2V0-621Q&As

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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QUESTION 1

Which three statements are true when restoring a Resource Pool Tree? (Choose three.)

A. Distributed Resource Scheduler must be set to manual.

B. Restoring a snapshot can only be done on the same cluster from which it was taken.

C. No other resource pools can be present in the cluster.

D. Restoring a resource pool tree must be done in the vSphere Web Client.

E. Enabling Enhanced vMotion Compatibility on the cluster is required.

Correct Answer: BCD

Restore a Resource Pool Tree in the vSphere Web Client

You can restore a previously saved resource pool tree snapshot.

Prerequisites

1.

vSphere DRS must be turned ON.

2.

You can restore a snapshot only on the same cluster that it was taken.

3.

No other resource pools are present in the cluster.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc%2FGUID43B3A1EF-B7FF-421C-96FA-33FA230688BB.html

QUESTION 2

Which two scenarios could cause Storage DRS to be disabled on a Virtual Disk (VMDK)? (Choose two.)

A. The VMDK is an independent disk.

B. The virtual machine has vSphere Fault Tolerance enabled.

C. The VMDK is hosted on NFS storage.

D. The virtual machine has a CD-ROM/ISO image connected.

Correct Answer: AB

Storage DRS is Disabled on a Virtual Disk Even when Storage DRS is enabled for a datastore cluster, it might be disabled on some virtual disks in the datastore cluster. Problem

You have enabled Storage DRS for a datastore cluster, but Storage DRS is disabled on one or more virtual

machine disks in the datastore cluster.

Cause

The following scenarios can cause Storage DRS to be disabled on a virtual disk.

1.

A virtual machine\\'s swap file is host-local (the swap file is stored in a specified datastore that is on the host). The swap file cannot be relocated and Storage DRS is disabled for the swap file disk.

2.

A certain location is specified for a virtual machine\\'s .vmx swap file. The swap file cannot be relocated and Storage DRS is disabled on the .vmx swap file disk.

3.

The relocate or Storage vMotion operation is currently disabled for the virtual machine in vCenter Server (for example, because other vCenter Server operations are in progress on the virtual machine). Storage DRS is disabled until the relocate or Storage vMotion operation is re-enabled in vCenter Server.

4.

The home disk of a virtual machine is protected by vSphere HA and relocating it will cause loss of vSphere HA protection.

5.

The disk is a CD-ROM/ISO file.

6.

If the disk is an independent disk, Storage DRS is disabled, except in the case of relocation or clone placement.

7.

If the virtual machine has system files on a separate datastore from the home datastore (legacy), Storage DRS is disabled on the home disk. If you use Storage vMotion to manually migrate the home disk, the system files on different datastores will be all be located on the target datastore and Storage DRS will be enabled on the home disk.

8.

If the virtual machine has a disk whose base/redo files are spread across separate datastores (legacy), Storage DRS for the disk is disabled. If you use Storage vMotion to manually migrate the disk, the files on different datastores will be all be located on the target datastore and Storage DRS will be enabled on the disk.

9.

The virtual machine has hidden disks (such as disks in previous snapshots, not in the current snapshot). This situation causes Storage DRS to be disabled on the virtual machine.

10.

The virtual machine is a template.

11.

The virtual machine is vSphere Fault Tolerance-enabled.

12.

The virtual machine is sharing files between its disks.

13.

The virtual machine is being Storage DRS-placed with manually specified datastores

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.troubleshooting.doc%2FGUID-B749AAA0-7B67-4A79-BEDC-395DFEC9FC60.html

QUESTION 3

An object has inherited permissions from two parent objects.

What is true about the permissions on the object?

A. The common permissions between the two are applied and the rest are discarded.

B. The permissions are combined from both parent objects.

C. No permissions are applied from the parent objects.

D. The permission is randomly selected from either of the two parent objects.

Correct Answer: B

If an object inherits permissions from two parent objects, the permissions on one object are added to the permissions on the other object. For example, if a virtual machine is in a virtual machine folder and also belongs to a resource pool, that virtual machine inherits all permission settings from both the virtual machine folder and the resource pool.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-55/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID72EE3449-79FD-4E7A-B164-26904958540F.html

QUESTION 4

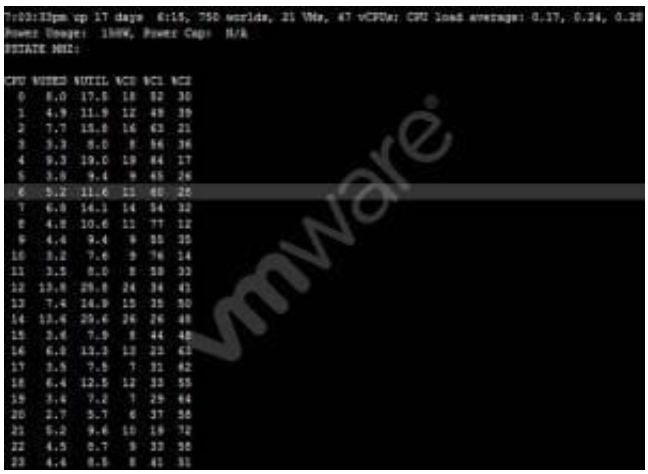
Refer to the Exhibit.

```
7:03:33pm up 17 days  6:15, 750 worlds, 21 VMs, 47 vCPUs; CPU load average: 0.17, 0.24, 0.28
Power Usage:  158W, Power Cap:  N/A
PSTATE MHZ:

CPU %USED %UTIL %C0 %C1 %C2
  0   8.0  17.5  18  52  30
  1   4.9  11.9  12  49  39
  2   7.7  15.8  16  63  21
  3   3.3   8.0   8  56  36
  4   9.3  19.0  19  64  17
  5   3.8   9.4   9  65  26
  6   5.2  11.6  11  60  28
  7   6.8  14.1  14  54  32
  8   4.8  10.6  11  77  12
  9   4.4   9.4   9  55  35
 10   3.2   7.6   9  76  14
 11   3.5   8.0   8  59  33
 12  13.8  25.8  24  34  41
 13   7.4  14.9  15  35  50
 14  13.6  25.6  26  26  48
 15   3.6   7.9   8  44  48
 16   6.8  13.3  13  23  63
 17   3.5   7.5   7  31  62
 18   6.4  12.5  12  33  55
 19   3.4   7.2   7  29  64
 20   2.7   5.7   6  37  58
 21   5.2   9.6  10  19  72
 22   4.5   8.7   9  33  58
 23   4.4   8.5   8  41  51
```

An administrator is troubleshooting intermittent poor performance of virtual machines in a vSphere 6.x cluster. Investigating esxtop data shows that the only statistic that stands out is %CSTP as depicted in Exhibit 1:

The administrator proceeds to switch to the Power Management screen and observes the data depicted in Exhibit 2:



Based on the information in the exhibits, which two configurations are probable causes of the poor performance? (Choose two.)

A. The active power policy is set to Low Power.

B. The host has active Sleep States configured in the BIOS.

C. The active power policy is set to High Performance.

D. The host has active Power States configured in the BIOS.

Correct Answer: AB

A and B Analyzing esxtop columns

Refer to this table for relevant columns and descriptions of these values: Column Description CMDS/s This is the total amount of commands per second and includes IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) and other SCSI commands such as SCSI reservations, locks, vendor string requests, unit attention commands etc. being sent to or coming from the device or virtual machine being monitored. In most cases, CMDS/s = IOPS unless there are a lot of metadata operations (such as SCSI reservations) DAVG/cmd This is the average response time in milliseconds per command being sent to the device. KAVG/cmd This is the amount of time the command spends in the VMkernel. GAVG/cmd This is the response time as it is perceived by the guest operating system. This number is calculated with the formula: DAVG + KAVG = GAVG

Link: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1008205 And, BIOS: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do? language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1018206

QUESTION 5

To reduce the attack vectors for a virtual machine, which two settings should an administrator set to false? (Choose two.)

A. ideX:Y.present

B. serial.present

C. ideX:Y.enabled

D. serial.enabled

Correct Answer: AB

Removing Unnecessary Hardware Devices Any enabled or connected device represents a potential attack channel. Users and processes without privileges on a virtual machine can connect or disconnect hardware devices, such as network adapters and CD-ROM drives. Attackers can use this capability to breach virtual machine security. Removing unnecessary hardware devices can help prevent attacks. Use the following guidelines to increase virtual machine security.

- Ensure that unauthorized devices are not connected and remove any unneeded or unused hardware devices.
- Disable unnecessary virtual devices from within a virtual machine. An attacker with access to a virtual machine can connect a disconnected CD-ROM drive and access sensitive information on the media left in the drive, or disconnect a network adapter to isolate the virtual machine from its network, resulting in a denial of service.
- Ensure that no device is connected to a virtual machine if it is not required. Serial and parallel ports are rarely used for virtual machines in a datacenter environment, and CD/DVD drives are usually connected only temporarily during software installation.
- For less commonly used devices that are not required, either the parameter should not be present or its value must be false. Ensure that the following parameters are either not present or set to false unless the device is required.

Parameter	Value	Device
floppyX.present	false	floppy drives
serialX.present	false	serial ports
parallelX.present	false	parallel ports
usb.present	false	USB controller
ideX:Y.present	false	CD-ROM

Reference:

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID822B2ED3-D8D2-4F57-8335-CA46E915A729.html