

# 2V0-51.23<sup>Q&As</sup>

VMware Horizon 8.x Professional

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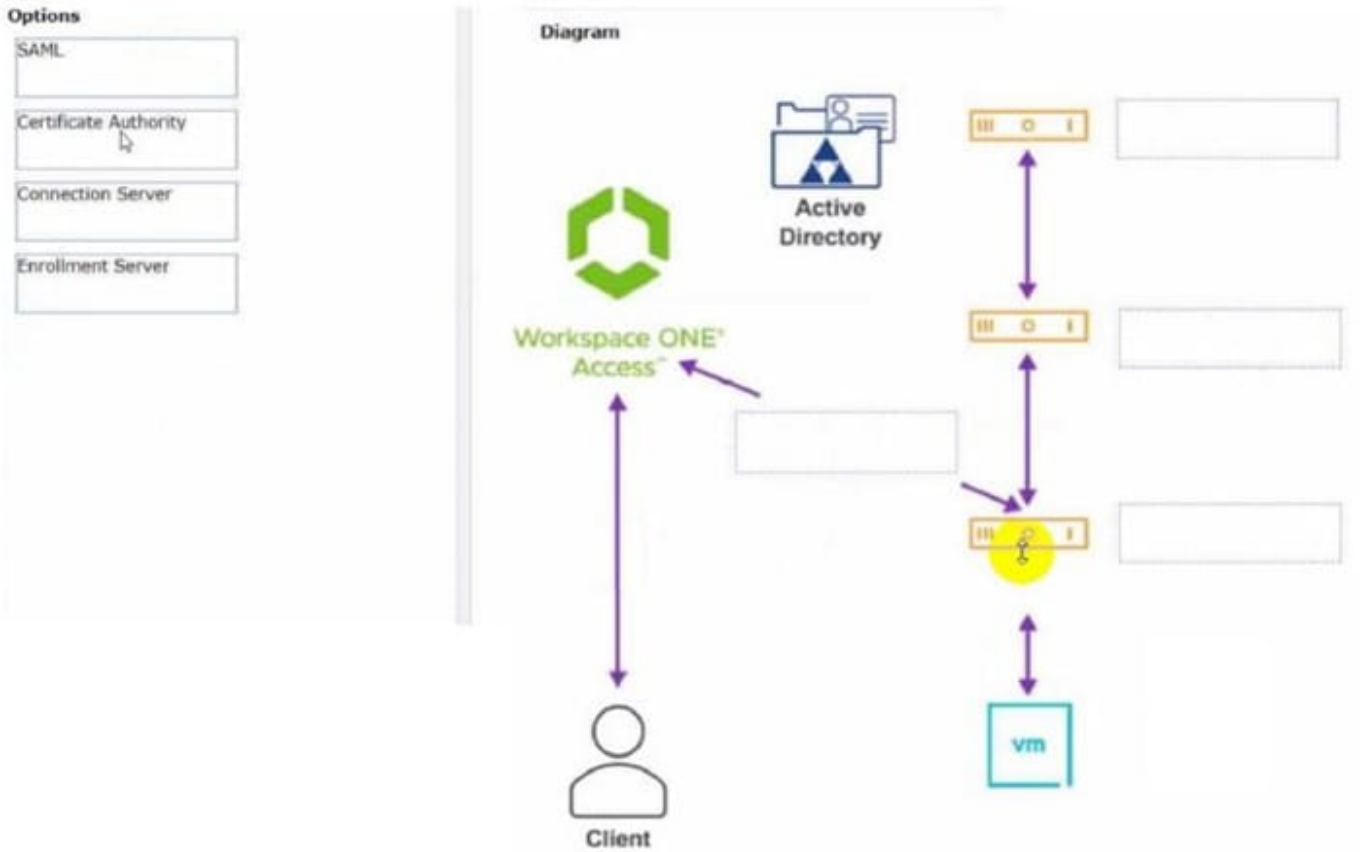


**QUESTION 1**

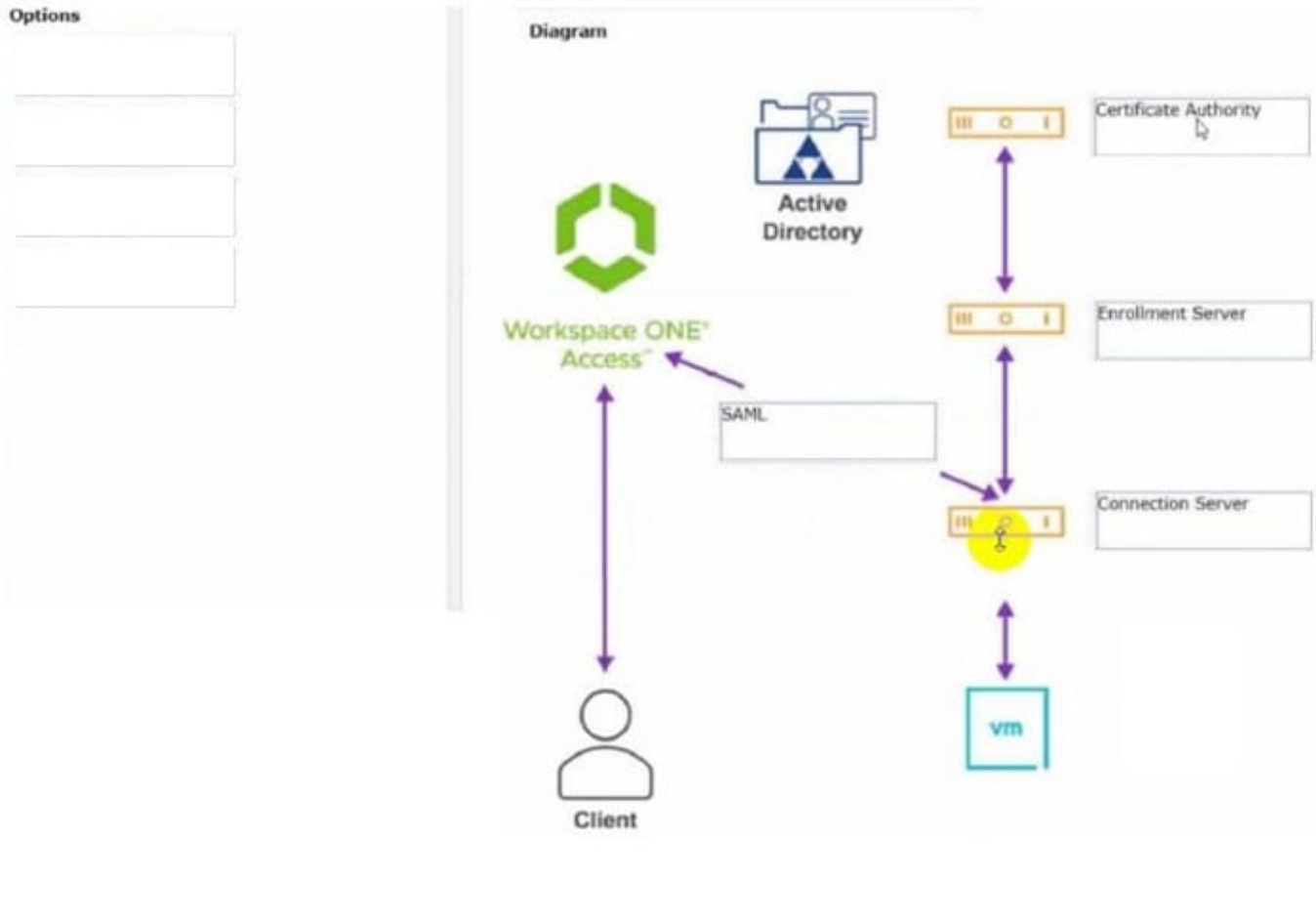
Refer to the exhibit.

Drag and drop the correct options to build a Simple True 5SO Architecture on the left into the diagram on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



**QUESTION 2**

Which two of the following are features of VMware Horizon Agent for Linux? (Choose two.)

- A. USB redirection
- B. location based printing
- C. display protocol PCoIP
- D. installation registration requirement
- E. session collaboration

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: VMware Horizon Agent for Linux is a software component that enables Linux machines to be used as remote desktops or published applications in a Horizon environment. Horizon Agent for Linux supports several features that enhance the user experience and manageability of Linux desktops and applications, such as USB redirection, display protocol PCoIP, multiple-session mode, single sign-on, smart card authentication, and 3D graphics<sup>34</sup>. However, Horizon Agent for Linux does not support location based printing or session collaboration features that are available for Windows machines<sup>5</sup>. Also, Horizon Agent for Linux does not require installation registration as it automatically registers with the Connection Server when the viewagent service is started<sup>6</sup>. References := 3: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Horizon Agent for Linux 4: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Features Supported by Horizon Agent for

Linux 5: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Features Not Supported by Horizon Agent for Linux 6: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Install Horizon Agent on a Linux Machine

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### QUESTION 3

Which storage product allows the pooling of resources to create datastores in a software defined datacenter?

- A. VMware VMFS
- B. VMware Storage I/O Control
- C. VMware HCI Mesh
- D. VMware vSAN

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: VMware vSAN is a storage product that allows the pooling of resources to create datastores in a software defined datacenter. VMware vSAN is a hyper-converged infrastructure solution that integrates compute, storage, and networking resources on industry-standard x86 servers. VMware vSAN aggregates local or direct-attached data storage devices to create a single storage pool shared across all hosts in the vSAN cluster. VMware vSAN enables you to provision and manage storage from the VMware vSphere Web Client or the VMware vCenter Server Appliance Shell. VMware vSAN provides several benefits, such as lower total cost of ownership, simplified management, high performance, scalability, and availability<sup>12</sup>. References := 1: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: VMware vSAN Overview 2: VMware Horizon 8 Documentation: Benefits of Using VMware vSAN with Horizon 8

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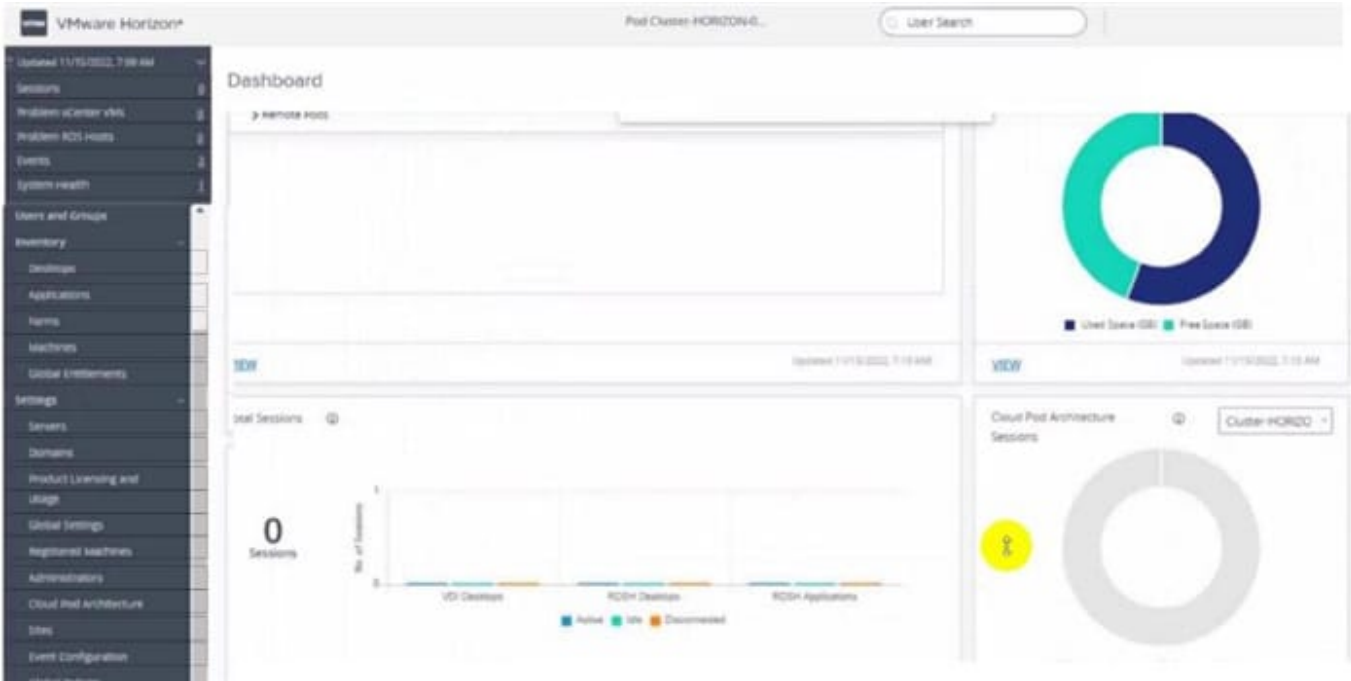
### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.

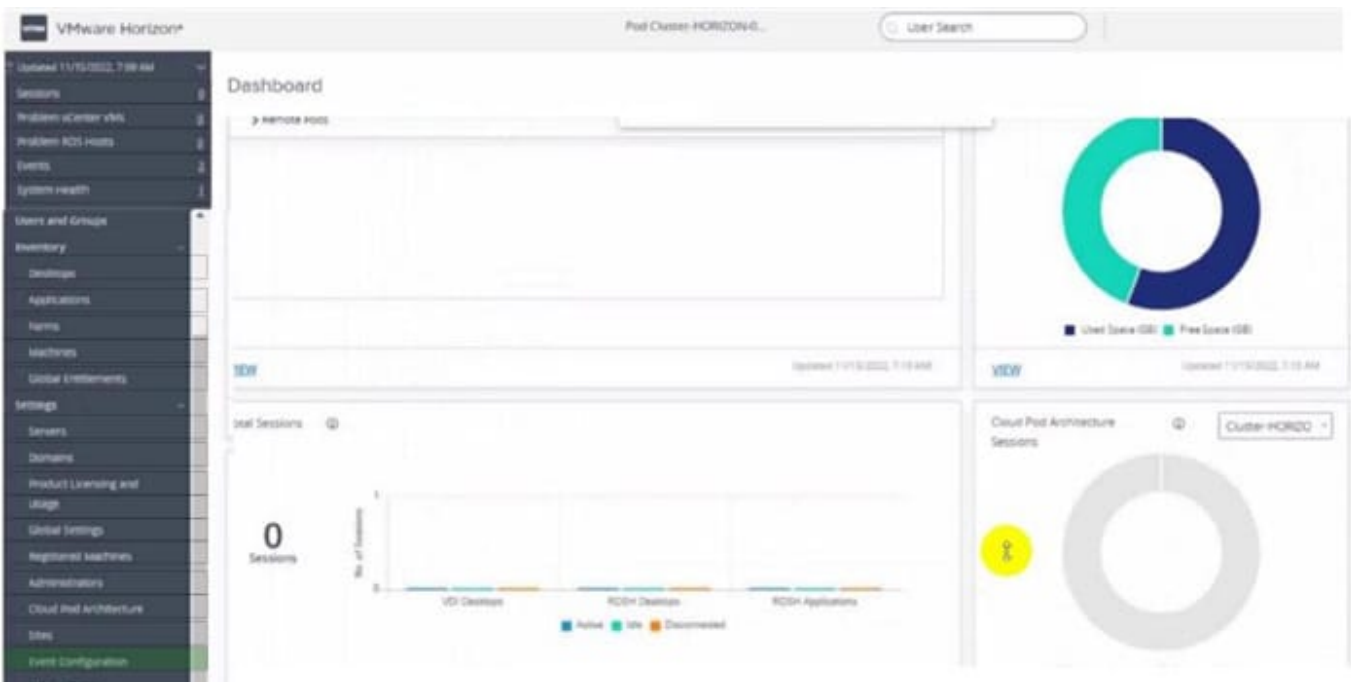
An administrator wants to configure a central SYSLOG server.

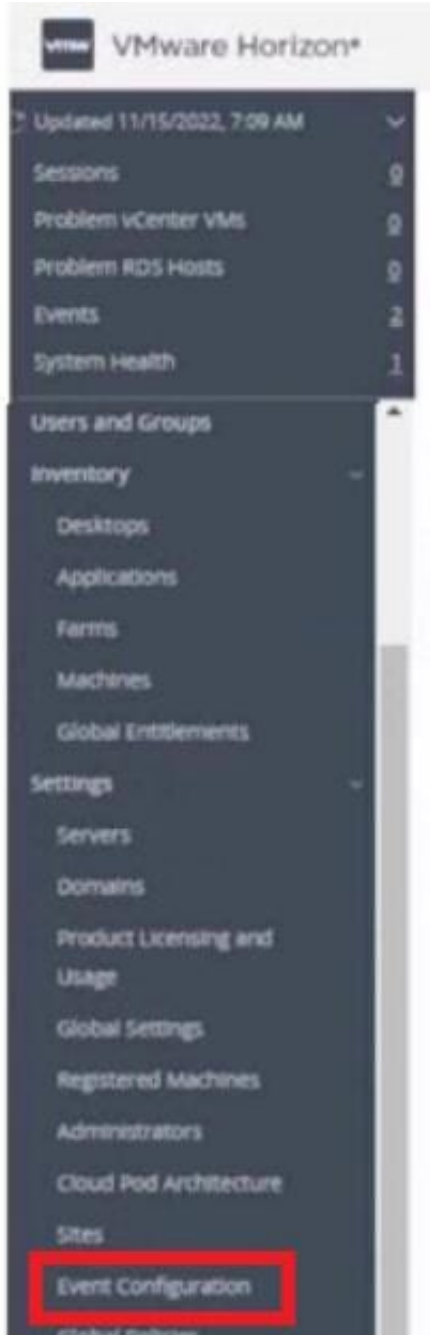
Mark the correct menu option by clicking on it.

Hot Area:



Correct Answer:





**QUESTION 5**

What are two best practices for Windows Golden Image Optimization? (Choose two.)

- A. Activate Windows OS paging.
- B. Turn on automatic Windows maintenance (scheduled tasks).
- C. Turn on automatic Windows Updates.
- D. Disable unnecessary services.

E. Disable power options.

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation: Windows golden image optimization is the process of reducing the size and improving the performance of the Windows OS image that is used as the base for the desktop pools. Some of the best practices for Windows golden image optimization are: Disable unnecessary services: Services that are not required for the desktop functionality or user experience should be disabled to reduce the resource consumption and potential security risks. For example, services such as Windows Search, Windows Defender, Windows Update, and Superfetch can be disabled for better performance and stability. Disable power options: Power options such as hibernation and sleep mode should be disabled to free up disk space and avoid potential issues with the desktop state. Hibernation can consume a large amount of disk space by creating a hiberfil.sys file that stores the system memory contents when the desktop is powered off. Sleep mode can cause problems with network connectivity and user sessions when the desktop is resumed from a low-power state. Other best practices for Windows golden image optimization include: Activate Windows OS paging: Paging is a mechanism that allows the OS to use a portion of the disk as virtual memory when the physical memory is insufficient. Paging can improve the performance and stability of the desktops by preventing out-of-memory errors and reducing memory contention. However, paging can also increase disk I/O and wear, so it should be configured with caution and monitored regularly. Turn off automatic Windows maintenance (scheduled tasks): Automatic Windows maintenance is a feature that runs various tasks such as disk defragmentation, disk cleanup, security scanning, and system diagnostics in the background. These tasks can consume a lot of CPU, memory, and disk resources and interfere with the user experience and desktop performance. Therefore, it is recommended to turn off automatic Windows maintenance and run these tasks manually or on a scheduled basis when the desktops are not in use. Turn off automatic Windows Updates: Automatic Windows Updates is a feature that downloads and installs updates for the OS and other Microsoft products in the background. These updates can consume bandwidth, disk space, and CPU resources and cause compatibility issues with some applications or drivers. Therefore, it is recommended to turn off automatic Windows Updates and manage the updates manually or through a centralized tool such as VMware Update Manager or Microsoft WSUS. References: [Optimizing Your VMware Horizon View 7.x Golden Image] and [VMware Horizon 8.x Professional Course]

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