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VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

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QUESTION 1

Refer to the Exhibit.

An administrator is adding an Active Directory over LDAP Identity Source for vCenter Single Sign-On, as indicated in the Exhibit.

What is the correct value to configure for the Domain alias?

A. The domain\\'s NetBIOS name.

B. The fully qualified domain name.

C. vsphere.local

D. A user defined label.

Correct Answer: A

Domain alias

(Optional) The domain\\'s NetBIOS name.

Reference:

https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUIDB23B1360-8838-4FF2-B074-71643C4CB040.html

QUESTION 2

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_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=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) .

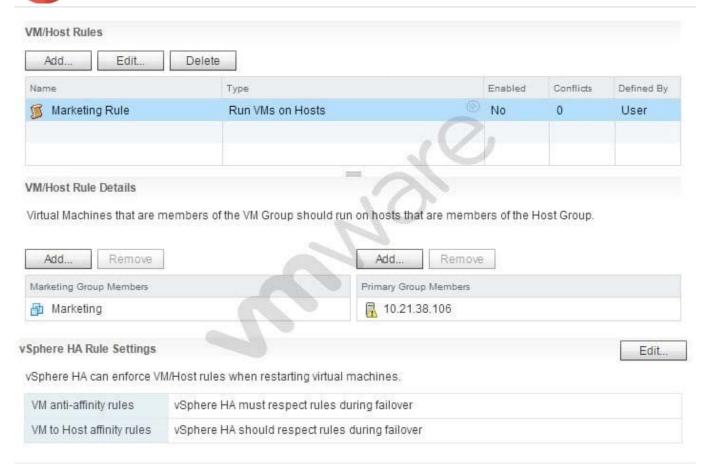Note: Virtual Machine Monitoring will also be disabled when HA is disabled.

QUESTION 3

Refer to the Exhibit.

VM/Host Rules

[Add...] [Edit...] [Delete]

Name	Type		Enabled	Conflicts	Defined By
📜 Marketing Rule	Run VMs on Hosts	⊘	No	0	User

VM/Host Rule Details

Virtual Machines that are members of the VM Group should run on hosts that are members of the Host Group.

[Add...] [Remove]   [Add...] [Remove]

Marketing Group Members	Primary Group Members
🔁 Marketing	⚠ 10.21.38.106

vSphere HA Rule Settings   [Edit...]

vSphere HA can enforce VM/Host rules when restarting virtual machines.

VM anti-affinity rules	vSphere HA must respect rules during failover
VM to Host affinity rules	vSphere HA should respect rules during failover

An administrator manages a High Availability (HA)/Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS)-enabled cluster and has configured the affinity rule shown in the Exhibit.

Which two statements best describe the configuration shown in the exhibit? (Choose two.)

A. HA will not failover Marketing to ESXi hosts that are not in the Host Group.

B. HA will failover Marketing to ESXi hosts that are not in the Host group.

C. DRS will attempt to keep Marketing on the ESXi host 10.21.38.106.

D. DRS will not attempt to keep Marketing on the ESXi host 10.21.28.106.

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation: B and D As per exhibit Rule settings: VM-Host Affinity Rules A VM-Host affinity rule specifies whether or not the members of a selected virtual machine DRS group can run on the members of a specific host DRS group. Unlike a VM-VM affinity rule, which specifies affinity (or anti-affinity) between individual virtual machines, a VM-Host affinity rule specifies an affinity relationship between a group of virtual machines and a group of hosts. There are \'required\' rules (designated by "must") and \'preferential\' rules (designated by "should".) A VM-Host affinity rule includes the following components. One virtual machine DRS group. One host DRS group. A designation of whether the rule is a requirement ("must") or a preference ("should") and whether it is affinity ("run on") or anti-affinity ("not run on"). Because VM-Host affinity rules are cluster-based, the virtual machines and hosts that are included in a rule must all reside in the same cluster. If a virtual machine is removed from the cluster, it loses its DRS group affiliation, even if it is later returned to the cluster. https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-60/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc%2FGUID

2FB90EF5-7733-4095-8B66-F10D6C57B820.html

QUESTION 4

What are two ways to view the DNS settings for an ESXi 6.x host? (Choose two.)

A. Use the vicfg-dns command from the vSphere Management Appliance.

B. View the /etc/resolv.conf file on the ESXi host.

C. Use vicfg-dns command on the ESXi host.

D. View the /etc/dns.conf file on the ESXi host.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation: To verify that the DNS information in /etc/resolv.conf is correct for your environment, run the

command:

[root@server root]# cat /etc/resolv.conf

Run vicfg-dns without command-specific options to display DNS properties for the specified server.

vicfg-dns

The information includes the host name, domain name, DHCP setting (true or false), and DNS servers on

the ESXi host.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vcli.examples.doc%

2Fcli_manage_networks.11.8.html

https://kb.vmware.com/selfservice/microsites/search.do?

language=en_USandcmd=displayKCandexternalId=1003796

QUESTION 5

An administrator is troubleshooting a performance problem with a virtual machine (VM). The VM and ESXi host configuration is as follows:

1.

The application which runs within the virtual machine is highly sensitive to memory latency, but has low processor utilization.

2.

The virtual machine has 6 vCPUs.

3.

The ESXi host CPU topology has 2 Physical CPU Sockets, each with 8 Logical CPUs.

4.

The ESXi host CPU has Hyper Threading enabled.

The administrator would like to improve CPU performance for this VM. Other VMs on the host have no performance issues. Which action should the administrator take to resolve the issue?

A. Set the Advanced Parameter numa.vcpu.preferHT = TRUE in the virtual machine configuration file.

B. Set the Advanced Parameter numa.vcpu.preferHT = FALSE in the virtual machine configuration file.

C. Set the Advanced Parameter numa.PreferHT = 1 in the ESXi host configuration file.

D. Set the Advanced Parameter numa.PreferHT = 0 in the ESXi host configuration file.

Correct Answer: A

On systems with hyper-threading enabled, a wide-VM that makes use of full processor cores across NUMA nodes but has less vCPUs configured than the number of logical processors (hardware threads) in each physical NUMA node might benefit from using logical processors with local memory rather than using full cores with remote memory. This can be configured by setting the numa.vcpu.preferHT option to TRUE in the specific VM's advanced configuration.

Reference:
https://books.google.co.in/books?id=GnVvAwAAQBAJandpg=PA78andlpg=PA78anddq=Advanced+Parameter +numa.v cpu.preferHTandsource=blandots=o9dp9BqWjandsig=XT1BXwxJ6qeTg__zHfO8uLnZNToandhl=enandsa=Xandved=0a hUKEwjUyeejcrNAhWGqY8KHQCKBzwQ6AEIVjAH#v=onepageandqandf=false