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QUESTION 1

At what granularity are blocks deduplicated on a Dell EMC PowerStore array?

A. 4 KB

B. 8 KB

C. 32 KB

D. 64 KB

Correct Answer: A

https://www.delltechnologies.com/resources/en-us/asset/white-papers/products/storage/h18151-dell-emc-powerstoredata-efficiencies.pdf Deduplication uses algorithms to analyze, perform pattern detection, and attempts to store only a single instance of data. In general deduplication can work at the block, bit-level, or file level. In PowerStore, deduplication works at the block level at 4 KB granularity.

QUESTION 2

Which QoS options are supported by Dell EMC Unity XT?

- A. VMFS Datastore and Storage Pool
- B. iSCSI and Attached Snapshot
- C. Individual LUN and iSCSI
- D. Individual LUN and Group LUN

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

When implementing FAST VP, which Dell EMC best practices should be followed?

- A. Use the Start High then Auto Tier policy Maintain at least 15 percent pool capacity
- B. Use the Auto Tier policy-Schedule relocations continually during normal operations
- C. Use the Start High then Auto Tier policy Maintain at least 10 percent pool capacity
- D. Use the Start High then Auto Tier policy Maintain at least 5 percent pool capacity

Correct Answer: C

Reference:https://www.dell.com/community/VNX/FAST-VP/td-p/6953079



QUESTION 4

A technical architect is working with a customer to design a Dell Unity XT solution The customer is concerned about enabling the data reduction storage service What system condition should the architect recommend for enabling data reduction?

- A. CPU utilization above 80%
- B. Free capacity at or less than 50% free capacity
- C. CPU utilization at or less than 50%
- D. Free capacity above 80%

Correct Answer: D

The technical architect should recommend enabling data reduction storage service when the system has free capacity above 80%. Data reduction technologies such as compression and deduplication reduce the amount of storage needed by eliminating duplicates and compressing data. However, these technologies can consume additional resources, particularly CPU. Enabling data reduction on a system that is already running low on free capacity would create additional resource contention and negatively impact performance.

QUESTION 5

When a remove replication operation is performed on a Dell EMC PowerStore array, what happens to the destination storage resource?

- A. Is deleted
- B. Stays in read/write mode
- C. Stays in read-only mode
- D. Taken offline

Correct Answer: C

"Removing a replication session is initiated on the source system by removing the protection policy from the Volume or Volume Group on the source system. Removing the protection policy from a storage resource results in the following: * The destination storage resource stays in read-only mode."

QUESTION 6

What is a benefit of cross-platform replication between Dell EMC SC Series and Dell PS Series arrays?

- A. Leverages existing interfaces
- B. Enables replication of volume collections
- C. Supports cascade mode for the PS Group
- D. Provides active snapshot replication



Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

The last two drive slots in a Dell EMC PowerStore 3000 are reserved for which type of drive?

A. SAS SSD

- B. NVMe NVRAM
- C. NVMe SSD
- D. NVMe SCM

Correct Answer: B

Reference: https://volumes.blog/2020/05/05/whats-is-powerstore-part-2-hardware/#:~:text=On%20the%20PowerStore% 201000%20and,(2)%20NVMe%20NVRAM%20devices.andtext=PowerStore%20supports%20four%20types%20of,in% 20specific%20locations%20and%20enclosures

QUESTION 8

What is a characteristic of single-tier Flash on Dell EMC SC Series arrays?

- A. Supports both write-intensive and read-intensive SSDs in the same tier
- B. Snapshot data is kept on Tier1 in RAID 10 to optimize performance
- C. Read only data is migrated to lower tiers when a snapshot is taken
- D. Supports either write-intensive or read-intensive SSDs in the same tier

Correct Answer: D

Reference: https://downloads.dell.com/manuals/common/sc-series-performance-availability-best-practices-dell-emc-4024-bp-sc_en-us.pdf (15)

QUESTION 9

A user is storing data on the quota tree on a Dell PowerStore system.

What can an administrator use to limit the amount of storage that the user consumes?

- A. User quota on the tree quota
- B. A NAS server quota
- C. A bandwidth throttle quota
- D. A second tree quota



Correct Answer: A

An administrator can use a user quota to limit the amount of storage that the user consumes on a Dell PowerStore system. A user quota is a limit that is set on the quota tree, which is a hierarchical structure that organizes storage resources and sets limits on how much storage can be used at each level. The user quota is applied to a specific user or group of users and limits the amount of storage that can be consumed by that user or group of users.

QUESTION 10

What is the purpose of the NVMe NVRAM drives in a Dell EMC PowerStore 1000 array?

- A. Read cache and vaulting
- B. Read cache and base OS
- C. Write cache and base OS
- D. Write cache and vaulting

Correct Answer: D

The base enclosure is an all-NVMe platform, capable of supporting NVMe SSD, NVMe SCM, and NVMe NVRAM drives. You can populate slots 0 through 20 with NVMe SSD or NVMe SCM drives. Slots 21 through 24 are reserved for NVMe NVRAM drives which serve as additional system write caching. PowerStore 1000 and PowerStore 3000 models contain two NVMe NVRAM drives in slots 23 and 24. Reference:https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/storage/industry-market/h18149-dell-emc-powerstore-platform-introduction.pdf

QUESTION 11

A technical architect is designing a Dell Unity storage solution The customer has a monthly data access profile where block data is accessed infrequently The data is accessed frequently for a few days during month-end reporting

Based on best practices which solution should the technical architect recommend?

- A. A single-tier solution using 10k drives
- B. An All-Flash solution using FAST VP and FAST Cache
- C. A hybrid solution using FAST VP and FAST Cache
- D. A hybrid solution using data progression

Correct Answer: C

Based on the customer\\'s monthly data access profile, where block data is accessed infrequently but frequently during month-end reporting, the technical architect should recommend a hybrid solution using FAST VP and FAST Cache. FAST VP (Fully Automated Storage Tiering for Virtual Pools) is a feature that automatically tiers data across different types of storage media based on access patterns. With FAST VP, frequently accessed data will be automatically moved to faster storage media such as flash, while infrequently accessed data will be moved to slower, less expensive storage media such as disk. FAST Cache is a feature that increases the performance of Unity storage systems by caching frequently accessed data on flash storage. With this hybrid solution, the customer will have the best of both worlds: high-performance flash storage for frequently accessed data, and lower-cost disk storage for infrequently accessed data. This will help the customer to improve performance during month-end reporting and save costs for infrequently



accessed data. It\\'s important to note that this design should be evaluated based on the specific requirements, workloads and expected growth of the customer.

QUESTION 12

A customer has two Dell Unity arrays a Dell Unity 550F and a Dell Unity XT 480 They are undergoing a network refresh and would like to modernize to a 25 GbE network The customer has asked the technical architect about adding 25 GbE network cards to the Unity systems Both systems have free slots

Which option should the technical architect recommend?

A. All Unity and Unity XT systems support 25 GbE.

B. The Unity XT 480 supports a 25 GbE card but the Unity 550F does not support a 25 GbE card

C. The Unity 550F supports a 25 GbE card but the Unity XT 480 does not support a 25 GbE card

D. 25 GbE is not supported on Unity or Unity XT systems

Correct Answer: B

The Unity XT 480 can be upgraded with the 25 GbE network cards, but the Unity 550F will not be able to support them and the customer will have to consider upgrading the Unity 550F to a newer model that supports 25 GbE.

QUESTION 13

Which path of the size tool for Dell Unity XT uses predefined configurations that are based on array model capacity points, random workloads RAID type and drive type?

- A. Application Oriented
- B. Data Input
- C. Quick Configuration
- D. System Designer
- Correct Answer: D

The System Designer path of the size tool for Dell Unity XT uses predefined configurations that are based on array model capacity points, random workloads RAID type and drive type. This path is designed to make the sizing process quick and easy, providing recommended configurations that are optimized for specific array models and workloads. It allows the user to select an array model, and then it will provide a set of predefined configurations that meet the desired capacity, performance, and availability requirements.

QUESTION 14

A systems administrator has deployed a DellUnity XT 380F with 90x 1.92 TB SSDs in a dynamic pool How many drives are allocated as spare space?

A. 0



- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

Correct Answer: B

The Dell Unity XT 380F has a default spare space allocation of 4% of the total number of drives in a dynamic pool. So with 90x 1.92 TB SSDs, 4 drives will be allocated as spare space. These spare drives are used to automatically replace a failed drive, ensuring data availability and protection.

QUESTION 15

What is achieved by adding a top tier of SSDs when designing a Dell Unity XT hybrid solution with FAST VP and FAST Cache?

- A. Isolates file top-talkers I/O from block data I/O
- B. Improves compression space efficiencies
- C. Provides an additional data redundancy layer
- D. Helps keep paged metadata on FLASH media

Correct Answer: D

FAST VP (Fully Automated Storage Tiering for Virtual Pools) and FAST Cache (Fully Automated Storage Tiering for Cache) are features that allow you to optimize the performance of your storage by automatically moving data between different storage tiers based on usage patterns. The SSD tier is used to store frequently accessed metadata, such as file system structures, directories, and inode tables, which are accessed frequently and are small enough to fit in the SSD cache. Keeping paged metadata on flash media improves the overall system performance, as it allows for faster access to the metadata, reducing the latency and the number of I/O operations needed to access it.

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