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Vendor:EMC

Exam Code:E20-515

Exam Name:Symmetrix Solutions Specialist Exam for
Technology Architects

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

How does Enginuity Consistency Assist (ECA) differ from PowerPath?

- A. ECA suspends I/O at the Symmetrix level, while PowerPath suspends I/O at the host level.
- B. ECA suspends I/O at the host level, while PowerPath suspends I/O at the Symmetrix level.
- C. ECA cannot suspend I/O for multiple hosts, but PowerPath can.
- D. ECA supports TimeFinder/Clone only, while PowerPath supports TimeFinder/Clone and TimeFinder/ Snap.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

A customer wants to deploy SRDF/S between a pair of Symmetrix V-Max arrays. The R1-R2 devices will be RAID 1 protected. Two RAID 1 BCVs will be concurrently established with the R1 device.

How many mirror positions will remain for the R1 devices in this configuration?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of the SRDF/A "Transmit Idle" feature?

- A. Dynamically extends the SRDF/A cycle while masking the effects of an "all SRDF links lost" event.
- B. Enables paging out of data from cache to disk in the event of a prolonged data link loss.
- C. Dynamically resizes the amount of cache reserved to handle SRDF/A writes in the Capture, Transmit and Receive phases.
- D. Enables manual restart of the cycle switching process after the data link is brought back online.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

How is data read from a compressed track on a Symmetrix thin device?

- A. The track is uncompressed into the reserved storage area and then read.
- B. The track is written in an uncompressed form to the thin device and then read.
- C. The track is read directly from the pool in a compressed form.
- D. The data is read directly from Symmetrix thin device.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

What are the slices on the physical disks in a Symmetrix called?

- A. Splits
- B. LUNs
- C. Logical volumes
- D. Symmetrix devices

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

After terminating a TimeFinder/Snap session, what is the status of the virtual device?

- A. Not Ready (NR)
- B. Read/Write (RW)
- C. Ready Only (RO)
- D. Write Disabled (WD)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

How does Transmit Idle help in an SRDF/A deployment?

- A. Keeps the session active during a temporary link loss
- B. Increases throughput during high I/O bursts
- C. Improves recovery point objective
- D. Absorbs host write bursts

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

After an extended outage of the primary site, a large number of invalid tracks have accumulated on the R2 devices.

What can be done to minimize application response time impact, when resuming production on R1 devices?

- A. Invalidate the tracks on R1, write-disable R1, and refresh R1
- B. Run a restore command
- C. Run an R1 update followed by a failback
- D. Write-disable R2 and merge the track tables

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

A customer has performed a VLUN migration of a TDEV bound to pool A to pool B non- disruptively. However, new extents for the TDEV are still being allocated from pool A. What step needs to be performed for new extents to be allocated from pool B?

- A. Rebind the TDEV to pool B
- B. Delete the TDEV in the pool A
- C. Unbind TDEV from pool A
- D. Extend the TDEV in pool B

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

What is the data loss potential in a synchronous SRDF configuration?

- A. Hours of data loss
- B. Minimum of 1 minute data loss
- C. Minimum of 30 seconds data loss
- D. Zero data loss

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit. Which action can one perform from this Unisphere for VMAX screen as related to Volume Set

Addressing?

- A. Enable for all the FA ports in the port groups of all the associated masking views
- B. Enable for the initiators logged into the specific FA
- C. Enable for the specific FA
- D. Enable for all the initiators that are logged into the array

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 12

SRDF/S has been implemented between two VMAX 40K arrays. The R1 devices are also actively cached by XtremSW Cache. As part of a test the R1 devices have been failed over. The failback operation fails. What must be done for a successful failback?

- A. Use the force flag with failback.
- B. Use the invalidate flag with failback.
- C. Ensure that R1 devices are unmounted. Then failback.
- D. Ensure that R2 devices are unmounted. Then failback.

Correct Answer: A

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