

Dell EMC D-VPX-DY-A-24

Dell VPLEX Deploy Achievement

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Version: 4.0

Question: 1

LUNs belonging to an ESXi cluster were encapsulated behind VPLEX. What information must be shared with the ESXi administrator so that they can re-discover the datastore

and the RDM LUNs?

A. WWN:WWPN

B. UUID of back-end LUN

C. Virtual volume VPD

D. VML ID

Answer: C

Explanation:

When LUNs belonging to an ESXi cluster are encapsulated behind VPLEX, the ESXi administrator needs to be provided with the Virtual Volume Page Data (VPD) of the virtual volumes. The VPD contains metadata about the virtual volumes that allows the ESXi host to properly identify and interact with them.

Encapsulation Process: During the encapsulation process, the physical LUNs are virtualized and presented as virtual volumes through VPLEX. This process involves the VPLEX claiming the LUNs and presenting them to the ESXi hosts as new devices¹.

Re-discovery of Datastore and RDM LUNs: After encapsulation, the ESXi administrator must perform a rescan of the storage adapters to discover the new virtual volumes. The VPD of the virtual volumes, which includes information such as the device identifiers and characteristics, is crucial for the ESXi host to recognize and mount the datastores and RDM LUNs².

Importance of VPD: The VPD is essential because it provides the ESXi host with the necessary information to differentiate between the virtual volumes and other storage devices. Without the VPD, the ESXi host may not be able to properly identify the encapsulated LUNs, leading to issues with datastore accessibility¹.

Best Practices: It is recommended to follow the best practices and required configurations for a vSphere Metro Storage Cluster using EMC VPLEX Storage array as outlined in VMware KB articles and Dell support documents. This ensures a smooth encapsulation process and proper functioning of the ESXi hosts with the VPLEX storage volumes¹.

In summary, sharing the Virtual Volume VPD with the ESXi administrator is a critical step in ensuring that the ESXi cluster can successfully re-discover the datastore and the RDM LUNs after they have been encapsulated behind VPLEX.

Question: 2

Using the Storage Volume expansion method for virtual volumes built on RAID-1 or distributed RAID-1 devices, what is the maximum number of initialization processes that can run concurrently, per cluster?

- A. 100
- B. 500
- C. 250
- D. 1000

Answer: D

Explanation:

Context: The Dell VPLEX system allows for the expansion of virtual volumes to accommodate growing data storage needs without disrupting ongoing operations.

Initialization Process: When expanding storage volumes, the system undergoes initialization processes to integrate the new storage capacity effectively.

Concurrent Processes Limit: For virtual volumes built on RAID-1 or distributed RAID-1 devices, the maximum number of initialization processes that can run concurrently per cluster is 1000. This limit ensures optimal performance and resource management within the cluster.

Implications: If the limit of 1000 concurrent processes is reached, no new storage volume expansions can be initiated until some of the ongoing initialization processes are completed.

References:

Dell EMC Metro Node Administrator Guide

Question: 3

What are characteristics of a storage view?

A. An initiator can only be in multiple storage view

VPLEX FE port can be in multiple storage views

Each initiator and FE port pair must be in different storage views

B. An initiator can be in multiple storage views

VPLEX FE port can only be in one storage view

Each initiator and FE port pair can only be in one storage view

C. An initiator can be in multiple storage views

VPLEX FE port can be in multiple storage views

Each initiator and FE port pair can only be in one storage view

D. An initiator can only be in one storage view

VPLEX FE port can be in multiple storage views

Each initiator and FE port pair can be in different storage views

Answer: C

Explanation:

A storage view in Dell VPLEX is a construct that defines the visibility and access control of storage resources for hosts connected to the VPLEX system. The characteristics of a storage view are crucial for ensuring proper access and management of storage resources.

Initiator Access: An initiator, which is typically a host bus adapter (HBA) on a server, can be part of multiple storage views. This allows a single server to access different storage resources that may be segregated for organizational, performance, or security reasons¹.

VPLEX FE Ports: VPLEX Front-End (FE) ports can be included in multiple storage views. This design allows for flexibility in connecting multiple hosts to various storage resources through the same FE port¹.

Initiator and FE Port Pairing: While an initiator can be in multiple storage views and a VPLEX FE port can be part of multiple storage views, each specific initiator and FE port pair can only be in one storage view. This restriction ensures that a unique path is maintained between a host and its storage resources, which is important for managing access and avoiding conflicts¹.

Storage View Configuration: When configuring a storage view, it is essential to correctly map the initiators to the VPLEX FE ports and assign the appropriate virtual volumes. This setup defines which hosts can access which storage volumes through which paths¹.

Best Practices: It is recommended to follow Dell's best practices for VPLEX storage views to ensure optimal performance, security, and manageability. These practices include proper zoning, LUN masking, and storage view management as outlined in Dell VPLEX documentation¹.

In summary, the verified characteristics of a storage view in a Dell VPLEX environment are that an initiator can be in multiple storage views, a VPLEX FE port can be in multiple storage views, but each initiator and FE port pair can only be in one storage view. This configuration ensures that storage resources are properly allocated and managed within the VPLEX system.

Question: 4

What is required to add a RecoverPoint cluster to VPLEX?

A. RecoverPoint cluster ID

B. RecoverPoint cluster Management IP address

C. RecoverPoint cluster name

D. RecoverPoint cluster license number

Answer: B

Explanation:

To add a RecoverPoint cluster to VPlex, the essential requirement is the RecoverPoint cluster's Management IP address. This IP address is used to manage and integrate the RecoverPoint cluster with the VPlex system.

RecoverPoint Cluster Installation: The installation process for a RecoverPoint cluster involves preparing the physical and virtual RecoverPoint Appliances (RPAs) and connecting them using the Deployment Manager¹.

Management IP Address: The Management IP address is crucial as it allows the VPlex system to communicate with the RecoverPoint cluster for management and operational tasks¹.

Integration Process: The integration of RecoverPoint with VPlex includes configuring the RecoverPoint system within the VPlex environment, which requires the Management IP address to establish a connection between the two systems¹.

Configuration Steps: The steps to add a RecoverPoint cluster to VPlex involve accessing the VPlex Management Console, entering the RecoverPoint cluster's Management IP address, and following the guided setup to complete the integration¹.

Best Practices: It is recommended to follow the best practices and guidelines provided in the Dell VPlex Deploy Achievement documents and the RecoverPoint deployment guides to ensure a successful integration of the RecoverPoint cluster with VPlex¹.

In summary, the verified answer for what is required to add a RecoverPoint cluster to VPlex is the RecoverPoint cluster's Management IP address. This address is used to manage the cluster and integrate it with the VPlex system for enhanced data protection and disaster recovery capabilities.

Question: 5

Which consistency group configuration option must be set to ensure that a consistency group will continue synchronization without manual intervention once the link is restored after a link outage?

A. rebuild-type = full

B. auto-resume = true

C. rebuild-allowed = true

D. rule-set-name = cluster-1-detaches

Answer: B

Explanation:

To ensure that a consistency group will continue synchronization without manual intervention once the link is restored after a link outage, the configuration option that must be set is auto-resume = true.

Consistency Group Configuration: A consistency group in Dell VPLEX is a collection of virtual volumes that are managed together to maintain write-order fidelity. This is crucial for applications that require all writes across multiple volumes to be consistent with each other¹.

Link Outage Handling: In the event of a link outage, it is important for the consistency group to be able to automatically resume synchronization once the link is restored. This minimizes the manual intervention required and ensures data integrity is maintained¹.

Auto-resume Option: The auto-resume = true setting is used to configure the consistency group to automatically resume synchronization. This setting is part of the consistency group's attributes and can be configured via the VPLEX CLI or Unisphere for VPLEX¹.

Implementation: To set this option, the administrator would use the VPLEX CLI to navigate to the consistency group settings and modify the auto-resume attribute to true. This ensures that the consistency group will automatically attempt to resume synchronization after a link outage is resolved¹.

Best Practices: It is recommended to enable auto-resume for all consistency groups that require high availability and automatic recovery from link outages. This setting is part of the best practices for VPLEX consistency groups as outlined in the Dell VPLEX Deploy Achievement documents¹.

In summary, the auto-resume = true configuration option is essential for ensuring that a VPLEX consistency group will continue synchronization without manual intervention after a link outage,

thereby maintaining the high availability and data protection standards set by Dell VPLEX Deploy Achievement guidelines.

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