

Specialist - Implementation Engineer, PowerMax and VMAX Family Solutions

EMC DES-1121

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is the maximum number of bricks that can be configured on a PowerMax 8000 system bay?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

ANSWER: B

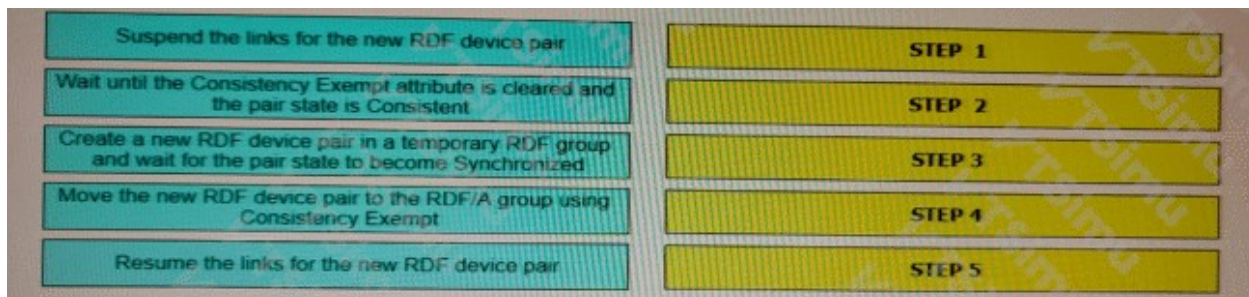
Explanation:

4 is the maximum number of bricks supported in a PowerMax 8000 system bay. In the PowerMax 8000 architecture, a brick is the fundamental scale unit, consisting of two engines and its associated internal components. The system bay provides the physical infrastructure for the initial configuration and can house as many as four bricks. Therefore, a fully populated system bay can contain eight engines. This layout supports the platform's scale-out design, allowing processing capability and front-end connectivity to grow predictably as bricks are added. Larger PowerMax 8000 configurations can use additional bays to reach the platform-level maximum brick count, but the capacity of one individual system bay remains limited to four bricks. For implementation planning, this distinction is important: the overall array brick limit and the per-system-bay brick limit are separate specifications. Dell Technologies' PowerMax overview describes the family's modular, scale-out engine architecture, while the platform documentation provides the physical configuration requirements for system bays and expansion. See the [Dell Technologies PowerMax Family Overview](#) and [Dell PowerMax product documentation](#).

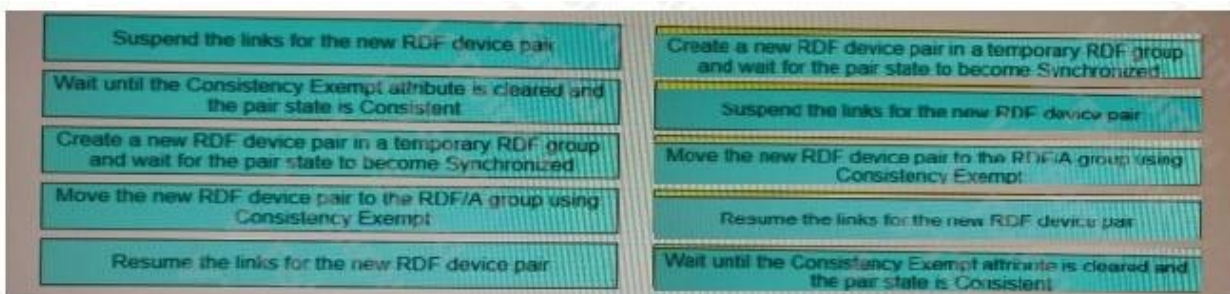
QUESTION NO: 2 - (DRAG DROP)

An RDF group on a VMAX3 array is being replicated in SRDF/A mode to a remote VMAX3 array. To accommodate application growth a new R1 device needs to be added to the RDF group. SRDF/A consistency of the existing devices in the RDF group should be maintained when the new device is added.

What is the correct sequence of steps for adding the new R1 device and making it available for application use?



ANSWER:



Explanation:

To add capacity to an active SRDF/A configuration without disrupting the established dependent-write consistency of the existing RDF devices, the new RDF device pair must be prepared separately before it joins the production SRDF/A group. First, create the new RDF device pair in a temporary RDF group and allow the pair to reach the Synchronized state. This ensures that the new R1 and R2 contain an aligned baseline before the pair is introduced to the SRDF/A replication workload.

Next, suspend the SRDF links for that new, already synchronized pair. With the pair suspended, move it from the temporary group to the target SRDF/A RDF group using the Consistency Exempt attribute. Consistency Exempt is the required mechanism for safely introducing the pair while allowing the existing SRDF/A cycle and its consistency protection to continue uninterrupted. Resume the links for the new pair after the group move so that replication can proceed under the target SRDF/A group's control.

Finally, wait for the Consistency Exempt attribute to clear and verify that the new pair reaches the Consistent state. Clearing this attribute confirms that the device pair has been incorporated into SRDF/A consistency processing and is safe to expose for application use. This controlled progression preserves protection for existing devices while bringing the new capacity into the same consistency domain. Dell PowerMax documentation and SRDF operational material are available through the [Dell PowerMax documentation portal](#) and the [Dell VMAX documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the function of an Initiator Group in a PowerMax Masking View?

- A. Identify the host initiators permitted to access the Storage Group
- B. Define the devices presented to a host
- C. Define the RAID layout for thin devices
- D. Identify the SRDF directors used for replication

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Identify the host initiators permitted to access the Storage Group is correct. An Initiator Group contains the Fibre Channel WWNs or iSCSI IQNs representing the host initiators. When the group is associated with a Masking View, those initiators are granted access to the devices in the associated Storage Group through the ports specified by the Port Group. This separation allows host identity, storage, and port connectivity to be managed independently. Dell host-connectivity guidance is available from the [PowerMax documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

In Unisphere which role has limited privileges that can only view the information about a storage array and is unable to make any configuration changes?

- A. None
- B. Monitor
- C. StorageAdmin
- D. Auditor

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Monitor is the Unisphere role intended for read-only access to a storage array. A user assigned this role can sign in and examine array information needed for operational visibility, such as configuration details, capacity-related information, performance status, and other displayed system data. The role is designed for personnel who need to observe and report on the environment without being permitted to alter its configuration.

This separation of duties is important in PowerMax and VMAX administration. It allows operations teams, monitoring personnel, and support stakeholders to review the current state of an array while protecting the environment from unintended or unauthorized administrative changes. Because the Monitor role does not grant configuration privileges, it supports a least-privilege access model: users receive the visibility necessary for their responsibilities, but not authority to provision storage, change masking or host connectivity settings, modify service levels, or perform other array-management tasks.

Dell documents Unisphere user roles and their associated permissions in the applicable Unisphere for PowerMax documentation. See the [Dell Unisphere for PowerMax documentation library](#) and the [Dell PowerMax documentation resources](#) for the relevant security and administration guides.

QUESTION NO: 5

A PowerMax administrator creates a Secure SnapVX snapshot with a time-to-live value. What restriction applies before the time-to-live period expires?

- A. The snapshot cannot be terminated
- B. The snapshot cannot be linked to a target
- C. The source Storage Group cannot receive host writes
- D. The snapshot must be restored when the time-to-live expires

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The snapshot cannot be terminated is correct. A Secure SnapVX snapshot is protected against deletion before its configured time-to-live expires. This protection helps preserve a recoverable point-in-time copy against accidental or unauthorized termination, including actions initiated by privileged storage administrators. After the retention period expires, the snapshot can be terminated through the normal SnapVX management workflow. Dell documents SnapVX operations and secure snapshot behavior in the [PowerMax documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the maximum number of supported cascaded Storage Group levels in PowerMax and VMAX Family arrays?

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 16
- D. 64

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

64 is the supported maximum number of cascaded Storage Group levels for PowerMax and VMAX Family arrays. Cascaded Storage Groups provide a hierarchical organization model in which a parent Storage Group can contain child Storage Groups, allowing common masking, service-level, and management policies to be applied efficiently across related device groups. The 64-level limit is an architectural constraint for the hierarchy and enables substantial flexibility for organizing applications, tenants, environments, or business services without requiring every device to be managed individually. In implementation planning, the depth of the hierarchy should be considered alongside the intended masking-view and service-level design so that parent-child relationships remain understandable and operationally manageable. Dell Technologies documents the Storage Group hierarchy and associated configuration behavior in the PowerMax and VMAX Family management documentation. The applicable product documentation can be accessed from Dell's [PowerMax Family product documentation page](#) and the [PowerMax documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

What must be performed before a newly created Masking View can provide host access to devices?

- A. The Masking View must contain a Storage Group with devices
- B. The Storage Group must be assigned to an RDF Group
- C. The Port Group must contain RDF ports
- D. The Initiator Group must be assigned a Service Level

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Masking View must contain a Storage Group with devices is correct. A Masking View can be created only after the required access-control objects are defined, but host-visible storage is supplied by the devices in its associated Storage Group. The Initiator Group identifies the host initiators and the Port Group identifies the array ports; neither object provides storage capacity by itself. After devices are added to the Storage Group and the Masking View is active, the host can rescan its adapters to discover the presented volumes. Dell documents host provisioning workflows in the [PowerMax documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

What are the Compliance levels for Storage Groups in Unisphere for PowerMax?

- A. Critical, Marginal, Warning, and No Status
- B. Fatal Critical Warning, and No Status
- C. Fatal, Critical, Stable, and No Status
- D. Critical, Marginal, Stable, and No Status

ANSWER: D

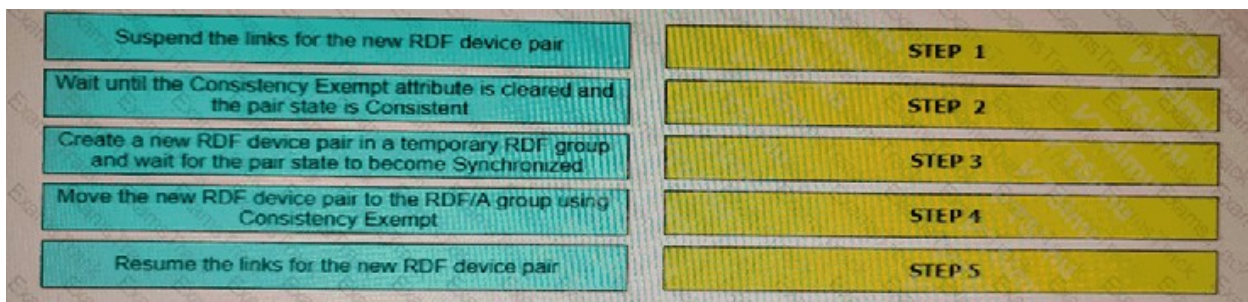
Explanation:

Critical, Marginal, Stable, and No Status is correct because Unisphere for PowerMax uses these four compliance states to summarize whether a storage group is operating in accordance with its configured Service Level Objective and associated workload requirements. A *Stable* state indicates that the storage group is meeting its expected service-level performance target. *Marginal* indicates that the group is approaching the boundary of its expected performance objective, while *Critical* identifies a condition in which the objective is not being met and requires attention. *No Status* is used when Unisphere cannot determine or display a compliance result, such as when sufficient performance data is unavailable or the relevant compliance evaluation does not apply. These states give administrators a concise operational indication of workload health and help prioritize investigation of storage groups whose service-level compliance is at risk or has been breached. Dell's PowerMax documentation portal provides the current Unisphere for PowerMax guides and release documentation: [Dell PowerMax product documentation](#). Additional PowerMax technical documentation is available from [Dell PowerMax](#).

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

An RDF group on a VMAX3 array is being replicated in SRDF/A mode to a remote VMAX3 array. To accommodate application growth a new R1 device needs to be added to the RDF group. SRDF/A consistency of the existing devices in the RDF group should be maintained when the new device is added.

What is the correct sequence of steps for adding the new R1 device and making it available for application use?



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct order is:

In short: Create/Synchronize → Suspend → Move with Consistency Exempt → Resume → Wait for Consistent.

Synchronizing the new pair in a temporary group prevents its initial synchronization activity from affecting the existing SRDF/A consistency cycle. Consistency Exempt allows the pair to be introduced into the active SRDF/A group without disrupting consistency for the existing devices. The new R1 should be presented to the application only after Consistency Exempt clears and the pair reaches the *Consistent* state.