

2V0-21.23 Dumps

VMware vSphere 8.x Professional

<https://www.certleader.com/2V0-21.23-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator wants to create virtual machine (VM) templates and store them in a content library. The administrator would like to use the content library to manage different versions of these templates so that reverting to an earlier version is an option. How should the administrator create these templates?

- A. Select a VM in the vCenter inventory. Clone the VM to the content library as a VM template type.
- B. Select a VM template in the vCenter inventor
- C. Clone the template to the content library.
- D. Export a VM in the vCenter inventory to an OVF templat
- E. Import the OVF template into the content library.
- F. Convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory. Clone the template to the content library.

Answer: A

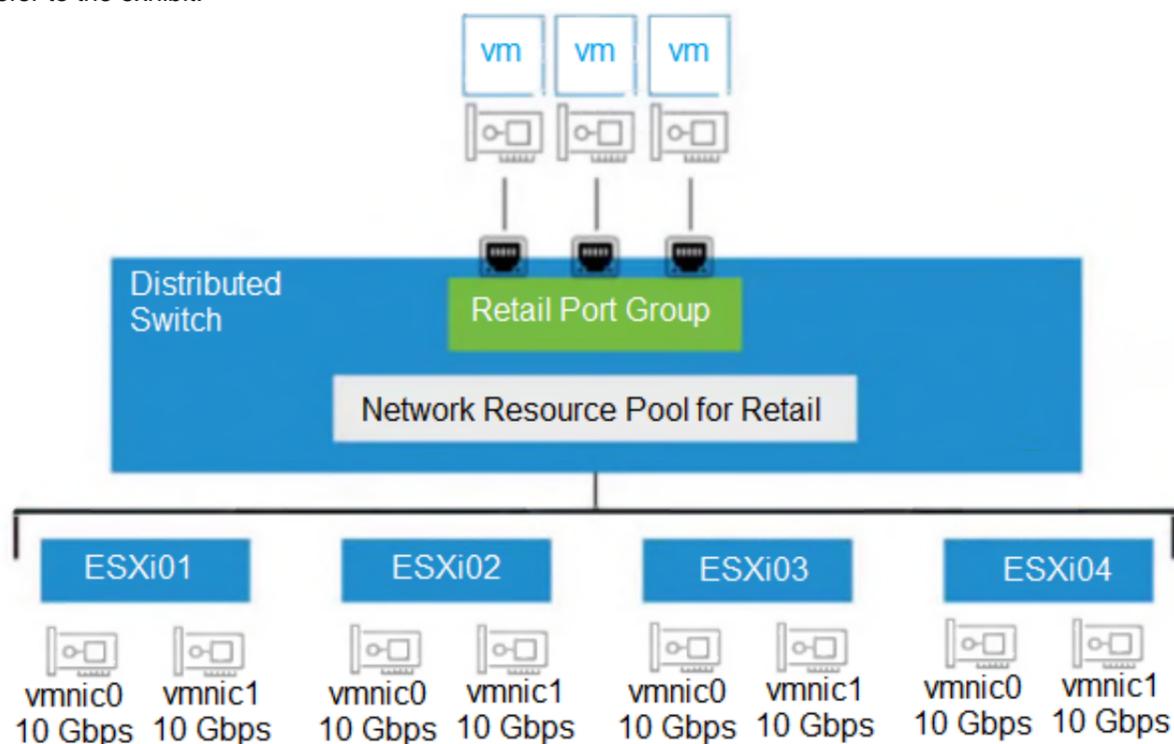
Explanation:

Option A is correct because it allows the administrator to clone a VM to the content library as a VM template type, which can be used to create and manage different versions of these templates in the content library. Option B is incorrect because it requires the administrator to convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory first, which is an extra step. Option C is incorrect because it requires the administrator to export a VM to an OVF template and import it into the content library, which are extra steps. Option D is incorrect because it requires the administrator to convert a VM to a template in the vCenter inventory and clone it to the content library, which are extra steps. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2

NEW QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator set up the following configuration:

- The distributed switch has four ESXi hosts, and each host has two 10 Gbps NICs.
- In the Network I/O Control configuration, the amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 4 Gbps.

The administrator wants to guarantee that VMs in the Retail distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic. Given this scenario, what should the size (in Gbps) of the Retail network resource pool be?

- A. 40
- B. 32
- C. 8
- D. 16

Answer: D

Explanation:

$4\text{Gbps} * 8\text{Nic} = 32\text{Gbps} * 50\% = 16\text{Gbps}$

NEW QUESTION 3

An administrator is asked to configure a security policy at the port group level of a standard switch. The following requirements must be met:

- The security policy must apply to all virtual machines on portgroup-1.
- All traffic must be forwarded, regardless of the destination.

- A. Forged transmits set to reject
- B. MAC address changes set to accept
- C. Promiscuous mode set to reject
- D. Promiscuous mode set to accept

Answer: D

Explanation:

The security policy that must be configured at the port group level to allow all traffic to be forwarded regardless of the destination is promiscuous mode set to accept, which allows receiving all traffic on a virtual switch port.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-D5960C77-0D1>

NEW QUESTION 4

What are two use cases for VMware Tools? (Choose two.)

- A. Time synchronization with an NTP server
- B. Direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion
- C. Share folders between ESXi hosts and guest OS file systems
- D. Ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely
- E. Support for unsupported network device drivers

Answer: CD

Explanation:

<https://www.stevenbright.com/2022/03/deploy-salt-minions-automatically-using-vmware-tools/>

Two use cases for VMware Tools are direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion and ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely. Direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion is a feature that allows the administrator to deploy a configuration management agent to a virtual machine using VMware Tools. This feature enables automation and orchestration of virtual machine configuration tasks. Ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely is a feature that allows the administrator to gracefully power off a virtual machine from the vSphere Client or other VMware products. This feature requires VMware Tools to be installed and running on the guest operating system. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vmwaretools.doc/GUID-28C39A00-74>

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator has been notified that a number of hosts are not compliant with the company policy for time synchronization.

The relevant portion of the policy states:

- All physical servers must synchronize time with an external time source that is accurate to the microsecond. Which step should the administrator take to ensure compliance with the policy?

- A. Ensure that each vCenter Server Appliance is configured to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source.
- B. Ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) source.
- C. Ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a Network Time Protocol (NTP) source.
- D. Ensure that each vCenter Server Appliance is configured to use a Precision Time Protocol (PTP) source.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To comply with the policy of synchronizing time with an external source that is accurate to the microsecond, the administrator needs to ensure that each ESXi host is configured to use a PTP source, which provides higher accuracy than NTP.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-F7DF1DD3-E3>

NEW QUESTION 6

Which three features are only available when using vSphere Distributed Switches instead of vSphere Standard Switches? (Choose three.)

- A. 802.1Q tagging
- B. Port mirroring
- C. Netflow
- D. Configuration backup and restore
- E. IPv6 support
- F. IPv4 support

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Three features that are only available when using vSphere Distributed Switches instead of vSphere Standard Switches are port mirroring, which allows monitoring network traffic on a virtual switch port; Netflow, which allows collecting IP traffic information from a virtual switch; and configuration backup and restore, which allows saving and restoring distributed switch settings.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-D5960C77-0D1> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-A59628EA-985> <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-E9EB9D18-692>

NEW QUESTION 7

An administrator is adding a new ESXi host to an existing vSphere cluster. When selecting the cluster, the administrator is unable to use the Cluster Quickstart workflow to add and configure the additional host.

What could be the root cause of this issue?

- A. The administrator has previously dismissed the Cluster Quickstart workflow.
- B. The administrator must manually add the host to the cluster before using the Cluster Quickstart workflow.
- C. The administrator has not been assigned the required permissions to use the Cluster Quickstart workflow.
- D. The administrator must enable the Cluster Quickstart workflow option in VMware vCenter.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it indicates that the administrator has previously dismissed the Cluster Quickstart workflow, which will prevent them from using it to add and configure an additional host. To use the Cluster Quickstart workflow again, the administrator must enable it in the cluster settings. Option B is incorrect because the administrator does not need to manually add the host to the cluster before using the Cluster Quickstart workflow, as this is one of the steps in the workflow. Option C is incorrect because the administrator does not need any special permissions to use the Cluster Quickstart workflow, as long as they have

permissions to perform cluster operations. Option D is incorrect because there is no option to enable the Cluster Quickstart workflow in VMware vCenter, as this is a feature of vSphere clusters. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2>

NEW QUESTION 8

An administrator is tasked with looking into the disaster recovery options for protecting a database server using VMware vSphere Replication.

The following requirements must be met:

- The virtual machine must remain online during the protection.
- The virtual machine's snapshots must be used as part of the replication process. Which step must the administrator complete to accomplish this task?

- A. Configure the virtual machine storage policy.
- B. Enable guest OS VSS quiescing for this virtual machine.
- C. Perform a full initial synchronization of the source virtual machine to the target location.
- D. Configure network traffic isolation for vSphere Replication.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/vSphere-Replication/8.7/com.vmware.vsphere.replication-admin.doc/GUID-C2493>

NEW QUESTION 9

An administrator creates a virtual machine that contains the latest company-approved software, tools and security updates. Company policy requires that only full clones are allowed for server workloads.

A combination of which two tasks should the administrator complete to prepare for the deployment of this virtual machine for multiple users? (Choose two.)

- A. Set appropriate permissions on the virtual machine.
- B. Create a virtual machine customization specification.
- C. Upgrade the virtual hardware.
- D. Convert the virtual machine to a template.
- E. Take a snapshot of the virtual machine.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Option B and D are correct because they allow the administrator to create a virtual machine customization specification, which can be used to customize guest operating system settings for multiple virtual machines, and convert the virtual machine to a template, which can be used to create full clones of server workloads. Option A is incorrect because assigning appropriate permissions on the virtual machine does not prepare it for deployment for multiple users. Option C is incorrect because upgrading the virtual hardware does not prepare it for deployment for multiple users. Option E is incorrect because taking a snapshot of the virtual machine does not prepare it for deployment for multiple users. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator is deploying a new all flash vSAN cluster based on the vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA).

What is the minimum supported network throughput in Gb/s for each host?

- A. 50
- B. 10
- C. 25
- D. 1

Answer: B

Explanation:

The minimum supported network throughput in Gb/s for each host in an all flash vSAN cluster based on the vSAN Original Storage Architecture (OSA) is 10.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vsan-planning.doc/GUID-FCEA0CDD>

vSAN Express Storage Architecture (ESA) are only supported with 25Gbps and higher connection speeds.

ESA ReadyNodes configured for vSAN ESA will be configured with 25/50/100Gbps NICs. vSAN OSA

all-flash configurations are only supported with a 10Gb or higher connections. One reason for this is that the improved performance with an all-flash configuration may consume more network bandwidth between the hosts to gain higher throughput. <https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide#sec6815-sub3>

NEW QUESTION 10

Which three vSphere features are still supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's -virtualization-based security feature? (Choose three.)

- A. vSphere vMotion
- B. PCI passthrough
- C. vSphere High Availability (HA) D, vSphere Fault Tolerance
- D. vSphere Distributed Resources Scheduler (DRS)
- E. Hot Add of CPU or memory

Answer: ACE

Explanation:

Option A, C and E are correct because they indicate that vSphere features such as vMotion, High Availability (HA) and Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) are still supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, which provides enhanced protection for guest operating systems and applications against various attacks. Option B is incorrect because PCI passthrough is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires direct access to physical devices that cannot be shared or protected by hypervisor mechanisms. Option D is incorrect because Fault Tolerance is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's

virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires identical execution states for primary and secondary virtual machines that cannot be guaranteed by hypervisor mechanisms. Option F is incorrect because Hot Add of CPU or memory is not supported for Windows-based virtual machines when enabling vSphere's virtualization-based security feature, as this feature requires dynamic changes to virtual hardware configuration that cannot be handled by hypervisor mechanisms. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888>

NEW QUESTION 14

An administrator notices a performance issue in VMware vCenter. To try and understand more about the performance issue, the administrator needs to gather more information about the vCenter database to eliminate a potential disk space issue. Which two tools can the administrator use? (Choose two.)

- A. vCenter Management Interface (VAMI)
- B. Perfmon
- C. df
- D. esxtop
- E. vSphere Client

Answer: AC

Explanation:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/76563>

NEW QUESTION 16

An administrator is investigating reports of users experiencing difficulties logging into a VMware vCenter instance using LDAP accounts. Which service should the administrator check as part of troubleshooting?

- A. vSphere Authentication Proxy Service
- B. Lookup Service
- C. Identity Management Service
- D. VMware Authentication Framework Daemon

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identity Management Service is the service that handles authentication requests from LDAP accounts and other identity sources in vCenter Server. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-FE1D5F2E-E3AC-4D>

NEW QUESTION 18

An administrator has a requirement to revert a running virtual machine to a previous snapshot after a failed attempt to upgrade an application. When the administrator originally took the snapshot the following choices in the Take Snapshot dialog were made:

- Snapshot the virtual machine's memory = false
- Quiesce guest file system = false

What will be the result of the administrator selecting the 'Revert to Latest Snapshot?' option to return the virtual machine to a previous snapshot?

- A. The virtual machine will be restored to the parent snapshot in a powered on state
- B. The virtual machine will be restored to the parent snapshot in a powered off state.
- C. The virtual machine will be restored to the child snapshot in a powered off state
- D. The virtual machine will be restored to the child snapshot in a powered on state.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Powered on (does not include memory) Reverts to the parent snapshot and the virtual machine is powered off. Powered off (does not include memory) Reverts to the parent snapshot and the virtual machine is powered off. <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vm-administration/GUID-50BD0E64-75A6-4164-B>

NEW QUESTION 22

An administrator is tasked with configuring certificates for a VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) based on the following requirements:

- All certificates should use certificates trusted by the Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA).
- The solution should minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates.

Which three actions should the administrator take to ensure that the solution meets corporate policy? (Choose three.)

- A. Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a self-signed certificate generated from the
- B. Replace the machine SSL certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.
- C. Replace the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).
- D. Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a custom certificate generated from the Enterprise CA.
- E. Replace the solution user certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.
- F. Replace the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

Option B, D and E are correct because they allow the administrator to replace the machine SSL certificates, the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate and the solution user certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA, which will ensure that all certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA and minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates. Option A is incorrect because replacing the VMCA certificate with a self-signed certificate generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificate is trusted by the Enterprise CA. Option C is incorrect because replacing the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA. Option F is incorrect because

replacing the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888>

NEW QUESTION 25

An administrator is tasked with allowing a single user the ability to take snapshots on a virtual machine. When looking in vCenter, the administrator can see that there are already users and groups assigned permissions on the virtual machine as follows:

- The group VMUsers has the Virtual Machine Power User role.
- The group VM_Viewers has the Read Only role.

The administrator confirms that the user requesting the additional access is currently one of five members of the VM_Viewers group

Which two steps should the administrator take to grant this user the additional access required without impacting the user access of others? (Choose two.)

- A. Add the user to the VM_Users group and leave the permissions on the virtual machine object unchanged
- B. Add a new permission on the virtual machine object selecting the user and the new custom role.
- C. Edit the Read Only role to add the Virtual Machine Snapshot Management privileges.
- D. Create a new custom role with the Virtual Machine Snapshot Management privileges.
- E. new permission on the virtual machine object selecting the VM_Viewers group and the new custom

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The administrator should create a new custom role with the Virtual Machine Snapshot Management privileges, which allows the user to create, delete and revert snapshots. The administrator should then add a new permission on the virtual machine object selecting the user and the new custom role, which grants the user the additional access required without affecting other users or groups. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-93B962A7-93FA-4>

NEW QUESTION 26

A group of new virtual machines have been deployed using thin-provisioned disks due to the limited storage space available in an environment. The storage team has expressed concern about extensive use of this type of provisioning.

An administrator is tasked with creating a custom alarm to notify the storage team when thin provisioning reaches a certain capacity threshold.

Where must the administrator define this alarm?

- A. Datastore
- B. Data center
- C. Datastore cluster
- D. Virtual machine

Answer: A

Explanation:

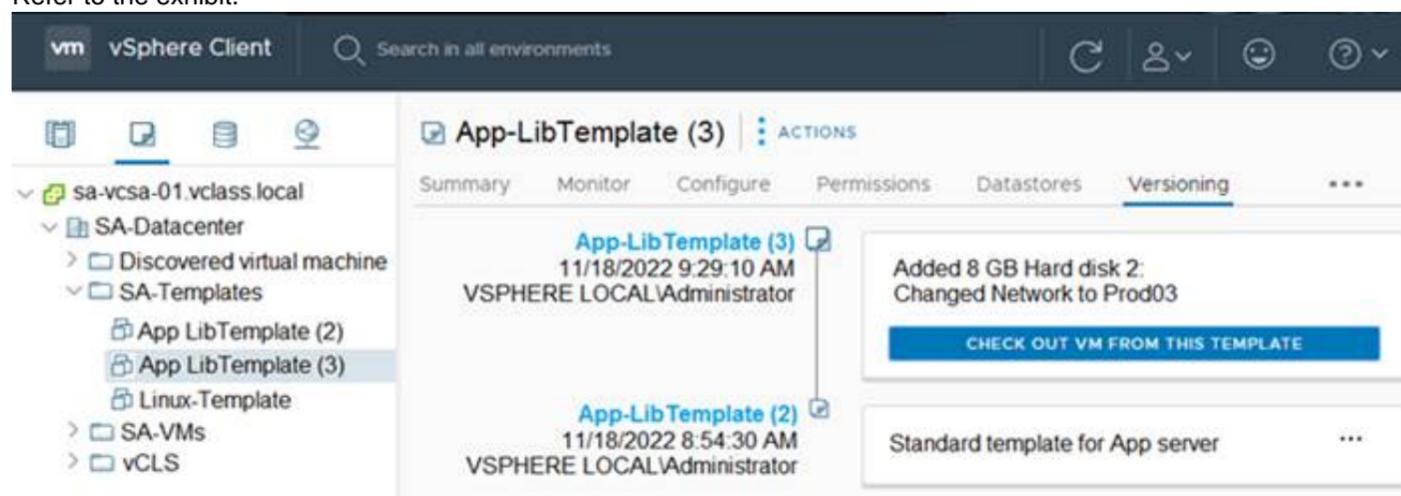
To create a custom alarm to notify when thin provisioning reaches a certain capacity threshold, the administrator must define this alarm at the datastore level, as it is related to datastore usage.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-B8DC03CB-EF>

NEW QUESTION 30

Refer to the exhibit.



Given the configuration shown in the exhibit, what should the administrator do if the latest VM template contains changes that are no longer needed?

- A. Delete App-LibTemplate (2)
- B. Revert to App-LibTemplate (2)
- C. Delete App-LibTemplate (3)
- D. Check out App-LibTemplate (3)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Deleting App-LibTemplate (3) will remove the changes that are no longer needed and revert to the previous version of the template.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-9A5093A5-C54

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-D69B0279-CC9 If the latest VM template contains changes that are no longer needed, the administrator should revert to the previous version of the template1.

Here are the steps to revert to a previous version of a template1:

- > Navigate to the Versioning tab of the VM template.

- From the vertical timeline, navigate to the previous state of the VM template.
 - Click the horizontal ellipsis icon (⋮), and select Revert to This Version.
 - The Revert to Version dialog box opens. Enter a reason for the revert operation and click Revert. So, in this case, the correct answer is: B. Revert to App-LibTemplate (2)
- This will make App-LibTemplate (2) the current VM template1. Please note that this operation will not delete App-LibTemplate (3), it will simply make App-LibTemplate (2) the current version1.

NEW QUESTION 35

What is the minimum network throughput in Gb/s for vSAN using the Express Storage Architecture (ESA)?

- A. 50
- B. 25
- C. 1
- D. 10

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://core.vmware.com/resource/vmware-vsan-design-guide#:~:text=Summary%20of%20Network%20Design>

NEW QUESTION 40

After a number of outages within a production VMware software-defined data center, an administrator is tasked with identifying a solution to meet the following requirements:

- Reduce the risk of outages by proactively identifying issues with the environment and resolving them.
- Reduce the complexity of uploading log bundles when raising support tickets.

Which solution should the administrator recommend to meet these requirements?

- A. VMware Aria Operations for Logs
- B. VMware Skyline Advisor Pro
- C. VMware Skyline Health
- D. VMware Aria Operations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Skyline Advisor Pro is a self-service web application that enables you to receive proactive intelligence with new insights, accelerated analysis, and simplified design, within a web browser. To activate Skyline Advisor Pro, upgrade your Skyline Collector to Skyline Collector 3.0 or later versions.

The solution that should be recommended to reduce the risk of outages by proactively identifying and resolving issues with the environment and reducing the complexity of uploading log bundles is VMware Skyline Health, which provides automated support and proactive recommendations for vSphere.

NEW QUESTION 43

An administrator has a host profile named Standard-Config. The administrator wants to change the other host profiles to use only the storage configuration settings that are defined in the Standard-Config host profile.

What should the administrator do to make this change?

- A. Export host customizations and import them to the other host profiles.
- B. Copy the storage settings from Standard-Config to all other host profiles.
- C. Duplicate the Standard-Config host profile and only modify the storage configuration settings.
- D. Export the Standard-Config host profile and attach it to the other hosts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is correct because it allows the administrator to copy the storage settings from Standard-Config host profile to all other host profiles without affecting other settings. Option A is incorrect because it only exports host customizations and not host profile settings. Option C is incorrect because it creates a new host profile instead of modifying the existing ones. Option D is incorrect because it attaches the Standard-Config host profile to the other hosts instead of changing their host profiles. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.hostprofiles.doc/GUID-F1A1D1D0-D6>

NEW QUESTION 45

An administrator is preparing for a deployment of a new vCenter Server Appliance. The following information has been provided to complete the deployment:

- ESXi Host name (FQDN): esx01.corp.local . ESXi IP Address: 172.20.10.200
- vCenter Server Name (FQDN): vcsa01.corp.local
- vCenter Server IP Address: 172.20.10.100
- NTP Server: 172.20.10.20
- DNS Server: 172.20.10.1
- Deployment Size: Tiny
- Storage Size: Default

Which two actions must the administrator complete before starting the installation of the vCenter Server Appliance? (Choose two.)

- A. Create a DNS CNAME record for the vCenter Server (vcsa01.corp.local)
- B. Create a DNS CNAME record for the ESXi Host server (esx01.corp.local)
- C. Create a reverse DNS A record for the vCenter Server (vcsa01).
- D. Create a reverse DNS A record for the ESXi Host server (esx01)
- E. Create a forward DNS A record for the vCenter Server (vcsa01).

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The administrator must create a forward DNS A record for the vCenter Server (vcsa01), which maps the FQDN of the vCenter Server to its IP address. The administrator must also create a reverse DNS A record for the ESXi Host server (esx01), which maps the IP address of the ESXi Host to its FQDN. These DNS records are required for name resolution and certificate validation during the deployment of the vCenter Server Appliance. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-upgrade/GUID-752FCA83-1A9B-499E-9C6> If you plan to use an FQDN for the appliance system name, you must verify that the FQDN is resolvable by a DNS server, by adding forward and reverse DNS A records.

NEW QUESTION 46

When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), which two statements are true regarding the active, passive, and witness nodes? (Choose two.)

- A. Network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds.
- B. They must have a supported Wide Area Network (WAN).
- C. They must have a minimum of a 10 Gbps network adapter
- D. They must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter.
- E. Network latency must be more than 10 milliseconds.

Answer: AD

Explanation:

When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), two of the requirements for the active, passive, and witness nodes are that network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds, which ensures reliable communication between them; and they must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter, which provides sufficient bandwidth for data replication.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-F01B2F12-C5BB-4C5>

NEW QUESTION 48

An administrator is tasked with looking into the disaster recovery (DR) options for a software-defined data center (SDDC).

The following requirements must be met:

- All virtual machines (VMs) must be protected to a secondary site.
- The source VMs must remain online until the failover.
- When failing over to the secondary site, application downtime is allowed
- The DR failover must be managed from the vSphere Client.
- Costs must remain as low as possible.

How can the administrator accomplish this task?

- A. Configure VMware Cloud Disaster Recovery (VCDR) and combine it with array-based storage replication
- B. Configure VMware Site Recovery Manager and combine it with vSphere Replication.
- C. Configure a subscribed content library on the secondary site.
- D. Configure VMware Site Recovery Manager and combine it with array-based storage replication.

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://blogs.vmware.com/virtualblocks/2017/11/29/vsr-technicaloverview/>

NEW QUESTION 53

An administrator remotely deploys VMware ESXi using an out of band management connection and now needs to complete the configuration of the management network so that the host is accessible through the vSphere Host Client.

The following information has been provided to complete the configuration:

- Host FQDN esxi01corp.local
- Management VLAN ID: 10 DHCP: No
- Management IP Address: 172.16.10.101/24
- Management IP Gateway: 172.16.10.1
- Corporate DNS Servers: 172.16.10.5, 172.16.10.6
- DNS Domain: corp.local

In addition, all host configurations must also meet the following requirements:

- The management network must use only IPv4 network protocols.
- The management network must be fault tolerant

Which four high level tasks should the administrator complete in the Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) in order to meet the requirements and successfully log into the vSphere Host Client? (Choose four.)

- A. Set the value of the VMware ESXi Management Network VLAN ID to 10
- B. Configure at least two network adapters for the VMware ESXi Management Network
- C. Update the VMware ESXi Management Network IPv4 configuration to use a static IPv4 address
- D. Create a DNS A Record for the VMware ESXi host on the corporate DNS servers
- E. Disable IPv6 for the VMware ESXi Management Network
- F. Restore the original Management vSphere Standard Switch.
- G. Update the VMware ESXi Management Network DNS configuration to use the corporate DNS servers for names resolution

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 58

A vSphere cluster has the following vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) group configuration:

- * Virtual machine (VM) group named DB
- * Host groups named PROD11 and PROD55

The administrator wants to force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in the PROD11 group. However, if all the hosts in PROD55.

Which VM/Host rule must the administrator create to ensure that these requirements are met?

- A. A preferential rule between the DB group and PROD11 group

- B. A preferential rule between the DB group and the PROD55 group
- C. A preferential rule between the DB group and the PROD55 group
- D. A required rule between the DB group and the PROD11 group

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct because it allows the administrator to create a preferential rule between the DB group and PROD11 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in the PROD11 group if possible, but will allow them to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if necessary. Option B is incorrect because it will create a preferential rule between the DB group and PROD55 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if possible, which is not what the administrator wants. Option C is incorrect because it is the same as option B. Option D is incorrect because it will create a required rule between the DB group and PROD11 group, which will force the VMs in the DB group to run only on the hosts in PROD11 group and not allow them to run on the hosts in PROD55 group if needed. References: <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4>

NEW QUESTION 59

Which two tasks can be completed using vSphere LifeCycle Manager? (Choose two.)

- A. Manage the firmware lifecycle of ESXi hosts that are part of a managed cluster with a single image.
- B. Check that the ESXi hosts are compliant with the recommended baseline and update the hosts
- C. Upgrade VMware vCenter from version 7 to 8.
- D. Check the hardware compatibility of the hosts in a cluster against the VMware Compatibility Guide (VCG) using baselines.
- E. Manage the firmware lifecycle of ESXi hosts are part of a managed cluster using baselines

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere-lifecycle-manager.doc/GUID-774C362>

NEW QUESTION 60

Which VMware offering will allow an administrator to manage the lifecycle of multiple vCenter Server instances in a single software as a service (SaaS)-based solution to help drive operational efficiency?

- A. VMware vSphere with Tanzu
- B. VMware Cloud Foundation
- C. VMware vSphere+
- D. VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle

Answer: C

Explanation:

VCF includes the management domain and multiple workload domains. While VCF does use LCM to manage vCenter lifecycle, it is on-prem only (for now) and is not SaaS based. That only leave vSphere+. See the video in this link about upgrading remote vCenters managed by vSphere+. <https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/vsphere-plus.html>

NEW QUESTION 63

An administrator is tasked with deploying a new on-premises software-defined data center (SDDC) that will contain a total of eight VMware vCenter instances. The following requirements must be met:

- All vCenter instances should be visible in a single vSphere Client session.
- All vCenter inventory should be searchable from a single vSphere Client session.
- Any administrator must be able to complete operations on any vCenter instance using a single set of credentials.

What should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

- A. Two Enhanced Linked Mode groups consisting of four vCenter instances each in a Single Sign-On domain.
- B. A single Hybrid Linked Mode group consisting of four vCenter instances each in a Single Sign-On domain.
- C. A single Enhanced Linked Mode group consisting of eight vCenter instances in one Single Sign-On domain.
- D. A single Hybrid Linked Mode group consisting of eight vCenter instances in one Single Sign-On domain.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To meet the requirements of viewing and searching all vCenter instances and inventory with a single vSphere Client session and a single set of credentials, the administrator needs to configure a single Enhanced Linked Mode group consisting of eight vCenter instances in one Single Sign-On domain.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-39A8C7F4-8D8>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-vcenter-installation/GUID-4394EA1C-0800-4A6A->

NEW QUESTION 66

An administrator manually configures a reference ESXi host that meets company security standards for vSphere environments. The administrator now needs to apply all of the security standards to every identically configured host across multiple vSphere clusters within a single VMware vCenter instance.

Which four steps would the administrator complete to meet this requirement? (Choose four.)

- A. Extract the host profile from the reference host
- B. Export the host profile from vCenter.
- C. Import host customization on the reference host.
- D. Attach the host profile to each cluster that requires the secure configuration.
- E. Check the compliance of each host against the host profile.
- F. Reset host customization on the reference host.
- G. Remediate all non-compliant hosts.

Answer: ADEG

Explanation:

To apply the security standards from a reference host to other hosts across multiple clusters, the administrator needs to extract a host profile from the reference host, which captures its configuration settings; attach the host profile to each cluster that requires the same configuration; check the compliance of each host against the host profile, which compares their settings; and remediate all non-compliant hosts, which applies the configuration settings from the host profile.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F8F105EC-A6EA>

NEW QUESTION 68

What are three options an administrator can configure after creating a vSphere Namespace? (Choose three.)

- A. Backup schedule
- B. Certificates
- C. Storage policies
- D. Update policies
- E. Permissions
- F. Resource and Object limits

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

After creating a vSphere Namespace, three of the options that an administrator can configure are storage policies, which define how storage resources are allocated for objects within a namespace; permissions, which define who can access and manage objects within a namespace; and resource and object limits, which define how much CPU, memory, storage, and network resources can be consumed by objects within a namespace.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-C2E9B5C1-D6F1-4E9B>

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-with-tanzu-services-workloads/GUID-177C23C4-E>

NEW QUESTION 69

A VMkernel port is labelled PROD01 and uses the default TCP/IP stack. Currently, this VMkernel port is configured for supporting live virtual machine (VM) migrations.

Which configuration change should the administrator make to isolate live VM migration traffic from other network traffic?

- A. Remove PROD01 and create a new VMkernel port and set the TCP/IP stack to vSphere vMotion.
- B. Remove PROD01 and create a new VMkernel port with the TCP/IP stack set to provisioning.
- C. Create a new VMkernel port and set the TCP/IP stack to provisioning.
- D. Modify PROD01 by changing the TCP/IP stack to vSphere vMotion.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Select a TCP/IP stack from the list. Once you set a TCP/IP stack for the VMkernel adapter, you cannot change it later. If you select the vMotion or the Provisioning TCP/IP stack, you will be able to use only these stacks to handle vMotion or Provisioning traffic on the host. All VMkernel adapters for vMotion on the default TCP/IP stack are disabled for future vMotion sessions. If you set the Provisioning TCP/IP stack, VMkernel adapters on the default TCP/IP stack are disabled for operations that include Provisioning traffic, such as virtual machine cold migration, cloning, and snapshot migration.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-AA3656B0-005A-40A0-A293-43>

NEW QUESTION 73

An administrator has configured Storage I/O Control (SIOC) on a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore.

- The datastore supports 30,000 IOPS
- Storage I/O Control has been set to manual
- Storage I/O Control is triggered when latency hits 30 ms
- The datastore contains 3 virtual machines (VMs)
- A gold tier VM
- A silver tier VM
- A bronze tier VM

Assuming the datastore latency does not exceed 29ms, what is the maximum number of IOPS the bronze tier VM is entitled to?

- A. A.-30,000
- B. B.20,000
- C. C.10,000
- D. D.5,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

The bronze tier VM is entitled to 30,000 IOPS, which is the maximum number of IOPS that the datastore supports. Storage I/O Control (SIOC) does not limit the IOPS of any VM unless the datastore latency exceeds the threshold, which is 30 ms in this case. Therefore, as long as the datastore latency is below 29 ms, the bronze tier VM can use up to 30,000 IOPS. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-7686FEC3-1FAC>

NEW QUESTION 78

A vSphere cluster hosts a three-tier application. The cluster has 50% resources available. If a host in the cluster fails, the database server must be online before the application server, and the application server must be online before the Web server.

Which feature can be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Predictive DRS
- B. vSphere HA Orchestrated Restart
- C. vSphere HA Restart Priority
- D. Proactive HA

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://www.vladan.fr/what-is-vmware-orchestrated-restart/>

NEW QUESTION 83

An administrator needs to provide encryption for workloads within an existing vSphere cluster. The following requirements must be met:

- Workloads should be encrypted at rest.
- Encrypted workloads must automatically be encrypted during transit.
- Encryption should not require any specific hardware.

What should the administrator configure to meet these requirements?

- A. Encrypted vSphere vMotion
- B. Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) Secure Boot
- C. Host Encryption
- D. VM Encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:

The feature that should be configured to provide encryption for workloads within an existing vSphere cluster without requiring any specific hardware is VM Encryption, which allows encrypting VMs at rest and during vMotion.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F8F105EC-A6EA>

NEW QUESTION 84

An administrator is working with VMware Support and is asked to provide log bundles for the ESXi hosts in an environment. Which three options does the administrator have? (Choose three.)

- A. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vCenter Management Interface.
- B. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Host Client.
- C. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Client.
- D. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vSphere Client.
- E. Generate a separate log bundle for each ESXi host using the vCenter Management Interface.
- F. Generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Host Client.

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

Option B, C and D are correct because they are valid methods to generate log bundles for individual or multiple ESXi hosts using different interfaces. Option A and E are incorrect because they are not possible options to generate log bundles for all ESXi hosts using the vCenter Management Interface. Option F is incorrect because it is not possible to generate a combined log bundle for all ESXi hosts using the vSphere Host Client. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.troubleshooting.doc/GUID-9A94C3D1>

NEW QUESTION 86

An administrator needs to configure a content library solution based on the following information:

- A new corporate virtual machine (VM) template is created every month to include all of the latest patches.
- The new VM template should be downloaded from the primary data center site (London) to two secondary data center sites (Tokyo and New York) as soon as possible.
- There is limited disk space available at one of the secondary data center sites (Tokyo) due to an ongoing data center consolidation project.

Which four steps should the administrator take to configure the content library solution before adding a VM template? (Choose four.)

- A. Create a new published content library in each secondary site
- B. Configure the New York subscribed content library to download content immediately.
- C. Configure the Tokyo subscribed content library to download content immediately
- D. Configure the Tokyo subscribed content library to download content when needed
- E. Create a new published content library at the primary site
- F. Configure the New York subscribed content library to download content when needed.
- G. Create a new subscribed content library in each secondary site

Answer: BDEG

Explanation:

The administrator should take these four steps to configure the content library solution before adding a VM template:

- Create a new published content library at the primary site, which allows the administrator to share the VM template with other sites.
- Configure the New York subscribed content library to download content immediately, which ensures that the new VM template is downloaded from the primary site as soon as possible.
- Configure the Tokyo subscribed content library to download content when needed, which saves disk space at the secondary site by downloading only the metadata of the VM template until it is deployed.
- Create a new subscribed content library in each secondary site, which allows the administrator to subscribe to the published content library at the primary site and synchronize the VM template. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-E8E854D

NEW QUESTION 88

An administrator is required to configure several Microsoft Windows virtual machines (VMs) to support Secure Boot for a critical secure application. The following information is provided:

- The corporate security policy states that all forms of data encryption must utilize a key provider.
 - The firmware of each VM is currently set to use Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI).
 - Due to the nature of the application running within the VMs, the guest operating system for each VM is currently a minimum of Windows Server 2008 and Windows 7.
- Which security feature should the administrator implement to meet these requirements?

- A. vSphere Virtual Machine Encryption
- B. vSphere Visualization-Based Security
- C. Virtual Intel Software Guard Extensions (vSGX)
- D. Virtual Trusted Platform Module (vTPM)

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-security/GUID-6F811A7A-D58B-47B4-84B4-7339> A vTPM is a virtualized version of a physical TPM and is used to protect VMs and their data by tying the cryptographic functions to the hardware of the server on which the VMs are running¹². This allows for secure boot, disk encryption, and other security features¹². It also supports key providers, which is a requirement in this case¹².

NEW QUESTION 93

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