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Dell PowerProtect DD Deploy 2023

EMC D-PDD-DY-23

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

What needs to be configured when implementing LACP on a PowerProtect DD appliance to gain access to the underlying aggregated link connection?

A. NIC Teams

B. DD Boost Interface Groups

C. Virtual network interface

D. Physical network interface

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Virtual network interface is correct because PowerProtect DD OS represents an LACP aggregate through a logical, virtual interface. The administrator first identifies the physical Ethernet interfaces that will participate in the aggregate and then configures the virtual interface with LACP aggregation. Network services and clients use this logical interface, rather than treating each member port as an independent data-network connection.

This design gives the appliance a single network endpoint for the aggregated connection while LACP manages the participating links with the connected switch. The virtual interface is where the relevant network identity and settings, such as IP addressing, are associated for use by backup and replication traffic. It also enables the aggregate to provide resilient connectivity: if an eligible member link becomes unavailable, traffic can continue through remaining active links according to the LACP configuration and switch policy. Configuring the virtual network interface is therefore the required step that exposes and makes the underlying aggregated link usable by the PowerProtect DD appliance.

Dell's PowerProtect DD documentation portal provides the applicable DDOS administration guides and networking configuration information: Dell PowerProtect DDOS documentation. LACP behavior is defined by the IEEE 802.1AX link-aggregation standard: IEEE 802.1AX.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Task 5

Use the simulator to configure a new MTree with a path of /data/col1/oracle. The

MTree size must not be allowed to exceed 200 TiB.

When you have finished, continue to the next question.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create an MTree in the **col1** storage unit with the name **oracle**, which results in the required path `/data/col1/oracle`.

1. In DD System Manager, go to **Data Management** > **MTree**.
2. Select **Create** (or **Create MTree**).
3. Select **col1** as the storage unit and enter `oracle` as the MTree name.
4. Set the MTree **Hard Quota** (size limit) to `200 TiB`. A hard quota prevents the MTree from growing beyond that size.
5. Click **Create** or **Save**.

Required final configuration:

Path: `/data/col1/oracle`
Hard quota / maximum size: `200 TiB`

QUESTION NO: 3

A customer is collecting information for a PowerProtect DD capacity assessment. The customer wants to estimate physical capacity accurately for the planned retention period.

Which four inputs should be collected for the assessment? (Select 4)

A. Data size

B. Number of backup servers

C. Data type

D. Change rate

E. Deduplication rate

F. Number of Fibre Channel zones

ANSWER: A C D E

Explanation:

Capacity planning requires the protected **data size**, **data type**, expected **change rate**, and a realistic **deduplication rate**. Data size establishes the logical starting point, while data type and change rate affect the amount of unique data retained over time. The expected deduplication rate is then used to estimate the physical capacity required.

The number of backup servers and the number of Fibre Channel zones can affect deployment design and throughput, but they are not core inputs for estimating the protected-data capacity requirement.

QUESTION NO: 4

A backup administrator observes a linear increase in the PowerProtect DD Physical Capacity Used (PostCompression) graph. Weekly garbage collection tasks are not freeing space.

Which two things should be verified by the administrator to troubleshoot this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Check in Maintenance > System for any old upgrade binaries and delete them.

B. Verify that backups saved to PowerProtect DD are encrypted or compressed before being saved.

C. Verify the cleaning task is properly scheduled and is performing correctly.

D. Use the disk show state command to verily the status of disks and replace any with a failed status.

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Verify the cleaning task is properly scheduled and is performing correctly because PowerProtect DD cleaning (garbage collection) is the process that identifies expired or unreferenced segments and returns their physical capacity to the active file system. A weekly schedule alone does not establish that cleaning is completing successfully or making progress. The administrator should confirm the cleaning schedule, review cleaning status and history, and ensure that cleaning can run to completion. This directly addresses the observed condition in which post-compression physical capacity continues to rise while expired backup data is expected to be reclaimed.

Use the disk show state command to verify the status of disks and replace any with a failed status because the cleaning process relies on a healthy, available storage subsystem to scan metadata and reclaim segments throughout the file system. Failed or otherwise unavailable disks can affect file-system operations and must be investigated and remediated before normal capacity-reclamation behavior can be expected. Dell documents DDOS administration, file-system cleaning, and system-health troubleshooting in its PowerProtect DD documentation resources. See the Dell PowerProtect DD Operating System documentation and the Dell PowerProtect DD Knowledge Base.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which factors must be considered when determining capacity needs?

A. Deduplication rate, data type, change rate, and throughput

B. Data size, data type, number of backup servers, and change rate

C. Data type, data size, change rate, and deduplication rate

D. Change rate, data size, throughput, and number of backup servers

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Data type, data size, change rate, and deduplication rate are the core factors for sizing the usable and physical capacity required by a Dell PowerProtect DD system. The protected data size establishes the starting logical-capacity requirement. Data type is important because data sets differ substantially in their ability to be reduced; for example, database, virtual-machine, file-system, image, and already-compressed data can yield very different reduction results. Change rate determines how much unique data is added during successive backup cycles and therefore has a direct effect on capacity consumption over the retention period. Finally, the expected deduplication rate translates the logical backup data into an estimate of physical disk required. Capacity planning should use workload-specific, realistic reduction estimates rather than a single generic ratio, and it should account for the intended retention policy and projected data growth when converting these inputs into a storage requirement. Dell describes PowerProtect DD capacity efficiency in terms of deduplication and compression, while its sizing guidance emphasizes evaluating the workload characteristics that affect these efficiencies. See Dell PowerProtect DD appliance information and Dell PowerProtect DD overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

A PowerProtect DD administrator wants to enable encryption on one of two existing cloud units. Which statement is true regarding the encryption?

A. Cloud tier encryption is provided only by the cloud storage

B. Encryption can be enabled on each cloud unit individually

C. Encryption license is not required to enable cloud tier encryption

D. Active tier encryption is required to enable encryption on the cloud tier

E. Once data is in the cloud, you cannot change the encryption status

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

Once data is in the cloud, you cannot change the encryption status. In PowerProtect DD cloud tiering, the encryption state is established for the cloud-unit data when that data is written to the cloud. This design preserves the consistency of the object format, encryption metadata, and key-management association for data already residing in cloud object storage. Consequently, an administrator must decide whether cloud-tier encryption is required before data is moved into that cloud unit. Changing encryption settings later does not retroactively transform existing cloud-resident data from unencrypted to encrypted, or from encrypted to unencrypted. If a different encryption posture is required for already-tiered data, the administrator must plan a supported data-migration or cloud-unit lifecycle procedure rather than expecting an in-place encryption-status change. This behavior is particularly important for compliance planning, because retention and recoverability depend on maintaining the original cloud data and its associated encryption information throughout its lifecycle. Dell publishes the applicable DDOS administration documentation through its PowerProtect DDOS documentation page; product documentation and support resources are also available from the Dell PowerProtect DD documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

A customer is implementing LACP to provide resilient connectivity for backup traffic to a PowerProtect DD system.

Which two actions are required for the aggregate to operate correctly? (Select 2)

A. Configure the connected switch ports in the same LACP-enabled aggregation group.

B. Configure a virtual network interface for the aggregated links.

C. Assign the same IP address directly to every physical member interface.

D. Create a DD Boost storage unit for each physical member interface.

E. Create an NFS export on each physical member interface.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The Ethernet switch ports connected to the participating PowerProtect DD interfaces must be configured as members of the same LACP-enabled link aggregation group. LACP requires compatible aggregation configuration at both ends of the connection.

On the PowerProtect DD system, the physical member interfaces are represented through a virtual network interface. Network services use the virtual interface and its associated network configuration rather than assigning the same IP address independently to each member interface. A DD Boost storage unit and an NFS export are unrelated to creating the LACP aggregate.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer has a backup environment consisting of a server, media server and clients.

Which two statements are true concerning the media server connected to a PowerProtect DD? (Choose two.)

A. The backup server and media server functions can be performed on a single system.

B. The media server schedules, manages, and operates data backup processes on a backup client.

C. The media server cannot be connected to a PowerProtect DD VTL and active tier.

D. The media server is used in obtaining and storing backup data.

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

The backup server and media server functions can be performed on a single system. Backup software architecture separates these logical roles, but it does not require them to be installed on separate physical hosts. In a smaller environment, one system can provide centralized backup control while also serving as the data-movement host. This design can simplify the deployment when the system has adequate processor, network, and storage-connectivity resources. In larger environments, the roles are commonly separated or multiple media servers are deployed to scale data movement and distribute workload.

The media server is used in obtaining and storing backup data. The media server is the backup application component that receives or obtains backup data from protected clients and transfers that data to the configured backup target. When PowerProtect DD is configured as the target, the media server's data path delivers the backup stream to the appliance, where the backup data is retained and protected using the appliance's storage services. This distinction between centralized backup control and data movement is fundamental to backup application integration with PowerProtect DD. Dell documentation describes PowerProtect DD as a purpose-built protection-storage platform and provides integration guidance for backup applications at Dell PowerProtect DD Appliances and in the PowerProtect DD documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

Task 6

A backup administrator finished installing a PowerProtect DD3300. After the

installation, they notice disk 1.5 is offline after running the disk fail command in the

DDOS CLI.

Using the simulator, flash an LED on the hard drive with the issue and return it to

operation.

When you have finished, continue to the next question.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

In the DDOS CLI, flash (blink) the identify LED for the failed drive and then return it to service:

```
disk blink 1.5
disk unfail 1.5
```

`disk blink 1.5` activates the locate LED for disk 1.5. `disk unfail 1.5` clears the intentionally failed state and brings disk 1.5 back online.

If verification is required, run:

```
disk show state
```

Confirm that disk `1.5` is operational/online before continuing.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which expansion rack supports 8 TB disk drives in the PowerProtect DD appliance?

A. ES40

B. FS25

C. ES30

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

ES40 is the expansion shelf that supports 8 TB disk drives for applicable Dell PowerProtect DD and legacy Data Domain systems. The ES40 is a high-capacity expansion enclosure designed for the larger-capacity disk configurations used to extend a DD system's active-tier storage. When planning an expansion, the installed DD model, its controller configuration, DDOS version, and the supported shelf and drive combinations must all be verified in the relevant hardware guide and compatibility documentation. This validation is important because expansion shelves are not interchangeable solely on the basis of physical connectivity: supported drive capacities and shelf types depend on the specific platform generation. For an appliance configuration that requires 8 TB drives, ES40 is therefore the appropriate shelf choice. Dell's product documentation portals provide the hardware-installation, expansion-shelf, and compatibility information used to validate these configurations. See the Dell Data Domain DD9400 documentation and the Dell PowerProtect DD appliance overview for product and documentation resources.