D-UN-DY-23 Q&As

Dell Unity Deploy 2023 Exam

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QUESTION 1

A company needs to expand their dynamic pool by 10 TB. The current dynamic pool consists of 63 7.6 TB SSD drives that are configured for RAID 5 (12+1).

What is the minimum number of drives needed for the pool expansion?

A. 1

B. 15

C. 13

D. 2

Correct Answer: C

To expand a dynamic pool, the number of drives added must be equal to or greater than the stripe width of the pool. The stripe width is the number of data drives plus the number of parity drives in a RAID group. In this case, the stripe width is 12 + 1 =

13. Therefore, the minimum number of drives needed for the pool expansion is

13. References: Dell EMC Unity: Dynamic Pools Technical White Paper1, page 8.

QUESTION 2

Which snapshot option is set automatically when a Pool is configured?

A. Total Pool Consumption

B. Pool Automatic Deletion Policy

C. Snapshot Pool Consumption

Correct Answer: B

The snapshot option that is set automatically when a pool is configured is the Pool Automatic Deletion Policy. This option determines how the system handles the deletion of snapshots when the pool reaches a certain threshold of capacity

utilization. The user can choose between three policies: Never Delete, Delete Oldest, or Delete LowestPriority. The Total Pool Consumption and the Snapshot Pool Consumption are not snapshot options, but rather metrics that show the

amount of pool space consumed by the pool data and the snapshots respectively.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Storage Pools and RAID Groups], [Dell EMC Unity:

Snapshots and Thin Clones]

QUESTION 3

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 4

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

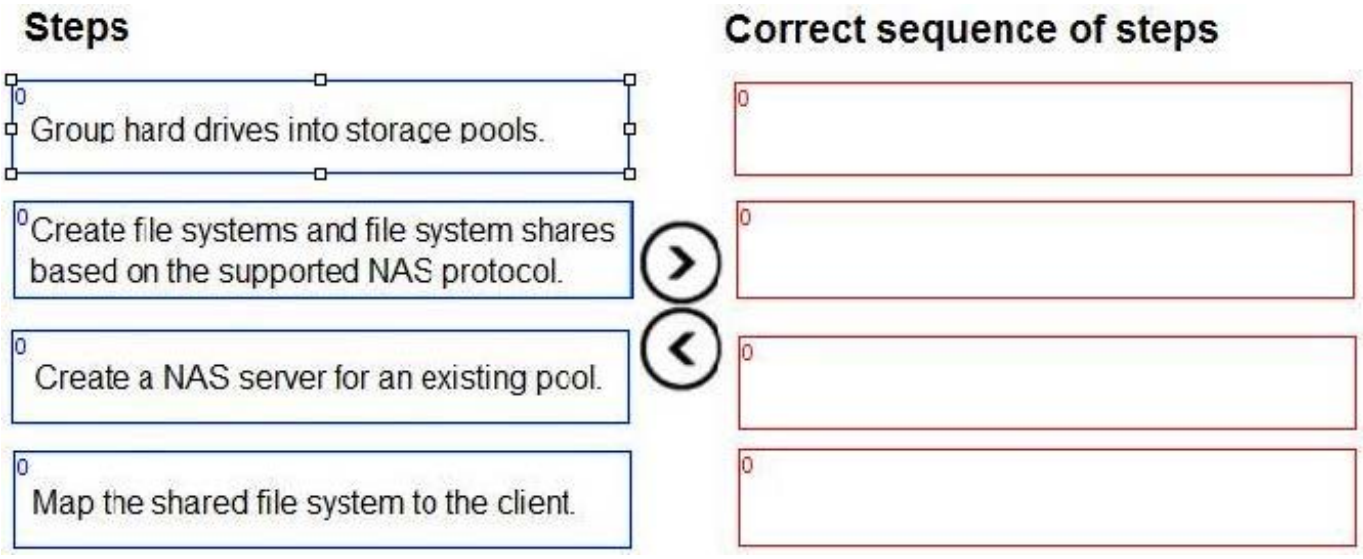
Dell EMC Unity: Deploying VMware vSphere with Dell EMC UnityVSA Dell EMC Unity: Configuring Hosts to Access Block Storage Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies

QUESTION 5

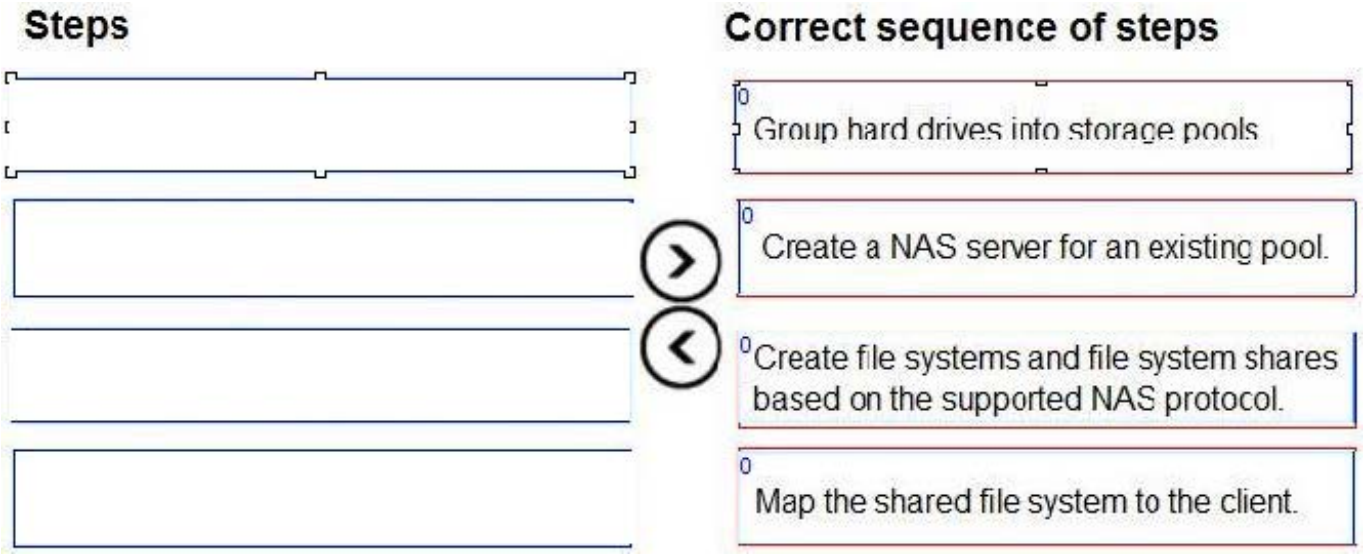
DRAG DROP

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



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

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