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EMC D-RP-OE-A-24

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, RecoverPoint Concepts	25
Topic 2, RecoverPoint Configuration	31
Topic 3, RecoverPoint Administration	19
Topic 4, RecoverPoint Troubleshooting	7
Total	82

QUESTION NO: 1

A RecoverPoint administrator wants to use the compression setting to save bandwidth in their environment. What will be the impact of changing the link compression setting on a Consistency Group?

- A. Temporary high-load
- B. Journal history will be lost
- C. Long resynchronization

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Temporary high-load is the expected impact when the link-compression setting is changed for a RecoverPoint consistency group. Link compression reduces the amount of WAN bandwidth consumed by replication traffic, but compression and decompression are processing-intensive operations performed by the RecoverPoint appliances. When the configuration changes, the appliances must apply the new compression behavior to replication traffic and adjust the associated processing resources. This can temporarily increase appliance CPU utilization and system load while the new setting takes effect.

The administrator should therefore plan this type of configuration activity with awareness of current replication workload and appliance utilization. Monitoring the RecoverPoint system during and shortly after the change helps confirm that the temporary load is within the environment's operational limits. After the setting has been applied and the workload stabilizes, replication continues using the configured compression policy, allowing the environment to trade additional appliance processing for lower link-bandwidth usage. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation and support resources provide the applicable product guides and operational procedures for managing consistency groups and replication links: [Dell RecoverPoint documentation](#) and [Dell RecoverPoint support documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

After a logical corruption, data on a production volume is inaccessible. As the volume is replicated using RecoverPoint, the administrator decides to use the "Test a Copy and Recover Production" wizard to restore this volume to its state prior to the logical corruption.

What is the correct sequence of steps to complete the recovery activity?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct recovery sequence:

1. Select the RecoverPoint journal image/snapshot from a point in time **before** the logical corruption occurred.
2. Use the wizard to test that copy: mount/present the selected image to a verification (nonproduction) host and verify that the required data is intact.
3. After verification, stop access to and unmount the production volume/application, because recovery will overwrite the current production volume.
4. Complete the **Recover Production** operation in the **Test a Copy and Recover Production** wizard, using the verified point-in-time image.
5. Monitor completion and status through the Unisphere **Manage Recovery** workflow, then make the recovered production volume available to the application.

The key point is to validate the selected journal image first, then quiesce/unmount production before RecoverPoint overwrites production with that verified image.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which types of I/O modules can be inserted into Slot1 of a Gen-6 RPA?

- A. 10 GbE copper or dual-stacked DB-9 ports
- B. 1 GbE optical or 1 GbE copper
- C. 10 GbE optical or 1 Gb RJ45 copper
- D. 10 GbE optical or 10 GbE copper

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

10 GbE optical or 10 GbE copper is correct because Slot 1 in a sixth-generation RecoverPoint Appliance supports the available four-port 10 Gb Ethernet I/O-module types: the optical-fiber module and the twisted-pair copper module. The optical module uses SFP+ optical connectivity and provides four 10 GbE ports. The copper module provides four 10 GbE BASE-T ports over twisted-pair cabling. These are alternative module choices for the slot, allowing an appliance deployment to match the physical media and switching infrastructure used by the RecoverPoint management and replication networks while retaining 10 Gb Ethernet capability.

This hardware distinction is significant during appliance installation and expansion planning. The I/O module selection determines the connector and cabling medium presented by the appliance, so the selected module must align with the intended network design and supported switch interfaces. Dell's RecoverPoint Appliance documentation is made available from the product documentation section of the Dell Support site, where the applicable installation and hardware guidance can be selected by RecoverPoint release: [Dell RecoverPoint Appliance documentation](#). Dell also provides RecoverPoint product and support resources through its data-protection portfolio: [Dell RecoverPoint](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

Which attributes can affect the Distribution phase of Consistency Groups?

- A. Change rate of the applications and number of replication sets
- B. Copy location, WAN bandwidth, and replication type
- C. Compression and deduplication settings of the Consistency Group
- D. Journal volume performance, storage array performance, and copy volume performance

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Change rate of the applications and number of replication sets is correct. In RecoverPoint, the Distribution phase is the stage in which write activity captured from protected production volumes is distributed to the relevant RecoverPoint processing paths for the consistency group. The application change rate directly determines the volume of writes that must be handled during this stage. A higher rate of changed blocks creates more distribution work and can increase the processing and transport demand placed on the RecoverPoint appliances.

The number of replication sets also affects this phase because each replication set represents a protected production-to-copy volume relationship that RecoverPoint must track and process within the consistency group. As the number of replication sets grows, RecoverPoint must manage additional write streams, metadata, ordering, and consistency-group processing. Consequently, both the incoming write workload and the scale of protected relationships are primary attributes used when evaluating Distribution-phase behavior and sizing requirements. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation describes the platform's consistency-group and replication processing model and should be consulted alongside the version-specific planning guidance for the deployed release. See the [Dell RecoverPoint documentation library](#) and [Dell RecoverPoint product support](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

An application protected by RecoverPoint has spanned onto a second XtremIO system. How can this application continue to be protected by RecoverPoint?

- A. Create another Consistency Group and define group sets with periodic parallel bookmarks
- B. Encapsulate the application volumes using VPLEX and use the VPLEX splitter
- C. Extend the existing Consistency Group onto the second XtremIO system
- D. Reconfigure the existing Consistency Group to be a Distributed Consistency Group

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Reconfigure the existing Consistency Group to be a Distributed Consistency Group. A RecoverPoint consistency group preserves the write-order consistency required for application recovery. When the application's volumes are extended across a second XtremIO system, the protection definition must include the relevant volumes from both storage systems while retaining a single, application-consistent recovery workflow. A Distributed Consistency Group is designed for precisely this situation: it extends RecoverPoint protection across multiple storage systems and coordinates replication so that writes belonging to the same application can be recovered to a consistent point in time. This avoids treating the newly added application volumes as an unrelated protection domain and ensures that bookmarks, image access, and failover or recovery operations are performed with the application's distributed data set in mind. The configuration should be planned with the appropriate RecoverPoint and XtremIO splitter compatibility, volume mapping, and replication-policy requirements for the deployed release. Dell's RecoverPoint product information is available at [Dell RecoverPoint](#), and Dell's support portal provides version-specific RecoverPoint documentation at [Dell RecoverPoint documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the minimum size of a Journal when using Distributed Consistency Groups?

- A. 80 GB
- B. 40 GB
- C. 10 GB
- D. 20 GB

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

40 GB is the minimum supported journal size for a copy that belongs to a Distributed Consistency Group in Dell RecoverPoint. A Distributed Consistency Group coordinates replication across multiple consistency groups, so RecoverPoint requires sufficient journal capacity to maintain the distributed protection workflow and associated metadata. This minimum is a sizing floor, not a recommendation for normal production use. The journal may be implemented using one or more journal volumes, but the aggregate journal capacity for the applicable copy must meet the 40 GB minimum.

Actual journal sizing should be calculated from the protected workload's change rate and the required recovery or protection window. A larger journal preserves more historical write information and can therefore support recovery to earlier points in time, subject to the configured policy and available capacity. Administrators should use RecoverPoint sizing guidance and monitor journal utilization after deployment, particularly for workloads with variable or high write rates. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation resources are available through the [Dell RecoverPoint documentation page](#), and Dell provides product and support information at the [Dell RecoverPoint product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Where are incoming writes sent to during the Write phase of the RecoverPoint workflow?

- A. Production Journal

- B. Remote clusters' primary RPA
- C. Copy Journal
- D. Consistency Groups' assigned RPA

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Consistency Groups' assigned RPA is correct. In the RecoverPoint write workflow, an application write issued by a production host is intercepted by the splitter before it reaches the production volume. The splitter sends the replicated write information to the RecoverPoint appliance (RPA) assigned to the consistency group that protects the volume. This RPA is responsible for processing the write in the context of that consistency group, including preserving write-order fidelity and coordinating replication according to the configured protection policy. The local RPA acknowledges receipt to the splitter, while the splitter also submits the original write to production storage. This workflow lets RecoverPoint capture and replicate changes without requiring an application to send writes directly to journals or to an RPA at a remote cluster. A consistency group is the RecoverPoint protection entity that defines the set of volumes and their replication behavior, so its assigned RPA is the correct destination for the intercepted write data. See Dell's [RecoverPoint documentation portal](#) and the [Dell RecoverPoint product overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

During the Write phase of RecoverPoint replication, when does the write splitter send an acknowledgement back to the host that initiated the write?

- A. After the splitter has received an acknowledgement from the RPAs
- B. After the splitter has received an acknowledgement from the production LUN
- C. As soon as the splitter receives the write
- D. After the Distribution phase has completed

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The write splitter sends the host acknowledgement after it has received an acknowledgement from the production LUN. In RecoverPoint's write path, the splitter intercepts a host write and creates the necessary I/O paths so that the production copy receives the write while RecoverPoint captures the information required to protect and replicate that change. The production storage system remains the authoritative target for completion of the host's write I/O. Once the production LUN confirms that the write has completed, the splitter can return completion status to the initiating host. This behavior preserves normal application write semantics: a successful host acknowledgement means the production array has accepted and committed the write according to its configured storage behavior. RecoverPoint then uses the captured write information through its journal-based replication workflow to provide the selected consistency and recovery objectives for protected copies. The splitter is therefore a key component in transparently intercepting production writes while allowing RecoverPoint to maintain recoverable replication journals. Dell describes RecoverPoint as continuous data protection and replication technology in its [RecoverPoint product information](#); product documentation and operational materials are available through the [Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal](#).