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Shared by Lee on 09-08-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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 on the server?

Options:

A- USB-MIDDLE

B- USB-BOTTOM

C- USB-TOP

D- MGMT ETHO

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

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.

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Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which performance capture technology helps to evaluate cloud candidacy?

Options:

A- Technician Advisor

B- Dossier

C- Unisphere

D- Live Optics

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

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.

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What should the I/O size be set to in a VMware VDI solution utilizing VAAI XCOPY on XtremIO?

Options:

A- 256 MB

B- 4 MB

C- 16 kB

D- 256 kB

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In a VMware VDI solution utilizing VAAI XCOPY on XtremIO, the I/O size should be set to 256 kB. This setting is recommended to optimize the performance of the storage array during XCOPY operations, which are used to offload the copying of data within the

storage array to the array itself, freeing up host resources1.

The Dell support knowledge base article on using a VAAI claim rule to set the XCOPY size when using XtremIO for ESXi hosts recommends setting the XCOPY system value to 256 kB for XtremIO arrays1.

Additional information on VAAI XCOPY and its configuration can be found in the "Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array" document, which provides insights into the system features that support such operations2.

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer is using a third party RESTful API client to create a series of new objects on an XtremIO cluster for use with their SQL application. Which HTTP method should be

used to create the objects needed for integration with the SQL application?

Options:

A- POST

B- PUT

C- GET

D- DELETE

Answer:

A

Explanation:

In RESTful API design, the HTTP method used to create new resources or objects is POST. This method is utilized when the client needs to send data to the server to create a new entity. For example, when integrating with an SQL application and creating new objects on an XtremIO cluster, using a POST request with the appropriate payload will instruct the server to create the new resources as specified1.

A well-designed REST API implements CRUD operations using different HTTP methods, with POST being the method for Create operations1.

The Dell Technologies Developer Portal provides resources and documentation on REST APIs, including the methods used for various operations2.

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Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer has Microsoft Windows servers running Microsoft Multipath IO (MPIO). Which path selection policy should be set for optimal performance when connected to an XtremIO cluster?

Options:

A- Round Robin

B- Weighted Paths

C- Least Blocks

D- Least Queue Depth

Answer:

A

Explanation:

For Microsoft Windows servers running MPIO, the optimal path selection policy when connected to an XtremIO cluster is Round Robin. This policy allows for load balancing across all available paths by distributing I/O evenly, which can lead to better performance and utilization of the storage resources. The Round Robin policy ensures that no single path is overloaded with I/O requests, which helps in maintaining consistent performance levels1.

The Dell EMC SC Series: Microsoft Multipath IO Best Practices document provides insights into the recommended path selection policies for optimal performance2.

Additional information on MPIO and path selection policies can be found in the Dell EMC knowledge base articles1.

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Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

An XtremIO administrator has a cluster consisting of two X2 X-Bricks in production. The administrator plans to expand the cluster to a total of four X2 X-Bricks.

How many snapshots and volumes can the newly upgraded XtremIO cluster support?

Options:

A- 16384

B- 8192

C- 1024

D- 32768

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An XtremIO cluster's ability to support snapshots and volumes scales with the number of X-Bricks in the cluster. According to the documentation, an XtremIO X2 cluster can support up to 32K objects (root volumes + snapshots) per cluster1. Therefore, with the expansion from two to four X2 X-Bricks, the cluster would be able to support up to 32,768 snapshots and volumes.

The Dell EMC XtremIO X2: Next-Generation All-Flash Array document states the infrastructural scale supporting up to 32K objects per cluster1.

Additional information on the scalability and performance of XtremIO X2 clusters can be found in the Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array document2.

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Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are connecting a Linux host to an XtremlO array. The host will be connected to the array using the QLogic HBA's. Based on the recommended best practice, what is the

value for the queue depth?

Options:

A- 256

B- 128

C- 1024

D- 8192

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When connecting a Linux host to an XtremIO array using QLogic HBAs, the recommended best practice for the queue depth value is 256. This setting ensures that the XtremIO X2 storage arrays handle an optimal number of SCSI commands, including I/O requests, which is crucial for maintaining high performance and efficient data processing1.

The Dell EMC Ready Solutions for Oracle with XtremIO X2 document specifies the LUN queue depth to the recommended value of 256 for the QLogic HBAs used in their virtualized databases server1.

Additional discussions on HBA Queue Depth and host settings for environments utilizing XtremIO can be found in the Dell Community forums2.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which standalone tool should be used to demonstrate various XtremIO management capabilities?

Options:

A- XMS Simulator

B- Technician Advisor

C- XIOS 6.0

D- VMware Workstation

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The XMS Simulator is a standalone tool designed to demonstrate the various management capabilities of XtremIO. It allows users to interact with a simulated XtremIO environment, providing a safe space to learn and understand the management operations without affecting actual data or systems. The simulator includes features that replicate the actual XtremIO Management Server (XMS), making it an ideal tool for training, demonstrations, and gaining familiarity with XtremIO's management features1.

The Dell XtremIO Design Achievement document outlines the critical components and best practices for designing solutions with XtremIO, which includes the use of tools like the XMS Simulator for demonstration purposes1.

Additional resources and documentation on the XtremIO Family support page may provide further insights into the use of the XMS Simulator2.

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Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where does XtremIO keep metadata at all times on an active cluster?

Options:

A- Snap shots

B- Memory

C- Storage Controller trace disks

D- XMS storage

Answer:

B

Explanation:

XtremIO maintains metadata in memory at all times on an active cluster. This in-memory metadata architecture is a key feature of XtremIO that significantly boosts performance. While metadata is kept in memory for runtime operations, it is also journaled, protected,

and hardened to SSD to tolerate any failure event in the array, ensuring data integrity and system resilience1.

The blog post "XtremIO's In-Memory Metadata Architecture -- Fact and Fiction" on Dell's official website provides a detailed explanation of how metadata is managed within the XtremIO system1.

The document "Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array" further elaborates on the system architecture and the role of metadata in the operation of the storage array2.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is accurate about deduplication on an XtremIO array?

Options:

A- As the deduplication ratio decreases, bandwidth increases while latency decreases

B- As the deduplication ratio decreases, bandwidth decreases while latency increases

C- As the deduplication ratio increases, bandwidth increases while latency decreases

D- As the deduplication ratio increases, bandwidth increases while latency increases

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Deduplication on an XtremIO array is a process where redundant data blocks are identified and only unique data is stored. This results in a reduction of the physical storage required, which is referred to as the deduplication ratio. As the deduplication ratio increases, meaning more redundant data is eliminated, the bandwidth effectively increases because less data needs to be transferred over the network. Additionally, latency decreases because the system has to process fewer data blocks, leading to faster response times1.

The Dell EMC XtremIO X2: Next-Generation All-Flash Array document explains that XtremIO's in-memory deduplication is global across the entire cluster, which means that only unique data is written to the SSDs. This inline deduplication not only saves significant capacity but can also improve performance1.

The Introduction to XtremIO X2 Storage Array document details how the XtremIO X2 Storage Array automatically reduces (deduplicates and compresses) data on the fly, as it enters the system, which reduces the amount of data written to flash, improving the longevity of the media and driving down cost2.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which XtremIO X2 hardware component provides a backup power source to save journaling data during an unplanned emergency shutdown?

Options:

A- BBU

B- PSU

C- SuperCap

D- NVRAM

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In the event of an unplanned emergency shutdown, the XtremIO X2 hardware component that provides a backup power source to save journaling data is the SuperCapacitor (SuperCap). The SuperCap is designed to maintain power to the system long enough to ensure that all in-flight writes are committed to non-volatile memory, preserving data integrity. Unlike a battery backup unit (BBU) which may provide power for a longer duration, the SuperCap is specifically designed for short-term power retention to protect data during transient

power interruptions1.

The User Guide for XtremIO, which includes power down and power up procedures, would typically detail the role of the SuperCap in emergency shutdown scenarios1.

Additional information on the hardware components and their functions can be found in the Reference Architecture Guide for Dell EMC XtremIO2.

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Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and footprint

B- Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and list price

C- Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and weight

D- Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and footprint

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

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.