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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A DG group is part of a snapshot schedule which runs each day at 9 am then linked to a set of targets for a full copy after termination. Additional volumes were added which increased the link to full copy time.

What course of action will prevent the issue?

Options:

- A- Set copy to URGENT
- B- Relink with the -precopy option
- C- Set copy pace 16
- D- Relink without the -copy option

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The `precopy` option in the `relink` command can be used when you want to start copying data to the target devices immediately after the link operation. This can be useful in situations where additional volumes have been added, increasing the link to full copy time. By using `precopy`, you ensure that the data starts copying immediately, preventing potential issues.

Question 2

Question Type: OrderList

What is the correct sequence of steps to configure and bring up an SRDF/Star environment?

Steps

- 0 Verify SRDF/Star control host connectivity and array settings.
- 0 Enable SRDF/Star configuration
- 0 Add BCV devices to the SRDF/Star configuration
- 0 Create an SRDF/Star composite group and options file
- 0 Perform the symstar setup operation and create composite groups on target sites

Answer Area

0	
0	
0	
0	
0	

Answer:

0 Perform the symstar setup operation and create composite groups on target sites

Explanation:

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

vWitness and Array Witness options are deployed in the same operating environment simultaneously.

Which option does SRDF/Metro favor in this situation?

Options:

- A- Device Bias
- B- Witness
- C- Smart DR
- D- Array Witness

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When vWitness and Array Witness options are deployed in the same operating environment simultaneously, SRDF/Metro favors the Witness option over the Array Witness option. This is because the Witness option provides a higher level of protection against split-brain

scenarios and data loss than the Array Witness option. The Witness option uses a third-party server to monitor the health and connectivity of both SRDF/Metro arrays and to arbitrate in case of a failure. The Array Witness option uses a third array to store configuration information and to arbitrate in case of a failure. However, the Array Witness option does not monitor the health and connectivity of both SRDF/Metro arrays, and it requires manual intervention to resume SRDF/Metro replication after a failure.

Question 4

Question Type: DragDrop

Match Dual Personality SRDF device to its usage SRDF role.

OPTIONS:

<input type="checkbox"/> R21	SRDF device used for Concurrent SRDF environments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> R11	SRDF device used for SRDF/Star environments	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Explanation:	SRDF device used for Cascaded SRDF environments	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Dell EMC SRDF Introduction - Dell Technologies Partner Portal](#)

[Dell EMC PowerMax and VMAX All Flash: SRDF Product Guide](#)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A user can create, manage, and delete PowerMax SRDF device pairs. They can also view the array information, masking objects, device information, and the defined RBAC rules. However, they are unable to create and delete SRDF groups.

Which RBAC profile has been assigned to the user's profile?

Options:

- A- SecurityAdmin only
- B- Auditor and
- C- RemoteRep Only
- D- LocalRep and Monitor

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The user has been assigned the RemoteRep role only. The RemoteRep role allows users to create, manage, and delete SRDF device pairs, as well as view array information, masking objects, device information, and RBAC rules². However, it does not allow users to create and delete SRDF groups, which requires the StorageAdmin role. Therefore, answer C is correct.

A, B, and D are incorrect because they do not match the user's profile. SecurityAdmin (A) role allows users to manage security settings such as authentication methods, certificates, RBAC rules, and audit logs². Auditor (B) role allows users to view array information and audit logs only². LocalRep (D) role allows users to create, manage, and delete TimeFinder SnapVX sessions from a source device². None of these roles allow users to create and delete SRDF device pairs.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which external storage can be connected to PowerMax using DX emulation?

Options:

- A- Data Domain
- B- Unity
- C- PowerStore
- D- Compellent

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Data Domain is the only external storage that can be connected to PowerMax using DX emulation. DX emulation is a specialized back-end DA emulation that handles SAN attached disks. DX directors are configured on existing PowerMax front-end Fibre Channel ports and are required to be implemented in pairs for high availability. DX emulation is used to support ProtectPoint technology, which integrates primary storage with Data Domain protection storage to accelerate backup and recovery. Therefore, answer A is correct.

B, C, and D are incorrect because they are not external storage that can be connected to PowerMax using DX emulation. Unity (B), PowerStore , and Compellent (D) are primary storage arrays that do not support ProtectPoint technology or DX emulation.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A host is issuing I/O to a PowerMax.

What happens if the cache space fills up?

Options:

- A- I/O will be serviced at the speed of the destination device
- B- I/O will be queued until an empty cache slot is available
- C- Cache is permanently flushed
- D- Cache is temporarily disabled

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When the cache space fills up, I/O will be queued until an empty cache slot is available. This is because PowerMax operates as a cache-centric architecture, where all data is passed through cache before being stored on disk. Cache is used to buffer incoming and outgoing data, as well as to support various functions such as replication and data reduction. When cache is full, the array cannot accept any more data until some cache slots are freed up by flushing data to disk or invalidating stale data. Therefore, answer B is correct.

A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not describe what happens when cache space fills up. I/O will not be serviced at the speed of the destination device (A), as this would bypass the cache and degrade performance. Cache is not permanently flushed or temporarily disabled (D), as this would result in data loss or corruption.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A PowerMax storage group is no longer SL compliant. No changes to application I/O profile have occurred.

Which factor is most likely responsible for the SL compliance impact?

Options:

- A- Noisy Neighbor issue
- B- Queue depth full event
- C- Host queue depth setting was changed
- D- Performance thresholds were exceeded

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A noisy neighbor issue occurs when one or more applications consume more resources than expected, causing performance degradation for other applications. This can affect the SL compliance of a storage group, as the service level defines the expected response time and performance for the applications in that group. If a noisy neighbor consumes too much cache, bandwidth, or CPU cycles, it can cause the SL compliance to drop below the target level. Therefore, answer A is correct.

B, C, and D are incorrect because they are not likely to cause SL compliance impact for a storage group. Queue depth full event (B) is a host-side issue that occurs when the host queue depth is too low or the host I/O rate is too high, causing the host to stop sending I/O requests to the array. Host queue depth setting is also a host-side parameter that determines how many I/O requests can be queued by the host. Performance thresholds (D) are user-defined values that trigger alerts when certain metrics exceed or fall below the specified levels. None of these factors affect the SL compliance of a storage group on the array.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A disaster occurred at the workload site of an SRDF/Star configuration. The administrator decides to move the workload to the Synchronous site (Site B).

What symstar command should be used before the workload switch?

Options:

- A- disable
- B- halt
- C- unpFOlecl
- D- cleanup

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The symstar halt command is used to write disable devices and synchronize SRDF data to remote sites in an SRDF/Star configuration. This command ensures that all sites have a consistent copy of data before switching the workload site from one site to another. Therefore, the symstar halt command should be used before the workload switch in case of a disaster at the workload site of an SRDF/Star configuration1

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