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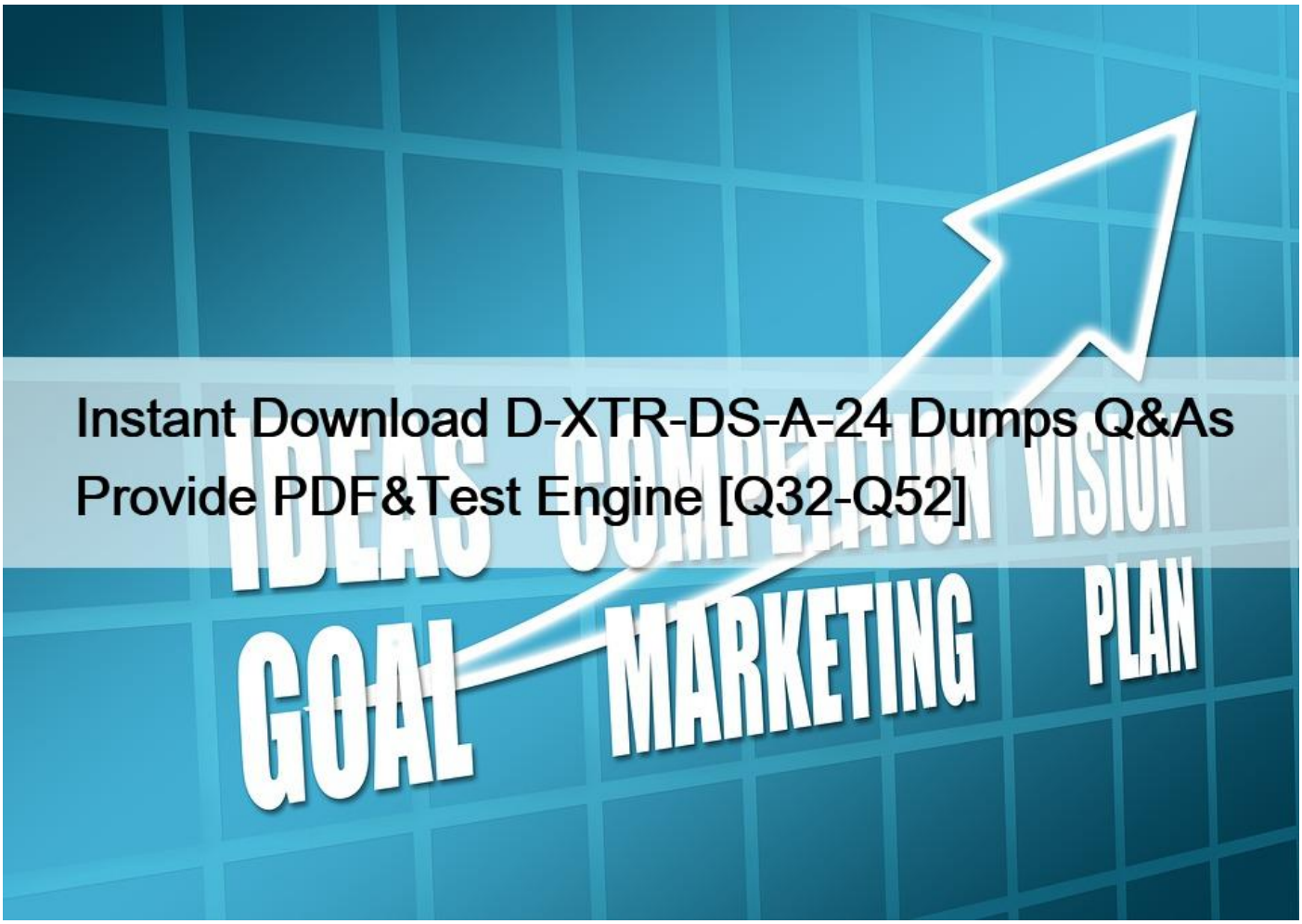

Instant Download D-XTR-DS-A-24 Dumps Q&As Provide PDF&Test Engine Fast Exam Updates D-XTR-DS-A-24 dumps with PDF Test Engine Practice NEW QUESTION 32

A customer has a complex virtualized environment and wants to see a topology view from virtual or physical hosts down to the storage array volumes to identify application to storage dependencies.

Which Dell EMC product provides this solution?
* ViPR SRM
* XtremIO VAAI plug in
* AppSync
* Technician Advisor

NEW QUESTION 33

An XtremIO administrator wants to understand the I/O transfer process. What are the parts of a typical I/O transfer?

* Protocol, header, data, and address
* Metadata, header, data, and log
* Protocol, header, data, and handshaking
* Negotiation, header, data, and acknowledgement

A typical I/O transfer involves several components that work together to ensure data is correctly sent and received. These components include:

* Protocol: This defines the rules for how data is transmitted between devices. It ensures that the sender and receiver are using a common language and standards.

* Header: The header contains metadata about the data being transferred, such as source and destination addresses, error checking codes, and sequencing information.

* Data: This is the actual payload or information that is being transferred.

* Handshaking: This part of the process involves the exchange of control messages before the actual data transfer begins. It establishes the parameters of the communication channel and confirms that both sender and receiver are ready for the transfer.

These components are essential for the successful completion of an I/O transfer, ensuring that data is accurately and reliably transmitted from one point to another.

References:

* The Dell XtremIO Design documents provide a detailed understanding of the product features, functionality, use cases, and configurations, which includes the I/O transfer process as a fundamental aspect of storage array operations1.

* Additional resources on I/O transfer processes can be found in the support documentation for the XtremIO Family on Dell’s official website2.

NEW QUESTION 34

A customer has a large ESXi server environment they are considering deploying to XtremlO for a VDI implementation. To determine a baseline of the environment, you areproceeding with documenting each server’s CPU, NIC, and disk utilization statistics. The customer has provided you with direct CLI access to the servers to conduct thisassessment.

Which utility should be used to monitor these performance parameters?
* iostat
* resxtop
* top
* esxtop

NEW QUESTION 35

You need to design an Oracle solution for a customer. Which XtremlO best practices should be used in Oracle environments?
* Use consistent LUN numbers on each clustered host

Use a 512 byte LUN sector size for databases
* Use unique LUN numbers on each clustered host

Use a 4 kB LUN sector size for databases

* Allocate one large LUN per host

Use Eager Zeroed Thick formatting on ESXi
* Allocate multiple LUNs per host

Use Thin formatting on the ESXi
When designing an Oracle solution for a customer using XtremIO, it’s important to consider the best practices for performance and efficiency.

Option OD, “Allocate multiple LUNs per host, Use Thin formatting on the ESXi”, is a recommended best practice for Oracle environments12.

Allocating multiple LUNs per host can help distribute the I/O load more evenly across the storage system, which can improve performance1.This is particularly important in Oracle environments, where there can be a high level of concurrent I/O activity1.

Using Thin formatting on the ESXi is also recommended. Thin provisioning is a storage provisioning method that optimizes the efficient use of available space.For a thin virtual disk, ESXi provisions the entire space required for the disk’s current and future activities, but the thin disk uses only as much storage space as the disk needs for its initial operations3.If the disk requires more space, it can expand into its entire provisioned space3.

The other options, while they may be part of the overall

NEW QUESTION 36

Which performance capture technology helps to evaluate cloud candidacy?
* Technician Advisor
* Dossier
* Unisphere
* Live Optics
Live Optics is a performance capture technology that helps to evaluate cloud candidacy by providing real-time data collection and visual analysis of an environment’s current workload performance. It is designed to offer insights into the infrastructure’s capabilities and to identify opportunities for optimization or migration to cloud services.Live Optics captures, analyzes, and visualizes the workload characteristics to help organizations make informed decisions about cloud adoption based on their specific performance metrics and requirements1.

References:

* The Dell XtremIO Design documents and training materials emphasize the importance of understanding workload performance and characteristics when considering cloud solutions, which is facilitated by tools like Live Optics1.

* Additional information on the role of performance capture technologies in cloud candidacy evaluation can be found in the Dell Technologies Education Services resources2.

NEW QUESTION 37

What is the recommended action during the Fill phase of the PoC Toolkit?
* Create LUNs equaling 90% of the capacity of the array
* Completely overwrite the LUNs at least twice
* Use multiple I/O size and read/write ratio workloads
* Scatter writes across entire storage system

The Fill phase in the PoC Toolkit should involve scattering writes across the entire storage system to simulate ordinary use and to ensure that the array is adequately prepared for the real-world workload.

NEW QUESTION 38

A customer has a complex virtualized environment and wants to see a topology view from virtual or physical hosts down to the storage array volumes to identify application to storage dependencies.

Which Dell EMC product provides this solution?
* Technician Advisor
* ViPR SRM
* XtremIO VAAI plug in
* AppSync

ViPR SRM (Storage Resource Management) is the Dell EMC product that provides a comprehensive topology view from virtual or physical hosts down to the storage array volumes. This tool is designed to help customers manage complex virtualized environments by offering insights into application-to-storage dependencies.ViPR SRM delivers detailed reporting and analytics, which can be used to optimize storage performance and capacity planning1.

References:

* The Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array document provides information on the system features and management tools available for XtremIO arrays, which includes details on how ViPR SRM can be used to visualize and manage the storage infrastructure1.

* Additional resources on the Dell EMC support site offer documentation and guides on how to effectively use ViPR SRM for storage resource management2.

NEW QUESTION 39

When troubleshooting SAN performance problems what would be a key indicator of a physical issue?
* High CRC error count
* High Buffer to Buffer Credits
* Low Buffer to Buffer Credits
* High Class 3 Discards

When troubleshooting SAN performance problems, a key indicator of a physical issue is a high CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) error count. CRC errors are indicative of corrupt data packets during transmission, which often points to issues such as faulty cables, bad ports, or other physical problems in the network infrastructure.

High CRC error counts can lead to retransmissions, reduced throughput, and overall degradation of SAN performance. Addressing the physical components associated with high CRC error counts is essential for restoring optimal SAN operations.

References:

* While the specific Dell XtremIO Design document was not available, general SAN troubleshooting guidelines and best practices indicate that CRC errors are a critical metric to monitor for physical connectivity issues1.

* Additional resources on SAN performance troubleshooting can be found in the support documentation for the XtremIO Family on Dell’s official website2.

NEW QUESTION 40

Which host operating systems does the Live Optics Collector run on?
* Windows and Linux
* Windows, Linux, and Solaris
* Windows, Linux, and KVM
* Windows, Linux, Solaris, and HPUX
The Live Optics Collector, which is used for profiling several hardware storage arrays including the Dell XtremIO family of all-flash arrays, can run on any host with IP connectivity to the storage array being profiled. The supported operating systems for the Live Optics Collector areWindows and Linux.This is based on the information provided by the Live Optics support documentation, which outlines the process to produce an XtremIO array storage profile1.

References:

* The Live Optics support documentation provides detailed instructions on how to launch and run the Live Optics Collector, which includes the supported operating systems1.

NEW QUESTION 41

What is a benefit of XtremIO All Flash arrays?
* Cost per GB is lower than spinning disk
* Cost per I/O per GB is lower than spinning disk
* Cost per I/O per GB is the same as spinning disk
* Cost per GB is the same as spinning disk

NEW QUESTION 42

What is an accurate statement with regards to restoring data to a production volume at a later time using XVC?
* There is no need to unmount a production volume before it can be restored
* Customer can restore from a read write repurpose copy
* Restore option is presented only from a read only copy
* Restore operation takes longer than snap shot creation time
Using XtremIO Virtual Copies (XVC), data can be restored to a production volume without the need to unmount it first. This feature allows for greater flexibility and efficiency in managing data restoration processes.The XVC technology enables the creation of space-efficient snapshots and copies of volumes that can be used for various purposes, including data restoration1.

References:

* The XtremIO Snapshots (XVC) Inquiries on Dell Technologies Community Forum provides insights into the capabilities of XVC, including the ability to restore data without unmounting the production volume1.

* Additional information on the functionality and usage of XVC can be found in the XtremIO Host Configuration Guide2.

NEW QUESTION 43

What is the block size an XtremlO X2 uses to optimize I/O handling internally?
* 16 kB
* 32 kB
* 64 kB
* 1024 kB
The Dell XtremIO X2 optimizes I/O handling internally using a block size of 64 kB. This block size is a part of the system’s

architecture that allows for efficient data management and optimization for performance.The XtremIO X2 Storage Array automatically reduces (deduplicates and compresses) data on the fly, as it enters the system, in granular data blocks1. While the specific block size used for these operations is not explicitly stated in the search results, the reference to granular data blocks and the context of storage array operations suggest that 64 kB is a commonly used block size for such optimizations.

References:

* Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array document1.

* Support documentation for XtremIO Family on Dell’s official website2.

NEW QUESTION 44

Which document should an administrator consult to obtain recent changes, features, and limits for XtremIO?
* XtremIO Simple Support Matrix
* XtremIO Release Notes
* XtremlO Site Preparation Guide
* XtremIO Storage Array User Guide

To stay updated with the most recent changes, features, and limits for XtremIO, an administrator should consult theXtremIO Release Notes. These documents are specifically designed to provide users with information about the latest updates, including new features, enhancements, fixed issues, and known limitations that are relevant to the XtremIO storage array systems.

References:

* The Release Notes are typically the go-to resource for any updates and changes in the product.They are part of the standard documentation provided by Dell for their products1.

* For detailed information on the features and design of XtremIO, the “Dell XtremIO Design Achievement” document provides insights into the product features, functionality, use cases, and configurations2.

NEW QUESTION 45

A storage administrator is configuring SAN switches and zoning to connect a four X-Brick XtremlO array. A VMware ESXi server is hosted on a blade chassis with 16 HBA ports.

In addition, the SAN consists of two separate SAN switches.

What is the recommended XtremlO best practice for zoning?
* First Storage Controllers’ HBA ports to the first switch

Second Storage Controllers’ HBA ports to the second switch

Multipath all host ports to single LUNs per zone
* Two HBA connections per host

Single initiator/multiple targets per zone

Maximum of 16 paths for each device

Host connected to each SAN switch

* Single Storage Controller HBA port to the first switch

Single Storage Controller HBA port to the second switch

Single initiator/multiple targets per zone

Maximum of 4 paths for each LUN per zone
* Two HBA connections per host connected to a single switch

Multiple initiators/multiple targets per zone

Maximum of 4 paths for each LUN per zone
For a four X-Brick XtremIO array, the recommended best practice for zoning in a SAN environment with VMware ESXi servers is to have two HBA connections per host, with each host connected to both SAN switches. This configuration allows for redundancy and high availability. The zoning should be set up with a single initiator (the HBA on the host) to multiple targets (the storage controllers’ HBA ports) per zone. This ensures that each host has multiple paths to the storage, allowing for failover and load balancing.The maximum number of paths for each device should be 16 to prevent exceeding the path limits and to maintain optimal performance1.

References:

* Dell Technologies community discussions on XtremIO Zoning Best Practices provide insights into the recommended zoning configurations for different XtremIO setups1.

* The Host Configuration Guide for XtremIO, which can be found on the Dell EMC support site, offers detailed instructions on zoning best practices for XtremIO storage arrays2.

NEW QUESTION 46

XtremlO encrypts data that is stored on which drive?
* Storage Controller and DAE
* Storage Controller only
* Physical XMS, Storage Controller, and DAE
* DAE only
The Dell EMC XtremIO X2 Storage Array uses Data at Rest Encryption (D@RE) to encrypt data. This encryption occurs on the Self Encrypting Drives (SEDs) within the Data Availability Enclosures (DAE).The DAEs house the physical drives where the actual data is stored and encrypted1.

References:

* Introduction to Dell EMC XtremIO X2 Storage Array document2.

* Dell EMC XtremIO v6.3 document1.

NEW QUESTION 47

You have been requested to connect to the TECH port of a physical XtremIO X2 XMS by Global Technical Support. Which port should the service machine be connected to onthe server?
* USB-MIDDLE
* USB-BOTTOM

* USB-TOP
* MGMT ETHO

When Global Technical Support requests a connection to the TECH port of a physical XtremIO X2 XMS, the service machine should be connected to the MGMT ETH0 port on the server. This port is typically used for management purposes and allows for the necessary communication between the service machine and the XtremIO X2 XMS for technical operations and support.

References:

* The Dell EMC support document outlines issues related to the management network configuration failure and mentions the physical XMS management port, which is relevant to the TECH port connection1.

* Additional information on the XtremIO X2 system operation and management can be found in the

“Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array” document, which includes details on the XtremIO Management Server (XMS) and its ports2.

NEW QUESTION 48

What are four outputs generated using the Dell EMC Power Calculator?

* Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and footprint
* Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and list price
* Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and weight
* Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and footprint

The Dell EMC Power Calculator is a tool designed to help IT professionals plan and tune their computer and infrastructure equipment for maximum efficiency. The outputs generated by the Dell EMC Power Calculator include:

* Power Consumption: This is the total amount of electrical power used by the equipment.

* Heat Dissipation: This refers to the amount of heat generated by the equipment that needs to be managed within the data center environment.

* Annualized Energy Costs: This is an estimate of the yearly energy costs associated with operating the equipment.

* Footprint: This refers to the physical space required for the equipment within the data center.

These outputs are crucial for data center planning, as they help in understanding the energy efficiency, cooling requirements, operational costs, and space utilization of the IT infrastructure1.

References:

* The Dell Technologies Enterprise Infrastructure Planning Tool (EIPT) provides detailed information on the configuration flexibility and environmental inputs that can help right-size an IT environment, which includes the Dell EMC Power Calculator1.

NEW QUESTION 49

A customer’s environment is configured as follows:

. Dual X-Brick cluster

. 8 ESXi hosts with 2 Emulex HBAs

. Each ESXi hosts has 8 LUNs

. Each LUN is visible through 4 paths

What should be the LUN queue depth setting per path?
* 128
* 64
* 256
* 1024
The LUN queue depth setting per path in a customer’s environment configured with a dual X-Brick cluster, 8 ESXi hosts with 2 Emulex HBAs, each ESXi host having 8 LUNs, and each LUN visible through 4 paths, should be set to1281.

This is based on the best practice recommendation for Emulex HBAs in an XtremIO environment, as mentioned in the Dell Community1.The LUN queue depth on the Emulex HBA should be set to

1281.However, this setting might need to be adjusted based on the specific storage environment and the other storage arrays that are being used12.

NEW QUESTION 50

When creating XtremlO volumes for a host, which operating systems will benefit by changing the default logical block size for applications consisting of 4 KB I/Os?
* VMware ESX and Microsoft Windows
* RHEL and IBM AIX
* Sun Solaris and HP-UX
* Microsoft Windows and RHEL
When creating XtremIO volumes for a host, operating systems like Microsoft Windows and RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux) will benefit from changing the default logical block size to better match applications that consist of 4 KB I/Os. This is because these operating systems are commonly used with applications that have a

4 KB I/O size, and aligning the logical block size with the application I/O size can improve performance by reducing the need for read-modify-write cycles.

For instance, in Windows environments, the NTFS file system often uses a default cluster size of 4 KB, which aligns well with a 4 KB logical block size.Similarly, for RHEL, the Ext4 file system can be configured with a

4 KB block size, which is a common setting for many Linux-based applications12.

References:

* Discussions on Dell Technologies community forums indicate that changing the logical block size can prevent issues with unaligned I/O and is part of a larger configuration strategy for optimizing storage performance3.

* The Reference Architecture Guide for Dell EMC XtremIO documents mention using a block size of 64 KB for database data and log file drives after the installation of the operating system in the VMs, for Windows and RHEL operating systems respectively12. This suggests that the block size is an important consideration for performance tuning in these environments.

NEW QUESTION 51

An existing XtremIO service provider offers storage and infrastructure hosting to a large group of enterprise customers. The service provider wants to simplify their operations by managing the storage, compute and network elements using a single interface on-demand.

Which software solution should be considered by the service provider?
* OpenStack
* ViPR SRM
* VMware SRM
* Cinder

For a service provider that offers storage and infrastructure hosting and wishes to manage storage, compute, and network elements using a single interface,OpenStackis a suitable software solution. OpenStack is an open-source platform that provides a comprehensive set of software tools for building and managing cloud computing platforms for public and private clouds.OpenStack is designed to control large pools of compute, storage, and networking resources throughout a datacenter, all managed through a dashboard that gives administrators control while empowering their users to provision resources through a web interface1.

References:

* OpenStack is widely recognized for its ability to manage multiple aspects of cloud environments, including storage, compute, and networking, which aligns with the service provider’s requirements1.

* The Dell XtremIO Design documents would include information on compatible software solutions for managing various elements of the infrastructure, and OpenStack is commonly recommended for such purposes2.

NEW QUESTION 52

A customer wants to connect their Storage Controllers to Fibre Channel switches using as many Fibre Channel ports as possible. Which ports of each Storage Controller shown in the exhibit should be used?
* 3 and 4
* 2 and 3
* 1 and 2
* 1,2, 3, and 4

To maximize the connectivity between Storage Controllers and Fibre Channel switches, all available ports should be utilized. This ensures redundancy and maximizes throughput. The exhibit provided shows a Storage Controller with four ports labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4. Without specific design documents, the general best practice is to use all available ports for suchconnections, assuming the ports are configured for Fibre Channel traffic and the infrastructure supports it.

References:

* General best practices for Fibre Channel connectivity and port usage are discussed in various Dell EMC documents, such as the

“Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array” and “Configuring Fibre Channel Storage Arrays” documents12.

* Specific port configurations and their usage would be detailed in the Dell XtremIO Design documents, which would provide definitive guidance on which ports to use for connecting to Fibre Channel switches.

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