D-UN-DY-23 Q&As

Dell Unity Deploy 2023 Exam

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QUESTION 1

Which are two features of the Dell UnityVSA? (Choose two.)

A. NVMe Connectivity

B. iSCSI Connectivity

C. Asynchronous Replication

D. FC Connectivity

E. Dynamic Pools

Correct Answer: BC

The Dell UnityVSA is a software-defined storage solution that runs the Dell Unity operating environment on a VMware ESXi server. The Dell UnityVSA provides the same features and functions as the Dell Unity hardware platform, such as

block and file storage, snapshots, thin clones, data reduction, replication, and encryption. Some of the features of the Dell UnityVSA are:

iSCSI Connectivity: The Dell UnityVSA supports iSCSI connectivity for block storage access. The iSCSI protocol enables hosts to communicate with the DellUnityVSA over an IP network and access LUNs as SCSI devices. The Dell UnityVSA

can support up to 64 iSCSI interfaces and up to 256 iSCSI sessions per interface.

Asynchronous Replication: The Dell UnityVSA supports asynchronous replication for block and file storage. Asynchronous replication is a feature that copies data from a source storage resource to a destination storage resource over a

network at scheduled intervals. Asynchronous replication can be used for disaster recovery, data migration, or backup purposes. The Dell UnityVSA can support up to 256 replication sessions per system.

References:

Dell EMC Unity: Introduction to the Platform

Dell EMC Unity: Deploying VMware vSphere with Dell EMC UnityVSA Dell EMC Unity: Configuring Hosts to Access Block Storage Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies

QUESTION 2

Which disk format is recommended when deploying Dell UnityVSA OVA?

A. Thin Provision

B. Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed

C. Thick Provision Eager Zeroed

Correct Answer: C

When deploying Dell UnityVSA OVA, the recommended disk format is Thick Provision Eager Zeroed, which allocates and zeroes out all the space for the virtual disks at the time of creation. This ensures better performance and avoids

QUESTION 3

What is the maximum time difference allowed between the current system time (UTC) and the NTP server time during the initial configuration of a Dell Unity system?

A. 17 min

B. 7 min

C. 5 min

D. 15 min

Correct Answer: A

If the time difference between the current system (UTC) time and the NTP server time is too large (approximately 17 minutes), the user cannot configure an NTP server during initial configuration. The user will need to adjust the time while in "Set time manually" mode before changing to "Enable NTP synchronization". This is to avoid potential issues with data replication, snapshots, and audit logs that rely on accurate time stamps. References: Dell EMC Unity: How to change System Time from `Set time manually\\' option to NTP2, page 1.

QUESTION 4

A storage administrator has a Dell Unity XT 480 system with one pool of flash drives, 192 GB of RAM, and 1.2 TB of FAST Cache.

What is the total cache availability for caching the flash drives?

A. 3.2 TB

B. 1.39 TB

C. 3.58 TB

D. I6.0 TB

Correct Answer: C

The total cache availability for caching the flash drives on a Dell Unity XT 480 system with one pool of flash drives, 192 GB of RAM, and 1.2 TB of FAST Cache is 3.58 TB. This is calculated by adding the system memory (RAM), the FAST Cache, and the pool cache. The system memory is 192 GB, which is equivalent to 0.18 TB. The FAST Cache is 1.2 TB, which is a dedicated cache for the flash drives. The pool cache is 2.2 TB, which is a portion of the flash drives that is reserved for caching the pool data. Therefore, the total cache availability is 0.18 + 1.2 + 2.2 = 3.58 TB. References: [Dell EMC Unity: Performance Metrics], [Dell EMC Unity: FAST Cache Overview]

QUESTION 5

A storage engineer must grant access of a Dell Unity XT provisioned NFS datastore to ESXi-1.dell.local. The NAS

server used to create the datastore is configured for NFSv4 protocol with Kerberos NFS owner authentication.

Which permission level is required for the ESXi host?

A. Read/write

B. Read-only

C. Read/write, enable Root

Correct Answer: C

To grant access of a Dell Unity XT provisioned NFS datastore to an ESXi host, the permission level required for the host depends on the NFS protocol and authentication method used by the NAS server. For NFSv4 with Kerberos NFS owner

authentication, the ESXi host must have the Read/write, enable Root permission level. This allows the ESXi host to read and write data to the datastore, as well as perform administrative tasks such as creating and deleting virtual machines.

The Read/write permission level alone is not sufficient, as it does not allow the ESXihost to perform root- level operations on the datastore. The Read-only permission level only allows the ESXi host to read data from the datastore, but not

write or modify it. References: Dell EMC Unity:

Configuring hosts to access NFS1, page 9.