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QUESTION 1

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>

QUESTION 2

An administrator has decided to create 10 ESXi 6.x hosts via Auto Deploy for a new Test/Dev cluster. The hosts are configured to obtain their networking configuration via DHCP.

Which Direct Console User Interface option should the administrator use to renew the DHCP lease for the hosts?

- A. Restore Network Settings
- B. Test Management Network
- C. Restart Management Network
- D. Network Restore Options

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Restart the Management Network Restarting the management network interface might be required to restore networking or to renew a DHCP lease. Restarting the management network will result in a brief network outage that might temporarily affect running virtual machines. If a renewed DHCP lease results in a new network identity (IP address or host name), remote management software will be disconnected. Procedure

1.

From the direct console, select Restart Management Network and press Enter.



2.

Press F11 to confirm the restart.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-50/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.install.doc_50%2FGUID-E46F9F62-D1BB-4485-815D-08DBAE320CC3.html

QUESTION 3

An administrator observes that virtual machine storage activity on an ESXi 6.x host is negatively affecting virtual machine storage activity on another host that is accessing the same VMFS Datastore.

Which action would mitigate the issue?

- A. Enable the Dynamic Queue Depth Throttling option.
- B. Configure Storage DRS.
- C. Enable Storage I/O Control.
- D. Configure the Disk.SchedNumReqOutstanding parameter.

Correct Answer: C

One of the potential impacts of working in a shared storage environment is having one VM monopolize storage performance resources to the detriment of other VMs. We call this the Noisy Neighbor Effect. If one VM suddenly starts issuing a lot more IO than all the other VMs, it could potentially slow down other VMs on the same data store, or on the same array. To combat this problem, VMware introduced Storage IO Control (SIOC) in vSphere 4.1 and has made enhancements to it in vSphere 6.x. Reference:

<http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=2240989andseqNum=4>

QUESTION 4

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 5

An administrator tries to run esxtop to troubleshoot CPU performance issues, but no output is displayed.

How can the issue be resolved?

- A. esxtop is deprecated in vSphere 6.x, resxtop must be used to produce the desired output.
- B. In esxtop, press f and place an asterisk next to each field that should be displayed.
- C. sudo should be run in front of esxtop to give the administrator the proper permissions.
- D. The esxtop command must be run from the /proc directory to produce output.

Correct Answer: B

Press F (Field Order) to modify fields which you want to display. Then hit Enter to validate.

```
Current Field order: ABcdeFGHIJKlmnop
* A: DEVICE = Device Name
* B: ID = Path/World/Partition Id
* C: NUM = Num of Objects
* D: SHARES = Shares
* E: BLKSZ = Block Size (bytes)
* F: QSTATS = Queue Stats
* G: IOSTATS = I/O Stats
* H: RESVSTATS = Reserve Stats
* I: LATSTATS/cmd = Overall Latency Stats (ms)
* J: LATSTATS/rd = Read Latency Stats (ms)
* K: LATSTATS/wr = Write Latency Stats (ms)
* L: ERRSTATS/s = Error Stats
* M: PAESTATS/s = PAE Stats
* N: SPLTSTATS/s = SPLIT Stats
* O: VAAISTATS= VAAI Stats
* P: VAAILATSTATS/cmd = VAAI Latency Stats (ms)

Toggle fields with a-p, any other key to return: █
```

Reference: <http://www.vladan.fr/storage-performance-troubleshooting-with-esxtop-guide/>

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