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VMware Certified Advanced Professional 6.5 – Data Center
Virtualization Design Exam

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QUESTION 1

A customer is virtualizing a mission-critical Microsoft SQL database and needs a configuration that provides optimal NUMA performance.

1.

There are two possible clusters that the database virtual machine could reside in: Cluster A is vSphere 6.0 and Cluster B is vSphere 6.5.

2.

All ESXi hosts contain dual Intel Xeon E5-2650 v3 processors (ie: 2 socket, 10 cores per socket) and 256Gb RAM with vNUMA in its default configuration. Given this scenario, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Enabling CPU Hot Add on a virtual machine will disable vNUMA.

B. Placing a 10 vCPU VM in Cluster A and configuring it with 2 Sockets and 5 Cores Per Socket will result in 2 vNUMA nodes.

C. Placing a 10 vCPU VM in Cluster B and configuring it with 2 Sockets and 5 Cores Per Socket will result in 2 vNUMA nodes.

D. Enabling Memory Hot Add on a virtual machine will disable vNUMA.

E. Placing the VM in Cluster B and configuring it with 5 Sockets and 2 Cores Per Socket will result in 1 vNUMA node.

Correct Answer: ABC

Enabling CPU Hot-Add disables vNUMA: https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2040375

As for the vNUMA in ESXi 6.0 vs 6.5, there have been some major changes. Really good article explaining it here: https://blogs.virtualmaestro.in/2018/05/vnuma-vmware-vsphere-65.html. Essentially, in 6.0 you defined the vNUMA domain by specifying Cores and Sockets (As described in the example). In 6.5, it is abstracted (simply multiplies Sockets and Cores together) and vSphere automatically decides the optimal vNUMA setting. In the example above, the 10 vCPU\\'s can fit on a single NUMA domain.

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2040375 http://www.techspresso.com/vm-sizing-best-practices-in-vsphere/ https://blogs.vmware.com/performance/2017/03/virtual-machine-vcpu-and-vnuma-rightsizing-rules-of-thumb.html

QUESTION 2

A company is conducting a technology refresh and has requested assistance with a vSphere 6.5 design.

1.

The company has a corporate headquarters and two data centers strategically placed around the country, which provide the bulk of the computer power and storage for their customer-facing stores.

2.

The company requires each of its stores to be able to operate independently if connectivity is ever lost.

3.

Presently, all stores are configured differently and must be standardized as part of the technology refresh

4.

To support store operations, only a dozen applications are required.

5.

Any downtime during store hours could result in significant losses.

6.

Any proposed design must minimize cost.

What is a VMware-recommended option for this scenario?

A. VMware vSAN cluster with a minimum of three hosts

B. VMware vSphere cluster with low-cost iSCSI shared storage

C. VMware vSAN Stretched Cluster with nearest regional data center

D. VMware vSAN Remote Office Branch Office (ROBO) with two hosts

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://www.vmware.com/files/pdf/products/vsan/vmware-vsan-robo-solution-overview.pdf "The use of a virtual appliance as a witness host eliminates the need to deploy a third physical server, whichreduces the overall cost of the solution without sacrificing the benefits of shared storage." "By default, a replica isplaced on each host of the 2-node configuration. If one of the physical hosts is offline, it is still possible forvirtual machines to run using replicas located on the other physical node. In the case where the hosts in a 2

node cluster are unable to communicate across the network, the witness host serves as a "tie-breaker" toachieve a quorum and maintain data accessibility and integrity." VSAN Robo satisfies requirements 2,5,6.

QUESTION 3

A customer has an enterprise data center and wants to deploy two physical hosts with internal disks at each Remote Office/Branch Office location.

1.

The customer does NOT want to use any external storage arrays.

2.

There is an existing enterprise SAN and vSphere infrastructure in the centralized data center. Which VMware technology will fulfill this requirement?

A. vSAN with two physical hosts and nested witness node placed in the central management location

B. Virtual Volumes running on a supported SAN

C. VMware Storage Appliance with three physical servers

D. vSAN with two physical hosts and nested witness node on top of them

Correct Answer: A

(if 1 host fails then it will lose witness as well)

VMware vSAN and VMware Cloud on AWSVMware vSAN aggregates disks that are locally attached to vSphere hosts into a robust, resilient virtual SAN. Workloads placed on the vSAN benefit from per-VM flexible storage policies including failures-to-tolerate, space reservation, disk striping and more.
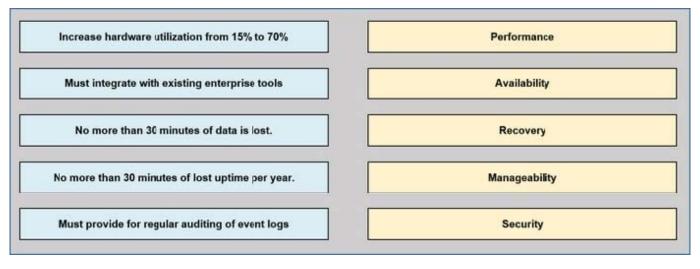
vSAN redundancy is normally achieved via deployment of three or more physical ESXi servers. Each object stored on vSAN will have a minimum of two data components mirrored across two of the hosts, plus a witness component located on the third host.

There are circumstances in which it may be desirable to deploy the vSphere hosts containing VM data in one data center and to maintain a dedicated witness host in an offsite location. This can apply in a vSAN stretched cluster scenario or in a two-node vSAN cluster. Caveats for each of these can be found in the hyperlinks.

QUESTION 4

Match the business requirement to the appropriate design concept.

Select and Place:

Increase hardware utilization from 15% to 70%	Performance
Must integrate with existing enterprise tools	Availability
No more than 30 minutes of data is lost.	Recovery
No more than 30 minutes of lost uptime per year.	Manageability
Must provide for regular auditing of event logs	Security

Correct Answer:

	Increase hardware utilization from 15% to 70%
	No more than 30 minutes of data is lost.
	No more than 30 minutes of lost uptime per year.
	Must integrate with existing enterprise tools
	Must provide for regular auditing of event logs

QUESTION 5

Which two types of workloads are efficiently consolidated when virtualized? (Choose two.)

A. Workloads that do NOT require user input and are constantly processing large amounts of batched data.

B. Workloads that will consume all available assigned resources.

C. Workloads that are NOT CPU bound; most of their time is spent waiting for external events such as user interaction.

D. Workloads that do NOT require access to specific physical resources such as a hardware dongle or graphics card.

Correct Answer: CD

Workloads that are constantly using resources would prevent other VMs from accessing them, causing performance issues. Instead, if they use little and spend time waiting then resources are available for other.