



Vendor: VMware

Exam Code: 3V0-624

Exam Name: VMware Certified Advanced Professional 6.5 -
Data Center Virtualization Design Exam

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

A customer is using a vSphere APIs for Storage Awareness (VASA) compatible storage array. The VASA provider is published as a virtual appliance.

To ensure recoverability, where must the VASA prowler and vCenter server virtual machines be stored?

- A. The VASA provider and vCenter Server will be placed on the standard datastore (VMFS, NFS).
- B. The VASA provider and vCenter Server will be placed on the vVol datastore.
- C. The vCenter Server will be placed on the vVol datastore and the VASA provider will be placed on the standard datastore (VMFS, NFS).
- D. The VASA provider will be placed on the vVol datastore and the vCenter Server will be placed on the standard datastore (VMFS, NFS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

VVOLs rely on VASA and vCenter, so putting those on a VVOLs could be catastrophic if any of the components fail.

QUESTION 2

A company is designing a new vSphere cluster to support a mission-critical application.

- The application requires 100% availability and cannot be restarted to recover from an ESXi host failure.
- The application consists of a group of 16 virtual machines, each with 8 vCPU configured.

Which solution satisfies the availability requirements?

- A. Guest OS-based software clustering
- B. vSphere High Availability
- C. vSphere High Availability Application Monitoring
- D. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- E. vSphere Site Recovery Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

FT only supported up to 4vCPU on 6.5 (It does support up to 8vCPU now with 6.7). All the other options don't provide continuous availability.

QUESTION 3

A company is in the process of deploying a modern video-streaming application. The application is able to scale (expand and collapse) its steaming nodes in the form of CentOS 7.x 64bit virtual machines, based on demand.

- This IO-Intensive application has a high CPU demand and generates a significant number of disk operations (IOPS).
- To host the application, the company decided to implement a brand-new VMware cluster with vSphere 6.x
- The company would like a significant reduction in CPU utilization as well as a possible increase in throughput.

Which virtual disk adapter should be recommended for the company's physical design?

- A. LSI Logic Parallel
- B. VMware Paravirtual
- C. BusLogic Parallel
- D. LSI Logic SAS

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to documentation, PVSCSI adapters are high performance that can provide high throughput and low CPU consumption.

[https://pubs.vmware.com/workstation-](https://pubs.vmware.com/workstation-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.ws.using.doc%2FGUID-A0438F6C-6651-4A38-853A-0A7A494E23DF.html)

[9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.ws.using.doc%2FGUID-A0438F6C-6651-4A38-853A-0A7A494E23DF.html](https://pubs.vmware.com/workstation-9/index.jsp?topic=%2Fcom.vmware.ws.using.doc%2FGUID-A0438F6C-6651-4A38-853A-0A7A494E23DF.html)

QUESTION 4

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.

Answer: CD

QUESTION 5

A company has developers located in Eastern Europe (EE) and a QA Department in Bermuda.

- The company is planning to create an environment based on a blueprint of 4-8 virtual machines for each of the developers and one for every QA project.
- The proposed configuration will allow each developer to work independently and be able to collapse and re-create the environment as needed.
- QA Teams will be able to recreate the environment that is required for a specific application.
- Individual virtual machines in the blueprint are being continually updated with newly available software packages.
- The company is planning to use the vSphere Content Library to store images and synchronize them between sites.

Which four supported configurations can the company implement? (Choose four.)

- A. EE and Bermuda libraries that are backed by an NFS file system.
- B. EE and Bermuda vCenter Servers with Enhanced Linked Mode.
- C. FTP protocol to transfer data between published in EE and subscribed in Bermuda libraries.
- D. Published library in EE backed by an NFS file system while subscribed library in Bermuda is backed up by datastore.
- E. A minimum 10 GbE connection between EE published and Bermuda subscribed libraries is required.

F. EE and Bermuda vCenter Servers without Enhanced Linked Mode.

Answer: ABDF

Explanation:

10Gbps are not required for Content Library (beside being cost prohibitive in this scenario), and the only storage supported are VMFS and NFS (no FTP).

QUESTION 6

A customer has requested a vSphere 6.5 deployment design that utilizes vCenter Server and the use of VMware-recommended best practices for securing vCenter Server.

Which three actions would satisfy these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Utilizing vSphere CLI and vSphere SDK for Perl scripts.
- B. Restricting vCenter Server access to only the management network
- C. Assigning the default Administrator role to all administrator users.
- D. Synchronizing time in vCenter Server with a NTP source.
- E. Removing expired and revoked certificates from vCenter Server system.

Answer: BDE

Explanation:

Leaving expired or revoked certificates or leaving vCenter Server installation logs for failed installation on your vCenter Server system can compromise your environment.

<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.7/com.vmware.vsphere.security.doc/GUID-F583EF9D-49A0-438F-8A8E-DD6E0A11186E.html>

QUESTION 7

A customer has these requirements for storage:

- Protocol used must have a file based access.
- Protocol used must have built in native multipathing.
- protocol used must support authentication.

To meet these requirements, which protocol should be used for storage?

- A. NFS v3
- B. NFS v4.1
- C. FCoE
- D. iSCSI

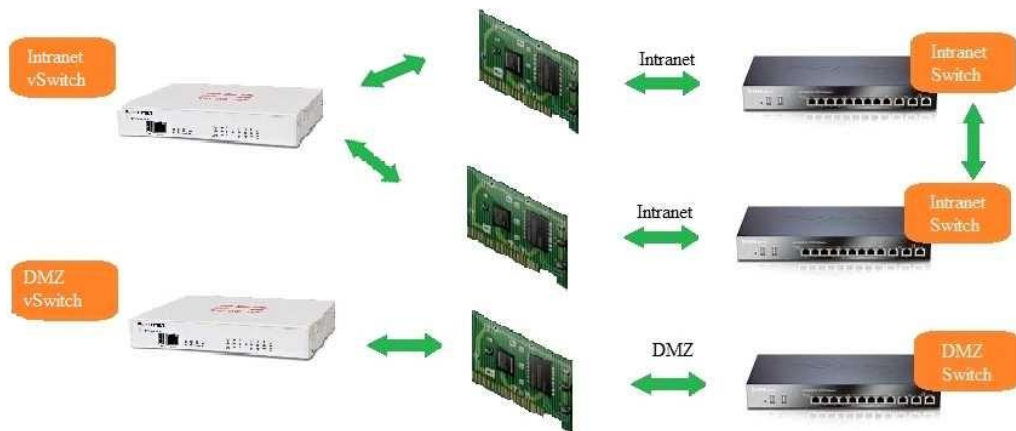
Answer: B

Explanation:

FCoE and iSCSI are block level Protocols using VMFS. NFS uses the filesystem on the storage system. NFS V4.1 can use multipathing and authentication.

QUESTION 8

Referring to the Exhibit, identify the two single points of failure in this design. (Choose two.)



- A. Intranet Switch
- B. Intranet Uplink
- C. Intranet vSwitch
- D. DMZ Switch
- E. DMZ Uplink
- F. DMZ vSwitch

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The DMZ switch is not redundant and the uplink from the DMZ vSwitch is not redundant.

QUESTION 9

A solution architect has been tasked with designing a new environment for a company's growing needs, and has obtained this information:

- Uptime is critical during regular business hours when 95% of the transactions occur. Application uptime must be 99.9% during those hours.
- In a true Disaster, the business can withstand a day of data loss and half a day of downtime.
- The company is one year into a 5-year contract with the co-lo data center.
- The building that is currently occupied no longer has any floor space available, but the company has 3 empty racks of space. The co-lo can provide up to 11KVA of power per rack.
- There are current contacts with Dell to provide servers and with Cisco to provide the network components.
- The network team has standardized on an end-to-end 10Gb network.

Based on this information, what are two requirements for the new design? (Choose two.)

- A. RTO of 24 hours.
- B. RTO of 12 hours.
- C. The application must be available 99.9% during business hours.
- D. 11KVA of power is available per rack.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

- Uptime is critical during regular business hours when 95% of the transactions occur. Application uptime must be 99.9% during those hours.
- In a true Disaster, the business can withstand a day of data loss (24 H RPO) and half a day of downtime (12 H RTO).

QUESTION 10

A customer wants to make its data available with a RPO of 10 minutes. Replication to the second data center will be done using the network.

Which type of storage configuration should be used?

- A. NFS datastore on ESXi 6.0 with vSphere replication appliance 6.0
- B. VMFS datastore on ESXi 6.0 with vSphere replication appliance 6.5
- C. vSAN datastore on ESXi 6.0 with vSphere replication appliance 6.5
- D. VMFS datastore on ESXi 6.0 with vSphere replication appliance 6.0

Answer: C

Explanation:

Virtual SAN 6.0 storage and later is required to achieve 5 min RPO with vSphere Replication 6.5.
<https://kb.vmware.com/s/article/2102453>

QUESTION 11

When implementing update policies for the vSphere environment, which would be the VMware-recommended way to update the vCenter Server Appliance (VCSA) when an underlying operating system (OS) patch is released?

- A. Introduce a policy that requires a system administrator to check if a new appliance update (which might include an OS update) is available from the downloads section of MyVMware portal, and follow the VCSA documentation to apply the update.
- B. Do nothing - the VCSA applies all OS updates automatically without any human interaction.
- C. Introduce a policy that requires a system administrator to go online and check with the OS vendor to see if a new version is available. If it is, download it manually, log in to the VCSA with the root credentials, and proceed with the OS update.
- D. Configure VMware Update Manager to download the OS update and apply it on a scheduled basis.

Answer: A

Explanation:

B makes no sense (obviously) C also because we are talking about the vCSA not the windows one because of that VUM updates or patches vCSA so patches or updates apply to the whole appliance not just the underlying OS (SUSE Linux or Photon) In fact from 6.5 the underlying OS is VMware's photon (Like NSX Manager/Controllers from 6.3.4 it is also photon based) so then the correct answer is A. I am sure VUM can not update, upgrade or patch the underlying photon OS but an update/upgrade or patch of VCSA which can affect the underlying OS. If I am wrong please confirm with a link evidencing my error. Reference doc
<https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/6.5/com.vmware.vsphere.upgrade.doc/GUID-043EF6BD-78F7-412F-837F-CBDF844F850C.html> does not mention to patch the underlying OS Managing Packages in Photon OS

All of the packages with VCSA 6.5 are managed by VMware and updated with updates applied with VCSA 6.5 updates. Updating these or manipulating them manually isn't supported.

However, you can take a look at the installed packages which also is interesting to see the underlying packages installed with VCSA 6.5. Photon in the minimal installation doesn't have a full package manager like yum installed. Instead it manages packages with an open source, yum-compatible package manager called tdnf, for Tiny DNF. Tdnf keeps the operating system as small as possible while preserving yum's robust package-management capabilities. On Photon OS, tdnf is the default package manager for installing new packages. It is a C implementation of DNF package manager.

Source: <https://www.virtualizationhowto.com/2017/09/vmware-vcsa-6-5-photon-os-configuration-and-commands/>

QUESTION 12

After the vSAN iSCSI Target service is enabled, which statement about iSCSI networks is true?

- A. A separate VMkernel interface may be configured per target.
- B. A single VMkernel interface must be selected for all iSCSI targets.
- C. The vSAN iSCSI Target service always uses all Management VMkernel interfaces.
- D. The vSAN iSCSI Target service always uses the vMotion network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When you enable iSCSI target on VSAN, it will ask which vmk to use, and tells you that you can override it per target.

<http://www.virtualizationblog.com/creating-iscsi-target-in-vsan-6-5>

QUESTION 13

A database administrator is operating a virtual machine (VM) configured with 16 vCPU and 64GB of RAM. A recent performance audit has indicated that this virtual machine is oversized and is using less than 60% of its configured CPU and memory capacity.

- The ESXi host that contains this VM has 2 physical processors with 10 cores per processor, and 128GB of RAM.
- This physical host's architecture is split into two equal NUMA nodes.

Which vCPU and RAM configuration for the VM allows for the most resources, but also provides the performance benefit of local NUMA access?

- A. 16 vCPU and 32GB RAM
- B. 4 vCPU and 16GB RAM
- C. 10 vCPU and 64GB RAM
- D. 12 vCPU and 64GB RAM

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because audit indicates that the VM is using less than 60% (9.6 vCPU and 38.4 GB of Memory), then the best configuration that takes into account the NUMA architecture is 10 vCPU with 64GB so that it is not generated Traffic between memory banks of physical processors. (10 cores because it is greater than 60% which is 9.6), in addition this configuration would be executed in single NUMA Node).

<https://blogs.vmware.com/performance/2017/03/virtual-machine-vcpu-and-vnuma-rightsizing-rules-of-thumb.html>

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