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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which plane of the SDDC architecture provides a CLI and GUI for IT to administrator the infrastructure and to configure policies?
(Choose Correct Answer from Associate - Information Storage and Management version 5 Manual from dell EMC.com and give explanation)

Options:

- A- Data plane
- B- Service plane
- C- Control plane
- D- Management plane

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Management plane of the Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC) architecture provides a graphical user interface (GUI) and command-line interface (CLI) for IT administrators to manage and configure the infrastructure, including storage resources. The management plane is responsible for providing visibility, automation, and orchestration of the SDDC components. It enables IT administrators to monitor and manage the infrastructure, configure policies, and allocate resources as needed. Reference: Section 1.1 Introduction to Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC), page 5.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does using a service-focused approach provide to managing the storage infrastructure?

Options:

- A- Determines the optimal amount of storage space needed in a backup storage system
- B- Provides hardware-specific management tasks that are automated
- C- Determines the appropriate workflow upon receiving a service provisioning request
- D- Provides detailed information on configuration, connectivity, and component interrelationships

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Using a service-focused approach allows the storage infrastructure to be managed based on the needs of the business or customers. This approach focuses on the delivery of services, rather than just the management of storage components or devices. When a service provisioning request is received, the service-focused approach provides a framework to determine the appropriate workflow to fulfill that request. This may include provisioning additional storage resources, modifying existing configurations, or other tasks to meet the service level agreements (SLAs) of the business or customer. Reference: Section 1.3 Service-Oriented Storage Provisioning, page 16.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a benefit of using a purpose-build NAS solution vs general purpose file servers?

Options:

- A-** provides more efficient file sharing across Windows and Linux users
- B-** provides higher network security and efficient object sharing across Windows and Linux users
- C-** provides more efficient object sharing across Windows and Linux users
- D-** provides higher compute security and efficient file sharing across Windows and Linux users

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A file server is a computer that provides a location for shared disk access, i.e. storage of computer files (such as text, image, sound, video) that can be accessed by other computers on the same network². A general purpose file server is a file server that serves shares such as team shares, user home folders, work folders and software development shares³.

According to⁴, a purpose-built NAS solution is a storage system that simplifies data management with easy NAS file sharing. A NAS solution provides shared access to files over a network using protocols such as NFS and SMB/CIFS⁵.

Based on these definitions⁴, a benefit of using a purpose-built NAS solution vs general purpose file servers is A. provides more efficient file sharing across Windows and Linux users⁶. This is because a purpose-built NAS solution supports both NFS and SMB/CIFS protocols that enable file sharing across different operating systems⁵.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the Exhibit:

FC Frame



Identify the following FC Frame fields:

Options:

- A- 1:CRC 2:Data field 3:Frame header
- B- 1:Frame header 2:Data field 3:CRC
- C- 1:CRC 2:Frame header 3:Data field
- D- 1:Frame header 2:CRC 3:Data field

Answer:

B

Explanation:

<https://www.mycloudwiki.com/san/fc-san-protocols/>

an FC frame consists of five parts: start of frame (SOF), frame header, data field, cyclic redundancy check (CRC), and end of frame (EOF). The SOF and EOF act as delimiters. The frame header is 24 bytes long and contains addressing information for the frame.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Why is it important for organizations to store protect and manage their data?

Options:

A- To eliminate complexity in managing the data center environment

- B-** To meet the requirements of legal and data governance regulations
- C-** To develop and deploy modern applications for business improvement
- D-** To reduce the amount of data to be replicated, migrated, and backed up

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Organizations must store, protect, and manage their data in order to comply with the various laws and regulations governing the use and storage of data, such as GDPR and CCPA. By properly managing their data, organizations can ensure that they are compliant with these regulations and avoid potential penalties. Additionally, by storing, protecting, and managing their data, organizations can ensure that their data is secure and protected from malicious actors.

it is important for organizations to store, protect and manage their data because data is a valuable asset that can drive business growth, innovation, and competitive advantage. Data can also be subject to various risks such as loss, corruption, theft, unauthorized access, and compliance violations.

One of the reasons why it is important for organizations to store, protect and manage their data is to meet the requirements of legal and data governance regulations¹. This means that organizations should comply with the laws and policies that govern how data should be collected, stored, processed, shared, and disposed of. Data governance also ensures that data quality, security, privacy, and ethics are maintained throughout the data lifecycle.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a function of the application hardening process'?

Options:

- A- Perform penetration testing and validate OS patch management
- B- Disable unnecessary application features or services
- C- Isolate VM network to ensure the default VM configurations are unchanged
- D- Validate unused application files and programs to ensure consistency

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Application hardening is the process of configuring an application to reduce its attack surface and make it more secure. The process involves several steps, including removing unnecessary features or services, enabling security features, configuring access controls, and implementing secure coding practices. By disabling unnecessary features or services, the application becomes less vulnerable to

attacks that exploit these features or services. For example, an application that does not need to run as a privileged user should be configured to run with limited privileges. Additionally, disabling or removing unused or unnecessary application files and programs can help reduce the attack surface. This makes it harder for attackers to exploit vulnerabilities in the application. Penetration testing and patch management are also important components of application hardening, but they are not the primary function of the process. Reference: Section 4.2 Security Hardening and Monitoring, page 228.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How should vulnerabilities be managed in a data center environment? (Verify the Correct answer from Associate - Information Storage and Management Study Manual from dellemc.com)

Options:

- A- Minimize the attack surfaces and maximize the work factors
- B- Minimize the attack surfaces and minimize the work factors
- C- Maximize the attack surfaces and minimize the attack vector
- D- Maximize the attack surfaces and maximize the attack vector

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to1, vulnerabilities are weaknesses that can be exploited by attackers to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of data or systems. Vulnerabilities can exist at various levels of a data center environment, such as applications, operating systems, networks, devices, and physical infrastructure.

One of the ways to manage vulnerabilities in a data center environment is to minimize the attack surfaces and maximize the work factors1. This means that you should reduce the number of entry points and exposure areas that an attacker can exploit (attack surfaces) and increase the amount of effort and resources that an attacker needs to overcome your defenses (work factors). This can be achieved by applying various security measures such as patching, hardening, encryption, authentication, authorization, monitoring, auditing, and testing.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A backup administrator has defined a backup policy. The policy requires full backups to be performed at 9 PM every Sunday and incremental backups performed at 9 PM the remaining days. If files were accidentally deleted Thursday morning, how many backup

copies are required to restore the files?

Options:

A- 3

B- 5

C- 4

D- 2

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In your scenario, a full backup was performed on Sunday and incremental backups were performed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. If files were accidentally deleted Thursday morning, you would need two backup copies to restore the files: the full backup from Sunday and the incremental backup from Wednesday. This is because the incremental backup from Wednesday would contain all the changes made since Sunday's full backup.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user lost access to a key VM due to a hardware failure. A proxy server regularly takes PIT snapshots of the VM to protect the data.

What type of data protection method is this called'?

Options:

- A- Agent-based
- B- Backup as a service
- C- Local replication
- D- Image-based

Answer:

D

Explanation:

This is an example of an image-based data protection method. With image-based data protection, a proxy server regularly takes Point-in-Time (PIT) snapshots of the virtual machine (VM) that is being protected. These snapshots are then stored in a secure location, allowing

the user to quickly restore access to the VM in the event of a hardware failure. This type of data protection is effective for preserving the state of the VM, as well as any data stored on it, making it a reliable and secure way to protect data.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about scale-out NAS storage architecture?

Options:

- A- Grows file system dynamically as nodes are added to the system
- B- Restricts scalability to the limits of the storage controllers
- C- Provides fixed storage capacity that limits scalability
- D- Scales the capacity within a single NAS storage system

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An OSD storage system is an object-based storage system that stores data as objects rather than files or blocks¹. An OSD storage system consists of OSD nodes that have two key services: metadata service and storage service¹.

The metadata service is responsible for generating the object ID from the contents of a file¹. The object ID is a unique identifier that represents the data and its attributes. The metadata service also maintains the mapping of the object IDs and the file system namespace¹. The file system namespace is a logical structure that organizes files into directories and subdirectories.

The storage service manages a set of disks on which the user data is stored¹. The storage service stores data as objects in physical OSD containers. Each OSD container has a unique address that corresponds to an object ID. The storage service also handles requests from clients to read or write data to or from objects.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is true about scale-out NAS storage architecture? (First Choose Correct option and give detailed explanation delltechnologies.com)

Options:

- A- Grows file system dynamically as nodes are added to the system
- B- Restricts scalability to the limits of the storage controllers
- C- Provides fixed storage capacity that limits scalability
- D- Scales the capacity within a single NAS storage system

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Scale-out NAS storage architecture is a type of distributed file system that enables the storage capacity of the system to be expanded as nodes are added. It allows the file system to grow dynamically as nodes are added, allowing for increased scalability and flexibility. This type of architecture is often used in large-scale storage systems, and is particularly useful for managing large datasets.

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