

VMWARE VSPHERE 6 VIRTUALIZATION OF COMPUTER RESOURCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 the Dump Collector in vSphere?**
 - A. To collect performance metrics from ESXi hosts
 - B. To store memory dumps from crashed ESXi servers
 - C. To facilitate virtual machine backups
 - D. To automate server reboots after failures
- 2. Which industry tool might VUM integrate with to enhance network performance?**
 - A. VMware vSAN
 - B. Cisco Nexus 1000V
 - C. Puppet
 - D. Microsoft SCCM
- 3. What is an HA admission control policy?**
 - A. It allocates additional resources for VM growth.
 - B. It ensures resources for failover scenarios.
 - C. It monitors user access to VMs.
 - D. It optimizes storage allocation for VMs.
- 4. How much faster is RAM compared to VMkernel swap on an SSD?**
 - A. 1,000x faster
 - B. 10,000x faster
 - C. 50,000x faster
 - D. 100,000x faster
- 5. By default, which adapter is typically used for virtual machines in vSphere?**
 - A. E1000
 - B. E1000e
 - C. VMXNET3
 - D. Flexible
- 6. How does thick provisioning differ from thin provisioning in storage?**
 - A. Thick provisioning requires less disk space
 - B. Thick provisioning allocates full disk capacity upfront
 - C. Thin provisioning is more secure
 - D. Thin provisioning is not recommended for production

7. What role do fault domains play in VMware environments?

- A. They manage data access permissions
- B. They group resources that can fail together
- C. They allocate network bandwidth effectively
- D. They reduce the physical footprint of data centers

8. What is ESXi in context of VMware vSphere?

- A. A central management tool for ESXi hosts
- B. A hypervisor that runs virtual machines and provides the virtualization layer
- C. A feature for live VM migration
- D. A backup solution for VMs

9. What is the significance of vSphere editions?

- A. They determine the storage capacity of each VM
- B. They provide various feature sets tailored to specific business needs
- C. They define the number of virtual machines allowed
- D. They enhance the graphical capabilities of VMs

10. What do vSphere Resource Allocation Settings manage?

- A. Backup settings for virtual machines
- B. Distributions of CPU and memory resources among VMs
- C. Network speed limits for VMs
- D. Access permissions for different user roles

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of the Dump Collector in vSphere?

- A. To collect performance metrics from ESXi hosts
- B. To store memory dumps from crashed ESXi servers**
- C. To facilitate virtual machine backups
- D. To automate server reboots after failures

The Dump Collector in vSphere plays a crucial role in managing memory dumps from ESXi hosts that experience crashes or failures. When an ESXi server encounters a critical error leading to a crash, it generates a memory dump, capturing the system state at that moment. The Dump Collector receives and stores these memory dumps for further analysis. This functionality is essential for troubleshooting and diagnosing issues within the virtualization environment, as it allows administrators to review the memory snapshots of the failed ESXi host to identify the root cause of the crash. Consequently, the information obtained from analyzing these dumps can lead to improvements in system stability and performance. The other choices focus on different aspects of vSphere functionality. Collecting performance metrics pertains to monitoring and managing resource usage across ESXi hosts, while facilitating virtual machine backups and automating server reboots after failures are not related to the specific function of the Dump Collector. Thus, the correct answer is clearly aligned with the specific duty of the Dump Collector in handling memory dumps during ESXi crashes.

2. Which industry tool might VUM integrate with to enhance network performance?

- A. VMware vSAN
- B. Cisco Nexus 1000V**
- C. Puppet
- D. Microsoft SCCM

The integration of VMware Update Manager (VUM) with Cisco Nexus 1000V enhances network performance by providing advanced network features and better management of virtual network resources. Cisco Nexus 1000V is a virtual switch designed for VMware environments that supports features such as distributed switch capabilities, security policies, and traffic management that can lead to improved performance, scalability, and flexibility in networking. By leveraging the features of the Nexus 1000V, VUM can help in managing updates and ensuring that network configurations remain aligned with best practices, ultimately leading to optimized performance. This integration allows for consistent management across physical and virtual networks, ensuring that the virtualized environment fully utilizes the underlying network infrastructure effectively. The other options do not directly relate to enhancing network performance in the same way. For example, VMware vSAN focuses on storage functionality rather than network performance, while Puppet is primarily a configuration management tool that automates software deployment and infrastructure management. Microsoft SCCM is an endpoint management tool, not directly involved in network enhancement.

3. What is an HA admission control policy?

- A. It allocates additional resources for VM growth.
- B. It ensures resources for failover scenarios.**
- C. It monitors user access to VMs.
- D. It optimizes storage allocation for VMs.

An HA admission control policy is designed to ensure resources are preserved for scenarios in which virtual machines (VMs) might fail over due to host failures. When a host becomes unavailable, HA admission control guarantees that the remaining hosts have enough resources to restart the VMs that were running on the failed host. This is crucial because if a failure occurs, the VMs need to be quickly and efficiently brought back online, and the admission control policy effectively manages the cluster resources to maintain the desired level of availability. The policy typically specifies resource reservations based on the total number of powered-on VMs and the expected failover requirements. By doing this, it prevents the situation where there are insufficient resources to accommodate VMs after a failure, thereby maintaining the operational integrity of the virtualized environment.

4. How much faster is RAM compared to VMkernel swap on an SSD?

- A. 1,000x faster
- B. 10,000x faster
- C. 50,000x faster**
- D. 100,000x faster

RAM is significantly faster than VMkernel swap on an SSD due to the differences in both the technology and the way they operate. RAM (Random Access Memory) is designed for high-speed data access and has low latency, which allows it to quickly read from and write to memory locations. This enables rapid data processing essential for the performance of virtual machines and applications running on a hypervisor like VMware vSphere. On the other hand, VMkernel swap involves using disk storage (in this case, an SSD) for swapping memory pages when the RAM is fully utilized. Even though SSDs provide relatively faster read and write speeds compared to traditional hard drives, they still cannot match the speed of RAM. The architecture of SSDs involves more time-consuming processes such as data retrieval from storage cells, which inherently results in higher latency compared to the instant access provided by RAM. The choice of stating that RAM is 50,000 times faster than VMkernel swap on an SSD aligns with various performance benchmarks and studies that indicate the stark performance disparity between volatile memory (like RAM) and non-volatile storage (like SSDs for swap space). This comparison emphasizes the need for adequate memory allocation in virtual environments to avoid performance bottlenecks associated with reliance on swap space.

5. By default, which adapter is typically used for virtual machines in vSphere?

- A. E1000**
- B. E1000e
- C. VMXNET3
- D. Flexible

The E1000 adapter is typically used by default for virtual machines in vSphere environments because it emulates the Intel 82545EM Gigabit Ethernet NIC. This adapter provides broad compatibility, allowing virtual machines to function in a variety of operating systems without requiring additional drivers. Its design allows for easy deployment and is beneficial for environments where no specific optimizations are required. While other adapter types like E1000e and VMXNET3 offer enhanced features like better performance, lower CPU usage, and additional functionalities such as offloading capabilities, they may also require additional steps for installation and configuration, such as installing specific drivers in the guest operating system. In contrast, the use of the E1000 as a default option ensures that users encounter fewer compatibility issues right out of the box, making it an ideal choice for users who prioritize ease of use and compatibility across diverse operating systems.

6. How does thick provisioning differ from thin provisioning in storage?

- A. Thick provisioning requires less disk space
- B. Thick provisioning allocates full disk capacity upfront**
- C. Thin provisioning is more secure
- D. Thin provisioning is not recommended for production

Thick provisioning is characterized by the allocation of the full disk capacity upfront. This means that when a virtual disk is created with thick provisioning, the specified size of the disk is reserved on the storage system immediately, regardless of how much data is actually being used by the virtual machine. This approach ensures that the storage space is set aside and is not available for use by other virtual machines, providing a predictable performance profile since the space is guaranteed to be allocated. This method of provisioning can lead to better performance since the storage is pre-allocated, which can reduce latency when writing data, as the storage system does not need to dynamically allocate space during write operations. This can be particularly beneficial in scenarios where consistent performance is crucial. In contrast, thin provisioning allows for more efficient utilization of storage by allocating disk space on demand, which can save on storage costs but may lead to performance issues if the allocated space runs out or if there are many virtual machines competing for the same resources. Understanding the characteristics of thick provisioning aids in making informed decisions based on specific use-case requirements, such as performance needs and storage efficiency.

7. What role do fault domains play in VMware environments?

- A. They manage data access permissions
- B. They group resources that can fail together**
- C. They allocate network bandwidth effectively
- D. They reduce the physical footprint of data centers

Fault domains are a critical component in VMware environments, particularly in relation to availability and resiliency. They serve as logical constructs that group together physical resources that are likely to fail together due to their proximity or shared dependencies. This concept is essential in designing robust virtual infrastructures. When resources are organized into fault domains, it allows for more effective strategies in high availability configurations, such as Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) or Fault Tolerance (FT). By identifying these fault domains, administrators can make informed decisions on resource placement and load balancing, ensuring that the failure of a single component, such as a physical server or rack, does not impact all of the resources within that domain. This level of planning helps to minimize downtime and enhance the overall reliability of the virtual environment. In contrast, managing data access permissions pertains more to security measures, while allocating network bandwidth effectively focuses on optimizing network performance. Reducing the physical footprint of data centers is related to physical asset management and infrastructure efficiency rather than the logical grouping of failure domains. Thus, understanding the role of fault domains is vital for creating a resilient and highly available VMware architecture.

8. What is ESXi in context of VMware vSphere?

- A. A central management tool for ESXi hosts
- B. A hypervisor that runs virtual machines and provides the virtualization layer**
- C. A feature for live VM migration
- D. A backup solution for VMs

ESXi is a hypervisor developed by VMware that serves as the foundation for running virtual machines (VMs) and providing the underlying virtualization layer in the VMware vSphere environment. It is a lightweight, bare-metal hypervisor installed directly on the physical hardware of a server, which allows for efficient utilization of system resources by enabling multiple VMs to run on a single physical server. As a hypervisor, ESXi manages the hardware resources of the server and allocates them to the VMs as needed. This includes managing CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources, ensuring that each VM operates in isolation while sharing these resources effectively. By using ESXi, organizations can achieve better resource utilization, simplified management, and improved scalability compared to traditional physical servers. Although other answer choices refer to important components or features within the VMware ecosystem, they do not specifically describe the core function and role of ESXi as a hypervisor. For example, a central management tool is typically vCenter Server, which oversees multiple ESXi hosts, live VM migration is a capability offered by vMotion, and backup solutions for VMs can involve third-party tools or VMware's own products but do not describe the basic nature of ESXi itself.

9. What is the significance of vSphere editions?

- A. They determine the storage capacity of each VM
- B. They provide various feature sets tailored to specific business needs**
- C. They define the number of virtual machines allowed
- D. They enhance the graphical capabilities of VMs

The significance of vSphere editions lies in the fact that they provide various feature sets tailored to specific business needs. Different editions are designed with functionalities that cater to the diverse requirements of organizations, ranging from small businesses to large enterprises. For example, some editions may include advanced features like high availability, distributed resource scheduling, and additional security options, while others might offer a more basic set of tools suitable for less complex environments. This flexibility allows businesses to choose the edition that aligns best with their operational requirements and budget constraints. By providing different feature sets, VMware enables organizations to scale their virtualization solutions effectively, ensuring that they can support their workloads and applications optimally based on their unique scenarios. The other options, while they may touch on aspects of virtualization, do not capture the primary purpose of vSphere editions as effectively as the feature set differentiation does.

10. What do vSphere Resource Allocation Settings manage?

- A. Backup settings for virtual machines
- B. Distributions of CPU and memory resources among VMs**
- C. Network speed limits for VMs
- D. Access permissions for different user roles

vSphere Resource Allocation Settings are specifically designed to manage the distribution of CPU and memory resources among virtual machines (VMs). This functionality is crucial in a virtualized environment, as it allows administrators to ensure that VMs receive the appropriate amount of resources based on their needs and the overall system capacity. By configuring resource allocation settings, you can prioritize certain VMs, ensure performance stability, and avoid resource contention, which can lead to performance degradation. For instance, you can set resource shares (to determine priority), limits (to cap the maximum resources a VM can use), and reservations (to guarantee a specific level of resources). This fine-tuning helps in managing workloads effectively and achieving optimal performance across the hosted VMs. The other options deal with different aspects of VM management. Backup settings pertain to data protection, network speed management involves controlling bandwidth for network traffic, and access permissions involve defining user roles and access levels. Each of these areas is important, but they do not fall under the umbrella of resource allocation, which is specifically focused on CPU and memory distribution.

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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