E10-001 Q&As

Information Storage and Management Exam Version 2

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QUESTION 1

How is the internal transfer rate of disk drives defined?

A. Speed at which data moves from the read/write head to the platter

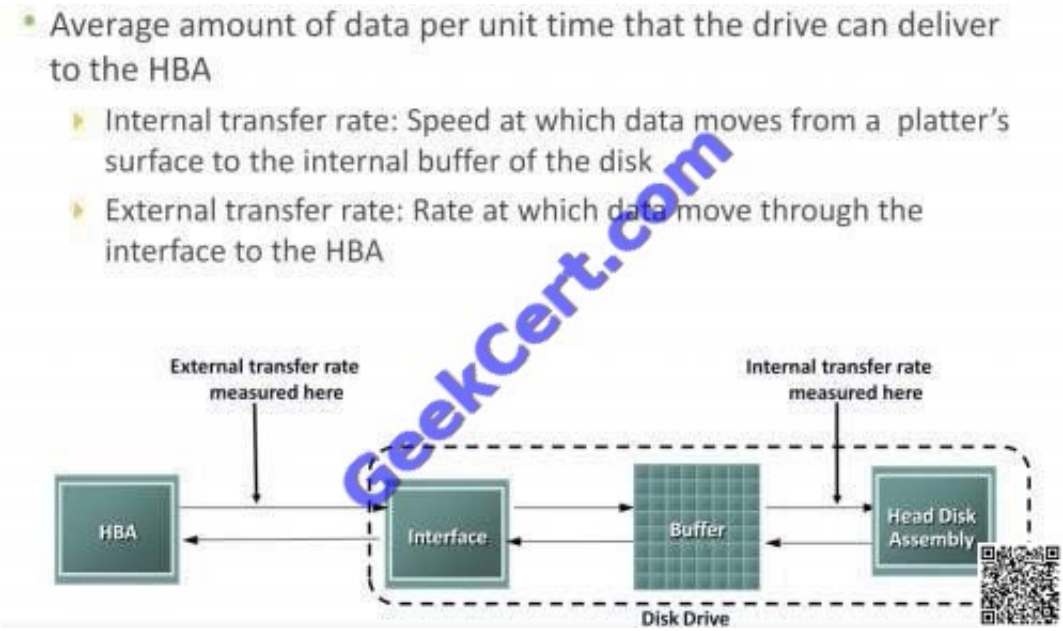
B. Speed at which data moves from a platter\\'s surface to the internal buffer

C. Speed at which data moves from internal buffer to the host interface

D. Speed at which data moves from the innermost cylinder to the read/write head

Correct Answer: B

Data Transfer Rate The data transfer rate (also called transfer rate) refers to the average amount of data per unit time that the drive can deliver to the HBA. In a read operation, the data first moves from disk platters to R/W heads; then it moves to the drive\\'s internal buffer. Finally, data moves from the buffer through the interface to the host HBA. In a write operation, the data moves from the HBA to the internal buffer of the disk drive through the drive\\'s interface. The data then moves from the buffer to the R/W heads. Finally, it moves from the R/W heads to the platters. The data transfer rates during the R/W operations are measured in terms of internal and external transfer rates, as shown in the slide.



Internal transfer rate is the speed at which data moves from a platter\\'s surface to the internal buffer (cache) of the disk. The internal transfer rate takes into account factors such as the seek time and rotational latency. External transfer rate is the rate at which data can move through the interface to the HBA. The external transfer rate is generally the advertised speed of the interface, such as 133 MB/s for ATA. The sustained external transfer rate is lower than the interface speed.

EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 2: Data Center Environment

QUESTION 2

A customer wants 24x7 availability for a business application that uses a file system. Which operation ensures a

consistent replica of the file system?

A. Unmount the file system prior to the creation of the replica

B. Stop the application prior to the creation of the replica

C. Flush the file system buffers after creation of the replica

D. Flush the file system buffers before creation of the replica

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

An organization performs copy on first access (CoFA) replication to create a local replica of application data. To perform a successful restore, what should be considered?

A. Source devices must be healthy

B. Save location size must be larger than the size of all source devices

C. Save location size must be equal to the size of all source devices

D. All changes to the source and replica must be discarded before the restore starts

Correct Answer: A

Replication: Restore and Restart Considerations Local replicas are used to restore data to production devices. Alternatively, applications can be restarted using the consistent point-in-time replicas. Replicas are used to restore data to the production devices if logical corruption of data on production devices occurs--that is, the devices are available but the data on them is invalid.

Examples of logical corruption include accidental deletion of data (tables or entries in a database), incorrect data entry, and incorrect data updates. Restore operations from a replica are incremental and provide a small RTO. In some instances, the applications can be resumed on the production devices prior to the completion of the data copy. Prior to the restore operation, access to production and replica devices should be stopped.

Production devices might also become unavailable due to physical failures, such as production server or physical drive failure. In this case, applications can be restarted using the data on the latest replica. As a protection against further failures, a "Gold Copy" (another copy of replica device) of the replica device should be created to preserve a copy of data in the event of failure or corruption of the replica devices. After the issue has been resolved, the data from the replica devices can be restored back to the production devices.

Full-volume replicas (both full-volume mirrors and pointer-based in Full Copy mode) can be restored to the original source devices or to a new set of source devices. Restores to the original source devices can be incremental, but restores to a new set of devices are full volume copy operations.

In pointer-based virtual and pointer-based full-volume replication in CoFA mode, access to data on the replica is dependent on the health and accessibility of the source volumes. If the source volume is inaccessible for any reason, these replicas cannot be used for a restore or a restart operation. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 11: Local Replication

QUESTION 4

A customer wants to connect iSCSI-enabled hosts to an existing Fibre Channel (FC) storage array. Which networking device enables the connectivity between the host and the storage array?

A. iSCSI gateway

B. FCIP bridge

C. FC gateway

D. IP router

Correct Answer: A

iSCSI Topologies: Bridged iSCSI

Bridged topology enables the coexistence of FC with IP by providing iSCSI-to-FC bridging functionality. Figure in the slide illustrates an iSCSI host connectivity to an FC storage array. In this case, the array does not have any iSCSI ports. Therefore, an external device, called a gateway or a multiprotocol router, must be used to facilitate the communication between the iSCSI host and FC storage. The gateway converts IP packets to FC frames and vice versa. The bridge devices contain both FC and Ethernet ports to facilitate the communication between the FC and IP environments. In bridged iSCSI implementation, the iSCSI initiator is configured with the gateway\\'s IP address as its target destination. On the other side, the gateway is configured as an FC initiator to the storage array. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 6: IP SAN and FCoE

QUESTION 5

What are the two mechanisms that can be employed to address threats of user identity spoofing?

A. User authentication and user authorization

B. Access Control Lists (ACLs) and access control to storage objects

C. Access control to storage objects and auditing

D. User authentication and Information Rights Management (IRM)

Correct Answer: A