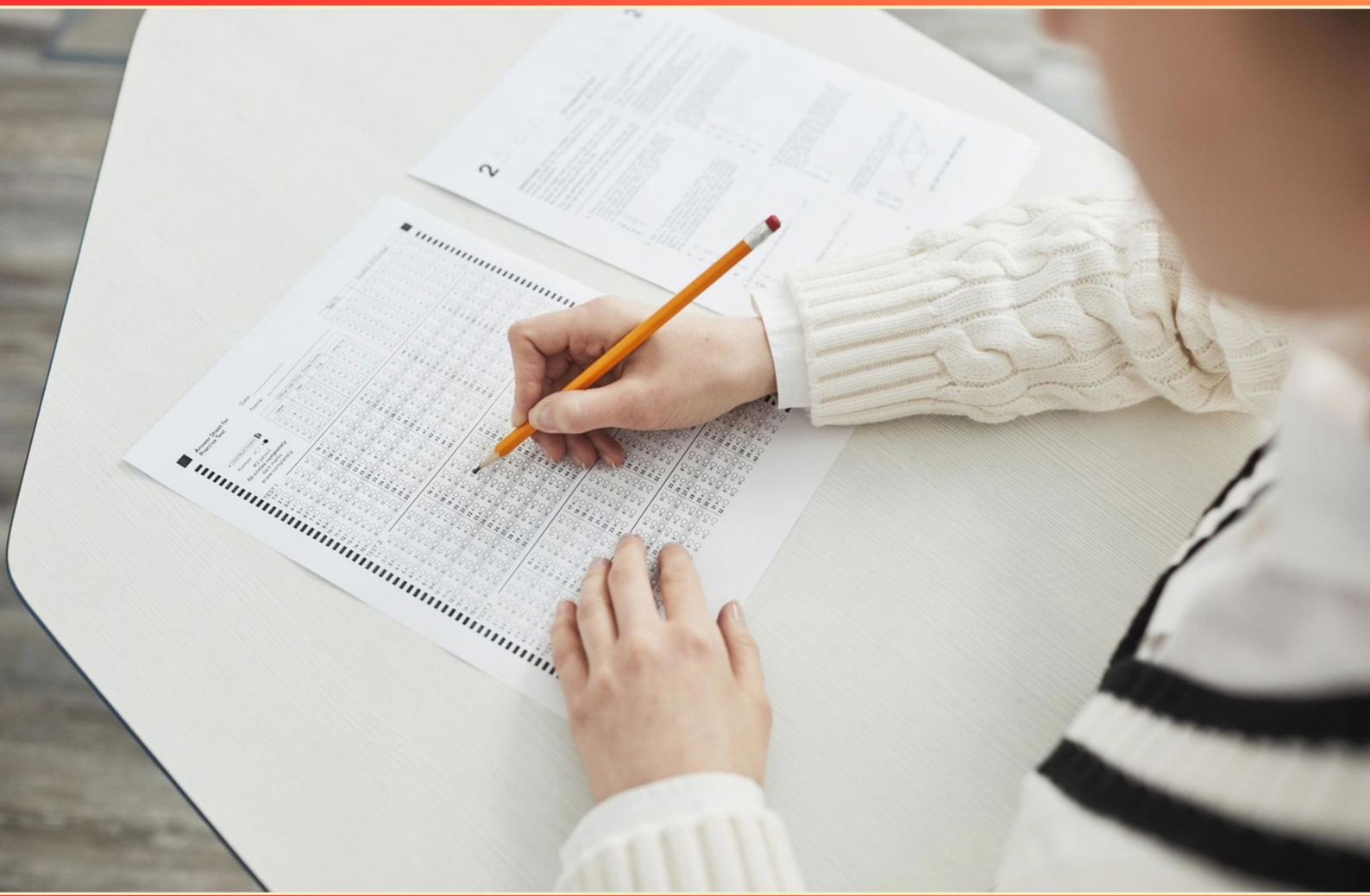
DSAC-11 ANNEX C PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Which of the following is not a major component of a virtualized environment?**

   A. Application

   B. Compute resources

   C. Storage

   D. Network

2. **Which statement correctly differentiates symmetric from asymmetric encryption?**

   A. Symmetric uses a single shared key

   B. Symmetric uses the same key for encryption and decryption; example AES

   C. Asymmetric uses a single shared key

   D. Asymmetric cannot be used for encryption

3. **Which statement describes vCenter Server's role in the VMware vSphere solution?**

   A. It provides the centralized management plane.

   B. It is a host hypervisor.

   C. It stores virtual machine templates to a datastore.

   D. It functions as a network switch.

4. **Which of the following is an example of social engineering?**

   A. VPN usage

   B. Phishing

   C. Antivirus scanning

   D. Regular backups

5. **Why is patch management critical in asset management?**

   A. It ensures patches are installed on all assets for compliance.

   B. It has no impact on security posture.

   C. It slows business operations unnecessarily.

   D. It enables patching and reduces risk.

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6. What is cloud security posture management (CSPM) and why is it important?

A. A data backup service for cloud data.

B. Continuous monitoring and enforcement of cloud configurations; reduces misconfigurations and risk.

C. A firewall for cloud environments.

D. A virtualization platform for managing virtual machines.

7. Which of the following is not a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle?

A. Recovery

B. Preparation

C. Containment

D. Backup

8. A vSphere cluster is a logical grouping of multiple ESXi hosts that are able to communicate with one another in a way that allows aggregating resources.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Sure

D. N/A

9. Which feature provides centralized management of networking across multiple ESXi hosts?

A. vMotion

B. DRS

C. vDS

D. vSAN

10. Which technology creates isolated environments on a single operating system and is often discussed in contrast to traditional virtualization?

A. Containers

B. Hypervisor

C. Bare-Metal

D. RAID

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is not a major component of a virtualized environment?

A. Application

B. Compute resources

C. Storage

D. Network

The main concept here is understanding the core building blocks that virtualization provides. In a virtualized environment, the foundational pieces are compute resources (virtual CPUs and memory), storage (virtual disks and storage pools), and network (virtual switches and NICs). Applications run on top of these resources; they are workloads, not part of the virtualization fabric itself. So the element that isn't a major component of the virtualized environment is the application, since it depends on the virtualized resources but isn't part of the underlying infrastructure.

2. Which statement correctly differentiates symmetric from asymmetric encryption?

A. Symmetric uses a single shared key

B. Symmetric uses the same key for encryption and decryption; example AES

C. Asymmetric uses a single shared key

D. Asymmetric cannot be used for encryption

Using the same key for both directions is the defining feature of symmetric encryption. With symmetric schemes, the same secret key locks and unlocks the data, which is why the statement that describes using the same key for encryption and decryption (and gives AES as an example) is the best fit. This makes symmetric encryption fast and practical for protecting large amounts of data, but it also means the key must be shared securely between the communicating parties before any protected data is exchanged. In contrast, asymmetric encryption uses a pair of keys: a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. This setup avoids distributing a single secret key, but it's typically slower and is often used for securely exchanging keys or for digital signatures rather than bulk data encryption. So the idea that asymmetric cannot be used for encryption is incorrect, since asymmetric methods do encrypt data, albeit with different properties and use cases.

3. Which statement describes vCenter Server's role in the VMware vSphere solution?

A. It provides the centralized management plane.

B. It is a host hypervisor.

C. It stores virtual machine templates to a datastore.

D. It functions as a network switch.

vCenter Server provides the centralized management plane for the vSphere environment, giving you a single interface to manage many ESXi hosts and virtual machines, assign resources, and coordinate features across clusters. This enables scalable administration, consistent policy enforcement, and actions like vMotion, HA, and DRS to work across the entire deployment. It's not a host hypervisor—the host hypervisor in vSphere is ESXi. It doesn't store VM templates to a datastore on its own; while templates are used to deploy VMs, the actual templates reside on datastores (or in a content library), and vCenter is the control point that lets you manage and deploy them. It also isn't a network switch; virtual switches (Standard or Distributed) handle networking, with vCenter providing the management and configuration capabilities for these switches.

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4. Which of the following is an example of social engineering?

A. VPN usage

B. Phishing

C. Antivirus scanning

D. Regular backups

Social engineering relies on manipulating people rather than exploiting technical weaknesses. Phishing fits this approach because it uses messages that look like they're from a trusted source to trick you into revealing passwords, clicking malicious links, or performing actions that compromise security. It exploits human behaviors—trust, urgency, authority—rather than a flaw in software. The other options are defensive or technical safeguards: using a VPN protects data in transit, antivirus scanning detects and blocks malware, and regular backups ensure data can be restored after an incident. These are about securing systems and data, not deceiving people into handing over information.

5. Why is patch management critical in asset management?

A. It ensures patches are installed on all assets for compliance.

B. It has no impact on security posture.

C. It slows business operations unnecessarily.

D. It enables patching and reduces risk.

Patch management is essential because it closes security gaps by applying updates to software and firmware across all assets. When patches are identified, tested, and deployed in a timely and coordinated way, the window of exposure to known vulnerabilities shrinks, which directly lowers the overall risk to the organization and strengthens the security posture. The primary value in asset management is enabling this ongoing patching across the asset fleet, rather than relying on outdated software. While patching can support compliance and the process can be tuned to minimize disruption, the strongest reason it's critical is that it reduces risk by keeping systems up to date.

6. What is cloud security posture management (CSPM) and why is it important?

A. A data backup service for cloud data.

B. Continuous monitoring and enforcement of cloud configurations; reduces misconfigurations and risk.

C. A firewall for cloud environments.

D. A virtualization platform for managing virtual machines.

Cloud security posture management focuses on continuously watching the configuration state of cloud resources and enforcing security policies across the environment. In cloud setups, misconfigurations are common and can create serious risk, such as publicly exposed data, overly permissive IAM permissions, or insecure network rules. CSPM tools inventory assets, compare real configurations to security baselines and compliance standards, detect drift, and alert or automatically remediate to restore a compliant posture. This ongoing visibility and enforcement reduces the chance that misconfigurations lead to breaches and helps maintain security across multi-cloud environments. It isn't about data backup, a firewall, or a virtualization platform, which address other aspects of cloud operations.

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7. Which of the following is not a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle?

A. Recovery

B. Preparation

C. Containment

D. Backup

This question tests understanding of which activities are part of the incident response lifecycle versus separate data protection tasks. In incident response, teams move through phases like preparation, detection/identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident review, each with a specific objective to control the incident and restore operations. A backup is a data protection practice used to restore data after loss or compromise, but it isn't itself a step in the incident response sequence. It supports recovery, but it isn't a designated phase of handling the incident. So, while backups are essential for getting systems and data back, they are not considered a standard stage in the incident response lifecycle.

8. A vSphere cluster is a logical grouping of multiple ESXi hosts that are able to communicate with one another in a way that allows aggregating resources.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Sure

D. N/A

A vSphere cluster groups multiple ESXi hosts that can communicate with each other and share resources, creating a single pool of compute and memory resources. This communication and pooling make it possible to aggregate resources across the hosts and to manage them as a unit, enabling features like distributed resource scheduling and high availability. Since the description aligns with how a cluster functions, the statement is true: a cluster indeed allows aggregating resources by coordinating the hosts within it. If the hosts couldn't communicate, resource aggregation and coordinated management wouldn't be possible.

9. Which feature provides centralized management of networking across multiple ESXi hosts?

A. vMotion

B. DRS

C. vDS

D. vSAN

Centralized networking across multiple ESXi hosts is achieved with the VMware Distributed Virtual Switch. A distributed switch is configured from vCenter and spans all hosts in a cluster, so you set up port groups, uplinks, NIC teaming, and security policies once and those settings apply consistently to every host. This makes it much easier to migrate VMs between hosts and scale the environment, since network configuration isn't done per host. In contrast, vMotion moves running VMs between hosts, DRS balances compute resources, and vSAN handles storage, none of which provide centralized network management across multiple ESXi hosts.

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10. Which technology creates isolated environments on a single operating system and is often discussed in contrast to traditional virtualization?

A. Containers

B. Hypervisor

C. Bare-Metal

D. RAID

Containers create isolated environments on a single operating system and are often discussed in contrast to traditional virtualization. They package an application with its dependencies into a container image and run it as isolated processes that share the host's OS kernel. This isolation uses features like namespaces and cgroups to separate runtime resources, networks, and filesystem views, but without booting a separate OS for each environment. That makes containers lightweight, fast to start, and highly portable across systems that share the same kernel. Traditional virtualization uses a hypervisor to run full guest operating systems on top of hardware, which provides stronger isolation but adds more overhead and slower startup. Bare-metal means running directly on hardware, and RAID is a storage redundancy/striping technique. So containers best fit the description of isolated environments on a single OS.

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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://dsac11annexc.examzify.com

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

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