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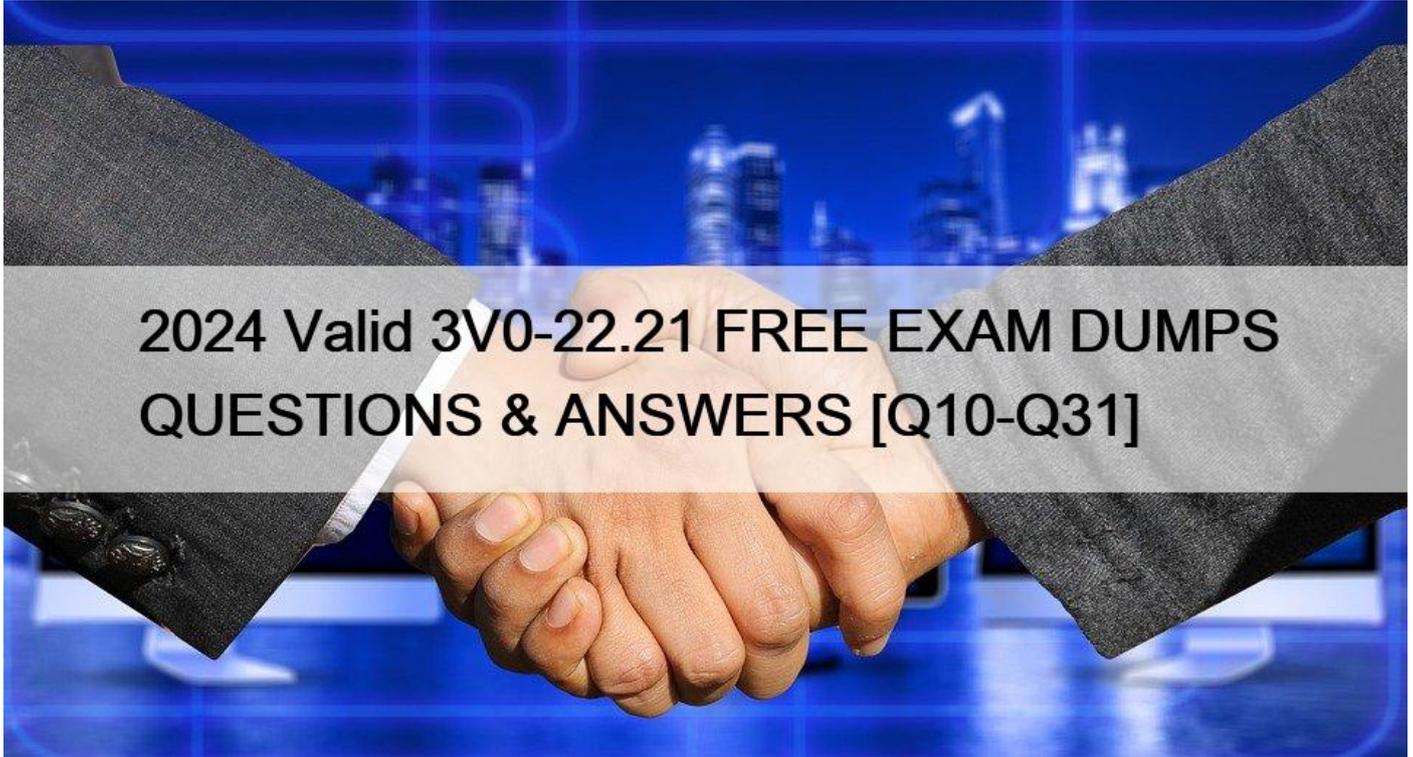

2024 Valid 3V0-22.21 FREE EXAM DUMPS QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
Free 3V0-22.21 Exam Braindumps VMware Pratice Exam

VMware 3V0-22.21 certification exam is a challenging but rewarding certification that validates the skills and knowledge of IT professionals who specialize in deploying VMware vSphere 7.x solutions. By passing 3V0-22.21 exam, candidates can demonstrate their expertise to employers and clients, which can lead to better career prospects and higher salaries.

QUESTION 10

Your security team is getting ready for an audit and wants to check the status of all ESXI hosts’ outstanding security patches. Create a new fixed Update Manager baseline for all security ESXi host patches and name it ”Security patches. ”Use the patches available in the patch repository. Use VCSA01a in this task.

Baseline Name: Security Patches

Baseline Type: Host Patch

Category: Security
The Update Manager displays system managed baselines that are generated by vSAN. These baselines appear by default when you

use vSAN clusters with ESXi hosts of version 6.0 Update 2 and later in your vSphere inventory. If your vSphere environment does not contain any vSAN clusters, no system managed baselines are created.

The system managed baselines automatically update their content periodically, which requires Update Manager to have constant access to the Internet. The vSAN system baselines are typically refreshed every 24 hours.

You use system managed baselines to upgrade your vSAN clusters to recommended critical patches, drivers, updates or the latest supported ESXi host version for vSAN.

System managed baselines cannot be edited or deleted. You do not attach system managed baselines to inventory objects in your vSphere environment. You can create a baseline group of multiple system managed baselines, but you cannot add any other type of basline to that group. Similarly, you cannot add a system managed baseline to a baseline group that contains upgrade, patch, and extension baselines.

QUESTION 11

You have been asked to create a new datastore for the Production cluster; however, the ESXi host esxi02a is not able to add the datastore. Your storage team has determined that there is nothing incorrect with the storage presentation.

Troubleshoot why host esxi02a is not able to create the datastore. Add the datastore to the host once the proper configuration has been applied, and then reboot the host!

Use the following information to complete this task;

* ESXi host: esxi02a

* Datastore Name: new_datastore

* Datastore target: iSCSI Target

* Datastore LUN: 4

* Reboot the host
Cannot create a new datastore from vCenter Server or directly from the vSphere Client Creating a new datastore fails The Add Storage Wizard reports the error: An error occurred during host configuration. Call "HostDatastoreSystem.QueryVmfsDatastoreCreateOptions" for object "ha-datastoresystem" on ESXi "xxx.xxx.xxx.xx" failed. An internal error occurred in the vsphere client.

Cause

This issue may occur if:

The size of the LUN is more than 2TB – 512 bytes. The maximum LUN size in vSphere 4 is 2TB – 512 bytes. For more information on this limitation, see Troubleshooting a LUN that is extended in size past the 2TB/2047GB limit (1004230).

The LUN being presented was used as an RDM earlier and does not have a valid partition table.

The LUN being presented was used as a disk device on an other operating system and does not have a valid partition table.

The LUN contains a GPT partition that cannot be removed.

Resolution

To prevent this issue:

Ensure that the LUN size is less than 2TB – 512 bytes or 2047GB. If the LUN is larger then 2TB – 512 bytes, delete it from your Storage Array and recreate it with a size less than the 2TB – 512 bytes limit.

If the disk was used by another operating system in the past (I.E.: it was an RDM, or Linux, FreeBSD, or other filesystem) or contains a GPT partition, you must delete the partition information.For more information

QUESTION 12

You have just deployed a new vCenter Server Appliance. Vcsa0l

a. and are required to back up to configuration after deployment. To complete this task, perform an unencrypted backup of the vCenter Server Appliance using the following details:

* Use the FTP protocol to backup the appliance

* FTP Server Location: 172.20.10.10/

* FTP Username: administrator

* FTP Password: VMware1!

Note: Make sure you include the / at the end of the Server Location
Prerequisites

You must have an FTP, FTPS, HTTP, HTTPS, or SCP server up and running with sufficient disk space to store the backup.

Dedicate a separate folder on your server for each file-based backup.

Procedure

In a Web browser, go to the vCenter Server Appliance Management Interface, https://appliance-IP-address-or-FQDN:5480.

Log in as root.

In the vCenter Server Appliance Management Interface, click Summary.

Click Backup.

The Backup Appliance wizard opens.

Enter the backup protocol and location details.

Option

Description

Backup protocol

Select the protocol to use to connect to your backup server. You can select FTP, FTPS, HTTP, HTTPS, or SCP.

For FTP, FTPS, HTTP, or HTTPS the path is relative to the home directory configured for the service. For SCP, the path is absolute to the remote systems root directory.

Backup location

Enter the server address and backup folder in which to store the backup files.

Port

Enter the default or custom port of the backup server.

User name

Enter a user name of a user with write privileges on the backup server.

Password

Enter the password of the user with write privileges on the backup server.

(Optional) Select Encrypt Backup Data to encrypt your backup file and enter a password for the encryption.

If you select to encrypt the backup data, you must use the encryption password for the restore procedure.

Click Next.

On the Select parts to backup page, review the data that is backed up by default.

(Optional) Select Stats, Events, and Tasks to back up additional historical data from the database.

(Optional) In the Description text box, enter a description of the backup and click Next.

On the Ready to complete page, review the summary information for the backup and click Finish.

The Backup Progress window opens and indicates the progress of the backup operation.

After the backup process finishes, click OK to close the Backup Progress window.

Results

You successfully created a backup file of the vCenter Server Appliance.

QUESTION 13

You are doing an audit for vCenter Server vcsa0la s inventory.

On the desktop, you will find a folder named “powercli-question”. In the folder, there is a script named “vds-script.psl”.

Your colleague needs some help to get it working as expected. Your task is to modify the script so that it exports a list of virtual machines, enables promiscuous mode on PCLI-Portgroup. and exports PCLl-Portgroup.
* Send us your suggestions.

QUESTION 14

The current vSphere environment will be adding new ESXi hosts that will be used to create a QA compute cluster. This cluster should have HA properties specific to the workloads that will be running in it.

In preparation of adding the new hosts, create the new cluster. QA-Cluster in. Datacenter-PROD on vcsa0la.vclass.local with the following HA requirements:

* The cluster should not contain any ESXi hosts or VMs

* Hosts should be monitored.

* VMs should be restarted in the event of a host failure.

* VMs should be restarted if guest heartbeats are not detected.

* In the case of a host becoming isolated, shutdown and restart VMs.

* If there is an All Paths Down event, any affected VMs must be moved to another host.

* Reserve 10% of memory and CPU for failover capacity.

Part 2

You have been given a requirement for a virtual machine to have no downtime when an ESXi host failure occurs. Configure Fault Tolerance on VM1-FT in the PROD-B cluster. Use any compatible secondary host and datastore. Configure the following advanced cluster settings. Use SAN01 as the storage during configuration.

das.isolationaddress0 172.20.10.11

dass.igoreRedundantNetWarining true

Note: ignore any related host, customer, or bandwidth warnings as long as fault tolerance is configured and VM1-FT is running.
* Send us your suggestions.

QUESTION 15

A new internal network is required to isolate virtual machines for security analysis. The virtual machine (honeypot-01) should reside on a new virtual standard switch with the ability for all traffic on the switch to be monitored.

Add a new virtual switch to accommodate this requirement and configure (honeypot-01) to reside on this switch.

Use the following information to complete this task:

* ESXi host: esxi0la

* Standard Switch: Create a new Standard Switch

* Physical uplink: NO UPLINK

* Network Label: QUARANTINE

* VLAN: none specified
* Send us your suggestions.

QUESTION 16

A user has approached you about a virtual machine with the name infra-1 that is performing poorly on the vCenter Server vcsa0l a. In order to analyze the data offline, your team requires the esxtop data from the problem host with the following requirements:

* The esxtop data must be in CSV format

* The data must contain 20 iterations with a delay

Once captured, copy the results CSV file from the destination datastore on the host to the Desktop of the ControlCenter VM with the filename "esxiOlb-capture.csv".

Note: WindSCP is installed on the Controller.
Do the following before you start to troubleshoot a problem using esxtop: 1. Log on to the VMware Management Interface for the ESX Server machine in question. Refer to the online document, Logging Into the VMware Management Interface, for details. In the status monitor, under Virtual Machines, note the virtual machine IDs (or VMIDs) for all virtual machines running on the server.

2. Make certain you have an secure shell (SSH) client. Windows users can get a free SSH client from http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html. 3. If you have ESX Server version 2.0.x, refer to the VMware Knowledge Base Answer ID 1078 for instructions on downloading and installing the VMware performance monitoring tools, esxtop and vmkusage. ESX Server version 2.1 and higher include esxtop and vmkusage. See Using vmkusage to Isolate Performance Problems on page 6 for a description of vmkusage. Starting esxtop Perform the following steps to start and set up esxtop

1. Using a secure shell (SSH), log on to the ESX Server machine as root. 2. Enter esxtop in the SSH command line. The esxtop display appears.

Note: The esxtop tool includes several interactive commands. To view a list of the interactive commands, enter h. 3. Enter the f command. The Field Select page appears

4. Enter r to toggle on the SWPD field.

5. Press any key other than a through x to see the esxtop display again

Note: You can also run esxtop in batch mode. For example, use the command: [root]# esxtop -b -n iterations > logfile. For detailed command reference information, enter man esxtop on the SSH command line. Examining CPU Usage This section describes how to assess system CPU loading, percentage of individual CPU use and individual virtual machine CPU use. Load Average Line Examine the load average on the first line to determine the amount of use for all physical CPUs on the ESX Server machine. The load averages are displayed for five-second, and one-, five- and fifteen-minute intervals. A load average of 1.00 means that the ESX Server machine’s physical CPUs are fully utilized, and a load average of 0.5 means they are half utilized. On the other hand, a load average of 2.00 means that you either need to increase the number of CPUs or decrease the number of virtual machines running on the ESX Server machine because the system as a whole is overloaded.

PCPU Line Examine the PCPU line for the percentage of individual physical CPU use for CPU0 and CPU1 respectively (for a dual-processor machine). The last value is the average percentage for all of the physical CPUs. As a rule of thumb, 80.00% is a desirable usage percentage, but bear in mind that different organizations have varying standards with respect to how close to capacity they run their servers. 90% should be considered a warning that the CPUs are approaching an overloaded condition.

You can enter the interactive c command to toggle the display of the PCPU line. If hyperthreading is enabled, the LCPU line appears whenever the PCPU line is displayed. The LCPU line shows the logical CPU use. Virtual Machine CPU Usage A virtual machine world is listed as vmm in the WTYPE column. The world ID (WID) corresponds to the VMID in the VMware Management Interface Status Monitor (see Getting Started on page 2). For virtual machines with one virtual CPU (VCPU), the VCPUID and WID is the same. For virtual machines with two VCPUs, there are two VCPUIDs associated with one WID. For example:

```
VCPUID   WID   WTYPE ...
135      135   vmm ...
136      135   vmm ...
```

Use the WID and VMID values as cross references to identify a specific virtual machine’s display name. Use the following steps to assess virtual machine CPU usage. 1. Examine the %READY field for the percentage of time that the virtual machine was ready but could not get scheduled to run on a physical CPU. Under normal operating conditions this value should remain under 5%. 2. Examine the %USED field for the percentage of physical CPU resources used by a VCPU. If the physical CPUs are running at full capacity, you can use %USED to identify a virtual machine that is using a large amount of physical CPU resources. 3. Examine the %EUSED field for the percentage of the maximum physical CPU resource usage a virtual machine is currently using. The %EUSED value is calculated as follows: %EUSED = %USED *((# of VCPUs * 100)/ max) In this formula: # of VCPUs is the number of VCPUs configured in a virtual machine. max is the maximum percentage of CPU resources allocated to a virtual machine. The default is 100. The following table shows how %EUSED increases as the value of max decreases for a virtual machine with a constant physical CPU usage of 40% (i.e., %USED = 40).

%USED	Number of VCPUs	Maximum % of Physical CPU Allocated	%EUSED (in Bold)
40	1	100	40*((1*100)/100 = **40**
40	1	80	40*((1*100)/80 = **50**
40	1	50	40*((1*100)/50 = **80**
40	1	40	40*((1*100)/40 = **100** The virtual machine is using 100% of physical CPU resources.

%EUSED is an useful indicator of how close a virtual machine is to saturating the physical CPUs. If a virtual machine consistently saturates the physical CPUs (i.e., it uses 100% of the physical CPU resources), you can fix it by either: * Decreasing the number of virtual machines running on an ESX Server machine.

* Moving the virtual machine to a different ESX Server machine that has more physical CPU resources, and increasing the value of max. Assessing Memory Usage Look at the percentage of maximum memory actively used by a virtual machine listed in the

%MEM column. Also, note the amount of swapped memory used by a virtual machine listed the SWPD column. Using some swap space is not necessarily bad, because the pages swapped out could be inactive; however, the use of swap space is a clue that you could be losing performance due to active swapping. If the swap percentage increases, there could be a performance problem. If the maximum system memory or swap space is exceeded, additional virtual machines will not power up and you may need to reconfigure memory and swap space. Assessing Disk and Network Usage Examine the DISK and NIC lines for disk activity. If the throughput is either not meeting expectations or approaching the maximum capacity of the hardware device, there is a potential for a performance bottleneck. Exiting esxtop Enter q to exit esxtop

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