

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. Which software abstracts processor, memory, and storage resources from physical hardware to be allocated to VMs?**
 - A. Hypervisor**
 - B. Router**
 - C. Switch**
 - D. BIOS**

- 2. The statement VMware vSAN is a software defined storage solution from VMware to eliminate the need of the additional storage boxes using the local server storage.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not Sure**
 - D. Sometimes**

- 3. What is the process of partitioning the resources of a single server into multiple virtual servers called?**
 - A. Server Virtualization**
 - B. Network Virtualization**
 - C. Storage Virtualization**
 - D. Application Virtualization**

- 4. Which of the following is a capability enabled by VMware vCenter Server Appliance (VCSA)?**
 - A. VMware High Availability (HA)**
 - B. DNS resolution**
 - C. USB passthrough**
 - D. File sharing**

- 5. How many virtualization technologies are there?**
 - A. 3**
 - B. 4**
 - C. 5**
 - D. 6**

- 6. Which statement best describes the effect of using VMware vCenter Server for managing multiple ESXi hosts?**
- A. It makes management easier.**
 - B. It has no effect.**
 - C. It makes management harder.**
 - D. It requires more licenses.**
- 7. Which Windows utility lists processes and their status that run in the background?**
- A. Task Manager**
 - B. Control Panel**
 - C. Event Viewer**
 - D. Device Manager**
- 8. Which tool is used to manage host time settings on an ESXi host?**
- A. vSphere Web Client**
 - B. VMware Host Client**
 - C. vCenter Server**
 - D. PowerCLI**
- 9. What is the primary role of virtualization management tools in many data centers?**
- A. To manage virtual resources and host systems**
 - B. To perform only network routing**
 - C. To replace all hardware with virtual devices**
 - D. To physically power down servers**
- 10. What is vCenter Server?**
- A. The management component of VMware vSphere.**
 - B. A hypervisor**
 - C. A backup tool**
 - D. A network switch**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which software abstracts processor, memory, and storage resources from physical hardware to be allocated to VMs?

- A. Hypervisor**
- B. Router**
- C. Switch**
- D. BIOS**

Virtualization relies on software that sits between the physical hardware and the virtual machines, exposing CPU, memory, and storage as resources that can be allocated to each VM and managed independently. This software is the hypervisor. It abstracts the underlying hardware, providing isolation between VMs and orchestrating how much CPU time, memory, and storage each VM receives, along with how I/O is handled. Hypervisors come in two broad flavors: Type 1 (bare-metal), which runs directly on the hardware for better performance and security, and Type 2, which runs on a host operating system. The other options don't fit because routers and switches are networking devices that route packets, not allocate hardware resources to VMs, and BIOS is firmware that initializes hardware at boot and doesn't manage VM resource allocation.

2. The statement VMware vSAN is a software defined storage solution from VMware to eliminate the need of the additional storage boxes using the local server storage.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Not Sure**
- D. Sometimes**

vSAN pools the local disks of each ESXi host to form one shared datastore for the whole cluster, so you don't need separate external storage boxes like a traditional SAN or NAS. The storage is provided by the local server resources (HDDs/SSDs) and managed as a unified pool, with resilience and performance configured by policies. This is the essence of why the statement is true: vSAN enables a hyperconverged setup that uses local storage to deliver shared storage without additional external boxes.

3. What is the process of partitioning the resources of a single server into multiple virtual servers called?

- A. Server Virtualization**
- B. Network Virtualization**
- C. Storage Virtualization**
- D. Application Virtualization**

Partitioning the resources of a single server into multiple virtual servers is called server virtualization. This creates multiple virtual machines on one physical host, each with its own virtual CPU, memory, storage, and network interface, managed by a hypervisor. The hypervisor ensures isolation so activity in one virtual machine doesn't impact the others, while sharing the underlying hardware. This setup allows you to run different operating systems on a single machine, improve resource utilization, scale quickly, and migrate or snapshot virtual machines as needed. Other virtualization types focus on different resources—virtual networks, virtual storage pools, or running applications independently of the underlying OS.

4. Which of the following is a capability enabled by VMware vCenter Server Appliance (VCSA)?

A. VMware High Availability (HA)

B. DNS resolution

C. USB passthrough

D. File sharing

The main idea here is that vCenter Server Appliance provides centralized management for a vSphere environment, and it is what enables coordinating features across multiple hosts. High Availability is a cluster-level capability in vSphere that automatically restarts virtual machines on other hosts when a host fails. Setting up and managing this behavior requires a central control point, which vCenter provides, so VCSA makes High Availability available to the entire cluster. DNS resolution, USB passthrough, and file sharing aren't features that are specifically enabled by VCSA in the same way. DNS is a network service typically provided by dedicated DNS servers, USB passthrough is a host/VM-level capability, and file sharing isn't a core function managed by vCenter.

5. How many virtualization technologies are there?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Five primary areas define virtualization technologies. Each area abstracts or isolates a different resource, and together they cover the main ways organizations deploy virtualization. Hardware virtualization creates separate computing environments on one physical server using a hypervisor, enabling multiple virtual machines with their own operating systems. OS-level virtualization, such as containers, isolates applications at the operating system kernel level while sharing the host. Network virtualization overlays virtual networks on top of physical infrastructure, enabling flexible, software-defined networking. Storage virtualization pools and abstracts physical storage devices, presenting virtualized storage resources to systems and applications. Application virtualization runs applications in isolated environments so they don't depend on the local OS configuration. Because these five domains capture the main kinds of virtualization used in typical IT setups, the count is five. Note that some discussions include additional specialized forms, but these five are the core categories you'll encounter in standard classifications.

6. Which statement best describes the effect of using VMware vCenter Server for managing multiple ESXi hosts?

- A. It makes management easier.**
- B. It has no effect.**
- C. It makes management harder.**
- D. It requires more licenses.**

Centralized management for multiple ESXi hosts is what VMware vCenter Server delivers. With vCenter, you manage all hosts from a single interface, create and manage clusters, and apply policies to many machines at once. This unlocks features like DRS for automatic load balancing, HA for quick recovery, vMotion for live migration, and Update Manager for patching, all without logging into each host separately. The result is fewer repetitive tasks, consistent configurations, and easier scaling as you add more hosts. It's true that you still license vCenter and each host, but the overall effect is improved ease of administration rather than introducing extra burden; managing several hosts from one control plane is inherently simpler than juggling many separate consoles. Without vCenter, administration would be more time-consuming and error-prone because you'd be performing tasks on each host individually.

7. Which Windows utility lists processes and their status that run in the background?

- A. Task Manager**
- B. Control Panel**
- C. Event Viewer**
- D. Device Manager**

Understanding which programs are actually running and what state they're in is the key idea here. Task Manager is designed for this exact purpose: it presents a live list of every process that Windows is running and shows each one's current status, including whether it's actively running or paused in the background. In the Processes view you'll see both foreground apps and background processes, along with quick indicators of activity (like CPU and memory use) and status such as Running or Not Responding. This makes it the clear tool for identifying what's in the background and how it's behaving. The other options serve different roles. Control Panel is for system settings, not ongoing process visibility. Event Viewer logs system and application events, not the live list of processes. Device Manager shows hardware devices and drivers, not the processes that are currently running. So Task Manager is the right choice because it directly lists processes and their background status, with easy access to their resource usage and control options.

8. Which tool is used to manage host time settings on an ESXi host?

- A. vSphere Web Client
- B. VMware Host Client**
- C. vCenter Server
- D. PowerCLI

Managing time settings on an ESXi host is done with the VMware Host Client. This built-in interface runs directly on the host and lets you configure the local clock, time zone, and NTP servers, ensuring the host stays in sync with accurate time. You typically access it via the host's IP address (for example, <https://<host>/ui>) and go to the Time & date or NTP sections to set up synchronization. The vSphere Web Client is geared toward managing resources through a vCenter Server in larger environments, where time settings are often handled at a higher level or for multiple hosts, not the direct, on-host configuration. vCenter itself centralizes management rather than configuring the host's local clock. PowerCLI could automate time settings via scripts, but for everyday, point-and-click configuration on the host itself, the Host Client is the right tool.

9. What is the primary role of virtualization management tools in many data centers?

- A. To manage virtual resources and host systems**
- B. To perform only network routing
- C. To replace all hardware with virtual devices
- D. To physically power down servers

Virtualization management tools provide a centralized control plane to oversee the virtualized resources and the host servers that run them. They let you create and configure virtual machines, allocate CPU, memory, and storage, automate provisioning, and move workloads between hosts with features like live migration. They also gather performance data, enforce policies, and automate routine operations, which helps maximize resource utilization and simplify data-center administration. They're not just about network routing, they don't aim to replace all hardware with virtual devices, and their primary focus isn't powering servers down; their main role is to manage the virtual resources and the host systems in a coordinated way.

10. What is vCenter Server?

- A. The management component of VMware vSphere.**
- B. A hypervisor
- C. A backup tool
- D. A network switch

vCenter Server is the centralized management component of VMware vSphere. It coordinates and controls multiple ESXi hosts, pools resources, and provides a single place to manage virtual machines, clusters, and policies. Features like vMotion, Distributed Resource Scheduling (DRS), and High Availability (HA) rely on vCenter Server to orchestrate operations across the environment. It is not the hypervisor itself—that role belongs to ESXi. It's also not a backup tool or a network switch. Today it's typically deployed as the vCenter Server Appliance, a dedicated management appliance that runs the vCenter software. In short, vCenter Server is the management plane for the entire vSphere environment.

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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