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QUESTION 1

What is the maximum number of drives on a traditional RAID Group?

A. 64 drives

B. 16 drives

C. 8 drives

D. 32 drives

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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

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