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Specialist-System Administrator, RecoverPoint Version 2.0

EMC E20-575

Version Demo

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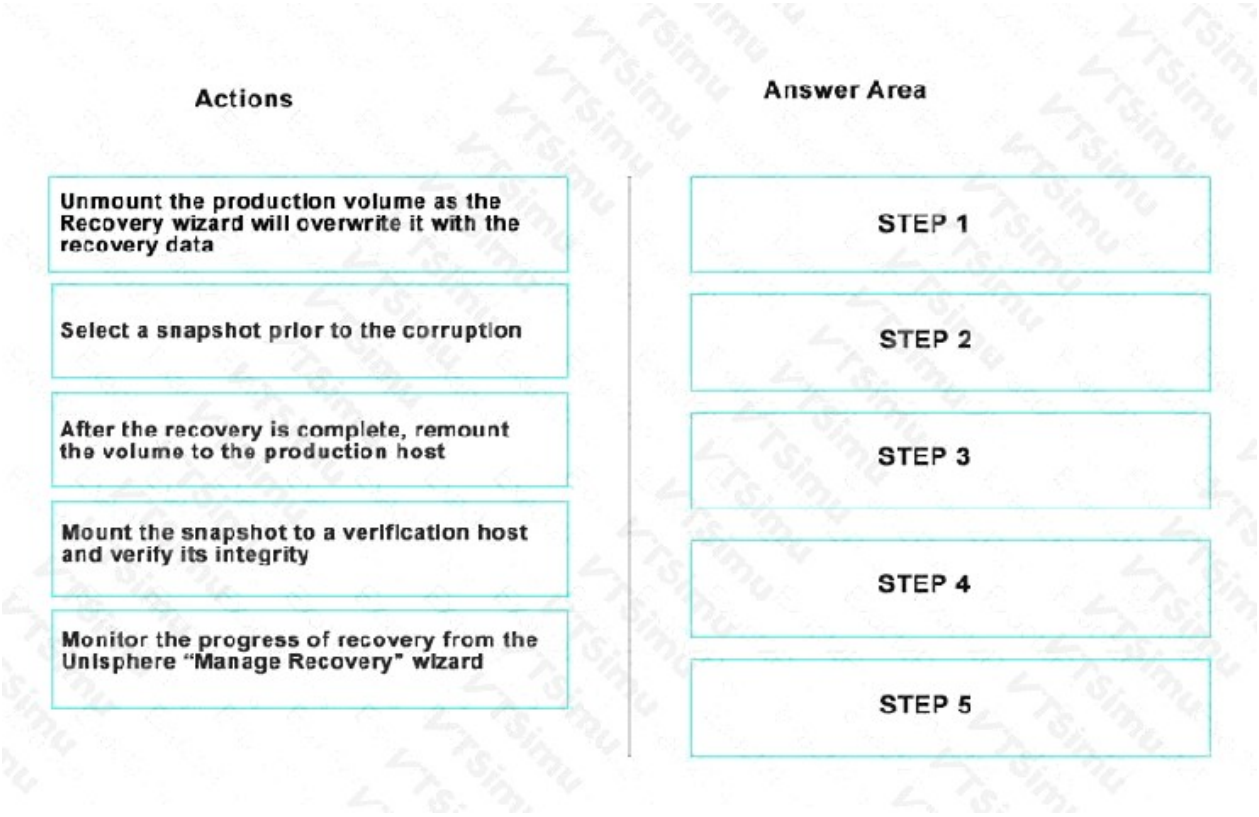
Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1 - (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:

The correct sequence is:

The snapshot is first tested on a separate verification host to confirm it contains valid pre-corruption data. Before RecoverPoint overwrites the production volume, that volume must be unmounted. Once recovery has completed successfully, the recovered volume can be remounted to the production host.

QUESTION NO: 2

A RecoverPoint administrator wants to reduce WAN utilization for a remote Consistency Group. The administrator is considering enabling compression.

Which statement is accurate?

A. Compression can reduce WAN bandwidth consumption for compressible replication data

B. Compression eliminates the need for journal volumes

C. Compression changes asynchronous replication to synchronous replication

D. Compression guarantees a fixed 50 percent reduction in bandwidth

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Compression can reduce WAN bandwidth consumption for compressible replication data is correct. RecoverPoint compression reduces the amount of data transmitted across the replication link when the protected workload contains data that can be compressed. The actual savings depend on the characteristics of the application data and the available processing resources on the RPAs.

Compression does not guarantee a fixed reduction ratio and does not eliminate the need to size the WAN link for the workload and recovery objectives. Dell RecoverPoint documentation is available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which RPA interface is used for management?

A. eth1

B. eth0

C. iSCSI-1

D. iSCSI-2

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

eth0 is the RecoverPoint Appliance (RPA) management interface. It is assigned the management IP address during RPA installation and is used by administrators and RecoverPoint management components to access the appliance for configuration, monitoring, maintenance, and operational communication. This interface must be connected to the management network and have network settings that allow the required administrative systems and RecoverPoint components to reach it. Correct management-interface connectivity is essential because the management IP is used when initially deploying and registering RPAs, accessing appliance status, and performing administrative procedures. Dell RecoverPoint documentation distinguishes the management network from the replication and storage-data networks so that administrative traffic is isolated from replication and iSCSI activity. For RecoverPoint product documentation and installation resources, see Dell's RecoverPoint Product Documentation page and the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

In a RecoverPoint environment, which EMC array supports Snap-based replication?

A. XtremIO

B. Data Domain

C. Unity

D. VPLEX

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

XtremIO supports RecoverPoint Snap-based replication. In this integration, RecoverPoint works with the XtremIO array's native snapshot capability to create and manage image copies used for protection and recovery operations. This approach is designed for XtremIO volumes and leverages the array's efficient, metadata-based snapshot architecture rather than requiring RecoverPoint to retain every recovery image in its usual journal-volume format. RecoverPoint can use the XtremIO snapshot integration for operational recovery workflows, including restoring a protected volume to an appropriate point in time. The array integration must be configured and licensed according to the RecoverPoint and XtremIO compatibility requirements, and the relevant RecoverPoint splitter and array software versions must be supported. Dell's RecoverPoint product documentation and interoperability materials describe the supported storage-array integrations and their operational

requirements. See the Dell RecoverPoint documentation page and the Dell XtremIO documentation page for product documentation, compatibility information, and integration guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

In Unisphere for RecoverPoint, which system analysis tool can verify that Consistency Groups are replicating efficiently or provide recommendations if user action is required?

A. Detect Bottlenecks

B. Balance Load

C. Collect System Information

D. System Notifications

ANSWER: A

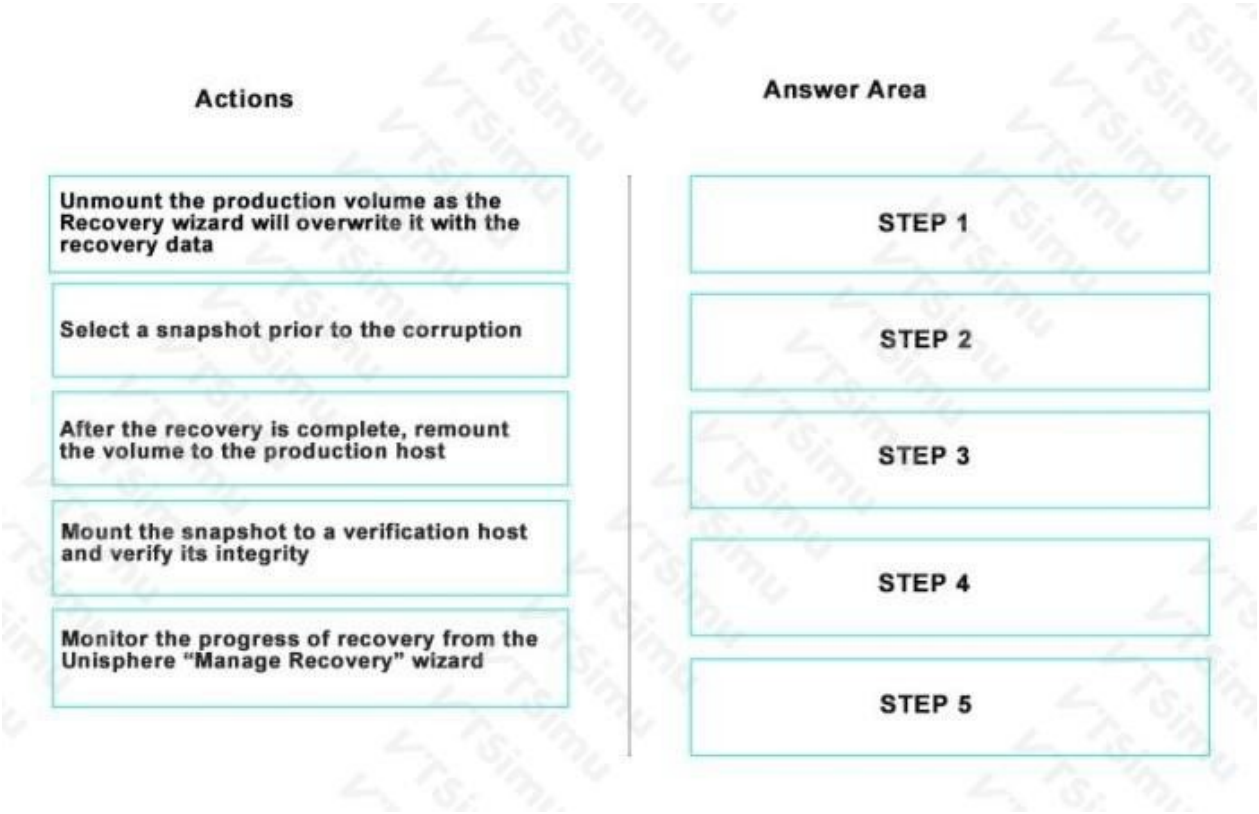
Explanation:

Detect Bottlenecks is the Unisphere for RecoverPoint system-analysis tool designed to assess whether Consistency Groups are replicating efficiently. It analyzes RecoverPoint replication activity and relevant system-resource behavior to identify conditions that can constrain replication performance. The analysis presents findings and, when appropriate, actionable recommendations for administrator intervention. This enables an administrator to use a focused diagnostic workflow rather than relying solely on general status monitoring: the tool evaluates the replication environment, highlights potential performance bottlenecks, and indicates whether changes or follow-up actions are needed to maintain efficient protection operations. This function is especially useful when replication behavior needs review across Consistency Groups, because it connects observed system conditions with practical guidance for resolving or avoiding performance constraints. Dell identifies RecoverPoint as its continuous data-protection and replication solution, with Unisphere providing management and monitoring capabilities for RecoverPoint environments. See the Dell RecoverPoint product information and the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal for product documentation and administration resources.

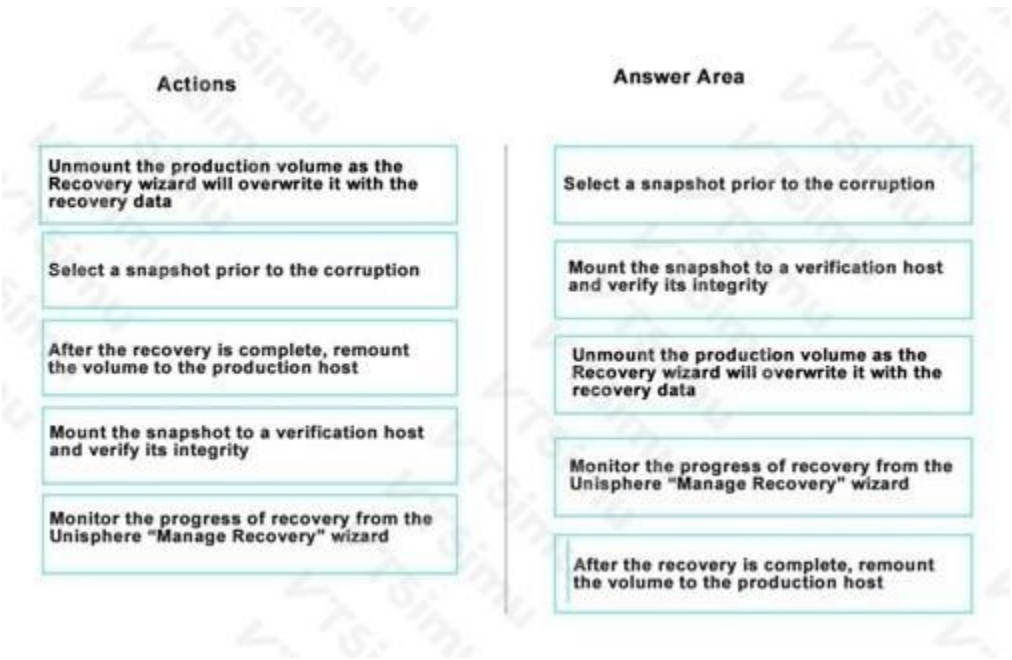
QUESTION NO: 6 - (DRAG DROP)

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:



Explanation:

RecoverPoint point-in-time recovery should begin by selecting an image that predates the logical corruption. RecoverPoint maintains replicated journal history so an administrator can choose a consistent copy from before the application or filesystem damage occurred. The Test a Copy and Recover Production workflow is designed to let that chosen copy be examined safely before the production volume is changed.

After choosing the snapshot, it is mounted to a verification host. This creates the opportunity to check filesystem consistency, application data, and the presence of the expected pre-corruption information. Verification establishes that the selected point in time is suitable for the actual production recovery. Once the copy has been confirmed, the production volume must be unmounted because recovering production overwrites its current contents with the validated recovery data.

The recovery operation is then started and monitored in Unisphere through the Manage Recovery workflow. Monitoring ensures the administrator can confirm that the copy process completes successfully before returning the storage to application use. When recovery is complete, the volume is remounted to the production host, allowing the host and application to resume access to the restored data. This sequence preserves a controlled validation stage, protects the integrity of the recovery operation, and returns production only after the selected good copy has been applied. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation resources are available through the Dell RecoverPoint support documentation portal, and Dell's product overview describes RecoverPoint's continuous data protection and point-in-time recovery capabilities at Dell Technologies RecoverPoint.

QUESTION NO: 7

After creating a Consistency Group with a local copy, initialization is taking longer than expected. What is a possible reason for this condition?

A. Limited WAN bandwidth is available to the RPAs

B. Slow performing storage on the production array

C. Copy is not attached to the same splitter as production

D. Size mismatch between the production and the copy volumes

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Slow performing storage on the production array is a possible cause of prolonged initialization for a Consistency Group with a local copy. During initialization, RecoverPoint must establish a baseline by reading the protected production volumes and transferring the required data through the RecoverPoint appliances for writing to the copy volumes. The achievable initialization rate is therefore dependent on the production array's ability to service the additional read workload, alongside its normal application I/O. High latency, limited available IOPS, controller contention, overloaded front-end ports, or busy disks on the production array can reduce the rate at which RecoverPoint obtains source data. RecoverPoint may consequently report an initialization process that progresses more slowly than expected even though the Consistency Group configuration is valid. Reviewing production-volume response times, array utilization, host and splitter load, and RecoverPoint transfer statistics helps identify whether source-array performance is constraining initialization. Dell RecoverPoint documentation describes initialization as the process used to synchronize production and copy data and emphasizes monitoring the relevant copy and system performance information. See the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal and Dell's RecoverPoint product information for product documentation and architecture details.

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator ran the balance_load command on a RecoverPoint cluster during a high-load issue. However, the administrator forgot to capture the output. Where can the RecoverPoint Cluster Load report be located?

A. In the output from running the "Collection System Information" wizard

B. https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/long_term_statistics

C. https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/load_balancing

D. In the output from the events_log

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The RecoverPoint Cluster Load report is available at `https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/long_term_statistics`. RecoverPoint exposes this internal cluster information page through the cluster-management IP address, allowing an administrator to retrieve the report after running `balance_load`, even when the command-line output was not saved. The long-term-statistics page is intended to provide

persisted diagnostic and performance-related information for the cluster, including the generated load report used when investigating high-load conditions and considering load-balancing actions. Accessing the page with the cluster management address ensures the request is directed to the RecoverPoint management interface rather than to an individual RPA data interface. In practice, administrators should use a browser session with appropriate RecoverPoint administrative access and retain the displayed report as part of the incident record; this provides a point-in-time record of the cluster's load assessment that can be reviewed with support if needed. Dell's RecoverPoint product support resources, including current documentation and support material, are available through Dell RecoverPoint support. Dell also provides general product documentation access through the RecoverPoint documentation page.