E10-001^{Q&As}

Information Storage and Management Exam Version 2

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QUESTION 1

Which cache management algorithm is based on the assumption that data will not be requested by the host when it has not been accessed for a while?

A. LRU

B. HWM

C. LWM

D. MRU

Correct Answer: A

Cache Management: Algorithms

Cache is a finite and expensive resource that needs proper management. Even though modern intelligent storage systems come with a large amount of cache, when all cache pages are filled, some pages have to be freed up to

accommodate new data and avoid performance degradation. Various cache management algorithms are implemented in intelligent storage systems to proactively maintain a set of free pages and a list of pages that can be potentially freed up

whenever required.

The most commonly used algorithms are discussed in the following list:

Least Recently Used (LRU): An algorithm that continuously monitors data access in cache and identifies the cache pages that have not been accessed for a long time. LRU either frees up these pages or marks them for reuse. This algorithm

is based on the assumption that data that has not been accessed for a while will not be requested by the host.

However, if a page contains write data that has not yet been committed to disk, the data is first written to disk before the page is reused.

Most Recently Used (MRU): This algorithm is the opposite of LRU, where the pages that have been accessed most recently are freed up or marked for reuse. This algorithm is based on the assumption that recently accessed data may not be

required for a while.

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QUESTION 2

Which security feature is available in a Microsoft Windows file sharing environment using Network Attached Storage?

A. Windows Security Identifier (SID)

B. Discretionary Access Control Lists (DACL)

C. Operating System Control Lists (OSCL)

D. Global Unique Identifier (GUID)

Correct Answer: B

NAS File Sharing: Windows ACLs Windows supports two types of ACLs: discretionary access control lists (DACLs) and system access control lists (SACLs). The DACL, commonly referred to as the ACL, that determines access control. The SACL determines what accesses need to be audited if auditing is enabled.

In addition to these ACLs, Windows also supports the concept of object ownership. The owner of an object has hard-coded rights to that object, and these rights do not need to be explicitly granted in the SACL. The owner, SACL, and DACL are all statically held as attributes of each object. Windows also offers the functionality to inherit permissions, which allows the child objects existing within a parent object to automatically inherit the ACLs of the parent object.

ACLs are also applied to directory objects known as security identifiers (SIDs). These are automatically generated by a Windows server or domain when a user or group is created, and they are abstracted from the user. In this way, though a user may identify his login ID as "User1," it is simply a textual representation of the true SID, which is used by the underlying operating system. Internal processes in Windows refer to an account\\'s SID rather than the account\\'s username or group name while granting access to an object. ACLs are set by using the standard Windows Explorer GUI but can also be configured with CLI commands or other third- party tools. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 14: Securing the Storage Infrastructure

QUESTION 3

A customer requires additional storage capacity. The storage expansion must be fast and performance is not a constraint. What is the most appropriate LUN expansion method?

A. Concatenated metaLUN

B. Striped metaLUN

C. Base LUN

D. Component LUN

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Click on the calculator icon in the upper left corner.

If a disk drive\\'s rotational speed is 10000 revolutions per minute, what is its average rotational latency?

A. 0.003 milliseconds

B. 0.05 milliseconds

C. 3 milliseconds

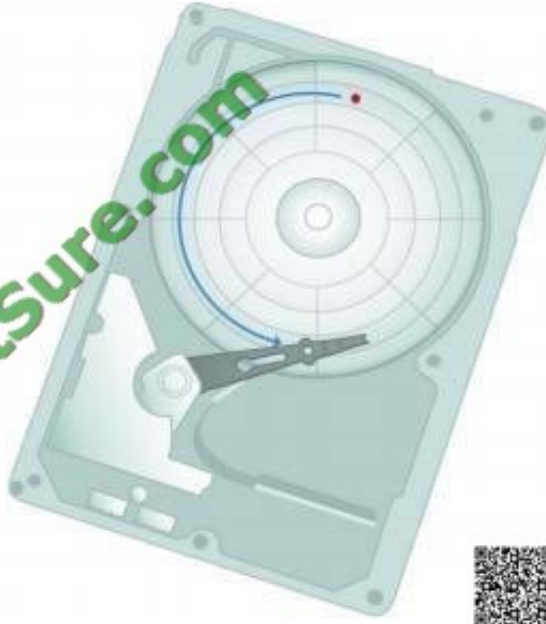D. 5 milliseconds

Correct Answer: C

Rotational Latency

- The time taken by the platter to rotate and position the data under the R/W head
- Depends on the rotation speed of the spindle
- Average rotational latency
  - One-half of the time taken for a full rotation
  - For 'X' rpm, drive latency is calculated in milliseconds as:

$$= \frac{1/2}{(X/60)}$$

Calculation

Rotational Latency = 0.5 / (RPM / 60) = 0.5 / (10000 / 60) = 0.5 / 166.666 = 0.003 Seconds = 3 msec

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QUESTION 5

Which parameter determines the rotation latency of a disk drive?

A. Speed of the spindle

B. Seek time

C. Data transfer speed

D. Response time

Correct Answer: A

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