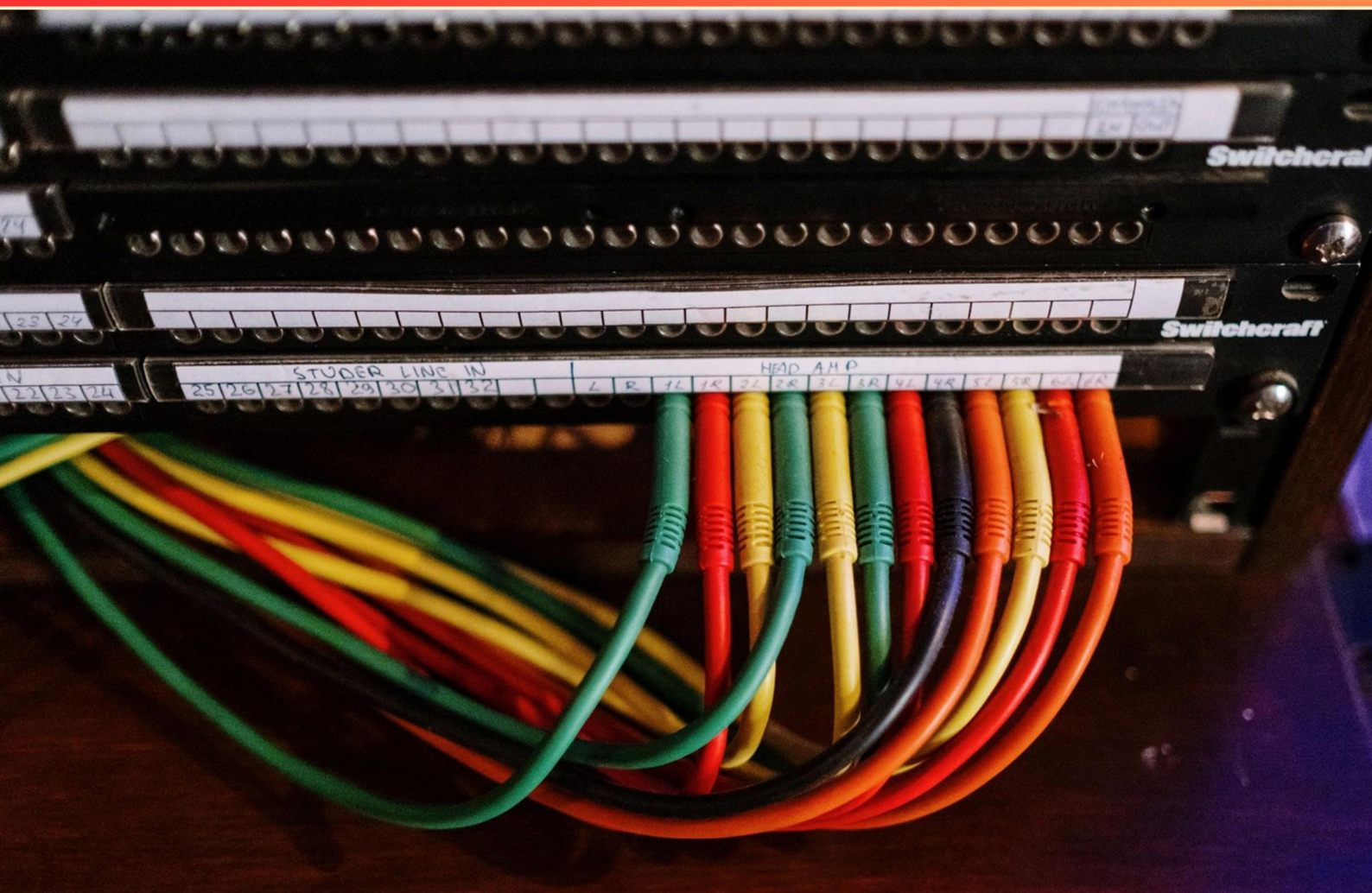


PROFESSIONAL VMWARE VSPHERE 7.X (2V0-21.20) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What is the purpose of a Resource Pool in vSphere?**
 - A. To manage physical storage allocation
 - B. To distribute resources among VMs based on priority
 - C. To define networking settings for clusters
 - D. To create backup schedules for VMs
- 2. Which type of storage allows multiple VMs to access the same data store concurrently?**
 - A. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)
 - B. Network Attached Storage (NAS)
 - C. Storage Area Network (SAN)
 - D. All-Flash Array
- 3. 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
- 4. To secure virtual machines using processor-specific technology called enclaves, which needs to be configured?**
 - A. Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
 - B. Virtual Intel Software Guard Extensions (vSGX)
 - C. Advanced Encryption Standard-New Instructions (AES-NI)
 - D. Transparent Page Sharing (TPS)
- 5. What is a vApp in vSphere?**
 - A. A type of physical host
 - B. An application management tool
 - C. A container for one or more VMs with resource allocation settings
 - D. A networking configuration

- 6. What is a characteristic of a Fault Tolerant VM?**
- A. Has a shadow instance running on another host
 - B. Uses less CPU and memory resources
 - C. Can only run on a single ESXi host
 - D. Is restricted to a single network segment
- 7. Which feature is NOT supported by vSphere when using Intel Software Guard Extensions?**
- A. Storage I/O Control
 - B. VM encryption
 - C. vSphere vMotion
 - D. Fault tolerance
- 8. 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
- 9. How does vSphere manage memory allocation during the instant clone process?**
- A. The first child virtual machine serves as a memory snapshot for any subsequent child virtual machines.
 - B. An identical clone of the parent virtual machine's memory is created for each child virtual machine.
 - C. Memory is shared among all child virtual machines using a delta disk.
 - D. A unique memory pool is created per child virtual machine using copy-on-write.
- 10. What does a resource pool do in a vSphere environment?**
- A. Isolates virtual appliance traffic
 - B. Manages load balancing across clusters
 - C. Delegates and shares resources among VMs
 - D. Secures data across the network

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of a Resource Pool in vSphere?

- A. To manage physical storage allocation
- B. To distribute resources among VMs based on priority**
- C. To define networking settings for clusters
- D. To create backup schedules for VMs

The purpose of a Resource Pool in vSphere is primarily to distribute resources among virtual machines (VMs) based on priority. Resource Pools allow administrators to allocate and manage CPU and memory resources dynamically, ensuring that VMs receive the appropriate amount of resources based on their needs and importance within the workload. By utilizing Resource Pools, you can establish resource allocation policies that prioritize certain VMs over others, helping to optimize the performance of critical applications, while still ensuring that less important VMs can operate with sufficient resources. This makes Resource Pools an essential tool in managing resource utilization effectively in a virtualized environment. In contrast, managing physical storage allocation pertains to storage management rather than resource distribution. Networking settings for clusters relate to network configurations and not directly to how compute resources are allocated. Lastly, backup schedules for VMs are part of data protection strategies, which fall outside the scope of resource management within vSphere. Therefore, the focus of Resource Pools on resource distribution among VMs makes the answer the appropriate choice.

2. Which type of storage allows multiple VMs to access the same data store concurrently?

- A. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)
- B. Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- C. Storage Area Network (SAN)**
- D. All-Flash Array

Choosing Storage Area Network (SAN) as the correct answer reflects an understanding of how storage architectures facilitate concurrent access to data by multiple virtual machines (VMs). A SAN is designed specifically for high-performance and high-availability environments where multiple servers can access a shared pool of storage resources over a dedicated network. This allows numerous VMs to read from and write to the same data store simultaneously, which is essential for applications that require high throughput and low latency. The functionality of SANs also supports advanced features like data replication, snapshots, and efficient data management, making them especially suitable for virtualized environments. The architecture of a SAN allows it to abstract storage as a network resource, which distinguishes it from other types of storage solutions. In contrast, Direct Attached Storage (DAS) is directly connected to a single server and does not allow shared access between multiple VMs. Network Attached Storage (NAS) provides file-based storage but generally has limitations regarding performance when multiple VMs access a single data set at the same time. All-Flash Arrays offer fast storage performance but do not inherently guarantee concurrent access capabilities unless they are implemented within a SAN context. By leveraging a SAN, organizations can ensure that multiple VMs operate efficiently and cohesively on the same data store,

3. 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.

4. To secure virtual machines using processor-specific technology called enclaves, which needs to be configured?

- A. Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- B. Virtual Intel Software Guard Extensions (vSGX)**
- C. Advanced Encryption Standard-New Instructions (AES-NI)
- D. Transparent Page Sharing (TPS)

Virtual Intel Software Guard Extensions (vSGX) is the correct configuration to secure virtual machines using enclaves. vSGX provides a hardware-based security feature that allows the creation of unique environments within applications where sensitive processes can execute without interference from outside entities, including the host operating system or other virtual machines. This capability is crucial for safeguarding data and computations, particularly in multi-tenant cloud environments where there is a risk of exposure to unauthorized access. Enclaves created through vSGX utilize the hardware security features of Intel processors, enabling the encapsulation of sensitive code and data. This ensures that even if the hypervisor or other applications in the virtual machine have been compromised, the data within the enclave remains protected. The other options, while related to security and virtualization, do not specifically focus on the creation of secure enclaves. For instance, the Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is primarily for hardware-based security features such as secure boot and trusted storage. Advanced Encryption Standard-New Instructions (AES-NI) enhances cryptographic operations but does not relate directly to enclave protection. Transparent Page Sharing (TPS) is a memory optimization technique but can potentially expose data sharing between VMs, which is contrary to the isolation goal of enclaves.

5. What is a vApp in vSphere?

- A. A type of physical host
- B. An application management tool
- C. A container for one or more VMs with resource allocation settings**
- D. A networking configuration

A vApp in vSphere is best described as a container for one or more virtual machines (VMs) that also includes resource allocation settings. This allows administrators to manage related VMs as a single entity, making it easier to deploy, manage, and automatically configure settings for all VMs that fulfill a specific role or function. The vApp can include various configurations such as networking and storage options, and it supports features like guest OS customization, startup and shutdown order, and resource allocation policies specific to the needs of the applications running within the contained VMs. By grouping VMs into a vApp, users can ensure that they share the same resources and can be managed together, which streamlines operations related to multi-tier applications or services that require multiple VMs working in concert. This organizational structure is particularly beneficial in more complex environments where application dependencies and resource optimization are critical.

6. What is a characteristic of a Fault Tolerant VM?

- A. Has a shadow instance running on another host**
- B. Uses less CPU and memory resources
- C. Can only run on a single ESXi host
- D. Is restricted to a single network segment

A Fault Tolerant VM is designed to provide high availability by creating a shadow instance that runs on a different host. This shadow instance continuously mirrors the primary VM, ensuring that if the primary fails, the shadow can take over seamlessly without any downtime. This characteristic fundamentally enables businesses to maintain continuity even during hardware failures. The shadow instance operates in synchronization with the primary VM, thus preserving the state and ongoing operations, which is critical in environments that require uninterrupted service. Other options do not accurately reflect the functionality of Fault Tolerance in vSphere. For instance, the resource usage of a Fault Tolerant VM typically results in increased CPU and memory requirements due to the need to maintain a live shadow copy. Furthermore, a Fault Tolerant VM can operate across multiple ESXi hosts, which is crucial for its redundancy and failover capabilities. Finally, Fault Tolerance is not limited to a single network segment; it can operate within broader network configurations, allowing for versatile deployment across various networking environments.

7. Which feature is NOT supported by vSphere when using Intel Software Guard Extensions?

- A. Storage I/O Control
- B. VM encryption
- C. vSphere vMotion**
- D. Fault tolerance

vSphere vMotion does not support Intel Software Guard Extensions (SGX). Intel SGX is designed to provide security features, specifically isolating applications and protecting their data from disclosure or modification, even when the host environment is compromised. When using SGX, certain features in vSphere that rely on the seamless migration of virtual machines, like vMotion, cannot be utilized due to the requirements for maintaining integrity and isolation of the secure enclaves. The other features, such as Storage I/O Control, VM encryption, and Fault tolerance, can still function alongside SGX. Storage I/O Control manages resources for virtual machines to ensure optimal performance, VM encryption allows for the protection of data within virtual machines, and Fault tolerance provides continuous availability by allowing a secondary VM to take over in case of failure. However, the nature of vMotion's operation contradicts the security premises established by SGX, making it incompatible.

8. 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.

9. How does vSphere manage memory allocation during the instant clone process?

- A. The first child virtual machine serves as a memory snapshot for any subsequent child virtual machines.
- B. An identical clone of the parent virtual machine's memory is created for each child virtual machine.
- C. Memory is shared among all child virtual machines using a delta disk.
- D. A unique memory pool is created per child virtual machine using copy-on-write.**

During the instant clone process in vSphere, memory management is handled through a mechanism known as copy-on-write, which facilitates the creation of a unique memory pool for each child virtual machine. When an instant clone is created from a parent virtual machine, a snapshot of the parent's memory state is taken. Each child virtual machine can then modify its own memory independently without affecting the others. This is achieved through copy-on-write technology, which allows these modifications to be stored separately while initially sharing the same base memory from the parent. The use of copy-on-write allows for efficient use of resources, as memory is only duplicated when it is altered. This is particularly beneficial in scenarios where many clones are created from the same parent, as it optimizes memory usage and minimizes overhead while ensuring that each virtual machine operates with its own unique state once changes occur. This method significantly enhances performance and scalability in environments that utilize instant clones, making it a preferred choice for rapidly deploying virtual machines.

10. What does a resource pool do in a vSphere environment?

- A. Isolates virtual appliance traffic
- B. Manages load balancing across clusters
- C. Delegates and shares resources among VMs**
- D. Secures data across the network

In a vSphere environment, a resource pool is designed to manage and allocate resources among virtual machines (VMs) effectively. By creating resource pools, administrators can logically group VMs and set resource limits, reservations, and shares, allowing for more efficient resource distribution based on the needs of different applications or departments within an organization. Resource pools help in achieving granular control over CPU and memory resources, enabling the prioritization of certain VMs or applications over others. This is particularly useful in environments where resource contention can occur, as it ensures that critical workloads receive the necessary resources even when the underlying infrastructure is under heavy load. The other options, while related to aspects of virtualization and network management, do not accurately describe the primary function of resource pools in vSphere. For example, isolating virtual appliance traffic pertains more to network configuration, managing load balancing is associated with high availability clusters rather than resource management specifically, and securing data across the network relates to cybersecurity measures, which do not fall under the purview of resource allocation.

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!

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