D-UN-DY-23^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

An administrator has configured a Host Group to have access to a storage object.

What are two benefits of this configuration? (Choose two.)

A. Ensures that snapshots are applied to all LUNs in the group

B. Provides multiple hosts the same access to NFS Filesvstems

C. Provides multiple hosts access to the same VMFS Datastores

D. Ensures that block storage is replicated to the same hosts

E. Provides multiple hosts access to the same LUNs

Correct Answer: CE

A Host Group is a logical grouping of hosts that share the same access permissions to storage objects, such as LUNs, VMFS Datastores, or NFS Filesystems. By configuring a Host Group, an administrator can simplify the management of multiple hosts and ensure consistent access to the storage resources. Some of the benefits of using a Host Group are: Provides multiple hosts access to the same VMFS Datastores: A VMFS Datastore is a block-based storage object that is formatted with the VMware File System (VMFS) and used to store virtual machine files. A VMFS Datastore can be shared by multiple hosts that are part of a VMware cluster. By adding these hosts to a Host Group and assigning the VMFS Datastore to the Host Group, the administrator can ensure that all the hosts have the same access permissions and can access the virtual machines on the Datastore. Provides multiple hosts access to the same LUNs: A LUN is a block-based storage object that is presented to a host as a SCSI device. A LUN can be shared by multiple hosts that have the same operating system and use a cluster-aware file system. By adding these hosts to a Host Group and assigning the LUN to the Host Group, the administrator can ensure that all the hosts have the same access permissions and can access the data on the LUN. References: Dell EMC Unity: Host Configuration Dell EMC Unity: VMware ESXi Hosts and Clusters

QUESTION 2

A company has an ESXi host installed with FC HBAs that is connected to a Dell Unity XT storage array. A 500 GB LUN is provisioned to this host from the Unity array and is in production. The VMware administrator has configured a new vSwitch with the NICs on the server intended for iSCSI traffic. The storage administrator is asked to configure software iSCSI and provision a new 1 TB LUN from the storage array using iSCSI.

What is a consideration when satisfying this request?

A. Two iSCSI target interfaces must be configured with IP addresses from separate subnets.

B. Any single host should connect to any single array using one protocol only.

C. A connection must be established between the host iSCSI initiators and Unity iSCSI targets before provisioning the new LUN.

Correct Answer: B

Mixing FC and iSCSI protocols for the same host and array is not supported by Dell EMC Unity. This can cause issues with multipathing, failover, and performance. The best practice is to use one protocol per host and array pair. If the host needs to access both FC and iSCSI LUNs from different arrays, then separate vSwitches and port groups should be

used for each protocol. References: Dell EMC Unity: Best Practices Guide1, page 19.

QUESTION 3

What three VMware datastore types can be defined by using UI or CLI interfaces from the Dell Unity XT platform? (Choose three.)

A. vVol (Block)

B. NFS (File!

C. VMFS (Block)

D. SMB

E. RDM

Correct Answer: ABC

VMware datastore is a logical container that holds virtual machine files and other data. There are three types of VMware datastore that can be defined by using UI or CLI interfaces from the Dell Unity XT platform: vVol (Block): A vVol datastore is a block-based storage object that is formatted with the VMware Virtual Volumes (vVol) framework and used to store virtual machine files and metadata. A vVol datastore can be created by using the Unisphere UI or the UEMCLI interface on the Dell Unity XT system. A vVol datastore can provide granular control, policy-based management, and improved performance for virtual machines. NFS (File): An NFS datastore is a file-based storage object that is formatted with the Network File System (NFS) protocol and used to store virtual machine files and other data. An NFS datastore can be created by using the Unisphere UI or the UEMCLI interface on the Dell Unity XT system. An NFS datastore can provide scalability, flexibility, and efficiency for virtual machines. VMFS (Block): A VMFS datastore is a block-based storage object that is formatted with the VMware File System (VMFS) and used to store virtual machine files and other data. A VMFS datastore can be created by using the Unisphere UI or the UEMCLI interface on the Dell Unity XT system. A VMFS datastore can provide high performance, reliability, and compatibility for virtual machines. References: Dell EMC Unity: VMware ESXi Hosts and Clusters Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere CLI User Guide

QUESTION 4

DRAG DROP

What is the correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients?

Select and Place:

Steps

Group hard drives into storage pools.
Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol.
Create a NAS server for an existing pool.
Map the shared file system to the client.

Correct sequence of steps

Correct Answer:

Steps

Correct sequence of steps

Group hard drives into storage pools
Create a NAS server for an existing pool.
Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol.
Map the shared file system to the client.

The correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients is:

1.

Group hard drives into storage pools. This allows you to create a pool of storage resources that can be allocated to different types of storage objects, such as NAS servers, file systems, and LUNs.You can create different pools based on the performance and capacity requirements of your applications

2.

Create a NAS server for an existing pool. A NAS server is a logical entity that provides file-level access to clients using SMB, NFS, or FTP/SFTP protocols. You need to create a NAS server before you can create file systems and shares.You can specify the pool, network settings, domain membership, and other properties for the NAS server

3.

Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol. A file system is a logical container that stores files and folders on a NAS server. A file system share is a logical representation of a file system that can be

accessed by clients using a specific protocol. For SMB NAS clients, you need to create SMB file system shares that support the SMB protocol.You can configure the share name, permissions, access policies, and other settings for the SMB share

4.

Map the shared file system to the client. This allows the client to access the files and folders on the SMB share using a drive letter or a UNC path.You can use the Windows Explorer or the net use command to map the shared file system to the client

QUESTION 5

A storage administrator must configure replication from a production Dell Unity XT 680F to an offsite DR Dell Unity XT 480. Block resources must be replicated without data loss if the production site becomes unavailable. File resources can

be replicated with an acceptable amount of data difference on the destination.

What replication configuration meets the requirements?

A. Set Unisphere resource filtering to All.

B. Configure the replication connection mode to Both.

C. Set an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions.

D. Configure the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card.

Correct Answer: B

To meet the requirements, the replication connection mode must be set to Both, which allows both synchronous and asynchronous replication sessions to be configured on the same connection. This way, block resources can use synchronous replication, which ensures zero data loss, and file resources can use asynchronous replication, which allows some data difference on the destination. Setting Unisphere resource filtering to All is not necessary, as it only affects the display of resources in the Unisphere GUI. Setting an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions is redundant, as synchronous replication always has an RPO of 0. Configuring the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card is not relevant, as it only affects the performance and availability of the replication network. References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview]

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