



Dell D-ISM-FN-02 Dumps

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Question 1

Question Type: DragDrop

Match each OSD (Object Storage Device) feature with its description:

OSD Features	Description	
Flexible data access method	Drives data placement and protection based on the service requirements	
Metadata-driven policy	Abstracts storage from the application and provides a common view independent of location	
Data protection	Supports REST/SOAP APIs and the file sharing protocols, CIFS and NFS, for file services	
Global namespace	Global distribution of objects using either replication or erasure coding	

Answer:

See the Answer in the Premium Version!

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the Exhibit:

FC Frame



Identify the following FC Frame fields:

Options:

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Full Detailed Explanation with Step by Step Solutions:

A standard Fibre Channel (FC) frame consists of several fields in a specific order. The typical sequence for an FC data frame is:

- 1 Frame header: Contains control and addressing information.
- 2 Data field: Carries the actual payload (up to 2112 bytes).
- 3 CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check): Ensures data integrity of the frame.

The diagram in the exhibit shows exactly this ordering:

SOF (Start of Frame) -- marks the beginning of the frame.

1 (Frame header) -- the control and addressing info.

2 (Data field) -- the main data payload.

3 (CRC) -- for error checking.

EOF (End of Frame) -- marks the end of the frame.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to rebuild a failed disk in its RAID 5 array. Which two factors would significantly impact the rebuild time?

Options:

- A- Network bandwidth between the server and the storage array
- B- Write performance of the remaining disks
- C- Capacity of the failed disk
- D- Capacity of the cache memory

Answer:

B, C

Explanation:

Rebuilding a RAID 5 array after a disk failure depends on:

Capacity of the failed disk (C) -- More data means longer rebuild time.

Write performance of the remaining disks (B) -- Rebuild involves recalculating parity and writing data to the replacement disk, which stresses the surviving disks.

Network bandwidth (A) is only relevant for accessing the array, not for internal rebuild operations.

Cache capacity (D) helps performance in some scenarios, but the direct factors are disk size and performance.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to ensure high availability for its applications and minimize downtime in case of a disk failure. The current storage configuration is a RAID 0 array with SSDs. Which RAID level is most cost effective and would provide the necessary data protection without significant performance degradation?

Options:

- A- Migrate to a RAID 5 array with SSDs for parity-based protection
- B- Implement a RAID 1 array with SSDs for disk mirroring
- C- Maintain the existing RAID 0 configuration with SSDs
- D- Upgrade to a RAID 6 array with SSDs for dual parity protection

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

RAID 5 provides a cost-effective balance between:

Data protection (single parity, can tolerate one disk failure).

Performance (especially read-heavy environments).

Cost (uses fewer drives than RAID 1 or 6 for the same capacity).

RAID 1 (B): Best for read-heavy workloads but doubles the storage needed (mirroring).

RAID 0 (C): No protection against disk failure.

RAID 6 (D): More protection (dual parity), but more write penalty and more disks needed.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the function of a continuous data protection (CDP) appliance?

Options:

- A- Migrates deduplicated data from the source volume to the target volume during replication
- B- Runs data protection software and manages replications within and across data centers
- C- Stores all data that has changed from the time the replication session started
- D- Intercepts writes to the production volume and splits each write into two copies

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A CDP appliance sits in the data path and:

Intercepts all writes to the production volume.

Splits each write into two copies: one goes to the production volume, the other to the replica volume.

Maintains a journal for point-in-time recovery.

Option A/B/C: These are aspects of replication, but CDP's primary function is real-time interception and splitting of writes.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An IT team needs to reduce or eliminate data frame loss during times of network congestion in their converged Ethernet network. What standard should they implement?

Options:

- A- QoS
- B- DCB
- C- NAT
- D- VLAN

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Answer:

B

Explanation:

Data Center Bridging (DCB) is a set of IEEE standards designed to enhance Ethernet for converged data center networks.

DCB includes priority-based flow control (PFC) to reduce frame loss during congestion.

Ensures lossless Ethernet transport, crucial for storage traffic (like FCoE).

QoS (A) prioritizes traffic but doesn't guarantee lossless transport.

NAT (C) translates IP addresses, not relevant to lossless transport.

VLAN (D) segments networks logically but doesn't address congestion.

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage system uses SSDs as a secondary cache tier in front of traditional hard drives. What is the primary goal of this configuration?

Options:

- A- To reduce power consumption
- B- To improve read performance
- C- To simplify data backup
- D- To increase storage capacity

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Using SSDs as a secondary cache (sometimes called a "flash cache") helps:

Improve read performance by storing frequently accessed data in the faster SSDs.

Reduce latency for read requests because SSDs are much faster than traditional spinning hard drives (HDDs).

Power consumption (A): SSDs do use less power, but the primary goal here is performance.

Data backup (C): SSD cache doesn't impact backup operations.

Storage capacity (D): This is not the main focus; the SSDs act as a cache layer only.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization is planning to adopt pre-integrated systems to deploy compute, network, storage, and management functions as a single engineered solution. Which approach should they adopt?

Options:

- A- Vendor ready solutions
- B- DCaaS solution
- C- DIY approach
- D- Service based approach

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Faster deployment.

Simplified management.

Reduced integration effort compared to DIY solutions.

DCaaS (Data Center as a Service) is a managed service, not an on-prem solution.

DIY involves separate purchases and integrations by IT teams.

Service-based approach refers to cloud models or managed services.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What describes an incident in a storage infrastructure?

Options:

- A- Unknown root cause of one or more disruptions to service
- B- Support request to help access an IT resource
- C- Any action that may impact the functionality of the system
- D- Any event that prevents corrections of known errors

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An incident is an unplanned disruption of a service or a reduction in its quality, often with an unknown root cause.

Incidents require immediate action to restore service.

Example: SAN switch port down, unexpected storage latency.

Support requests are typically service requests, not incidents.

Impact actions are more about changes, not incidents.

Events preventing corrections might be problems, not incidents.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a key advantage of cloning a VM?

Options:

- A- Ability to run new VMs simultaneously with the same IP address
- B- Eliminates the need to create multiple snapshots for a VM
- C- Saves time when creating multiple identical copies of a VM
- D- Improves the performance of existing and new VMs

Answer:

C

Explanation:

VM cloning allows administrators to create exact copies of a virtual machine quickly.

Saves time compared to manually configuring new VMs.

Useful for testing, development, and scaling environments.

Each clone can be independently modified after creation.

Same IP address is typically not the case (clones get unique addresses).

Snapshots provide rollback points, not full VM clones.

Performance does not improve because of cloning itself.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

(Refer to exhibit diagram)

The diagram shows a SAN zoning configuration with three zones: Zone 1 (Mixed), Zone 2 (WWN), and Zone 3 (Port). Which zoning type is used in Zone 2?

Options:

- A- Mixed zoning
- B- WWN zoning
- C- Port zoning
- D- No zoning

Answer:

B

Explanation:

WWN zoning uses the World Wide Names (unique identifiers) of devices (HBAs and targets) to define zone membership.

Offers flexibility: devices can be moved to different ports without reconfiguring zoning.

Common in modern SAN environments.

Port zoning uses physical port numbers for zone membership.

Mixed zoning combines port and WWN methods.

No zoning would not segment traffic.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage administrator needs to track the performance and availability of storage components and services. Which storage management function would provide this information?

Options:

- A- Reporting
- B- Monitoring
- C- Alerting
- D- Infrastructure discovery

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Monitoring is the ongoing process of observing and tracking the performance and availability of IT infrastructure, including:

Storage devices

File systems

Ports and connectivity

It helps ensure service levels are met and detect potential issues.

Reporting: Summarizes data (often based on monitoring data).

Alerting: Notifies of specific events or thresholds (also uses monitoring data).

Infrastructure discovery: Detects and inventories devices.

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