EMC.D-UN-DY-23.v2024-07-16.q12

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NEW QUESTION: 1
A storage engineer must grant access of a Dell Unity XT provisioned NFS datastore to ESXi-1.dell.local. The NAS server used to create the datastore is configured for NFSv4 protocol with Kerberos NFS owner authentication.
Which permission level is required for the ESXi host?
A. Read/write
B. Read-only
C. Read/write, enable Root
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To grant access of a Dell Unity XT provisioned NFS datastore to an ESXi host, the permission level required for the host depends on the NFS protocol and authentication method used by the NAS server. For NFSv4 with Kerberos NFS owner authentication, the ESXi host must have the Read/write, enable Root permission level.
This allows the ESXi host to read and write data to the datastore, as well as perform administrative tasks such as creating and deleting virtual machines. The Read/write permission level alone is not sufficient, as it does not allow the ESXihost to perform root-level operations on the datastore. The Read-only permission level only allows the ESXi host to read data from the datastore, but not write or modify it. References: Dell EMC Unity:
Configuring hosts to access NFS1, page 9.

NEW QUESTION: 2
A storage administrator has a Dell Unity XT 480 system with one pool of flash drives, 192 GB of RAM, and
1.2 TB of FAST Cache.
What is the total cache availability for caching the flash drives?
A. 3.2 TB

B. 1.39 TB
C. 3.58 TB
D. l6.0 TB
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
The total cache availability for caching the flash drives on a Dell Unity XT 480 system with one pool of flash drives, 192 GB of RAM, and 1.2 TB of FAST Cache is 3.58 TB. This is calculated by adding the system memory (RAM), the FAST Cache, and the pool cache. The system memory is 192 GB, which is equivalent to
0.18 TB. The FAST Cache is 1.2 TB, which is a dedicated cache for the flash drives. The pool cache is 2.2 TB, which is a portion of the flash drives that is reserved for caching the pool data. Therefore, the total cache availability is 0.18 + 1.2 + 2.2 = 3.58 TB.
References: [Dell EMC Unity: Performance Metrics], [Dell EMC Unity: FAST Cache Overview]

NEW QUESTION: 3
What is the result of enabling Data Reduction on a LUN in a consistency group containing three LUNs?
A. Any writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic.
B. Data Reduction and Advanced Deduplication will be enabled on all LUNs.
C. Data Reduction will be enabled on all LUNs is the consistency group.
D. All writes to all consistency group LUNs will go through the Data Reduction logic.
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
Data Reduction is a feature that reduces the amount of physical storage space required to store user data on a LUN. Data Reduction is enabled at the LUN level and applies to all the data in the LUN, including snapshots and thin clones. Data Reduction consists of two components: compression and deduplication. Compression reduces the size of data blocks by removing redundant information, while deduplication eliminates duplicate blocks across the LUN. When Data Reduction is enabled on a LUN, all writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic before being written to the storage pool. If the LUN is part of a consistency group, Data Reduction will be enabled on all the LUNs in the consistency group, and all writes to any LUN in the group will go through the Data Reduction logic. This ensures that the data in the consistency group is consistent and protected by the same Data Reduction settings. References:
Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Overview
Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Configuration and Best Practices

NEW QUESTION: 4
What are two prerequisites when creating host configuration for NFS client? (Choose two.)
A. Tenant information
B. Network Address
C. Subnet access

D. Hostname

Answer: B,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Host configuration is the process of defining the host properties and access permissions for a host that connects to the Dell Unity XT system. For NFS clients, the host configuration requires two prerequisites:

Network Address: The network address is the IP address or the subnet mask of the NFS client that identifies the host on the network. The network address is used to register the host on the Dell Unity XT system and to grant access to the NFS filesystems.

Hostname: The hostname is the name of the NFS client that is resolved by the DNS server or the local hosts file. The hostname is used to display the host information on the Unisphere UI and to enable host monitoring and alerting.

References:

Dell EMC Unity: Host Configuration

Dell EMC Unity: File System Configuration and Management

NEW QUESTION: 5

What is the purpose of a Proxy NAS server?

A. Access snapshot replicas on the destination side of a replicated file resource.

B. Increase performance for shared network connections that access NAS servers.

C. Increase security of production NAS servers.

D. Access snapshots for testing production NAS servers.

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The purpose of a Proxy NAS server is to access snapshot replicas on the destination side of a replicated file resource. A Proxy NAS server is a temporary NAS server that is created on the destination system to mount a snapshot replica of a replicated file system. This allows the user to access the data on the snapshot replica for testing, recovery, or other purposes. A Proxy NAS server does not increase performance or security of production NAS servers, nor does it access snapshots for testing production NAS servers.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: File System Configuration]

NEW QUESTION: 6

A storage administrator must configure replication from a production Dell Unity XT 680F to an offsite DR Dell Unity XT 480. Block resources must be replicated without data loss if the production site becomes unavailable. File resources can be replicated with an acceptable amount of data difference on the destination.

What replication configuration meets the requirements?

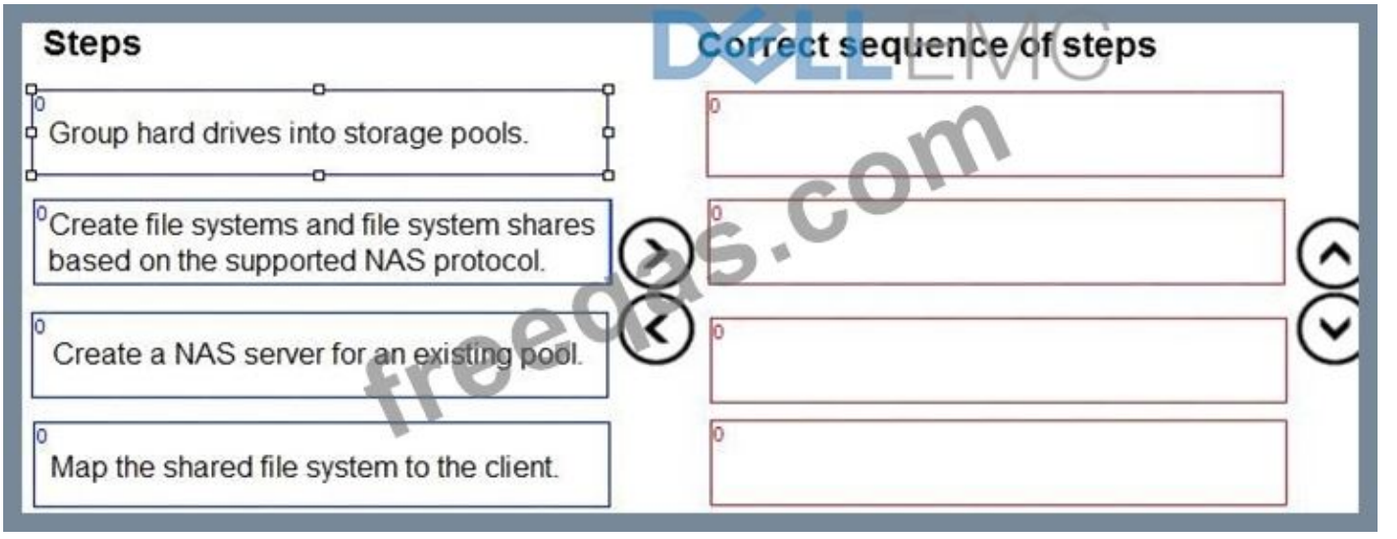
A. Set Unisphere resource filtering to All.

B. Configure the replication connection mode to Both.

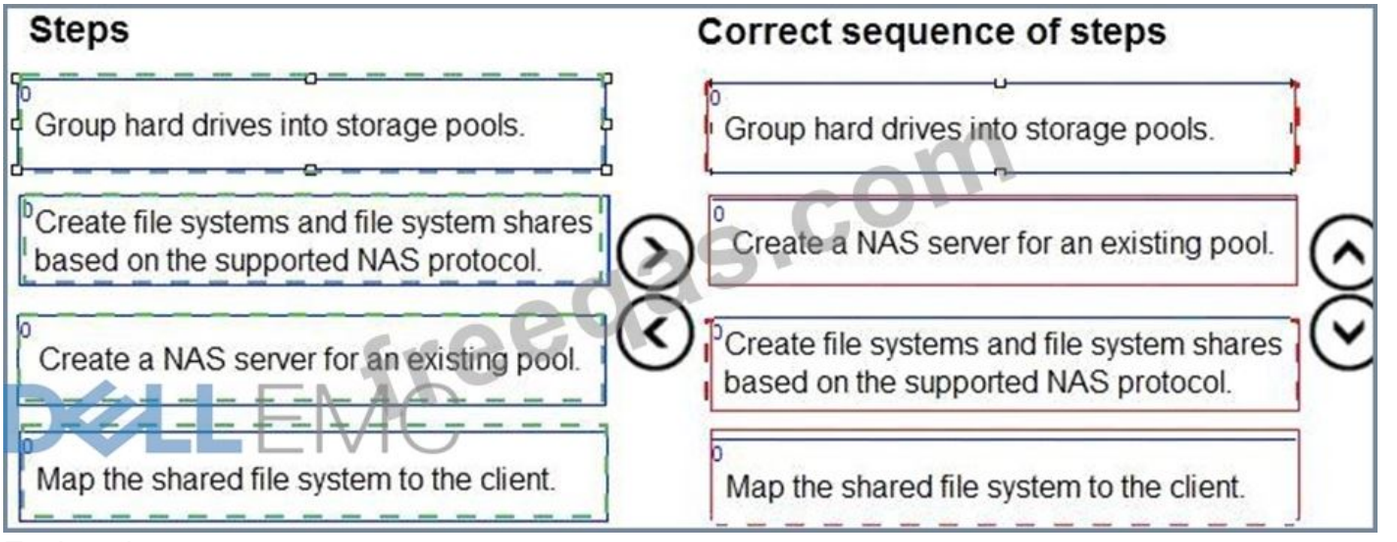
C. Set an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions.
D. Configure the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card.
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Explanation
To meet the requirements, the replication connection mode must be set to Both, which allows both synchronous and asynchronous replication sessions to be configured on the same connection. This way, block resources can use synchronous replication, which ensures zero data loss, and file resources can use asynchronous replication, which allows some data difference on the destination. Setting Unisphere resource filtering to All is not necessary, as it only affects the display of resources in the Unisphere GUI. Setting an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions is redundant, as synchronous replication always has an RPO of 0. Configuring the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card is not relevant, as it only affects the performance and availability of the replication network.
References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview]

NEW QUESTION: 7
Which is the preferred FC Port for synchronous replication for a Dell Unity XT 380 system?
A. Fibre Channel Port 0 of I/O module 0
B. Fibre Channel Port 4 of SPA and SPB www*
C. Port 0 of I/O module 1
D. Port 1 of I/O module 0
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
The preferred FC Port for synchronous replication for a Dell Unity XT 380 system is Fibre Channel Port 4 of SPA and SPB. This port is dedicated for synchronous replication traffic and has the highest priority and bandwidth allocation. Synchronous replication is a method of replicating data between two Dell Unity systems with zero recovery point objective (RPO). It requires a low-latency and high-bandwidth network connection between the source and destination systems.
References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: Hardware Information Guide]

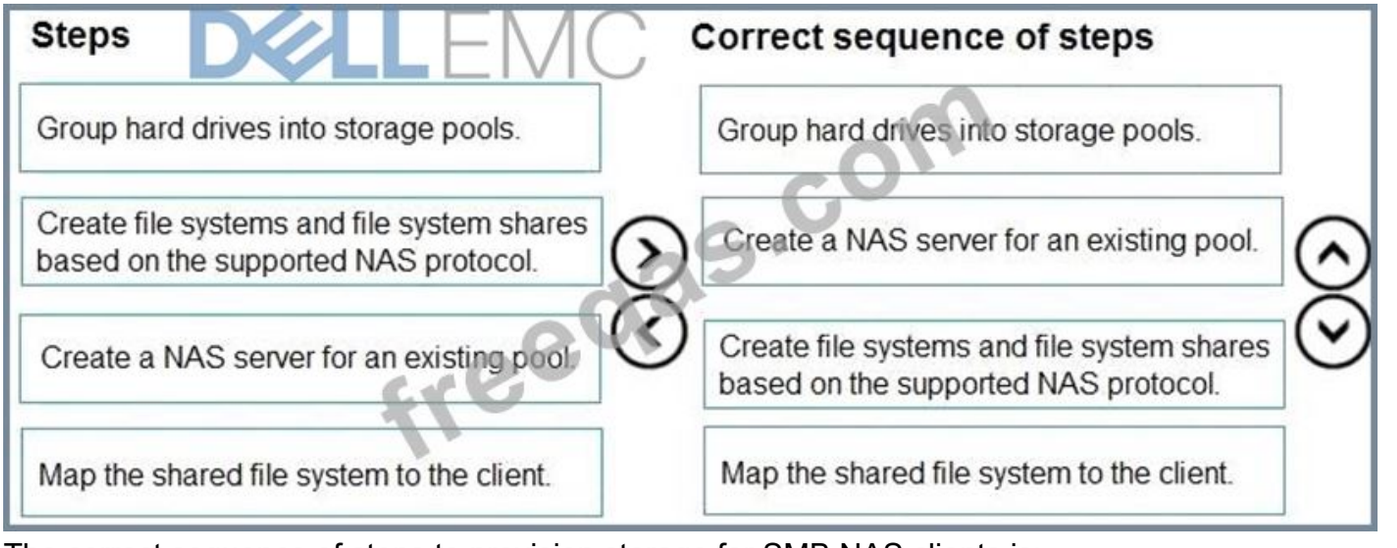
NEW QUESTION: 8
What is the correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients?



Answer:



Explanation



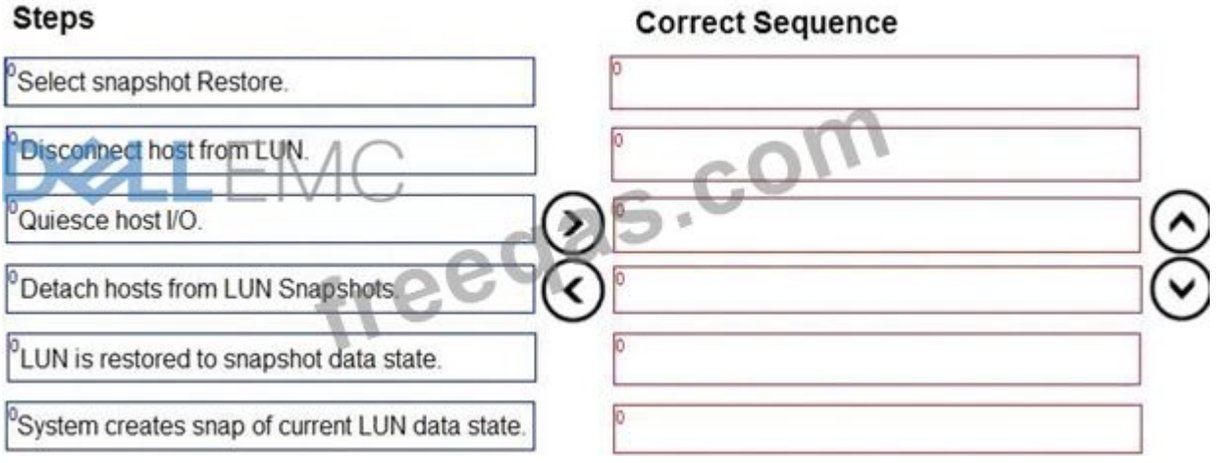
The correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients is:

Group hard drives into storage pools. This allows you to create a pool of storage resources that can be allocated to different types of storage objects, such as NAS servers, file systems, and LUNs.You can create different pools based on the performance and capacity requirements of your applications1 Create a NAS server for an existing pool. A NAS server is a logical entity that

provides file-level access to clients using SMB, NFS, or FTP/SFTP protocols. You need to create a NAS server before you can create file systems and shares.You can specify the pool, network settings, domain membership, and other properties for the NAS server2 Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol. A file system is a logical container that stores files and folders on a NAS server. A file system share is a logical representation of a file system that can be accessed by clients using a specific protocol. For SMB NAS clients, you need to create SMB file system shares that support the SMB protocol.You can configure the share name, permissions, access policies, and other settings for the SMB share3 Map the shared file system to the client. This allows the client to access the files and folders on the SMB share using a drive letter or a UNC path.You can use the Windows Explorer or the net use command to map the shared file system to the client4

NEW QUESTION: 9
What is the maximum time difference allowed between the current system time (UTC) and the NTP server time during the initial configuration of a Dell Unity system?
A. 17 min
B. 7 min
C. 5 min
D. 15 min
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Explanation
If the time difference between the current system (UTC) time and the NTP server time is too large (approximately 17 minutes), the user cannot configure an NTP server during initial configuration. The user will need to adjust the time while in "Set time manually" mode before changing to "Enable NTP synchronization". This is to avoid potential issues with data replication, snapshots, and audit logs that rely on accurate time stamps. References: Dell EMC Unity: How to change System Time from 'Set time manually' option to NTP2, page 1.

NEW QUESTION: 10
A storage engineer was asked to restore a LUN snapshot using a previous copy.
What is the correct sequence of steps for a restore process?



Answer:

Explanation

https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/storage/industry-market/h15089-dell_emc_unity-snapsho

NEW QUESTION: 11

Which I/O modules does the Unity 380/380F system support?

A. 12 Gb/s SAS

2-Port 100 GbE

B. 32 Gb/s Fibre Channel

10 GbE Base-T

C. 12 Gb/s SAS

10 GbE Base-T

D. 32 Gb/s Fibre Channel

2-Port 100 GbE

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

The Unity 380/380F system supports two types of I/O modules: 12 Gb/s SAS back-end and 10 GbE Base-T front-end. The 12 Gb/s SAS back-end module provides connectivity to the disk drives and expansion enclosures, while the 10 GbE Base-T front-end module provides network connectivity to the hosts and clients.

The Unity 380/380F system has four I/O module slots, two for each SP. The 12 Gb/s SAS back-end module must be installed in slot 0 of each SP, and the 10 GbE Base-T front-end module can be installed in slot 1 of each SP. Therefore, the correct answer is C. 12 Gb/s SAS 10 GbE Base-T. References:

Dell EMC Unity: Hardware Information Guide

Dell EMC Unity: Installation Guide

NEW QUESTION: 12

What does the Dell Unity XT system do after a NAS server starts outbound traffic to an external service?

A. Uses the active production interface

B. Creates an active interface buffer cache in DRAM

C. Selects interfaces that are based on advance static routes

D. Uses Packet Reflect for outbound communication

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Explanation

Packet Reflect is a feature that enables the Dell Unity XT system to use the same interface for outbound communication that was used for inbound communication. This feature is useful when the Dell Unity XT system needs to initiate outbound traffic to an external service, such as DNS, NTP, LDAP, or SMTP. By using Packet Reflect, the Dell Unity XT system can avoid routing

issues, firewall restrictions, or network address translation problems that may occur when using a different interface for outbound communication. When a NAS server starts outbound traffic to an external service, the Dell Unity XT system uses Packet Reflect to send the packets through the same interface that received the packets from the external service. Therefore, the correct answer is D. Uses Packet Reflect for outbound communication. References:
Dell EMC Unity: NAS Capabilities
Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview