



# 2V0-621<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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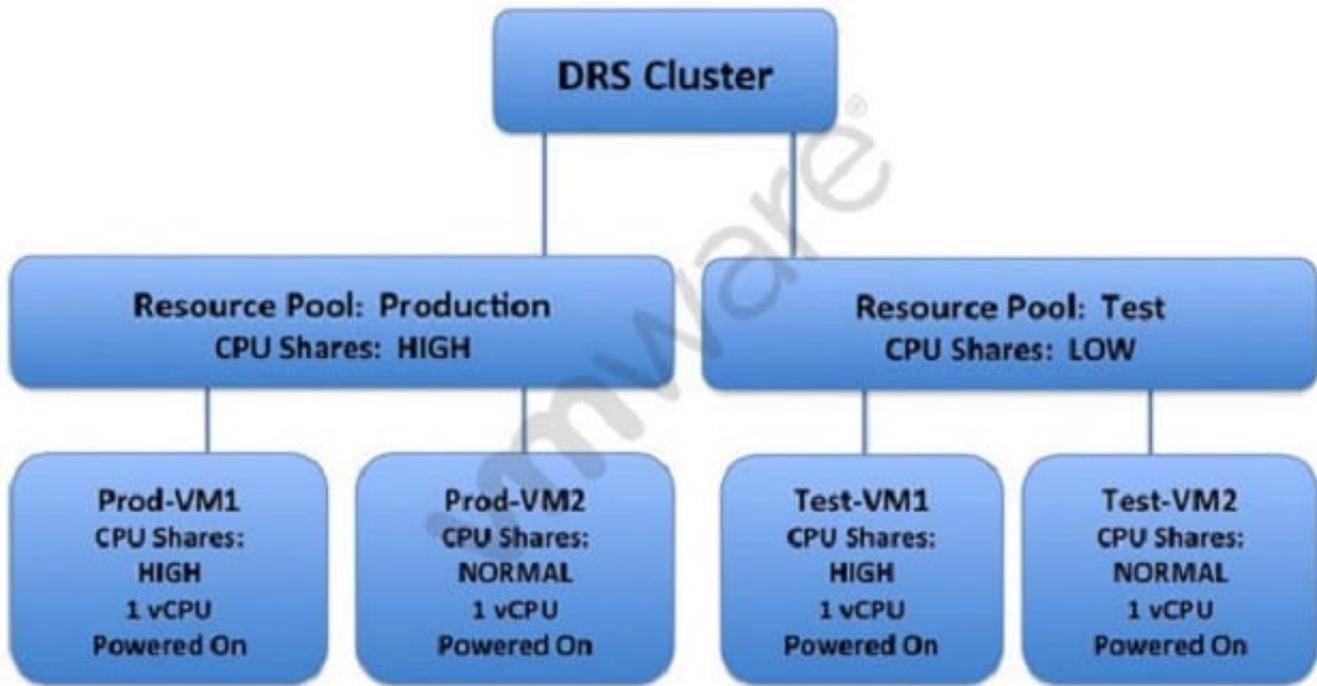
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the Exhibit.



-- Exhibit -

An administrator has created the DRS cluster shown in the Exhibit.

Based on the exhibit, which statement is true?

- A. Under CPU contention, Prod-VM1 receives four times the CPU resources than Test-VM1.
- B. The Prod-VM1 will always have more CPU resources than all other virtual machines.
- C. The Test-VM2 will always have less CPU resources than all other virtual machines.
- D. Under CPU contention, Test-VM1 will receive 25% of the total CPU resources.

Correct Answer: A

To understand limits and theory check the information given below:

1.

CPU is calculated like this: [Cluster CPU Cores] \* [ 2,000 for High, 1,000 for Normal, 500 for Low ]

2.

For an example, Our DRS cluster has 100 CPU cores (see the blue section) and thus the math is: 100 \*

2,000 = 200,000 for High and 100 \* 500 = 50,000 for Low.



That's why PROD-VM1 : CPU shares High.

[https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/drs\\_performance\\_best\\_practices\\_wp.pdf](https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/drs_performance_best_practices_wp.pdf)

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## QUESTION 2

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-vcenter-server-60-storage-guide.pdf>

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## QUESTION 3

Refer to the Exhibit.



Storage Adapters

Adapter	Type	Status	Identifier	Targets	Devices	Paths
vmhba34	Block SCSI	Unknown		0	0	0
<b>QLogic NetXtreme II iSCSI Adapter</b>						
vmhba32	iSCSI	Unbound	bnx2i-001018ed2ab0(iqn.1998...	0	0	0
vmhba33	iSCSI	Unbound	bnx2i-001018ed2ab2(iqn.1998...	0	0	0
<b>iSCSI Software Adapter</b>						
vmhba39	iSCSI	Online	iqn.1995-05.com.broadcom.vs...	1	1	1

The Exhibit shows the status of vmhba32 and vmhba33 as Unbound. What is a likely reason for this status?

- A. The host bus adapter is not associated with a vmknic.
- B. The Dynamic Target Discovery was not configured.
- C. The Static Target Discovery was not configured.
- D. The host bus adapter is not associated with a vmnic.

Correct Answer: A

For sharing a volume across hosts, a VMFS volume is bound to its underlying block device storage. When a low level block copy is performed to copy or move the VMFS volume, the copied volume will be unbound. When using Broadcom network interfaces with Hardware iSCSI Offload capabilities such as BCM5709 and BCM57711, each of the network interfaces shows up as individual storage adapters in the Configuration tab of an ESX host and each adapter also has an individual IQN. However, when you configure the adapter for iSCSI, you observe these symptoms: You are unable to add any discovery addresses. When observing the Dynamic or Static Discovery tabs in the iSCSI Initiator Properties window, you see the message: The host bus adapter is not associated with a vmknic. To configure targets the adapter should be associated with a vmknic. Refer to the VMware documentation to associate the adapter with a vmknic. vSphere 6.0 Documentation Center - VMware [www.vmware.com/a/info/?id=1320](http://www.vmware.com/a/info/?id=1320)

#### QUESTION 4

A failed upgrade from vCenter Server version 5.x to version 6.0 produces the following error:

[00800 error \"Default\"] Database version id \"600\" is incompatible with this release of VirtualCenter.

What is the cause of the upgrade failure?

- A. There was a database schema upgrade failure during the installation.
- B. The VMWAREVCMSDS service was upgraded before the vCenter Server service.
- C. The VMware Directory Service database failed during the installation.
- D. There was an incompatible ODBC driver version for the database.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Attempts to upgrade the VMware vCenter Server from 5.x to 6.0 might fail when validating the database



Upgrading VMware vCenter Server with an Oracle Database from 5.x to 6.0 might fail. This error occurs when you install a vCenter Server against an external Microsoft SQL database. You need to create the database schema manually by referencing to the information in DB\_and\_schema\_creation\_scripts\_mssql.txt in the DB scripts folder. An error message similar to the following is displayed: The user associated with the DSN has insufficient privileges. This issue is resolved in this release. VMware vCenter Server 6.0 Update 1 check release notes whitepaper on vmware.com Upgrading from vSphere 5.x to vSphere 6.0 Best Practices (2130664) [https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/search.do?cmd=displayKcanddocType=kcanddocTypeID=DT\\_KB\\_1\\_1&externalId=2130664](https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/search.do?cmd=displayKcanddocType=kcanddocTypeID=DT_KB_1_1&externalId=2130664)

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## QUESTION 5

Which two options are available in the Virtual Machine Component Protection (VMCP) setting Response for Datastore with All Paths Down (APD)? (Choose two.)

- A. Issue Events
- B. Power off and restart virtual machines
- C. Reset virtual machines
- D. Leave Powered On

Correct Answer: AB

**PDL failures** A virtual machine is automatically failed over to a new host unless you have configured VMCP only to Issue events. **APD events** The response to APD events is more complex and accordingly the configuration is more fine-grained. After the user-configured Delay for VM failover for APD period has elapsed, the action taken depends on the policy you selected. An event will be issued and the virtual machine is restarted conservatively or aggressively. The conservative approach does not terminate the virtual machine if the success of the failover is unknown, for example in a network partition. The aggressive approach does terminate the virtual machine under these conditions. Neither approach terminates the virtual machine if there are insufficient resources in the cluster for the failover to succeed. If APD recovers before the user-configured Delay for VM failover for APD period has elapsed, you can choose to reset the affected virtual machines, which recovers the guest applications that were impacted by the IO failures.

Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc%2FGUID-F01F7EB8-FF9D-45E2-A093-5F56A788D027.html>

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## QUESTION 6

What is the compression algorithm used by vSphere Replication to compress data at the source?

- A. FastLZ
- B. Lz4
- C. Lzr
- D. Lzx

Correct Answer: A

**Explanation:** vSphere Replication 6.0 utilizes the FastLZ compression library. This provides a nice balance of speed, minimal CPU overhead, and compression efficiency. When using vSphere 6.0 and vSphere Replication 6.0 at both the source and target locations, updates are compressed at the source and stay compressed until they are written to storage at the target. In cases where there is a mixed configuration, packets may be decompressed at some point in the replication path. For example, if a vSphere 6.0 host is connecting to a vSphere Replication 5.8 virtual appliance, packets



will not be compressed over the network. Another example: vSphere 6.0 replicating to a vSphere Replication 6.0 virtual appliance, which is writing to vSphere 5.5 host storage ?packets are compressed from the source to the vSphere Replication

6.0 virtual appliance, but are decompressed in the appliance before being written to the vSphere 5.5 storage at the target. Performing this decompression in the vSphere Replication virtual appliance will cause higher vCPU utilization in the appliance. As you can imagine, the most benefit from compression will be realized when running vSphere 6.0 and vSphere Replication 6.0 at both the source and target locations.

Reference: <https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2015/03/vr-60-compression.html>

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## QUESTION 7

Which three traffic types can be configured for dedicated VMkernel adapters? (Choose three.)

- A. Discovery traffic
- B. vMotion traffic
- C. vSphere Replication NFC traffic
- D. Provisioning traffic
- E. vSphere Custom traffic

Correct Answer: BCD

### Securing System Traffic

Take appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the management and system traffic in your vSphere environment. For example, isolate the vMotion traffic in a separate network that includes only the ESXi hosts that participate in the migration. Isolate the management traffic in a network that only network and security administrators are able to access. For more information, see vSphere Security and vSphere Installation and Setup.

### System Traffic Types

You should dedicate a separate VMkernel adapter for every traffic type. For distributed switches, dedicate a separate distributed port group for each VMkernel adapter.

### Management traffic

Carries the configuration and management communication for ESXi hosts, vCenter Server, and host-to-host High Availability traffic. By default, when you install the ESXi software, a vSphere Standard switch is created on the host together with a VMkernel adapter for management traffic. To provide redundancy, you can connect two or more physical NICs to a VMkernel adapter for management traffic.

### vMotion traffic



Accommodates vMotion. A VMkernel adapter for vMotion is required both on the source and the target hosts. The VMkernel adapters for vMotion should handle only the vMotion traffic. For better performance, you can configure multiple NIC vMotion. To have multi NIC vMotion, you can dedicate two or more port groups to the vMotion traffic, respectively every port group must have a vMotion VMkernel adapter associated with it. Then you can connect one or more physical NICs to every port group. In this way, multiple physical NICs are used for vMotion, which results in greater bandwidth.

#### Note

vMotion network traffic is not encrypted. You should provision secure private networks for use by vMotion only.

#### Provisioning traffic

Handles the data that is transferred for virtual machine cold migration, cloning, and snapshot creation.

#### IP storage traffic and discovery

Handles the connection for storage types that use standard TCP/IP networks and depend on the VMkernel networking. Such storage types are software iSCSI, depended hardware iSCSI, and NFS. If you have two or more physical NICs for iSCSI, you can configure iSCSI multipathing. ESXi hosts support only NFS version 3 over TCP/IP. To configure a software FCoE (Fibre Channel over Ethernet) adapter, you must have a dedicated VMkernel adapter. Software FCoE passes configuration information through the Data Center Bridging Exchange (DCBX) protocol by using the Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) VMkernel module.

#### Fault Tolerance traffic

Handles the data that the primary fault tolerant virtual machine sends to the secondary fault tolerant virtual machine over the VMkernel networking layer. A separate VMkernel adapter for Fault Tolerance logging is required on every host that is part of a vSphere HA cluster.

#### vSphere Replication traffic

Handles the outgoing replication data that the source ESXi host transfers to the vSphere Replication server. Dedicate a VMkernel adapter on the source site to isolate the outgoing replication traffic.

#### vSphere Replication NFC traffic

Handles the incoming replication data on the target replication site.

#### Virtual SAN traffic



Every host that participates in a Virtual SAN cluster must have a VMkernel adapter to handle the Virtual SAN traffic.

Reference:

[https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc%](https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc%2F2FGUID-D4191320-209E-4CB5-A709-C8741E713348.html)

[2FGUID-D4191320-209E-4CB5-A709-C8741E713348.html](https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc%2F2FGUID-D4191320-209E-4CB5-A709-C8741E713348.html)

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### QUESTION 8

An administrator is configuring Storage I/O Control. After enabling, the administrator notices high device latency and poor storage performance.

Which two actions would likely reduce latency and improve functionality? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensure that each datastore uses shared spindles.
- B. Ensure that each datastore has independent spindles.
- C. Set the congestion threshold to 15ms.
- D. Set the congestion threshold value to 5ms.

Correct Answer: BC

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### QUESTION 9

An administrator notices that 8 out of 10 virtual machines have memory ballooning and swapping. However, virtual machine 9 is not ballooning or swapping and virtual machine 10 is not ballooning but is swapping.

Which two statements explain the behavior of virtual machine 9 and virtual machine 10? (Choose two.)

- A. Virtual machine 9 has a 100% memory reservation.
- B. Virtual machine 10 has a memory limit configured.
- C. Virtual machine 9 has memory shares set to HIGH.
- D. Virtual machine 10 does not have VMware Tools enabled or installed.

Correct Answer: AD

If the memory usage value is high, and the host has high ballooning or swapping, check the amount of free physical memory on the host. A free memory value of 6% or less indicates that the host cannot handle the demand for memory. This leads to memory reclamation, which might degrade performance. If the host has enough free memory, check the resource shares, reservation, and limit settings of the virtual machines and resource pools on the host. Verify that the host settings are adequate and not lower than those set for the virtual machines. D-) Verify that VMware Tools is installed on each virtual machine. The balloon driver is installed with VMware Tools and is critical to performance. If VMware tools are not installed/outdated showing on summary tab Ballooning will not work hence swapping will work because it has nothing to do with ballooning. Fact: If memory is not available the memory can be mapped to the .vswp file on a vmfs or nfs datastore. The virtual machine has no knowledge if the memory is mapped to physical memory or to



a disk. This is called hypervisor swapping, and this is the last resort for the vmkernel to use this mechanism. (Internal vmware KB article but for external you may check VMBlog or external links: [https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en\\_US&cmd=displayKc&externalId=1003470](https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKc&externalId=1003470))

## QUESTION 10

Refer to the Exhibit.

### Rule-Set 1

Select rules to create your VM storage policy.

- The VM storage policy will match datastores that satisfy any of the rule sets.
- A rule set will match datastores that satisfy all of the selected rules.

#### Rules based on common capabilities

<Add capability>

#### Rules based on vendor-specific capabilities

VSAN

Number of failures to tolerate 2

Number of disk stripes per object 3

<Add capability>

#### Rules based on tags

Add tag-based rule...

#### Storage Consumption Model

A virtual disk with size 100 GB would consume:

Storage space  
300.00 GB

Initially reserved storage space  
0.00 B

Reserved flash space  
0.00 B

A Storage Policy for a Virtual SAN is set to the default policy, as shown in the Exhibit.

Which change would reduce the storage consumption by one third?

- A. Number of failures to tolerate = 1
- B. Number of disk stripes per object = 2
- C. Number of failures to tolerate = 3
- D. Number of disk stripes per object = 1

Correct Answer: A

The new policy is added to the list.

What to do next:

Apply this policy to a virtual machine and its virtual disks. Virtual SAN will place the virtual machine objects in accordance with the requirements specified in the policy. For information about using and editing storage policies, see About Virtual Machine Storage Policies.



Also Check:

Policies Rules: Defines the number of host, disk, or network failures a virtual machine object can tolerate.

For n failures tolerated, n+1 copies of the virtual machine object are created and 2n+1 hosts with storage are required.

Default value is 1. Maximum value is 3.

To understand more check the link:

<https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-55/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc%2FGUIDC8E919D0-9D80-4AE1-826B-D180632775F3.html>

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### QUESTION 11

Which two advanced features should be disabled for virtual machines that are only hosted on a vSphere system? (Choose two.)

- A. isolation.tools.unity.push.update.disable
- B. isolation.tools.ghi.launchmenu.change
- C. isolation.tools.bbs.disable
- D. isolation.tools.hgfsServerSet.enable

Correct Answer: AB

**Disable Unexposed Features** VMware virtual machines are designed to work on both vSphere systems and hosted virtualization platforms such as Workstation and Fusion. Certain VMX parameters do not need to be enabled when you run a virtual machine on a vSphere system. Disable these parameters to reduce the potential for vulnerabilities.  
Prerequisites Turn off the virtual machine. Procedure



- 1 Find the virtual machine in the vSphere Web Client inventory.
  - A To find a virtual machine, select a datacenter, folder, cluster, resource pool, or host.
  - B Click the **Related Objects** tab and click **Virtual Machines**.
- 2 Right-click the virtual machine and click **Edit Settings**.
- 3 Select **VM Options**.
- 4 Click **Advanced** and click **Edit Configuration**.
- 5 Add or edit the following parameters.

Name	Value
isolation.tools.unity.push.update.disable	TRUE
isolation.tools.ghi.launchmenu.change	TRUE
isolation.tools.mem SchedFake Sample Stats.disable	TRUE
isolation.tools.getCreds.disable	TRUE
isolation.tools.ghi.autologon.disable	TRUE
isolation.bios.bbs.disable	TRUE
isolation.tools.hgfs Server Set.disable	TRUE

Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID60E83710-8295-41A2-9C9D-83DEBB6872C2.html>

## QUESTION 12

An administrator needs to configure a storage solution for a vSphere 6.x implementation with these characteristics:

1.  
Snapshot support
2.  
vMotion Capability
3.  
Clustering across multiple ESXi hosts
- 4.



Database application with high transaction count

5.

vFlash Read Cache

Which solution meets all of the stated requirements?

- A. A vmdk located on a Shared VMFS datastore
- B. A Virtual Mode Raw Device Mapped LUN
- C. A Physical Mode Raw Device Mapped LUN
- D. A virtual SAN-based vmdk

Correct Answer: B

The requirement for this specific storage solution has snapshot support, and vFlash Read cache. For this you need a virtual mode raw device mapped LUN. RDM, which permits the use of existing SAN commands, is generally used to improve performance in I/O-intensive applications. RDM can be configured in either virtual compatibility mode or physical compatibility mode. Virtual mode provides benefits found in VMFS, such as advanced file locking and snapshots. Physical mode provides access to most hardware functions of the storage system that is mapped

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### QUESTION 13

An administrator is troubleshooting a CPU issue for a virtual machine. The following is seen in esxtop:

1.

CPU0 is at 100% usage

2.

The remaining logical CPUs are close to 0%

3.

%RDY value is consistently above 10%

What is likely the cause of the CPU issue?

- A. The virtual machine has a CPU limit configured.
- B. The virtual machine's guest operating system is configured for SMP.
- C. The virtual machine has CPU affinity configured.
- D. The virtual machine is configured with a CPU reservation.

Correct Answer: C

Using CPU Affinity

By specifying a CPU affinity setting for each virtual machine, you can restrict the assignment of virtual



machines to a subset of the available processors in multiprocessor systems. By using this feature, you can assign each virtual machine to processors in the specified affinity set.

CPU affinity specifies virtual machine-to-processor placement constraints and is different from the relationship created by a VM-VM or VM-Host affinity rule, which specifies virtual machine-to-virtual machine host placement constraints.

Reference:

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

[com.vmware.vsphere.resourcemanagement.doc\\_41/managing\\_cpu\\_resources/c\\_using\\_cpu\\_affinity.html](com.vmware.vsphere.resourcemanagement.doc_41/managing_cpu_resources/c_using_cpu_affinity.html)

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#### QUESTION 14

An administrator wants to provide users restricted access. The users should only be able to perform the following tasks:

1.

Create and consolidate virtual machine snapshots

2.

Add/Remove virtual disks

3.

Snapshot Management

Which default role in vCenter Server would meet the administrator's requirements for the users?

A. Virtual machine user

B. Virtual machine power user

C. Virtual Datacenter administrator

D. VMware Consolidated Backup user

Correct Answer: B

Virtual Machine Power User: A sample role that grants a user access rights only to virtual machines; can alter the virtual hardware or create snapshots of the VM Reference:

<https://communities.vmware.com/thread/480179?start=0andtstart=0>

<https://www.pluralsight.com/blog/tutorials/vmware-access-control-101-roles-and-permissions>

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#### QUESTION 15

An administrator is troubleshooting a virtual machine performance issue using vRealize Operations.



Which two badges would help to identify possible resource contention concerns? (Choose two.)

- A. Health > Workload
- B. Health > Faults
- C. Risk > Time Remaining
- D. Risk > Stress

Correct Answer: AD

The Workload badge shows how hard an object is working. A higher workload score indicates that an object is doing more work. Obviously, you don't want objects out there doing zero work, as that is waste but, as the same time, you also don't want objects completely maxed out with a workload score of 100 either. Workload is an absolute measurement that calculates the demand for a resource divided by the capacity of an object. Resources might include CPU, memory, disk I/O, or network I/O. vC Ops will help you to balance workload across your resource objects effectively.

Stress badge reports the stress that an object is under. Just as your stress level is related to your workload, so is the stress score in vC Ops. The stress score is based on long-term high workload (where the workload score is instantaneous workload). Stress in the virtual infrastructure might come from VMs that are undersized, hosts that are overloaded, or datastores with consistently high I/O latency. Stress is reported between 0 and 100 with 100 being very high stress and 0 being no stress. Reference: <http://blogs.vmware.com/management/2014/04/david-davis-on-vcenter-operations-post-8-understandingvcenter-operations-badges.html>

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