microsoft Windows server,

your system must meet specific hardware requirements.

https://kb.vmware.com/kb/2107948

VMware vCenter Server 6.0 Deployment Guide - White Paper ...

https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/.../vmware-vcenter-server6-deployment-guide.pdf

QUESTION 5

An administrator is upgrading an ESXi 5.5 host to ESXi 6.x and gets the following error:

MEMORY_SIZE

What does this indicate?

A. Insufficient memory on the ESXi host to complete the upgrade.

B. Insufficient memory for Auto Deploy to complete the upgrade.

C. Insufficient memory in vCenter Server to complete the upgrade.

D. Insufficient memory for Update Manager to complete the upgrade.

Correct Answer: A

A-) ESXi 6.0 requires the NX/XD bit to be enabled for the CPU in the BIOS. ESXi requires a minimum of 4GB of physical RAM. It is recommended to provide at least 8 GB of RAM to run virtual machines in typical production environments. To support 64-bit virtual machines, support for hardware virtualization (Intel VT-x or AMD RVI) must be enabled on x64 CPUs. http://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.upgrade.doc%2FGUIDDEB8086A-306B-4239-BF76-E354679202FC.html

QUESTION 6

An administrator wants to configure a High Availability cluster to allow virtual machines a 10 minute window to shut down in the event of a Host Isolation incident.

What two configuration settings would satisfy this requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Set the advanced option das.isolationshutdowntimeout = 10.

B. Set the advanced option das.isolationshutdowntimeout = 600.

C. Configure Host Isolation Response to Shut Down and Restart VMs.

D. Configure Host Isolation Response to Power Off and Restart VMs.

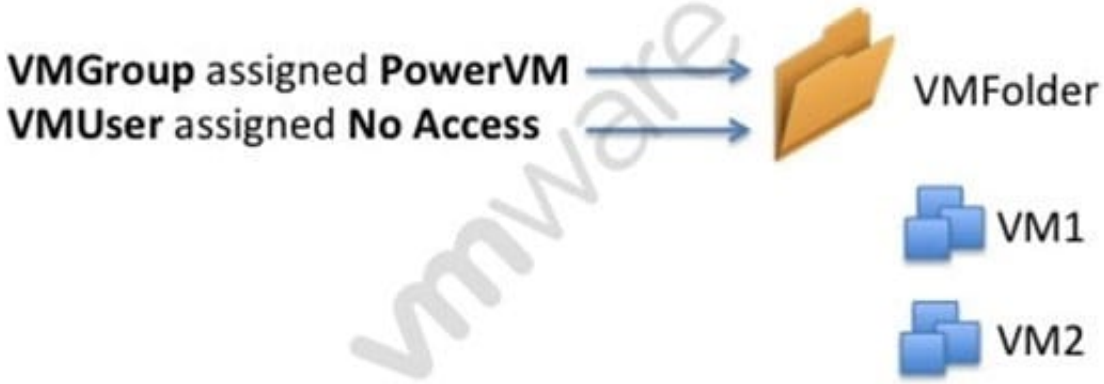
Correct Answer: BC

das.isolationShutdownTimeout The number of seconds an FDM waits for a virtual machine to power off after initiating a guest shutdown before the FDM issues a power off. If the option is unset, 300s is used.

Reference: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=2033250

QUESTION 7

Refer to the Exhibit. -- Exhibit -



Review the Exhibit. An administrator has configured permissions for a group called VMGroup and a user named VMUser. A new Role has been created called PowerVM. The group and role have these characteristics:

1.

PowerVM role can power on VMs

2.

VMGroup granted PowerVM role on VMFolder

3.

VMUser is a member of VMGroup

4.

VMUser granted No Access on VMFolder

Based on the exhibit, which statement best explains why VMUser is denied access to the VMFolder?

A. The VMUser permission overrides the VMGroup permission.

B. The No Access role overrides the PowerVM role.

C. The VMGroup permission overrides the VMUser permission.

D. The PowerVM role overrides the No Access role.

Correct Answer: A

User Permissions Overriding Group Permissions:

This example illustrates how permissions assigned directly to an individual user override permissions

assigned to a group that the user is a member of.

In this example, permissions are assigned to a user and to a group on the same object.

Role 1 can power on virtual machines.

Group A is granted Role 1 on VM Folder.

User 1 is granted No Access role on VM Folder.

User 1, who belongs to group A, logs on. The No Access role granted to User 1 on VM Folder overrides

the group permission. User 1 has no access to VM Folder or VMs A and B.

Example 3: User Permissions Overriding Group Permissions

The setting in vSphere is a property of the ESX(i) host, found within the configuration tab in the Virtual

Machine Startup/Shutdown options section.

A VM startup sequence can be set with timing for each host.

The properties section will allow the startup options to be configured. It is a good idea to shorten their

startup time if the hosts power up and are ready to go. This may not be the case with SAN or NAS systems

in use, which may take more time to start up.

To power on a virtual machine from the command line:

List the inventory ID of the virtual machine with the command:

vim-cmd vmsvc/getallvms |grep

Note: The first column of the output shows the vmid.

Check the power state of the virtual machine with the command:

vim-cmd vmsvc/power.getstate

Power-on the virtual machine with the command:

vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on

Reference:https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-4-esx-vcenter/index.jsp?topic=/

com.vmware.vsphere.bsa.doc_40/vc_admin_guide/managing_users_groups_roles_and_permissions/

c_example_3_user_permissions_overriding_group_permissions.html

QUESTION 8

Which two considerations should an administrator keep in mind when booting from Software Fiber Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)? (Choose two.)

A. Software FCoE boot configuration can be changed from within ESXi.

B. Software FCoE boot firmware cannot export information in FBFT format.

C. Multipathing is not supported at pre-boot.

D. Boot LUN cannot be shared with other hosts even on shared storage.

Correct Answer: CD

: Considerations

1.

You cannot change software FCoE boot configuration from within ESX

2.

Coredump is not supported on any software FCoE LUNs, including the boot LUN.

3.

Multipathing is not supported at pre-boot.

4.

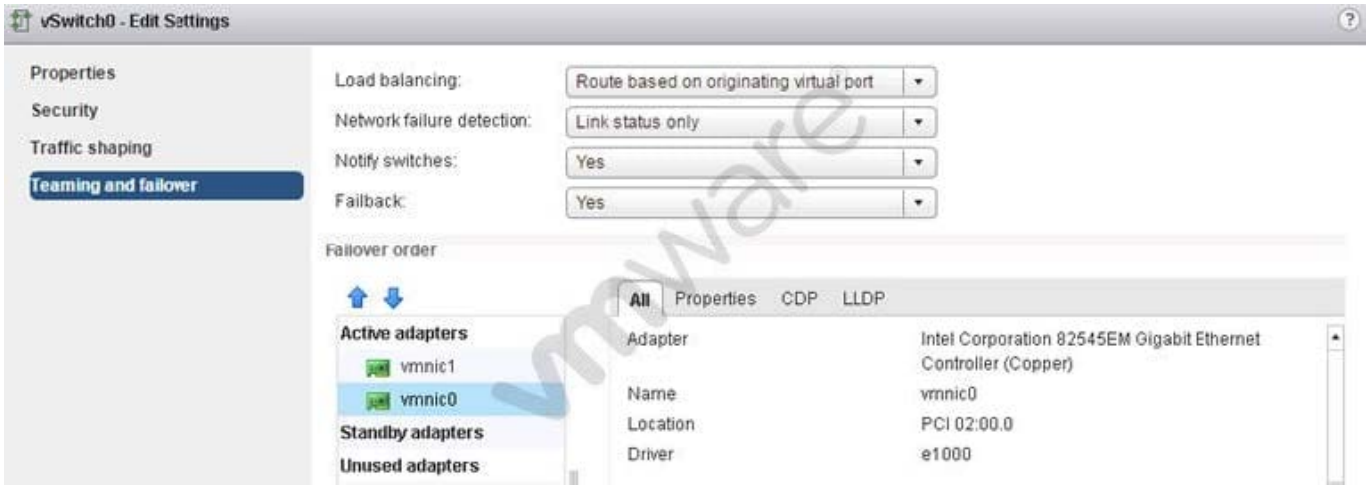
Boot LUN cannot be shared with other hosts even on shared storage

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/topic/com.vmware.ICbase/PDF/vsphere-esxi-vcenterserver-60-storage-guide.pdf

QUESTION 9

An administrator has recently configured HA on a cluster. After reviewing the summary tab on one of the hosts, the warning in Exhibit 1 is displayed:

The administrator proceeds to view the management network port group data shown in Exhibit 2:



The administrator then views the management network vSwitch as shown in Exhibit 3:

Based on the exhibits, which two steps should be taken to ensure redundancy on the management network? (Choose two.)

A. Move vmnic1 to Standby adapters.

B. Add an additional vmknic to the Network Adapters and move it to Active adapters.

C. Set the advanced HA configuration parameter das.ignoreRedundantNetWarning to True.

D. Uncheck the Override Failover Checkbox on the management network port group.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: A and D

Use Load Balancing and Failover policies to determine how network traffic is distributed between adapters and how to reroute traffic in the event of an adapter failure.

The Failover and Load Balancing policies include the following parameters:

Load Balancing policy: The Load Balancing policy determines how outgoing traffic is distributed among the network adapters assigned to a standard switch. Incoming traffic is controlled by the Load Balancing policy on the physical switch.

Failover Detection: Link Status/Beacon Probing

Network Adapter Order (Active/Standby)

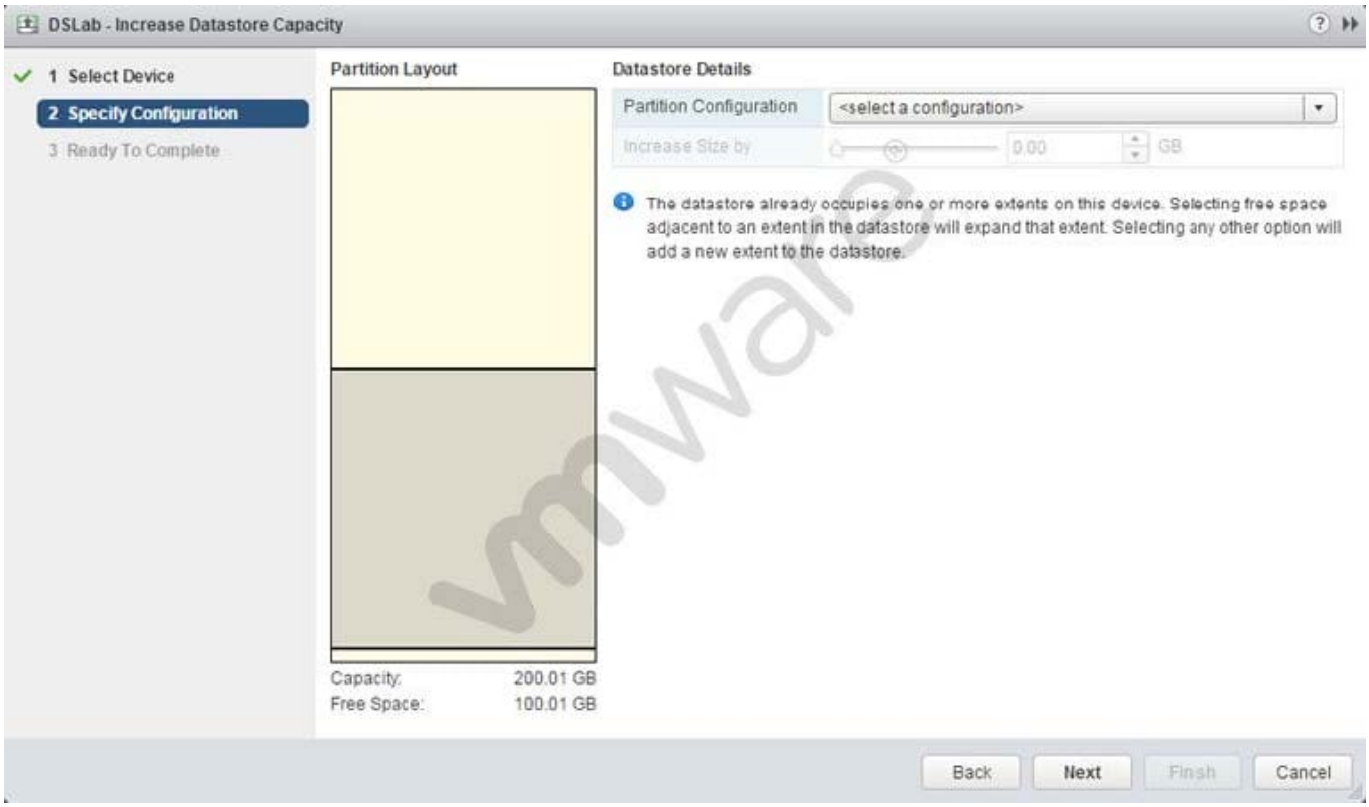
In some cases, you might lose standard switch connectivity when a failover or failback event occurs. This causes the MAC addresses used by virtual machines associated with that standard switch to appear on a different switch port than they previously did. To avoid this problem, put your physical switch in portfast or portfast trunk mode.

Link:

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc%2FGUID-D5EA6315-5DCD-463E-A701-B3D8D9250FB5.html

QUESTION 10

Refer to the Exhibit.



An administrator wants to increase the capacity of a VMFS5 datastore; but the Increase Size by slider is not available, as shown in the Exhibit.

How should the administrator resolve this problem?

A. Select a valid partition configuration from the drop-down menu.

B. Use fdisk utility to manually resize the partition.

C. Use the mouse to resize the partition indicated in the Partition Layout.

D. Clicking Next will prompt for available usable space.

Correct Answer: A

Procedure

1.Select the datastore to grow and click the Increase Datastore Capacity icon.

2.Select a device from the list of storage devices.

Your selection depends on whether an expandable storage device is available.

Choose the options from Drop down menu list:

Check the link:

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc%2FGUIDD57FEF5D-75F1-433D-B337-E760732282FC.html

QUESTION 11

A virtual machine is exhibiting these symptoms:

1.

Memory usage is constantly high (94% or greater) or constantly low (24% or less).

2.

Free memory is consistently 6% or less and swapping frequently occurs

Which three solutions could correct this problem? (Choose three.)

A. Verify that VMware Tools is installed on each virtual machine.

B. Decrease the memory reservation setting, if higher than active memory.

C. Add physical memory to the host.

D. Disable the balloon driver in each virtual machine.

E. Create a memory limit for each virtual machine.

Correct Answer: ABC

Problem

1.

Memory usage is constantly high (94% or greater) or constantly low (24% or less).

2.

Free memory consistently is 6% or less and swapping frequently occurs. Cause

1.

The host probably is lacking the memory required to meet the demand. The active memory size is the same as the granted memory size, which results in memory resources that are not sufficient for the workload. Granted memory is too much if the active memory is constantly low.

2.

Host machine memory resources are not enough to meet the demand, which leads to memory reclamation and degraded performance.

3.

The active memory size is the same as the granted memory size, which results in memory resources that are not sufficient for the workload. Solution

1.

Verify that VMware Tools is installed on each virtual machine. The balloon driver is installed with VMware Tools and is critical to performance.

2.

Verify that the balloon driver is enabled. The VMkernel regularly reclaims unused virtual machine memory by ballooning and swapping. Generally, this does not impact virtual machine performance.

3.

Reduce the memory space on the virtual machine, and correct the cache size if it is too large. This frees up memory for other virtual machines.

4.

If the memory reservation of the virtual machine is set to a value much higher than its active memory, decrease the reservation setting so that the VMkernel can reclaim the idle memory for other virtual machines on the host.

5.

Migrate one or more virtual machines to a host in a DRS cluster.

6.

Add physical memory to the host.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc%2FGUID115861E6-810A-43BB-8CDB-EE99CF8F3250.html

QUESTION 12

An administrator has a virtual machine configured with the following settings:

1.

ESXi version: 5.1

2.

CPU: vCPUs 6

3.

Memory: 48GB

4.

Hardware version: 7

5.

VMware Tools: Installed

Which two actions must the administrator take in order to utilize vNUMA? (Choose two.)

A. Upgrade the ESXi host to vSphere 5.5 or later.

B. Upgrade to Virtual Hardware version 8.

C. Configure numa.vcpu.min to 5

D. Configure numa.vcpu.min to 6

Correct Answer: BD

Using Virtual NUMA vSphere 5.0 and later includes support for exposing virtual NUMA topology to guest operating systems, which can improve performance by facilitating guest operating system and application NUMA optimizations. Virtual NUMA topology is available to hardware version 8 virtual machines and is enabled by default when the number of virtual CPUs is greater than eight. You can also manually influence virtual NUMA topology using advanced configuration options. You can affect the virtual NUMA topology with two settings in the vSphere Client: number of virtual sockets and number of cores per socket for a virtual machine. If the number of cores per socket (cpuid.coresPerSocket) is greater than one, and the number of virtual cores in the virtual machine is greater than 8, the virtual NUMA node size matches the virtual socket size. If the number of cores per socket is less than or equal to one, virtual NUMA nodes are created to match the topology of the first physical host where the virtual machine is powered on. Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-17B629DE75DF-4C23-B831-08107007FBB9.html

----------note----------Also, Check Page 21,22 https://www.vmware.com/pdf/Perf_Best_Practices_vSphere5.1.pdf D-) Size your virtual machines so they align with physical NUMA boundaries. For example, if you have a host system with six cores per NUMA node, size your virtual machines with a multiple of six vCPUs (i.e., 6 vCPUs, 12 vCPUs, 18 vCPUs, 24 vCPUs, and so on). Hence answer is D Also, Check Page 41,42 https://www.vmware.com/pdf/Perf_Best_Practices_vSphere5.1.pdf

QUESTION 13

Which three ports are used by the vSphere Web Client when connecting directly to an ESXi 6.x host? (Choose three.)

A. 443 TCP

B. 902 TCP and UDP

C. 903 TCP

D. 5480 TCP

E. 9443 TCP and UDP

Correct Answer: ABC

Port	Purpose	Traffic type
443(default)	• HTTPS access • vSphere Client access to vCenter Server • vSphere Client access to ESXi hosts • vSphere Client access to vSphere Update Manager	Incoming tcp
902(default)	vSphere Client access to virtual machine consoles	Incoming and outgoing tcp, Outgoing udp
903	• Remote console traffic generated by user access to virtual machines on a specific host. • vSphere Client access to virtual machine consoles • MKS transactions (xinetd/vmware-authd-mks)	Incoming TCP

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/topic/com.vmware.ICbase/PDF/vsphere-esxi-vcenter

server-60-installation-setup-guide.pdf

QUESTION 14

Which two statements are correct regarding vSphere certificates? (Choose two.)

A. ESXi host upgrades do not preserve the SSL certificate and reissue one from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).

B. ESXi host upgrades preserve the existing SSL certificate.

C. ESXi hosts have assigned SSL certificates from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) during install.

D. ESXi hosts have self-signed SSL certificates by default.

Correct Answer: BC

B-) ESXi hosts that are upgraded from vSphere 5.x to vSphere 6.0 will continue using their Certificate Authority signed certificates if they were replaced in the previous versions. However, ESXi 5.x hosts that were running self-signed certificates and then upgraded to vSphere 6.0 will have their certificates regenerated using VMware-signed. For more info link: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=2113926

C-) In vSphere 6.0, VMware tried to address SSL certificates in a different manner. It introduced a new component

called the "Platform Services Controller." The Platform Services Controller includes a fully-functional certificate authority, called the VMware Certification Authority (VMCA), that automatically manages the certificates used in vCenter and the ESXi hosts. There are two steps to complete. First, you need to retrieve the root certificate from vCenter and convert it into something usable. Once you\\'ve done that, you need to deploy it as a Trusted Root Certificate. The easiest way to do this with multiple computers is to use Group Policy. Here are the steps to retrieve the certificate: 1.Open your Web browser. 2.Navigate to https://

3. In the lower right-hand corner, click the Download Trusted Root CA link.------ for more: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp#com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-C91AFFADA830-4BBE-BF7C-F779A3AD03F1.html?resultof=%2522%2573%2573%256c%2522%2520

QUESTION 15

Which file determines the location of the installation script during a scripted upgrade?

A. boot.cfg

B. ks.cfg

C. script.cfg

D. upgrade.cfg

Correct Answer: A

About the boot.cfg File The boot loader configuration file boot.cfg specifies the kernel, the kernel options, and the boot modules that the mboot.c32 boot loader uses in an ESXi installation. The boot.cfg file is provided in the ESXi installer. You can modify the kernelopt line of the boot.cfg file to specify the location of an installation script or to pass other boot options. The boot.cfg file has the following syntax: # boot.cfg -- mboot configuration file # # Any line preceded with \\'#\\' is a comment.

title=STRING kernel=FILEPATH kernelopt=STRING modules=FILEPATH1 --- FILEPATH2... --- FILEPATHn

Any other line must remain unchanged. The commands in boot.cfg configure the boot loader.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.upgrade.doc%2FGUID-1DE4EC58-8665-4F14-9AB4-1C62297D866B.html