

Professional VMware vSphere 7.x (2V0-21.20) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which feature in vSphere helps allocate resources across multiple VMs?**
 - A. vMotion**
 - B. Resource Pools**
 - C. Fault Tolerance**
 - D. VM Snapshots**
- 2. What configuration minimizes licensing costs when using DRS for a VM bound by a licensing agreement?**
 - A. Create a 'Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines' dependency rule**
 - B. Create a 'Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines' affinity rule**
 - C. Create a 'Should run Virtual Machines to Hosts' anti-affinity rule**
 - D. Create a 'Must run Virtual Machines to Hosts' affinity rule**
- 3. What is VMware vSAN primarily used for?**
 - A. Networking virtual machines**
 - B. Storage virtualization**
 - C. Backup solutions**
 - D. Security configurations**
- 4. What is the maximum number of hosts that can be managed by a single vCenter Server instance?**
 - A. 1000**
 - B. 1500**
 - C. 2000**
 - D. 2500**
- 5. What is "vSphere Update Manager" used for?**
 - A. Migrating VMs between datacenters**
 - B. Patching ESXi hosts and VMs**
 - C. Monitoring network traffic**
 - D. Managing VM snapshots**

- 6. What is the function of the 'vSphere API Explorer'?**
- A. To design network topologies**
 - B. To explore and test API calls for automating tasks in vSphere**
 - C. To perform system upgrades**
 - D. To monitor VM performance**
- 7. Which feature is designed to protect VMs from hardware failures in vSphere?**
- A. vSphere High Availability (HA)**
 - B. vSphere Fault Tolerance**
 - C. Storage DRS**
 - D. VMware VSAN**
- 8. What does the default storage policy in a vSAN environment ensure for each virtual disk?**
- A. Each virtual disk has a single replica of data.**
 - B. Each virtual disk can span multiple disk groups.**
 - C. Each virtual disk includes both standard and high availability replicas.**
 - D. Each virtual disk is mirrored for redundancy.**
- 9. What VMware feature allows for the central management of host profiles?**
- A. VMware Host Profile Manager**
 - B. vSphere Notifications Center**
 - C. ESXi Resource Pool Manager**
 - D. VMware Performance Insight**
- 10. Which protocol is used for VMotion traffic?**
- A. HTTP**
 - B. TCP/IP**
 - C. FTP**
 - D. UDP**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which feature in vSphere helps allocate resources across multiple VMs?

- A. vMotion**
- B. Resource Pools**
- C. Fault Tolerance**
- D. VM Snapshots**

Resource Pools are an essential feature in vSphere that enable the allocation and management of resources across multiple virtual machines (VMs). They allow administrators to define a hierarchy of resource allocation for CPU and memory, creating a container that holds VMs and their respective resources. Using Resource Pools, you can allocate a specific amount of CPU and memory resources to a group of VMs while ensuring that they get the required resources according to their priority. This feature is particularly valuable in environments with varying workloads, as it allows for efficient distribution of resources based on needs. For instance, you can create resource pools for different departments within an organization, making it easier to manage and control resource allocation and usage, leading to better performance and efficiency across the infrastructure. In contrast, vMotion is a feature that facilitates the live migration of VMs between hosts without downtime but does not directly manage resource allocation. Fault Tolerance provides high availability for VMs by maintaining an identical copy that can take over in case of a failure but does not address resource distribution. VM Snapshots are used for capturing the state of a VM at a specific point in time for backup and recovery purposes, which also does not involve resource management.

2. What configuration minimizes licensing costs when using DRS for a VM bound by a licensing agreement?

- A. Create a 'Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines' dependency rule**
- B. Create a 'Virtual Machines to Virtual Machines' affinity rule**
- C. Create a 'Should run Virtual Machines to Hosts' anti-affinity rule**
- D. Create a 'Must run Virtual Machines to Hosts' affinity rule**

The correct choice focuses on minimizing licensing costs when using Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) for a virtual machine that is subject to a licensing agreement. Creating a 'Must run Virtual Machines to Hosts' affinity rule ensures that specific VMs will always run on designated hosts that comply with the licensing requirements. By using this method, you can control which hosts are utilized for these VMs, thus adhering to licensing restrictions and avoiding unnecessary costs that might arise from running VMs on non-compliant hosts. In scenarios where cost savings through compliance are essential, this affinity rule is particularly beneficial as it guarantees that the VMs will always operate on hosts that are covered by the appropriate licenses, therefore minimizing the risk of overstepping licensing agreements which might incur additional fees. Other rules, like dependency rules or affinity and anti-affinity rules, do not offer the same level of control suitable for compliance with licensing agreements. Focusing on where the VM must run ensures adherence to licensing requirements, making it the most cost-effective and administratively sound choice in this context.

3. What is VMware vSAN primarily used for?

- A. Networking virtual machines
- B. Storage virtualization**
- C. Backup solutions
- D. Security configurations

VMware vSAN is primarily designed for storage virtualization, making it a crucial component of VMware's hyper-converged infrastructure. By integrating storage resources with the computing resources of VMware vSphere, vSAN allows for the creation of a distributed storage system that pools together the disks of the hosts in a vSphere cluster. This functionality enables organizations to create a cost-effective, scalable, and high-performance storage solution that simplifies management and enhances availability by leveraging the existing infrastructure. vSAN transforms direct-attached storage (DAS) of hosts into shared storage, thus eliminating the need for traditional storage area networks (SANs) and allowing for efficient resource utilization. Other options focus on areas that are separate from vSAN's primary function. Networking virtual machines pertains to managing and configuring network settings and connections within the virtual environment, which is not the primary role of vSAN. Backup solutions generally involve data protection strategies and tools that are distinct from storage virtualization provided by vSAN. Lastly, security configurations deal with safeguarding an environment against threats and vulnerabilities, which while important, falls outside the main scope of what vSAN is intended to accomplish.

4. What is the maximum number of hosts that can be managed by a single vCenter Server instance?

- A. 1000
- B. 1500
- C. 2000**
- D. 2500

A single vCenter Server instance can manage up to 2000 hosts. This limit is significant for organizations as it defines the scale at which vCenter can operate effectively. The ability to manage such a large number of hosts allows for extensive virtualization management within an enterprise environment. With this capacity, administrators can deploy, monitor, and manage a vast number of virtual machines across multiple hosts, enabling efficient resource utilization and robust workload management. In practice, this 2000-host limit ensures that vCenter Server maintains performance and stability while managing the complexities of the virtual infrastructure. It is important to consider this limit when scaling VMware environments to ensure that the vCenter Server can handle the anticipated load without negatively impacting operations. This information is essential for planning and designing a virtualized infrastructure to ensure that it meets organizational needs and future growth.

5. What is "vSphere Update Manager" used for?

- A. Migrating VMs between datacenters
- B. Patching ESXi hosts and VMs**
- C. Monitoring network traffic
- D. Managing VM snapshots

vSphere Update Manager is specifically designed for patching and upgrading ESXi hosts as well as managing the patching of virtual machines (VMs). This tool simplifies the maintenance of the vSphere environment by automating the patching process, which helps ensure that the infrastructure is up to date with the latest security and performance updates. It can automate the process of downloading patches, creating baselines, and applying the patches to hosts and VMs, thereby minimizing downtime and streamlining operations in a virtualized environment. While other options involve important vSphere functionalities, they do not encompass the specific capabilities that vSphere Update Manager is known for. Migrating VMs, monitoring network traffic, and managing VM snapshots are all critical tasks in virtualization management, but they fall under different tools and features within the VMware ecosystem, such as vMotion for migration, vRealize Operations for monitoring, and built-in snapshot management within the VM's settings. Therefore, the focus of vSphere Update Manager remains on patching and updates, making option B the correct choice.

6. What is the function of the 'vSphere API Explorer'?

- A. To design network topologies
- B. To explore and test API calls for automating tasks in vSphere**
- C. To perform system upgrades
- D. To monitor VM performance

The function of the 'vSphere API Explorer' is to explore and test API calls for automating tasks in vSphere. It is specifically designed as an interactive tool that provides developers and system administrators with a user-friendly interface to understand the various API operations available in vSphere. Users can navigate through the different API endpoints, view detailed information on the requests and responses, and test these calls directly within the tool. This capability is crucial for automation and integrating vSphere with other systems or applications, as it allows users to validate the functionality of API calls before implementing them in scripts or applications. The API Explorer can help streamline workflows by enabling users to quickly prototype and test their automation ideas without needing to rely on extensive documentation or external tools. The other options refer to functionalities that do not align with the specific purpose of the vSphere API Explorer, such as networking design, system upgrades, or monitoring VM performance. Each of these tasks is managed by different tools or aspects of the vSphere environment, while the API Explorer focuses solely on API interaction.

7. Which feature is designed to protect VMs from hardware failures in vSphere?

A. vSphere High Availability (HA)

B. vSphere Fault Tolerance

C. Storage DRS

D. VMware VSAN

In the context of protecting virtual machines (VMs) from hardware failures within vSphere, the most relevant feature is vSphere High Availability (HA). vSphere HA is specifically designed to automatically detect hardware failures and restart the affected VMs on other available hosts within the cluster. This ensures minimal downtime and maintains service availability in the face of hardware issues. When a host fails, HA initiates a failover process that involves restarting each affected VM on other hosts that are part of the cluster, which is crucial for maintaining business continuity. The automatic nature of this process helps in quickly recovering from failures without requiring any manual intervention, thereby enhancing operational resilience. While vSphere Fault Tolerance, Storage DRS, and VMware VSAN also play important roles in the VMware ecosystem, their primary functionalities differ. For example, vSphere Fault Tolerance provides continuous availability by creating a live shadow instance of a VM, allowing it to run concurrently with the primary VM without downtime, but this is a different approach compared to the failover model of HA. Storage DRS optimizes VM storage resources and provides load balancing for storage, while VMware VSAN focuses on storage solutions that can be integrated within a vSphere environment. However, none of these features are specifically designed for responding

8. What does the default storage policy in a vSAN environment ensure for each virtual disk?

A. Each virtual disk has a single replica of data.

B. Each virtual disk can span multiple disk groups.

C. Each virtual disk includes both standard and high availability replicas.

D. Each virtual disk is mirrored for redundancy.

In a VMware vSAN environment, the default storage policy specifies certain configurations for virtual disks to ensure high availability and redundancy. Specifically, the correct choice indicates that each virtual disk is mirrored for redundancy. This means that data written to a virtual disk is duplicated across different hosts, providing a high level of data protection. Mirroring helps maintain data availability even in the event of failures of individual components, ensuring that there is always a copy of the data accessible from a different location within the vSAN cluster. This setup is particularly crucial in environments where data loss or downtime must be minimized. The concept of redundancy is central to the functionality of a vSAN environment, allowing for data integrity and continuous availability, even during maintenance tasks or unexpected failures. Distributing the data across multiple hosts while ensuring that there are mirrored copies allows vSAN to provide a resilient storage solution. While other options touch on various aspects of storage management in a vSAN setup, they do not accurately represent the guarantees provided by the default storage policy.

9. What VMware feature allows for the central management of host profiles?

- A. VMware Host Profile Manager**
- B. vSphere Notifications Center**
- C. ESXi Resource Pool Manager**
- D. VMware Performance Insight**

The feature that allows for the central management of host profiles is VMware Host Profile Manager. This tool provides a way to automate the configuration and maintenance of ESXi hosts by creating a consistent set of standards and configurations called host profiles. Host profiles help ensure that all hosts in a cluster adhere to specific configurations, improving compliance and simplifying management. By utilizing Host Profile Manager, administrators can create a profile based on the configuration of a reference host, which can then be applied to other hosts in the environment. This central management capability not only streamlines the deployment and consistency of host configurations but also assists in validating compliance through automated checks and remediation processes. The other options, while relevant to various aspects of VMware environments, do not specifically pertain to the management of host profiles. The vSphere Notifications Center is primarily focused on alerting system administrators about various events across vSphere environments, the ESXi Resource Pool Manager deals with resource allocation and management amongst VM resource pools, and VMware Performance Insight is concerned with performance analytics and troubleshooting, making them not suitable for the central management of host profiles.

10. Which protocol is used for VMotion traffic?

- A. HTTP**
- B. TCP/IP**
- C. FTP**
- D. UDP**

VMotion traffic utilizes the TCP/IP protocol because it provides a reliable, connection-oriented service that is essential for the live migration of virtual machines between hosts. During a VMotion operation, the state of the VM, including memory content and CPU state, is transferred across the network. TCP ensures that all data packets are sent and received in order and without loss, which is critical for maintaining VM performance and consistency during the migration process. While UDP is a transport layer protocol used in various applications, it does not guarantee delivery or order of packets, which could lead to data inconsistency during VMotion. This is why TCP/IP is preferred, as it allows for a more stable and secure transfer of potentially large amounts of data necessary for migrating virtual machines seamlessly. Other protocols mentioned, like HTTP and FTP, are more suited for file transfers and web-based communication rather than the specific requirements set by VMotion operations.

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://vmware2v02120.examzify.com>

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