

# Professional VMware vSphere 7.x (2V0-21.20) 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 feature provides near real-time performance statistics for VMs?**
  - A. vSphere Replication**
  - B. vRealize Operations**
  - C. VMware Tools**
  - D. vCenter Server**
  
- 2. Which role is required to configure vCenter Single Sign-On from the vSphere Client?**
  - A. vCenter Single Sign-On Administrator**
  - B. vCenter Administrator**
  - C. vCenter Server Appliance Root**
  - D. vCenter Power User**
  
- 3. Which type of network adapter is specifically meant for vSphere vMotion traffic?**
  - A. VMkernel port**
  - B. VXLAN virtual tunnel end point (VXLAN VTEP)**
  - C. Virtual machine network interface card (VMNIC)**
  - D. VM network**
  
- 4. Which method should a development team use to rapidly replicate hundreds of virtual machines (VMs) for load testing?**
  - A. Linked clones from a content library**
  - B. Instant clones using the vSphere API**
  - C. Full clones using vSphere Auto Deploy**
  - D. Full clones from a template**
  
- 5. In a vSphere High Availability (HA) cluster, what condition can datastore heartbeating detect?**
  - A. Network isolation**
  - B. VM disk failure**
  - C. Fault tolerance VM failover**
  - D. Datastore All Paths Down (APD) event**

- 6. What is the server virtualization product that combines the ESXi hypervisor and the vCenter Server?**
- A. NSX**
  - B. vRealize Operations Manager**
  - C. vSphere**
  - D. vSAN**
- 7. How can you enable a VM to boot from a remote datastore?**
- A. Configure the VM to use a bootable iSCSI or NFS datastore**
  - B. Set the VM's BIOS to legacy mode**
  - C. Attach a local disk to the VM**
  - D. Use a direct attached storage only**
- 8. What is the default shutdown order of virtual machines (VMs) on a host?**
- A. Alphabetical based on VM names**
  - B. Highest utilization to lowest utilization**
  - C. Largest VM to smallest VM**
  - D. Reverse of the startup order**
- 9. What is the primary use of the vSphere Web Client?**
- A. To create and manage virtual machines on the command line**
  - B. To manage vSphere environments through a web interface**
  - C. To monitor network traffic and performance**
  - D. To configure hardware settings of ESXi hosts**
- 10. Which two features are supported in a virtual machine using Intel Software Guard Extensions (Intel SGX) technology?**
- A. Fault tolerance**
  - B. VM encryption**
  - C. Storage I/O Control**
  - D. Virtual machine suspend and resume**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which feature provides near real-time performance statistics for VMs?**

- A. vSphere Replication
- B. vRealize Operations**
- C. VMware Tools
- D. vCenter Server

vRealize Operations is designed to provide comprehensive visibility into the performance and health of virtual environments. It offers near real-time performance statistics for virtual machines, allowing administrators to monitor resource utilization, identify trends, and troubleshoot issues efficiently. By leveraging advanced analytics, vRealize Operations can deliver insights that help in optimizing performance, capacity planning, and ensuring that VMs are running smoothly. The other options have different primary functions. vSphere Replication is focused on data protection and disaster recovery, ensuring that VMs are replicated to other locations rather than providing performance metrics. VMware Tools is a suite of utilities that enhances the performance of the VM's guest operating system and provides some metrics but not to the extent or detail that vRealize Operations does. vCenter Server manages multiple ESXi hosts and their VMs but does not specialize in delivering near real-time performance statistics—it is more of an infrastructure management tool. Therefore, the ability of vRealize Operations to provide detailed, real-time insights makes it the correct choice for monitoring VM performance statistics.

**2. Which role is required to configure vCenter Single Sign-On from the vSphere Client?**

- A. vCenter Single Sign-On Administrator**
- B. vCenter Administrator
- C. vCenter Server Appliance Root
- D. vCenter Power User

To configure vCenter Single Sign-On (SSO) from the vSphere Client, the role required is the vCenter Single Sign-On Administrator. This role has the necessary permissions to manage users, groups, and identity sources specifically for the Single Sign-On service. The vCenter Single Sign-On Administrator role encompasses the functions needed to configure and modify SSO settings effectively. Other roles, such as the vCenter Administrator or vCenter Server Appliance Root, have broader permissions over the vCenter environment or the underlying server but do not necessarily include permissions specific to managing SSO configurations. The vCenter Power User role is primarily focused on resource management and lacks the specific privileges required for altering Single Sign-On settings. Therefore, the vCenter Single Sign-On Administrator role stands out as the essential choice for this task.

**3. Which type of network adapter is specifically meant for vSphere vMotion traffic?**

- A. VMkernel port**
- B. VXLAN virtual tunnel end point (VXLAN VTEP)**
- C. Virtual machine network interface card (VMNIC)**
- D. VM network**

The type of network adapter specifically meant for vSphere vMotion traffic is a VMkernel port. VMkernel ports are special network interfaces used for management operations and specific traffic types in VMware environments. This includes vMotion, which is the process of migrating running virtual machines from one host to another with no downtime. By using a dedicated VMkernel port for vMotion, administrators can optimize the performance and reliability of the migration process, ensuring that the traffic associated with vMotion does not interfere with other network traffic, such as data or storage traffic. Using a VMkernel port for vMotion ensures that the right network configurations, such as VLAN tagging and security policies, are applied to the migration traffic. This port is specifically designed to handle the unique networking requirements of vMotion, including the high bandwidth and low latency that is critical for successful VM migrations during live operations. Other options, such as VXLAN VTEP, VMNIC, and VM network, serve different purposes and are not specifically dedicated to vMotion traffic, making the VMkernel port the best choice in this context.

**4. Which method should a development team use to rapidly replicate hundreds of virtual machines (VMs) for load testing?**

- A. Linked clones from a content library**
- B. Instant clones using the vSphere API**
- C. Full clones using vSphere Auto Deploy**
- D. Full clones from a template**

Using instant clones through the vSphere API is an efficient method for rapidly replicating hundreds of virtual machines for load testing. Instant clones allow for quick and efficient creation of VMs that share the same base image, which significantly reduces the time and storage resources required compared to traditional cloning methods. Instant clones work by leveraging existing VMs, which means they can be created almost instantaneously. As they share the same base disk, they require far less storage than full clones, making them ideal for scenarios where many temporary VMs are needed, such as load testing. Additionally, the vSphere API enables these operations to be automated, streamlining the process of deploying and managing a large number of VMs. In contrast, linked clones from a content library, while they save storage space, may not be as efficient for rapid deployment as instant clones in terms of performance and speed, especially under high-demand scenarios like load testing. Full clones, whether created from a template or using Auto Deploy, would take significantly longer and require more storage because each VM is a complete standalone copy. This makes them less suitable for environments where speed and scalability are critical, such as when preparing for load testing.

**5. In a vSphere High Availability (HA) cluster, what condition can datastore heartbeating detect?**

- A. Network isolation**
- B. VM disk failure**
- C. Fault tolerance VM failover**
- D. Datastore All Paths Down (APD) event**

Datastore heartbeating is a feature in vSphere High Availability (HA) that helps to detect certain conditions affecting the availability of virtual machines. Specifically, it is designed to detect network isolation. When a host is isolated from the rest of the network but remains connected to the datastore, datastore heartbeating allows the HA cluster to determine that the host is still functioning and can communicate with the datastore, even if it cannot directly communicate with other hosts or the network services. This is essential for ensuring that the cluster can properly manage failover in scenarios where a host loses network connectivity but may still be operational. By leveraging the datastore heartbeats, HA ensures that it does not prematurely restart VMs that are effectively still running on the isolated host. In scenarios like VM disk failure or Fault Tolerance VM failover, these situations would not be directly tied to network isolation and would require other forms of monitoring or detection. The Datastore All Paths Down (APD) event is related to the inability to access storage paths but again does not pertain directly to the network isolation detection capabilities of datastore heartbeating. Thus, network isolation is the specific condition that datastore heartbeating can detect, making this the correct answer.

**6. What is the server virtualization product that combines the ESXi hypervisor and the vCenter Server?**

- A. NSX**
- B. vRealize Operations Manager**
- C. vSphere**
- D. vSAN**

The server virtualization product that combines the ESXi hypervisor and the vCenter Server is vSphere. vSphere is VMware's cloud computing virtualization platform, which allows you to create, manage, and run virtual machines on a physical server using the ESXi hypervisor. The ESXi hypervisor provides the core virtualization layer, while vCenter Server delivers centralized management and orchestration for the virtualized environment. Together, they enable features such as live migration of virtual machines, resource allocation, and performance monitoring. In contrast, NSX is a network virtualization product that focuses on creating virtual networks, while vRealize Operations Manager is a management tool designed for monitoring and analyzing the performance and health of virtual environments. vSAN, on the other hand, is a storage solution that provides a hyper-converged infrastructure by leveraging local storage within ESXi hosts to create a shared data store. Each of these other options serves a different purpose within the VMware ecosystem and does not combine the hypervisor and centralized management in the same way that vSphere does.

## 7. How can you enable a VM to boot from a remote datastore?

- A. Configure the VM to use a bootable iSCSI or NFS datastore**
- B. Set the VM's BIOS to legacy mode**
- C. Attach a local disk to the VM**
- D. Use a direct attached storage only**

Enabling a virtual machine (VM) to boot from a remote datastore involves configuring the VM to access storage solutions that are capable of providing boot capabilities over the network. In this case, using a bootable iSCSI or NFS datastore achieves this. iSCSI (Internet Small Computer Systems Interface) allows SCSI commands to be sent over a network, enabling VMs to connect to and boot from a remote storage system. NFS (Network File System), on the other hand, allows VMs to access files on a networked location, enabling the VM to boot from a remote data store where its files are staged. Both of these technology approaches leverage network infrastructure to extend the storage capabilities beyond the local machine, allowing for flexibility and scalability in virtual environment management. Other options do not provide the necessary method and capability to boot a VM from a remote datastore. For example, setting the VM's BIOS to legacy mode, attaching a local disk, or mandating direct attached storage only are not methods that facilitate booting from networked storage solutions. They typically restrict or do not utilize remote resources necessary for boot processes in a VMware vSphere environment. Therefore, configuring the VM to use a remote iSCSI or NFS datastore is the correct

## 8. What is the default shutdown order of virtual machines (VMs) on a host?

- A. Alphabetical based on VM names**
- B. Highest utilization to lowest utilization**
- C. Largest VM to smallest VM**
- D. Reverse of the startup order**

The default shutdown order of virtual machines on a host is the reverse of the startup order. When virtual machines are powered off, it's important to shut them down in a sequence that maintains application reliability and data integrity. Typically, dependent VMs that rely on others for their services or data should be powered off after the VMs they depend on. During the startup process, the system can start the VMs in a particular order to ensure that all necessary services are available. By shutting down in reverse, it ensures that dependencies are handled properly and that the process does not lead to service interruptions or data corruption. This approach is especially crucial in environments where applications span multiple VMs or rely on a particular service hierarchy. The other options, such as shutting down alphabetically, based on utilization, or by size, do not consider the dependencies between VMs, which is the primary reason for a defined shutdown order.

## 9. What is the primary use of the vSphere Web Client?

- A. To create and manage virtual machines on the command line
- B. To manage vSphere environments through a web interface**
- C. To monitor network traffic and performance
- D. To configure hardware settings of ESXi hosts

The vSphere Web Client serves as the primary interface for managing vSphere environments through a web-based platform. It enables administrators to perform a wide range of tasks, such as creating and managing virtual machines, configuring storage and networking, and monitoring the overall health and performance of the vSphere infrastructure. The web client provides a user-friendly experience that allows access to vCenter Server functionality without the need for desktop applications, making it easier to manage resources, apply updates, and maintain the environment from any device with a web browser. Other options, while they describe functions related to virtualization or networking, do not capture the main purpose of the vSphere Web Client. The command line is specific and does not reflect the graphical user interface provided by the web client. Monitoring network traffic is a more specialized task that may be accomplished with different tools, not specifically the vSphere Web Client. Configuring hardware settings of ESXi hosts can be part of vSphere management but is not the primary focus of the web interface itself. Thus, the web client stands out as the essential tool for comprehensive management through a web interface.

## 10. Which two features are supported in a virtual machine using Intel Software Guard Extensions (Intel SGX) technology?

- A. Fault tolerance
- B. VM encryption**
- C. Storage I/O Control
- D. Virtual machine suspend and resume

The correct choice identifies VM encryption as being supported in a virtual machine using Intel Software Guard Extensions (Intel SGX) technology. Intel SGX is designed to enhance security by creating isolated execution environments called enclaves within the CPU that protect sensitive data and code from other processes, including those running in the same system. This capability provides a strong foundation for VM encryption because it secures the sensitive cryptographic keys and data during encryption operations, safeguarding them from unauthorized access. VM encryption typically involves encrypting the virtual machine's virtual disks and configuration files to protect data at rest, while Intel SGX can enhance this by securely managing encryption keys within its protected enclaves. This combination ensures that even if the host system is compromised, the encrypted data remains secure. In contrast, features like fault tolerance, storage I/O control, and virtual machine suspend and resume are more related to resource management and availability rather than direct security enhancements. While these features are important for general virtual machine operation and management, they do not specifically utilize or leverage the unique security capabilities offered by Intel SGX.

## 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](mailto: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!**

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