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Dell PowerMax Operate v.2

EMC D-PVM-OE-01

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A Unisphere for PowerMax installation on a Microsoft Windows host is complete, but the administrator is verifying that the core Unisphere services are running before beginning array registration.

Which two services should be active? Select two.

A. SMAS

B. smasdb

C. storgnsd

D. storapid

E. storsrvd

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

SMAS is the Unisphere management service that provides the server-side management interface. **smasdb** supports the local Unisphere database used by the installed server. The other listed processes are Solutions Enabler daemon components and are not the pair of Windows services that verify a functioning Unisphere for PowerMax installation.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are the default settings for a Storage Group in PowerMax, VMAX All Flash, and VMAX3?

A. No SRP and no SL

B. Default SRP and no SL

C. Default SRP and Optimized SL

D. No SRP and Optimized SL

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Default SRP and Optimized SL is correct. In PowerMax, VMAX All Flash, and VMAX3 storage-resource management, a newly created storage group is associated with the system's default Storage Resource Pool (SRP) unless an administrator explicitly selects another SRP. Its initial service-level setting is Optimized, which is the default Service Level Objective (SLO) used when no more specific performance objective is assigned. This default combination allows the array to place and manage the storage group's allocations within the configured default SRP while using the balanced Optimized service-level policy. Administrators can subsequently change the storage group to another SRP, select a different SLO, or apply a workload type when application performance requirements call for a more targeted policy. The default assignment is therefore an operational starting point rather than a permanent restriction, and it ensures newly provisioned storage groups have valid service-level management settings without requiring manual policy selection during basic creation. Dell's PowerMax documentation and product support portal provide the applicable administration guides for these platform generations: Dell PowerMax documentation and Dell PowerMax product information.

QUESTION NO: 3

What are two characteristics of a SnapVX Clone?

A. Maximum 1024 snaps per volume

B. Can be made secure

C. Restores directly to the source volume

D. Is Read-only

E. Can be made crash consistent

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

Can be made secure is correct because SnapVX supports Secure Snapshots, which protect a point-in-time copy against modification or deletion before its expiration time. A clone can be linked to such a protected snapshot, allowing the organization to retain a protected recovery point while using the linked target for operational purposes. This capability is valuable for ransomware recovery and for preventing accidental removal of critical recovery data. The clone relationship is space-efficient: the target is provisioned and then accesses point-in-time data through SnapVX rather than requiring an immediate full physical copy.

Can be made crash consistent is also correct. SnapVX can create snapshots for a storage group or consistency group at a common point in time. A clone linked from that snapshot consequently presents the crash-consistent image captured for the application volumes. This lets an application recover the way it would following an abrupt interruption, using its normal crash-recovery processing. For multi-volume applications, creating the snapshot consistently across the related volumes is essential before linking the clone. Dell documents SnapVX snapshot, linked-target, secure-snapshot, and consistency-group behavior in the PowerMax documentation library and its PowerMax SnapVX overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

What are two characteristics of a SnapVX Linked Target?

A. They are read writable (R/W).

B. They support a maximum of 1024 snaps per volume

C. They cannot send data to SRDF

D. They can be made secure

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

A SnapVX linked target is a target volume that has been linked to a SnapVX snapshot and therefore presents the selected point-in-time image for host use. It is read/write (R/W), which lets applications write changes to the linked target without changing the underlying snapshot or its source volume. This capability is central to using linked targets for activities such as application testing, reporting, validation, and development against a consistent copy of production data. A linked target also cannot send data to SRDF. In SnapVX operation, the linked-target relationship is a local-copy construct and is not an SRDF replication source relationship; SRDF replication must be designed and managed using eligible RDF devices and supported replication configurations. The snapshot remains the immutable point-in-time basis of the link while the linked target records host changes independently. Dell's PowerMax documentation describes SnapVX snapshots and linked targets as non-disruptive local-replication capabilities, while SRDF is the separate remote-replication technology for PowerMax arrays. See the Dell Solutions Enabler TimeFinder SnapVX CLI User Guide and Dell's PowerMax storage overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which symrdf flag and operation allows new devices to be added to an active SRDF/A session without suspending the session?

A. cons_exempt with the modifygrp operation

B. cons_exempt with the movepair operation

C. establish with the movepair operation

D. establish with the resume operation

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`cons_exempt` with the `movepair` operation is the supported combination for adding new device pairs to an already active SRDF/A session while maintaining session activity. The `movepair` operation moves the specified RDF pairs into the target SRDF/A group, and the `cons_exempt` flag identifies that the operation is exempt from the normal SRDF/A consistency protection processing that would otherwise require the session to be suspended for a group membership change. This enables the new devices to be incorporated without interrupting replication for the existing devices in the active SRDF/A session. Operationally, administrators should ensure that the devices being introduced are properly configured as RDF devices and that the intended SRDF group, direction, and device-pair definitions are specified in the command file or command syntax before executing the change. Dell documents SRDF command behavior and SRDF/A administration in the Solutions Enabler documentation set, available through the Dell Solutions Enabler documentation portal. Additional PowerMax product and operational documentation can be accessed from the Dell PowerMax documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 6

An application team uses SnapVX linked targets for testing and needs to refresh the targets from a newer snapshot. Production applications must remain online.

Which two actions should be taken? Select two.

A. Continue host access to the source volumes

B. Stop host access to the linked target volumes

C. Remove host masking from the source volumes

D. Change the linked target volumes to Read-only

E. Terminate the source snapshot before relinking the targets

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Access to the linked target volumes should be stopped before a relink operation. This prevents application I/O while the target is redirected to the selected snapshot image. Production access to the source volumes can continue because SnapVX operations do not require the source devices to be taken offline. A relink does not require the source volumes to be unmasked, and a linked target does not become read-only as part of the refresh process.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator is validating SRDF connectivity before creating a Non-Disruptive Migration session between two arrays.

Which two configuration rules must be satisfied for the Dynamic Mobility RDF connectivity? Select two.

A. RF and RE ports are supported, with RF selected when both are available

B. Each Dynamic Mobility RDF group has at least one configured RDF path

C. Each migration session requires exactly two Dynamic Mobility RDF groups

D. Each array can contain only one Dynamic Mobility RDF group

E. The source array must be one network hop from the management host

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Dynamic Mobility RDF connectivity supports **RF and RE ports**; when both are available, RF ports are selected. In addition, each Dynamic Mobility RDF group must contain at least **one configured RDF path** to carry the SRDF traffic. Multiple paths can improve resiliency, but they are not the minimum requirement.

QUESTION NO: 8

An administrator is creating a customized threshold alert in Unisphere for PowerMax. The alert policy must provide the full set of escalating alert severities required by the threshold configuration.

Which three threshold levels must be configured? Select three.

A. Warning

B. Critical

C. Fatal

D. Marginal

E. Stable

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Customized threshold alerts use the escalating severity levels **Warning**, **Critical**, and **Fatal**. Stable and Marginal are Storage Group compliance states, not customized threshold-alert levels.

QUESTION NO: 9 - (SIMULATION)

An SRDF/Metro pair was created with vWitness After a network outage, the administrator discovers that the SRDF pair is in an ActiveBias state What is the correct sequence of events to bring the SRDF pair into an ActiveActive state?

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct recovery sequence:

1. Restore connectivity between the two PowerMax arrays (the SRDF links) and restore connectivity from both arrays to **vWitness**.
2. Keep the array that holds the **ActiveBias** as the authoritative/write source. Do **not** perform a swap or a failover merely to clear the condition.
3. Resume/recover the SRDF/Metro session and synchronize the non-biased side from the ActiveBias side. If an explicit direction must be selected, use the ActiveBias side as the source; use the applicable establish/restore operation for that direction.
4. After the pair is fully synchronized and vWitness can again arbitrate the Metro session, clear the bias/resume Metro operation. The Metro pair returns to **ActiveActive**.

In short: `restore SRDF and vWitness connectivity → preserve the ActiveBias winner → resynchronize the other side → resume/clear bias to return to ActiveActive.`

The important point is that ActiveBias identifies the surviving authoritative copy after the outage. Reversing direction before resynchronization can overwrite the valid changed data on that side.

QUESTION NO: 10

Which compression algorithm is used on a PowerMax?

A. Deflate

B. LZS

C. LZW

D. FastLZ

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Deflate is the compression algorithm used by PowerMax. PowerMax inline data reduction incorporates compression as part of its efficiency capabilities, operating transparently as data is written and without requiring host-side changes. Dell describes PowerMax compression as a hardware-accelerated, inline capability that is integrated with the array's data-reduction architecture. The implementation is intended to reduce the physical capacity consumed by compressible data while preserving the enterprise availability, performance, and data-services behavior expected from PowerMax storage. Compression may be used in conjunction with other PowerMax efficiency mechanisms, including deduplication where supported and enabled, to improve effective capacity utilization. In operational terms, the array manages this function internally; administrators configure and monitor storage-resource efficiency through the supported PowerMax management interfaces rather than selecting an alternative general-purpose compression method. The relevant answer is therefore Deflate. For Dell's overview of PowerMax data-reduction and platform capabilities, see the Dell PowerMax Family Overview. Additional PowerMax technical documentation and product guides are available from the Dell PowerMax documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 11

What does the symsan command do when scanning the SAN environment for devices to use in an O-MDM session?

A. Temporarily stops the remote application to verify the SAN configuration

B. Verifies the SAN configuration and creates and ORS session on the remote host

C. Verifies the SAN configuration without disruption to the remote host

D. Temporarily stops the remote application and creates an ORS session

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Verifies the SAN configuration without disruption to the remote host is correct. In an Open Migrator for Dell EMC (O-MDM) workflow, the `symsan` command performs SAN discovery for the remote host. It examines the host-visible storage environment and the connectivity information needed to identify devices that can participate in the migration operation. This discovery activity lets Solutions Enabler validate the relevant SAN presentation and path information before the O-MDM workflow proceeds.

The scan is an interrogation and discovery operation: it gathers configuration data from the SAN environment rather than changing the remote host application state. Consequently, it is designed to be non-disruptive to the remote host and its application I/O. This behavior is important because migration planning requires accurate visibility of accessible devices and paths while the source environment can remain in service. The resulting information supports the administrator in selecting and validating the devices for the O-MDM session.

Dell documents Solutions Enabler command-line functionality and host/SAN discovery operations in its product documentation. See the Dell Solutions Enabler documentation page and the Dell PowerMax documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 12

A systems administrator created a secure snapshot using the -secure -delta 5:12 parameter. When can the snapshot be deleted?

A. Secure snapshots cannot be deleted

B. 5 minutes and 12 seconds after creation

C. 5 days and 12 hours after creation

D. 5 hours and 12 minutes after creation

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

5 days and 12 hours after creation is correct. In Dell PowerMax Solutions Enabler/SYMCLI terminology, a secure snapshot is protected from deletion until its defined expiration time. The `-delta` value specifies that expiration interval in a days-and-hours format. Therefore, `-delta 5:12` establishes a retention period of five days and twelve hours, measured from the time the secure snapshot is created. During that interval, the secure-snapshot protection prevents deletion; when the interval expires, the snapshot becomes eligible for deletion through the normal management process. Secure snapshots are designed to provide a retention-controlled recovery point, helping protect data from accidental or malicious removal while the configured retention period remains active. Administrators should select the delta value carefully because it directly controls how long the protected snapshot must remain retained. Dell's PowerMax documentation and Solutions Enabler command-reference materials describe secure snapshot management and expiration behavior: Dell PowerMax documentation and Dell Solutions Enabler documentation.

QUESTION NO: 13

An SRDF failover has made the R2 devices available for production writes. The administrator now needs to synchronize the changed R2 data back to the former R1 devices before returning the environment to its normal protection direction.

Which two conditions characterize an SRDF Update operation? Select two.

A. Changes made to the R2 devices are propagated to the R1 devices

B. The R1 devices are Write Disabled to hosts

C. Changes made to the R2 devices are discarded

D. The R1 devices remain Read/Write enabled for host production I/O

E. Changes made to the R1 devices are propagated to the R2 devices

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

During an SRDF Update operation, the active R2 copy is the source of the update, so R2 changes are propagated to R1. The R1 devices are write disabled to hosts while they receive the update, preventing conflicting writes. Update does not discard the R2 changes, and it does not make R1 the active read/write production side during the reverse synchronization.

QUESTION NO: 14

A management host is unable to run normal Solutions Enabler operations, and another process reports that Gatekeeper devices cannot be allocated.

Which two Solutions Enabler daemons should the administrator verify? Select two.

A. storapid

B. storgnsd

C. storslpd

D. storsrvd

E. symrdfg

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

storapid is the Solutions Enabler Base daemon and provides the core daemon infrastructure on the management host. **storgnsd** is the Gatekeeper namespace daemon and is responsible for Gatekeeper management. The other daemons do not provide these two functions.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (SIMULATION)

Place the steps in the correct order for performing a Non-Disruptive Migration

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order for a Non-Disruptive Migration (NDM):

1. Set up the migration environment to migrate applications from the source array to the target array.
2. Examine the specific storage for the applications on the source array and automatically provision equivalent storage on the target array.
3. Initiate data synchronization from the source to the target and cut over, making source-array paths inactive so that the target array services all host I/O.
4. Commit the necessary changes after source-to-target synchronization is complete and all application data has migrated to the target.
5. Remove the configured array-to-array connectivity used as the data-migration path on both storage arrays.

The setup and equivalent target provisioning must occur before synchronization. After synchronization and host I/O cutover, commit finalizes the migration. Remove the temporary inter-array migration connectivity only after the migration has been committed.

QUESTION NO: 16

When using TimeFinder SnapVX, what is the maximum number of linked targets allowed per source?

A. 128

B. 256

C. 512

D. 1024

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

1024 is the maximum number of linked targets supported per source when using TimeFinder SnapVX on PowerMax. SnapVX creates space-efficient snapshots of storage-resource data, and those snapshots can be linked to target devices so that the point-in-time data is made available for uses such as backup, reporting, test and development, or recovery

workflows. The linked-target scale is an important planning limit: a single source can support up to 1024 target links, enabling a large number of consumers to access snapshot data without requiring a separate full-volume copy for each consumer. In practice, administrators should still consider array capacity, snapshot delta growth, host presentation, and the operational lifecycle of each link when designing an environment at or near this limit. Dell documents SnapVX architecture, operation, and supported scalability values in the PowerMax TimeFinder SnapVX documentation available through Dell Technologies Support. For the applicable product documentation, see Dell PowerMax Documentation and the Dell PowerMax TimeFinder SnapVX information.

QUESTION NO: 17

When listing the details of a snapshot, what does "Total Deltas" reference?

A. Difference between the source and target

B. Difference between the snapshot and the target

C. Difference between the snapshot and the source

D. Difference between the snapshot and a newer snapshot

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Difference between the snapshot and the source is correct. In PowerMax SnapVX, a snapshot represents the point-in-time state of its source storage resource. As host writes subsequently change the source, SnapVX preserves the pre-change track versions needed to maintain that snapshot's point-in-time image. "Total Deltas" identifies the aggregate set of tracks whose contents differ between the snapshot image and the source's current image. It is therefore a measure of the change accumulated on the source since that particular snapshot was created, expressed in delta tracks rather than as a capacity value alone. This information helps an administrator understand the amount of changed data associated with the snapshot and assess its likely capacity impact. SnapVX uses redirect-on-write and shared track management so that the point-in-time copy can be retained without making a traditional full-volume copy when the snapshot is created. Dell's PowerMax documentation and support resources provide the product documentation set for SnapVX operations and snapshot reporting terminology: Dell PowerMax documentation and Dell PowerMax SnapVX overview.

QUESTION NO: 18

A Storage Administrator runs the command:

syradm list -environment -offline

What migration environments are listed?

A. The environments where the application has been taken offline to perform the cutover.

B. Only the environments controlled by the host from where the list command is run.

C. The environments controlled by and those from the systems reachable by the host performing the command.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The environments controlled by and those from the systems reachable by the host performing the command are listed. In Solutions Enabler migration administration, a migration environment identifies the host and storage-system context used to manage a migration operation. The `syradm list -environment` command displays migration-environment information, and the `-offline` qualifier expands the listing to include offline environments. This is useful when an administrator must review migration environments that are not currently active locally, including information available from storage systems that the executing host can reach. Consequently, the result is not limited to the environment directly controlled by the host running the command; it provides the applicable controlled and reachable-system migration-environment view for offline

environments. This visibility helps an administrator identify the available migration contexts before performing operational tasks such as monitoring, recovery planning, or migration administration. Dell publishes the command syntax and qualifier behavior in the Solutions Enabler CLI documentation available from the Dell Solutions Enabler documentation page. Additional PowerMax product and operations documentation is available through the Dell PowerMax documentation page.