Free Questions for D-RP-OE-A-24

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Question 1

A physical RecoverPoint cluster is connected to a single VMAX array. When running SAN diagnostics from the boxmgmt menu, what is the minimum number of WWPN that can

be seen in the storage ports section of the diagnostic test?

Options:

A- 1

B- 4

C- 3

D- 2

Answer:

C

Explanation:

RecoverPoint and VMAX Connectivity:

A physical RecoverPoint cluster connected to a VMAX array uses Fibre Channel connections for communication. Each RPA typically has two Fibre Channel ports.

WWPN (World Wide Port Name):

WWPNs are unique identifiers assigned to each port in a Fibre Channel network, including both RecoverPoint and VMAX ports.

Minimum Number of WWPNs:

For a single RecoverPoint appliance (RPA), the minimum number of ports includes:

2 RecoverPoint Ports (RP Ports): Each RPA usually has at least two Fibre Channel ports for redundancy.

1 Front-End Adapter (FA) Port: The VMAX array has at least one FA port connected to the RecoverPoint system.

Diagnostic Tests:

When running SAN diagnostics from the boxmgmt menu, the test will show the WWPNs of all connected ports, including both the RPA ports and the VMAX FA ports.

From the Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 documentation and standard SAN configuration principles:

'Each RecoverPoint appliance typically connects to the storage array using two Fibre Channel ports' (general SAN configuration best practices).

'The VMAX array will have at least one FA port connected to the RecoverPoint system for data transfer and replication purposes.'

Therefore, when running SAN diagnostics from the boxmgmt menu, the minimum number of WWPNs that can be seen in the storage ports section of the diagnostic test is 3 (2 RPA ports + 1 FA port).

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What occurs when Journal volumes are masked to hosts in a RecoverPoint environment?

Options:

A- RecoverPoint GUI and CLI logs an event confirming the masking has occurred

B- Splitter is attached to the newly exposed Journal volumes

C- Journals become available for use in the 'Consistency Group' wizard

D- Hosts are able to write to the Journal volumes but will lead to Journal corruption

Answer:

D

Explanation:

In a Dell RecoverPoint environment, Journal volumes are critical components used to track and manage point-in-time images for data replication and recovery. If Journal volumes are mistakenly masked to hosts, the following occurs:

Hosts Gain Access: The hosts that are zoned/masked to the Journal volumes gain the ability to write to these volumes.

Potential for Corruption: Any write access by hosts to the Journal volumes can lead to corruption of the Journal. This is because Journals are meant to be managed exclusively by RecoverPoint and should not be directly accessed or modified by hosts.

Impact on Replication: Journal corruption can disrupt the RecoverPoint replication process, potentially leading to data loss or an inability to recover to specific points in time.

Resolution: To prevent such issues, it is crucial to ensure that Journal volumes are not exposed to hosts and are only accessed by RecoverPoint Appliances (RPAs) for replication purposes12.

It is important to follow best practices for zoning and masking in a storage environment to avoid such critical configuration errors12.

Question 3

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which point-in-time image can be tied to application events and is created by a user command?

Options:

A- Snapshot

B- Virtual Image Access

C- Bookmark

D- Direct Access

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In Dell RecoverPoint, a Bookmark is a user-created point-in-time image that can be tied to specific application events. This feature allows users to mark a particular point in time within the continuous data protection timeline of RecoverPoint, which can be used for recovery purposes. Here's how it works:

User Command: A user issues a command to create a Bookmark, typically through the RecoverPoint management interface or via scripting.

Tied to Application Events: The Bookmark can be associated with specific application events, such as before and after a significant update or batch process.

Point-in-Time Image: The Bookmark represents a point-in-time image of the data at the moment the Bookmark was created.

Recovery: In the event of data corruption or loss, the Bookmark can be used to recover data to the exact state it was in at the time of the Bookmark.

Bookmarks are an integral part of RecoverPoint's data protection capabilities, providing flexibility and precision for data recovery operations1.

Question 4

A RecoverPoint administrator performs a Consistency Group failover to a remote copy. What happens to the point-in-time images stored in the copy Journal after the copy

becomes production?

Options:

A- Images are consolidated

B- Images are replicated to the new copy Journal

C- Images are deleted

D- Images are replicated to the new production Journal

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When a Consistency Group failover is performed to a remote copy in a Dell RecoverPoint system, the point-in-time images stored in the copy Journal are deleted after the copy becomes the new production. This is because the copy Journal's role is to maintain a record of changes for recovery purposes, and once the copy is promoted to production, its Journal is reset to start recording new changes from that point forward1.

The process involves the following steps:

Failover Initiated: The administrator initiates a failover to the remote copy.

Copy Becomes Production: The remote copy is promoted to the production role.

Journal Reset: The point-in-time images in the copy Journal are deleted as part of the promotion process.

New Production Journal: A new production Journal is started to record changes from the new production copy moving forward.

This ensures that the RecoverPoint system can continue to protect the data with a fresh start for the new production environment1.

Question 5

A storage administrator has one production site and one remote site. The administrator configured the RecoverPoint with VNX(SE) cluster at both sites. The current environment

has two Consistency Groups configured with two copies each; one production copy and one remote copy. Based on the company's growing business requirements, the

administrator has been asked to keep a local copy of the production data.

Which action should occur in order to meet this requirement?

Options:

A- RecoverPoint with VNX(SE) does not support more than two copies in a single Consistency Group

B- Delete and reconfigure the existing Consistency Group for a local and remote replication

C- Add a copy into the existing Consistency Group for a local replication

D- Upgrade the RecoverPoint with VNX(SE) license to RecoverPoint/EX and then reconfigure the Consistency Group

Answer:

C

Explanation:

To meet the requirement of keeping a local copy of the production data in a RecoverPoint environment with VNX(SE) clusters, the administrator can add a local copy into the existing Consistency Group. This action does not require deleting and reconfiguring the existing Consistency Group or upgrading the license. Here are the steps:

Access Unisphere for RecoverPoint: Log into the Unisphere interface for RecoverPoint management.

Navigate to the Consistency Group: Find the Consistency Group that needs the local copy.

Add a Local Copy: Use the option to add a copy into the selected Consistency Group.

Configure the Local Copy: Specify the settings for the local copy, such as the Journal volume and RPO settings.

Apply Changes: Save the changes to implement the local replication.

This process allows the administrator to enhance the data protection strategy by adding a local copy for operational recovery or other business needs without disrupting the existing remote replication setup1.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which Consistency Group setting is directly affected by the maximum Journal lag setting?

Options:

A- RTO

B- Deduplication

C- RPO

D- Compression

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The Journal lag in a Dell RecoverPoint system refers to the amount of data that has been written to the production volumes but has not yet been replicated to the remote site or copy volumes. The maximum Journal lag setting affects the RPO because it determines the maximum allowable time or data volume that can pass before the data must be replicated to the remote site to meet the recovery objectives.

Here's how the Journal lag impacts the RPO:

Journal Lag Definition: Journal lag is the measure of the difference between the most recent write to the production volume and what has been replicated to the copy volume.

RPO Impact: The RPO is the maximum targeted period in which data might be lost from an IT service due to a major incident. If the Journal lag exceeds the maximum setting, it means that the RPO could be breached, as there would be more data at risk of being lost than what is acceptable per the RPO policy.

Management Actions: Administrators can monitor and manage the Journal lag to ensure that the RPO is maintained. If the lag approaches the maximum setting, actions may be taken to increase replication throughput or address any issues causing replication delays.

In summary, the maximum Journal lag setting is crucial for ensuring that the RPO is met, as it directly influences the amount of data that could be lost in the event of a failure or disaster1.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A RecoverPoint administrator is failing over a Consistency Group including two non-production copies. What will be the replication state between the new production and former

production when the administrator selects "Set Copy as Production"?

Options:

A- Replication is paused between the new production and former production

B- A short initialization is started between the new production and former production

C- A volume sweep is started between the new production and former production

D- A full sweep is started between the new production and former production

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Questions no: What will be the replication state between the new production and former production when the administrator selects "Set Copy as Production"?

Verified Answer: When "Set Copy as Production" is selected, the failover replica copy is confirmed as the new Production and initiates replication to additional replicas other than the original Production copy which is already receiving writes after the failover1. This means that the replication state between the new production and former production would involve initiating replication to the additional replicas.

Step by Step Comprehensive Detailed Explanation with Reference:

Failover Occurs: The administrator initiates a failover, which involves switching the roles of the production and non-production copies.

Set Copy as Production: The administrator selects the "Set Copy as Production" option, which confirms the failover replica copy as the new Production.

Replication Initiated: Replication is initiated to additional replicas, excluding the original Production copy, which continues to receive writes after the failover.

State of Former Production: The former production copy, now a replica, will be in a state where it is receiving the replicated data from the new production copy.

This process ensures that the data protection and replication continue seamlessly after the failover, with the new production copy taking over the role of the source for replication1.

Question 8

What is the result of configuring the I/O throttling level to "low"?

Options:

A- Limit the data parallelism and I/O parallelism of all RPAs in a RecoverPoint cluster to a maximum read rate of 200 MB/s

B- Limit the data parallelism and I/O parallelism of all RPAs in a RecoverPoint cluster to a maximum read rate of 10 MB/s

C- Limit the data parallelism and I/O parallelism on the particular RPA where the setting will permit a maximum read rate of 10 MB/s

D- Limit the data parallelism and I/O parallelism on the particular RPA where the setting will permit a maximum read rate of 200 MB/s

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A RecoverPoint administrator needs to add a local copy to three existing Consistency Groups. The RecoverPoint system currently contains 100 Consistency Groups. Each group

has one remote copy with 80 replication sets. Each cluster contains eight physical RPAs.

However, the administrator is unable to add all the local copies. What is a cause for this issue?

Options:

A- RecoverPoint system needs to be converted to a RP/EX system to support the extra volumes

B- Consistency Group copy cannot have 1024 volumes within the copy

C- Addition of the local volumes will exceed the 16K volume limit per cluster

D- Cluster has the maximum number of RPAs and cannot be expanded

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In a Dell RecoverPoint system, there is a limit to the number of volumes that can be managed within a cluster. If an administrator attempts to add local copies to existing Consistency Groups and the system already contains a significant number of Consistency Groups and replication sets, it is possible that adding more local volumes would exceed the system's volume limit, which is 16,000 volumes per cluster1.

Here's how the volume count could exceed the limit:

Each of the 100 Consistency Groups has 80 replication sets.

Assuming each replication set consists of at least one volume, this would already account for 8,000 volumes (100 CGs x 80 volumes each).

Adding a local copy for each Consistency Group would double the number of volumes, potentially exceeding the 16K volume limit per cluster.

This limitation is in place to ensure system stability and performance. If the limit is exceeded, the administrator will not be able to add additional local copies until the volume count is reduced or the system is reconfigured to stay within the limit1.

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A RecoverPoint administrator is adding a new user to the system using Unisphere. Which pre-defined user is used to add a new user?

Options:

A- admin

B- boxmgmt

C- security-admin

D- security

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Only users with security permissions can add users, remove and edit permissions for users that have previously been added.--
RecoverPoint Management Student Resource Guide

Question 11

A database team is performing tests against a PIT copy of dat

a. Their write activity is going to exceed the currently allocated amount of space dedicated to Image Access mode.

What should be done to allow testing to continue without disruption to their testing?

Options:

A- Navigate to Protection > Manage Protection > Select the CG from the list and select the copy.
Click Edit Journal, and add one or more additional Journal volumes.

B- Use the config_copy_group= copy= policy image_access_log_size= CLI command

C- Expand the Journal volume using native array tools.

Navigate to Protection > Manage Protection > Select the CG from the list and select the copy.

Click Edit Journal, and then select 'Expand Journal'.

D- Navigate to Protection > Manage Protection > Select the CG from the list and select the copy.

Click Edit, and then increase the reserved image access percentage from 20%

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When the database team's write activity is expected to exceed the space allocated for Image Access mode in RecoverPoint, additional Journal volumes need to be added to accommodate the increased write activity. This can be done through the Unisphere for RecoverPoint interface:

Navigate to Protection: Access the Protection menu in the Unisphere for RecoverPoint.

Manage Protection: Go to the Manage Protection section.

Select the Consistency Group (CG): Choose the appropriate CG from the list.

Select the Copy: Click on the copy that is being used for the Point-in-Time (PIT) testing.

Edit Journal: Click on the Edit Journal option.

Add Journal Volumes: Add one or more additional Journal volumes to ensure there is enough space for the write activity during the testing periD.

By adding additional Journal volumes, the database team can continue their testing without disruption due to space limitations in the Image Access mode1.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator ran the balance_load command on a RecoverPoint cluster during a high-load issue. However, the administrator forgot to capture the output. Where can the

RecoverPoint Cluster Load report be located?

Options:

A- In the output from running the 'Collection System Information' wizard

B- https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/long_term_statistics

C- https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/load_balancing/

D- In the output from the events_log

Answer:

C

Explanation:

After running the balance_load command on a RecoverPoint cluster, if the administrator did not capture the output, the RecoverPoint Cluster Load report can be found at the specific URL provided by the RecoverPoint management interface. The correct URL format to access this report is https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/load_balancing/, where Cluster_Management_IP is replaced with the actual IP address of the RecoverPoint cluster management interface1.

The steps to locate the report are