D-UN-DY-23^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Which snapshot option is set automatically when a Pool is configured?

A. Total Pool Consumption

B. Pool Automatic Deletion Policy

C. Snapshot Pool Consumption

Correct Answer: B

The snapshot option that is set automatically when a pool is configured is the Pool Automatic Deletion Policy. This option determines how the system handles the deletion of snapshots when the pool reaches a certain threshold of capacity

utilization. The user can choose between three policies: Never Delete, Delete Oldest, or Delete LowestPriority. The Total Pool Consumption and the Snapshot Pool Consumption are not snapshot options, but rather metrics that show the

amount of pool space consumed by the pool data and the snapshots respectively.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Storage Pools and RAID Groups], [Dell EMC Unity:

Snapshots and Thin Clones]

QUESTION 2

What are two prerequisites when creating host configuration for NFS client? (Choose two.)

A. Tenant information

B. Network Address

C. Subnet access

D. Hostname

Correct Answer: BD

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

QUESTION 3

In an asynchronous replication, what is the maximum number of replicated NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series?

A. 64

B. 90

C. 126

D. 256

Correct Answer: C

The maximum number of replicated NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series in an asynchronous replication is 126. This is the same as the maximum number of NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series in

general. Asynchronous replication is a method of replicating data between two Dell Unity systems with a configurable recovery point objective (RPO). It allows the source system to continue normal operations without waiting for the destination

system to acknowledge the completion of the replication.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: NAS Capabilities]

QUESTION 4

What is the maximum number of drives on a traditional RAID Group?

A. 64 drives

B. 16 drives

C. 8 drives

D. 32 drives

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

What is the maximum size of a drive partnership group when expanding a Dynamic Pool?

A. 64 drives

B. 84 drives

C. 96 drives

D. 32 drives

Correct Answer: D

A drive partnership group is a collection of drives of the same drive type that have been combined into a hidden dynamic pool object. Each drive within a dynamic pool can only be part of a single drive partnership group, and a drive will never change the drive partnership group. The maximum size of a drive partnership group is 32 drives, regardless of the drive type or size. When expanding a dynamic pool, the system will automatically create new drive partnership groups as needed, and distribute the drives evenly across the groups. The number of drive partnership groups in a dynamic pool is equal to the number of drives divided by 32, rounded up to the nearest integer. References: Dell Unity: Dynamic Pools2, page 5.

QUESTION 6

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.

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 7

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

Correct Answer: C

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.

QUESTION 8

Into what size slices is the LUN partitioned for RAID extents?

A. 256 MB

B. 128 MB

C. 64 MB

D. 512MB

Correct Answer: B

A LUN is a logical unit of storage that is presented to a host as a SCSI device. A LUN is composed of one or more RAID extents, which are the smallest units of storage that can be allocated to a LUN. A RAID extent is a slice of a RAID group that is used to store user data and parity information. The size of a RAID extent depends on the RAID type and the drive type of the RAID group. For example, a RAID 5 extent on a SAS drive is 128 MB, while a RAID 6 extent on a NL-SAS drive is 256 MB. The LUN is partitioned into slices that match the size of the RAID extents, and each slice is mapped to a RAID extent from a RAID group in the storage pool. The LUN slices are distributed across multiple RAID groups to improve performance and availability. References: Dell EMC Unity: Storage Pools and RAID Groups Dell EMC Unity: LUN Management

QUESTION 9

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

Correct Answer: B

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]

QUESTION 10

What is a characteristic of FAST VP?

A. Fast VP data relocation runs in the background at all times once it is enabled.

B. Fast VP optimizes data replacement by moving 1 GB slices between disk tiers.

C. Users can set the Fast VP data relocation rate.

D. Users can enable or disable FAST VP at the LUN level.

Correct Answer: C

FAST VP (Fully Automated Storage Tiering for Virtual Pools) is a feature that automatically moves data within a storage pool based on the performance requirements and access patterns of the data. FAST VP data relocation runs in the background according to a user-defined schedule and rate. The schedule determines when the data relocation starts and ends, and the rate determines how much system resources are used for the data relocation. Users can set the Fast VP data relocation rate to High, Medium, Low, or None. High means that the data relocation has the highest priority and uses the most system resources, while None means that the data relocation is disabled. Fast VP data relocation does not run at all times, but only during the scheduled window. Fast VP optimizes data placement by moving 256 MB slices between disk tiers, not 1 GB slices. Users cannot enable or disable FAST VP at the LUN level, but only at the storage pool level. References: [Dell EMC Unity: FAST Technology Overview], [Dell EMC Unity: Storage Pools and RAID Groups]