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EMC DES-DD23

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, PowerProtect DD Concepts	20
Topic 2, PowerProtect DD Installation	7
Topic 3, PowerProtect DD Configuration	24
Topic 4, PowerProtect DD Integration	16
Topic 5, PowerProtect DD Administration	16
Total	83

QUESTION NO: 1

A Linux backup server is being configured to use BoostFS to access a PowerProtect DD storage unit.

Which component is required on the Linux backup server?

A. CBFS

B. FUSE

C. CIFS

D. NDMP

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

FUSE is required on a Linux backup server for BoostFS. BoostFS uses the Filesystem in Userspace framework to present a PowerProtect DD storage unit as a local file system to the backup application. The BoostFS client then uses DD Boost capabilities to communicate with the PowerProtect DD system while maintaining a file-system interface on the backup host.

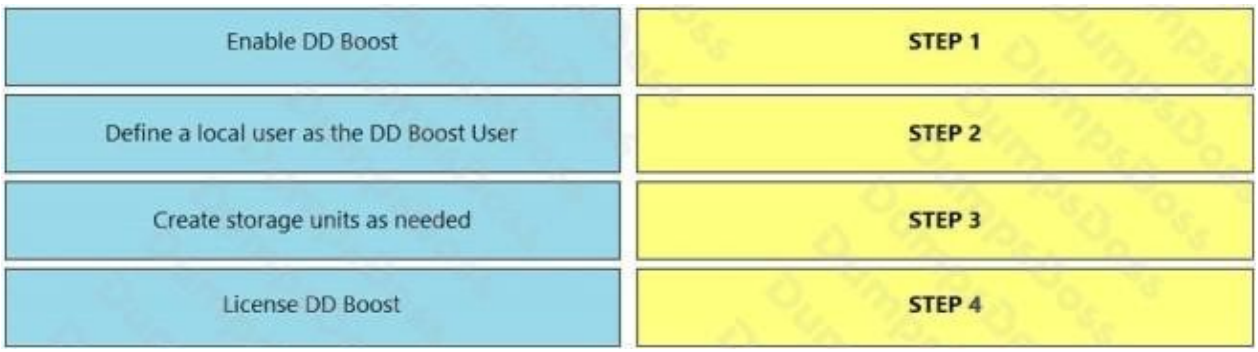
The required FUSE package and compatible BoostFS software version should be installed before creating and mounting the BoostFS mount point. Refer to the applicable PowerProtect DDOS documentation for supported BoostFS client requirements.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (DRAG DROP)

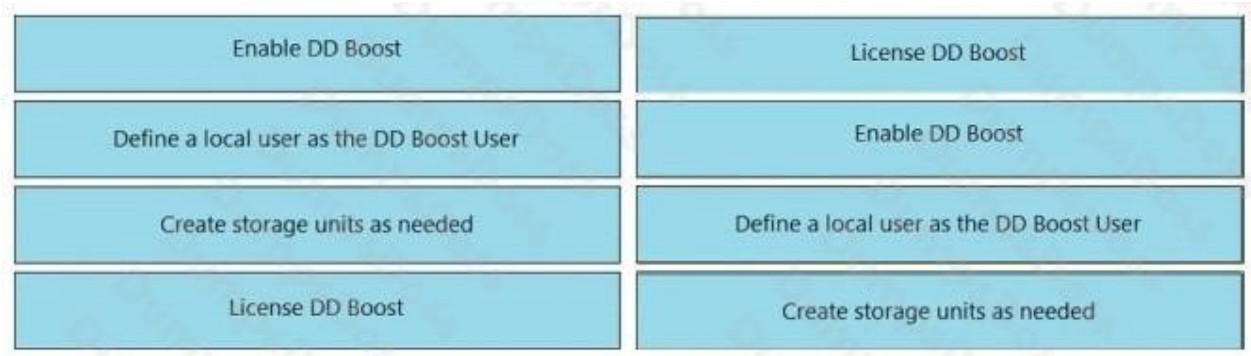
DRAG DROP

What is the order of steps to configure DD Boost on a PowerProtect DD appliance?

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

DD Boost configuration follows a dependency-based sequence. First, license DD Boost on the PowerProtect DD system. The DD Boost license authorizes the feature and must be present before DD Boost services can be activated for use by a backup application. Next, enable DD Boost. Enabling the feature starts the DD Boost capability on the appliance and makes its DD Boost configuration and access functions available.

After DD Boost is enabled, define a local user as the DD Boost User. This local account is the identity used by the backup software to authenticate to the PowerProtect DD system through DD Boost. The account is configured with the required DD Boost access permissions, providing a controlled authentication method for the client or media server connection.

Finally, create storage units as needed. A DD Boost storage unit is the logical target made available to the backup application for writing backup data. Creating it after the feature is licensed, enabled, and its access user is configured ensures that the backup environment has both an active DD Boost service and valid credentials before the target is consumed by the backup application. This ordering establishes the DD Boost entitlement and service first, then configures secure access, and then creates the backup storage destination.

Dell's DD Boost integration guidance describes licensing and enabling DD Boost before configuring the user and storage resources used by the backup application. See the Dell PowerProtect DD Series Appliances with Veritas NetBackup Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

What is the correct sequence of steps to configure storage for Dell EMC Cloud Tier in the DD System Manager?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct sequence is:

This first makes the selected physical shelf available to the appropriate tier, then starts the Cloud Tier configuration workflow.

QUESTION NO: 4

An administrator needs to review the pre-compression and post-compression capacity information for a PowerProtect DD file system.

Which command should be used?

A. filesys show space

B. filesys status

C. system show performance

D. disk show state

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`filesys show space` displays PowerProtect DD file-system capacity information, including pre-compression and post-compression usage. This output helps administrators understand the logical amount of data represented in the file system and the physical capacity consumed after deduplication and compression.

The command is useful for capacity planning, validating data-reduction effectiveness, and investigating changes in file-system utilization. Administrators should review the output together with workload growth, retention policies, replication requirements, and available capacity headroom. Additional file-system monitoring commands are documented in the PowerProtect DDOS documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which component executes the read/write requests in a backup environment consisting of a PowerProtect DD appliance and IBM Spectrum Protect?

A. Spectrum Protect Server

B. Media Server

C. Media Agent

D. Master Server

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

In an IBM Spectrum Protect integration with a PowerProtect DD appliance, the Spectrum Protect Server executes the backup application's read and write requests to the DD system. The server is the application-side component that manages the storage-pool operation and performs the data-movement role when writing backup data to, or reading restored data from, the PowerProtect DD appliance. When DD Boost is used, the Spectrum Protect Server uses the DD Boost interface to communicate with the DD system, allowing the appliance to provide its deduplication and storage capabilities while the Spectrum Protect Server issues the relevant backup and restore I/O operations. In this context, the server also logically fulfills the media-server role; however, the component's actual IBM Spectrum Protect product name is Spectrum Protect Server. This terminology is important when identifying where the DD Boost client software and storage-pool configuration are implemented. IBM's Spectrum Protect documentation describes the server's storage and data-movement functions at IBM Documentation: Storage Protect. For PowerProtect DD platform and DD Boost context, see Dell PowerProtect DD.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which enterprise applications does the DDBEA agent support?

A. Oracle, Microsoft Sharepoint, and Microsoft SQL

B. Microsoft SQL, Sharepoint, and Exchange servers

C. SAP with Oracle, IBM DB2, and Microsoft active directory

D. IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL, and SAP HANA

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL, and SAP HANA is correct because Data Domain Boost for Enterprise Applications (DDBEA) provides application-aware integration for these enterprise database platforms. The agent enables the database application to send backup data directly to a PowerProtect DD system using DD Boost, rather than requiring a conventional media-server data path. This architecture supports efficient backup processing by leveraging capabilities such as distributed segment processing, deduplication-aware transfer, and managed backup data handling on the DD system.

DDBEA's supported-application matrix includes integrations for IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server, and SAP HANA, subject to the specific DDBEA release, operating-system version, database version, and PowerProtect DD software compatibility requirements. In implementation work, the precise supported combination must be verified in Dell's E-Lab Navigator before deployment, because support is version-specific. Dell's product documentation for Data Domain Boost for Enterprise Applications is available through the Dell Support documentation portal, and validated interoperability information can be checked in Dell E-Lab Navigator.

QUESTION NO: 7

An engineer is deploying two PowerProtect DD6900 systems in an HA pair. The installation includes ES40, DS60, and FS25 expansion shelves.

What consideration should be made when cabling the hardware?

A. The FS25 shelf must be fully populated

B. The FS25 shelf should be cabled on a separate chain

C. The DS60 shelf should be cabled on a separate chain

D. The DS60 shelf must be populated with identical drives

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The FS25 shelf should be cabled on a separate chain. The FS25 is a flash expansion shelf and has a dedicated SAS-cabling requirement when deployed with capacity expansion shelves such as ES40 and DS60 shelves. Keeping the FS25 on its own SAS chain preserves the supported PowerProtect DD hardware topology and provides the intended dedicated path for the flash tier. This is particularly important in an HA deployment, where each controller must be cabled symmetrically and according to the approved shelf-chain design so that takeover and failback operations retain access to the same storage configuration. The shelf type, SAS path layout, and controller-side port assignment should therefore be verified against the DD6900 hardware installation and expansion-shelf cabling documentation before powering on the system. Dell's PowerProtect DD product documentation portal provides the applicable DD6900 hardware and installation guides, while the Dell support page provides model-specific manuals and support resources: Dell PowerProtect DD6900 documentation and Dell PowerProtect Data Domain product documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

A PowerProtect DD administrator needs to stop all client backup writes temporarily before performing a planned maintenance activity.

Which system state prevents clients from writing new data to the PowerProtect DD file system?

A. File system disabled

B. NFS disabled

C. Cloud Tier disabled

D. Replication paused

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

File system disabled is correct. Disabling the file system takes the PowerProtect DD file system offline for client access and prevents backup applications from writing new data. This state is used for specific maintenance and administrative operations that require the file system to be unavailable.

Disabling the file system should be coordinated with backup administrators because active jobs can fail or be interrupted. It is not a substitute for deleting data, running cleaning, or disabling an individual client protocol. See the PowerProtect DDOS documentation index.