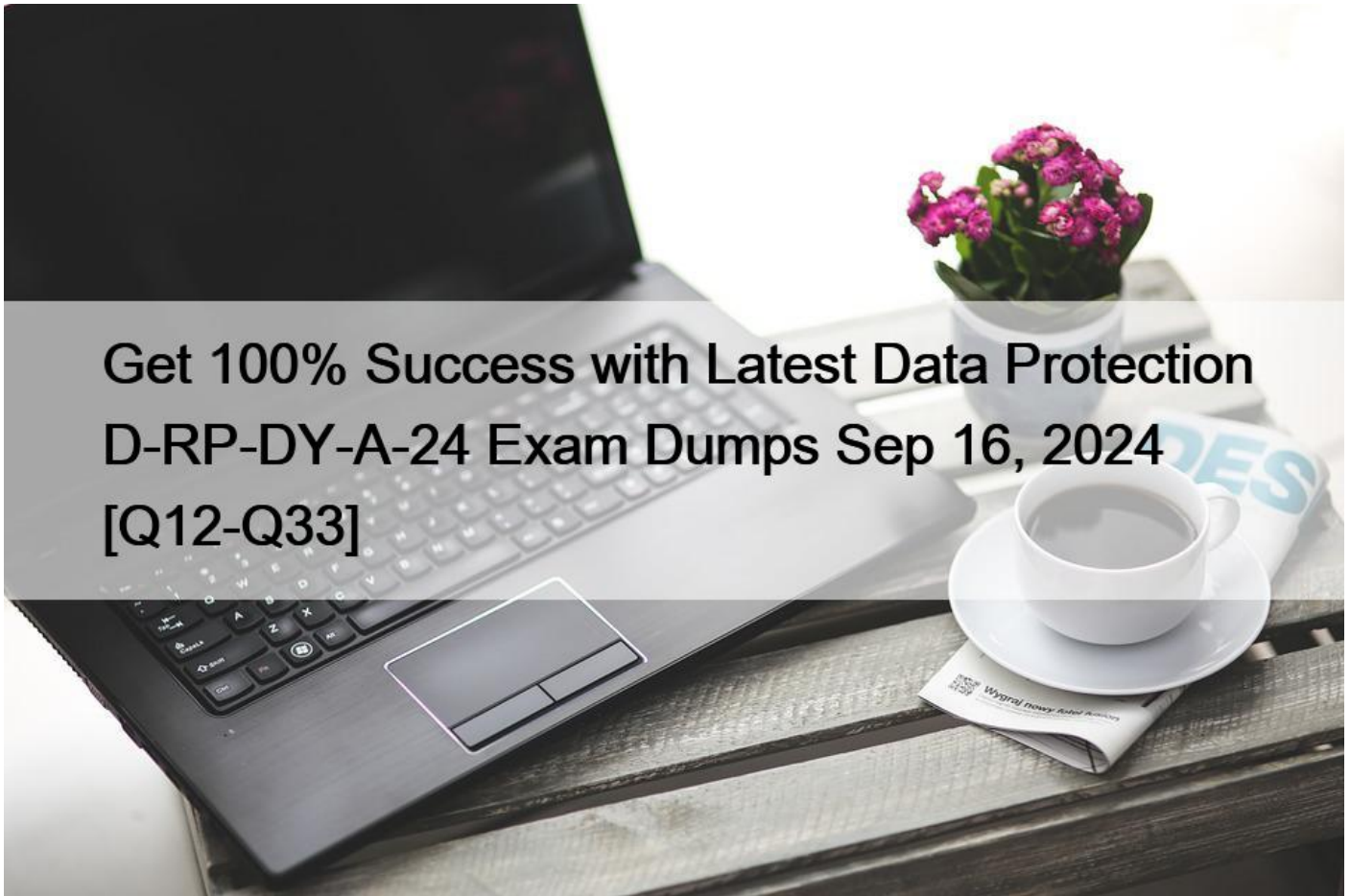


Get 100% Success with Latest Data Protection D-RP-DY-A-24 Exam Dumps Sep 16, 2024 [Q12-Q33]



Get 100% Success with Latest Data Protection D-RP-DY-A-24 Exam Dumps Sep 16, 2024 The Best D-RP-DY-A-24 Exam Study Material and Preparation Test Question Dumps Q12. Refer to the exhibit.

Level	Scope	Point in Time	RPA Cluster	ID	Topic	Summary
Clear	Normal	10/13/2016 4:15:14 AM	Chicago	3000	Management	RPA successfully communicat
Info	Normal	7/1/2012 5:16:04 PM	Chicago	1006	Management	Settings changed
Info	Normal	7/1/2012 5:16:37 PM	Chicago	4115	RPA	System has entered mainteni
Info	Normal	7/1/2012 5:16:37 PM	Chicago	1006	Management	Settings changed
Info	Normal	10/13/2016 4:16:05 AM	Chicago	1007	Management	Settings change failed
Info	Normal	10/13/2016 4:16:05 AM	Chicago	1007	Management	Settings change failed
Info	Normal	7/1/2012 5:16:55 PM	Chicago	1007	Management	Settings change failed
Info	Normal	10/13/2016 4:17:15 AM	Chicago	1007	Management	Settings change failed
Info	Normal	10/13/2016 4:17:16 AM	Chicago	1007	Management	Settings change failed

1 Selected 241 items

Details [More Information](#)

Description
System has entered maintenance mode

[Copy to Clipboard](#) [Filter Events](#) [Collect System Information](#)

Connected to RPA1 at Chicago Alerts: 0 Criticals 0 Errors 7 Warnings Time Display: Local Time at RPA Cluster (America/New_York); User: admin Role: admin

Based on the exhibit, what is the outcome when the "Collect System Information" button is clicked?

- * A log collection covering only the selected event will start
- * A log collection covering 10 minutes before and 10 minutes after the selected event will start
- * A log collection covering 2 hours before and 2 hours after the selected event will start
- * A log collection covering 10 minutes before and 10 minutes after the current local time will start

When the "Collect System Information" button is clicked, it initiates a log collection process that covers 2 hours before and 2 hours after the selected event. This ensures a comprehensive log collection around the time of the event, which is crucial for effective troubleshooting and analysis.

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, section on collecting logs and system information.

Q13. An organization is hosting storage protection solutions for multiple companies. Their solutions are based on a single VNX array. What is the maximum number of RecoverPoint clusters that can be deployed by the organization?

- * Five clusters, assuming only vRPAs are used
- * Eight clusters, assuming each LUN is replicated across the clusters
- * Eight clusters, assuming each LUN is attached to only one cluster at a time
- * Six clusters, assuming each LUN is attached to only one cluster at a time

Understanding RecoverPoint Clusters: RecoverPoint clusters are groups of RecoverPoint Appliances (RPAs) that work together to provide data protection and replication services. Each cluster can manage multiple Consistency Groups and replication sets.

VNX Array and RecoverPoint Integration: The VNX array is a storage solution that supports integration with RecoverPoint for data replication and protection. When deploying RecoverPoint clusters with a VNX array, it is important to consider the limitations and best practices for configuration.

Maximum Number of Clusters:

Step 1: According to Dell RecoverPoint documentation, a single VNX array can support up to eight RecoverPoint clusters, provided that each LUN (Logical Unit Number) is attached to only one cluster at a time.

Step 2: This configuration ensures that the LUNs are not shared across multiple clusters, which could lead to conflicts and data consistency issues.

Implementation:

Step 3: When setting up the clusters, ensure that each LUN is assigned to a specific cluster and not shared with others. This can be managed through the VNX management interface and the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager.

Step 4: Configure the clusters to handle the replication and protection tasks for their assigned LUNs. This involves setting up Consistency Groups, replication policies, and monitoring the system for any issues.

Verification:

Step 5: After deploying the clusters, verify that each LUN is correctly attached to only one cluster. Use the RecoverPoint Management Application to check the status and health of the clusters and their associated LUNs.

Step 6: Monitor the system to ensure that the replication and protection processes are functioning as expected.

Q14. In order to perform dynamic resizing of a replication set, what is a requirement?

- * Both production and the copies must be provisioned from a VPLEX array
- * Production must be provisioned from an XtremIO array; the copy can be on any supported array
- * Both production and the copies must be provisioned from an XtremIO array
- * Copy must be provisioned from an XtremIO array; the production can be on any supported array

Q15. An administrator ran the capture load command on a RecoverPoint cluster during a high-load issue. However, the administrator forgot to capture the output. Where can the RecoverPoint Cluster Load report be located?

- * https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/long_term_statistics
- * In the output from the events_log
- * In the output from running the Collection System Information wizard
- * https://Cluster_Management_IP/info/load_balancing/

Access the Cluster Management Interface: Use a web browser to navigate to the RecoverPoint Cluster Management IP address.

Navigate to the Load Statistics: Append /info/long_term_statistics to the Cluster Management IP in the browser's address bar.

View the Report: The RecoverPoint Cluster Load report can be viewed on this page, which provides long-term statistics including load information.

This method allows administrators to retrieve historical load data even if they did not capture the output at the time the capture load command was run.

Q16. What is a supported method to re-image a Gen 6 RPA node?

- * Boot from the RPA DVDROM
- * Boot from the RPA hard drive
- * Boot from the USB memory stick
- * Boot from the LAN

To re-image a Gen 6 RPA (RecoverPoint Appliance) node, you would typically use a bootable USB memory stick that contains the installation image.

This method is supported because it allows the RPA to boot directly into the installer environment, where you can perform the re-imaging process.

The Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines Installation and Deployment Guide provides instructions on how to install and configure a Dell RecoverPoint system, which includes re-imaging nodes.

For specific instructions on re-imaging a Gen 6 RPA node, you should refer to the documentation provided with your RPA or available on the Dell EMC support site.

It's important to use the correct version of the installation image that matches your RPA model and firmware version to ensure compatibility and a successful re-imaging process.

Please note that while the verified answer is based on general practices for re-imaging devices such as an RPA node, you should always consult the official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support for the most accurate and up-to-date instructions.

Q17. An application is running on XtremIO replicating to another XtremIO using RecoverPoint with the following:

Journal size = $1.05 * (\text{write traffic}) * (\text{rollback time in seconds}) / (1 - \text{image access log percentage}) + (\text{reserved for marking})$

. Average write traffic = 5 Mb/s

. Required rollback time = 24 hours

What is the minimum required size for the Journal volume using the default parameters?

- * 60 GB
- * 57.3 GB
- * 72.4 GB
- * 10 GB

To calculate the minimum required size for the Journal volume, we can use the provided formula and input the given parameters:

Average Write Traffic: 5 Mb/s

Required Rollback Time: 24 hours (which is $24 * 60 * 60 = 86,400$ seconds) Default Parameters: Assuming the image access log percentage is 20% (which is a common default), and the reserved for marking is negligible.

Using the formula:

$\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (\text{write traffic}) \times (\text{rollback time in seconds}) / (1 - \text{image access log percentage})$
Journal size = $1.05 \times (\text{write traffic}) \times (\text{rollback time in seconds}) / (1 - \text{image access log percentage})$ We plug in the values:

$\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (5 \text{ Mb/s}) \times (86,400 \text{ seconds}) / (1 - 0.2)$
Journal size = $1.05 \times (5 \text{ Mb/s}) \times (86,400 \text{ seconds}) / (1 - 0.2)$ Converting Mb to GB (1 Mb = 1/8,000 GB):

$\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times (5/8,000 \text{ GB/s}) \times 86,400 / 0.8$
Journal size = $1.05 \times (5/8,000 \text{ GB/s}) \times 86,400 / 0.8$

$\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times 0.000625 \text{ GB/s} \times 86,400 / 0.8$
Journal size = $1.05 \times 0.000625 \text{ GB/s} \times 86,400 / 0.8$

$\text{Journal size} = 1.05 \times 54 \text{ GB} / 0.8$
Journal size = $1.05 \times 54 \text{ GB} / 0.8$

$\text{Journal size} = 70.875 \text{ GB}$
Journal size = 70.875 GB

Since we need to round up to ensure we have enough space, the minimum required size for the Journal volume is approximately 72.4 GB.

This calculation ensures that the Journal volume is adequately sized to handle the write traffic and maintain the required rollback time, providing a buffer for the image access log.

Q18. The production and remote copies of a Consistency Group are hosted on XtremIO arrays. During application testing of the remote copy, the Image Access log capacity does not advance.

Why is the Image Access log capacity static?

- * Failover has not completed so the writes have not been distributed to the Journal
- * Application writes are to an XtremIO snapshot and are not stored in the Journal
- * Journals on XtremIO arrays are virtual and do not track the writes
- * Application writes are stored in RPA memory when using the XtremIO array

Snapshot Writes: When application testing is performed on a remote copy, writes are directed to an XtremIO snapshot. This

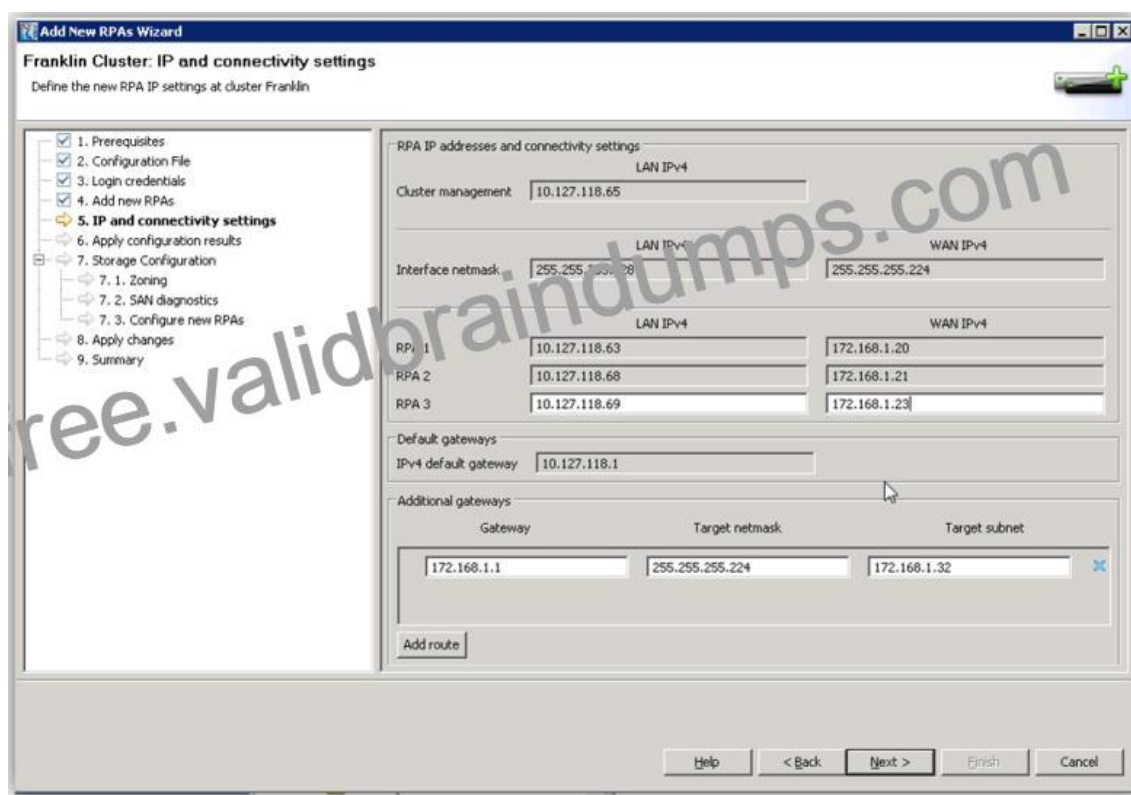
snapshot is a point-in-time image of the data.

Journal Behavior: These writes do not advance the Image Access log capacity because the snapshot operates independently of the Journal. The Journal is used for logging changes to the production data, not the snapshot data.

Static Image Access Log: As a result, the Image Access log capacity remains static during the testing of the remote copy, as it is not affected by the writes to the snapshot.

It's important to understand that the Image Access log is designed to track changes to the replicated data in real-time. However, when operating on a snapshot, these changes are not logged in the same way, hence the Image Access log capacity does not change.

Q19. Refer to the exhibit.



Based on the exhibit, what describes the state in which RPA-3 must be in prior to selecting '>Next' to advance the wizard?

- * Powered on and configured with the displayed LAN address
- * Powered on and configured with the displayed WAN address
- * Connected to the SAN with storage provisioned
- * Attached to the displayed RecoverPoint cluster

Power On: Ensure that RPA-3 is powered on.

Configure LAN Address: Assign and configure the LAN IP address as displayed in the wizard for RPA-3.

Verification: Verify that the RPA-3 is reachable at the configured LAN address.

Advance the Wizard: Once the above steps are confirmed, select **Next**; to proceed with the wizard.

Q20. A company's host systems are configured with iSCSI HBAs and they want to directly attach the RPAs to a VNX. Which configuration will meet this requirement?

- * RPAs cannot be physically connected to each other
- * RPAs physically connected to each other through both their iSCSI ports
- * RPAs physically connected to each other through their WAN ports
- * RPAs physically connected to each other through their FC ports

Physical Connection: The RPAs should be physically connected to each other using their iSCSI ports. This is because the host systems are configured with iSCSI HBAs, which indicates that the storage network is based on iSCSI protocol.

Configuration in RecoverPoint: In the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager, ensure that the iSCSI ports of the RPAs are correctly configured to communicate with the VNX array.

Verification: After the physical connections and configurations are made, verify that the RPAs can communicate with the VNX array and that the iSCSI connections are stable and operational.

It is important to note that while the RPAs are connected through their iSCSI ports, they should not be connected to any MirrorView ports on the VNX array. Additionally, ensure that the RPAs are connected directly to the FC ports on the Storage Processors (SPs) and not to an expansion SFP on the file side.

Q21. During the write phase of RecoverPoint replication, when does the RPA send an acknowledgement back to the write splitter?

- * As soon as the RPA receives the write
- * After the distribution phase has completed
- * After the RPA has received an acknowledgement from all copies involved with replication
- * After the local RPA has received an acknowledgement from the remote RPA

In the write phase of RecoverPoint replication, the write splitter intercepts write data from the production host and sends it to the RecoverPoint Appliance (RPA).

The RPA then immediately acknowledges receipt of the write data to the write splitter.

This acknowledgement occurs as soon as the RPA receives the write, which is before the distribution phase or any acknowledgements from other copies involved in the replication process.

The prompt acknowledgement allows the write splitter to continue processing other writes, ensuring efficient replication and system performance.

For detailed information on the write phase and the role of the RPA and write splitter in RecoverPoint replication, it is advisable to consult the official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support.

Q22. Which environment settings can be changed in the System Modification wizard for an RPA connected to a VNX, VMAX, or a VPLEX?

- * VMAX credentials, Time zone, and DNS server
- * RecoverPoint cluster name, Time zone, and DNS server
- * VPLEX cluster name, Time zone, and DNS server
- * VNX cluster name, Time zone, and DNS server

The System Modification wizard is part of the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager, which is used for various important RecoverPoint operations.

The wizard allows you to modify several environment settings of a RecoverPoint Appliance (RPA) cluster.

Among the settings that can be changed are:

Cluster name: This is the name assigned to the RecoverPoint cluster.

Time Zone: The local time zone for the RPA.

DNS server: The Domain Name System servers that the RPA will use for resolving hostnames.

These settings are essential for the proper functioning and integration of the RPA within the network and with other systems like VNX, VMAX, or VPLEX2.

For the most accurate and detailed instructions, always refer to the latest official documentation or contact Dell EMC support directly. The information provided here is based on general knowledge of RecoverPoint systems and may not reflect the most recent updates or specific configurations.

Q23. A company is implementing a total of four VNXs; two at their production site and two at their disaster recovery site. In addition, the company wants to manage all clusters as one RecoverPoint system.

When installing the RecoverPoint cluster, what should be selected in the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager wizard?

- * RecoverPoint with VNXe Installer
- * RecoverPoint with VNX Installer
- * RecoverPoint Installer followed by Converter to convert to RecoverPoint/EX
- * RecoverPoint Installer

Select the Correct Installer: In the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager wizard, select the RecoverPoint with VNX Installer option. This installer is specifically designed for environments using VNX storage systems.

Cluster Configuration: Configure the clusters at both the production and disaster recovery sites to be managed as a single RecoverPoint system.

Complete the Installation: Follow the remaining steps in the Deployment Manager wizard to complete the installation and ensure that all four VNXs are integrated into the RecoverPoint system.

For detailed installation instructions and to ensure that the clusters are managed as one system, refer to the Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines Installation and Deployment Guide1. This document provides comprehensive guidance on installing and configuring a Dell RecoverPoint system, including scenarios with multiple clusters and VNX arrays.

Q24. Which factors should be considered when using Deployment Manager to connect a RecoverPoint cluster to an existing cluster?

- * License Type and RPA Type
- * Connectivity Protocol and RPA Type
- * License Type and Connectivity Protocol
- * Connectivity Protocol and Number of RPAs

The factors to be considered when using Deployment Manager to connect a RecoverPoint cluster to an existing cluster are:

C . License Type and Connectivity Protocol

Explanation:

When connecting a RecoverPoint cluster to an existing one, it is crucial to consider the license type to ensure compatibility and the connectivity protocol (such as FC or iSCSI) to ensure proper network setup and communication between the clusters.

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Cluster Connectivity and Configuration.

Q25. An organization plans to connect three different sites over IP using a RecoverPoint cluster at each site. However, the cluster fails to connect. The network team has determined that the required IP routing and WAN connectivity is in place. The desired routing information is added while running the Deployment Manager wizard.

What is a possible cause for the failure?

- * Secondary sites are on different network subnets
- * Jumbo frames are not enabled on the IP network
- * MTU size is to be set to 9000
- * boxmgmt password is different at the secondary sites

When connecting RecoverPoint clusters over IP, it is crucial that the network infrastructure supports the data transmission requirements of RecoverPoint.

Jumbo frames are larger than standard Ethernet frames and can carry more data, reducing overhead and improving performance¹.

If jumbo frames are not enabled on the IP network, the RecoverPoint clusters may fail to connect due to the inability to handle the larger data packets required for efficient replication and synchronization².

The MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size also plays a role in this process. An MTU size of 9000 is often recommended for jumbo frames, but if the network devices do not support this configuration, it can lead to connection issues².

It's important to ensure that all network devices along the path support jumbo frames and are configured correctly to allow for the larger MTU size required by RecoverPoint clusters¹.

For detailed troubleshooting steps and to confirm the exact cause of the connection failure, refer to the Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support for assistance. The information provided here is based on general knowledge of networking requirements for RecoverPoint systems and may not reflect the most recent updates or specific configurations.

Q26. During the Deployment Manager wizard, the system confirmed errors detected on one or more new RPAs. You resolve the errors and proceed to the zoning step.

Which step detected the errors?

- * Apply Configuration Results
- * Configure New RPA
- * Summary
- * Add New RPA

In the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager wizard, the step where the system confirms errors on new RPAs and allows the user to resolve them before proceeding is the 'Add New RPA' step. During this step, the wizard checks the newly added RPAs for any configuration or connectivity issues and prompts the user to fix them before continuing with the deployment process.

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Deployment and Initial Configuration.

Q27. While running the Deployment Manager Installer for a new cluster with two RPAs, you discover that one RPA is running a different version. Which action is required to resolve this issue?

- * Download a new version of Deployment Manager supporting a lower RecoverPoint version found on the RPA
- * Ensure that all RPAs are running on the same version and then retry the failed step
- * Continue the cluster installation and once finished, perform a RecoverPoint code upgrade
- * Continue running Deployment Manager and on the `“Update RecoverPoint Release”` step, select the required code version

Check RPA Versions: Verify the software versions on all RPAs to ensure they are running the same version of RecoverPoint.

Update RPA Version: If any RPA is running a different version, update it to match the version running on the other RPAs.

Retry Installation: Once all RPAs are running the same version, retry the failed step in the Deployment Manager Installer1.

It is crucial for the proper functioning of the RecoverPoint cluster that all RPAs run the same version of the software. Discrepancies in versions can lead to issues during installation and operation1.

Q28. A RecoverPoint administrator wants to add volumes from an unlicensed array to a RecoverPoint/EX cluster. Which supported RecoverPoint volume type(s) addresses the administrator's requirement?

- * Repository and Journal
- * Repository only
- * Journal and Copy
- * Journal only

Repository Volume: This is a special volume used by RecoverPoint for storing metadata about the system's configuration and the data it protects. It is essential for the operation of RecoverPoint and must be present on any array that is part of a RecoverPoint/EX cluster1.

Journal Volume: The journal volume is used to store changes to protected data. It allows RecoverPoint to recover data to any point in time within the journal window. Like the repository volume, it is a required component of a RecoverPoint/EX cluster1.

When adding volumes from an unlicensed array to a RecoverPoint/EX cluster, both repository and journal volumes are supported and required for the cluster's operation. The administrator must ensure that these volumes are properly configured to meet the system's requirements1.

Q29. A Consistency Group contains a production and a remote copy. Both are provisioned from XtremIO arrays. Where are the snapshots that represent the point-in-time images kept during normal replication?

- * In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the copy volume
- * On the XtremIO array containing the production volume
- * In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume
- * On the XtremIO array containing the copy volume

The snapshots that represent the point-in-time images during normal replication are kept:

C . In the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume Explanation:

In a RecoverPoint system, the Journal volumes are used to store the snapshots that represent the point-in-time images of the data being replicated. When both the production and copy volumes are provisioned from XtremIO arrays, the Journal pool on the XtremIO array containing the production volume is utilized to store these snapshots during normal replication.

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Journal Sizing

and Management.

Q30. In order to perform dynamic resizing of a replication set, what is a requirement?

- * Both production and the copies must be provisioned from a VPLEX array
- * Both production and the copies must be provisioned from an XtremIO array
- * Copy must be provisioned from an XtremIO array; the production can be on any supported array
- * Production must be provisioned from an XtremIO array; the copy can be on any supported array

In order to perform dynamic resizing of a replication set, the requirement is:

B . Both production and the copies must be provisioned from an XtremIO array Explanation:

Dynamic resizing of a replication set requires both the production and replica copies to be provisioned from an XtremIO array. XtremIO's architecture supports this dynamic resizing capability, allowing administrators to adjust the size of the replication set without interrupting ongoing operations.

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Managing Consistency Groups and Replication Sets.

Q31. A RecoverPoint storage administrator needs to protect a mission-critical application. The application is stored on three volumes provisioned from a new VNX. Once the Consistency Group is created for the application, how many replication sets will the group contain?

- * 1
- * 3
- * 2
- * Determined by the number of copies

Create a Consistency Group for the application: The first step is to create a Consistency Group (CG) in the RecoverPoint system for the mission-critical application. This CG will manage the replication and ensure consistency across the volumes.

Determine the number of replication sets: Each volume provisioned from the VNX for the application will be represented as a separate replication set within the CG. Since there are three volumes, there will be three replication sets.

Configure replication sets: Each replication set will include the production volume (source) and the replica volume (target). The replication sets will be managed under the same CG to maintain consistency across all the application data.

For more detailed information, you can refer to the Dell EMC RecoverPoint documentation, which provides guidelines on how to configure replication sets within a CG. It is also advisable to consult the RecoverPoint Deployment Manager for step-by-step instructions on setting up and managing CGs and replication sets¹.

Q32. A storage administrator has seen high-load events in their RecoverPoint environment. The administrator wants to review the performance data for the past week with RecoverPoint. In addition, the administrator wants the raw data saved to a spreadsheet to review and create graphs of system performance over a period of time.

Which CLI command should be used?

- * get_rpa_statistics
- * detect_bottlenecks
- * export_statistics
- * balance_load

Access the CLI: Log into the RecoverPoint Command Line Interface (CLI) using appropriate credentials.

Run the Command: Execute the export_statistics command to gather performance data.

Save the Data: The command will output the performance data, which can then be saved to a spreadsheet.

Review and Graph: Use the spreadsheet to review the performance data and create graphs to visualize system performance over the specified time period.

The export_statistics command is used to export performance data from RecoverPoint, which can then be analyzed and graphed for a better understanding of system performance and to identify any potential issues.

Q33. What is the correct sequence of steps for Snap-based replication on XtremIO?

Steps

- Create a second snap, and then retrieve the DIFF between the first and second snapshot
- Get the DIFF between the snapshot and the root volume
- Create the snapshot
- Transfer the DIFF
- Create and promote the snapshot

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- Transfer the DIFF
- Create and promote the snapshot

Reference:

Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide, Chapter on Snap-based replication steps

EMC D-RP-DY-A-24 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic 1- RecoverPoint Management: This section of the exam covers the administrative aspects of RecoverPoint, including various management tasks. It emphasizes the strategic planning involved in Consistency Group deployment. Topic 2 - RecoverPoint Operations: In this section, the focus is on operational aspects, particularly recovery procedures using the Unisphere for RecoverPoint interface. Topic 3- RecoverPoint Cluster Maintenance: This final section of the exam covers cluster maintenance tasks, specifically the use of the Deployment Manager Wizard. It explains how this tool can be employed to expand existing clusters. Topic 4- RecoverPoint System Analysis: In this part of the exam, the focus is on the analytical side of RecoverPoint, detailing how to effectively use system analysis tools. It also covers the application of Command Line Interface (CLI) commands for troubleshooting.

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