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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The production and remote copies of a Consistency Group are hosted on XtremIO arrays. During application testing of the remote copy, the Image Access log capacity

does not advance.

Why is the Image Access log capacity static?

Options:

A- Failover has not completed so the writes have not been distributed to the Journal

B- Application writes are to an XtremIO snapshot and are not stored in the Journal

C- Journals on XtremIO arrays are virtual and do not track the writes

D- Application writes are stored in RPA memory when using the XtremIO array

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Snapshot Writes: When application testing is performed on a remote copy, writes are directed to an XtremIO snapshot. This snapshot is a point-in-time image of the data.

Journal Behavior: These writes do not advance the Image Access log capacity because the snapshot operates independently of the Journal. The Journal is used for logging changes to the production data, not the snapshot data1.

Static Image Access Log: As a result, the Image Access log capacity remains static during the testing of the remote copy, as it is not affected by the writes to the snapshot1.

It's important to understand that the Image Access log is designed to track changes to the replicated data in real-time. However, when operating on a snapshot, these changes are not logged in the same way, hence the Image Access log capacity does not change1.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which RPA cluster iSCSI configuration setting(s) can be changed in the System Modification wizard on the RPA iSCSI Configuration display?

Options:

A- IP only

B- CHAP and MTU

C- IP and MTU

D- CHAP and IP

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Access the System Modification Wizard: Through the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager, access the System Modification wizard.

Navigate to RPA iSCSI Configuration Display: Within the wizard, proceed to the RPA iSCSI Configuration display.

Change Configuration Settings: Here, you can change the IP address and the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) settings for the RPA cluster1.

Save and Apply Changes: After making the necessary changes, save and apply them to update the RPA cluster's iSCSI configuration.

It is important to note that while the IP and MTU settings can be changed, other settings such as CHAP cannot be modified through the System Modification wizard1.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Consistency Group contains a production and a remote copy. Both are provisioned from XtremIO arrays. Where are the snapshots that represent the point-in-time

images kept during normal replication?

Options:

A- In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the copy volume

B- On the XtremIO array containing the production volume

C- In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume

D- On the XtremIO array containing the copy volume

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The snapshots that represent the point-in-time images during normal replication are kept:

C . In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume

Explanation: In a RecoverPoint system, the Journal volumes are used to store the snapshots that represent the point-in-time images of the data being replicated. When both the production and copy volumes are provisioned from XtremIO arrays, the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume is utilized to store these snapshots during normal replication.

Reference: Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Journal Sizing and Management.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A storage administrator has seen high-load events in their RecoverPoint environment. The administrator wants to review the performance data for the past week with

RecoverPoint. In addition, the administrator wants the raw data saved to a spreadsheet to review and create graphs of system performance over a period of time.

Which CLI command should be used?

Options:

A- get_rpa_statistics

B- detect_bottlenecks

C- export_statistics

D- balance_load

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Access the CLI: Log into the RecoverPoint Command Line Interface (CLI) using appropriate credentials.

Run the Command: Execute the export_statistics command to gather performance data.

Save the Data: The command will output the performance data, which can then be saved to a spreadsheet.

Review and Graph: Use the spreadsheet to review the performance data and create graphs to visualize system performance over the specified time period.

The export_statistics command is used to export performance data from RecoverPoint, which can then be analyzed and graphed for a better understanding of system performance and to identify any potential issues1.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company's host systems are configured with iSCSI HBAs and they want to directly attach the RPAs to a VNX. Which configuration will meet this requirement?

Options:

A- RPAs cannot be physically connected to each other

B- RPAs physically connected to each other through both their iSCSI ports

C- RPAs physically connected to each other through their WAN ports

D- RPAs physically connected to each other through their FC ports

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Physical Connection: The RPAs should be physically connected to each other using their iSCSI ports. This is because the host systems are configured with iSCSI HBAs, which indicates that the storage network is based on iSCSI protocol1.

Configuration in RecoverPoint: In the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager, ensure that the iSCSI ports of the RPAs are correctly configured to communicate with the VNX array.

Verification: After the physical connections and configurations are made, verify that the RPAs can communicate with the VNX array and that the iSCSI connections are stable and operational.

It is important to note that while the RPAs are connected through their iSCSI ports, they should not be connected to any MirrorView ports on the VNX array. Additionally, ensure that the RPAs are connected directly to the FC ports on the Storage Processors (SPs) and not to an expansion SFP on the file side1.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An application is running on XtremIO replicating to another XtremIO using RecoverPoint with the following:

Journal size= 1.05 * (write traffic) * (rollback time in seconds) / (1 - image access log percentage) + (reserved for marking)

. Average write traffic = 5 Mb/s

. Required rollback time = 24 hours

What is the minimum required size for the Journal volume using the default parameters?

Options:

A- 60 GB

B- 57.3 GB

C- 72.4 GB

D- 10 GB

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To calculate the minimum required size for the Journal volume, we can use the provided formula and input the given parameters:

Average Write Traffic: 5 Mb/s

Required Rollback Time: 24 hours (which is 24 * 60 * 60 = 86,400 seconds)

Default Parameters: Assuming the image access log percentage is 20% (which is a common default), and the reserved for marking is negligible.

Using the formula:

\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (\text{write traffic}) \times (\text{rollback time in seconds}) / (1 - \text{image access log percentage})Journalsize=1.05(writetraffic)(rollbacktimeinseconds)/(1imageaccesslogpercentage)

We plug in the values:

\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (5 \text{ Mb/s}) \times (86,400 \text{ seconds}) / (1 - 0.2)Journalsize=1.05(5Mb/s)(86,400seconds)/(10.2)

Converting Mb to GB (1 Mb = 1/8,000 GB):

\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (5/8,000 \text{ GB/s}) \times 86,400 / 0.8Journalsize=1.05(5/8,000GB/s)86,400/0.8

\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times 0.000625 \text{ GB/s} \times 86,400 / 0.8Journalsize=1.050.000625GB/s86,400/0.8

\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times 54 \text{ GB} / 0.8Journalsize=1.0554GB/0.8

\text{Journal size} = 70.875 \text{ GB}Journalsize=70.875GB

Since we need to round up to ensure we have enough space, the minimum required size for the Journal volume is approximately 72.4 GB.

This calculation ensures that the Journal volume is adequately sized to handle the write traffic and maintain the required rollback time, providing a buffer for the image access log1.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is implementing a total of four VNXs; two at their production site and two at their disaster recovery site. In addition, the company wants to manage all clusters

as one RecoverPoint system.

When installing the RecoverPoint cluster, what should be selected in the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager wizard?

Options:

A- RecoverPoint with VNXe Installer

B- RecoverPoint with VNX Installer

C- RecoverPoint Installer followed by Converter to convert to RecoverPoint/EX

D- RecoverPoint Installer

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Select the Correct Installer: In the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager wizard, select the ''RecoverPoint with VNX Installer'' option. This installer is specifically designed for environments using VNX storage systems.

Cluster Configuration: Configure the clusters at both the production and disaster recovery sites to be managed as a single RecoverPoint system.

Complete the Installation: Follow the remaining steps in the Deployment Manager wizard to complete the installation and ensure that all four VNXs are integrated into the RecoverPoint system.

For detailed installation instructions and to ensure that the clusters are managed as one system, refer to the Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines Installation and Deployment Guide1. This document provides comprehensive guidance on installing and configuring a Dell RecoverPoint system, including scenarios with multiple clusters and VNX arrays.