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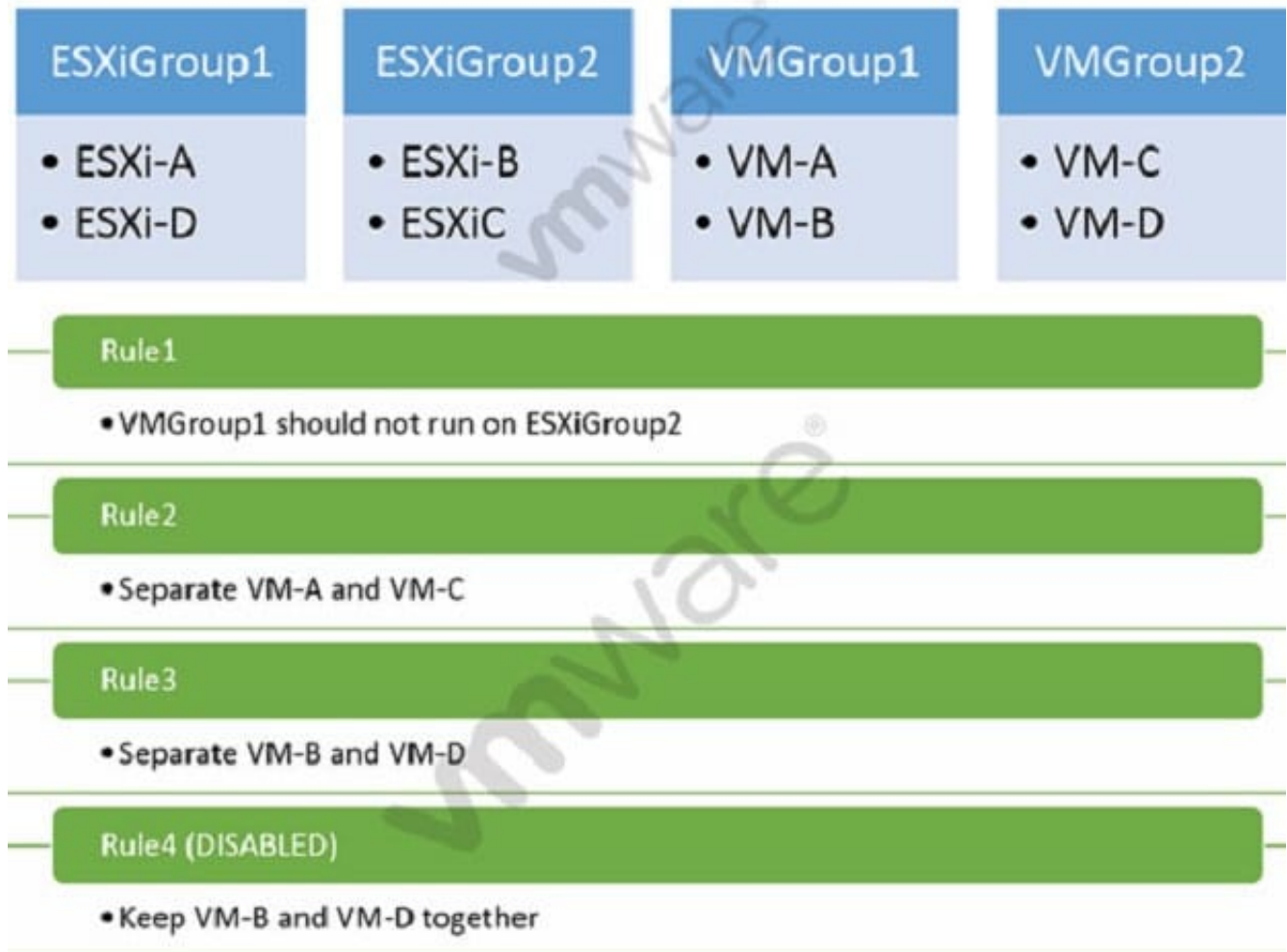
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QUESTION 1

Refer to the Exhibit.

ESXiGroup1	ESXiGroup2	VMGroup1	VMGroup2
• ESXi-A • ESXi-D	• ESXi-B • ESXiC	• VM-A • VM-B	• VM-C • VM-D

Rule1
- VMGroup1 should not run on ESXiGroup2

Rule2
- Separate VM-A and VM-C

Rule3
- Separate VM-B and VM-D

Rule4 (DISABLED)
- Keep VM-B and VM-D together

An administrator has configured Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) groups and Affinity Rules as shown in the Exhibit.

Based on the exhibit, which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. If ESXi-A and ESXi-D failed, VM-A and VM-B would not failover.

B. A new conflicting affinity rule will be disabled by default.

C. VM-B and VM-D can run on the same hosts.

D. The administrator must disable Rule3 in order to enable Rule4.

Correct Answer: BD

B-) NOTE If you use the Specify Failover Hosts admission control policy and designate multiple failover hosts, DRS does not attempt to enforce VM-VM affinity rules for virtual machines that are running on failover hosts. D-) vSphere HA and DRS Affinity Rules If you create a DRS affinity rule for your cluster, you can specify how vSphere HA applies that

rule during a virtual machine failover. The two types of rules for which you can specify vSphere HA failover behavior are the following: n VM anti-affinity rules force specified virtual machines to remain apart during failover actions. n VM-Host affinity rules place specified virtual machines on a particular host or a member of a defined group of hosts during failover actions. When you edit a DRS affinity rule, select the checkbox or checkboxes that enforce the desired failover behavior for vSphere HA. n HA must respect VM anti-affinity rules during failover -- if VMs with this rule would be placed together, the failover is aborted. https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/topic/com.vmware.ICbase/PDF/vsphere-esxi-vcenter-server-60availability-guide.pdf

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QUESTION 2

An administrator has noticed that virtual machine VM2 in the vApp show in the Exhibit is demonstrating poor performance.

Which three changes, if performed separately, would improve the performance of VM2? (Choose three.)

A. Remove the CPU limit on the vApp.

B. Remove the CPU limit on the resource pool

C. Increase the CPU reservation on virtual machine VM1.

D. Power off virtual machine VM1.

E. Increase the CPU reservation on virtual machine VM2.

Correct Answer: ADE

To improve performance of a virtual machine, first thing that needs to be done is removing CPU limit on the vApp. And to get maximum resources, the best way is to shut down virtual machine VM1 that contest for the hardware resources. To give maximum CPU power to VM2, increase CPU reservation for the virtual machine.

QUESTION 3

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

A. Discovery traffic

![Pass2Lead logo](https://Pass2Lead.com)
B. vMotion traffic

C. vSphere Replication NFC traffic

D. Provisioning traffic

E. vSphere Custom traffic

Correct Answer: BCD

Securing System Traffic

Take appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the management and system traffic

in your vSphere environment. For example, isolate the vMotion traffic in a separate network that includes

only the ESXi hosts that participate in the migration. Isolate the management traffic in a network that only

network and security administrators are able to access. For more information, see vSphere Security and

vSphere Installation and Setup.

System Traffic Types

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

a separate distributed port group for each VMkernel adapter.

Management traffic

Carries the configuration and management communication for ESXi hosts, vCenter Server, and host-tohost High Availability traffic. By default, when you install the ESXi software, a vSphere Standard switch is

created on the host together with a VMkernel adapter for management traffic. To provide redundancy, you

can connect two or more physical NICs to a VMkernel adapter for management traffic.

vMotion traffic

Accommodates vMotion. A VMkernel adapter for vMotion is required both on the source and the target

hosts. The VMkernel adapters for vMotion should handle only the vMotion traffic. For better performance,

you can configure multiple NIC vMotion. To have multi NIC vMotion, you can dedicate two or more port

groups to the vMotion traffic, respectively every port group must have a vMotion VMkernel adapter

associated with it. Then you can connect one or more physical NICs to every port group. In this way,

multiple physical NICs are used for vMotion, which results in greater bandwidth.

Note

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

only.

Provisioning traffic

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

IP storage traffic and discovery

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

Fault Tolerance traffic

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

vSphere Replication traffic

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

vSphere Replication NFC traffic

Handles the incoming replication data on the target replication site.

Virtual SAN traffic

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

Reference:

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

QUESTION 4

An administrator with global administrator privileges creates a custom role but fails to assign any privileges to it.

Which two privileges would the custom role have? (Choose two.)

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A. System.View

B. System.Anonymous

C. System.User

D. System.ReadOnly

Correct Answer: AB

When you add a custom role and do not assign any privileges to it, the role is created as a Read Only role with three system-defined privileges: System.Anonymous, System.View, and System.Read.

Reference: https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.0/com.vmware.vsphere.hostclient.doc/GUID-5ACE7CFA75EC-4EF3-95E7-19962D76225E.html)

QUESTION 5

An administrator wants to power on a virtual machine (VM) while connected to an ESXi host using SSH. The VM has the following Name and ID:

1.

 VM Name = SQL001

2.

 VMID = 12345

Which command would successfully power on the virtual machine?

A. vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on 12345

B. vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on SQL001

C. vmware-vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on 12345

D. vmware-vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on SQL001

Correct Answer: A

ESXi 4.x, 5.x and 6.0

To power on a virtual machine from the command line:

1. List the inventory ID of the virtual machine with the command:

vim-cmd vmsvc/getallvms |grep

Note: The first column of the output shows the vmid.

2.

 Check the power state of the virtual machine with the command:

3.

Power-on the virtual machine with the command:

vim-cmd vmsvc/power.getstate

vim-cmd vmsvc/power.on

Reference: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1038043

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