E10-001^{Q&As}

Information Storage and Management Exam Version 2

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QUESTION 1

As your organization\\\'s SAN environment grows, you realize there is a greater need to manage SAN security. Which mechanism is required to prevent unauthorized activity on the FC fabric for management operations?

A. Role-based access control

B. Access control lists

C. VSAN

D. Zoning

Correct Answer: A

Securing the Management Access Domain

Management access, whether monitoring, provisioning, or managing storage resources, is associated with every device within the storage network.

Implementing appropriate controls for securing storage management applications is important because the damage that can be caused by using these applications can be far more extensive.

Controlling administrative access to storage aims to safeguard against the threats of an attacker spoofing an administrator\\\'s identity or elevating privileges to gain administrative access. To protect against these threats, administrative access

regulation and various auditing techniques are used to enforce accountability of users and processes.

Access control should be enforced for each storage component. In some storage environments, it may be necessary to integrate storage devices with third-party authentication directories, such as Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

(LDAP) or Active Directory. Security best practices stipulate that no single user should have ultimate control over all aspects of the system. It is better to assign various administrative functions by using RBAC. Auditing logged events is a

critical control measure to track the activities of an administrator.

However, access to administrative log files and their content must be protected. In addition, having a Security Information Management (SIM) solution supports effective analysis of the event log files. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide.

Module 14: Securing the Storage Infrastructure

QUESTION 2

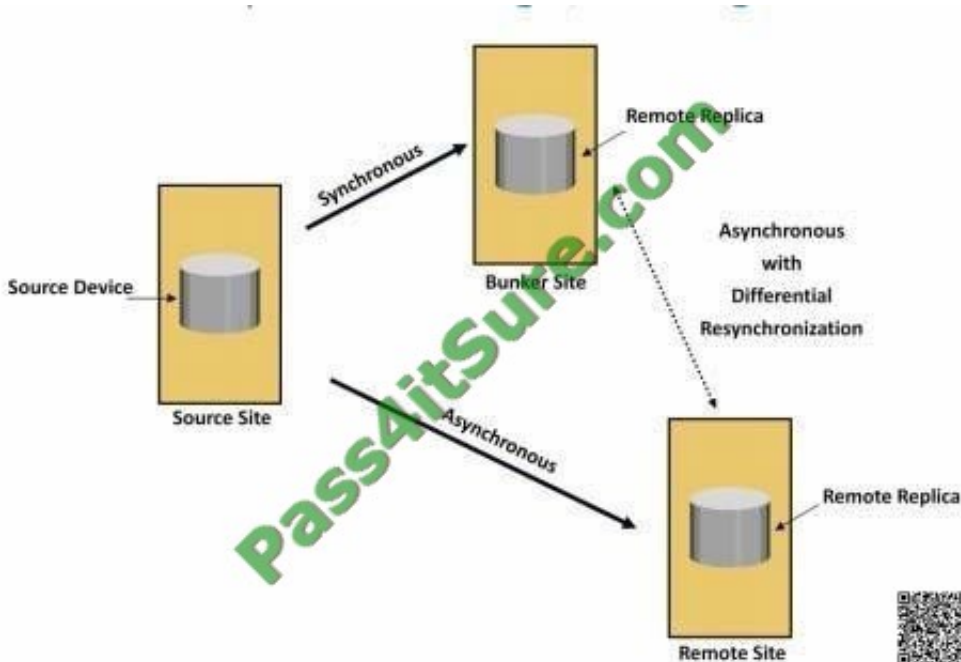What is a characteristic of triangle/multitarget replication?

A. Failover can occur to either of the two remote sites

B. Distance between all sites must be less than 125 km

C. Bunker site must be in sync with the remote site at all times

D. Only the production site is available during normal operations

Correct Answer: A

Three-site triangle/multitarget replication

In three-site triangle/multitarget replication, data at the source storage array is concurrently replicated to two different arrays at two different sites, as shown in the figure on the slide. The source-to-bunker site (target 1) replication is synchronous with a near-zero RPO. The source-to-remote site (target 2) replication is asynchronous with an RPO in the order of minutes. The distance between the source and the remote sites could be thousands of miles. This implementation does not depend on the bunker site for updating data on the remote site because data is asynchronously copied to the remote site directly from the source. The triangle/multitarget configuration provides consistent RPO unlike cascade/multihop solutions in which the failure of the bunker site results in the remote site falling behind and the RPO increasing. The key benefit of three-site triangle/multitarget replication is the ability to failover to either of the two remote sites in the case of source-site failure, with disaster recovery (asynchronous) protection between the bunker and remote sites. Disaster recovery protection is always available if any one-site failure occurs. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 12: Remote Replication

QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of monitoring accessibility in a storage infrastructure?

A. Identifying component failures that may lead to service unavailability

B. Ensuring availability of adequate resources to prevent service unavailability

C. Evaluating utilization of components and identifying bottlenecks

D. Detecting unavailability of information to authorized users

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Select and Place:

What is the correct sequence of operations for storing an object in an object-based storage device (OSD)?

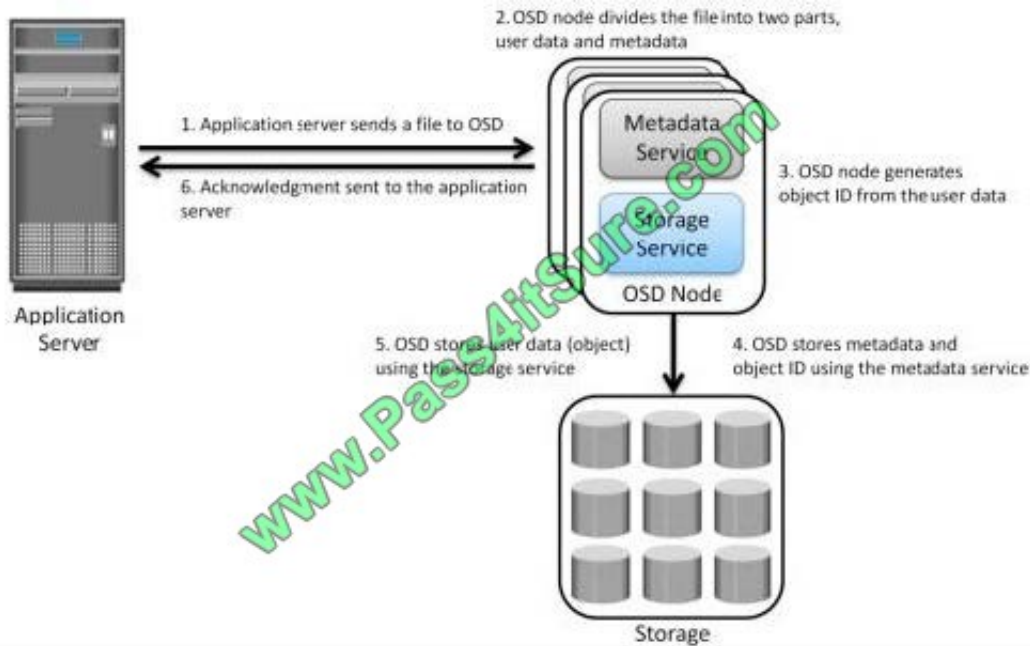| Steps	Steps in Sequence
OSD node generates the object ID using a specialized algorithm	
Application server prevents the file to be stored to the OSD node	
OSD node stores the object, metadata and object ID	
OSD node divides the file into two parts, user, data, and metadata	

Correct Answer:

What is the correct sequence of operations for storing an object in an object-based storage device (OSD)?

Steps	Steps in Sequence
	Application server prevents the file to be stored to the OSD node
	OSD node divides the file into two parts, user, data, and metadata
	OSD node generates the object ID using a specialized algorithm
	OSD node stores the object, metadata and object ID

Explanation:

Process of Storing Object in OSD

The process of storing objects in OSD is illustrated on the slide. The data storage process I an OSD system is as follows:

1. The application server presents the file to be stored to the OSD node.

2. The OSD node divides the file into two parts: user data and metadata.

3. The OSD node generates the object ID using a specialized algorithm. The algorithm is executed against the contents of the user data to derive an ID unique to this data.

4. For future access, the OSD node stores the metadata and object ID using the metadata service.

5. The OSD node stores the user data (objects) in the storage device using the storage service.

6. An acknowledgment is sent to the application server stating that the object is stored. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 8: Object-based and Unified Storage

QUESTION 5

What is true about cache dirty page?

A. Data that has changed but is not yet written to disk

B. Data read from disk but not accessed by the host

C. Data that has changed and has been written to disk

D. Data requested by the host but not yet fetched

Correct Answer: A

Cache Management As cache fills, the storage system must take action to flush dirty pages (data written into the cache but not yet written to the disk) to manage space availability. Flushing is the process that commits data from cache to the

disk. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 4: Intelligent Storage System

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