



2V0-621^{Q&As}

VMware Certified Professional 6 – Data Center Virtualization

Pass VMware 2V0-621 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.geekcert.com/2v0-621.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by VMware
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers





QUESTION 1

An administrator is configuring the clock tolerance for the Single Sign-On token configuration policy and wants to define the time skew tolerance between a client and the domain controller clock.

Which time measurement is used for the value?

- A. Milliseconds
- B. Seconds
- C. Minutes
- D. Hours

Correct Answer: A

Time difference, in milliseconds, that vCenter Single Sign-On tolerates between a client clock and the domain controller clock. If the time difference is greater than the specified value, vCenter Single Sign-On declares the token invalid.

Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-55/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.security.doc%2FGUID50F2D815-4F67-4267-A005-B8158DADCBC9.html>

QUESTION 2

When operating with Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) and Distributed Power Management (DPM), what two statements explain the impact of disabling vSphere High Availability admission control? (Choose two.)

- A. DRS will evacuate virtual machines from hosts and places in maintenance or standby modes regardless of the impact this might have on failover requirements.
- B. VMware DPM will place hosts in standby mode even if doing so violates failover requirements.
- C. DRS does not evacuate virtual machines from a host for the purpose of placing it in maintenance or standby modes if placing the host in this state would violate failover requirements.
- D. VMware DPM does not place hosts in standby mode if doing so would violate failover requirements.

Correct Answer: AB

When you disable VMware HA strict admission control, virtual machines can be powered on even if there are not sufficient resources to ensure failover capacity. When this is done, no warnings are presented, and the cluster does not turn red.

When strict admission control is disabled, VMware HA failover resource constraints are not passed on to DRS and VMware DPM. Thus, the constraints are not enforced:

1.

DRS does evacuate virtual machines from hosts and place the hosts in maintenance mode or standby mode regardless of the impact this might have on failover requirements.

2.



VMware DPM does power off hosts (place them in standby mode) even if doing so violates failover requirements.

Reference https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/1007006?language=en_US

QUESTION 3

A vSphere Replication user needs to connect a source site to a target site.

What privilege is needed at both sites?

- A. VRM remote.Manage VRM
- B. VRM datastore mapper.Manage
- C. Host.vSphere Replication.Manage replication
- D. Virtual machine.vSphere Replication.Manage replication

Correct Answer: A

Role	Privilege	Action	Target object in vCenter server Inventory
VRM Administrator	VRM remote.Manage.VR	Incorporates all vSphere Replication privileges.	vCenter Server root folder with propagation on both sites. Alternatively, vCenter Server root folder without propagation on both sites, virtual machine without propagation on the primary site, target datastore, target virtual machine folder with propagation on the secondary site, target host or cluster with propagation on the secondary site.

Reference: https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.replication_admin.doc%2FGUID-A73BC0B8-CA53-4E0E-91F6-17451BB4CAE8.html

QUESTION 4

An administrator observes the following symptoms for a virtual machine:

- 1.



CPU usage is consistently above 90%

2.

CPU ready value is consistently above 20%.

3.

Application performance is impacted.

Which two actions should the administrator take to improve the performance of this virtual machine? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase the number of vCPUs assigned to this virtual machine.
- B. Decrease the number of vCPUs assigned to this virtual machine.
- C. Verify that VMware Tools is installed on every virtual machine on the host.
- D. Increase the CPU shares assigned to the virtual machine.

Correct Answer: CD

Solutions for Consistently High CPU Usage Temporary spikes in CPU usage indicate that you are making the best use of CPU resources. Consistently high CPU usage might indicate a problem. You can use the vSphere Client CPU performance charts to monitor CPU usage for hosts, clusters, resource pools, virtual machines, and vApps. Problem

Host CPU usage constantly is high. A high CPU usage value can lead to increased ready time and processor queuing of the virtual machines on the host. Virtual machine CPU usage is above 90% and the CPU ready value is above 20%. Application performance is impacted. Cause The host probably is lacking the CPU resources required to meet the demand. Solution Verify that VMware Tools is installed on every virtual machine on the host. Compare the CPU usage value of a virtual machine with the CPU usage of other virtual machines on the host or in the resource pool. The stacked bar chart on the host's Virtual Machine view shows the CPU usage for all virtual machines on the host. Determine whether the high ready time for the virtual machine resulted from its CPU usage time reaching the CPU limit setting. If so, increase the CPU limit on the virtual machine. Increase the CPU shares to give the virtual machine more opportunities to run. The total ready time on the host might remain at the same level if the host system is constrained by CPU. If the host ready time doesn't decrease, set the CPU reservations for high-priority virtual machines to guarantee that they receive the required CPU cycles. Increase the amount of memory allocated to the virtual machine. This action decreases disk and or network activity for applications that cache. This might lower disk I/O and reduce the need for the host to virtualize the hardware. Virtual machines with smaller resource allocations generally accumulate more CPU ready time. Reduce the number of virtual CPUs on a virtual machine to only the number required to execute the workload. For example, a single-threaded application on a four-way virtual machine only benefits from a single vCPU. But the hypervisor's maintenance of the three idle vCPUs takes CPU cycles that could be used for other work. If the host is not already in a DRS cluster, add it to one. If the host is in a DRS cluster, increase the number of hosts and migrate one or more virtual machines onto the new host. Upgrade the physical CPUs or cores on the host if necessary. Use the newest version of hypervisor software, and enable CPU-saving features such as TCP Segmentation Offload, large memory pages, and jumbo frames.

Reference: <https://pubs.vmware.com/vsphere-51/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.vsphere.monitoring.doc%2FGUID5F8147A1-6416-4D29-BA3D-E4CED3966016.html>

QUESTION 5

An administrator wants to clone the configuration of an existing ESXi6.x host to a new group of hosts, but does not want to clone storage specific settings.



Which action would accomplish this?

- A. Remove sub-profile
- B. Revert profile
- C. Uncheck sub-profile
- D. Disable VM Storage profile

Correct Answer: A

[2V0-621 VCE Dumps](#)

[2V0-621 Practice Test](#)

[2V0-621 Exam Questions](#)