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Lenovo Data Center Sales Certification Exam

Lenovo DCP-116C

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A customer wants to consolidate NFS and iSCSI workloads, reduce flash consumption through storage efficiency, and tier inactive data to supported S3 object storage. Which three Lenovo ThinkSystem DM Series capabilities address these requirements? Select three.

A. Unified support for NAS and SAN workloads

B. Inline deduplication and compression

C. FabricPool data tiering

D. Dynamic Disk Pools

E. Dedicated Fibre Channel switching

F. Local-only direct-attached storage

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

ThinkSystem DM unified storage supports NAS and SAN workloads, allowing NFS and iSCSI data to be consolidated on one platform. ONTAP-based storage efficiency features such as deduplication and compression help reduce physical capacity consumption. FabricPool supports policy-based tiering of inactive data to supported object-storage capacity tiers, including supported S3 storage.

Dynamic Disk Pools is a ThinkSystem DE Series capability for distributed RAID protection and rebuild behavior. A Fibre Channel switch provides SAN connectivity but does not provide data tiering or storage-efficiency services.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which Lenovo DM Series feature provides the capability to activate data tiering with an S3 storage?

A. FlexVol

B. SnapLock

C. SnapMirror

D. FabricPool

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

FabricPool is the Lenovo DM Series capability for automated data tiering between high-performance local storage and an object-storage tier, including supported S3 object storage. It operates at the block level: data that is inactive according to the configured tiering policy can be moved from the performance tier to the cloud or object-store capacity tier, while remaining transparently accessible through the original volume. This lets customers retain the performance needed for active workloads while using object storage for colder data, helping optimize the cost and utilization of primary storage without changing client access paths or application workflows. Lenovo DM systems are based on ONTAP data-management technology, and FabricPool is the associated ONTAP tiering feature. Tiering behavior is controlled through policies applied to volumes, allowing administrators to align movement of inactive data with workload and retention requirements. Lenovo describes FabricPool support and cloud-tiering capabilities for DM storage in its product documentation, while ONTAP documentation details the use of S3-compatible object storage as a FabricPool capacity tier. See the Lenovo ThinkSystem DM Series product guide and ONTAP FabricPool documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

An administrator manages Lenovo servers through VMware vCenter and wants Lenovo hardware health and inventory information available within that existing management console.

Which Lenovo XClarity component should be recommended?

A. Lenovo XClarity Administrator

B. Lenovo XClarity Integrator

C. Lenovo XClarity Controller

D. Lenovo XClarity Mobile

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Lenovo XClarity Integrator is the correct choice because it integrates Lenovo infrastructure-management information and functions with supported external management platforms, including VMware vCenter. XClarity Administrator is the centralized Lenovo hardware-management appliance itself, whereas XClarity Integrator extends visibility and management into an existing management console.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which Lenovo XClarity component is web-based and runs as a virtual appliance that automates discovery, inventory, tracking, monitoring, and provisioning for Lenovo hardware?

A. XClarity Integrator

B. XClarity Mobile

C. XClarity Administrator

D. XClarity Controller

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Lenovo XClarity Administrator is the correct component. It is Lenovo's centralized hardware resource-management platform, delivered as a web-based virtual appliance that can be deployed on a supported hypervisor. XClarity Administrator provides a single interface and REST APIs to discover and manage Lenovo infrastructure, maintain a hardware inventory, monitor health and alerts, track events, apply firmware and configuration policies, and provision supported systems. This centralized management model helps operations teams standardize server deployment and lifecycle administration while reducing the need to manage each device separately through its individual management controller. Lenovo describes XClarity Administrator as a solution that provides agent-free hardware management for Lenovo systems, including automated discovery, inventory collection, monitoring, and configuration and firmware deployment capabilities. The virtual-appliance architecture is a defining characteristic of the product and directly matches the capabilities described in the question. For Lenovo's product overview and supported management functions, see Lenovo XClarity Administrator and the Lenovo XClarity Administrator documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which Lenovo ON DEMAND solution features HC3 software?

A. Scale Computing

B. Pivot3

C. Diamanti

D. Cobalt Iron

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Scale Computing is correct because its HC3 platform is the hyperconverged infrastructure software used in the Lenovo and Scale Computing on-demand offering. HC3 combines virtualization, storage, servers, and management into an integrated HCI platform designed to simplify deployment and day-to-day operation, particularly for edge and distributed environments. Lenovo delivers this solution on ThinkSystem infrastructure, while Scale Computing supplies the HC3 software layer. The Lenovo TruScale/ON DEMAND commercial model allows customers to consume the solution with flexible, usage-oriented economics rather than making a conventional upfront capital purchase. This relationship is specifically important for identifying the offering: the solution is commonly described as Lenovo ThinkSystem servers paired with Scale Computing HC3 software and Lenovo's flexible consumption services. Scale Computing's own HC3 information describes the platform as a complete HCI solution that integrates compute, storage, virtualization, and management capabilities. Lenovo's announcement of its collaboration with Scale Computing also confirms the availability of Scale Computing HC3 software on Lenovo ThinkSystem servers for edge computing use cases. See Lenovo's Scale Computing solutions page and Scale Computing HC3.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two characteristics of Lenovo TruScale are important when discussing a customer that wants cloud-like infrastructure consumption while retaining workloads on premises? Select two.

A. Usage-based consumption and monthly billing

B. Infrastructure deployed in the customer environment

C. Mandatory migration of workloads to a public cloud

D. Ownership of all capacity through an up-front capital purchase

E. A fully managed end-user software application

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Usage-based consumption and **on-premises deployment** are key TruScale characteristics. TruScale provides a consumption-based commercial model with metered usage while allowing infrastructure to remain in the customer data center, at the edge, or in a colocation facility. It is not limited to public-cloud deployment and does not require the customer to purchase all capacity through a traditional up-front capital model.

QUESTION NO: 7

A customer is improving cyber resilience for critical data stored on a ThinkSystem DM system. They require point-in-time recovery, a copy at a secondary site, and encryption for data at rest.

Which three capabilities should be included in the discussion? Select three.

A. Snapshot-based point-in-time recovery

B. SnapMirror replication to a secondary system

C. Encryption at rest with supported key management

D. FabricPool tiering as the primary recovery mechanism

E. Dynamic Disk Pools for ONTAP volume replication

F. Removal of access controls for recovery administrators

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Snapshots provide point-in-time recovery, **SnapMirror** can replicate data to a secondary system, and **encryption at rest** protects stored data through supported encryption capabilities such as self-encrypting drives and key management. FabricPool is intended for data tiering, while Dynamic Disk Pools are associated with ThinkSystem DE storage arrays.