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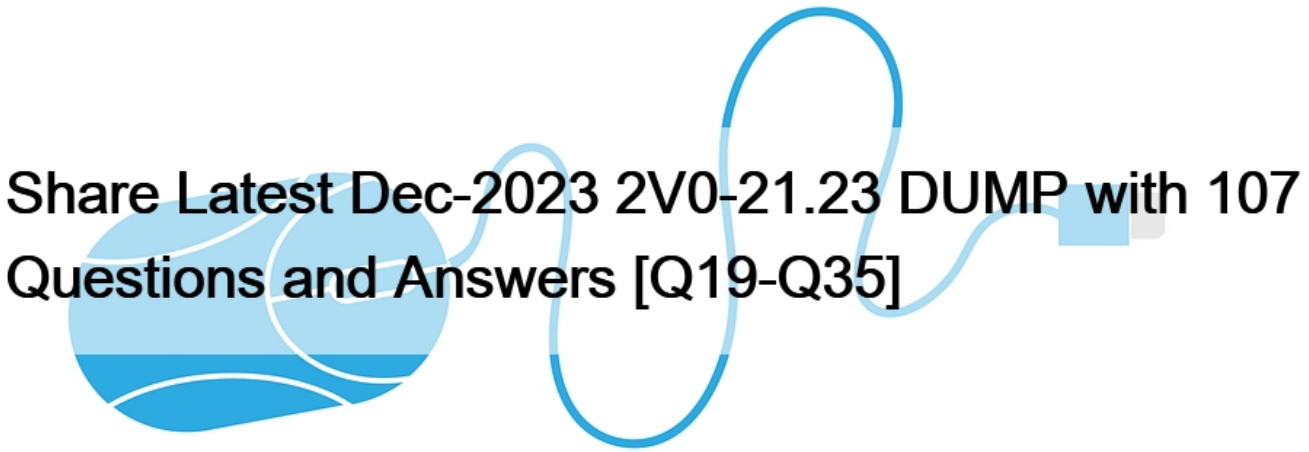

Share Latest Dec-2023 2V0-21.23 DUMP with 107 Questions and Answers
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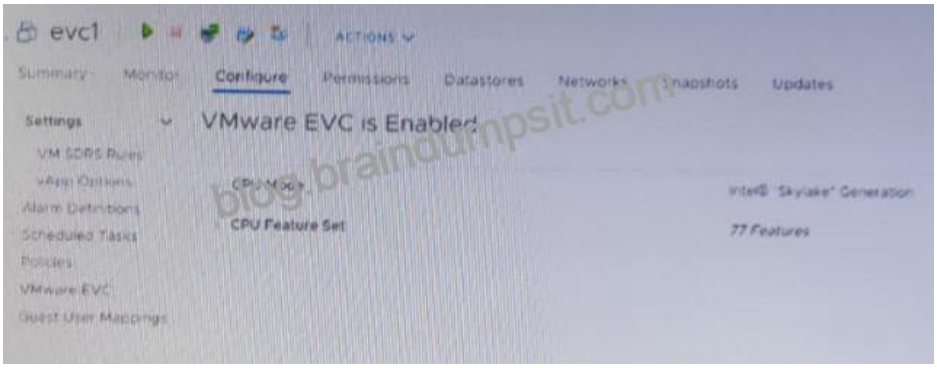
VMware 2V0-21.23 exam is a certification exam that is designed to test the knowledge and skills of IT professionals who work with VMware vSphere 8.x. VMware vSphere 8.x Professional certification validates the candidate's proficiency in implementing, managing, and troubleshooting vSphere infrastructures. It is intended for individuals who have experience in virtualization and have a fundamental understanding of VMware vSphere 8.x technologies.

NEW QUESTION 19

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator is tasked with adding new capacity to an existing software-defined data center (SDDC).

* The SDDC currently hosts two vSphere clusters (ClusterA and ClusterB) with different CPU compatibilities.

* vSphere vMotion and vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) are currently in use in the SDDC.

* The new capacity will be implemented by provisioning four ESXi hosts running a new generation of Intel Skylake CPUs.

* All workload virtual machines (VMs) must support live migration to any cluster in the SDDC.

The administrator noticed the running critical “ever virtual machine (VM) shown in the exhibit is not migrating using vSphere vMotion to the original Clusters A or B.

Which three steps must the administrator take to support this functionality? (Choose three.)
* Power on the VM.
* Disable the Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) on the VM.
* Reboot the VM.
* Configure the Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) on vSphere Cluster A and B to support Intel Skylake.
* Power off the VM.
* Configure the Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) on the VM to Intel Skylake.

Explanation

To enable vSphere vMotion between clusters with different CPU compatibilities, the administrator needs to disable EVC on the VM, reboot the VM to clear any CPU features that are not supported by the destination cluster, and configure EVC on the VM to match the EVC mode of the destination cluster.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-39A8C7F4-8D8

NEW QUESTION 20

An administrator is tasked with configuring remote direct memory access (RDMA) over Converged Ethernet v2 (RoCE v2).

Which two types of adapters must the administrator configure? (Choose two.)
* Paravirtual RDMA adapter
* RDMA network adapter
* Software iSCSi adapter
* Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) adapter
* Software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter

Explanation

ESXi 7 and later supports RoCE v2 technology, which enables RDMA over an Ethernet network. Hosts use an RDMA network adapter installed on the host and a software NVMe over RDMA storage adapter.

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/8.0/vsphere-storage/GUID-F4B42510-9E6D-4446-816A-501286

NEW QUESTION 21

An administrator plans to update the Supervisor cluster and has noticed some of the Tanzu Kubemetes Grid clusters are running an incompatible version.

Which action must the administrator take before proceeding with the Supervisor cluster update?
* Update all Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters to the latest version prior to the Supervisor cluster update.
* No action is needed – Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters will be updated automatically as part of the update process.
* No action is needed – Incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters can be manually updated after the Supervisor cluster update.
* Update incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters prior to the Supervisor cluster update.
Explanation

Option D is correct because it indicates that the administrator must update incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters prior to the Supervisor cluster update, as this will ensure that there are no compatibility issues or disruptions during or after the update process. Option A is incorrect because it is not necessary to update all Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters to the latest version prior to the Supervisor cluster update, as some clusters may already be compatible with the new version. Option B is incorrect because Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters will not be updated automatically as part of the update process, as they require manual intervention from the administrator. Option C is incorrect because incompatible Tanzu Kubernetes Grid clusters cannot be manually updated after the Supervisor cluster update, as they may become inaccessible or unstable due to compatibility issues. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-9F9E3F8C-0E2B-4B6A-8

NEW QUESTION 22

A vSphere environment is experiencing intermittent short bursts of CPU contention, causing brief production outages for some of the virtual machines (VMs). To understand the cause of the issue, the administrator wants to observe near real-time statistics for all VMs.

Which two vSphere reporting tools could the administrator use? (Choose two.)
* Advanced Performance Charts
* esxcli
* resxtop
* Overview Performance Charts
* esxtop
Explanation

resxtop and esxtop are command-line tools that can display near real-time statistics for all VMs and other objects on a host or a cluster.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc/GUID-8FDE7886-4288

NEW QUESTION 23

After a number of outages within a production VMware software-defined data center, an administrator is tasked with identifying a solution to meet the following requirements:

* Reduce the risk of outages by proactively identifying issues with the environment and resolving them.

* Reduce the complexity of uploading log bundles when raising support tickets.

Which solution should the administrator recommend to meet these requirements?
* VMware Aria Operations for Logs
* VMware Skyline Advisor Pro
* VMware Skyline Health
* VMware Aria Operations

The solution that should be recommended to reduce the risk of outages by proactively identifying and resolving issues with the environment and reducing the complexity of uploading log bundles is VMware Skyline Health, which provides automated support and proactive recommendations for vSphere.

NEW QUESTION 24

An administrator wants to allow a DevOps engineer the ability to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere Namespace.

Which role would provide the minimum required permissions to perform this operation?
* Administrator
* Can View
* Owner
* Can Edit

Explanation

The Can Edit role would provide the minimum required permissions to delete Tanzu Kubernetes Grid (TKG) cluster objects in a vSphere Namespace, as it allows creating, updating, and deleting objects within a namespace.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/vmware-vsphere-with-tanzu/GUID-C2E9B5C1-D6F1-4E9B-

NEW QUESTION 25

During the staging of a patch on a vCenter Server Appliance, an error was encountered and the process stopped. An administrator resolved the root cause and is ready to continue with the staging of the patch.

From the vCenter Management Interface, which action should the administrator take to continue the process from the point at which the error occurred?
* Use the Stage and Install option to resume the staging.
* Use the Resume option to resume the staging.
* Use the Unstage option to restart the staging.
* Use the Stage Only option to restart the staging.

Explanation

docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vcenter.upgrade.doc/GUID-FF533442-66F0-4797-976

NEW QUESTION 26

An administrator enables Secure Boot on an ESXi host. On booting the ESXi host, the following error message appears:

Fatal error: 39 (Secure Boot Failed)

* The kernel has been tampered with.
* The Trusted Platform Module chip has failed.
* The administrator attempted to boot with a bootloader that is unsigned or has been tampered with.
* A package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with.

Explanation

The fatal error “Secure Boot Failed” may indicate that either the kernel or a package (VIB or driver) has been tampered with, which violates the Secure Boot integrity check.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F8F105EC-A6EA-4

NEW QUESTION 27

An administrator is asked to segregate virtual machine (VM) traffic by VLAN on a vSphere standard switch The following requirements must be met:

*VLAN ID on the switch port group must be 4095.

*VLAN tagging must be done at the VM level.

Which tagging mode is required?

* External Switch Tagging (EST)
* None
* Virtual Guest Tagging (VGT)
* Virtual Switch Tagging (VST)

Explanation

The tagging mode that is required is Virtual Guest Tagging (VGT), which allows VLAN tagging to be done at the VM level. VGT requires that the VLAN ID on the switch port group be set to 4095, which is a special value that indicates that packets from all VLANs are allowed to pass through. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.networking.doc/GUID-D35A0A1C-B6

https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1003806

NEW QUESTION 28

An administrator has a requirement to revert a running virtual machine to a previous snapshot after a failed attempt to upgrade an application. When the administrator originally took the snapshot, the following choices in the Take Snapshot dialog were made:

* Snapshot the virtual machine’s memory = false

* Quiesce guest file system = false

What will be the result of the administrator selecting the ‘Revert to Latest Snapshot? option to return the virtual machine to a previous snapshot? (Choose two.)

* The virtual machine will be restored to the parent snapshot
* The virtual machine will be restored in a powered off state

* The virtual machine will be restored to the child snapshot
* The virtual machine will be restored in a powered on state
* The virtual machine will be restored in a suspended state

Explanation

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-3E1BB630-9223

NEW QUESTION 29

A combination of which two components of the software-defined data center (SDDC) are responsible for the initial abstraction of CPU. memory, disk, and network resources and their subsequent management? (Choose two.)

* VMwere ESXi
* VMware vCenter Cloud Gateway
* VMware Ana Suite Lifecycle
* VMware vCenter
* VMware Ana Operations

Explanation

VMware ESXi and VMware vCenter are the two components of the software-defined data center (SDDC) that are responsible for the initial abstraction of CPU, memory, disk, and network resources and their subsequent management1. VMware ESXi is the virtualization platform where you create and run virtual machines and virtual appliances2. VMware vCenter is the service through which you manage multiple hosts connected in a network and pool host resources2. These two components are part of the SDDC architecture that enables a fully automated, zero-downtime infrastructure for any application, and any hardware, now and in the future3.

NEW QUESTION 30

An administrator is responsible for performing maintenance tasks on a vSphere cluster. The cluster has the following configuration:

. Identically configured vSphere ESXi hosts (esx01, esx02, esx03 and esx04)

* All workloads are deployed into a single VMFS datastore provided by the external storage array

* vSphere High Availability (HA) has not been enabled

* vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) has not been enabled

Currently, a critical production application workload (VM1) is running on esx01.

Given this scenario, which two actions are required to ensure VM1 continues to run when esx01 is placed into maintenance mode? (Choose two.)

* Fully automated DRS must be enabled on the cluster so that VM1 will be automatically migrated to another host within the cluster when esx01 is placed into maintenance mode.
* VM1 must be manually shut down and cold migrated to another host within the cluster using vSphere vMotion before esx01 is placed into maintenance mode.
* vSphere HA must be enabled on the cluster so that VM1 will be automatically migrated to another host within the cluster when esx01 is placed into maintenance mode.
* VM1 must be manually live migrated to another host within the cluster using vSphere vMotion before esx01 is placed into maintenance mode.
* VM1 must be manually migrated to another host within the cluster using vSphere Storage vMotion before esx01 is placed into

maintenance mode.
Explanation

Two actions that are required to ensure VM1 continues to run when esx01 is placed into maintenance mode are enabling fully automated DRS on the cluster, which allows balancing the workload across hosts and migrating VMs without user intervention; and manually live migrating VM1 to another host within the cluster using vSphere vMotion, which allows moving a running VM without downtime.

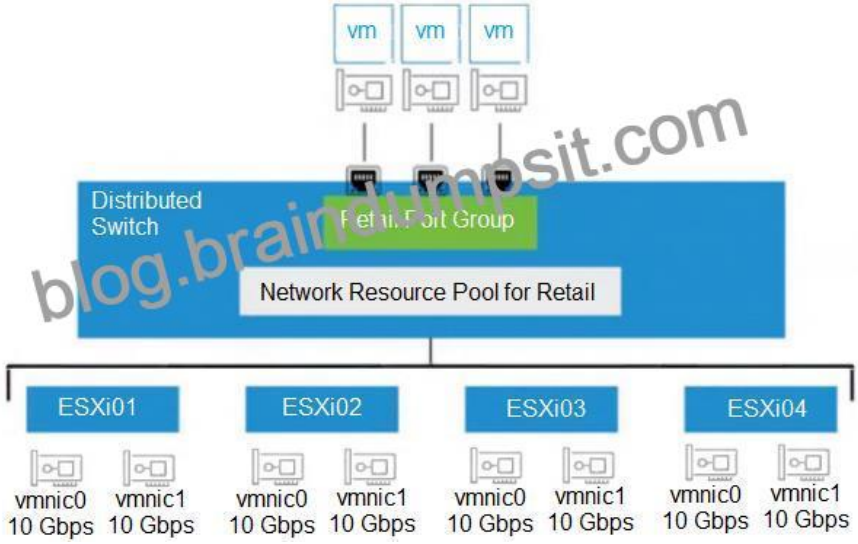
References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.resmgmt.doc/GUID-F01B2F12-C5BB-

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vcenterhost.doc/GUID-F01B2F12-C5B

NEW QUESTION 31

Refer to the exhibit.



An administrator set up the following configuration:

* The distributed switch has four ESXi hosts, and each host has two 10 Gbps NICs.

* In the Network I/O Control configuration, the amount of bandwidth reserved for virtual machine (VM) traffic if 4 Gbps.

The administrator wants to guarantee that VMs in the Retail distributed port group can access 50 percent of the available reserved bandwidth for VM traffic.

Given this scenario, what should the size (in Gbps) of the Retail network resource pool be?
* 40
* 32
* 8
* 16

Explanation

4Gbps*8Nic=32Gbps*50%=16Gbps

NEW QUESTION 32

What are two uses cases for VMware Tools? (Choose two.)
* Time synchronization with an NTP server
* Direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion
* Share folders between ESXi hosts and guest OS file systems
* Ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely
* Support for unsupported network device drivers

Explanation

https://www.stevenbright.com/2022/03/deploy-salt-minions-automatically-using-vmware-tools/ Two use cases for VMware Tools are direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion and ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely. Direct deployment of the Aria Automation Config minion is a feature that allows the administrator to deploy a configuration management agent to a virtual machine using VMware Tools. This feature enables automation and orchestration of virtual machine configuration tasks. Ability to shut down a virtual machine remotely is a feature that allows the administrator to gracefully power off a virtual machine from the vSphere Client or other VMware products. This feature requires VMware Tools to be installed and running on the guest operating system. References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vmwaretools.doc/GUID-28C39A00-74

NEW QUESTION 33

What is the role of vSphere Distributed Services Engine?
* Provide a live shadow Instance of a virtual machine (VM) that mirror, the primary VM to prevent data loss and downtime during outages
* Implement Quality of Service (QoS) on network traffic within a vSphere Distributed Switch
* Provide hardware accelerated data processing to boor.t infrastructure performance
* Redistribute virtual machines across vSphere cluster host affinity rules following host failures or during maintenance operations

The role of vSphere Distributed Services Engine is to provide hardware accelerated data processing to boost infrastructure performance by offloading network services from the CPU to the DPU.

NEW QUESTION 34

An administrator is tasked with configuring certificates for a VMware software-defined data center (SDDC) based on the following requirements:

* All certificates should use certificates trusted by the Enterprise Certificate Authority (CA).

* The solution should minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates.

Which three actions should the administrator take to ensure that the solution meets corporate policy? (Choose three.)
* Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a self-signed certificate generated from the
* Replace the machine SSL certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.
* Replace the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).
* Replace the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate with a custom certificate generated from the Enterprise CA.
* Replace the solution user certificates wife custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA.

* Replace the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA).
Explanation

Option B, D and E are correct because they allow the administrator to replace the machine SSL certificates, the VMware Certificate Authority (VMCA) certificate and the solution user certificates with custom certificates generated from the Enterprise CA, which will ensure that all certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA and minimize the ongoing management overhead of replacing certificates. Option A is incorrect because replacing the VMCA certificate with a self-signed certificate generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificate is trusted by the Enterprise CA. Option C is incorrect because replacing the machine SSL certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA. Option F is incorrect because replacing the solution user certificates with trusted certificates generated from the VMCA will not ensure that the certificates are trusted by the Enterprise CA.

References:

https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-A2A4371A-B888-4

NEW QUESTION 35

When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), which two statements are true regarding the active, passive, and witness nodes? (Choose two.)
* Network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds.
* They must have a supported Wide Area Network (WAN).
* They must have a minimum of a 10 Gbps network adapter
* They must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter.
* Network latency must be more than 10 milliseconds.
When configuring vCenter High Availability (HA), two of the requirements for the active, passive, and witness nodes are that network latency must be less than 10 milliseconds, which ensures reliable communication between them; and they must have a minimum of a 1 Gbps network adapter, which provides sufficient bandwidth for data replication.

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