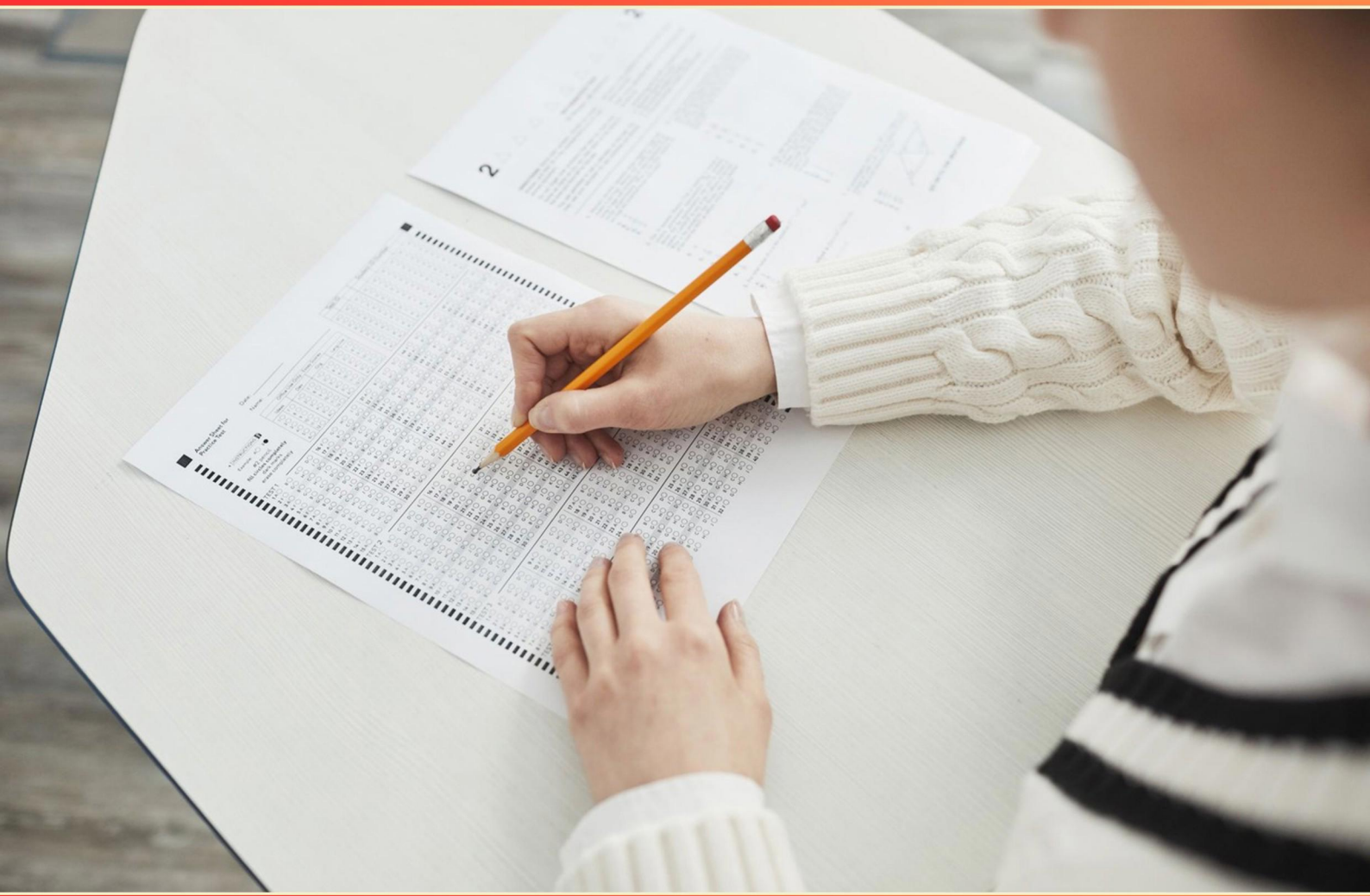
DSAC-11 ANNEX C PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which of the following is not a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle?

A. Recovery

B. Preparation

C. Containment

D. Backup

2. If you suspect phishing, which action is recommended?

A. Verify the sender through official channels

B. Click the link to confirm

C. Provide your password if asked

D. Ignore the message

3. Which feature provides centralized management of networking across multiple ESXi hosts?

A. vMotion

B. DRS

C. vDS

D. vSAN

4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of virtualization?

A. Isolation

B. Partitioning

C. Network Storage

D. Encapsulation

5. Which example best illustrates the principle of confidentiality?

A. Hashing

B. Encryption

C. Redundancy

D. Audit logs

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6. What is information lifecycle management?

A. Managing hardware life cycles like servers and storage.

B. Managing data from creation to disposal; governs retention, archiving, and deletion.

C. Only about deleting data after a fixed period.

D. Only about archiving old data.

7. Which of the following is a common indicator of a phishing attempt?

A. Using a strong firewall

B. Regular software updates

C. Spoofed addresses

D. Long, complex password

8. Which outcome best describes CSPM?

A. A firewall for cloud environments.

B. A virtualization platform for managing virtual machines.

C. A data backup service for cloud data.

D. Continuous monitoring and enforcement of cloud configurations; reduces misconfigurations and risk.

9. 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

10. A vSphere cluster is a logical grouping of multiple ESXi hosts that are able to communicate with one another in a way that allows aggregating resources.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Unknown

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is not a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle?

A. Recovery

B. Preparation

C. Containment

D. Backup

This question tests understanding of which activities are part of the incident response lifecycle versus separate data protection tasks. In incident response, teams move through phases like preparation, detection/identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident review, each with a specific objective to control the incident and restore operations. A backup is a data protection practice used to restore data after loss or compromise, but it isn't itself a step in the incident response sequence. It supports recovery, but it isn't a designated phase of handling the incident. So, while backups are essential for getting systems and data back, they are not considered a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle.

2. If you suspect phishing, which action is recommended?

A. Verify the sender through official channels

B. Click the link to confirm

C. Provide your password if asked

D. Ignore the message

When you suspect phishing, verify the sender through official channels before taking any action. Phishing relies on pretending to be someone you trust, so the safest move is to confirm who sent the message using a method you know is legitimate—such as contacting the organization with a phone number or website you've used before, or signing into your account through the official app or site rather than the links in the message. In practice, don't click any links or open attachments, and don't enter passwords or other sensitive information in response to the message. If you're unsure, reach out through a trusted channel, or navigate to the official site by typing the address yourself. If you determine the message is suspicious, report it to IT/security and delete it. Choosing to verify instead of acting on the message protects you from credential theft and malware, and it's safer than simply ignoring, which could cause you to miss important legitimate communications.

3. Which feature provides centralized management of networking across multiple ESXi hosts?

A. vMotion

B. DRS

C. vDS

D. vSAN

Centralized networking across multiple ESXi hosts is achieved with the VMware Distributed Virtual Switch. A distributed switch is configured from vCenter and spans all hosts in a cluster, so you set up port groups, uplinks, NIC teaming, and security policies once and those settings apply consistently to every host. This makes it much easier to migrate VMs between hosts and scale the environment, since network configuration isn't done per host. In contrast, vMotion moves running VMs between hosts, DRS balances compute resources, and vSAN handles storage, none of which provide centralized network management across multiple ESXi hosts.

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4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of virtualization?

A. Isolation

B. Partitioning

C. Network Storage

D. Encapsulation

Virtualization creates abstract, isolated environments from physical hardware, and its defining characteristics come from how it manages those environments. Isolation ensures each virtual environment runs independently, so processes or VMs don't interfere with each other. Partitioning divides the physical resources—like CPU time, memory, and I/O—into separate portions that different VMs can use without overlapping. Encapsulation bundles a virtual machine's state, configuration, and disk data into a single unit that can be moved, backed up, or recreated easily. Network storage, while commonly used in virtualized setups, is a storage technology rather than a fundamental property of virtualization itself. It describes where data lives and how it's accessed, not how virtualization creates and manages virtual resources. So network storage isn't a characteristic of virtualization.

5. Which example best illustrates the principle of confidentiality?

A. Hashing

B. Encryption

C. Redundancy

D. Audit logs

Protecting information so that only authorized people can read it is what confidentiality is about. Encryption achieves this by turning readable data into ciphertext using an algorithm and a key; without the correct key, the data appears as random noise, so even if it's accessed, the content remains unreadable. This protection applies whether data is stored or sent over a network. Hashing, on the other hand, creates a fixed digest to verify integrity and authenticity but isn't reversible, so it doesn't provide a way to recover the original content and thus doesn't deliver confidentiality. Redundancy focuses on availability and fault tolerance, not secrecy, and audit logs track actions for accountability but don't by themselves prevent data disclosure. So encryption best demonstrates confidentiality.

6. What is information lifecycle management?

A. Managing hardware life cycles like servers and storage.

B. Managing data from creation to disposal; governs retention, archiving, and deletion.

C. Only about deleting data after a fixed period.

D. Only about archiving old data.

Information lifecycle management is about handling data across its entire life span, from creation or collection to secure disposal. It sets and enforces retention policies, decides when data should be archived for long-term or infrequent access, and governs when and how it should be deleted. This approach ensures data remains available and usable when needed, stored in appropriate locations and formats, and protected for privacy and regulatory compliance. It's not just about deleting after a fixed period or only archiving; it coordinates creation, storage, access, archiving, and disposal to balance cost, performance, risk, and governance. In practice, ILM guides how long different data types are kept, where they live, when they're archived, and how they're finally disposed of.

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7. Which of the following is a common indicator of a phishing attempt?

A. Using a strong firewall

B. Regular software updates

C. Spoofed addresses

D. Long, complex password

Phishing messages rely on deception, and a telltale sign is spoofed addresses. When the sender's address is forged to look like it's from a trusted organization, the message can slip past casual checks. You might see a domain that's only slightly different from the legitimate one or a display name that hides the real address. That mismatch between who the message seems to come from and the actual sender is a strong clue that something shady is going on, so you should verify through official channels rather than trusting it at face value. The other options are good security practices that reduce risk, but they aren't indicators that a specific message is phishing. A strong firewall helps block threats at the network edge, regular software updates close vulnerabilities, and a long, complex password strengthens account security; none of these directly signal that an email is a phishing attempt.

8. Which outcome best describes CSPM?

A. A firewall for cloud environments.

B. A virtualization platform for managing virtual machines.

C. A data backup service for cloud data.

D. Continuous monitoring and enforcement of cloud configurations; reduces misconfigurations and risk.

Continuous monitoring and enforcement of cloud configurations; reduces misconfigurations and risk. CSPM, or Cloud Security Posture Management, focuses on continuously scanning cloud environments to detect configuration drift and policy violations, then enforcing remediations to keep security baselines intact. In cloud setups, misconfigurations are a common risk source, so ongoing checks against security standards help prevent exposures and reduce overall risk. This isn't about networks (firewalls), virtualization platforms, or data backups—it's about maintaining a secure, compliant cloud posture through continuous visibility and automated enforcement.

9. 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.

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10. A vSphere cluster is a logical grouping of multiple ESXi hosts that are able to communicate with one another in a way that allows aggregating resources.

A. True

B. False

C. Not applicable

D. Unknown

In a vSphere environment, a cluster is a group of ESXi hosts managed by vCenter that can share resources and be coordinated as a single entity. The important idea is that the hosts within a cluster can pool CPU, memory, and I/O resources and be managed collectively, allowing features like Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) and High Availability (HA) to operate across the entire group. Because the hosts are connected and managed together, they communicate in a way that enables this resource pooling and balanced workload distribution, which is exactly what "aggregating resources" refers to in practice. Therefore, the statement is correct: a vSphere cluster is a logical grouping of multiple ESXi hosts that can communicate with one another to allow aggregating resources. The other options don't describe a defined construct in vSphere.

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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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