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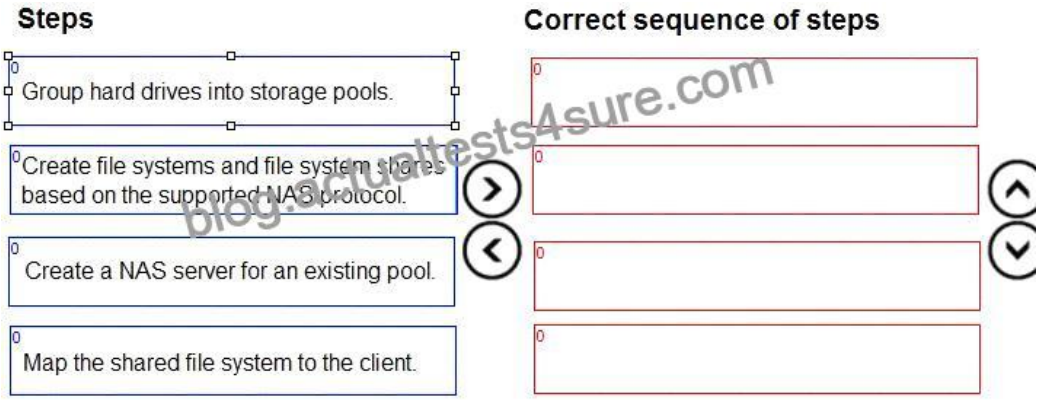
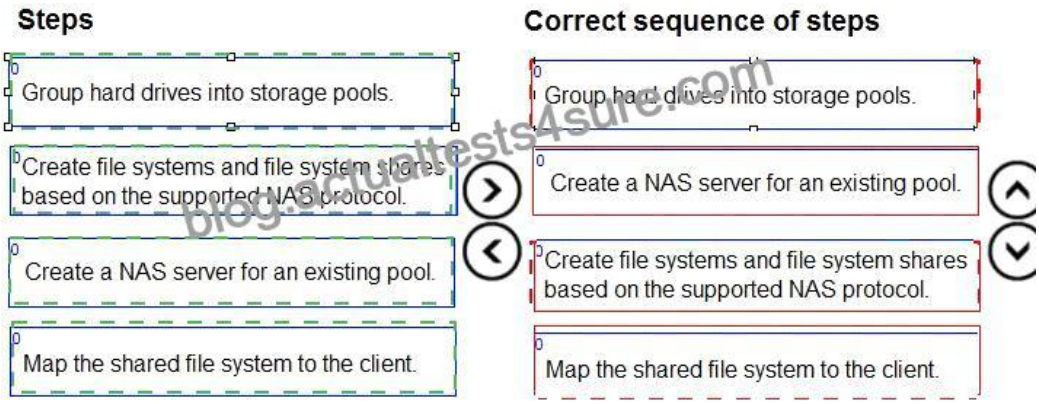
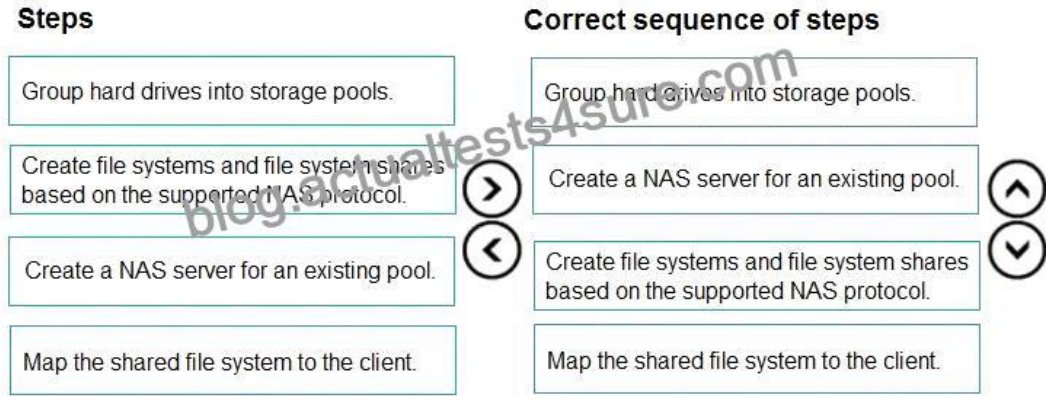
100% Free D-UN-DY-23 Files For passing the exam Quickly UPDATED Jun 17, 2024 D-UN-DY-23 Dumps Questions Study Exam Guide NEW QUESTION 19

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





Explanation



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

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 applications1 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 server2 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 share3 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 client4

NEW QUESTION 20

A deployment engineer has changed theSchedule Time Zoneunder the Settings menu. However, existing snapshots schedules continue to run at the previously configured time.

Why is this occurring?

* Existing snapshot schedules cannot be updated to the same absolute time.
* The Unity system time is not set correctly and must be updated under system settings.
* Existing snapshot schedules are not updated to the same absolute time when the time zone is changed.
* The Unity management server was not restarted before time zone changes took effect.

Explanation

When the Schedule Time Zone is changed under the Settings menu, it only affects the display of the time zone and the creation of new snapshot schedules. Existing snapshot schedules are not automatically adjusted to the new time zone, and will continue to run at the same absolute time as before. For example, if a snapshot schedule was created to run every day at 10:00 AM inGMT+1, and the Schedule Time Zone was changed to GMT+2, the snapshot schedule will still run at 10:00 AM in GMT+1, which is 11:00 AM in GMT+2. To update the existing snapshot schedules to the new time zone, the administrator must edit each schedule manually and change the start time accordingly. References: Dell EMC Unity: Snapshots and Thin Clones1, page 16.

NEW QUESTION 21

What is the result of enabling Data Reduction on a LUN in a consistency group containing three LUNs?

* Any writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic.
* Data Reduction and Advanced Deduplication will be enabled on all LUNs.
* Data Reduction will be enabled on all LUNs is the consistency group.
* All writes to all consistency group LUNs will go through the Data Reduction logic.

Explanation

Data Reduction is a feature that reduces the amount of physical storage space required to store user data on a LUN. Data Reduction is enabled at the LUN level and applies to all the data in the LUN, including snapshots and thin clones. Data Reduction consists of two components: compression and deduplication. Compression reduces the size of data blocks by removing redundant information, while deduplication eliminates duplicate blocks across the LUN. When Data Reduction is enabled on a LUN, all writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic before being written to the storage pool. If the LUN is part of a consistency group, Data Reduction will be enabled on all the LUNs in the consistency group, and all writes to any LUN in the group will go through the Data Reduction logic. This ensures that the data in the consistency group is consistent and protected by the same Data Reduction settings. References:

Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Overview

Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Configuration and Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 22

On a Dell Unity XT file system asynchronous replication session, how many system Snapshots are required to support replication?

* 4
* 8
* 2
* 1

Explanation

On a Dell Unity XT file system asynchronous replication session, four system Snapshots are required to support replication. Two system Snapshots are created on the source file system, and two system Snapshots are created on the destination file system. The source system Snapshots are used to track the changes that need to be replicated, and the destination system Snapshots are used to apply the changes and maintain a consistent point-in-time copy of the source data. The system Snapshots are automatically created and managed by the replication engine and are not visible to the user.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: File System Configuration]

NEW QUESTION 23

Which feature can be configured for a Dell Unity XT file system NFS share?
* Access-Based Enumeration
* Protocol Encryption
* Host Access Level
* Distributed File System
Explanation

A feature that can be configured for a Dell Unity XT file system NFS share is the Host Access Level. This feature allows the user to specify the access permissions for each host or host group that is allowed to access the NFS share. The access permissions can be set to Read/Write, Read Only, or No Access. The Host Access Level feature can be used to control the security and performance of the NFS share. Access-Based Enumeration, Protocol Encryption, and Distributed File System are features that can be configured for a Dell Unity XT file system SMB share, not NFS share.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: File System Configuration], [Dell EMC Unity: SMB Share Configuration]

NEW QUESTION 24

In an asynchronous replication, what is the maximum number of replicated NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series?
* 64
* 90
* 126
* 256
Explanation

The maximum number of replicated NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series in an asynchronous replication is 126. This is the same as the maximum number of NAS servers supported for the Dell Unity XT 380 series in general. Asynchronous replication is a method of replicating data between two Dell Unity systems with a configurable recovery point objective (RPO). It allows the source system to continue normal operations without waiting for the destination system to acknowledge the completion of the replication.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: NAS Capabilities]

NEW QUESTION 25

An administrator notices that the communications between Unisphere and the storage system get interrupted.

Which service task should the administrator perform to fix the issue with minimal impact?
* Restart Management Software
* Reinitialize

C Enable SSH
* Reboot Storage Processor
Explanation

The service task that the administrator should perform to fix the issue with minimal impact is Restart Management Software. This service task restarts the management software on both storage processors without affecting the data services or the host I/O. This can

resolve the communication issues between Unisphere and the storage system. Reinitialize, Enable SSH, and Reboot Storage Processor are service tasks that have more impact and risk than Restart Management Software.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview], [Dell EMC Unity: Service Tasks]

NEW QUESTION 26

Which snapshot option is set automatically when a Pool is configured?
* Total Pool Consumption
* Pool Automatic Deletion Policy
* Snapshot Pool Consumption

Explanation

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]

NEW QUESTION 27

Which are two ways to create an asynchronous replication session for a NAS server? (Choose two.)
* Use NAS server properties.
* Create replication connect.
* Use the NAS server wizard.
* Create replication interface.

Explanation

Two ways to create an asynchronous replication session for a NAS server are to use NAS server properties and to use the NAS server wizard. Both methods allow the user to select a source NAS server and a destination NAS server, and configure the replication settings, such as the RPO, the replication schedule, and the replication mode. Creating a replication connection or a replication interface are not ways to create an asynchronous replication session for a NAS server, but rather prerequisites for enabling replication between two Dell Unity systems.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: NAS Capabilities]

NEW QUESTION 28

Which firewall ports are required to be open for a successful outbound connection when configuring integrated secure connect gateway?
* 80 and 443
* 9443 and 443
* 443 and 8443
* 80 and 9443

Explanation

The firewall ports that are required to be open for a successful outbound connection when configuring integrated secure connect

gateway are 443 and 8443. Integrated secure connect gateway is a feature that enables secure remote access to the Dell Unity system through the Unisphere Central web portal. It requires an outbound connection from the Dell Unity system to the Unisphere Central server over the internet. Port 443 is used for HTTPS communication and port 8443 is used for WebSocket communication.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview], [Dell EMC Unity: Integrated Secure Connect Gateway]

NEW QUESTION 29

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?
* Read/write
* Read-only
* Read/write, enable Root
Explanation

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.

NEW QUESTION 30

Which is the preferred FC Port for synchronous replication for a Dell Unity XT 380 system?
* Fibre Channel Port 0 of I/O module 0
* Fibre Channel Port 4 of SPA and SPB www*
* Port 0 of I/O module 1
* Port 1 of I/O module 0
Explanation

The preferred FC Port for synchronous replication for a Dell Unity XT 380 system is Fibre Channel Port 4 of SPA and SPB. This port is dedicated for synchronous replication traffic and has the highest priority and bandwidth allocation. Synchronous replication is a method of replicating data between two Dell Unity systems with zero recovery point objective (RPO). It requires a low-latency and high-bandwidth network connection between the source and destination systems.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: Hardware Information Guide]

NEW QUESTION 31

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?
* Set Unisphere resource filtering to All.
* Configure the replication connection mode to Both.
* Set an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions.
* Configure the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card.

Explanation

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]

NEW QUESTION 32

What is a benefit of using vVols?
* They enable the automatic import of capability profiles from vSphere to Unisphere.
* All VMs on a datastore are snapped simultaneously.
* Individual VMs on a datastore can be snapped.
* They enable the assignment of isolated file storage partitions.

Explanation

A benefit of using vVols is that individual VMs on a datastore can be snapped. vVols are virtual volumes that are stored on a storage array and managed by vSphere. They enable granular control and management of VM storage. With vVols, each VM has its own set of virtual disks that are mapped to corresponding storage objects on the array. This allows the array to perform snapshot operations on individual VMs without affecting other VMs on the same datastore.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: VMware vSphere Virtual Volumes (vVols) Implementation]

NEW QUESTION 33

Into what size slices is the LUN partitioned for RAID extents?
* 256 MB
* 128 MB
* 64 MB
* 512MB

Explanation

A LUN is a logical unit of storage that is presented to a host as a SCSI device. A LUN is composed of one or more RAID extents, which are the smallest units of storage that can be allocated to a LUN. A RAID extent is a slice of a RAID group that is used to store user data and parity information. The size of a RAID extent depends on the RAID type and the drive type of the RAID group. For example, a RAID 5 extent on a SAS drive is 128 MB, while a RAID 6 extent on a NL-SAS drive is 256 MB. The LUN is partitioned into slices that match the size of the RAID extents, and each slice is mapped to a RAID extent from a RAID group in the storage pool. The LUN slices are distributed across multiple RAID groups to improve performance and availability. References:

Dell EMC Unity: Storage Pools and RAID Groups

Dell EMC Unity: LUN Management

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