Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to exhibit.

Host

R1

R1

R1

R1

R2

R2

R2

R2

C

C

SRDF
Replication

The RDF-ECA timer has expired.

What is the state of all the RDF links?

Options:

A- failed over

B- suspend

C- online

D- split

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When the RDF-ECA timer expires, all RDF links will be in a 'Suspend' state. This is because the RDF-ECA timer is used to control how long SRDF waits for an acknowledgement from the remote array before it suspends the link. If an acknowledgement is not received within this time, SRDF assumes that there is a problem with the link or remote array and suspends the link to prevent data loss or corruption.

Question 2

What is the correct sequence of actions that take place on a Write Miss?

Steps

Answer Area

Steps

BE destages data as a high-priority task to make slots available

FE sends data from host to mirrored cache locations

Host sends requests to FE director and no cache slots are found

FE responds to host to acknowledge successful write

BE destages new data to disk at a later time

FE finds available slot by polling

Answer:

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An SRDF/Metro Smart DR configuration experiences a service interruption.

What criteria will the Fault-Aware Witness give a higher priority to when selecting the winning array?

Options:

A- Synced SRDF/A leg

B- Director status

C- Presence of a DR leq

D- Bias

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In an SRDF/Metro Smart DR configuration, the Fault-Aware Witness gives a higher priority to Bias when selecting the winning array.The bias settings for the devices are used to determine the preferred winner in the event of a failure2.The preferred winner is the side that has priority when requesting the lock from the witness instance2.Reference:Dell EMC PowerMax and VMAX All Flash: SRDF/Metro Overview and Best Practices

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

NDM is being used to migrate some Windows hosts to a new PowerMax. The client doesn't want the migration target volumes to retain the source volume external device identity following the migration.

What should be used to complete the migration and address the client's concern?

Options:

A- NDM cancel revert function

B- NDM Updates feature

C- NDM pass-through mode
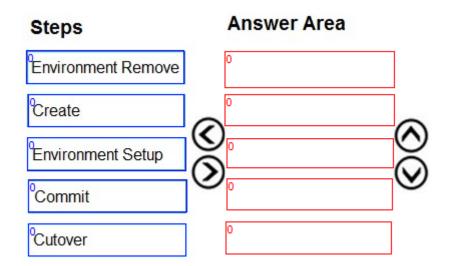
D- NDM metro-based mode

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The NDM Updates feature should be used to complete the migration and address the client's concern. The NDM Updates feature is designed to help automate the process of moving applications across arrays requiring a short application downtime.It allows application migration from a VMAX (5876) array to a VMAX3 (5977), VMAX All Flash (5978), or PowerMax (5978) array1.It supports pre-sync data between arrays and then schedule downtime to do the cutover1.Reference:Dell EMC PowerMax and VMAX: Non-Disruptive Migration Best Practices and Operational Guide

Question 5

Question Type: **OrderList**

What is the correct sequence of steps for an NDM migration?

Steps

Environment Remove

Create

Environment Setup

Commit

Cutover

Answer Area

⟨ ∨ ⟩ ∧

Answer:

Environment Setup   Create   cutove

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Alerts are required to track high I/O response times for a specific storage group. I/O Response times greater than 10 ms require next day analysis. I/O response times greater than 15 ms require immediate intervention.

Which alert settings are required?

Options:

A- 1st level - Warning, 10 ms 2nd level - Critical, 15 ms

B- 1st level-Warning, 11 ms 2nd level - Critical, 16 ms

C- 1st level - Informational, 10 ms. 2nd level - Warning, 15 ms

D- 1st level - informational, 9 ms 2nd level - Warning, 14 ms

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The alert settings required are a first level warning at 10 ms and a second level critical alert at 15 ms. These settings will ensure that high I/O response times for a specific storage group are tracked and appropriate actions are taken when the response times exceed the specified thresholds.Reference:Dell EMC PowerMax: Service Levels for PowerMaxOS

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A storage administrator is investigating non-linear variations in throughput when zoning additional hosts to certain front-end adapters. They notice a certain performance characteristic having 10 identical hosts zoned to the same FA ports. After adding the 11th host, the throughput sometimes drops more than 20%.

What is the most likely cause of this behavior?

Options:

A- Average disk queue length on the hosts exceed 3

B- I/O sizes over 128 KiB are being used on the hosts

C- QFULL responses of the FA ports

D- System Write Pending > 75%

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The most likely cause of this behavior is QFULL responses of the FA ports. When additional hosts are zoned to certain front-end adapters, the FA ports may not be able to handle the increased I/O requests, resulting in QFULL responses. This can cause non-linear variations in throughput and sometimes a drop in throughput of more than 20%.Reference:Dell EMC PowerMax: Service Levels for PowerMaxOS