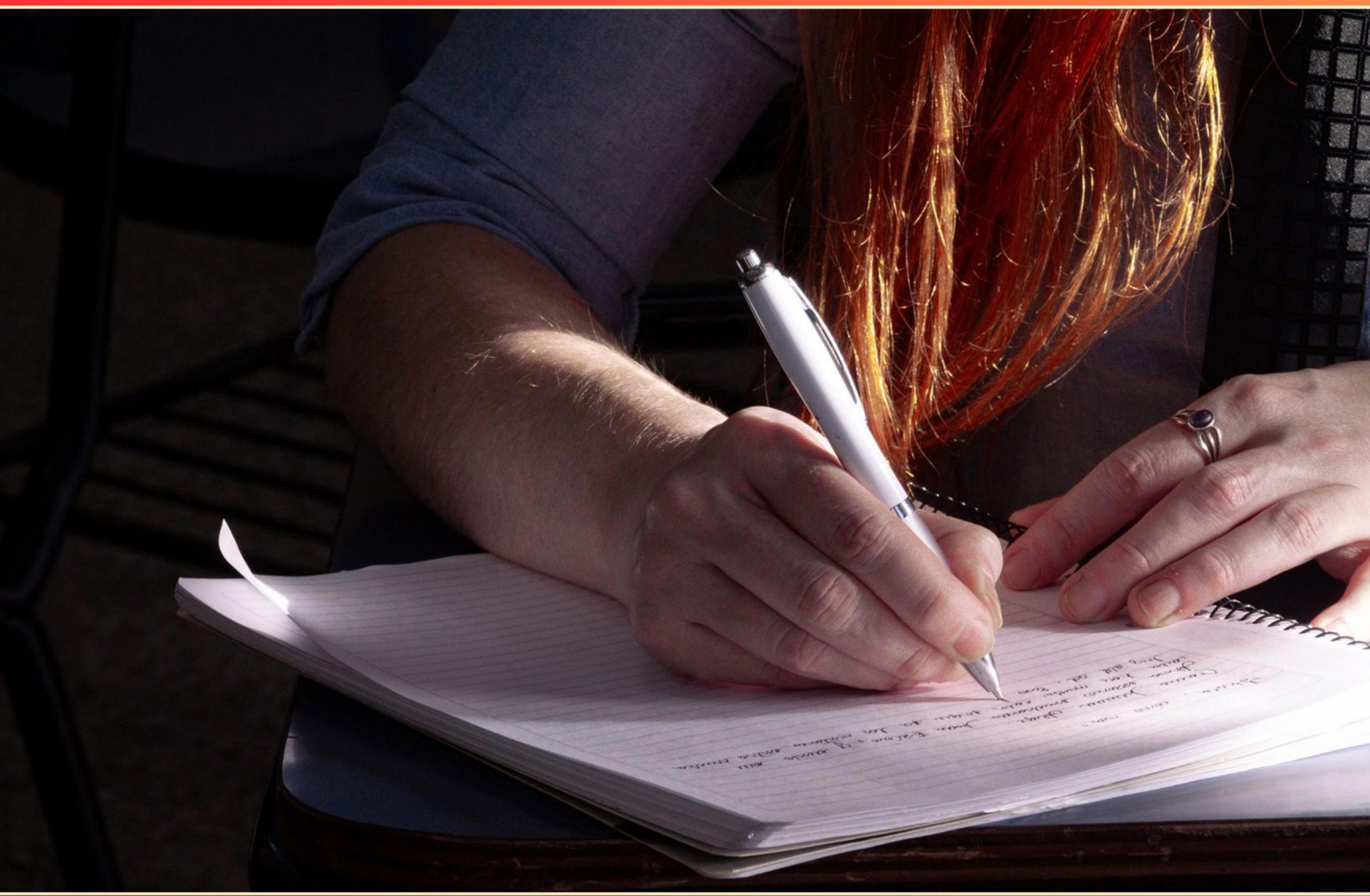
DSAC ANNEX B PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR 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.

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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. **What does application virtualization do?**

   A. Runs applications without an operating system

   B. Abstracts the application layer from the operating system

   C. Eliminates the need for software updates

   D. Increases operating system size

2. **What characteristic is crucial in a resilient storage design?**

   A. Low cost

   B. Current and future resilience

   C. Limited backup options

   D. Vendor exclusivity

3. **Which feature of VMware supports high availability ensuring minimal downtime for virtual machines?**

   A. vSphere Distributed Switch

   B. VMware High Availability (HA)

   C. Create VM Snapshots

   D. Resource Pooling

4. **What does DSAC Annex B suggest for evaluating the effectiveness of security measures?**

   A. Annual audits by external firms

   B. One-time safety assessments

   C. Regular monitoring of key performance indicators

   D. Standardized industry benchmarks

5. **Which component is crucial for the functionality of virtual networks in VMware environments?**

   A. Virtualization Management Software

   B. Hypervisor Control Panel

   C. Virtual Switches and Routers

   D. Dedicated Network Cards

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6. What is the primary function of virtualization?

A. To manage physical hardware.

B. To provide scalability and resource allocation.

C. To enhance security in software development.

D. To limit resource usage in networks.

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Network-Attached Storage?

A. Flexibility and scale-out

B. Less expensive

C. High power consumption

D. Provides all the benefits of a public cloud on site

8. What is the subnet mask for Class A addresses?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 255.255.255.255

9. What addresses are defined within Class A IPs?

A. 192-223

B. 128-191

C. 0-127

D. 224-239

10. Which type of hypervisor is ESXi?

A. Type 2 hypervisor

B. Type 1 hypervisor

C. Cloud hypervisor

D. Container hypervisor

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does application virtualization do?

A. Runs applications without an operating system

B. Abstracts the application layer from the operating system

C. Eliminates the need for software updates

D. Increases operating system size

Application virtualization is a technology that allows applications to run in a virtual environment, separating them from the underlying operating system. This means that the application is abstracted from the OS, so it can operate independently and does not need to be installed in the traditional way on the machine. This is beneficial because it can lead to reduced conflicts between applications, easier management of software deployments, and the ability to run applications in different environments without needing to change the operating system setup. By abstracting the application layer, virtualization facilitates the use of applications across different devices and systems while ensuring that the applications function as intended. This isolation means that the application can be run with its dependencies included, thus avoiding compatibility issues that often arise when software interacts directly with the operating system. The other options represent misunderstandings about the nature of application virtualization. For instance, while it does not eliminate the need for software updates but can streamline their deployment, it does not suggest that applications run without any operating system or lead to an increase in the operating system's size. Instead, it maintains a modular approach, enhancing flexibility and management rather than complicating the system environment.

2. What characteristic is crucial in a resilient storage design?

A. Low cost

B. Current and future resilience

C. Limited backup options

D. Vendor exclusivity

A crucial characteristic in a resilient storage design is current and future resilience. This means that the design should not only address present-day requirements for reliability and data integrity but should also account for potential future challenges and changes in technology, workload demands, and data growth. Ensuring current and future resilience involves implementing redundancy, diverse storage locations, and scalable solutions that can adapt to evolving business needs. This forward-thinking approach helps maintain data availability and integrity even in the face of hardware failures, software issues, or unforeseen disasters. Resilient designs often incorporate multiple layers of protection, enabling continued operation and reducing the risk of data loss. Other characteristics like low cost, limited backup options, and vendor exclusivity tend to compromise the efficacy of a resilient storage solution. Low cost may lead to choosing less reliable options, while limited backup options do not provide sufficient protection against data loss. Vendor exclusivity could restrict flexibility and upgrades in the future, hindering the ability to adapt to changing needs. Therefore, focusing on current and future resilience ensures a robust design that can withstand the test of time and unforeseen challenges.

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3. Which feature of VMware supports high availability ensuring minimal downtime for virtual machines?

A. vSphere Distributed Switch

B. VMware High Availability (HA)

C. Create VM Snapshots

D. Resource Pooling

The feature that supports high availability, ensuring minimal downtime for virtual machines, is VMware High Availability (HA). This feature is designed to automatically restart virtual machines on different hosts within a cluster in the event of a failure, such as when a host goes offline. By monitoring the VM's health and the underlying hosts, VMware HA can detect failures and restart affected VMs on operational hosts, providing resilience and reducing the impact of outages. In contrast, while a vSphere Distributed Switch facilitates network resource management for virtual machines and enhances networking capabilities, it does not inherently provide high availability. Creating VM snapshots is a useful feature for backup purposes and allows administrators to revert to a previous state but does not contribute to the continuity of operations following a hardware failure. Resource pooling helps in the allocation of resources among virtual machines but does not specifically address high availability in case a host or VM becomes unresponsive. Therefore, VMware High Availability is specifically tailored to create a robust environment that limits downtime and ensures that service remains uninterrupted.

4. What does DSAC Annex B suggest for evaluating the effectiveness of security measures?

A. Annual audits by external firms

B. One-time safety assessments

C. Regular monitoring of key performance indicators

D. Standardized industry benchmarks

The correct answer emphasizes the importance of ongoing evaluation through regular monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs) as a means to assess the effectiveness of security measures. This approach is proactive and allows organizations to continuously measure their security posture against defined metrics, ensuring that any weaknesses can be identified and addressed in real-time. Regular monitoring encourages the integration of security measures into the overall operations of an organization, promoting a culture of safety and responsiveness to potential threats. By consistently evaluating performance through KPIs, organizations can adapt their strategies, enhance their defenses, and ensure that their security measures are not only sufficient but also evolving in response to changing risks and environments. This continuous feedback loop is critical in maintaining an effective security posture. In contrast, one-time safety assessments do not provide the needed ongoing evaluation and can lead to complacency. While annual audits by external firms might offer some valuable insights, they lack the immediacy and frequency of monitoring that is vital in today's fast-changing threat landscape. Standardized industry benchmarks can serve as references, but without the real-time context provided by regular KPIs, they may not accurately reflect an organization's specific effectiveness in implementing security measures.

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5. Which component is crucial for the functionality of virtual networks in VMware environments?

A. Virtualization Management Software

B. Hypervisor Control Panel

C. Virtual Switches and Routers

D. Dedicated Network Cards

In VMware environments, virtual switches and routers are essential components that facilitate communication between virtual machines and the external network. They enable the creation of virtual networks, which are vital in allowing multiple virtual machines to communicate with each other and with outside resources while maintaining isolation and security. Virtual switches work at Layer 2 of the OSI model and manage the traffic to and from virtual machines. They provide functionalities such as VLAN tagging, traffic shaping, and network segmentation, which are key for optimizing performance and improving security within virtual environments. Routers complement this by managing traffic between different networks and ensuring data packets reach their intended destinations efficiently. They can handle routing between virtual networks and the physical world, thereby connecting virtual environments to broader network infrastructures. Other components like virtualization management software and dedicated network cards play significant roles in overall system management and performance but do not directly manage the networking aspects required for virtual machines to communicate effectively within a virtualized environment. The hypervisor control panel primarily serves as an interface for managing the host and does not encompass networking functionality itself.

6. What is the primary function of virtualization?

A. To manage physical hardware.

B. To provide scalability and resource allocation.

C. To enhance security in software development.

D. To limit resource usage in networks.

The primary function of virtualization is to provide scalability and resource allocation. Virtualization allows multiple virtual instances of operating systems or applications to run on a single physical machine by abstracting the underlying hardware. This abstraction enables better utilization of physical resources, as resources can be dynamically allocated and reallocated based on demand. For example, in a cloud computing environment, virtualization enables service providers to offer scalable solutions where resources can be increased or decreased in real time depending on user needs. This flexibility is a fundamental advantage of virtualization, as it leads to increased efficiency and cost-effectiveness in managing IT resources. While managing physical hardware is a part of the virtualization process, it is more about how virtualization acts upon the hardware rather than its primary purpose. Enhancing security in software development and limiting resource usage in networks are potential benefits in specific contexts but are not the central goals of virtualization technology itself. These aspects may arise as secondary effects of effective virtualization but do not encapsulate its primary function.

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7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Network-Attached Storage?

A. Flexibility and scale-out

B. Less expensive

C. High power consumption

D. Provides all the benefits of a public cloud on site

Network-Attached Storage (NAS) systems are designed to provide data storage that is accessible over a network, making them highly efficient for multiple users and applications. One of the critical characteristics of NAS is its flexibility and scale-out capability, allowing organizations to easily add more storage as needed without significant reconfiguration or downtime. Furthermore, NAS systems are often considered less expensive compared to other storage solutions like Storage Area Networks (SANs) because they typically use standard network protocols and are built on commodity hardware. They also serve the purpose of providing on-premises data storage with many benefits similar to those of a public cloud, like easy accessibility and data sharing among users, albeit localized. High power consumption, however, does not align with the general characteristics of NAS. Most modern NAS devices are designed to be energy-efficient, particularly in comparison to some traditional server storage solutions that might consume much more power. Therefore, characterizing NAS as having high power consumption does not accurately reflect its typical usage and design ethos. This understanding clarifies why high power consumption stands out as an anomaly among the recognized traits of Network-Attached Storage systems.

8. What is the subnet mask for Class A addresses?

A. 255.255.0.0

B. 255.255.255.0

C. 255.0.0.0

D. 255.255.255.255

The subnet mask for Class A addresses is 255.0.0.0. Class A IP addresses are designed for large networks, and the allocation of address space reflects this by allowing for a significant number of host addresses. In this classification, the first octet (the first set of numbers) is reserved for network identification, while the remaining three octets can be used for host addresses within that network. The subnet mask of 255.0.0.0 effectively means that the first 8 bits (one octet) of an IP address are the network part, and the remaining 24 bits are reserved for host addresses, allowing for over 16 million possible addresses in a single Class A network. This structure is designed to accommodate the needs of very large organizations and is fundamental in the organization of IPv4 addressing for scalable networking.

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9. What addresses are defined within Class A IPs?

A. 192-223

B. 128-191

C. 0-127

D. 224-239

Class A IP addresses are defined within the range of 0 to 127. This class is designed to accommodate a large number of hosts on a relatively small number of networks. The primary purpose of Class A addresses is to allow for the allocation of a vast number of IP addresses to organizations by using a single network identifier. In Class A, the first octet (the first segment of the IP address) ranges from 0 to 127, allowing for addresses like 10.0.0.1 or 126.255.255.254. It's important to note that while the first octet can technically be 0, this is generally reserved for future use or special purposes. Options referring to other ranges, such as 192-223, 128-191, and 224-239, correspond to Class C, Class B, and Class D addresses respectively, each of which serves different networking needs and follows different conventions for address allocation and usage. Class B, for instance, is primarily for medium-sized networks, while Class C is more limited and typically used in smaller networks. Class D is designated for multicast groups. Thus, the definition and understanding of the Class A range are key to grasping how IP address classes function in

10. Which type of hypervisor is ESXi?

A. Type 2 hypervisor

B. Type 1 hypervisor

C. Cloud hypervisor

D. Container hypervisor

ESXi is classified as a Type 1 hypervisor, which is also known as a bare-metal hypervisor. This type of hypervisor runs directly on the physical hardware of the host system rather than on top of an operating system, which allows for better performance and efficiency in resource utilization. Since it operates independently of any host operating system, it has direct access to the underlying hardware, enabling it to manage guest virtual machines effectively. Type 1 hypervisors are typically used in enterprise environments for virtualization because they can provide better security, stability, and scalability. ESXi, developed by VMware, exemplifies this with its ability to manage multiple virtual machines seamlessly while ensuring optimized resource allocation and isolation between those VMs. In contrast, other types of hypervisors, like Type 2 hypervisors, rely on a host operating system to function, which can introduce overhead and decrease performance. The categories of cloud hypervisor and container hypervisor refer to specific virtualization technologies and deployment models but do not accurately describe the architecture of ESXi. Thus, recognizing ESXi as a Type 1 hypervisor clarifies its role and functionality in the virtualization landscape.

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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://dsacannexb.examzify.com

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

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