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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which key components within XtremIO X1 provide an enterprise level of continuous availability?

Options:

- A- Data Protection and Snapshots
- B- Thin Provisioning and Snapshots
- C- Thin Provisioning and Data Protection
- D- Inline Data Deduplication and Inline Compression

Answer:

A

Explanation:

XtremIO X1 provides continuous availability through a combination of data protection mechanisms and snapshot capabilities:

Data Protection: XtremIO X1 uses a unique data protection scheme known as XtremIO Data Protection (XDP), which offers better efficiency and rebuild performance compared to traditional RAID configurations. XDP provides high levels of fault tolerance and ensures data integrity, which is essential for continuous availability¹.

Snapshots: XtremIO's snapshot technology allows for the creation of instant, space-efficient copies of data volumes. These snapshots can be used for various purposes, including backup and recovery, testing, and development, without impacting the performance of the primary system¹.

Continuous Availability: The combination of XDP and snapshots enables XtremIO X1 to provide an enterprise level of continuous availability by ensuring that data is protected against hardware failures and that operations can continue uninterrupted during maintenance or in the event of a disaster¹.

XtremIO's approach to data protection and snapshots is designed to meet the demands of enterprise environments where downtime is not an option, and data must be accessible at all times¹.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which Linux/UNIX command is used for monitoring the performance of system input/output devices?

Options:

A- stat

B- netstat

C- nbtstat

D- iostat

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The `iostat` command is used for monitoring system input/output device loading by observing the time the devices are active in relation to their average transfer rates. It generates reports that can be used to change system configuration to better balance the input/output load between physical disks¹. The `iostat` command is particularly useful for monitoring disk throughput and can help identify high disk utilization, which is essential for diagnosing performance issues related to storage².

The `iostat` command provides information about input/output (I/O) statistics for block devices (like hard drives and SSDs) and CPUs, making it a valuable tool for analyzing the performance and usage of these resources on a system¹. It is distributed as part of the `sysstat` package and is available on most Linux distributions¹.

The other commands listed have different purposes:

stat (OA) is used to display file or file system status.

netstat (OB) displays network connections, routing tables, interface statistics, masquerade connections, and multicast memberships.

nbtstat (OC) is a Windows command-line utility that displays protocol statistics and current TCP/IP connections using NetBIOS over TCP/IP.

Therefore, for monitoring the performance of system input/output devices on Linux/UNIX systems, iostat (OD) is the correct command to use¹.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which file systems support UNMAP on a Linux server connected to an XtremIO cluster?

Options:

A- Ext3, Ext4, and XFS

B- ReiserFS, Ext4, and ZFS

C- Ext4, XFS, and ZFS

D- ReiserFS, Ext3, and XFS

Answer:

A

Explanation:

For Linux servers connected to an XtremIO cluster, the file systems that support the UNMAP command include Ext3, Ext4, and XFS. The UNMAP command allows these file systems to inform the storage array about blocks that are no longer in use, facilitating better space reclamation and efficiency in storage management.

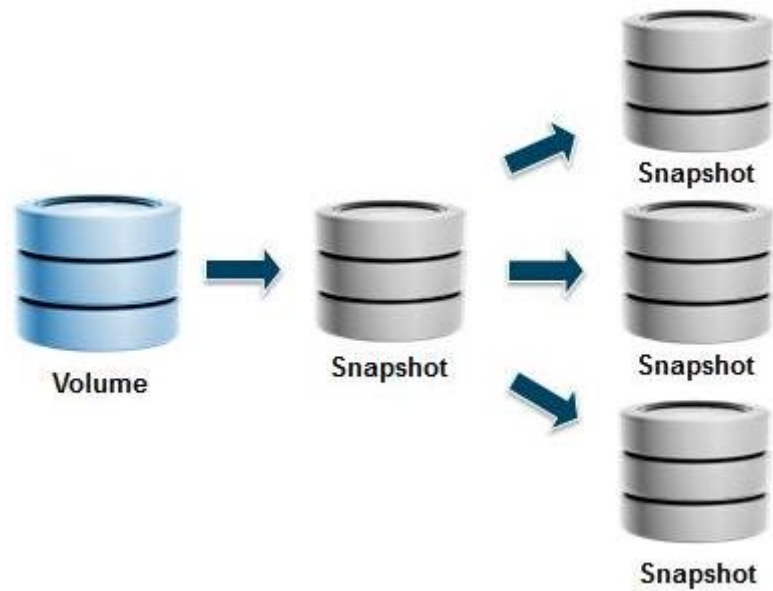
Dell EMC documentation on XtremIO configurations for Linux environments confirms the support for UNMAP with these specific file systems.

Linux kernel documentation also supports the use of UNMAP/TRIM operations with Ext3, Ext4, and XFS for storage optimization.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.



Refer to the Exhibit.

An XtremIO administrator is asked to provide a copy of a 25 TiB database to a group of users. Each user needs to have their own copy of the database in order to perform a variety of manipulations on the data.

a. This process needs to be repeated

every day of the week. The administrator is concerned about the time it will take to

make the initial copy of the database and is investigating the use of snapshots of snapshots.

How does each snapshot impact its ancestor?

Options:

- A-** Each first write to each snapshot will trigger a COFW from its ancestor
- B-** Each first write to a block of the production volume will trigger a COFW to each child snapshot
- C-** Each snapshot can be considered a unique volume and has no impact on its ancestor
- D-** Each first access to each snapshot will trigger a COFA from its ancestor

Answer:

A

Explanation:

XtremIO uses a Copy-On-Write (COFW) mechanism for snapshots. When a write is performed on a snapshot, the system checks if the data block being written to has been previously written. If it has not, it copies the original data block (from the ancestor snapshot or

volume) to a new location before writing the new data to ensure data consistency. This operation only happens once per block for each snapshot, thereby minimizing the performance impact.

Dell's detailed explanation of the XtremIO snapshot functionality emphasizes the efficiency of their COFW mechanism, ensuring minimal performance degradation when creating and writing to snapshots.

XtremIO documentation highlights how snapshots are managed with in-memory metadata, which supports fast creation and access without substantial performance penalties.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When adding a user account in the XtremIO X2 XMS, which information is required?

Options:

- A- Authentication method, timeout value, and LDAP
- B- Unique user name, account type, and e-mail notification
- C- Password, account type, and timeout value

D- E-mail notification, account type, and public key

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When adding a user account to the XtremIO X2 XMS (XtremIO Management Server), the system requires specific information to create and manage the user profile effectively:

Unique User Name: A unique identifier for the user account is necessary to ensure that each user can be individually recognized and managed within the system.

Account Type: The type of account determines the level of access and permissions the user will have. This could range from read-only access to full administrative privileges.

E-mail Notification: Providing an email address enables the system to send notifications related to the user's activities or alerts from the XtremIO system.

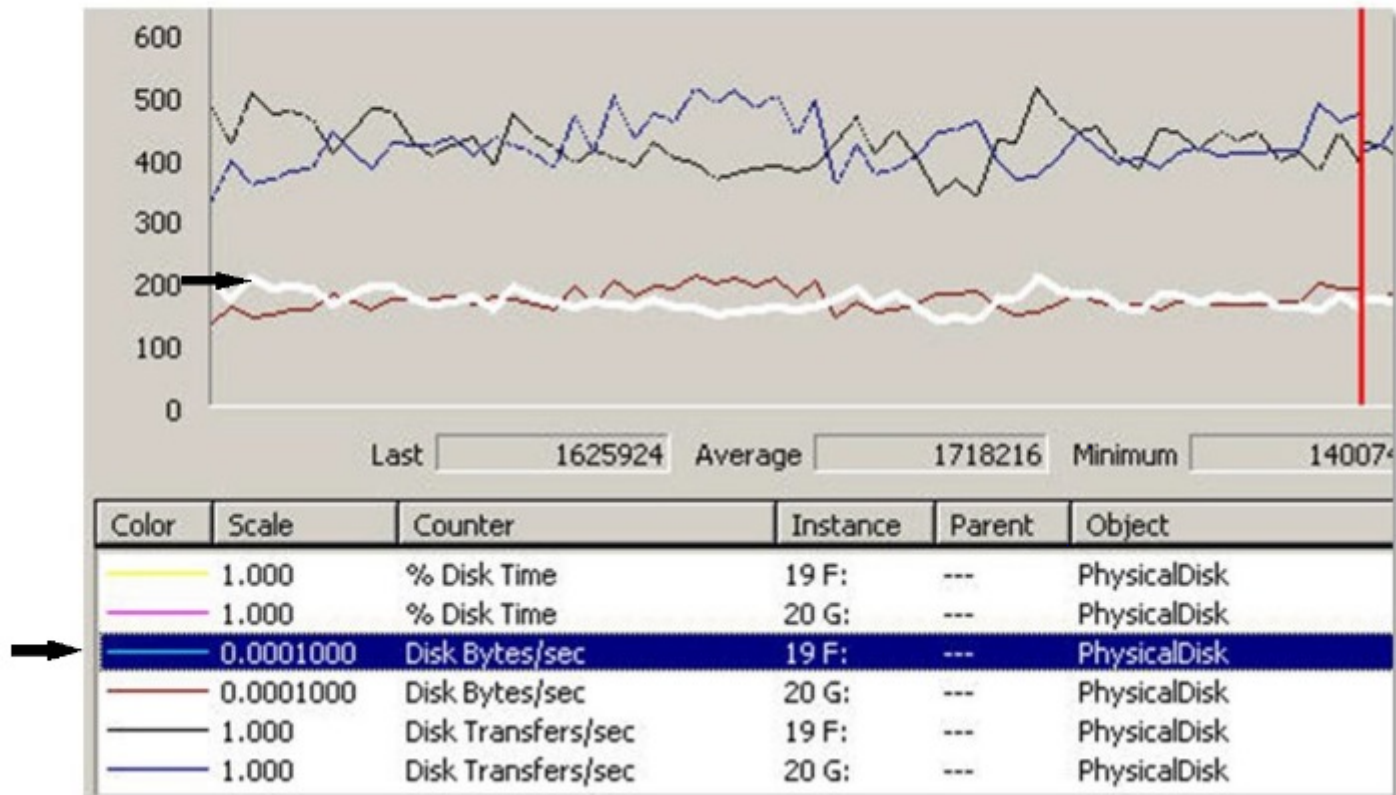
While the search results did not provide a direct source confirming these exact requirements, they are consistent with standard practices for user account creation in management systems¹. It's important to note that while LDAP (OA) can be used for authentication, it is not a requirement for creating a user account. Similarly, a password (OC) is typically required but was not listed as an option in the question. Public keys (OD) are generally used for SSH key-based authentication and are not a standard requirement for user account creation in XMS.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

Perfmon – disk performance



What is the transfer rate in MB/s for disk 19F shown in the exhibit?

Options:

- A- 20 MB/s
- B- 2 MB/s
- C- 200 MB/s
- D- 2000 MB/s

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The transfer rate for disk 19F shown in the exhibit is 2 MB/s. The exhibit indicates that the scale for 'Disk Bytes/sec' is set to 0.00010000. Given this scale, the displayed value of approximately 200 (in the highlighted blue line) corresponds to 200×0.00010000 MB/s, which equals 2 MB/s.

Analysis of the exhibit data and the scale provided.

General understanding of performance monitoring metrics and their interpretations.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are connecting a VMware cluster to an XtremIO array. The host will be connected to the array using QLogic Fibre Channel HBAs. Based on best practices, what is the recommended value for the Execution Throttle?

Options:

- A- 65535
- B- 4096
- C- 16384
- D- 8192

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When configuring QLogic Fibre Channel HBAs in a VMware environment connected to a Dell XtremIO array, the recommended value for the Execution Throttle is 4096. This recommendation is based on best practices to ensure optimal performance and stability in storage environments. Execution Throttle controls the maximum number of concurrent commands that the HBA will issue to a single target, and setting it correctly helps in balancing the load and avoiding congestion on the storage network.

Dell EMC's official documentation on configuring QLogic HBAs recommends setting the Execution Throttle to 4096 to optimize performance and reliability.

Industry best practices suggest similar values to prevent overloading the storage ports and ensure smooth operation.

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