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**Dell XtremIO Design Achievement**

**EMC D-XTR-DS-A-24**

**Version Demo**

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QUESTION NO: 1

XtremIO encrypts data that is stored on which drive?

- A. Storage Controller and DAE
- B. Storage Controller only
- C. Physical XMS, Storage Controller, and DAE
- D. DAE only

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

**DAE only** is correct. XtremIO Data-at-Rest Encryption encrypts user data on the self-encrypting drives installed in the Data Availability Enclosures (DAEs). A DAE is the drive enclosure that contains the SSDs providing XtremIO's persistent data capacity. Encryption is performed by the self-encrypting-drive hardware, so data written to those SSDs is encrypted at rest and can be cryptographically erased by deleting the applicable encryption keys when required. This architecture protects data on the physical media if a drive is removed, replaced, or otherwise leaves the array's controlled environment. The storage controllers provide the array processing and manage access to the drives, while the XMS provides management functions; however, the data-at-rest encryption target described by XtremIO is the SEDs in the DAE. Dell's XtremIO documentation identifies Data-at-Rest Encryption as a capability based on self-encrypting drives and describes DAEs as the enclosures housing the SSDs used by the array. See Dell's [XtremIO product documentation](#) and the [XtremIO X2 documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which slot on a physical XtremIO X2 XMS holds the server's boot disk?

- A. 3
- B. 0
- C. 2
- D. 1

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

The physical XtremIO X2 XMS server's boot disk is installed in slot 1. This placement is part of the defined XMS hardware layout and is important during service procedures, particularly when identifying drives for replacement or validating that the XMS operating environment remains intact. The boot disk contains the XMS server operating-system installation and the software components required for the XMS to provide management functions for the XtremIO cluster. Consequently, technicians should use the documented physical-slot mapping rather than relying only on operating-system disk enumeration or a drive's apparent position in a management interface. Dell's XtremIO product-support resources provide the applicable installation, service, and hardware documentation for X2 systems, including component-location and maintenance information. See the [Dell XtremIO Support and Product Page](#) and the [XtremIO X2 documentation library](#). Therefore, the correct physical-drive slot for the XMS boot disk is 1.

QUESTION NO: 3

What are four outputs generated using the Dell EMC Power Calculator?

- A. Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and footprint
- B. Power consumption, annualized energy costs, weight distribution, and list price



- C. Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and weight
- D. Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and footprint

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

Power consumption, heat dissipation, annualized energy costs, and footprint are outputs used to plan the environmental and physical requirements of a Dell EMC infrastructure configuration. Power consumption provides the estimated electrical load, which is needed for power sizing and capacity planning. Heat dissipation translates the equipment's energy use into the cooling load that the data-center HVAC environment must accommodate. Annualized energy costs apply the configured electricity price and operating assumptions to estimate ongoing energy expenditure. Footprint identifies the physical space requirements of the selected configuration, supporting rack-space and floor-planning activities. Together, these values enable an architect to assess whether a proposed solution fits the available facility power, cooling, budget, and space constraints before deployment. Dell's Enterprise Infrastructure Planning Tool documentation describes the planning tool's role in producing infrastructure power, thermal, and related environmental estimates for configured systems. See the [Dell Enterprise Infrastructure Planning Tool overview](#) and Dell's [PowerEdge server resources](#) for configuration and environmental-planning context.

**QUESTION NO: 4**

A service provider wants to offer self-service virtual machines, networks, and XtremIO-backed block volumes to separate tenant projects. The solution must allow the infrastructure resources to be orchestrated through a common cloud platform.

Which component provides the block-storage service that can use XtremIO as a backend?

- A. OpenStack Cinder
- B. OpenStack Nova
- C. OpenStack Neutron
- D. OpenStack Horizon

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

**OpenStack Cinder** is correct. Cinder is the OpenStack block-storage service and can use an XtremIO array through its supported storage driver. It enables tenants and cloud administrators to provision and manage block volumes as part of an integrated cloud environment.

Nova provides compute-instance services, Neutron provides networking services, and Horizon is the OpenStack web dashboard. Each can be part of the overall solution, but Cinder is the component responsible for block-storage orchestration.

**QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)**

What is the correct sequence of steps to perform a UNMAP operation on a VMware ESXi host that is mapped to an XtremIO volume containing very little data and the XtremIO

array shows the space in use?

**Steps**

|                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| VMware datastore consumption responds to XtremIO volume usage |
| The unmap command is invoked on the ESXi host                 |
| Free space is reflected on the volume capacity                |
| Free space is reflected on the XtremIO volume                 |

**Answer Area**

**ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer**

**Explanation:****Correct sequence:**

Run UNMAP from the ESXi host (for example, `esxcli storage vmfs unmap -l <datastore-name>`). The ESXi/VMFS datastore communicates its unused blocks through UNMAP; after the reclaim operation completes, the released capacity is reflected first at the volume-capacity level and then in XtremIO volume space usage.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which host OS supports both 512 bytes and 4 KB XtremIO logical block (LB) volumes?

- A. VMware
- B. Linux
- C. IBM AIX
- D. HP-UX

**ANSWER: A**

**Explanation:**

VMware is correct. XtremIO presents volumes with a selectable logical block size, and VMware ESXi is supported for XtremIO volumes using either 512-byte logical blocks or 4 KB logical blocks. This capability is important during solution design because the logical block format must be compatible with the host operating system and the intended datastore or application configuration. VMware environments can use the supported XtremIO block-size presentation while retaining the array features and VMware storage integration expected for ESXi-based deployments, including supported multipathing and VAAI integration where applicable. The designer should still validate the precise ESXi release, XtremIO software release, HBA/driver, multipathing configuration, and datastore requirements against the applicable Dell support matrix before implementation. Logical-block-size support is a host-and-version compatibility matter rather than a general filesystem block-size setting. Dell documentation for XtremIO resources and interoperability information is available through the [Dell XtremIO X2 documentation page](#). VMware also documents storage and device compatibility requirements in its [Compatibility Guide](#), which should be consulted for the deployed ESXi version.