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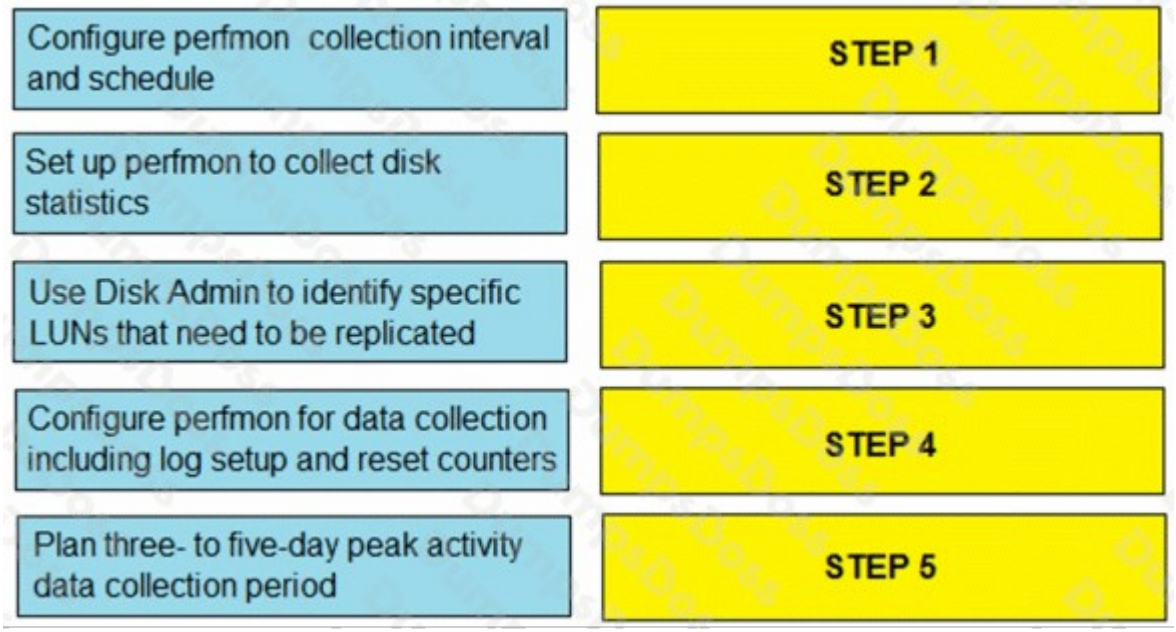
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Topic Break Down

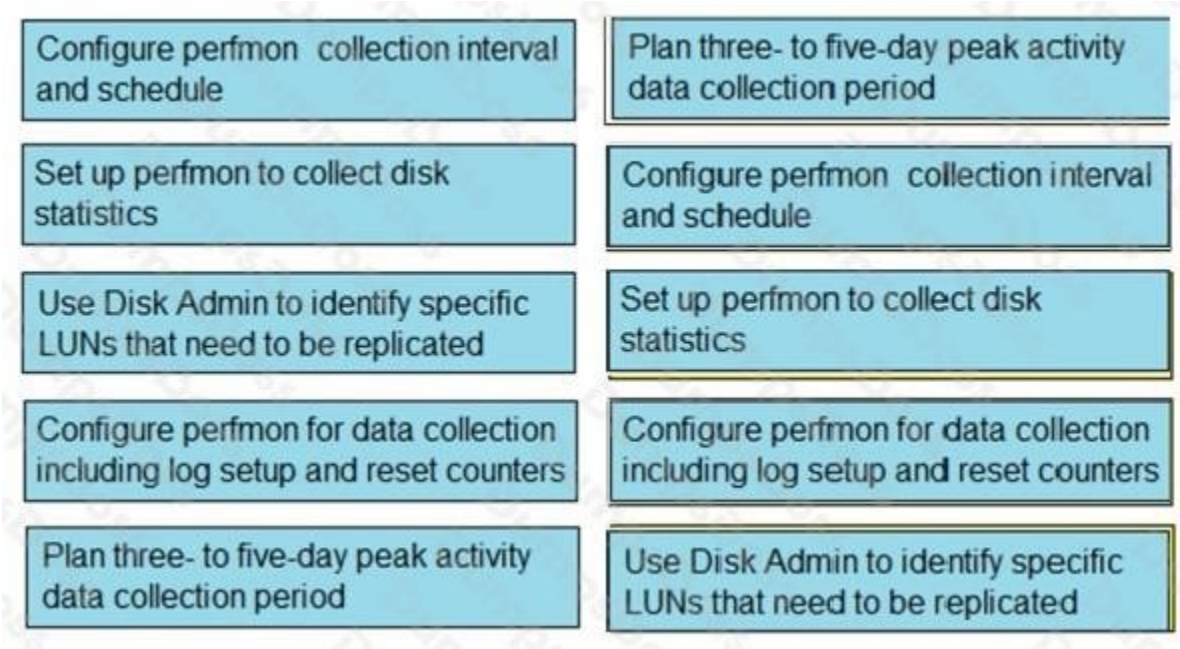
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QUESTION NO: 1 - (DRAG DROP)

An architect is collecting data from a Windows host to model a solution in BCSD. What is the correct sequence of steps to take so that BCSD can parse the data?



ANSWER:



Explanation:

For BCSD to parse Windows host performance data successfully, the collection must be prepared in a controlled order that produces sufficient, correctly structured Perfmon output. Start by planning a three- to five-day period that represents peak host activity. This ensures the captured workload reflects normal high-demand behavior rather than a short, unrepresentative sample. Once that period is known, configure the Perfmon collection interval and schedule so data gathering begins and ends during the planned window and samples at the intended frequency.

Next, set up Perfmon to collect disk statistics. These counters provide the I/O measurements BCSD needs for workload modeling, such as the activity associated with the host disks. Configure the Perfmon data collection afterward, including the log settings and counter reset behavior, so the collected information is written in a clean, usable form for BCSD ingestion. Correct log setup prevents prior or unrelated counter values from being mixed into the collection and ensures the resulting data represents the planned observation period.

Finally, use Disk Admin to identify the particular LUNs requiring replication. This associates the collected host-side disk activity with the LUNs that are relevant to the proposed replication design. The complete sequence therefore moves from defining the representative collection window, through scheduling and capturing BCSD-usable statistics, to identifying the LUNs involved in the final solution design. The PowerMax solution-design training reference is available at Vmax Solution Design Student Guide.

QUESTION NO: 2

A storage architect is designing a PowerMax solution. The architect must ensure that the Unisphere server is not directly connected to the arrays.

Which type of Unisphere for PowerMax deployment will achieve the design requirements?

A. CloudIQ

B. Local Configuration

C. Remote Configuration

D. eManagement

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Remote Configuration is the appropriate Unisphere for PowerMax deployment when the Unisphere server must not be directly connected to the PowerMax arrays. In this architecture, Unisphere for PowerMax is installed on a host separate from the array environment and uses a remote SYMAPI server arrangement to communicate with the arrays. This separates the Unisphere application server from direct array management connectivity while retaining the ability to discover, monitor, provision, and manage the PowerMax systems through the supported management infrastructure.

This deployment model is useful when organizational network design, security zoning, or operational practices require management applications to reside in a centralized location rather than on a server attached directly to each storage environment. The remote setup should be planned with the required network reachability, authentication, and secure communications between the Unisphere host, the SYMAPI service, and the array management interfaces. Dell's Unisphere for PowerMax product documentation provides deployment and installation guidance, while PowerMax product resources describe the supported management ecosystem: Dell Unisphere for PowerMax documentation and Dell PowerMax storage resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the primary purpose of an SRDF consistency group?

A. Maintain dependent-write consistency across related RDF devices

B. Allocate cache to local TimeFinder copies

C. Limit host I/O to a Storage Group

D. Create additional Fibre Channel paths

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Maintain dependent-write consistency across related RDF devices is correct. An SRDF consistency group coordinates replication operations for a set of RDF device pairs so that write-order dependencies are preserved at the remote site. This is important for applications, such as databases, that write related information across multiple devices and require a restartable, internally consistent copy.

Without consistency protection, an interruption could leave related remote devices reflecting different points in the application write sequence. A consistency group helps ensure that the remote image represents a consistent recovery point for all devices in the protected set. Dell SRDF documentation is available from the Dell PowerMax documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

A storage architect is looking for best practices to expand an existing single V-Brick VMAX All Flash 250. They are planning to expand the VMAX configuration to a dual V-Brick model for better performance.

What is a consideration?

A. Both V-Bricks must contain 1 TB of cache each

B. RAID type of both V-Bricks must be the same

C. Cache size of both V-Bricks must be equal

D. Number of drives must be less than or equal to 96

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

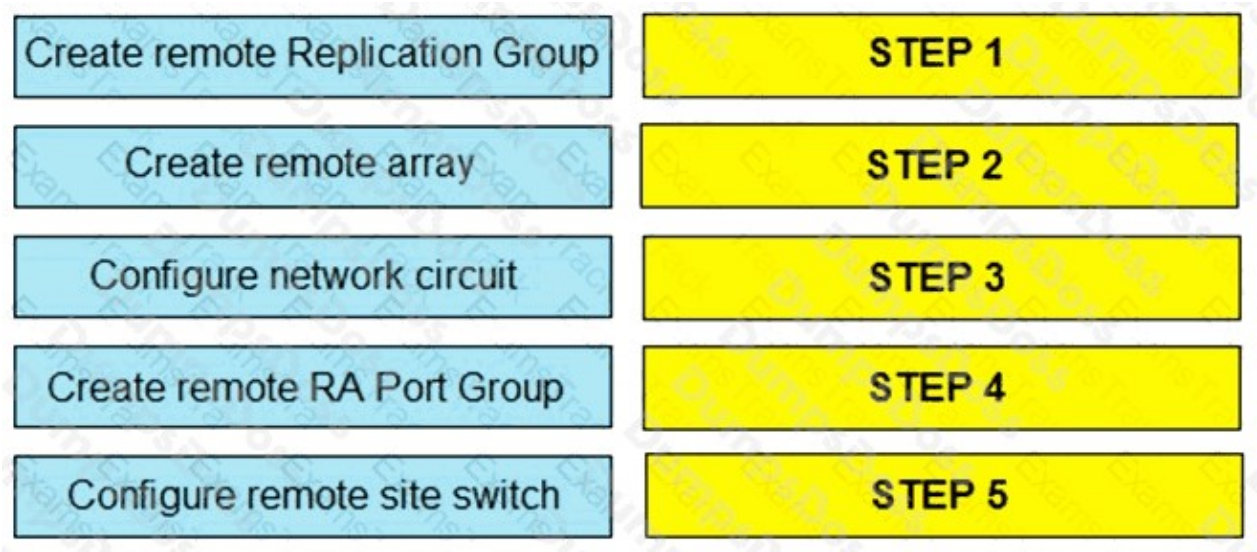
Cache size of both V-Bricks must be equal is correct. A VMAX All Flash array uses a scale-out V-Brick architecture in which each V-Brick contributes directors, processing capability, front-end and back-end connectivity, and global-memory resources to the overall system. When expanding a single-V-Brick VMAX All Flash 250 to two V-Bricks, the added V-Brick must have the same cache capacity as the existing V-Brick. This maintains a balanced hardware configuration and ensures that the array can distribute workload and use its global cache architecture consistently across both V-Bricks.

Cache is fundamental to VMAX All Flash performance because it supports host I/O processing, write-pending protection, read caching, and data movement within the array. Matching cache capacities prevents an asymmetric expansion that could create an imbalance in available memory resources between the two processing complexes. Therefore, cache must be verified as part of the expansion planning and ordering process before adding the second V-Brick. Dell EMC's VMAX All Flash documentation describes the platform's V-Brick scale-out design and configuration requirements; see the VMAX All Flash product documentation and Dell's enterprise storage product resources.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

An architect is configuring BCSD to design SRDF/S between two new PowerMax arrays. The architect has completed the tasks for the local side of the solution, including RA Port Group, Replication Group, and site switch.

What is the correct order of steps the architect needs to take to complete the SRDF setup?



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct sequence is:

1. **Step 1:** Create remote array
2. **Step 2:** Create remote RA Port Group
3. **Step 3:** Create remote Replication Group
4. **Step 4:** Configure remote site switch
5. **Step 5:** Configure network circuit

The remote array must exist before its RA port and replication groups can be defined. After the remote replication resources and switch are configured, create the network circuit last because it establishes the connectivity between the already-configured local and remote SRDF components.

QUESTION NO: 6

A customer is using SRDF/A and experiences a temporary loss of all RDF links. The links recover before available resources for the replication session are exhausted.

What occurs when Transmit Idle is enabled?

A. The SRDF/A session remains active and transmits accumulated changes when the links recover

B. The R2 devices immediately become read/write enabled

C. The SRDF/A session automatically changes to SRDF/S

D. All snapshots on the R1 array are terminated

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The SRDF/A session remains active and transmits accumulated changes when the links recover is correct. Transmit Idle allows an SRDF/A session to remain active during a transient RDF-link outage. While the links are unavailable, the source array tracks changed data for later transmission. When connectivity returns, the session resumes transmission and continues asynchronous replication processing.

This avoids the operational disruption of terminating and recreating the replication session after a short-lived connectivity failure. The behavior remains subject to available cache and configured resource limits, so extended outages still require monitoring and recovery planning. Dell provides SRDF/A guidance through the Dell PowerMax and VMAX All Flash SRDF Family Overview.

QUESTION NO: 7

A storage administrator creates a SnapVX snapshot and links it to target devices using NoCopy mode.

Where is the point-in-time data maintained for host access through the linked target?

A. On the target devices only

B. On the source devices and snapshot delta tracks

C. On the RDF target devices

D. In a separate reserved Storage Group

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

On the source devices and snapshot delta tracks is correct. A NoCopy linked target does not receive a full background copy of the snapshot contents. Instead, the target accesses the point-in-time image through the SnapVX relationship. The source tracks and the snapshot delta tracks preserve and provide the required point-in-time data.

This makes NoCopy links space efficient and fast to establish, but the target remains dependent on the snapshot relationship while linked. In contrast, Copy mode performs a background copy that materializes a complete copy on the target devices. Dell documents SnapVX local-replication behavior in the Dell PowerMax and VMAX All Flash TimeFinder SnapVX overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

What needs to be created in BCSD to link multiple SRDF/A sessions?

A. Composite Group

B. Logical relationship

C. Consistency Group

D. MSC logical relationship

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An **MSC logical relationship** must be created in Business Continuity Scripting Daemon (BCSD) to link multiple SRDF/A sessions. MSC, or Multi-Session Consistency, is designed for environments in which dependent application data is protected across more than one SRDF/A session. The logical relationship identifies the participating sessions and enables BCSD to coordinate their cycle-switching behavior. This coordination is important because recoverable application data may span devices replicated by separate SRDF/A sessions; the sessions must therefore reach consistent points in time together for a coordinated restart or recovery.

BCSD provides the orchestration layer for this multi-session operation. After the MSC logical relationship is defined, BCSD monitors the component sessions and manages consistency-related processing as a combined relationship rather than as unrelated replication activities. This extends SRDF/A's asynchronous replication capability to support applications whose data is distributed across multiple protected device groups. Dell PowerMax documentation and product resources describe SRDF capabilities and the platform's business-continuity architecture: Dell PowerMax storage and Dell PowerMax documentation.