

VMware vSphere 6 Virtualization of Computer Resource Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 can you do to retrieve a virtual machine deleted from the vSphere inventory?**
 - A. Select Register VM from the datastore menu**
 - B. Restore from backup**
 - C. Use the command line**
 - D. Contact VMware support**

- 2. Which of the following will affect the performance of the VMXNET adapter?**
 - A. VMware Tools Installation status**
 - B. Number of Cores assigned to a VM**
 - C. Physical Hardware Specifications**
 - D. Type of Storage used**

- 3. When configuring SSO identity sources, which of the following is NOT an available option?**
 - A. Active Directory**
 - B. RADIUS**
 - C. Apple Open Directory**
 - D. LDAP**

- 4. Which step is necessary for implementing VMware vSAN?**
 - A. Selecting eligible disks on each host**
 - B. Installing additional hardware components**
 - C. Configuring the network settings for vSAN**
 - D. Creating snapshots of existing VMs**

- 5. What is the purpose of Idle Memory Tax in vSphere 6?**
 - A. To free up all memory immediately**
 - B. To encourage active memory usage by VMs**
 - C. To increase memory allocation for idle VMs**
 - D. To charge more for idle memory resources**

- 6. What does "charging" for idle memory in Idle Memory Tax indicate in vSphere 6?**
- A. It increases the physical memory available**
 - B. It penalizes VMs for not using allotted resources**
 - C. It reallocates memory resources to active VMs**
 - D. It allows VMs to hoard more memory**
- 7. What feature provides fault tolerance for virtual machines?**
- A. VM Snapshots**
 - B. vSphere HA**
 - C. Resource Pooling**
 - D. VMotion**
- 8. What are EVC and its purpose in VMware vSphere?**
- A. To ensure VMs can operate in different storage environments.**
 - B. To provide enhanced compatibility across CPU generations.**
 - C. To maximize network throughput for VMs.**
 - D. To simplify the process of virtual machine cloning.**
- 9. How does vSAN enhance storage efficiency for VMs?**
- A. By integrating storage with computing resources**
 - B. By enabling the use of external storage devices**
 - C. By improving data encryption**
 - D. By increasing backup frequency**
- 10. What function does the VMware vSphere Web Client serve?**
- A. To provide easy physical hardware diagnostics**
 - B. To allow access for managing the vSphere environment via a browser**
 - C. To deploy security patches across the network**
 - D. To create new virtual machines from scratch**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What can you do to retrieve a virtual machine deleted from the vSphere inventory?

- A. Select Register VM from the datastore menu**
- B. Restore from backup**
- C. Use the command line**
- D. Contact VMware support**

To retrieve a virtual machine that has been deleted from the vSphere inventory, selecting "Register VM from the datastore menu" is an effective approach. When a virtual machine is deleted from the inventory, its files still reside on the datastore unless they have been removed from there as well. By using the "Register VM" option, you can locate the virtual machine's configuration files (.vmx), which are still present in the datastore, and re-add it to the vSphere inventory. This process involves navigating to the datastore where the VM was located, selecting the appropriate files, and registering the VM to make it available again in the vSphere client. In contrast, restoring from backup generally applies when the virtual machine's files are no longer present in the datastore, necessitating a restoration from backup solutions. Utilizing the command line might provide advanced options but is not the most straightforward method for the task at hand and assumes familiarity with command-line operations. Contacting VMware support would be a course of action typically reserved for more complex issues or when assistance is needed, rather than a direct method for simple retrieval from the datastore.

2. Which of the following will affect the performance of the VMXNET adapter?

- A. VMware Tools Installation status**
- B. Number of Cores assigned to a VM**
- C. Physical Hardware Specifications**
- D. Type of Storage used**

The performance of the VMXNET adapter is significantly influenced by the installation status of VMware Tools. VMware Tools provides essential drivers and utilities that optimize the performance of the virtual machine, including enhancing the efficiency of network operations through the VMXNET adapter. When VMware Tools is installed and up-to-date, it enables features like advanced network performance settings, proper configuration of network interfaces, and support for higher throughput, resulting in improved network performance for virtual machines. Without VMware Tools, the VMXNET adapter may revert to using default drivers that do not take full advantage of the capabilities of the adapter, leading to degraded performance. Thus, ensuring that VMware Tools is installed is critical for maximizing the performance benefits of the VMXNET network adapter in a virtualized environment.

3. When configuring SSO identity sources, which of the following is NOT an available option?

- A. Active Directory**
- B. RADIUS**
- C. Apple Open Directory**
- D. LDAP**

In the context of configuring Single Sign-On (SSO) identity sources in VMware vSphere, the available options provide various means of authenticating users. Active Directory, RADIUS, and LDAP are all recognized identity sources that can be integrated into vSphere for authentication purposes. Active Directory is widely used in enterprise environments and provides a comprehensive directory service that integrates well with many applications, including vSphere. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is a protocol that enables centralized authentication for network access but can also be configured as an identity source for applications needing to authenticate users. LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) is a protocol used to access and maintain distributed directory information services, which is compatible with vSphere for authentication as well. On the other hand, Apple Open Directory, while it does serve as a directory service, is not typically included as an identity source for SSO in VMware vSphere environments. VMware primarily focuses on standards and protocols like Active Directory, RADIUS, and LDAP that are widely recognized in enterprise setups for managing identity services. Thus, Apple Open Directory is generally not supported as a configuration option in this context.

4. Which step is necessary for implementing VMware vSAN?

- A. Selecting eligible disks on each host**
- B. Installing additional hardware components**
- C. Configuring the network settings for vSAN**
- D. Creating snapshots of existing VMs**

Selecting eligible disks on each host is a crucial step in implementing VMware vSAN because vSAN is designed to use local storage resources on each host to create a unified storage pool. By designating the appropriate disks, which can include SSDs and HDDs, for the vSAN datastore, administrators ensure that the system has the necessary resources to provide high performance and redundancy for virtual machines. When implementing vSAN, it's essential to understand that the disks selected need to fulfill specific requirements, such as being in the correct configurations (e.g., capacity tier and caching tier), and being compatible with vSAN. The eligibility of the disks is determined by their availability and characteristics, which are necessary for vSAN to function optimally and support the desired storage policies. Networking and additional hardware can be important in a broader vSAN setup, but the immediate requirement is selecting the right disks that will participate in the vSAN environment. Configuring network settings is relevant but typically follows after the initial storage setup, and creating snapshots is not part of the vSAN implementation process. Thus, focusing on the disks available on each host is essential as a foundational step in setting up VMware vSAN.

5. What is the purpose of Idle Memory Tax in vSphere 6?

- A. To free up all memory immediately
- B. To encourage active memory usage by VMs
- C. To increase memory allocation for idle VMs
- D. To charge more for idle memory resources**

The purpose of Idle Memory Tax in vSphere 6 is to encourage active memory usage by virtual machines (VMs) by applying a form of cost or penalty for memory resources that are not being actively utilized. This mechanism is aimed at optimizing memory allocation and ensuring that resources are used efficiently across the cluster. When the Idle Memory Tax is applied, it typically means that the hypervisor will charge more for memory that is allocated but not actively being used by a VM. This encourages the VMs to either utilize more of the memory allocated to them or to release idle memory resources back to the shared pool. As a result, this leads to better resource management and allows for more effective distribution of memory across VMs that may need it more urgently. The concept behind the Idle Memory Tax is closely tied to the overall efficiency and resource utilization objective of virtualization environments, where it is important to maximize the use of available resources while minimizing waste. By implementing this tax, administrators can promote better performance and effective management of the memory resources within vSphere.

6. What does "charging" for idle memory in Idle Memory Tax indicate in vSphere 6?

- A. It increases the physical memory available
- B. It penalizes VMs for not using allotted resources**
- C. It reallocates memory resources to active VMs
- D. It allows VMs to hoard more memory

In the context of vSphere 6, "charging" for idle memory in Idle Memory Tax serves to penalize virtual machines (VMs) that do not utilize the memory resources allocated to them. This mechanism is designed to promote more efficient use of memory by discouraging VMs from reserving resources that they are not actively using. When a VM is allocated memory but is largely idle, the Idle Memory Tax policy encourages the hypervisor to reclaim that unused memory. By doing this, vSphere can allocate the freed-up memory to other active VMs that require additional resources, thereby optimizing overall system performance. This approach helps ensure that physical memory is being utilized effectively and reduces the potential for resource wastage in the environment. While the other options may hint at various operational aspects of vSphere, they do not capture the primary intent and function of charging for idle memory. The focus is on the efficiency of resource allocation and usage among VMs, creating a more dynamic and responsive virtualization environment.

7. What feature provides fault tolerance for virtual machines?

- A. VM Snapshots
- B. vSphere HA**
- C. Resource Pooling
- D. VMotion

The feature that provides fault tolerance for virtual machines is vSphere HA (High Availability). This mechanism automatically detects when a virtual machine fails and ensures that another instance of that virtual machine is started on a different host within the cluster. It minimizes downtime by quickly restarting VMs that have encountered failures, thus ensuring continuous availability of applications running on those virtual machines. While VM Snapshots allow users to save the state of a VM at a specific point in time, enabling recovery to a prior state, they do not provide real-time fault tolerance. Resource Pooling helps in distributing resources among multiple virtual machines but does not address failures. Similarly, VMotion enables the live migration of VMs between hosts without downtime, but it does not inherently protect against host failures. Therefore, vSphere HA is the designated feature specifically designed to provide fault tolerance by restarting VMs automatically on healthy hosts after a failure occurs.

8. What are EVC and its purpose in VMware vSphere?

- A. To ensure VMs can operate in different storage environments.
- B. To provide enhanced compatibility across CPU generations.**
- C. To maximize network throughput for VMs.
- D. To simplify the process of virtual machine cloning.

The purpose of Enhanced vMotion Compatibility (EVC) in VMware vSphere is to provide enhanced compatibility across different CPU generations within a cluster. EVC allows virtual machines (VMs) to be migrated seamlessly between hosts with different CPU types or architectures without compatibility issues. This is particularly important in environments where hardware may be upgraded over time. EVC ensures that the guest operating system and applications running inside the VMs can operate without problems, regardless of the underlying physical CPU variations. By enabling EVC, vSphere standardizes the CPU feature set presented to the virtual machines. It masks CPU features that are not present on all hosts in the cluster, allowing for safe live migrations (vMotion) regardless of the specific CPU models or the generation of the processors being used. This enhances the flexibility and operational continuity in a virtualized environment, allowing administrators to perform maintenance and upgrades without downtime for the VMs.

9. How does vSAN enhance storage efficiency for VMs?

- A. By integrating storage with computing resources**
- B. By enabling the use of external storage devices**
- C. By improving data encryption**
- D. By increasing backup frequency**

vSAN enhances storage efficiency for virtual machines by integrating storage with computing resources, which aligns directly with the architecture of hyper-converged infrastructure. This integration allows for the pooling of storage resources from multiple ESXi hosts within a cluster, enabling a more efficient use of available storage across the entire environment. When storage and compute resources are combined, vSAN can optimize performance, latency, and throughput. It leverages the local disks of the servers in a cluster, distributed across nodes, to deliver high availability and fault tolerance. This integration dramatically simplifies storage management and eliminates the need for separate storage networks, which often come with complexity and cost. Moreover, by having direct access to storage within the hypervisor layer, vSAN can intelligently distribute workloads and balance I/O demands among the available disks, thus providing a more efficient use of resources compared to traditional separate storage solutions. This results in enhanced performance for virtual machines and reduces overhead, leading to more effective resource utilization overall.

10. What function does the VMware vSphere Web Client serve?

- A. To provide easy physical hardware diagnostics**
- B. To allow access for managing the vSphere environment via a browser**
- C. To deploy security patches across the network**
- D. To create new virtual machines from scratch**

The VMware vSphere Web Client serves as a web-based interface that allows users to manage and interact with their vSphere environment through a standard web browser. This provides significant flexibility and accessibility, removing the need for dedicated client software to be installed on a local machine. Through the Web Client, users can perform a variety of management tasks, such as configuring hosts, monitoring performance, and managing virtual machines, all through a centralized interface. As the environment can be accessed from any device with a compatible browser, this facilitates remote management, making it especially useful for administrators who may need to manage resources from different locations. The design of the Web Client also supports the essential functionalities of vSphere, which enhances the overall operational efficiency in administering a virtualized infrastructure.

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://vsphere6virtualizationofcompresource.examzify.com>

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

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