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VNX Solutions Expert Exam for Implementation Engineers

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**DEMO
VERSION**

(LIMITED CONTENT)

**Questions
& Answers**

Question: 1

A customer wants to replicate a CIFS environment from a legacy EMC Celerra to a new EMC VNX. Users are able to access CIFS shares from both arrays. The CIFS shares are on different networks and replication is not running. The customer wants to make sure there will be no network restrictions preventing replication between the data movers on two different networks.

What TCP ports should they ask the network team to open?

- A. 8888, 8887, 5081
- B. 80, 443, 8080
- C. 5057, 445, 5087
- D. 23, 25, 22

Answer: A

Question: 2

A customer recently upgraded from vSphere v4.x to vSphere v5.0 to benefit from new VMFS-5 features for their existing 'DataStore1' and 'DataStore2' datastores on an EMC VNX. A second identically configured VNX was implemented and the customer created two additional datastores on the new VNX.

After monitoring the environment, the customer notices the VMs on 'DataStore1' and 'DataStore2' are not using the same sub-block structure as the two new datastores.

What is the reason for this behavior?

- A. The old VMs are on an upgraded VMFS-5 datastore.
- B. The old VMs are still running old VMware tools.
- C. The new VMFS-5 features need to be licensed and activated.
- D. The new VMFS-5 cannot support two VNX storage systems.

Answer: A

Question: 3

A storage administrator reports they are unable configure SAN Copy connections between two VNX. The required cabling is in place and zoning is correct, but the SP connections still do not appear in Unisphere Manager. What could have caused this issue?

- A. SAN Copy is not installed on both VNX arrays.
- B. SAN Copy is only licensed for local copies.
- C. The SP ports are already being used by hosts.
- D. Both VNX arrays are not in the same domain.

Answer: D

Question: 4

A Pool used for FAST VP has the following configuration:

Flash drives: 1,000 GB, with 1,000 GB free

SAS drives: 5,000 GB, with 2,500 GB free

NL-SAS drives: 20,000 GB, with 11,500 GB free

The tiering policy is set to Auto. An additional 600 GB of new data is written to the Pool.

What is the data distribution after the data is written?

- A. Flash drives: 960 GB free SAS drives: 2,400 GB free NL-SAS drives: 11,040 GB free
- B. Flash drives: 400 GB free SAS drives: 2,500 GB free NL-SAS drives: 11,500 GB free
- C. Flash drives: 900 GB free SAS drives: 2,000 GB free NL-SAS drives: 11,500 GB free
- D. Flash drives: 970 GB free SAS drives: 2,350 GB free NL-SAS drives: 11,080GB free

Answer: A

Question: 5

You are planning a CIFS DR solution for two existing EMC VNX. Each VNX has dual Control Stations. Each VNX is also configured for a RecoverPoint protection solution on other VNX LUNs that are non-file related. What recommendation would you give the customer concerning the CIFS DR solution?

- A. Configure IP aliasing on the Control Stations for both source and destination VNX systems before configuring VNX Replicator
- B. Configure IP aliasing on the Control Stations for both source and destination VNX systems after configuring VNX Replicator
- C. Configure IP aliasing on the source VNX system Control Stations before configuring VNX Replicator, and then configure IP aliasing on the destination VNX system Control Stations after configuring VNX Replicator.
- D. Configure IP aliasing on the source VNX system Control Stations before configuring VNX Replicator and use RecoverPoint to provide protection of the source VNX Control Stations to the destination VNX.

Answer: A

Question: 6

A customer recently purchased an EMC VNX to be connected to four ESXi 5.0 hosts via FC. Five of the associated VMs (virtual machines) are running SQL Server 2008 R2. To avoid contention, the customer wants the VM's database and log drives on separate datastores.

Which ESXi 5.0 feature would satisfy this requirement?

- A. Network interface card teaming
- B. Virtual Machine Anti-Affinity
- C. Raw Device Mappings
- D. VMDK Affinity

Answer: B

Question: 7

An administrator is attempting to vMotion a VM from one vSphere ESXi 5.0 host to another. The ESXi servers are connected to three VNX arrays on the fabric. The vMotion fails. What is the most likely reason?

- A. RDMs are attached to the VM with different host LUN numbers on the ESXi servers.
- B. There are active SnapView sessions on the VM preventing the vMotion.
- C. RDMs are in physical compatibility mode and not eligible for vMotion.
- D. There are active MirrorView sessions on the VM preventing the vMotion.

Answer: A

Question: 8

A customer requires an asynchronous DR solution for an NFS-only client environment. The customer wants the solution to be simple to implement. It was recommended they create a single NIS domain, and use several NIS servers to provide centralized authentication to the NFS clients at both the source and destination sites. The customer asks you whether they should consider using VDMs in this environment. What do you advise?

- A. VDMs would offer no advantages to this environment.
- B. VDMs allow VMWare integration of NFS service environments.
- C. VDMs eliminate the need for Usermapper in NFS environments.
- D. VDMs allow for assignment of specific CPUs to a NFS server.

Answer: A

Question: 9

A customer has an Oracle ASM database on an EMC VNX with FAST Suite enabled. They observe intermittent performance degradation due to momentary data hot spots caused by bursty transaction rates. What recommendation would you make to help alleviate these hot spots?

- A. Enable Fast VP on the ASM LUNs
- B. Modify the ASM rebalance power priority
- C. Enable Fast Cache on the ASM LUNs
- D. Disable ASM storage management

Answer: C

Question: 10

A customer has a Windows-only environment connected to an EMC VNX for File at their main campus site. The customer plans to install a new EMC VNX at a remote branch office site. The new VNX will be used to implement a DR solution for their main campus VNX using several deduplicated file systems shared and available to clients via CIFS.

Which solution do you recommend to the customer?

- A. Use VNX Replicator to replicate the VNX VDMs and associated file systems from the main campus site to the VNX system at the branch office site to provide an asynchronous DR solution.
- B. Use VNX Replicator to replicate the VNX VDMs and associated file systems from the main campus site to the VNX system at the branch office site to provide a synchronous DR solution.
- C. Use VNX SAN Copy to replicate the VNX block devices associated with the VNX file systems from the main campus site to the VNX system at the branch office site to provide a synchronous DR solution.
- D. Use VNX MirrorView/A to replicate the VNX block devices associated with the VNX file systems from the main campus site to the VNX system at the branch office site to provide an asynchronous DR solution.

Answer: A

Question: 11

A system administrator wants to migrate medical-imaging data stored on an EMC VNX. The host connects to the VNX via iSCSI. The IP SAN infrastructure has recently been updated to support 1 Gb/10 GB switching. The system administrator wants to maximize data transfer performance. What would you recommend?

- A. Implement 10 Gb/s iSCSI connection using a 9000 byte frame.
- B. Use a 4 KB memory page size.
- C. Implement 10 Gb/s iSCSI connection using a 2400 byte frame.
- D. Increase the write-aside value.

Answer: A

Question: 12

A customer has a CIFS DR solution with EMC VNX using a One-to-Many replication topology. The customer asks you to explain replication behavior under the following conditions:

Production site failover or switchover to a DR site

Replication start and reverse is performed

What would you advise the customer?

- A. The original production site remains a One-to-Many replication source for the other remaining DR sites.
- B. All remaining replications sessions to the other DR sites are suspended.
- C. The original production site goes into cascade mode to remain a replication source for the remaining DR sites.

D. The DR site becomes the replication source for the remaining DR sites and the original production site is marked as invalid.

Answer: C

Question: 13

Click on the calculator icon in the upper left-hand corner.

A SQL database requires 1,000 I/O per second with 85% reads and 15% writes. If RAID 1/0 is used, what is the total number of spindles required to generate the required I/O per second?

- A. Ten 10K drives
- B. Four 15K drives
- C. One Flash drive
- D. Fourteen 7.2K drives

Answer: A

Question: 14

A customer has two EMC VNX configured to replicate between sites. Each VNX has dual Control Stations. The primary Control Station at the source site fails at 6 p.m. and reboots. At 8 p.m., the customer completes DR testing and observes CIFS replication does not failover to the target site VNX. Why does CIFS replication not failover to the target VNX during the DR test?

- A. The control station of the primary VNX should have been failed back.
- B. The control station of the second VNX should have been failed over.
- C. The control station of the primary VNX should have IP bounding enabled.
- D. The control station of the secondary VNX should have IP bounding enabled.

Answer: A

Question: 15

A customer has two identically configured Linux hosts (OS version, memory, CPU) attached to the same network. One host is NFS-attached and the other is FC-attached to an EMC VNX. Both the NFS file systems and the SAN LUNs are created from four RAID 5 (4+1) RAID groups. LUNs are not shared between file and block.

The customer reports NFS-attached host is able to achieve much greater throughput via NFSv4 versus the FC-attached host.

What is the source of the performance difference between the file and block configurations?

- A. FC encapsulation overhead
- B. I/O size
- C. Host Patch levels
- D. NFS version

Answer: B

Question: 16

A client has an EMC VNX configured with four storage ports, four 15-drive DAEs (disk array enclosures) and a total of forty drives (20 NL-SAS and 20 SAS drives). The client is using RAID 5 (4+1) RAID groups with a traditional LUN configuration.

What is the recommended SAS LCC port configuration for optimal performance?

- A. Distribute drives evenly across all ports
- B. Distribute drives on all odd ports
- C. Distribute drives on all even ports
- D. Distribute drives on a single port

Answer: A

Question: 17

A customer requests a performance review of their EMC VNX before FAST Cache is implemented. You notice a dedicated LUN has a write size of 4 KB, and the disks are performing writes of 8 KB. What is causing this behavior?

- A. Coalescing
- B. Pre-fetching
- C. Flushing
- D. Promotion

Answer: A

Question: 18

A customer has two identically configured Linux hosts (OS version, memory, CPU) attached to the same network. One host is NFS-attached and the other is FC-attached to an EMC VNX. Both the NFS file systems and the SAN LUNs are created from four RAID 5 (4+1) RAID groups. LUNs are not shared between file and block and each host generates the same size I/O.

The customer reports the FC-attached host is able to achieve much greater throughput than the NFS-attached host.

What is the source of the performance difference between the file and block configurations?

- A. FC encapsulation overhead
- B. Host Patch levels
- C. Ethernet Network
- D. NFS version

Answer: C

Question: 19

A customer has two EMC VNX, one at the primary site and the other at a DR site located 100 km away. The WAN connection between sites is a 100 Mb/s dark fiber link with 4 ms latency.

A previous storage administrator configured the pool LUNs for the file system on thin LUNs. The file system is growing at a rate of 500 GB per week and is on a VDM. The new storage administrator reports performance issues with the file system.

What is the most likely reason for the performance issue?

- A. Thin LUNs are used for the file system.
- B. The WAN link should be upgraded to an eLAN.
- C. The VNX system requires an upgrade.
- D. The file system has too many concurrent users connected.

Answer: A

Question: 20

A customer plans to connect ESXi 5.0 hosts to a new EMC VNX array. They want to take advantage of the hardware-assisted locking feature in VAAI. Which is a feature of hardware-assisted locking?

- A. Locking at the block level of a logical unit
- B. Locking the LUN instead of the block level
- C. Accessing a block from multiple hosts at the same time
- D. Automatic enabling of safe data caching

Answer: A

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