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**Vendor:**EMC

**Exam Code:**E10-001

**Exam Name:**Information Storage and Management  
Exam Version 2

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

What is a key benefit of RAID 5 compared to RAID 1+0 for small, random I/Os?

- A. Improved storage space utilization
- B. Improved write performance
- C. Higher availability
- D. Faster rebuild times after failure

Correct Answer: A

RAID Comparison

RAID level	Min disks	Available storage capacity (%)	Read performance	Write performance	Write penalty	Protection
1	2	50	Better than single disk	Slower than single disk, because every write must be committed to all disks	Moderate	Mirror
1+0	4	50	Good	Good	Moderate	Mirror
3	3	$[(n-1)/n]*100$	Fair for random reads and good for sequential reads	Poor to fair for small random writes, fair for large, sequential writes	High	Parity (Supports single disk failure)
5	3	$[(n-1)/n]*100$	Good for random and sequential reads	Fair for random and sequential writes	High	Parity (Supports single disk failure)
6	4	$[(n-2)/n]*100$	Good for random and sequential reads	Poor to fair for random and sequential writes	Very High	Parity (Supports two disk failures)

where n = number of disks

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### QUESTION 2

Which remote replication solution requires the least network bandwidth?

- A. Disk buffered
- B. Triangle/multi-target
- C. Asynchronous
- D. Synchronous

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 3

Which statement describes a denial of service attack?

- A. Prevents authorized users from accessing the resources and services
- B. Prohibits attempts to repair the resources and services after an attack
- C. Attempts to provide false information by impersonating someone's identity
- D. Prevents unauthorized users to access the resources and services

Correct Answer: A

#### Threats

Threats are the potential attacks that can be carried out on an IT infrastructure. These attacks can be classified as active or passive. Passive attacks are attempts to gain unauthorized access into the system. They pose threats to confidentiality of information. Active attacks include data modification, denial of service (DoS), and repudiation attacks. They pose threats to data integrity, availability, and accountability.

In a data modification attack, the unauthorized user attempts to modify information for malicious purposes. A modification attack can target the data at rest or the data in transit.

These attacks pose a threat to data integrity.

Denial of service (DoS) attacks prevent legitimate users from accessing resources and services. These attacks generally do not involve access to or modification of information.

Instead, they pose a threat to data availability. The intentional flooding of a network or website to prevent legitimate access to authorized users is one example of a DoS attack.

Repudiation is an attack against the accountability of information. It attempts to provide false information by either impersonating someone's identity or denying that an event or a transaction has taken place. For example, a repudiation attack

may involve performing an action and eliminating any evidence that could prove the identity of the user (attacker) who performed that action. Repudiation attacks include circumventing the logging of security events or tampering with the security log to conceal the identity of the attacker.

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### QUESTION 4

An organization is planning to use a public cloud service for some of its operations. What is a necessary attribute the organization should identify when selecting the cloud service provider?

- A. Standardization through the use of open APIs for accessing cloud services
- B. Support availability for only non-proprietary applications and platforms

- C. Use of a hypervisor from only a single vendor to enable use of open standards
- D. Availability of a management interface to create new cloud service offerings

Correct Answer: A

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#### **QUESTION 5**

A start-up company with a limited budget is planning to adopt a hybrid cloud solution for their operations. The company has business-critical applications that serve customers and have strict service levels. In addition, the company has less critical applications, such as backup and archive.

Which hybrid cloud strategy should be recommended to the company?

- A. Deploy the business-critical applications on an externally-hosted private cloud and the less critical applications on a public cloud.
- B. Deploy the business-critical applications on an on-premise private cloud and the less critical applications on an externally-hosted private cloud.
- C. Deploy the business-critical applications on an on-premise private cloud and the less critical applications on a public cloud.
- D. Deploy the business-critical applications on an externally-hosted private cloud and the less critical applications on an on-premise private cloud.

Correct Answer: A

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#### **QUESTION 6**

Which lossless Ethernet functionality helps Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE) devices to convey and configure their features with the other CEE devices in the network?

- A. Data center bridging exchange protocol
- B. Enhanced transmission selection
- C. Priority-based flow control
- D. Congestion notification

Correct Answer: A

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#### **QUESTION 7**

Match the four security goals of an information security framework with their correct description.

Select and Place:

<u>Security Goal</u>	<u>Security Goal Description</u>
Confidentiality	Ensures that system events can be traced later for security purposes
Integrity	Ensures that authorized users have reliable access to data
Availability	Ensures that only authorized users have access to data
Accountability	Ensures that information is protected against unauthorized alteration

Correct Answer:

<u>Security Goal</u>	<u>Security Goal Description</u>
	Accountability
	Availability
	Confidentiality
	Integrity

What is a logical component of a storage environment?

- A. Bus
- B. Disk
- C. Filesystem
- D. Memory

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 9

What is an accurate statement about a virtual machine (VM) snapshot?

- A. Captures the state and data of a running VM at a specific point-in-time
- B. Provides the capability to delete the parent VM once the snapshot is created
- C. Runs as an independent copy from the parent VM
- D. Provides the capability to restore VM data to any point-in-time

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 10

How do VSANs work?

- A. Restricts communication between nodes located within the same VSAN and zone
- B. Each VSAN acts as an independent fabric with its own set of fabric services
- C. Enables assigning the same WWN and MAC addresses to nodes in different VSANs
- D. Fabric-related configurations are uniformly applied to all VSANs

Correct Answer: B

Virtual SAN (VSAN)

Virtual SAN (also called virtual fabric) is a logical fabric on an FC SAN, which enables communication among a group of nodes regardless of their physical location in the fabric. In a VSAN, a group of hosts or storage ports communicate with each other using a virtual topology defined on the physical SAN. Multiple VSANs may be created on a single physical SAN. Each VSAN acts as an independent fabric with its own set of fabric services, such as name server, and zoning.

Fabric-related configurations in one VSAN do not affect the traffic in another.

VSANs improve SAN security, scalability, availability, and manageability. VSANs provide enhanced security by isolating the sensitive data in a VSAN and by restricting access to the resources located within that VSAN.

**QUESTION 11**

What is determined based on the recovery point objective in asynchronous remote replication?

- A. Size of the buffer
- B. Size of the replica
- C. Response time
- D. Location of the source

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 12**

Which I/O characteristics, generated by an application, influence the overall performance of storage system and storage solution designs?

- A. Read versus write-intensive, sequential versus random, and I/O size
- B. Seek time, rotational latency, and data transfer time
- C. Read versus write-intensive, rotational latency, and I/O size
- D. Data transfer time, sequential versus random, and seek time

Correct Answer: A

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