



Free Questions for D-XTR-OE-A-24 by certsinside

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator has been informed that a new backup policy has been put in place for 500 production volumes on an XtremIO X2-R array. The 500 production volumes

must be backed up four times a day at 8 AM, 12 PM, 4 PM, and 10 PM daily. The backup copies must be read only using the Protection Copies feature provided by the XtremIO

6.x code.

How many days of XtremIO Virtual Copy read only volumes can the array store before the original backups are deleted?

Options:

A- 7

B- 5

C- 6

D- 8

Answer:

A

Explanation:

7 Days: Given that 500 production volumes must be backed up four times a day using XtremIO's Protection Copies feature, the system can store the read-only volumes for approximately 7 days before the oldest backups are deleted.

This calculation ensures that the array's capacity is used efficiently while adhering to the backup policy requirements.

Dell XtremIO Protection Copies Feature Guide

XtremIO Backup and Recovery Best Practices

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator's VMware Horizon environment consists of 1000 linked clones. Based on best practices, what is the minimum number of datastores required to support this configuration connected to XtremIO?

Options:

A- 4

B- 6

C- 8

D- 10

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Minimum 4 Datastores: Based on best practices for VMware Horizon environments, with 1000 linked clones, it is recommended to have a minimum of 4 datastores connected to XtremIO.

This configuration helps distribute the load and ensures optimal performance and manageability.

Dell XtremIO Best Practices for VDI

VMware Horizon Deployment Guide

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company requires hourly snapshots to be taken from a set of 15 volumes. Assuming no other volumes or snapshots exist, approximately how long can an XtremIO X1 array continue to fulfill this request until the system maximum is reached?

Options:

- A- 256 hours
- B- 512 hours
- C- 497 hours
- D- 8177 hours

Answer:

B

Explanation:

512 hours: This is calculated based on the system's capacity to handle hourly snapshots. For 15 volumes, taking snapshots every hour, the system can sustain this operation for approximately 512 hours until the maximum limit is reached.

XtremIO's efficient snapshot management allows for a large number of snapshots without significant performance impact.

Dell XtremIO Snapshot Management Guide

XtremIO Performance and Capacity Planning Documentation

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are creating a virtual disk for a VMware VM running on vSphere 6.5. The VM will reside on a datastore provisioned from an XtremIO volume. You want to ensure proper

performance and capacity usage.

How should the disk be presented to the guest?

Options:

A- Thick Provisioned, Lazy Zero

B- Thin Provisioned

C- Thick Provisioned, Eager Zero

D- Raw Device Mappings

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When creating a virtual disk for a VMware VM that will reside on a datastore provisioned from an XtremIO volume, it is generally recommended to use Thick Provisioned, Eager Zeroed disks for optimal performance and capacity usage. Here's why:

Thick Provisioned, Eager Zeroed (OC): This type of disk allocation pre-allocates the entire size of the disk and zeroes out all the blocks at the time of creation. This can lead to better performance because all the space is allocated and ready for use, and there is no overhead associated with zeroing out blocks during write operations¹.

Thick Provisioned, Lazy Zero (OA): While this also pre-allocates the entire disk size, it does not zero out the blocks until they are first written to. This can lead to potential performance degradation compared to Eager Zeroed disks when the blocks are zeroed on demand¹.

Thin Provisioned (OB): Thin provisioning allocates disk space on demand rather than pre-allocating the entire disk size. While this can be more efficient in terms of capacity usage, it may not provide the same level of performance as Thick Provisioned, Eager Zeroed disks, especially in high I/O environments¹.

Raw Device Mappings (OD): RDM allows a VM to directly access a LUN on the SAN. This is typically used for specific use cases that require direct access to the physical storage device and is not generally necessary for standard VM deployments¹.

In summary, for ensuring proper performance and capacity usage, Thick Provisioned, Eager Zeroed (OC) is the recommended way to present the disk to the guest for a VMware VM running on vSphere 6.5 with an XtremIO volume1.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

After the volumes are created, which steps are required to provision the XtremIO volumes to the servers?

Options:

- A- Host configuration, RAID groups, SAN connectivity, and volumes mapping
- B- Host configuration, create pools, SAN connectivity, and volumes mapping
- C- Host configuration, SAN connectivity, encryption, and volumes mapping
- D- Host configuration, SAN connectivity, Initiator group, and volumes mapping

Answer:

D

Explanation:

To provision XtremIO volumes to servers, the following steps are typically required:

Host Configuration: This involves setting up the host with the necessary drivers and tools to communicate with the XtremIO storage system. It may include installing HBA drivers, multipathing software, and configuring host parameters to optimize performance¹.

SAN Connectivity: Establishing SAN connectivity is crucial for the host to access the XtremIO volumes. This step involves zoning in the SAN switches to ensure that the host can see the XtremIO storage controllers¹.

Initiator Group: An initiator group is a collection of host initiators (WWNs or IQNs) that are allowed to access a set of volumes. Creating and configuring an initiator group in the XtremIO system is necessary to control access to the volumes¹.

Volumes Mapping: The final step is to map the volumes to the host. This is done by associating the volumes with the initiator group that contains the host's initiators. Once mapped, the volumes will be accessible to the host for data storage and retrieval¹.

The other options, such as RAID groups (OA), creating pools (OB), and encryption (OC), are not directly related to the provisioning process of XtremIO volumes to servers. RAID groups and pools are typically managed within the storage system itself, while encryption is a data security feature that may be configured as part of the overall storage setup¹.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator wants to add an XtremIO cluster to their VPLEX environment. Which activity must the administrator perform first?

Options:

- A- Provision storage to the host
- B- Create and map volumes dedicated to VPLEX
- C- Create a minimum of two Initiator groups
- D- Zone the VPLEX to XtremIO Storage Controllers

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When integrating an XtremIO cluster into a VPLEX environment, the first activity that needs to be performed is zoning the VPLEX to the XtremIO Storage Controllers. Zoning is a SAN (Storage Area Network) configuration step that controls access between the storage and hosts, and in this case, between VPLEX and XtremIO. Here's the process:

[Zoning: This involves configuring the SAN fabric to ensure that the VPLEX directors can communicate with the XtremIO Storage Controllers. Zoning is crucial for establishing a secure and efficient connection between the two systems¹.](#)

Provisioning Storage (OA): While provisioning storage to the host is an important step, it typically comes after the zoning has been established.

Creating and Mapping Volumes (OB): Creating and mapping volumes dedicated to VPLEX is also a subsequent step that can only be performed after the zoning is in place.

Initiator Groups (OC): Creating initiator groups is necessary for mapping storage to hosts, but it is not the first step in the process. The initiator groups will be used after zoning is completed to define access control for the VPLEX directors1.

In summary, the first activity to perform when adding an XtremIO cluster to a VPLEX environment is to zone the VPLEX to the XtremIO Storage Controllers (OD), as this establishes the foundational connectivity required for further configuration and provisioning steps1.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a heterogeneous environment, what is a recommended setting when multiple storage arrays are connected to VMware vSphere in addition to XtremIO X2?

Options:

A- `fnic_max_qdepth = 128`

B- `Disk.SchedQuantum = 64`

C- `XCOPY = 256`

D- `Disk.SchedNumReqOutstanding = 32`

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In a heterogeneous environment with multiple storage arrays connected to VMware vSphere, setting `Disk.SchedQuantum` to 64 is recommended.

This setting optimizes the scheduling of I/O requests and helps in balancing the load across different storage arrays.

Proper configuration of `Disk.SchedQuantum` enhances the performance and efficiency of the storage environment.

VMware Best Practices for Storage

Dell XtremIO VMware Integration Guide

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a characteristic of the XtremIO admin account?

Options:

- A- admin account is used to upload files directly to the XMS
- B- admin account allows root level access
- C- admin account can be used to install the cluster
- D- admin account cannot be removed

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The XtremIO admin account is a built-in account that is essential for the operation and management of the XtremIO storage system. One of the key characteristics of this account is that it cannot be removed from the system. This is to ensure that there is always an account available with the necessary privileges to manage and maintain the storage array¹.

The admin account has a high level of access privileges, which are required for performing various administrative tasks such as managing users, configuring the system, and performing updates. While the admin account does not allow root level access as this is restricted to EMC support engineers only, it does provide a comprehensive set of capabilities for system administration¹.

It's important to note that while the admin account is used for many administrative tasks, it is not typically used to upload files directly to the XMS (OA) or to install the cluster (OC). These tasks are handled through other mechanisms within the XtremIO system¹. The admin account's primary role is to provide a secure and consistent way to administer the storage array, and its presence is a critical part of the system's security and operational framework¹.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When considering data movement efficiency, which type of VDI workload is best suited for high IOPS?

Options:

- A- Small, fixed workloads
- B- Large, random workloads

C- Small, random workloads

D- Large, fixed workloads

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Small, random workloads are best suited for high IOPS in a VDI (Virtual Desktop Infrastructure) environment.

Such workloads typically consist of numerous small I/O operations, which require a high number of IOPS to maintain performance.

XtremIO's architecture is optimized for handling small, random I/O patterns efficiently, making it ideal for this type of VDI workload.

Dell XtremIO VDI Best Practices

Storage Performance Fundamentals

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