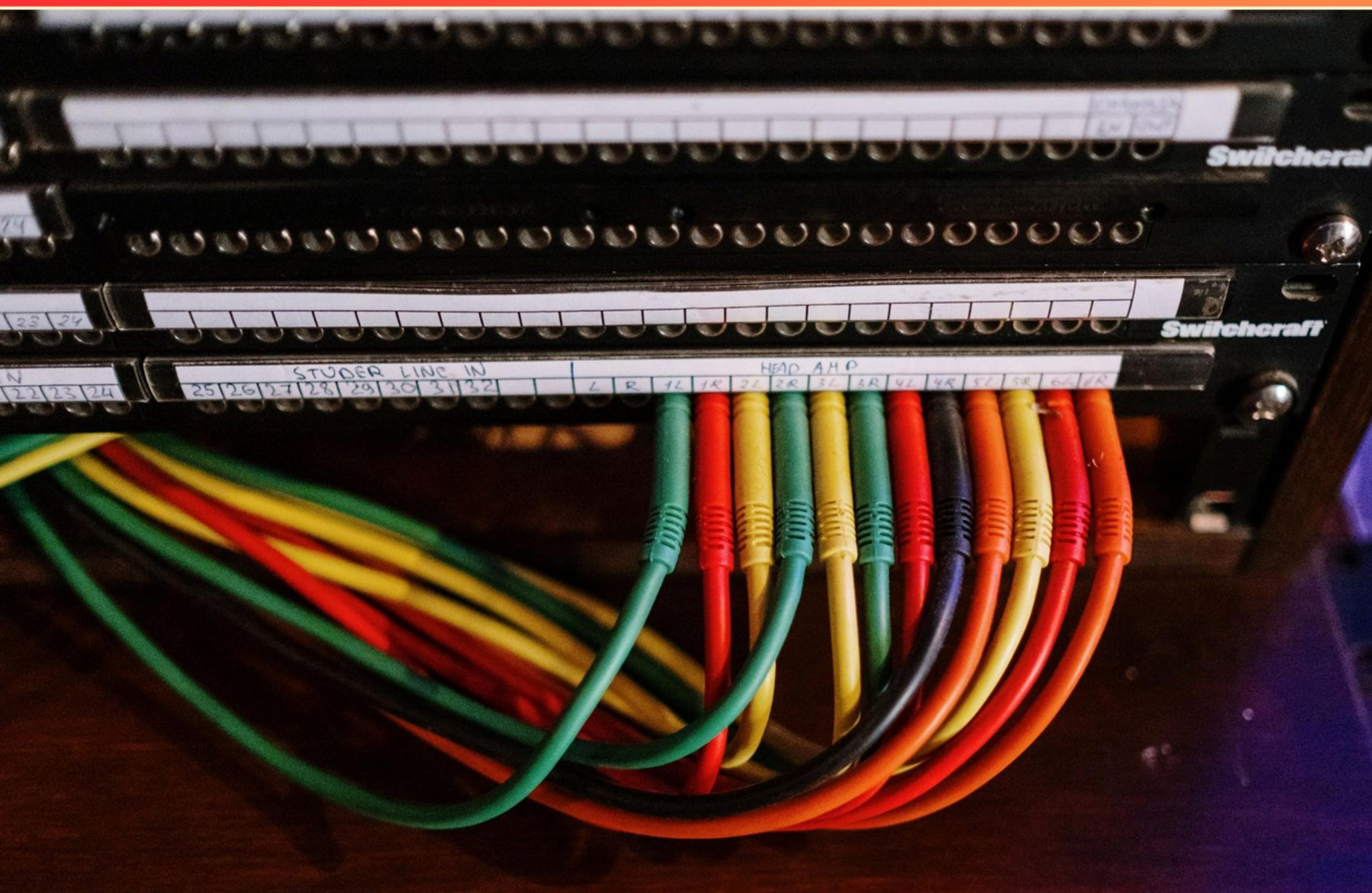


PROFESSIONAL VMWARE VSPHERE 7.X (2V0-21.20) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://vmware2v02120.examzify.com>



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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 role of ESXi in the vSphere environment?**
 - A. To provide a web interface for management
 - B. To act as the hypervisor on which VMs run
 - C. To monitor backup processes
 - D. To encrypt virtual machines
- 2. What are two minimum disk requirements for a vSAN hybrid disk group configuration?**
 - A. At least one magnetic data disk
 - B. At least one SATADOM device
 - C. At least two magnetic data disks
 - D. At least one flash device
- 3. Which of the following is a primary benefit of using vSphere Replication?**
 - A. It enhances the speed of VMotion
 - B. It allows for easy data recovery and disaster recovery setups
 - C. It automatically adjusts VM CPU and memory settings
 - D. It simplifies the management of physical hardware
- 4. What is a prerequisite for configuring admission control on a cluster?**
 - A. vSphere Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC)
 - B. vSphere Fault Tolerance
 - C. vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS)
 - D. vSphere High Availability (HA)
- 5. What does the term 'vSphere Fault Tolerance' ensure?**
 - A. Faster VM start-up times
 - B. Availability of VMs during host failures
 - C. Efficient CPU usage across hosts
 - D. Automatic load balancing of workloads
- 6. Which file system does vSAN use for its datastore?**
 - A. VMFS
 - B. VirstoFS
 - C. NTFS
 - D. GFS2

7. What is the minimum CPU core requirement for successful installation or upgrade of ESXi on a host?
- A. 8
 - B. 1
 - C. 32
 - D. 2
8. What key features does vSAN provide for distributed storage?
- A. Data alignment and migration
 - B. Data replication and auto-recovery
 - C. Data compression and encryption
 - D. Data visualization and reporting
9. Why would you use a 'vApp' template in VMware?
- A. To duplicate a single VM's resources
 - B. To simplify deployment and configuration of multiple VMs
 - C. To automate backup processes for VMs
 - D. To improve VM security settings
10. ESXi provides VLAN support by assigning a VLAN ID to which component?
- A. Physical network interface card (NIC)
 - B. Virtual distributed switch
 - C. Port group
 - D. Virtual standard switch

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of ESXi in the vSphere environment?

- A. To provide a web interface for management
- B. To act as the hypervisor on which VMs run**
- C. To monitor backup processes
- D. To encrypt virtual machines

In a vSphere environment, ESXi serves as the hypervisor, which is a critical component responsible for managing and running virtual machines (VMs). As a bare-metal hypervisor, ESXi is installed directly onto the physical hardware, allowing it to utilize the system's resources more efficiently than if it were installed on an operating system. This allows multiple virtual machines to run simultaneously on a single physical server, sharing its CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources. The hypervisor's role includes creating, managing, and isolating VMs, ensuring that they operate independently from one another while efficiently allocating underlying hardware resources. This capability is fundamental to virtualization, enabling organizations to consolidate workloads, reduce hardware costs, and improve resource utilization. In essence, without ESXi acting as a hypervisor, the virtual infrastructure that supports multiple, isolated operating environments would not be possible. The other options reflect roles that are either performed by other components in the vSphere suite or are beyond the primary functionality of ESXi. For example, the management of the vSphere environment is primarily handled through tools like vSphere Client or vCenter Server, while backup and encryption functionalities are typically facilitated by additional software or features integrated within the broader VMware ecosystem.

2. What are two minimum disk requirements for a vSAN hybrid disk group configuration?

- A. At least one magnetic data disk**
- B. At least one SATADOM device
- C. At least two magnetic data disks
- D. At least one flash device

In a vSAN hybrid disk group configuration, a fundamental requirement is the presence of at least one magnetic data disk to store data. Magnetic data disks are utilized in this setup to handle the bulk storage of virtual machine data, while flash devices are used for caching purposes. This hybrid approach allows for efficient data retrieval, with the flash device caching frequently accessed data and the magnetic data disk handling the less frequently accessed data. In addition to a magnetic data disk, having at least one flash device is also crucial for a functional hybrid disk group. The flash device boosts performance by providing quick access to cached data, which is especially important for read and write operations. Without a flash device, the performance gains from caching would be lost, resulting in slower data access times. Understanding the balance between these components is essential for configuring a vSAN hybrid disk group correctly, as both types of disk are necessary to achieve optimal performance and capacity in a vSAN environment.

3. Which of the following is a primary benefit of using vSphere Replication?

- A. It enhances the speed of VMotion
- B. It allows for easy data recovery and disaster recovery setups**
- C. It automatically adjusts VM CPU and memory settings
- D. It simplifies the management of physical hardware

vSphere Replication is a critical feature designed for data protection, specifically catering to disaster recovery and data recovery needs. Its primary benefit lies in its ability to create and maintain an up-to-date replica of a virtual machine (VM) at a secondary site or across different storage systems. This allows organizations to quickly recover their VMs in the event of data loss, corruption, or site failure, facilitating structured disaster recovery strategies. By implementing vSphere Replication, users can easily configure replication for VMs, ensuring that a copy of their data is consistently available. In the event of a failure, switching to the replicated VM becomes straightforward, significantly minimizing downtime and restoring business operations more effectively. Other options do not align with the core functionality of vSphere Replication. For instance, enhancing VMotion speed pertains to optimizing the live migration of running VMs without downtime, which is not a focus of replication. Automatic adjustment of VM CPU and memory settings relates to resource management, whereas simplification of hardware management deals with the underlying physical servers. Neither of these aspects directly contributes to the primary objectives of vSphere Replication, which are recovery and data protection.

4. What is a prerequisite for configuring admission control on a cluster?

- A. vSphere Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC)
- B. vSphere Fault Tolerance
- C. vSphere Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS)
- D. vSphere High Availability (HA)**

To configure admission control on a cluster, it is essential to have vSphere High Availability (HA) enabled. Admission control is a feature designed to ensure that sufficient resources are always available in a cluster to restart virtual machines after a failure or host failure incident. By activating HA, the cluster can maintain cluster-wide availability and is necessary for managing how resources should be allotted and preserved. Admission control calculates how many hosts can fail while still preserving the capacity needed to restart VMs. High Availability's primary role is related to the failover of VMs, making it a prerequisite for admission control to function effectively. Having other features such as Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS), Fault Tolerance, or Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) may enhance the overall resource management and VM migration capabilities but they do not directly support the admission control feature necessary for ensuring that resources are available following a host failure. Therefore, enabling HA is crucial for configuring admission control in a cluster.

5. What does the term 'vSphere Fault Tolerance' ensure?

- A. Faster VM start-up times
- B. Availability of VMs during host failures**
- C. Efficient CPU usage across hosts
- D. Automatic load balancing of workloads

vSphere Fault Tolerance is a feature designed to ensure continuous availability for virtual machines (VMs) during host failures. It achieves this by creating a secondary instance of a VM that runs in lockstep with the primary instance. If the host running the primary VM experiences a failure, the secondary VM on a different host can immediately take over with no interruption in service, ensuring that the applications running on that VM remain available and operational. The focus of Fault Tolerance is on high availability. It allows organizations to maintain critical applications without downtime, providing resilience against hardware failures. This feature is particularly crucial for businesses that require constant access to services and cannot afford interruptions. In contrast, while faster VM start-up times, efficient CPU usage, and automatic load balancing of workloads are important considerations in a virtual environment, they are not the primary functions of Fault Tolerance. Therefore, the core benefit of Fault Tolerance is its ability to keep VMs available during unexpected host failures, making it an essential aspect of disaster recovery and business continuity planning.

6. Which file system does vSAN use for its datastore?

- A. VMFS
- B. VirstoFS**
- C. NTFS
- D. GFS2

vSAN uses VirstoFS for its datastore. VirstoFS is designed specifically for virtual environments and provides robust capabilities for storage virtualization, which aligns well with vSAN's architecture. It allows for efficient management of storage resources and plays a crucial role in the performance and scalability of a VMware virtualized infrastructure. This file system enables vSAN to leverage the underlying storage hardware while maintaining high availability and performance for virtual machines. In contrast, VMFS is a file system used for traditional VMware datastores but is not utilized by vSAN, as vSAN operates differently by directly accessing the storage devices of the hosts. NTFS is a Windows file system and not applicable in a vSAN environment. GFS2 is a file system used in clustered environments, primarily in Linux, and does not relate directly to the storage mechanisms relevant to VMware vSAN. Understanding the specific file system utilized by vSAN is essential for effectively managing storage in a virtualized environment.

7. What is the minimum CPU core requirement for successful installation or upgrade of ESXi on a host?

- A. 8
- B. 1
- C. 32
- D. 2**

The minimum CPU core requirement for a successful installation or upgrade of ESXi on a host is 2. This requirement ensures that the host has enough processing power to run the essential services and perform basic operations of the ESXi hypervisor effectively. Having at least 2 CPU cores allows the ESXi host to handle guest operations concurrently and manage workloads efficiently. It supports the multitasking abilities of the hypervisor, which is crucial for resource allocation and management of virtual machines. While having a single CPU core might seem adequate for light tasks, it would significantly limit the performance and functionality of virtualization tasks, leading to potential bottlenecks in resource management. In the context of VMware infrastructure, where scalability and performance are critical, meeting the minimum core requirement is essential for a stable and efficient virtualization environment.

8. What key features does vSAN provide for distributed storage?

- A. Data alignment and migration
- B. Data replication and auto-recovery**
- C. Data compression and encryption
- D. Data visualization and reporting

vSAN, or VMware vSAN, offers several critical features tailored for distributed storage environments, with data replication and auto-recovery being central to its functionality. Data replication ensures that data is duplicated across multiple nodes within a cluster, thus providing high availability and fault tolerance. If one node goes down, the data remains accessible through other nodes, thereby minimizing the risk of data loss. Auto-recovery complements this by automatically restoring the integrity of the storage environment after a failure occurs. When a node fails, vSAN can autonomously re-stripe the data and recover the lost replicas without manual intervention. This seamless handling of failures streamlines operations and enhances the resilience of the storage system, making it suitable for mission-critical applications. While other features like data alignment, compression, or visualization certainly add value to storage solutions, they do not directly address the essential functions of maintaining data integrity and availability in distributed systems as effectively as the combination of data replication and auto-recovery.

9. Why would you use a 'vApp' template in VMware?

- A. To duplicate a single VM's resources
- B. To simplify deployment and configuration of multiple VMs**
- C. To automate backup processes for VMs
- D. To improve VM security settings

Using a 'vApp' template in VMware primarily serves the purpose of simplifying the deployment and configuration of multiple virtual machines (VMs) that are grouped together for a common application. A vApp is essentially a container that can hold one or more VMs, along with predefined network settings and resource allocations. By utilizing a vApp template, administrators can create a standardized environment that includes all necessary configurations, such as resource limits, network settings, and dependencies between the VMs. This allows for consistent and efficient deployments, as the user can deploy multiple VMs with predefined settings in one single step. This is particularly valuable in scenarios where applications rely on multiple interdependent VMs, as it reduces the complexity and time involved in setting up each VM individually. The other options, while relevant to virtualization management, do not directly relate to the specific capabilities and advantages provided by a vApp template. For instance, duplicating a single VM's resources pertains more to cloning or snapshotting rather than vApps, and automating backup processes or improving VM security settings do not directly address the main use case for vApps, which is primarily about streamlined deployment and configuration of interrelated virtual machines.

10. ESXi provides VLAN support by assigning a VLAN ID to which component?

- A. Physical network interface card (NIC)
- B. Virtual distributed switch
- C. Port group**
- D. Virtual standard switch

VLAN support in ESXi is implemented through the use of port groups. A port group serves as a logical entity that defines a set of rules and policies for virtual machine network traffic. When a VLAN ID is assigned to a port group, it allows the virtual machines that are connected to that port group to communicate over a specific VLAN. This configuration ensures that traffic is appropriately tagged with the VLAN ID, enabling proper segmentation and isolation across the network. Port groups are essential in organizing and managing network traffic efficiently, especially in environments that utilize VLANs for traffic isolation and improved security. With VLAN IDs assigned to port groups, network administrators can easily control which virtual machines can communicate with each other based on the VLANs they are part of. This method enhances the application's performance and security within a virtualized 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://vmware2v02120.examzify.com>

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

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