

2V0-621^{Q&As}

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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QUESTION 1

Which three troubleshooting actions should an administrator take to address slow performance when deploying a virtual machine template? (Choose three.)

- A. Increase network throughput by adding additional uplinks to the vSwitch.
- B. Change the destination datastore or volume for the virtual machine template.
- C. Configure a Provisioning Traffic vmkernel port to perform the deployment operation.
- D. Reduce the size of the virtual machine template's virtual disk.
- E. Deploy the virtual machine template to the cluster and allow Distributed Resource Scheduler to register the virtual machine.

Correct Answer: ABC

Validate that each troubleshooting step below is true for your environment. Each step will provide instructions or a link to a document, in order to eliminate possible causes and take corrective action as necessary. The steps are ordered in the most appropriate sequence to isolate the issue and identify the proper resolution. Do not skip a step.

1.

Verify if the slow deployment is specific to one template or if it affects all templates. To properly test this, VMware recommends to create a brand new template and test the deployment. This provides a clean test of the environment. For more information if template deployment is slow for a single template, see [Deploying a single template is slow in vCenter Server \(1004028\)](#).

2.

If you are using ESX (not applicable to ESXi), verify that no processes are over utilizing the resources on the ESX Service Console. For more information, see [Checking for resource starvation of the ESX Service Console \(1003496\)](#).

3.

Verify that the network configuration on the ESX/ESXi host is optimized for the best performance, including speed and duplex settings. For more information, see [Configuring the speed and duplex of an ESX/ESXi host network adapter \(1004089\)](#).

4.

Verify that the firmware on the RAID controller or HBA is up to date. For more information, see [Checking your firmware and BIOS levels to ensure compatibility with ESX/ESXi \(1037257\)](#).

5.

Verify that the local storage or SAN array is configured correctly. For more information, see [Slow ESX/ ESXi performance caused by misconfigured local storage or SAN array \(1006602\)](#).

6.

Verify on ESX/ESXi 4.1 and above if the storage array devices in the environment support the hardware acceleration functionality and if they are responding correctly to VAAI primitives. If there is no VAAI support on the array cloning or Storage vMotion may fail at 18%. For more information see [Cloning or Storage vMotion fails at 18% with the error:](#)

Failed to clone: Connection timed out (1029244).

For further information on VAAI, see:

1.

vStorage APIs for Array Integration FAQ (1021976)

2.

Disabling the VAAI functionality in ESX/ESXi (1033665)

Note: If your problem still exists after trying the steps in this article, please:

1.

Gather the VMware Support Script Data. For more information, see Collecting diagnostic information for VMware products (1008524).

2.

File a support request with VMware Support and note this KB Article ID in the problem description. For more information, see How to Submit a Support Request.

Link: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKCa&externalId=1004002

QUESTION 2

After deploying a vSphere Platform Services Controller (PSC), an administrator is unable to install vCenter Server. The error displayed is:

Could not contact Lookup Service. Please check VM_ssoreg.log.

Which two actions can be taken to correct this problem? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify that the clocks on the host machines running the PSC, vCenter Server, and the vSphere Web Client are synchronized.
- B. Configure a valid Identity Source for the Platform Services Controller in the vSphere Web Client.
- C. Ensure that there is no firewall blocking port 7444 between the PSC and vCenter Server.
- D. Uninstall and reinstall the Platform Services Controller software.

Correct Answer: AC

1.

Verify that the clocks on the host machines running vCenter Single Sign-On, vCenter Server, and the Web Client are synchronized.

2.

View the specific log file found in the error message.

In the message, system temporary folder refers to %TEMP%.

3.

Within the log file, search for the following messages.

The log file contains output from all installation attempts. Locate the last message that shows Initializing registration provider...

Message	Cause and solution
java.net.ConnectException: Connection timed out: connect	The IP address is incorrect, a firewall is blocking access to vCenter Single Sign-On, or vCenter Single Sign-On is overloaded. Ensure that a firewall is not blocking the vCenter Single Sign-On port (by default 7444) and that the machine on which vCenter Single Sign-On is installed has adequate free CPU, I/O, and RAM capacity.
java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused: connect	The IP address or FQDN is incorrect and the vCenter Single Sign-On has not started or has started within the past minute. Verify that vCenter Single Sign-On is working by checking the status of vCenter Single Sign-On service (Windows) and vmware-ssod daemon (Linux). Restart the service. If this does not correct the problem, see the recovery section of the vSphere troubleshooting guide.
Unexpected status code: 404. SSO Server failed during initialization The error shown in the UI begins with Could not connect to vCenter Single Sign-on.	Restart vCenter Single Sign-On. If this does not correct the problem, see the Recovery section of the <i>vSphere Troubleshooting Guide</i> . You also see the return code SslHandshakeFailed. This is an uncommon error. It indicates that the provided IP address or FQDN that resolves to vCenter Single Sign-On host was not the one used when you installed vCenter Single Sign-On. In %TEMP%\VM_ssoreg.log, find the line that contains the following message: host name in certificate did not match: <install-configured FQDN or IP> != <A> or or <C> where A was the FQDN you entered during the vCenter Single Sign-On installation, and B and C are system-generated allowable alternatives. Correct the configuration to use the FQDN on the right of the != sign in the log file. In most cases, use the FQDN that you specified during vCenter Single Sign-On installation. If none of the alternatives are possible in your network configuration, recover your vCenter Single Sign-On SSL configuration.

Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID-B8D60389-AF95-4368-8AB2-D282CBE0C4A9.html>

QUESTION 3

The Prod-DB virtual machine has a VM Override as shown in the Exhibit: What step, if taken, would require all virtual machines in the cluster to migrate automatically?

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Automation level:	<input type="text" value="Manual"/>
VM restart priority:	<input type="text" value="Low"/>
Response for Host Isolation:	<input type="text" value="Shut down and restart VMs"/>
Response for Datastore with Permanent Device Loss (PDL):	<input type="text" value="Use Cluster Settings"/>
Response for Datastore with All Path Down (APD):	<input type="text" value="Use Cluster Settings"/>
Delay for VM failover for APD:	<input type="text" value="Use Cluster Settings"/> minutes
Response for APD recovery after APD timeout:	<input type="text" value="Use Cluster Settings"/>
VM Monitoring:	<input type="text" value="Disabled"/>
VM monitoring sensivity:	<input type="text" value="-"/>

▼Relevant Cluster Settings	
▶ vSphere DRS	Fully automated
▼ vSphere HA	
VM Restart Priority	Medium
Response for Datastore with Permanent Device Loss (PDL)	Disabled

- A. Change a Response for Host Isolation to Use Cluster Settings.
- B. Deselect the virtual machine from VM Overrides.
- C. Add all virtual machines the VM Overrides.
- D. Change the Automation level to Use Cluster Settings.

Correct Answer: D

After you create a DRS cluster, you can customize the automation level for individual virtual machines to override the cluster's default automation level.

For example, you can select Manual for specific virtual machines in a cluster with full automation, or Partially Automated for specific virtual machines in a manual cluster.

If a virtual machine is set to Disabled, vCenter Server does not migrate that virtual machine or provide migration recommendations for it. This is known as pinning the virtual machine to its registered host.

Reference <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc%2FGUID-E83A6B62-37F8-46D0-8D0A-D6A9181979F2.html>

QUESTION 4

Which two scenarios would cause a Fault Tolerance-enabled virtual machine to fail to power the Secondary virtual machine? (Choose two.)

- A. The host has entered a Network Partitioned state.
- B. vSphere High Availability (HA) is disabled on the host cluster.
- C. Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) is enabled on the host cluster.
- D. vSphere Distributed Power Management (DPM) is enabled on the host cluster.

Correct Answer: AB

A-) This issue occurs when the SSL certificate thumbprint presented to the master host is not what the master host is expecting. This is indicated by the thumbprint mismatch error in the fdm.log file of the master host
https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKCa&externalId=2012649
In general terms, a second virtual machine is created to work in tandem with the virtual machine on which you have enabled Fault Tolerance. This virtual machine resides on a different host in the cluster and runs in virtual lockstep with the primary virtual machine. When a failure is detected, the second virtual machine takes the place of the first one with the least possible interruption of service. More specific information about how this is achieved can be found in the Protecting Mission-Critical Workloads with VMware Fault Tolerance whitepaper. B-) You may need to complete this process for multiple clusters. VMware HA can be disabled only if there are no virtual machines with VMware Fault Tolerance (FT) enabled. If there are virtual machines with VMware FT enabled in the cluster you are disabling, turn off VMware FT before disabling VMware HA. The process of turning off VMware FT is described in Disabling or Turning Off VMware FT (1008026) .

Note: Virtual Machine Monitoring will also be disabled when HA is disabled.

QUESTION 5

Strict Lockdown Mode has been enabled on an ESXi host.

Which action should an administrator perform to allow ESXi Shell or SSH access for users with administrator privileges?

- A. Grant the users the administrator role and enable the service.
- B. Add the users to Exception Users and enable the service.
- C. No action can be taken, Strict Lockdown Mode prevents direct access.
- D. Add the users to vsphere.local and enable the service.

Correct Answer: B

Strict Lockdown mode:

In strict lockdown mode the DCUI service is stopped. If the connection to vCenter Server is lost and the vSphere Web Client is no longer available, the ESXi host becomes unavailable unless the ESXi Shell and SSH services are enabled and Exception Users are defined. If you cannot restore the connection to the vCenter Server system, you have to reinstall the host.

Reference: https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?language=en_US&cmd=displayKCa&externalId=1008077