

Dell Avamar Deploy 2023

EMC D-AV-DY-23

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 24

Total Premium Questions: 246

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

A customer manually runs a backup job with a retention time of 60 days. After the backup completes, they notice that the retention tag was set to *N*.

Why?

- A. End User on Demand Retention was set to *no end date*
- B. The default retention of the default group was set to *N*
- C. On-demand backups are always assigned a retention tag of *N*
- D. On-demand backups do not use retention times
- E. The backup was initiated through the client-side Avamar GUI, which assigns the *N* retention tag to an end-user on-demand backup.

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

The backup was initiated through the client-side Avamar GUI, which applies the *N* retention tag to an end-user, on-demand backup. In Avamar, the retention tag shown for a backup is not simply a textual rendering of the requested retention duration. It identifies the retention category or method assigned when the backup was created. Client-side GUI-initiated backups do not provide the same retention-flag selection available through server-side, policy-based, or command-line initiated backup operations. Consequently, Avamar marks such an end-user on-demand backup with the *N* tag, even when a 60-day retention period is associated with the job. The tag therefore reflects the backup initiation path and retention handling rather than indicating that the 60-day setting was ignored. Administrators requiring explicit retention flags should initiate the backup through an Avamar administrative workflow that supports setting those flags, or use the supported command-line options for the backup method in use. Dell's Avamar documentation portal provides the relevant product administration and client guidance at [Dell Avamar documentation](#). Dell's support knowledge base is also available for product-specific retention and backup behavior details at [Dell Technologies Knowledge Base](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer has received an Avamar Gen4 Data Store. They want the software version on the new system to match their existing Avamar 5.0 system.

What do you tell the customer?

- A. New system must run a minimum level of Avamar version 6.0 to support Gen4
- B. New system can be downgraded to Avamar version 5.0
- C. New system runs Avamar versions 5 and 6 natively to support existing systems
- D. New system can have VMware added to it to support older Avamar versions

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

New system must run a minimum level of Avamar version 6.0 to support Gen4. Avamar Data Store hardware generations have defined software compatibility requirements, and Gen4 systems were introduced with platform support that begins at Avamar 6.0. The older Avamar 5.0 release does not contain the hardware enablement, operating-system integration, drivers, and appliance configuration support required for this generation of Data Store. Therefore, the new appliance must remain on a supported release rather than being brought down to match the older environment. In practical deployment planning, this means the customer should account for an Avamar software upgrade path for the existing 5.0 system if interoperability, replication, migration, or standardized administration across the environments is required. The appliance's supported software baseline is determined by the hardware platform and its qualified Avamar release, not solely by the version currently used elsewhere in the customer's environment. Dell's Avamar documentation resources provide product documentation and compatibility information for planning supported deployments: [Dell Avamar Documentation](#). Dell's

support portal also provides release notes and technical advisories used to verify software and platform support: [Dell Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

What are the three O/S user accounts that are used by the Dell Avamar server for authentication?

- A. root, admin, and dpn
- B. root, MCUser, and repluser
- C. admin, MCUser, and repluser
- D. root, dpn, and MCUser

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct account set is **root, admin, and dpn**. These are the principal operating-system identities used to administer and authenticate access to an Avamar server. The **root** account is the privileged Linux operating-system account and is used for restricted, high-level system administration. The **admin** account is the Avamar administrative account used for Avamar management activities, including access to Avamar administrative tools and services as appropriate. The **dpn** account is the internal Avamar operating-system account associated with the Avamar data-protection node software and its service operations. Together, these identities separate core OS privilege, Avamar administrative access, and Avamar internal service ownership, supporting controlled administration of the appliance.

Avamar deployments should follow Dell guidance for privileged access, credential protection, and supported administrative procedures. In particular, administrators should use only the required account for a task and avoid changing internal service-account settings except when Dell documentation or Support specifically directs it. Dell's Avamar documentation portal provides the applicable installation, administration, and security documentation for the installed release: [Dell Avamar Documentation](#). Dell's product-security resources also provide guidance for securely operating Dell products: [Dell Product Security](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

The Dell Avamar Procedure Generator expires on a periodic basis, requiring connecting to the Dell network for an update. How often does this happen?

- A. Every four days
- B. Every week
- C. Every two weeks
- D. Every four weeks

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Every two weeks is correct. The legacy Dell Avamar Procedure Generator used a time-limited local content package. Its expiry interval was 14 days, so a system running the tool needed to connect to the Dell network at least once during that period to obtain refreshed procedure content and renew its usable state. This design helped ensure that deployment and service workflows were based on current Dell guidance rather than an indefinitely cached set of instructions. In practical terms, an engineer preparing to deploy or service Avamar should have refreshed the Procedure Generator before working in an environment without Dell-network access, particularly when the planned work might extend beyond the 14-day validity period. Dell later transitioned procedure delivery to the SolVe platform, which centralizes and maintains guided service procedures; nevertheless, the question refers specifically to the historical Procedure Generator behavior and its 14-day

refresh requirement. Current Dell product-support resources and documentation access are available through the [Dell Avamar Support page](#), while guided procedures are provided through [Dell SolVe](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the maximum number of nodes currently available in an Avamar server?

- A. 12
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. 18

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

18 is the maximum supported node count for the Avamar server configuration addressed by this question. Avamar scales as a grid: nodes contribute storage capacity and processing resources, while the grid architecture uses Avamar's RAIN technology to distribute and protect backup data across the system. The supported upper limit is important during deployment planning because it defines the largest validated Avamar grid configuration that can be expanded, managed, and protected according to Dell's platform design. Administrators should determine the required capacity, ingest rate, retention, and client workload before selecting the initial grid size, then expand only within the supported configuration limits and compatibility guidance for the applicable Avamar release and hardware generation. Dell maintains Avamar product documentation and release-specific deployment information through its support portal; these resources should be consulted for the exact software version, node hardware, and upgrade path in use. See the [Dell Avamar product documentation page](#) and the [Dell data-protection product information](#) for product and documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is a characteristic of Dell Avamar VMware Image backups?

- A. Only one proxy server is supported per vCenter server
- B. File-level restores are supported for Linux clients only
- C. Change Block Tracking can be used to shorten backup times
- D. The Avamar client is installed on each VMware virtual machine

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Change Block Tracking can be used to shorten backup times because Avamar VMware Image Backup integrates with VMware vSphere APIs for Data Protection and can use VMware Changed Block Tracking (CBT) for incremental image backups. CBT records which virtual-disk blocks have changed since a prior backup or snapshot point. Rather than processing the full virtual disk on every incremental run, the Avamar proxy can identify and read only the changed blocks, reducing the amount of data scanned and transferred. This improves the efficiency of protection operations, particularly for large virtual machines whose daily rate of change is small relative to total disk capacity. CBT must be enabled and operating correctly for the virtual machine and is used in conjunction with an appropriate prior backup baseline; Avamar still applies its deduplication architecture when storing backup data. VMware documents that CBT provides a way to identify changed disk sectors and is intended to support incremental backup applications. Dell Avamar documentation describes image backup as proxy-based protection of VMware virtual machines through vCenter rather than requiring an Avamar client in every guest operating system. See the [VMware Changed Block Tracking documentation](#) and Dell's [Avamar product documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 7

Which port on the Avamar server does the client connect to when performing a backup with encryption enabled?

- A. 27000
- B. 28001
- C. 28002
- D. 29000

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

29000 is the Avamar server port used for encrypted client backup communication. During backup processing, the Avamar client must establish a connection to the Avamar Global Storage Area Network service on the utility node. When client-server encryption is enabled, that communication is directed to the secure service on TCP port 29000 rather than the standard non-encrypted client-data service. Network firewalls, security groups, and access-control lists between protected clients and the Avamar server must therefore permit TCP connectivity to port 29000 for encrypted backups to start and transfer data successfully. This requirement applies to the client's path to the Avamar server; it should be considered alongside the additional ports required for management, authentication, replication, or other deployed integrations. Confirming the configured encryption mode and validating end-to-end TCP reachability to port 29000 are useful deployment and troubleshooting steps when encrypted backup jobs cannot connect. Dell maintains the Avamar documentation set, including deployment, administration, and networking guidance, in its product-documentation resources. See [Dell Avamar Product Documentation](#) and [Dell Avamar Server Documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

What is the maximum number of nodes that can be configured for an Dell Avamar multi-node grid?

- A. 15 storage, 1 utility, 1 NDMP, and 1 spare
- B. 16 storage, 1 utility, and 1 spare
- C. 17 storage and 1 utility
- D. 17 storage, 1 utility, and 1 spare

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The maximum supported configuration is **16 storage, 1 utility, and 1 spare**. An Avamar multi-node grid uses storage nodes to provide the capacity and processing resources for deduplicated backup data. Dell's grid architecture supports up to 16 active storage nodes in a standard multi-node configuration. In addition, the grid includes a utility node, which hosts essential management and utility services used by the Avamar system, and it can include one designated spare node. The spare node is maintained for serviceability and can be used to replace a failed storage node, helping restore the grid to its supported protected configuration without requiring a full system redesign.

Accordingly, this maximum layout contains 18 physical nodes overall: 16 active storage nodes, one utility node, and one spare node. Capacity planning must account for this architectural limit rather than treating every physical node as an active storage node. Dell's Avamar documentation and deployment materials describe supported grid topology, node roles, and expansion limits; administrators should also verify the applicable software release and hardware platform support matrix before deploying or expanding a system. See Dell's [Avamar documentation resources](#) and the [Dell Avamar product overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

By default, what does the Avamar Email Home profile send?

- A. Status of the daily integrity check
- B. Avamar alerts once daily
- C. Reports once daily
- D. Avamar alerts as they occur

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The default Avamar Email Home profile sends **Avamar alerts as they occur**. Email Home is intended to provide prompt operational notification when Avamar generates an alert that meets the profile's configured notification criteria. Rather than waiting for a scheduled daily delivery window, the profile forwards qualifying alert events to its configured email recipients when the alerts are raised. This behavior helps administrators react quickly to conditions that can affect backup protection, system capacity, replication, or other monitored operations.

In Avamar Administrator, Email Home profiles are part of the notification framework used to control alert delivery. Administrators can review or modify profile recipients, alert filters, and related notification settings to suit their operational procedures, but the default profile's purpose is immediate alert notification. Dell's Avamar product documentation is available from the [Dell Avamar Server documentation page](#). Additional Dell support resources for Avamar administration and alerting are available through the [Dell Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

What is the last step in the hardware installation portion of an Dell Avamar multi-node deployment?

- A. Connecting to the customer network
- B. Cabling the nodes to the switch
- C. Powering on the nodes
- D. Configuring the internal switches

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Connecting to the customer network is the final hardware-installation step for a multi-node Avamar deployment. The appliance must first be physically installed and its node-to-node and management connectivity established so that the Avamar system has a complete internal hardware topology. Once the hardware is ready for external integration, the deployment team connects the designated Avamar customer-facing interfaces to the customer network. This final connection makes the system reachable from the customer environment for subsequent software configuration, DNS and routing integration, administrative access, client communication, and backup operations.

Performing the customer-network connection at the end of the hardware sequence also provides a clear handoff between physical appliance installation and the logical deployment/configuration work that follows. It helps ensure that the appliance is introduced to the production network only after its required hardware components and internal connectivity are prepared. Dell's Avamar product documentation and deployment resources are available through the [Dell Avamar Server documentation page](#). General Dell product installation and support documentation can also be accessed from the [Dell Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

A backup administrator is performing a disaster recovery for a Windows Server 2008 system. However, the Avamar Disaster Recovery Wizard is unable to perform the recovery.

What is a possible reason for this?

- A. Windows 2008 OS software has not been installed on the replacement hardware
- B. The Avamar Disaster Recovery Wizard does not support Windows 2008
- C. A backup using the Windows VSS plug-in with the Create Disaster Recovery Backup option was not performed
- D. A backup using the Avamar Server Restore Option was not performed

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

A backup using the Windows VSS plug-in with the Create Disaster Recovery Backup option was not performed is a possible reason because the Avamar Disaster Recovery Wizard requires a backup specifically prepared for disaster recovery. A normal file-system backup, or a system-state backup that was not created as a disaster-recovery backup, does not provide the required recovery metadata and protected system components in the format expected by the wizard. When configuring the Windows VSS backup, the administrator must select the Create Disaster Recovery Backup setting so that Avamar creates a recoverable disaster-recovery backup set. This backup can then be selected by the wizard during recovery of the replacement Windows system. The requirement concerns how the backup was created, rather than a lack of support for Windows Server 2008 itself. Dell publishes Avamar product documentation and deployment guidance through its Avamar documentation portal at [Dell Avamar Documentation](#). Additional product support resources, including knowledge-base articles and downloads for Avamar, are available through [Dell Support for Avamar](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

A VMware virtual machine was protected using Avamar image-level backup with the backup image stored on integrated Data Domain. The application owner requires the VM to be started as quickly as possible while the production datastore is being repaired.

Which recovery capability best meets this requirement?

- A. Restore selected guest files from the backup image
- B. Run Avamar Instant Access for the protected VM
- C. Recover the VM by rebuilding its guest operating system
- D. Restore an Avamar checkpoint to the utility node

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Avamar Instant Access is the appropriate capability because it allows an image-level protected VM to be registered and powered on directly from its backup image on Data Domain. This avoids waiting for a full VM restore to production storage before starting the workload.

A conventional image restore remains appropriate when the VM must be permanently returned to production storage, but it does not meet the requirement for the fastest initial availability. File-level restore does not provide a bootable virtual machine.

QUESTION NO: 13

Which Avamar Gen4 nodes can be used in multi-node configurations?

- A. 1.3 TB, 3.9 TB
- B. 2.6 TB, 3.9 TB

C. 2.6 TB, 7.8 TB

D. 3.9 TB, 7.8 TB

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

3.9 TB, 7.8 TB is correct. Avamar Gen4 Data Store systems use node-capacity-specific configurations, and the supported multi-node configurations are based on 3.9 TB and 7.8 TB nodes. These capacities support the scale-out architecture required for a multi-node Avamar grid, where nodes work together to provide distributed storage, redundancy, and backup-processing capability. Configuration planning must use a supported, homogeneous node capacity for the grid so that Avamar capacity calculations, storage utilization, and protection overhead are applied correctly. The selected node type also determines the applicable deployment, expansion, and operational procedures documented for the Avamar Data Store platform. Dell's Avamar documentation is the authoritative source for hardware compatibility and supported deployment configurations; consult the documentation applicable to the installed Avamar release before ordering, deploying, or expanding a system. The Dell Avamar product support page provides release-specific manuals and technical documentation at [Dell Avamar documentation](#). Dell also maintains product lifecycle and support information at [Dell Product Lifecycle Overview](#), which should be considered when planning infrastructure changes.

QUESTION NO: 14

A company has 50 clients backing up to an Dell Avamar server. The storage administrator has decided to implement Desktop/Laptop (DTLT) support for several of the Microsoft Windows client machines.

Where is this support deployed?

A. Avamar client software installation

B. Avamar Administrator Policy window

C. Windows File System plug-in options

D. Avamar Windows Client Options menu

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Avamar client software installation is correct because Desktop/Laptop (DTLT) support is deployed on each applicable Windows endpoint as part of the Avamar Windows client installation. DTLT is designed for user workstations and portable computers that may be disconnected from the corporate network, move between networks, or require client-side controls appropriate to endpoint backup. The installer places the required Avamar client components and DTLT functionality on the Windows machine, allowing that device to communicate with the Avamar server and perform its scheduled backups when it can reach the backup environment.

After installation, the administrator can register and manage the client through Avamar administration tools and apply backup policies or datasets as appropriate. Those later administrative activities do not constitute deployment of the DTLT capability itself; the endpoint installation is what provides the computer with the DTLT backup software and services. Dell's Avamar documentation collection includes the installation and administration documentation for Avamar clients and desktop/laptop protection: [Dell Avamar Server documentation](#). Product support resources and software documentation are also available through [Dell Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 15

Which node configuration is supported by Dell Avamar Virtual Edition?

A. Single node

B. Multi-node with two storage nodes

- C. Multi-node with three storage nodes
- D. Multi-node with three storage nodes and one spare

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Single node is the supported node configuration for Dell Avamar Virtual Edition (AVE). AVE is a software-defined implementation of Avamar that runs as a virtual machine on supported VMware vSphere infrastructure. Unlike physical Avamar Data Store systems, which can be deployed as scalable multi-node grids containing storage nodes and, in some designs, spare nodes, an AVE deployment is designed and licensed as one virtual Avamar server. Its capacity and performance are selected by deploying the appropriately sized AVE virtual appliance and providing the required virtual CPU, memory, and storage resources.

The single-node design is important when planning backup infrastructure because AVE sizing, storage allocation, checkpoint capacity, and replication design must all be evaluated for that one appliance. Capacity growth is normally addressed through supported AVE expansion or migration procedures rather than by adding storage nodes to form a multi-node AVE grid. Dell's Avamar documentation identifies AVE as a single-node virtual appliance and provides the deployment prerequisites and sizing guidance for supported vSphere environments. See the [Dell Avamar Virtual Edition knowledge base](#) and the [Dell Avamar Virtual Edition documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 16

How many simultaneous client connections per node will an Dell Avamar server support?

- A. 10
- B. 15
- C. 18
- D. 25

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

18 is correct. Avamar capacity planning uses backup-session slots to control concurrent client activity and to prevent the grid from becoming overloaded during the backup window. Each Avamar data node provides 18 client-session slots, so the server's simultaneous client-connection capacity scales with the number of nodes in the grid. This per-node value is used when calculating how many backups can run at the same time and when designing backup groups, schedules, and dataset assignments. Avamar also maintains restore capability by reserving a slot globally for restore operations; this reservation is an operational scheduling consideration and does not change the stated per-node connection-slot value of 18. Administrators should therefore use 18 as the per-node connection figure, while accounting for the globally reserved restore resource when estimating the number of backup jobs that can actively run at a particular time. Dell's Avamar documentation and product-support resources are available through the [Dell Avamar Server documentation portal](#); Dell's backup and recovery product information is also available at [Dell Data Protection solutions](#).

QUESTION NO: 17

An Dell Avamar customer, without premium support, has a requirement to recover from a failed storage node.

What is the minimum number of nodes, of all types, required to support this functionality?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

5 is the minimum total node count for an Avamar system that must support recovery from a failed storage node when the customer does not have Premium Support. This sizing requirement ensures that the grid has sufficient nodes to maintain the Avamar RAIN (Redundant Array of Independent Nodes) protection architecture and the operational capacity needed during the failed-node recovery process. RAIN distributes protected data and parity information across the grid, allowing the system to continue protecting and restoring data while accommodating a single storage-node failure. The node-count requirement applies to the complete grid, rather than counting storage nodes alone, because utility and other node roles are part of the Avamar server configuration and its recovery planning. Proper initial sizing is important: a grid intended to provide this level of self-sufficient node-failure recovery must be deployed with the required minimum configuration before a failure occurs. Dell's Avamar documentation and product-support resources provide the authoritative deployment, node-configuration, and serviceability guidance for a specific Avamar hardware generation and software release. See the [Dell Avamar documentation portal](#) and the [Dell Avamar documentation knowledge base](#).

QUESTION NO: 18

What is the maximum number of 1.0 TB Dell AVE servers that can be installed on a single ESX server?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

The maximum is 2 1.0 TB Dell Avamar Virtual Edition (AVE) servers on one ESX host. This limit is part of AVE virtual-platform sizing and placement guidance: even though AVE is deployed as a virtual appliance, each instance requires substantial, dedicated compute, memory, storage, and network resources to perform backup ingest, hashing, deduplication, checkpointing, and maintenance reliably. Limiting a host to two 1.0 TB AVE instances helps ensure that the host can reserve the resources required by each appliance and avoids consolidating more AVE workload than the supported virtual infrastructure design permits. Administrators must also satisfy the specified ESX/ESXi version, datastore, virtual-disk, CPU, RAM, and network requirements for every deployed AVE instance; the numerical limit does not replace those requirements. For the current AVE documentation set and deployment guidance, see the [Dell Avamar Virtual Edition documentation](#). Dell's Avamar product documentation portal is also available at [Dell Avamar Product Documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 19

Which process divides the data into chunks for Dell Avamar deduplication data flow processing?

- A. Compression
- B. Hash cache checking
- C. SHA-1 Hashing
- D. Sticky-byte factoring

ANSWER: D**Explanation:**

Sticky-byte factoring is the Avamar client-side process that divides a file's data stream into variable-length segments for deduplication processing. Rather than using fixed-size blocks, Avamar identifies suitable segment boundaries from the content itself. This content-defined segmentation is important because an insertion, deletion, or modification in one part of a file does not unnecessarily shift the boundaries of all subsequent data. As a result, segments that have not actually changed can retain their prior identities and remain eligible for reuse.

After sticky-byte factoring creates the segments, Avamar processes those segments through compression and hashing. The segment hashes are used to identify data that is already protected, allowing the client to send only unique segments rather than retransmitting complete files or duplicate content. This is the fundamental mechanism behind Avamar's efficient source-based, global deduplication workflow. Dell describes Avamar as using variable-length data segments and client-side deduplication in its product materials; see [Dell Avamar data protection](#) and Dell's [Avamar documentation search](#) for related technical documentation.

QUESTION NO: 20

In Dell Avamar 6.0, which tool is used to completely move clients to a new Avamar server?

- A. Client Manager
- B. Enterprise Manager
- C. Activation Manager
- D. Avamar Administrator

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Client Manager is the Avamar 6.0 utility intended for a complete client migration from one Avamar server to another. It supports the migration process by managing the client-side Avamar configuration required to redirect protected systems to the replacement server. This is important in a server-refresh or consolidation scenario because simply installing or registering clients on another server would not provide the controlled, comprehensive client move that the migration utility is designed to perform. Using Client Manager helps preserve a consistent client migration workflow, including updating the relevant Avamar client configuration and coordinating movement of the client population to the target grid. In Avamar terminology, this is distinct from general administrative interfaces used for routine system and backup administration; Client Manager specifically addresses the task of moving clients between Avamar servers. Dell's Avamar documentation and support resources provide the product administration and migration references used when planning such operations. See the [Dell Avamar support documentation page](#) and the [Dell Avamar product documentation portal](#) for available Avamar guides and support materials.

QUESTION NO: 21

In the Dell Avamar Administration Server View, what color is the status indicator when the node cannot communicate with the administrator server?

- A. Gray
- B. Red
- C. Blue
- D. Amber

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Gray is the correct status-indicator color when an Avamar node cannot communicate with the administrator server. In Avamar Administrator's Server View, the indicator provides a quick visual representation of each node's communication and

operational state. A gray indicator specifically represents an unavailable or unknown status caused by the administrator server being unable to establish communication with that node. This visual state is important during deployment and operational troubleshooting because node communication is required for the Avamar system to collect status, coordinate grid operations, and report node health accurately. When gray appears, an administrator should investigate the node's reachability and supporting infrastructure, such as network connectivity, name resolution, node availability, and relevant Avamar services, before interpreting the node as healthy. Dell's Avamar documentation library is available through the [Dell Avamar Server documentation page](#), and product support resources, including current documentation and advisories, can be accessed from [Dell Avamar Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 22

Which command is used to prevent new client activities from starting on an Dell Avamar server?

- A. `avmaint suspend`
- B. `dpnctl stop mcs`
- C. `avmaint kill SESSION-ID`
- D. `dpnctl stop ems`

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`avmaint suspend` is the Avamar maintenance command used to suspend client activity initiation on an Avamar server. It places the system into a suspended state so that new client backup, restore, and related scheduled activities are not started while an administrator performs planned operational work. This is particularly important before maintenance procedures that require a stable environment, such as certain upgrades, shutdown preparations, storage operations, or service tasks. Suspending activity provides a controlled operational boundary: the administrator can prevent new work from entering the system and then manage any already-running work according to the maintenance procedure. When the maintenance window is complete, the system can be returned to normal activity processing by resuming operations through the applicable Avamar maintenance procedure. This behavior makes `avmaint suspend` the appropriate command when the requirement is specifically to prevent new client activities from starting, rather than to manage an individual activity or a particular server component. Dell's Avamar product documentation and support resources are available through the [Dell Avamar Server documentation page](#); Dell's [Knowledge Base](#) also provides operational guidance and maintenance procedures for Avamar environments.

QUESTION NO: 23

Which processes are started automatically during an Dell Avamar Windows client installation?

- A. `avagent` and `avsc` only
- B. `avtar` and `avagent` only
- C. `avtar`, `avagent`, and `avsc`
- D. `avsc` and `avtar` only

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

avagent and avsc only is correct. During a Dell Avamar Windows client installation, the installer configures and starts the Avamar client-agent process, `avagent`, along with the Avamar Client Service Control process, `avsc`. The agent is the persistent client-side component that communicates with Avamar management services and coordinates backup activity on the protected host. The service-control component supports the Windows client's service management and communication functions. Starting these components at installation makes the newly installed client available for registration, configuration, and scheduled protection without requiring an administrator to manually launch the core Avamar services.

The `avtar` executable is the backup and restore runtime program used when backup or restore work is initiated; it is not one of the persistent processes automatically started merely because the Windows client is installed. Dell's Avamar documentation describes the Windows client software and its operational components, while Dell Support provides the product documentation and knowledge base for Avamar client deployment and administration. See the [Dell Avamar documentation page](#) and the [Dell Avamar Support Matrix](#).

QUESTION NO: 24

A company with a multi-node Dell Avamar Data Store has experienced a catastrophic disk failure due to a RAID controller error on a storage node.

Which fault tolerance feature provides protection against data corruption on that node?

- A. RAID
- B. RAIN
- C. HFSCheck
- D. Checkpoints

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

RAIN is the applicable Avamar fault-tolerance feature for a multi-node Data Store when an entire storage node, or the data held by that node, is lost or becomes unusable. RAIN, meaning Redundant Array of Independent Nodes, distributes Avamar data and parity information across multiple storage nodes. This node-level redundancy enables the Avamar system to reconstruct protected data from the remaining nodes when a node suffers a catastrophic hardware event, such as a RAID-controller failure that affects the node's disks.

Avamar's architecture uses this distributed parity protection to maintain data availability and integrity at the grid level rather than relying solely on the disk protection within one server. The system's maintenance and recovery mechanisms use the surviving data and parity segments to restore the missing or corrupted node content, subject to the platform's supported failure-tolerance limits and proper system health. This is specifically why RAIN is fundamental to multi-node Avamar deployments: it provides resilience against a storage-node failure and the resulting risk to data stored on that node.

For Dell Avamar product documentation and platform guidance, see the [Dell Avamar Server documentation page](#) and the [Dell Avamar product overview](#).