



Dell D-VPX-DY-A-24 Dumps

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

LUNs are being provisioned from active/passive arrays to VPLEX. What is the path requirement for each VPLEX director when connecting to this type of array?

Options:

- A- At least two paths to both the active and non-preferred controllers of each array
- B- At least four paths to every array and storage volume
- C- At least two paths to every array and storage volume
- D- At least two paths to both the active and passive controllers of each array

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When provisioning LUNs from active/passive arrays to VPLEX, it is essential that each VPLEX director has at least two paths to both the active and passive controllers of each array. This requirement ensures high availability and redundancy for the storage volumes being managed by VPLEX1.

Active/Passive Arrays: Active/passive arrays have one controller actively serving I/O (active) and another on standby (passive). The VPLEX system must have paths to both controllers to maintain access to the LUNs in case the active controller fails1.

Path Redundancy: Having at least two paths to both controllers from each VPLEX director provides redundancy. If one path fails, the other can continue to serve I/O, preventing disruption to the host applications1.

VPLEX Configuration: In the VPLEX configuration, paths are zoned and masked to ensure that the VPLEX directors can access the LUNs on the storage arrays. Proper zoning and masking are critical for the paths to function correctly1.

Failover Capability: The dual-path configuration allows VPLEX to perform an automatic failover to the passive controller if the active controller becomes unavailable, ensuring continuous data availability1.

Best Practices: Following the path requirement as per Dell EMC's best practices ensures that the VPLEX system can provide the expected level of service and data protection for the provisioned LUNs1.

In summary, the path requirement for each VPLEX director when connecting to active/passive arrays is to have at least two paths to both the active and passive controllers of each array, providing the necessary redundancy and failover capabilities.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What condition would prevent volume expansion?

Options:

- A- Logging volume in re-synchronization state
- B- Metadata volume being backed up
- C- Rebuild currently occurring on the volume
- D- Volume not belonging to a consistency group

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the context of Dell VPLEX, a rebuild occurring on a volume is a condition that would prevent the expansion of that volume. This is because the system needs to ensure data integrity and consistency during the rebuild process before any changes to the volume size can be made.

Rebuild Process: A rebuild is a process where VPLEX re-synchronizes the data across the storage volumes, typically after a disk replacement or a failure¹.

Volume Expansion: Expanding a volume involves increasing its size to accommodate more data. This process requires that the volume is in a stable state without any ongoing rebuild operations¹.

Data Integrity: During a rebuild, the system is focused on restoring the correct data across the storage volumes. Attempting to expand a volume during this process could lead to data corruption or loss¹.

System Restrictions: VPLEX systems have built-in mechanisms to prevent administrators from performing actions that could jeopardize the system's stability or data integrity, such as expanding a volume during a rebuild¹.

Post-Rebuild Expansion: Once the rebuild process is complete and the volume is fully synchronized, the administrator can then proceed with the volume expansion¹.

In summary, a rebuild currently occurring on a volume is a condition that would prevent the expansion of that volume in a Dell VPLEX system. The system must first ensure that the rebuild process is completed successfully before allowing any changes to the volume's size.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator reports performance issues with a virtual volume that is presented through a VPLEX Local cluster. Which command can provide the underlying storage volume information?

Options:

- A- 11 ** /virtual volumes
- B- 11 ** /storage-volumes
- C- storage-volume summary
- D- show-use-hierarchy

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The storage-volume summary command in VPLEX is used to provide a summary of the storage volumes, including their operational status and health state. This command can be particularly useful when an administrator needs to troubleshoot performance issues with a virtual volume presented through a VPLEX Local cluster.

Command Usage: The storage-volume summary command is executed in the VPLEX CLI (Command Line Interface). It provides a high-level overview of the storage volumes, including their I/O status, operational status, and health state¹.

Performance Troubleshooting: When performance issues are reported, it's important to check the underlying storage volumes for any signs of degradation or operational problems that could be impacting the virtual volume's performance¹.

Health State Information: The command's output includes the health state of the storage volumes, which can indicate if there are any degraded volumes or other issues that need to be

addressed1.

Operational Status: The operational status provided by the command helps determine if the storage volumes are functioning correctly or if there are any issues that could be causing the reported performance problems1.

Further Investigation: If the storage-volume summary command reveals any issues with the underlying storage volumes, further investigation and corrective actions may be necessary to resolve the performance issues1.

In summary, the storage-volume summary command is the appropriate command to provide the underlying storage volume information when troubleshooting performance issues with a virtual volume in a VPLEX Local cluster.



Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a key benefit of VPLEX continuous availability?

Options:

- A- No need for backups
- B- Eliminates data corruption
- C- No complex failover
- D- Enables automatic LUN recovery

Answer:

C



Explanation:

One of the key benefits of VPLEX continuous availability is the elimination of complex failover procedures. VPLEX provides a unique implementation of distributed cache coherency, which allows the same data to be read/write accessible across two storage systems at the same time. This ensures uptime for business-critical applications and enables seamless data mobility across host arrays without host disruption1.

Continuous Application Availability: VPLEX maximizes the returns on investments in infrastructure by providing continuous availability to workloads, ensuring that applications remain up and running even in the face of disasters1.

Operational Agility: VPLEX offers operational agility to match the infrastructure to changing business needs, allowing for rapid response to business and technology changes while maximizing asset utilization across active-active data centers¹.

Seamless Workload Mobility: The seamless workload mobility feature of VPLEX creates a flexible storage architecture that makes data and workload mobility effortless, contributing to the overall operational efficiency².

Non-Disruptive Technology Refresh: VPLEX supports non-disruptive technology refresh, enabling data center modernization efforts through online technology refresh without impacting business operations².

Active-Active Data Centers: VPLEX Metro allows applications to simultaneously read/write on both sites, increasing resource utilization and providing a true Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) of zero².

In summary, the elimination of complex failover is a key benefit of VPLEX continuous availability, providing businesses with the assurance that their critical applications will continue to operate smoothly even during disruptions.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a requirement for zoning FC WAN COM ports on a VPLEX Metro?

Options:

- A- Each WAN COM port in the local cluster is zoned to all WAN COM ports in the remote cluster
- B- Generate a command script with the IPComConfigWorksheet_v.x.x.zip tool
- C- Each FC00 port in the local cluster is zoned to the FC01 port for each director in the remote cluster
- D- Each FC00 port in the local cluster is zoned to the FC00 port for each director in the remote cluster

Answer:

A

Explanation:

For zoning FC WAN COM ports on a VPLEX Metro, the requirement is that each WAN COM port in

the local cluster must be zoned to all WAN COM ports in the remote cluster. This setup ensures that there is a redundant network capability where each director on one cluster communicates with all the directors on the other site, even in the event of a fabric or network failure¹.

Zoning Configuration: The zoning needs to be fixed such that all A2-FC00 only see (are zoned with) remote A2-FC00 ports, and similarly for A2-FC01 with A2-FC01, and so on for all WAN COM ports¹.

Redundant Network: This zoning configuration provides a redundant network capability, which is essential for maintaining communication between the two VPLEX clusters in a Metro configuration¹.

Fabric Separation: The FC WAN COM ports will be connected to dual separate backbone fabrics or networks that span two sites, allowing for data flow between the two VPLEX clusters without requiring a merged fabric between the two sites¹.

Best Practices: For configuring FC WAN COM ports, it is recommended to refer to the "Implementation and Planning Best Practices for EMC VPLEX Technical Notes" provided by Dell¹.

In summary, the requirement for zoning FC WAN COM ports on a VPLEX Metro is to ensure that each WAN COM port in the local cluster is zoned to all WAN COM ports in the remote cluster, providing a robust and fault-tolerant communication network.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of statistics is used to track latencies, determine median, mode, percentiles, minimums, and maximums?

Options:

- A- Buckets
- B- Readings
- C- Monitors
- D- Counters

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In the context of performance monitoring, particularly for systems like Dell VPLEX, histograms are used to track latencies and display statistical data such as median, mode, percentiles, minimums, and maximums. The term "buckets" is often used to describe the segments within a histogram that categorize the latency data into ranges. Each bucket represents a range of latencies, and the number of events (or I/O operations) that fall into each latency range is counted and displayed.

Histograms in Monitoring: Histograms provide a visual representation of how data is distributed across different ranges of values, which is particularly useful for understanding the performance characteristics of a system like VPLEX.

Buckets Explained: Buckets within a histogram divide the entire range of collected data into discrete intervals. For latency tracking, these buckets might represent latency ranges such as 0-1 ms, 1-2 ms, etc.

Latency Tracking: By collecting latency data in buckets, administrators can quickly identify the distribution of latencies over time, pinpointing whether most I/O operations are fast, slow, or somewhere in between.

Minimums and Maximums: Histograms make it easy to see the minimum and maximum latencies experienced by the system, as well as the frequency of latencies within each bucket range.

Performance Analysis: This method of collecting and analyzing performance statistics is crucial for performance tuning and capacity planning, as it helps administrators understand the behavior of their storage systems under different workloads.

In summary, "buckets" are the correct answer when referring to the segments within a histogram that are used to collect and categorize latency data for performance monitoring purposes in systems like Dell VPLEX.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How does VS6 improve internal cluster I/O over VS2?

Options:

- A- VS6 uses 16 Gbps FC connections to front-end hosts
- B- VS6 utilizes an internal MMCS module for management
- C- VS6 uses 16 Gbps FC connections to back-end storage arrays
- D- VS6 directors use 40 Gbps InfiniBand Local COM connections

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The VPLEX VS6 improves internal cluster I/O over the VS2 by utilizing 40 Gbps InfiniBand Local COM connections. This enhancement significantly increases the internal bandwidth available for communication between directors within a VPLEX cluster.

InfiniBand Technology: InfiniBand is a high-speed networking technology that provides substantial bandwidth and low latency. By using 40 Gbps InfiniBand connections, the VS6 directors can communicate more data at faster rates compared to the older VS2 hardware¹.

Increased I/O Performance: The increased bandwidth from the 40 Gbps InfiniBand connections allows for higher I/O performance, which is particularly beneficial for workloads that require fast data transfer rates and low response times¹.

Scalability: The VS6's improved internal cluster I/O capabilities also contribute to its scalability, supporting larger configurations and more volumes, which is essential for growing enterprise environments¹.

Optimized for All-Flash Storage: The VS6 is optimized for all-flash storage, providing 2X IOPS at one-third the latency compared to the VS2, which is a direct result of the improved internal cluster I/O capabilities¹.

Future-Ready Infrastructure: The adoption of 40 Gbps InfiniBand Local COM connections positions the VS6 as a future-ready infrastructure that can handle the increasing demands of modern data centers¹.

In summary, the VPLEX VS6's use of 40 Gbps InfiniBand Local COM connections is a key factor in its improved internal cluster I/O performance over the VS2, offering higher bandwidth and lower latency for demanding enterprise applications.

Question 8

Question Type: OrderList

What is the correct order of steps to migrate from an old array to a new one without disruption using VPLEX?

Steps

Answer area

Connect new storage array to VPLEX
VPLEX admin monitors progress of the migration; I/O to host continues
VPLEX admin initiates mobility job(s)
Once volumes on the new array are fully synchronized, the admin commits the migration
VPLEX discovers the new array and the admin creates migration target devices



Answer:

Connect new storage array to VPLEX
VPLEX discovers the new array and the admin creates migration target devices
VPLEX admin initiates mobility job(s)
VPLEX admin monitors progress of the migration; I/O to host continues
Once volumes on the new array are fully synchronized, the admin commits the migration

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage administrator wants to create an XML file to keep a record of each director's paths to storage. Which command creates an XML output file that provides this information?

Options:

- A- cluster configdump
- B- cluster summary
- C- storage-volume summary
- D- connectivity validate-be

Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Which MMCS-A cable should be connected to the customer management network?

Options:

A- A

B- D

C- C

D- B

Answer:

D

Explanation:

For connecting the MMCS-A to the customer management network in a Dell VPLEX system, it is essential to use the correct port that is designated for management traffic. According to the Dell EMC VPLEX documentation¹, each MMCS (Management Module Control Station) has two network connections that connect to the customer's network. One of these is used for system monitoring and remote connectivity for Dell Technologies Customer Support, and the other is for use by the Network Address Translation (NAT) Gateway.

In the context of the VS6 VPLEX cluster, the management ports are located on MMCS-A and MMCS-B, and both must be configured and connected to the customer network. MMCS-A is the management port that will be accessed for all management and monitoring purposes¹.

Therefore, the cable that should be connected to the customer management network is the one associated with MMCS-A.

Based on the information provided in the search results and the description of the image, the correct cable to connect to the customer management network for MMCS-A is indicated by the letter B in the exhibit. This connection is crucial for enabling management and monitoring access to the VPLEX system.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Which Director-A port can be zoned to a host initiator?

Options:

- A- B
- B- C
- C- D
- D- A

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In a VPLEX system, zoning a host initiator to a Director-A port requires identifying the front-end ports, which are used for host connectivity. Based on the standard VPLEX director port configuration:

Director Identification: Determine which unit is Director-A. In a VPLEX system, directors are typically labeled as A or B, and each has a set of front-end and back-end ports¹.

Front-End Port Selection: The front-end ports on Director-A are used for connecting to host initiators. These ports are typically numbered starting with 01.

Zoning Process: Zoning involves configuring the SAN fabric to allow communication between the host's HBA (Host Bus Adapter) and the VPLEX front-end port. This is done using the SAN switch management interface¹.

Port Identification in Exhibit: Based on the exhibit provided, if the black arrow points to the first port on Director-A, it would be the front-end port 0, which can be zoned to a host initiator¹.

Verification: To confirm the correct port for zoning, one would typically refer to the official Dell EMC VPLEX documentation for hardware installation and setup, which would provide clear labeling of each port¹.

In summary, based on the standard VPLEX port configuration, the Director-A port that can be zoned to a host initiator is the front-end port 0, which is indicated by the letter D in the exhibit provided.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are troubleshooting performance issues on a Microsoft SQL Server application hosted on a VPLEX virtual volume. You discover the volume is involved in a data mobility job

with a transfer rate of 32 MB. It has been recommended to change this setting.

Which transfer rate will help improve the performance of the Microsoft SQL Server application?

Options:

- A- 120 MB
- B- 68 MB
- C- 128 KB
- D- 60 MB

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When troubleshooting performance issues on a Microsoft SQL Server application hosted on a VPLEX virtual volume, adjusting the data mobility job transfer rate can have a significant impact on the application's performance. A higher transfer rate can help improve performance by allowing data to be moved more quickly, reducing the impact on the application's I/O operations.

Assessing Current Performance: The current transfer rate of 32 MB may be insufficient for the workload of the SQL Server application, leading to performance issues¹.

Recommended Transfer Rate: Increasing the transfer rate to 120 MB can help alleviate these performance issues by accelerating the data mobility process, thus minimizing the time during which the SQL Server application's performance is impacted¹.

Implementing the Change: To change the transfer rate, the administrator would use the VPLEX CLI to adjust the settings for the data mobility job. This involves modifying the transfer rate parameter to the new value of 120 MB¹.

Monitoring the Impact: After making the change, it's important to monitor the SQL Server application's performance to ensure that the new transfer rate is having the desired effect and not causing any additional issues¹.

Best Practices: It is recommended to follow best practices for data mobility and performance tuning as outlined in the Dell VPLEX documentation, which includes considering the impact of data mobility jobs on application performance¹.

In summary, changing the data mobility job transfer rate to 120 MB is recommended to help improve the performance of the Microsoft SQL Server application hosted on a VPLEX virtual volume.

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