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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the Exhibit.

Compatibility

- ❖ The host's CPU hardware does not support the cluster's current Enhanced vMotion Compatibility mode. The host CPU lacks features required by that mode.
10.21.38.107
- ❖ The host's CPU hardware does not support the cluster's current Enhanced vMotion Compatibility mode. The host CPU lacks features required by that mode.
10.21.38.106

An administrator is attempting to enable Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC), but receives the error shown in the Exhibit.

Which condition would explain the error?

- A. The ESXi hosts are not licensed for EVC.
- B. The administrator does not have privileges to enable EVC.
- C. The ESXi host CPU has the Intel No-Execute feature disabled.
- D. The administrator has turned on Intel Virtualization Technology.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: To resolve the issue, you must enable both No-Execute Memory Protection and Virtualization Technology features in order for EVC to function. Consult the documentation for your hardware for more information.

To resolve this issue:

1.

Enter the BIOS setup (F9 on most systems at boot).

2.

Select Advanced Options.

3.

Select Processor Options.

4.

Change No-Execute Memory Protection to Enabled, if necessary.



5.

Change Intel Virtualization Technology to Enabled, if necessary.

6.

Reboot the host.

7.

Enable EVC in the cluster settings.

Notes:

1.

Hardware Virtualization is called Intel VT on Intel processors and AMD-V on AMD processors.

2.

Execute Protection is called Intel eXecute Disable (XD) on Intel processors and AMD No eXecute (NX) on AMD processors.

QUESTION 2

An administrator is configuring an identity source for Single Sign-On. The administrator will use the machine that Single Sign-on is running on, but does not want all users on the machine to be visible to SSO.

Which identity Source meets this requirement?

- A. LocalOS
- B. Active Directory as an LDAP service
- C. OpenLDAP
- D. Active Directory (Integrated Windows Authentication)

Correct Answer: D

To restrict users on the machine visible to single sign-on, you need to employ Active directory and its authentication. If the user account is locked or disabled, authentications and group and group and user searches in the Active Directory domain will fail. The user account must have read-only access over the User and Group OU, and must be able to read user and group attributes. This is the default Active Directory domain configuration for user permissions.

QUESTION 3

Which two statements are true regarding VMFS3 volumes in ESXi 6.x? (Choose two.)

- A. Creation of VMFS3 volumes is unsupported.



- B. Upgrading VMFS3 volumes to VMFS5 is supported.
- C. Existing VMFS3 volumes are unsupported.
- D. Upgrading VMFS3 volumes to VMFS5 is unsupported.

Correct Answer: AB

Understanding VMFS Datastores

To store virtual disks, ESXi uses datastores, which are logical containers that hide specifics of physical storage from virtual machines and provide a uniform model for storing virtual machine files. Datastores that you deploy on block storage devices use the vSphere VMFS format, a special high-performance file system format that is optimized for storing virtual machines.

Several versions of the VMFS file system have been released since its introduction. The following table shows host-to-VMFS version relationships.

Table 16-1. Host access to VMFS version

VMFS	ESX/ESXi 3.x host	ESX/ESXi 4.x host	ESXi 5.x host	ESXi 6.0 host
VMFS2	RO	RO	N	N
VMFS3	RW	RW	RW	RW
				Note: You can continue to use existing VMFS3 datastores, but you cannot create new ones. If you have existing VMFS3 datastores, upgrade them to VMFS5.
VMFS5	N	N	RW	RW

- RW: Complete read and write support. You can create and power on virtual machines.
- RO: Read only support. You cannot create or power on virtual machines.
- N: No access. ESXi 5.x and later hosts do not support VMFS2. If your datastore was formatted with VMFS2, first upgrade the datastore to VMFS3 using legacy hosts.

Use the vSphere Web Client to set up a VMFS datastore in advance on a block-based storage device that your ESXi host discovers. A VMFS datastore can be extended to span several physical storage extents, including SAN LUNs and local storage. This feature allows you to pool storage and gives you flexibility in creating the datastore necessary for your virtual machines.

NOTE Pooling ATS-capable hardware creates a spanned VMFS datastore that can use ATS-only locking mechanism. If any device is not ATS-capable, the datastore cannot be ATS-only, but uses ATS+SCSI locking.

You can increase the capacity of a datastore while virtual machines are running on the datastore. This ability lets you add new space to your VMFS datastores as your virtual machine requires it. VMFS is designed for concurrent access from multiple physical machines and enforces the appropriate access controls on virtual machine files.

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

**QUESTION 4**

A common root user account has been configured for a group of ESXi 6.x hosts.

Which two steps should be taken to mitigate security risks associated with this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Remove the root user account from the ESXi host.
- B. Set a complex password for the root account and limit its use.
- C. Use ESXi Active Directory capabilities to assign users the administrator role.
- D. Use Lockdown mode to restrict root account access.

Correct Answer: BC

root User Privileges By default each ESXi host has a single root user account with the Administrator role. That root user account can be used for local administration and to connect the host to vCenter Server. This common root account can make it easier to break into an ESXi host and make it harder to match actions to a specific administrator. Set a highly complex password for the root account and limit the use of the root account, for example, for use when adding a host to vCenter Server. Do not remove the root account. In vSphere 5.1 and later, only the root user and no other named user with the Administrator role is permitted to add a host to vCenter Server. Best practice is to ensure that any account with the Administrator role on an ESXi host is assigned to a specific user with a named account. Use ESXi Active Directory capabilities, which allow you to manage Active Directory credentials if possible.


Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID55F14938-8A2F-4703-8A60-3516F9C3E312.html>

QUESTION 5


An administrator is attempting to add two Intel-based hosts to a vSphere 6.x cluster containing all Intel-based hosts. The cluster has Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) enabled, but while performing the action, the administrator receives the error shown in the Exhibit: Which three conditions would explain the error? (Choose three.)

Compatibility

! The hosts's CPU hardware does not support the cluster's current Enhanced vMotion Compatibility mode. The host CPU lacks features required by that mode.

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! The host's CPU hardware does not support the cluster's current Enhanced vMotion Compatibility mode. The host CPU lacks features required by that mode.

 10.21.38.106

- A. EVC is using a newer baseline than the hosts in the Exhibit.
- B. The ESXi hosts have an incompatible version of Streaming SIMD Extensions (SSE).
- C. The ESXi hosts have the Intel No-Execute feature disabled.



D. EVC is using an older baseline than the hosts in the Exhibit.

E. The EXSi host does not have the Intel VT-d feature enabled.

Correct Answer: ABC

This is the compatibility issue. The host's CPU hardware doesn't support cluster's current enhanced vmotion because EVC is employing a newer baseline rather than the one used in the process. Secondly, ESXi hosts are incompatible because the version of SSE is incorrect. This has affected EV compatibility mode. The host CPU lacks Intel-no-Execute feature which is necessary for the CPU hardware to support EVC.

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