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DELL-EMC

DEA-3TT2

Associate - Data Protection and Management

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Question: 160

Where is the index stored after an archiving operation?

A. Archive storage
B. Archive server
C. Backup server
D. Media server

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.dell.com/support/kbdoc/en-pk/000050283/archiving-and-or-indexing-of-data-has-stopped-due-to-low-free-space-on-message-center-index-locations-or-emx-file-storage-locations

Question: 161

An administrator is configuring Dell EMC RecoverPoint.

Which Dell EMC storage system can be used without a write splitter installed?

A. Unity
B. XtremIO
C. VMAX
D. PowerMax

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/storage/industry-market/h15088-dell-emc-unity-replication-technologies.pdf

Question: 163

When is the target available for use in pointer-based replication?

A. once the fracture log has been created
B. after the mirror has been fractured
C. immediately after session activation
D. after synchronization has completed

Answer: C

Explanation:

Question: 164

A backup administrator has defined a backup policy where full backups are scheduled at 8 PM every Saturday and differential backups for the rest of the week at same time. A data loss happened on Friday at 11 AM.

How many backup copies are required to restore the requested files?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 6
D. 7

Answer: A

Explanation:

If the data loss occurred on Friday, restoration process needs a full backup and the last differential backup that happened on a day before Friday. In case of an incremental backup, all the backup copies that occurred before Friday would be needed including the full backup copy that occurred on Saturday.

Question: 165

A storage system is configured with erasure coding, divided up into 12 data segments and 4 coding segments. Each segment is written to different drives.

What is the maximum number of drive failures that can be withstood without losing the data in this configuration?

A. 6
B. 4
C. 3
D. 5

Answer: B

Explanation:

In a typical erasure coded storage system, a set of n disks is divided into m disks to hold data and k disks to hold coding information, where n, m, and k are integers. The coding information is calculated from the data. If up to k of the n disks fail, their contents can be recomputed from the surviving disks.

Question: 166

A computer has an MTBF of 7000 hours and an MTTR of 18 hours? What is the availability of the data?

A. 90.7%

B. 99.1%
C. 99.7%
D. 99.8%

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference: https://limblecmms.com/blog/mttr-mtbf-mttf-guide-to-failure-metrics/

Question: 167

What are the considerations when designing a disaster recovery plan based on RTO and RPO?

A. Lower RTO and RPO have no effect on cost
B. Lower RTO and RPO simplify the solution
C. Lower RTO and RPO decrease the cost
D. Lower RTO and RPO increase the cost

Answer: D

Explanation:

RTO refers to the amount of time that can pass before an application or service must be restored after a disruption. RPO refers to the maximum amount of data loss that can be tolerated.

If an organization requires a low RTO and RPO, it may need to invest in more expensive solutions such as redundant systems, data replication, and off-site backup and recovery capabilities. These solutions can be costly to implement and maintain, but they are necessary to meet the organization's recovery objectives.

Therefore, it is important for organizations to consider the cost-benefit trade-offs when designing a disaster recovery plan. The cost of implementing a solution with a lower RTO and RPO may be justified by the potential impact of extended downtime and data loss on the organization's operations and reputation.

Question: 168

At which layer is the risk of backup data recovered to an unauthorized destination considered a security threat?

A. Protection Application
B. Management Domain
C. Data Source
D. Database Application

Answer: C

Question: 169

What is true of hot-swappable hardware?

A. All components need to be rearranged after swap
B. Reboot is required after a change

C. All fans need to be running to ensure proper cooling
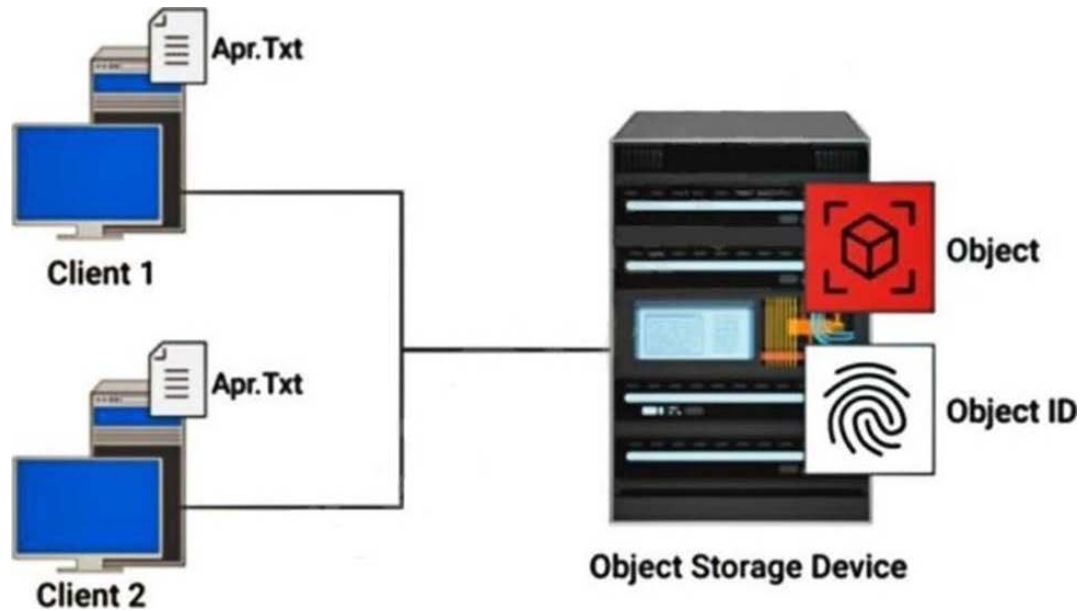D. Replaceable with zero downtime

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/hot-swap

Question: 170

Refer to the exhibit.

How is a hash created on file Apr.Txt in an object-level deduplication?

A. from content with variable-length
B. from the metadata of the file
C. from the content of the file
D. from content with fixed-length

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/he-il/products/storage/industry-market/h17072-data-reduction-with-dell-emc-powermax.pdf

Question: 171

Which security control detects and blocks unusual network behavior?

A. IDPA
B. VPN
C. IDPS
D. Zoning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference: https://tsapps.nist.gov/publication/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=901146

Question: 172

Which security control provides logical isolation of devices on Ethernet?

A. VPN
B. Firewall
C. VSAN
D. VLAN

Answer: D

Explanation:

A VLAN is a logical network that is created by partitioning a physical network into multiple virtual networks. Devices on one VLAN are isolated from devices on other VLANs, even if they are connected to the same physical switch or router. This logical isolation is achieved by assigning each device to a specific VLAN based on its MAC address, IP address, or port.

By providing logical isolation, VLANs can improve network security by preventing unauthorized access and reducing the risk of network attacks. VLANs can also improve network performance by reducing broadcast traffic and enabling traffic prioritization.

In contrast, a VPN (Virtual Private Network) provides secure remote access to a network over an untrusted network, such as the Internet. A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. A VSAN (Virtual Storage Area Network) is a SAN (Storage Area Network) technology that partitions a physical SAN into multiple logical SANs, allowing different departments or applications to share the same physical storage infrastructure while maintaining logical separation.

Therefore, when it comes to providing logical isolation of devices on Ethernet, a VLAN is the security control that provides this functionality.

Question: 173

What is a characteristic of data archiving?

A. Secondary copy of data
B. Primary copy of data
C. Short-term retention
D. Used for operational recovery

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data archiving is the process of moving data that is no longer actively used to a separate storage device or system for long-term retention. The archived data is typically kept for compliance, legal, or historical reasons and is not needed for day-to-day operations. The archived data serves as a secondary copy, providing a backup in case the primary copy of the data is lost or corrupted.

In contrast, primary data is the active, current data that is used on a day-to-day basis in production systems. Primary data is typically stored in databases or other operational systems that are designed to provide fast, reliable access to the data for business operations.

Data archiving is a strategy to manage data growth, reduce storage costs, and improve performance of production systems by removing inactive data from primary storage. It is not typically used for operational recovery, which involves restoring data that is needed to resume normal business operations after a disruption or outage.

*These questions are for demo purpose only. **Full version** is up to date and contains actual questions and answers.*

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