

VMware

Exam Questions 3V0-21.23

VMware vSphere 8.x Advanced Design



NEW QUESTION 1

An administrator is looking to deploy a new VMware vCenter Instance. The current environment consists of 75 hosts and is expected to grow up to 100 hosts over the next three years.

Which deployment size should the administrator select?

- A. Medium
- B. Tiny
- C. Large
- D. Small

Answer: D

Explanation:

VMWare: Small environment (up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines) Medium environment (up to 400 hosts or 4,000 virtual machine)

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.install.doc/GUID-88571D8A-46E1-464> The administrator should select the small deployment size for the new vCenter Server instance, which is suitable for an environment with up to 100 hosts or 1,000 virtual machines. The small deployment size has 4 vCPUs and 19 GB of memory, which can handle the current and expected growth of the environment. The other deployment sizes are either too large or too small for the environment. References:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

An administrator has mapped three vSphere zones to three vSphere clusters.

Which two statements are true for this vSphere with Tanzu zonal Supervisor enablement? (Choose two.)

- A. One Supervisor will be created in a specific zone.
- B. One Supervisor will be created across all zones.
- C. Three Supervisors will be created in Linked Mode.
- D. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be placed into a specific zone.
- E. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be spread across all zones.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

For a vSphere with Tanzu zonal Supervisor enablement where three vSphere zones are mapped to three vSphere clusters, the following two statements are true:

B. One Supervisor will be created across all zones. In a three-zone deployment, all three vSphere clusters become one Supervisor.

E. Individual vSphere Namespaces will be spread across all zones. You can distribute the nodes of your

Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters across all three vSphere zones, thus providing HA for your Kubernetes workloads at a vSphere cluster level.

NEW QUESTION 3

An administrator notices a Fibre Channel adapter in an ESXi host has been experiencing inconsistent connectivity states.

Which trigger can be used to quickly identify the issue and alert the administrator so that the issue can be resolved?

- A. Host Connection Lost
- B. Lost Network Path Redundancy
- C. Lost Network Connectivity
- D. Lost Storage Connectivity

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2014553>

Book course: 6-23 Fibre Channel SAN Components Using SAN switches, you can set up path redundancy to address any path failures from host server to switch, or from storage array to switch. 6-25 Multipathing with Fibre Channel By default, ESXi hosts use only one path from a host to a given LUN at any one time. If the path actively being used by the ESXi host fails, the server selects another available path.

The trigger that can be used to quickly identify the issue and alert the administrator so that the issue can be resolved is:

Lost Storage Connectivity

This alert is triggered when an ESXi host loses connectivity to storage devices. In this case, it would alert the administrator to the inconsistent connectivity states of the Fibre Channel adapter.

NEW QUESTION 4

An administrator is tasked with providing users access to objects within an existing VMware vCenter instance. The vCenter inventory has a single data center with one management vSphere cluster and five workload vSphere clusters.

The following requirements must be met for assigning the users access:

- Users must only be able to view all of the inventory objects associated with the management vSphere cluster.
- Users must be able to edit all of the inventory objects associated with the workload vSphere clusters. The administrator creates a custom role to provide the permissions needed to allow users to edit inventory objects.

Which series of steps should the administrator complete to assign the custom role and provide the required level of access to users?

- A. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters and enable propagation.
- B. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation
- C. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters and enable propagation.
- D. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object
- E. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters.
- F. Apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation
- G. Apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D is correct because it allows the administrator to apply Global permissions to assign the Read Only role to the root vCenter object and enable propagation, which will apply to all of the inventory objects in vCenter, and then apply vCenter permissions to assign the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters, which will override the Global permissions and allow users to edit all of the inventory objects associated with the workload vSphere clusters. Option A is incorrect because it will not enable propagation for the Global permissions, which will limit the Read Only role to the root vCenter object only. Option B is incorrect because it will enable propagation for both the Global and vCenter permissions, which will create a conflict between the Read Only and custom roles. Option C is incorrect because it will not enable propagation for either the Global or vCenter permissions, which will limit the Read Only role to the root vCenter object only and the custom role to the workload vSphere clusters only. References:
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888>

NEW QUESTION 5

An administrator is tasked with configuring an appropriate Single Sign-On (SSO) solution for VMware vCenter based on the following criteria:

- The solution should support the creation of Enhanced Link Mode groups.
- All user accounts are stored within a single Active Directory domain and the solution must support only this Active Directory domain as the identity source.
- All user account password and account lockout policies must be managed within the Active Directory domain.
- The solution should support token-based authentication.

Which SSO solution should the administrator choose based on the criteria?

- A. vCenter Identity Provider Federation with Active Directory Federation Services as the identity provider
- B. vCenter Single Sign-On with Active Directory over LDAP as the identity source
- C. vCenter Single Sign-On with Active Directory (Windows Integrated Authentication) as the identity source
- D. vCenter Identity Provider Federation with Active Directory over LDAP as the identity provider

Answer: A

Explanation:

„ In vCenter Server Identity Provider Federation, vCenter Server uses the OpenID Connect (OIDC) protocol to receive an identity token that authenticates the user with vCenter Server.“ Integrated Windows Authentication is deprecated since vSphere 7.0

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.authentication.doc/GUID-157188E3-53>

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

An administrator is performing maintenance activities and discovers that a Virtual Machine File System (VMFS) datastore has a lot more used capacity than expected. The datastore contains 10 virtual machines (VMs) and, when the administrator reviews the contents of the associated datastore, discovers that five-virtual machines have a snapshot file (-delta.vmdk files) that has not been modified in over 12 months. The administrator checks the Snapshot Manager within the vSphere Client and confirms that there are no snapshots visible.

Which task should the administrator complete on the virtual machines to free up datastore space?

- A. Consolidate the snapshots for each VM.
- B. Inflate the disk files for each VM.
- C. Delete all snapshots for each VM.
- D. Storage vMotion each VM to another datastore.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Consolidating snapshots for each VM will merge any snapshot files that are not associated with a snapshot in Snapshot Manager into the base disk file and free up datastore space.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-53F65726-A23B

The presence of redundant delta disks can adversely affect the virtual machine performance. You can combine such disks without violating a data dependency. After consolidation, redundant disks are removed, which improves the virtual machine performance and saves storage space.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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 10

An administrator wants to allow a DevOps engineer the ability to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere Namespace. Which role would provide the minimum required permissions to perform this operation?

- A. Administrator
- B. Can View
- C. Owner
- D. Can Edit

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Can Edit role would provide the minimum required permissions to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere Namespace, as it allows creating, updating, and deleting objects within a namespace.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

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 19

An administrator needs better performance and near-zero CPU utilization from the ESXi hosts for networking functions and processing. The administrator creates a new vSphere Distributed Switch and enables network offloads compatibility. Which solution would help achieve this goal?

- A. vSphere Distributed Services Engine
- B. Data Processing Units (DPUs)
- C. vSphere Network I/O Control
- D. Universal Passthrough version 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

The solution that would help achieve better performance and near-zero CPU utilization from the ESXi hosts for networking functions and processing is Data Processing Units (DPUs), which are specialized processors that offload network services from the CPU and provide hardware acceleration. <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-41AB1101-D943-490A-BF1A-E>

NEW QUESTION 21

An administrator enables Secure Boot on an ESXi host. On booting the ESXi host, the following error message appears: Fatal error: 39 (Secure Boot Failed)

- A. The kernel has been tampered with.
- B. The Trusted Platform Module chip has failed.
- C. The administrator attempted to boot with a bootloader that is unsigned or has been tampered with.
- D. A package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The fatal error "Secure Boot Failed" may indicate that either the kernel or a package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with, which violates the Secure Boot integrity check.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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): vcasa01.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 (vcasa01.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 (vcasa01).
- D. Create a reverse DNS A record for the ESXi Host server (esx01)
- E. Create a forward DNS A record for the vCenter Server (vcasa01).

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The administrator must create a forward DNS A record for the vCenter Server (vcasa01), 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 28

To keep virtual machines (VMs) up and running at all times in a vSphere cluster, an administrator would like VMs to be migrated automatically when the host hardware health status becomes degraded.

Which cluster feature can be used to meet this requirement?

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

D. vSphere Fault Tolerance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Proactive HA is a cluster feature that can be used to migrate VMs automatically when the host hardware health status becomes degraded, before a failure occurs.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.avail.doc/GUID-C3FFBF62-D6BF-4A>

NEW QUESTION 33

An administrator is planning to upgrade a VMware vCenter instance to version 8. It is currently integrated with the following solutions:

* VMware Aria Automation

* VMware Cloud Director

Which tool can the administrator use to run Interoperability reports before the upgrade process?

- A. sphere Update Manager
- B. VMware Aria Suite Lifecycle
- C. vCenter Server Update Planner
- D. vSphere Lifecycle Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

The tool that can be used to run interoperability reports before upgrading a vCenter Server instance is vCenter Server Update Planner, which allows checking compatibility with other VMware products.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.upgrade.doc/GUID-C3FFBF62-D6BF>

NEW QUESTION 37

A vSphere environment is experiencing intermittent short bursts of CPU contention, causing brief production outages for some of the virtual machines (VMs). To understand the cause of the issue, the administrator wants to observe near real-time statistics for all VMs.

Which two vSphere reporting tools could the administrator use? (Choose two.)

- A. Advanced Performance Charts
- B. esxcli
- C. resxtp
- D. Overview Performance Charts
- E. esxtp

Answer: AE

Explanation:

Advanced Performance Charts and esxtp are both vSphere reporting tools that can be used to observe near real-time statistics for all VMs. Advanced Performance Charts provides a graphical view of performance data, while esxtp is a command-line tool that provides more detailed information.

NEW QUESTION 41

An administrator must gracefully restart a virtual machine (VM) through the vSphere Client but the option is greyed out. The administrator has full administrative access on VMware vCenter and all the objects available in vCenter, but has no access to log onto the operating system.

Which action should the administrator take to meet the objective?

- A. Upgrade the virtual hardware
- B. Migrate the VM to another host
- C. Install VMware Tools
- D. Restart vCenter

Answer: C

Explanation:

Installing VMware Tools will enable the graceful restart option for the virtual machine, as well as other features such as time synchronization and guest OS customization.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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 46

An administrator is tasked with moving an application and guest operating system (OS) running on top of a physical server to a software-defined data center (SDDC) in a remote secure location.

The following constraints apply:

- The remote secure location has no network connectivity to the outside world.
- The business owner is not concerned if all changes in the application make it to the SDDC in the secure location.
- The application's data is hosted in a database with a high number of transactions.

What could the administrator do to create an image of the guest OS and application that can be moved to this remote data center?

- A. Create a hot clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter.
- B. Create a cold clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter.
- C. Restore the guest OS from a backup.
- D. Use storage replication to replicate the guest OS and application.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Option B is correct because it allows the administrator to create a cold clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter, which will create an image of the guest OS and application that can be moved to this remote data center without requiring network connectivity or affecting the application's data. Option A is incorrect because creating a hot clone of the physical server using VMware vCenter Converter will require network connectivity and may affect the application's data due to changes during conversion. Option C is incorrect because restoring the guest OS from a backup will require network connectivity and may not include the latest changes in the application. Option D is incorrect because using storage replication to replicate the guest OS and application will require network connectivity and may not be feasible for a physical server. References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/vCenter-Converter-Standalone/6.2/com.vmware.convsa.guide/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E>

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

An administrator receives reports from the application team of poor performance of a virtual machine (VM). The administrator reviews the virtual machine and discovers that it has 20 snapshots that are over 12 months old.

What could the administrator do to improve the VM's performance?

- A. Inflate the base disk to make space for future snapshots.
- B. Revert to the latest snapshot.
- C. Consolidate all of the snapshots into the base VM.
- D. Identify and delete the largest delta .vmdk file.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://4sysops.com/archives/performance-impact-of-snapshots-in-vmware-vsphere-7/#:~:text=As%20you%20k>

NEW QUESTION 56

Exhibit switch

Host Name	State
sa-esxi-01.vclass.k	Connected

VLAN	MTU	Teaming and Failover
Status		? Unknown
Details		--

An administrator configures a distributed switch and adds the first VMware ESXi server to it. The administrator also performs the following activities:

- The administrator assigns two uplinks to the distributed switch.
 - The administrator enables uplink teaming.
- When attempting to perform a health check of the teaming policy, the health status of the Teaming and Failover reports as 'Unknown?', as seen in the exhibit.
 What can the administrator changes in the distributed switch for the health status to report correctly?

- A. Add a minimum of three hosts with two uplinks each
- B. Add a minimum of two hosts with two uplinks each
- C. Add a minimum of three hosts with four uplinks each
- D. Add a minimum of two hosts with one uplink each

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 58

An administrator is attempting to configure Storage I/O Control (SIOC) on five datastores within a vSphere environment. The administrator is being asked to determine why SIOC configuration completed successfully on only four of the datastores.
 What are two possible reasons why the configuration was not successful? (Choose two.)

- A. The datastore contains Raw Device Mappings (RDMs).
- B. SAS disks are used for the datastore.
- C. The datastore has multiple extents.
- D. The datastore is using iSCSI.
- E. The administrator is using NFS storage.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

SIOC configuration may fail if the datastore contains RDMs or has multiple extents, as these are not supported by SIOC.

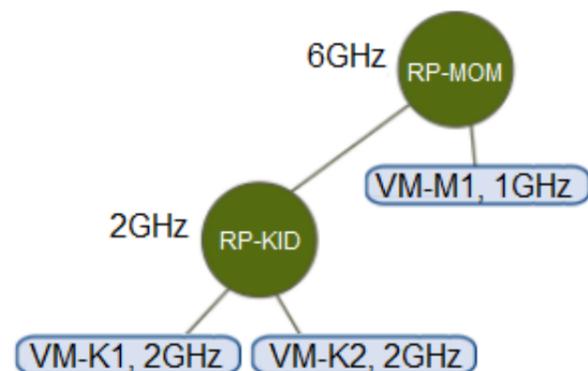
References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.storage.doc/GUID-FB3F5C5C-D3F6-4>

Storage I/O Control is supported on Fibre Channel-connected, iSCSI-connected, and NFS-connected storage. Raw Device Mapping (RDM) is not supported. Storage I/O Control does not support datastores with multiple extents.

NEW QUESTION 63

Refer to Exhibit:



An environment has the following configuration:

- Resource Pool "RP-MOM" has a reservation of 6GHz and one running virtual machine (VM) "VM-M1" with 1 GHz reserved
 - Resource Pool "RP-KID" has a reservation of 2GHz, and expandable reservations is activated
- The administrator creates two VMs, "VM-K1" and "VM-K2", in the "RP-KID" resource pool with 2GHz reserved for each, and turns on "VM-M1".
 Given this scenario, which statement is true?

- A. The administrator must deactivate expandable reservations to turn on VM-K2
- B. The administrator can create a third VM (VM-K3) at RP-KID and reserve 6GHz
- C. VM-K2 can be powered on because it can get the resources needed from RP-MOM.

D. VM-K2 cannot be powered on because there are not enough resources in RP-KID.

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-resource-management/GUID-60077B40-66FF-4625>

NEW QUESTION 67

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 71

An administrator is tasked with installing VMware vCenter. The vCenter Server Appliance must support an environment of:

- 400 hosts
- 4000 virtual machines

Which two resources must be allocated, at a minimum, to meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. 16 vCPUs
- B. 30 GB Memory
- C. 4 vCPUs
- D. 8 vCPUs
- E. 20 GB Memory

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 72

An administrator is tasked with implementing a backup solution capable of backing up the Supervisor cluster, vSphere Pods, and persistent volumes. Which two solutions must be used to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. VMware vCenter
- B. Standalone Velero and Restic
- C. NSX-T Manager
- D. vSphere Host Client
- E. Velero Plugin for vSphere

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 76

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 77

An administrator manages VM templates and ISO images for a remote office. Their main requirements are to store these templates in a single repository and manage different versions of the templates.
 What solution should the administrator deploy to meet these requirements?

- A. A subscribed content library
- B. A local content library
- C. A vSAN datastore
- D. A shared VMFS datastore

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://4sysops.com/archives/how-to-create-a-vmware-content-library/#:~:text=A%20VMware%20content%20>

NEW QUESTION 78

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

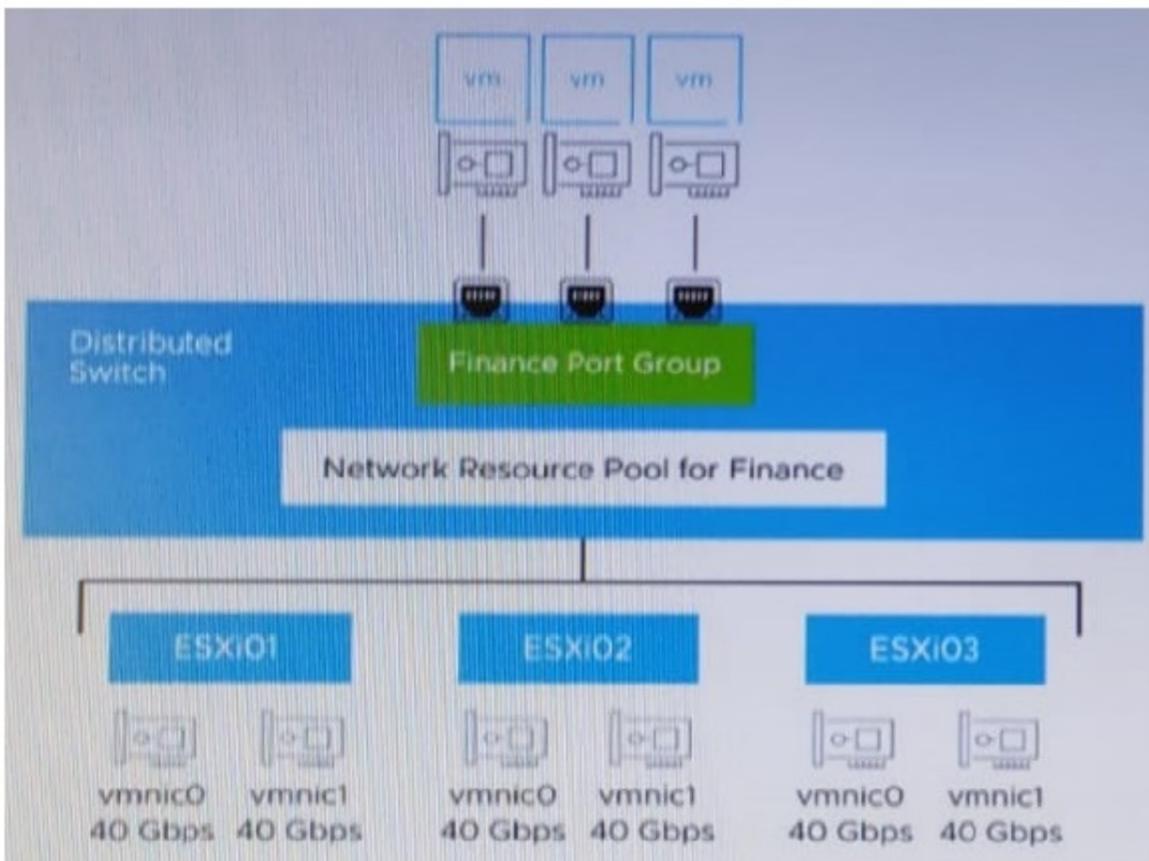
Explanation:

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 81

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator set up the following configuration:

- The distributed switch has three ESXi hosts, and each host has two 40 Gbps NICs.
- The amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic is 6 Gbps.

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

- A. 18
- B. 80
- C. 36
- D. 120

Answer: A

Explanation:

The size of the Finance network resource pool should be 50 percent of the reserved bandwidth for VM traffic, which is 6 Gbps x 3 hosts = 18 Gbps.

References:

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-9F1D4E96-339>
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-networking/GUID-29A96AB2-AEBF-420E-BDD6>

NEW QUESTION 83

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 87

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