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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

If the host is cross connected in an SRDF/Metro configuration, what happens if the R2 device becomes Not Ready?

Options:

A- Read-only access is available to both devices

B- Loses read/write access to both devices

C- Continues to have read/write access to the R1 device

D- Read-only access is available to only the R1 device

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In an SRDF/Metro configuration, if the host is cross-connected and the R2 device becomes Not Ready, the host continues to have read/write access to the R1 device12. This is because SRDF/Metro is designed to provide high availability and continuous data access.If one device becomes inaccessible, the host can still access the other device12.Reference:SRDF/Metro | SAP Landscape Consolidation

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An application owner is experiencing performance issues for their application. Unisphere for PowerMax is showing the storage group is compliant with the current Service Level.

How should the performance issue be addressed?

Options:

A- Redistribute the application to other front-end host ports on different directors

B- Adjust the Service Level to a lower level of service

C- Adjust the Service Level to a higher level of service

D- Redistribute the application to other front-end host ports on the same directors

Answer:

C

Explanation:

An application owner is experiencing performance issues for their application. Unisphere for PowerMax is showing the storage group is compliant with the current Service Level. A Service Level is a predefined set of performance attributes that can be applied to a storage group to ensure consistent and predictable performance. A Service Level specifies a target response time, an upper response time limit, and a lower response time limit for the storage group. If the application owner wants to improve the performance of their application, they can adjust the Service Level to a higher level of service, which will provide lower response times and higher priority for the storage group. Unisphere for PowerMax provides five predefined Service Levels: Diamond, Platinum, Gold, Silver, and Bronze, as well as an Optimized option that automatically adjusts the Service Level based on workload characteristics. The application owner can choose a higher Service Level from these options or create a custom Service Level with their own performance parameters.

Dell EMC PowerMax: Service Levels for PowerMaxOS

Dell Unisphere for PowerMax 10.0.0 Product Guide

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which feature of PowerMax and VMAX All Flash arrays provides ORM functionality?

Options:

A- Write folding

B- Write coalescing

C- Parallel prefetch

D- FlashBoost

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The feature of PowerMax and VMAX All Flash arrays that provides ORM functionality is write coalescing. ORM stands for Optimized Resource Management, which is a set of technologies that optimize the performance and efficiency of flash storage. Write coalescing is one of the ORM technologies that reduces the write amplification and extends the life of flash drives. Write coalescing combines multiple small writes into larger sequential writes before destaging them to the flash drives. This reduces the number of write operations and the amount of data that needs to be erased and rewritten on the flash drives, which improves the performance and endurance of the flash storage.

Dell EMC PowerMax: Family Overview

Dell EMC PowerMax and VMAX All Flash: Data Reduction

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which is correct about Unisphere for PowerMax and Solutions Enabler permission management?

Options:

A- Unisphere and Solutions Enabler permission information is maintained in separate symauth databases.

B- Unisphere can assign a maximum of two roles per user Solutions Enabler can assign up to four roles per user

C- Unisphere has a more explicit authentication mechanism for users Solutions Enabler uses the operating system user credentials

D- Unisphere and Solutions Enabler have authorization checking disabled by default

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Unisphere for PowerMax and Solutions Enabler have different ways of managing user permissions. Unisphere has a more explicit authentication mechanism for users, where each user must have a username and password to log in to the Unisphere interface. Unisphere also supports role-based access control (RBAC), where each user can be assigned one or more roles that define their level of access to the storage system resources and operations. Unisphere maintains the user and role information in a symauth database, which can be shared with Solutions Enabler. Solutions Enabler, on the other hand, uses the operating system user credentials to authenticate users. Solutions Enabler does not require users to have a username and password to run commands, but it checks the symauth database to verify if the user has the appropriate role to perform the requested operation. Solutions Enabler also supports RBAC, where each user can be assigned up to four roles that define their level of access to the storage system resources and operations.

Unisphere for PowerMax User Management

Solutions Enabler User Management

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which metrics are recommended to start analyzing the overall efficiency of the array due to cache?

Options:

A- %Cache WP and % Reads

B- % Reads and Host MBs Read/sec

C- Cache Balance and Array-level % Hit

D- Array-level % Hit and % Cache WP

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The metrics that are recommended to start analyzing the overall efficiency of the array due to cache are array-level % Hit and % Cache WP. The array-level % Hit metric shows the percentage of read requests that are satisfied from the cache memory, without accessing the physical disks. A high % Hit value indicates that the cache is effective in reducing the read latency and improving the performance. The % Cache WP metric shows the percentage of cache memory that is occupied by write pending data, which is data that has been written to the cache but not yet destaged to the physical disks. A high % Cache WP value indicates that the cache is under pressure and may not have enough space to accommodate new write requests, which can lead to performance degradation. By monitoring these two metrics, a storage administrator can evaluate the overall efficiency of the array due to cache and identify any potential issues or bottlenecks.

System efficiency overview | Dell PowerMax: Data Reduction | Dell Technologies Info Hub

Metrics (PowerMax & VMAX) - VMware Docs

Dell EMC PowerMax storage

Replication cache | Dell EMC PowerMax and VMAX All Flash: TimeFinder SnapVX Local Replication

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company plans to implement SRDF/Star. It is currently using SRDF/S between their two data centers. It is setting up a third data center and wants to have at least two identical copies of its data in case of a primary site failure.

What condition is needed for the connection between the first two sites and the third site?

Options:

A- Distance cannot exceed 200 kilometers

B- Latency cannot exceed 40 ms

C- The link must be able to transport the delta set of the RPO within the company's RTO

D- Any link capable of transporting data with a maximum latency of 15 seconds

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A company plans to implement SRDF/Star, which is a three-site replication solution that provides continuous data protection and disaster recovery capabilities. It is currently using SRDF/S between their two data centers, which are located within 200 kilometers and use synchronous replication. It is setting up a third data center and wants to have at least two identical copies of its data in case of a primary site failure. The third site can be located anywhere in the world and use asynchronous replication. The condition that is needed for the connection between the first two sites and the third site is that the link must be able to transport the delta set of the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) within the company's Recovery Time Objective (RTO). The delta set is the amount of data that has changed since the last successful replication cycle. The RPO is the maximum acceptable amount of data loss measured in time. The RTO is the maximum acceptable amount of time to restore normal operations after a disaster. The link must have enough bandwidth and latency to ensure that the delta set can be transferred within the RTO without exceeding the RPO.

SRDF Star software uses and best practices

SRDF/STAR

Remote replication using SRDF

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An SRDF/Metro device pair was in an ActiveActive state. A link failure between arrays occurs. The application continues running on the R1 side, and the link failure is addressed.

What is the current state of the Metro device pair?

Options:

A- Suspended

B- Active Bias

C- Active Active

D- Partitioned

Answer:

B

Explanation:

An SRDF/Metro device pair was in an ActiveActive state, meaning that both the R1 and R2 devices were read/write accessible to the host or hosts. A link failure between arrays occurs, causing the device pair to become Not Ready (NR) on the SRDF link. SRDF/Metro

responds by making the non-biased or R2 paired device inaccessible (not ready) to the host or host cluster, while keeping the biased or R1 paired device accessible (ready). This ensures that there is no data inconsistency or split-brain scenario between the two sites. The device pair enters an Active Bias state, which indicates that only one side of the pair is active and has a bias attribute set. The bias attribute determines which side of the pair remains accessible in case of a link failure. By default, the bias is set to the R1 side of the pair, but it can be changed using the symrdf set bias command. The application continues running on the R1 side, and the link failure is addressed. Once the link is restored, the device pair resumes the ActiveActive state and both devices become accessible again.

SRDF/Metro overview

VMware vSphere Metro Storage Cluster (vMSC) with Dell PowerMax and Dell EMC VMAX SRDF/Metro

Understanding bias

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An administrator is configuring SYMACL on a PowerMax array.

What are possible ways to get a unique ID for a host system?

Options:

A- Derived from SAN domain ID
Derived from local disk configuration

B- Derived from host hardware configuration Randomly generated

C- Derived from storage array hardware configuration
From a passphrase

D- Derived from host-based passphrase
Randomly generated by Solutions Enabler lockbox file

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The SYMACL unique ID for a host system can be obtained in two ways: derived from a host-based passphrase or randomly generated by the Solutions Enabler lockbox file. The host-based passphrase is a string that the user can specify to generate a unique ID for the host. The passphrase can be entered interactively using the symacl -unique -passphrase command, or stored in a file and passed as an argument using the symacl -unique -passphrase -file command. The Solutions Enabler lockbox file is a secure file that stores encryption keys and other sensitive information. The lockbox file can also generate a random unique ID for the host using the symacl -unique command. The lockbox file must be created and initialized before using this method.

symacl -unique : Unable to obtain unique ID for host - Dell

EMC -- Symmetrix Access Control -- symacl | SANSPIRE

How to identify hostname and host ID for license generation