

DSAC-11 Annex C Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. In a virtualized environment, what describes the relationship between a single physical server and multiple virtual servers?**
 - A. One physical server can host multiple virtual servers**
 - B. One virtual server can host multiple physical servers**
 - C. Each VM requires separate physical server**
 - D. Virtual servers must run on different physical servers**

- 2. Which statement best captures the relationship between vCenter Server and vSphere?**
 - A. vCenter Server provides centralized management for the vSphere environment.**
 - B. vCenter Server is a hypervisor.**
 - C. vCenter Server stores physical storage.**
 - D. vCenter Server is a VM on ESXi.**

- 3. Which term describes the software layer that abstracts hardware resources and allocates them to virtual machines?**
 - A. Hypervisor**
 - B. BIOS**
 - C. Device Driver**
 - D. Operating System**

- 4. Which of the following is an example of a Type 1 hypervisor?**
 - A. Microsoft Hyper-V**
 - B. VMware Workstation**
 - C. Oracle VirtualBox**
 - D. QEMU**

- 5. Which of the following are capabilities of enterprise vSphere?**
 - A. All of the above**
 - B. Virtualization features only**
 - C. Storage features only**
 - D. Networking features only**

- 6. Which layer is responsible for recreating the same or a different environment for a guest operating system?**
- A. Networking**
 - B. Virtualization**
 - C. Storage**
 - D. Operating system**
- 7. What are the 2 types of hypervisor?**
- A. Type 1 or Bare Metal**
 - B. Type 2 or Hosted**
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. Neither**
- 8. VMware vCenter Server makes management of multiple standalone ESXi hosts much easier.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Sometimes**
 - D. Not applicable**
- 9. What are the three major components in a virtualized environment?**
- A. Guest, Host, and Hypervisor**
 - B. Guest, Virtualization, and host**
 - C. VM, Physical Server, Network**
 - D. Hypervisor, OS, CPU**
- 10. Identify the different types of virtualization technology mentioned in the material.**
- A. Application, Desktop, and Server Virtualization**
 - B. Network and Storage Virtualization**
 - C. Both A and B**
 - D. None of the Above**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. In a virtualized environment, what describes the relationship between a single physical server and multiple virtual servers?

- A. One physical server can host multiple virtual servers**
- B. One virtual server can host multiple physical servers**
- C. Each VM requires separate physical server**
- D. Virtual servers must run on different physical servers**

Virtualization lets a single physical server act as a host for multiple virtual servers by using a hypervisor to divide and manage the hardware resources. Each virtual server, or VM, runs its own operating system and applications in isolation while sharing the same physical CPU, memory, storage, and network interfaces. This is why one physical server can host multiple virtual servers simultaneously. The other ideas would imply separate hardware for each VM or a VM hosting physical servers, which isn't how virtualization works—the whole point is to consolidate hardware by running many VMs on one physical machine.

2. Which statement best captures the relationship between vCenter Server and vSphere?

- A. vCenter Server provides centralized management for the vSphere environment.**
- B. vCenter Server is a hypervisor.**
- C. vCenter Server stores physical storage.**
- D. vCenter Server is a VM on ESXi.**

Centralized management across multiple ESXi hosts is what vCenter Server provides for a vSphere environment. It acts as the management plane that connects to each ESXi host, allowing you to create and manage virtual machines, configure clusters, apply policies, manage permissions, and automate operations from a single interface. This centralized control is what makes vCenter Server essential for coordinating the whole vSphere setup rather than just running a single host. The other statements don't fit this role: vCenter Server isn't the hypervisor (that's ESXi); it doesn't store physical storage (datastores and storage systems handle that); and while you can deploy vCenter as a virtual appliance or VM, its primary purpose is central management, not being a VM on ESXi.

3. Which term describes the software layer that abstracts hardware resources and allocates them to virtual machines?

- A. Hypervisor**
- B. BIOS**
- C. Device Driver**
- D. Operating System**

The term describes a software layer that sits between physical hardware and the virtual machines, presenting each VM with its own virtual hardware and managing access to CPU, memory, storage, and I/O. This layer is the hypervisor. It handles isolation and efficient sharing of hardware resources so multiple VMs can run simultaneously on the same physical machine. Type 1 hypervisors run directly on hardware, while Type 2 run atop a host operating system. BIOS is firmware that initializes hardware during boot and isn't responsible for distributing resources to virtual machines. A device driver controls a specific piece of hardware from an operating system, not the global abstraction and allocation to multiple VMs. An operating system manages resources for programs on a single system; it may host virtual machines in some setups, but it isn't the dedicated virtualization layer that abstracts hardware for multiple VMs.

4. Which of the following is an example of a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. Microsoft Hyper-V**
- B. VMware Workstation**
- C. Oracle VirtualBox**
- D. QEMU**

Bare-metal virtualization is when the hypervisor runs directly on the hardware, forming the virtualization layer before any general-purpose operating system. Microsoft Hyper-V fits this model: it can be installed as a server role and boots on the machine to manage virtual machines directly, without relying on a separate host OS running above it. The other options are designed to run inside an existing operating system, which makes them Type 2 hypervisors. VMware Workstation and Oracle VirtualBox operate as applications within a host OS, offering virtualization services on top of that OS. QEMU is also commonly used as a user-space program on a host OS, though it can play different roles in other setups, but in typical desktop usage it's Type 2. So Hyper-V is the example of a Type 1 hypervisor.

5. Which of the following are capabilities of enterprise vSphere?

- A. All of the above**
- B. Virtualization features only**
- C. Storage features only**
- D. Networking features only**

Enterprise vSphere is a single platform that brings together compute, storage, and networking capabilities. It isn't limited to just virtualizing servers; it also provides storage management and network management features, all integrated for centralized control. On the compute side, you have the ESXi hypervisor and vCenter management, enabling VM provisioning, high availability, resource scheduling, and live migrations. For storage, you get datastores, vSAN integration, storage policy-based management, and related features that manage where and how data is stored. For networking, you have virtual switches, distributed switches, NIC teaming, quality of service, and network I/O control, all designed to work with the rest of the stack. Because enterprise vSphere encompasses virtualization, storage, and networking features together, the best answer is that all of the above are capabilities.

6. Which layer is responsible for recreating the same or a different environment for a guest operating system?

- A. Networking**
- B. Virtualization**
- C. Storage**
- D. Operating system**

Virtualization provides virtual hardware to each guest OS, allowing the same or different environments to be recreated. The virtualization layer sits between the physical hardware and the guest systems, handling CPU, memory, storage, and I/O so each guest can run as if on its own machine. By configuring or cloning the virtual hardware and state, you can reproduce an exact setup or create a new one with different resources or devices. Networking and storage operate within that environment, but they don't create or replicate the entire guest environment themselves, and the operating system runs inside the virtualized hardware rather than providing the isolation or environment recreation itself.

7. What are the 2 types of hypervisor?

- A. Type 1 or Bare Metal**
- B. Type 2 or Hosted**
- C. Both A and B**
- D. Neither**

Hypervisors come in two main forms: Type 1, called bare-metal, and Type 2, called hosted. Type 1 runs directly on the physical hardware with no underlying host operating system, which typically gives higher performance and stronger isolation and makes it ideal for production data centers. Type 2 runs on top of a host operating system, using that OS to access hardware resources, which makes it convenient for desktops and testing, though it adds an extra layer that can affect performance. Since both forms exist and are used in different environments, there are two types of hypervisors.

8. VMware vCenter Server makes management of multiple standalone ESXi hosts much easier.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not applicable

Centralized management of multiple ESXi hosts is what vCenter Server provides. By connecting hosts to a single vCenter instance, you get one interface to group them into clusters, apply policies, templates, and resource allocations, and manage networking and storage across all hosts. This setup enables features like vSphere High Availability, Distributed Resource Scheduling, and live VM migration, plus streamlined lifecycle tasks (patching and upgrades) across the environment. Managing each host separately would require logging into each one, repeating configurations, and manually keeping settings in sync, which is time-consuming and error-prone. So the statement is true because vCenter Server consolidates control, enforces consistency, and enables cross-host features that make multi-host management much easier.

9. What are the three major components in a virtualized environment?

A. Guest, Host, and Hypervisor

B. Guest, Virtualization, and host

C. VM, Physical Server, Network

D. Hypervisor, OS, CPU

In virtualization, three elements work together: the host, the guest, and the hypervisor. The host provides the physical hardware and the base platform on which virtualization runs. The hypervisor is the software layer that enables virtualization, creating and managing virtual machines and allocating resources while keeping them isolated. The guest is the virtual machine itself, running its own operating system and applications as if it were a separate computer. The option that lists Guest, Host, and Hypervisor captures these exact roles. The other option frames virtualization as a thing rather than a component, or substitutes hardware terms (like OS, CPU, or network) for the actual virtualization layer, or omits one of the essential parts. So the best choice is the trio of Guest, Host, and Hypervisor.

10. Identify the different types of virtualization technology mentioned in the material.

A. Application, Desktop, and Server Virtualization

B. Network and Storage Virtualization

C. Both A and B

D. None of the Above

Different virtualization categories cover how resources are abstracted and managed across layers, from software to hardware. The material discusses multiple areas: application, desktop, and server virtualization, as well as network and storage virtualization. Because both groups are mentioned, the option that combines them best fits the material. To connect the ideas, remember that application virtualization separates apps from the OS, desktop virtualization hosts an entire user desktop remotely, and server virtualization runs multiple virtual servers on one physical host. Network virtualization abstracts and pools networking resources, while storage virtualization pools multiple storage devices into a single, manageable resource. So, since both sets appear in the material, the combined option is the correct choice.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://dsac11annexc.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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