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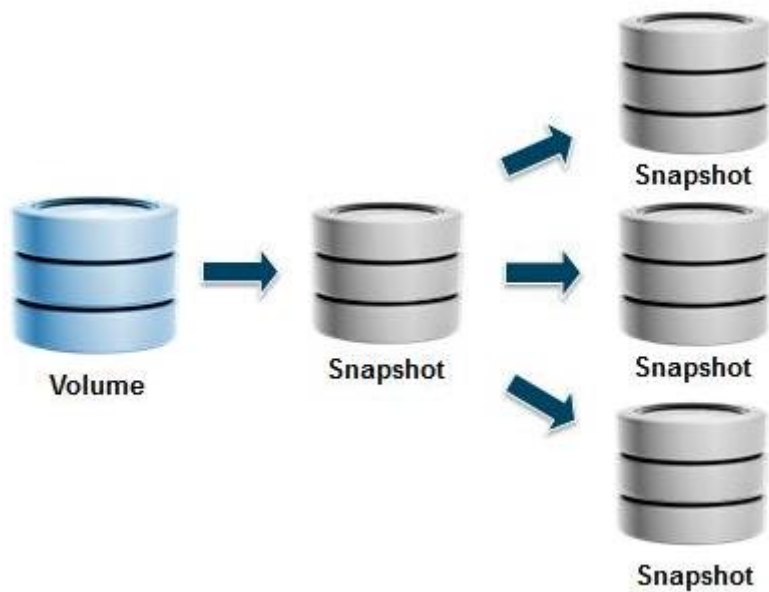
# Question 1

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the Exhibit.

An XtremIO administrator is asked to provide a copy of a 25 TiB database to a group of users. Each user needs to have their own copy of the database in order to

perform a variety of manipulations on the dat

a. This process needs to be repeated

every day of the week. The administrator is concerned about the time it will take to make the initial copy of the database and is investigating the use of snapshots of snapshots.

How does each snapshot impact its ancestor?

### Options:

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- A-** Each first write to each snapshot will trigger a COFW from its ancestor
- B-** Each first access to each snapshot will trigger a COFA from its ancestor
- C-** Each snapshot can be considered a unique volume and has no impact on its ancestor
- D-** Each first write to a block of the production volume will trigger a COFW to each child snapshot

### Answer:

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C

## **Explanation:**

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In the XtremIO environment, snapshots are treated as unique volumes that are independent of their ancestors. When a snapshot is created, it is essentially a point-in-time copy of the data from the source volume. These snapshots operate independently and do not affect the performance or data integrity of the original volume. Any changes made to a snapshot do not impact the ancestor volume, and vice versa. This allows for efficient use of storage resources and enables multiple users to work with their own copies of the database without affecting the original data.

The process of using snapshots of snapshots, also known as cascaded snapshots, is efficient in XtremIO due to the system's unique data reduction and copy data management (CDM) capabilities. Since only changes from the original are stored, it minimizes the additional storage space required for each user's copy of the database. This approach is particularly beneficial when the same process needs to be repeated daily, as it saves time and storage resources<sup>1</sup>.

## **Question 2**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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What is a required parameter when initializing a cluster for the first time with the create-cluster command on an XtremIO X2?

**Options:**

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A- cluster-psnt

B- hw-package

C- profile

D- package

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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When initializing a cluster for the first time with the create-cluster command on an XtremIO X2, the required parameter is the 'package'. This parameter specifies the software package that will be used to create the cluster. It is essential because it determines the version of the operating system and management software that will be installed on the cluster nodes.

The 'package' parameter is part of the command syntax and must be provided for the command to execute successfully. Without specifying the package, the command would not know which software to install, leading to an incomplete or failed initialization process.

## Question 3

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Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A company's storage administration team wants to receive e-mail notifications when the XtremIO cluster detects an issue of major severity. The administration team has successfully configured and tested the e-mail server in the XtremIO web interface. However, the e-mail server is not receiving the expected notifications when major severity issues appear.

What is the cause of this issue?

**Options:**

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- A- Event handlers have not been defined
- B- ESRS must also be configured
- C- Private reports have not been defined
- D- Alert definitions have not been defined

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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The likely cause of the issue where the e-mail server is not receiving expected notifications for major severity issues is that event handlers have not been defined. Event handlers in the XtremIO system are responsible for triggering actions, such as sending email notifications, when certain events or conditions are met. If these handlers are not properly defined, the system will not know to send out

notifications upon the occurrence of specified events<sup>1</sup>.

To resolve this issue, the storage administration team should:

Access the XtremIO web interface.

Navigate to the event handlers section.

Define new event handlers or verify that existing ones are correctly configured to trigger email notifications for major severity issues.

Ensure that the event handlers are linked to the correct alert definitions that correspond to major severity issues.

Test the event handlers to confirm that notifications are being sent as expected.

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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What is an accurate statement when managing multiple XtremIO X2 clusters?

**Options:**

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- A- One XMS can manage up to 16 X-Brick clusters
- B- Clusters can only be added/removed through the XMCLI
- C- Virtual XMS can manage up to four X-Brick clusters
- D- XtremIO X1 XMS can manage XtremIO X2 clusters

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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When managing multiple XtremIO X2 clusters, the XtremIO Management Server (XMS) is designed to manage multiple clusters efficiently. According to the Official Dell XtremIO Deploy Achievement document, one XMS can manage up to 16 X-Brick clusters. This capability is part of the XMS's design to provide centralized management and monitoring for large-scale deployments, allowing administrators to manage a significant number of clusters from a single interface<sup>1</sup>.

The XMS provides a comprehensive set of management features, including performance monitoring, alerting, reporting, and configuration management for all connected XtremIO clusters. It simplifies the administration of multiple clusters by providing a unified view and control over the entire XtremIO environment<sup>1</sup>.

## Question 5

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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When will an administrator receive an alert when "Small IO Alerts" are set to "enabled"?

**Options:**

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- A- I/Os <2 KB are detected
- B- I/Os <8 KB are detected
- C- I/Os <1 KB are detected
- D- I/Os <4 KB are detected

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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The "Small IO Alerts" feature in XtremIO is designed to notify administrators when a significant number of small I/O operations are detected, which could potentially impact the performance of the storage array. The threshold for these alerts is typically set to a default value that considers the architecture and performance characteristics of the system. In the case of XtremIO, the alert is triggered when I/O operations are smaller than 4 KB<sup>1</sup>. This threshold is set based on the understanding that smaller I/O sizes can lead to inefficient utilization of the storage array's resources and can be an indicator of suboptimal application behavior or configuration.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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You are creating a virtual disk for a VMware VM running on vSphere 6.5. The VM will reside on a datastore provisioned from an XtremIO volume. You want to ensure proper

performance and capacity usage.

How should the disk be presented to the guest?

### Options:

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- A- Thin Provisioned
- B- Thick Provisioned, Eager Zero
- C- Thick Provisioned, Lazy Zero
- D- Raw Device Mappings

### Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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For a VMware VM running on vSphere 6.5 that will reside on a datastore provisioned from an XtremIO volume, the disk should be presented to the guest as Thick Provisioned, Eager Zero (EZT). This is recommended for the best performance and efficient capacity usage.

**Thick Provisioning, Eager Zero:** This type of provisioning allocates all the space required for the virtual disk upfront and marks all the space as zeroed. This means that the physical space is reserved and zeroed on the storage array, ensuring that the VM does not have to wait for space to be allocated or zeroed before writing data. This can lead to better performance, especially for I/O-intensive applications<sup>1</sup>.

**XtremIO and EZT:** XtremIO arrays are particularly well-suited for EZT because they use inline deduplication and never actually have to zero out physical media. The metadata is kept in memory, and writes are journaled to memory before being saved to SSDs. XtremIO uses VAAI (vStorage APIs for Array Integration) to accelerate zeroing operations, so hosts do not have to write zeros, and the allocation of EZT virtual disks is a very quick operation<sup>1</sup>.

**Performance Considerations:** For applications that require low latency, such as databases, using EZT reduces overall latency for the application. Since XtremIO arrays are designed to handle such operations efficiently, the initial zeroing process with EZT, which could take a long time on traditional storage architectures, is significantly faster<sup>1</sup>.

In conclusion, for ensuring proper performance and capacity usage for a VM on vSphere 6.5 with an XtremIO volume, Thick Provisioned, Eager Zero is the recommended method of disk presentation.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In a fully-populated Data Protection Group (DPG) with sufficient capacity, how many disk drives need to fail sequentially to stop the XtremIO X2 data services?

**Options:**

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A- 2

B- 6

C- 9

D- 7

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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In a fully-populated Data Protection Group (DPG) within an XtremIO X2 array, the system can tolerate up to six disk drives failing sequentially without stopping data services. This is due to the XtremIO X2's ability to maintain operations with double SSD failure

protection1. The seventh drive failure would be the point at which the data services are stopped because the system would no longer be able to maintain the required level of redundancy for data protection.

The DPG is designed to handle multiple SSD failures by entering different states of degradation:

Healthy: Double parity protection.

Single Degraded: Single parity protection.

Double Degraded: No parity protection.

Failed: Data Loss.

When the first SSD fails, the system automatically initiates a DPG rebuild to restore double parity protection. If a second SSD fails before the rebuild is complete, the DPG's usable capacity drops by the capacity of one SSD, but it still maintains single parity protection. Only after the failure of a seventh SSD would the DPG enter a failed state, resulting in the cessation of data services2.

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