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DEA-3TT2

Associate - Data Protection and Management Version 2

Version 1.0

Exam A

QUESTION 1
DRAG DROP

What is the correct sequence of actions during a DDBoost backup?

Select and Place:

The chunks are hashed	Step 1
Hashes are compared with chunks already existing on thePowerProtect DD	Step 2
Client agent checks the file system and determines if this version of the file has been backed up before	Step 3
Modified files are broken into chunks	Step 4
Only new and unique data chunks are backed up on thePowerProtect DD	Step 5

Correct Answer:

	Modified files are broken into chunks
	The chunks are hashed
	Hashes are compared with chunks already existing on thePowerProtect DD
	Client agent checks the file system and determines if this version of the file has been backed up before
	Only new and unique data chunks are backed up on thePowerProtect DD
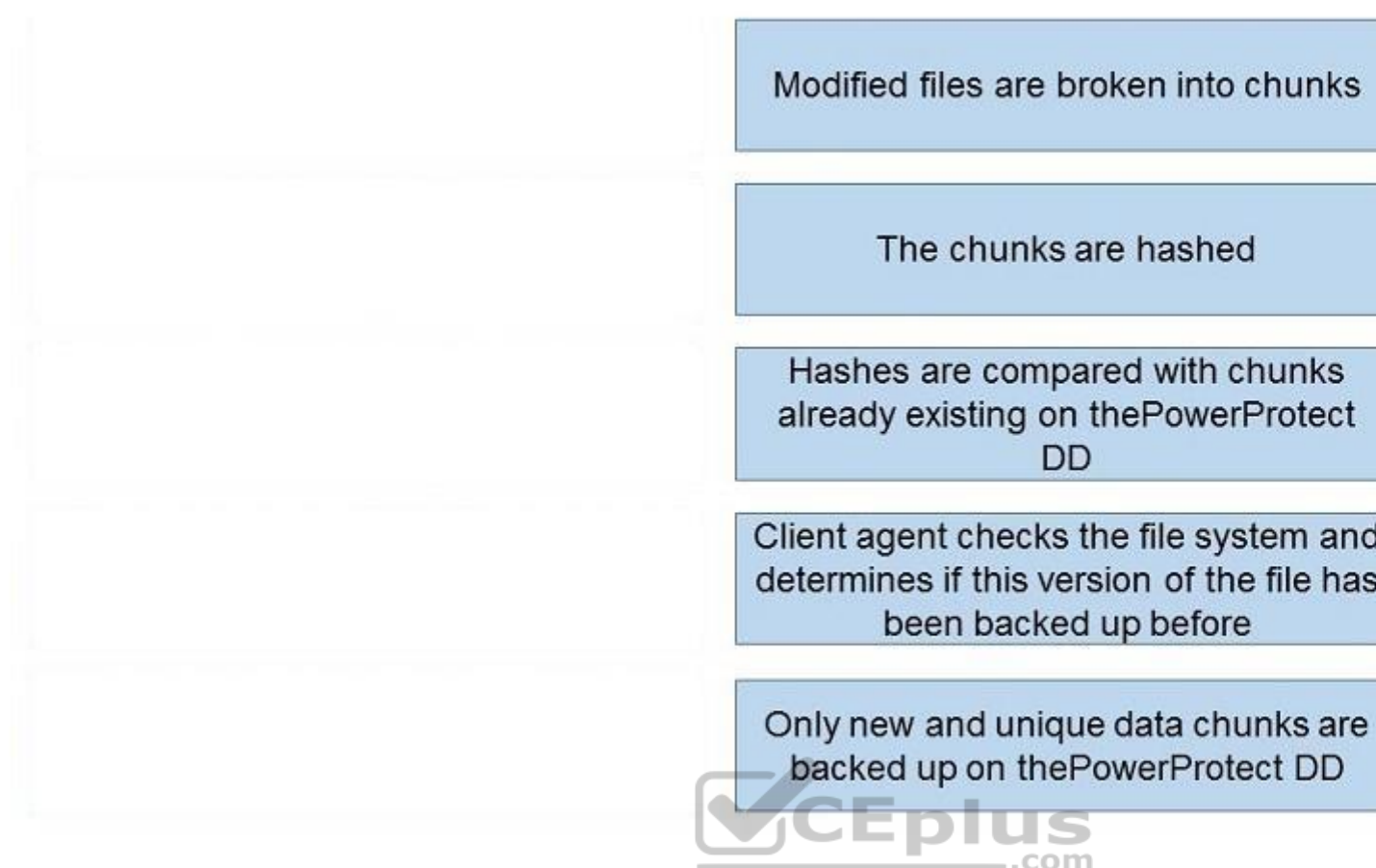
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2 What is the primary disadvantage of incremental backups?

A. time-consuming to restore
B. contain only the blocks that have changed since the previous backup
C. increased amount of data going across the network
D. can grow to contain a large amount of data

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://iosafe.com/data-protection-topics/3-types-of-backup

Full Backup

A full backup is when a complete copy of all files and folders is made. This is the most time-consuming backup of all methods to perform and may put a strain on your network if the backup is occurring on the network.

But it's also the quickest to restore from because all the files you need are contained in the same backup set.

Full backups on a regular schedule require the most storage out of each method.

Advantages

✓ Quick restore time

Disadvantages

✓ Requires the most storage

✓ Uses a lot of network bandwidth

✓ Can be stolen if you don't encrypt your backups

p.aw733551

QUESTION 3 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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

A hot swap is the replacement of a hard drive, CD-ROM drive, power supply, or other device with a similar device while the computer system using it remains in operation. The replacement can be because of a device failure or, for storage devices, to substitute other data.

Hot swapping works by providing a rack or enclosure for the device that provides an appearance to the computer's bus or I/O controller that the device is still there while it's being removed and replaced with another device. A hot swap arrangement is sometimes provided where multiple devices are shared on a local area network. Hot swap arrangements are sold for both SCSI and IDE hard drives. Hot swap versions of a redundant array of independent devices (RAID) are also available.

p.aw733551

QUESTION 4
Which Dell EMC Storage product family does SRDF support?

A. Unity
B. PowerMax
C. PowerScale
D. PowerStore

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/asset/en-us/products/storage/technical-support/docu95482.pdf

QUESTION 5 Which type of virtual machine clone is created from a snapshot of
a parent VM?

A. Mirrored Clone
B. Full Clone
C. Linked Clone
D. Snap Clone

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.vmware.com/support/ws5/doc/ws_clone_typeofclone.html

Types of Clone: Full and Linked

There are two types of clone:

- **The Full Clone** — A full clone is an independent copy of a virtual machine that shares nothing with the parent virtual machine after the cloning operation. Ongoing operation of a full clone is entirely separate from the parent virtual machine.

- **The Linked Clone** — A linked clone is a copy of a virtual machine that shares virtual disks with the parent virtual machine in an ongoing manner. This conserves disk space, and allows multiple virtual machines to use the same software installation.

Difference Between Full Clone and Linked Clone

A full clone is an independent virtual machine, with no need to access the parent. A linked clone must have continued access to the parent. Without access to the parent, a linked clone is disabled. See Linked Clone and Access to the Parent Virtual Machine

A linked clone is made from a snapshot of the parent. (For a discussion of snapshots, see Understanding Snapshots.) In brief, all files available on the parent at the moment of the snapshot continue to remain available to the linked clone. Ongoing changes to the virtual disk of the parent do not affect the linked clone, and changes to the disk of the linked clone do not affect the parent.

QUESTION 6
A backup of 20 GB of data is reduced by a deduplication algorithm to 4 GB of data. What is the deduplication ratio?

A. 1:20 B.
5:1
C. 20:1
D. 1:5

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.tsmadmin.com/2015/02/data-domain-compression.html

QUESTION 7 What assurance does the content authenticity feature of
CAS provide?

A. Storing only one instance of content
B. Stored content is protected against erasure
C. Validity of stored content
D. There are always multiple copies

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
CAS assures the genuineness of stored content. This is achieved by generating a unique content address for each object and validating the content address for stored objects at regular intervals. Content authenticity is assured because the address assigned to each object is as unique as a fingerprint. Every time an object is read, CAS uses a hashing algorithm to recalculate the object's content address as a validation step and compares the result to its original content address. If the object fails validation, CAS rebuilds the object using a mirror or parity protection scheme.

QUESTION 8
Which key metric should be used when updating the corporate disaster recovery plan to minimize data loss?

A. MTTR
B. MTBF
C. RPO
D. RTO

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.cockroachlabs.com/blog/demand-zero-rpo/#:~:text=RPO%20(which%20stands%20for%20Recovery,to%20recover%20from%20a%20failure

What is RPO? What is RTO?

RPO (which stands for Recovery Point Objective) marks how much data can be lost when a failure occurs. A non-zero RPO means that any committed transactions that occurred between the RPO and failure time could be lost. A Recovery Time Objective (RTO) defines how much time it should take to recover from a failure. A non-zero RTO results directly in application downtime. On an eCommerce website, for example, this could mean losing minutes (if not hours) of customer transactions resulting in lost revenue.

QUESTION 9 Which describes graceful degradation?

A. The application detects a fault in the system and properly shuts down all modules to keep all data consistent
B. Some modules are unavailable, but the entire application has not been brought down
C. All modules are still available, but response times are degraded
D. The application informs the end user their business is important and that the service will be back up as soon as possible

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/definition/graceful-degradation

QUESTION 10
An application developer is exploring the best technology to have the application easily transportable and have a small image footprint. Which technology satisfies the request?

A. Containers
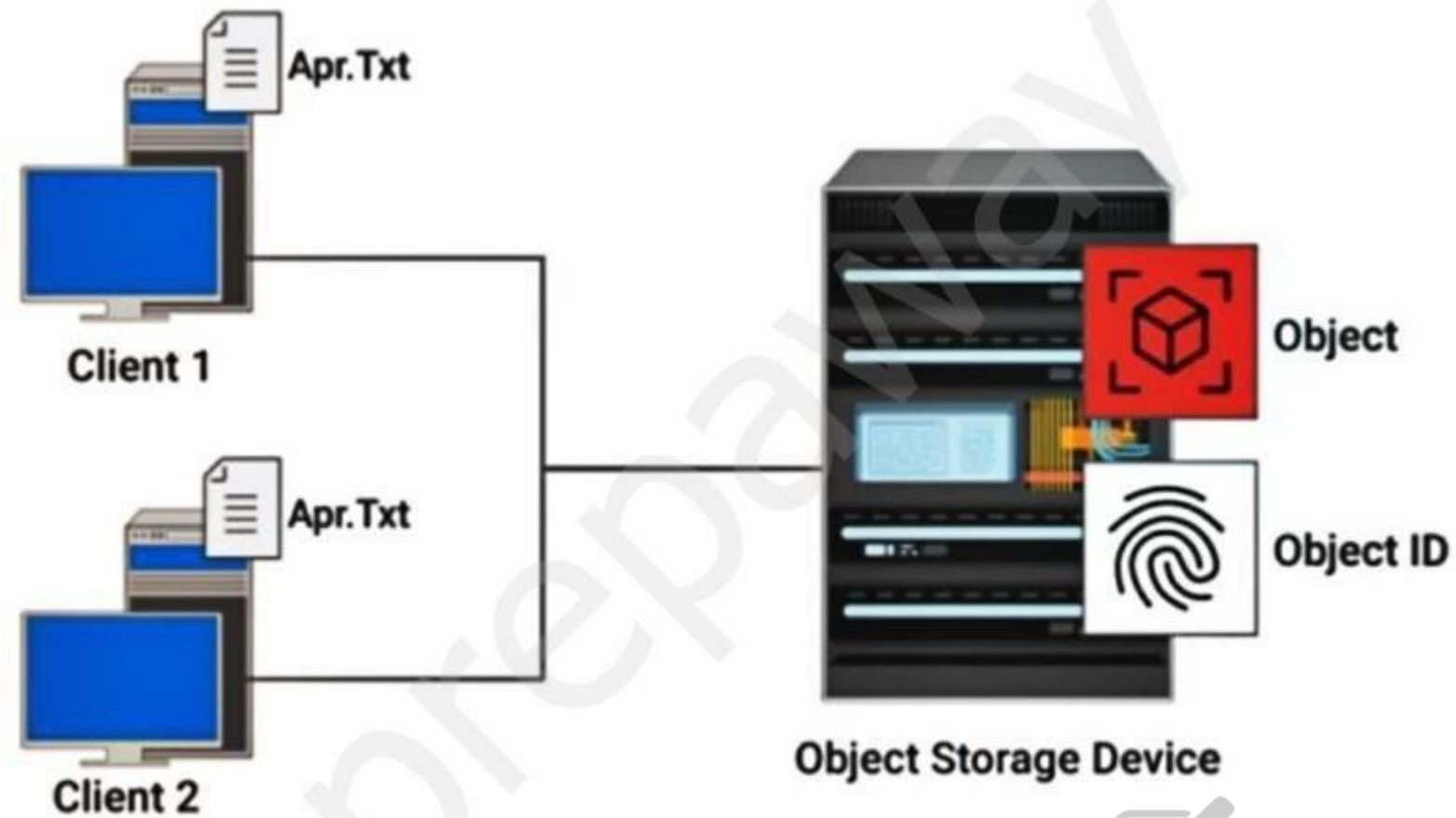B. Traditional application
C. Virtual machines
D. Monolithic application

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://searchcloudsecurity.techtarget.com/feature/Cloud-containers-what-they-are-and-how-they-work

QUESTION 11
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 12 What are the key functions of data
management?

A. detection and orchestration management
B. discovery and operations management
C. configuration and detection management
D. rollout and configuration management

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation
Explanation/Reference:

Conquering the difficulty of intelligent data management

When searching for intelligent data management technology, organizations need solutions that can overcome the many challenges of backup, data recovery, archiving, migration and compliance.

Costs
From the expense of data storage to the price of bandwidth, staff resources and data management tools, the cost of managing data can easily spiral out of control. Intelligent data management solutions must enable IT teams to cut costs even as data volumes and complexity continue to grow.

Inadequate tools
Many IT organizations have inherited a variety of limited point solutions that provide only a fraction of the functionality required for intelligent data management. Trying to integrate these fragmented tools is almost impossible, and the risk of data loss is consequently higher.
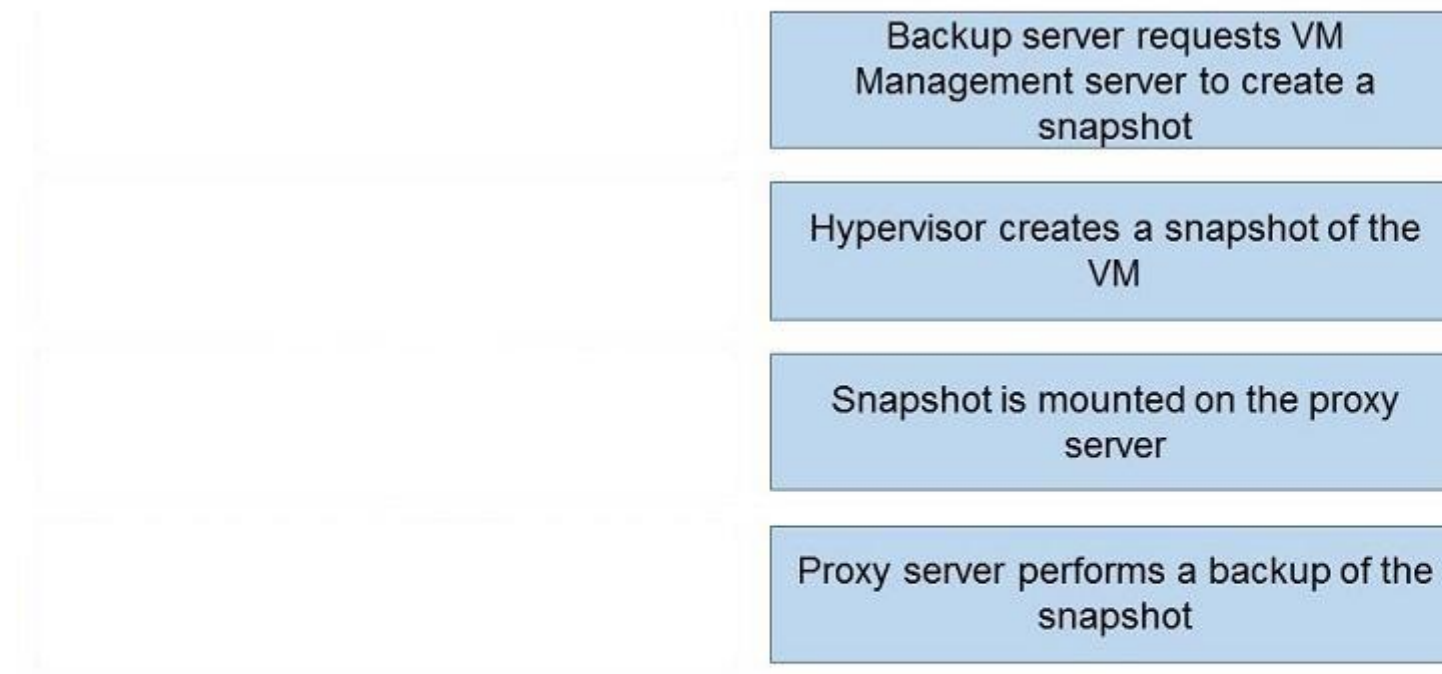
QUESTION 13
DRAG DROP

What is the correct sequence of steps during an image-based backup?

Select and Place:

Proxy server performs a backup of the snapshot	Step 1
Hypervisor creates a snapshot of the VM	Step 2
Backup server requests VM Management server to create a snapshot	Step 3
Snapshot is mounted on the proxy server	Step 4

Correct Answer:

Backup server requests VM Management server to create a snapshot
Hypervisor creates a snapshot of the VM
Snapshot is mounted on the proxy server
Proxy server performs a backup of the snapshot

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14 What does the Cloud Gateway
Appliance provide?

A. translation layer between standard storage interfaces and cloud service provider
B. backup access to the cloud service provider
C. translation layer between standard network interfaces and cloud service provider
D. VPN access to the cloud service provider

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://education.dellemc.com/content/dam/dell-emc/documents/en-us/2013KS_Panchanathan-What_Why_and_How_of_Cloud_Storage_Gateway.pdf (3)

QUESTION 15
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:IGSfpLzWKy8J:https://www.shcollege.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/NAAC_Documents_IV_Cycle/Criterion-II/2.3.2/Semester5_FOS_Storagebasedarray.pptx+&cd=7&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=pk

QUESTION 16 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%

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

Introduction to failure metrics

Even the most efficient maintenance teams experience equipment failures. That's why it's critical to plan for them.

But first, what does equipment failure look like?

Failure exists in varying degrees (e.g. **partial or total failure**). In the most basic terms, failure simply means that a system, component, or device can no longer produce specific desired results. Even if a piece of manufacturing equipment is still running and producing items, it has failed if it doesn't deliver the expected quantities.

QUESTION 17 Which characteristic of big data refers to data generated by numerous sources?

A. veracity
B. variety
C. volume
D. velocity

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://insidebigdata.com/2013/09/12/beyond-volume-variety-velocity-issue-big-data-veracity/

Velocity

Big Data Velocity deals with the pace at which data flows in from sources like business processes, machines, networks and human interaction with things like social media sites, mobile devices, etc. The flow of data is massive and continuous. This real-time data can help researchers and businesses make valuable decisions that provide strategic competitive advantages and ROI if you are able to handle the velocity. Inderpal suggest that sampling data can help deal with issues like volume and velocity.

Veracity

Big Data Veracity refers to the biases, noise and abnormality in data. Is the data that is being stored, and mined meaningful to the problem being analyzed. Inderpal feel veracity in data analysis is the biggest challenge when compares to things like volume and velocity. In scoping out your big data strategy you need to have your team and partners work to help keep your data clean and processes to keep 'dirty data' from accumulating in your systems.

QUESTION 18 Which recovery mode involves rolling back a system to a previous recovery point instead of finding the cause of a fault?

A. Forward recovery
B. Complete functional recoveryC. Backward recovery
D. Degraded functional recovery

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19 Which describes a component's ability to consistently perform its operations as expected without performance degradation or failure?

A. Availability
B. Maintainability
C. Reliability
D. Serviceability

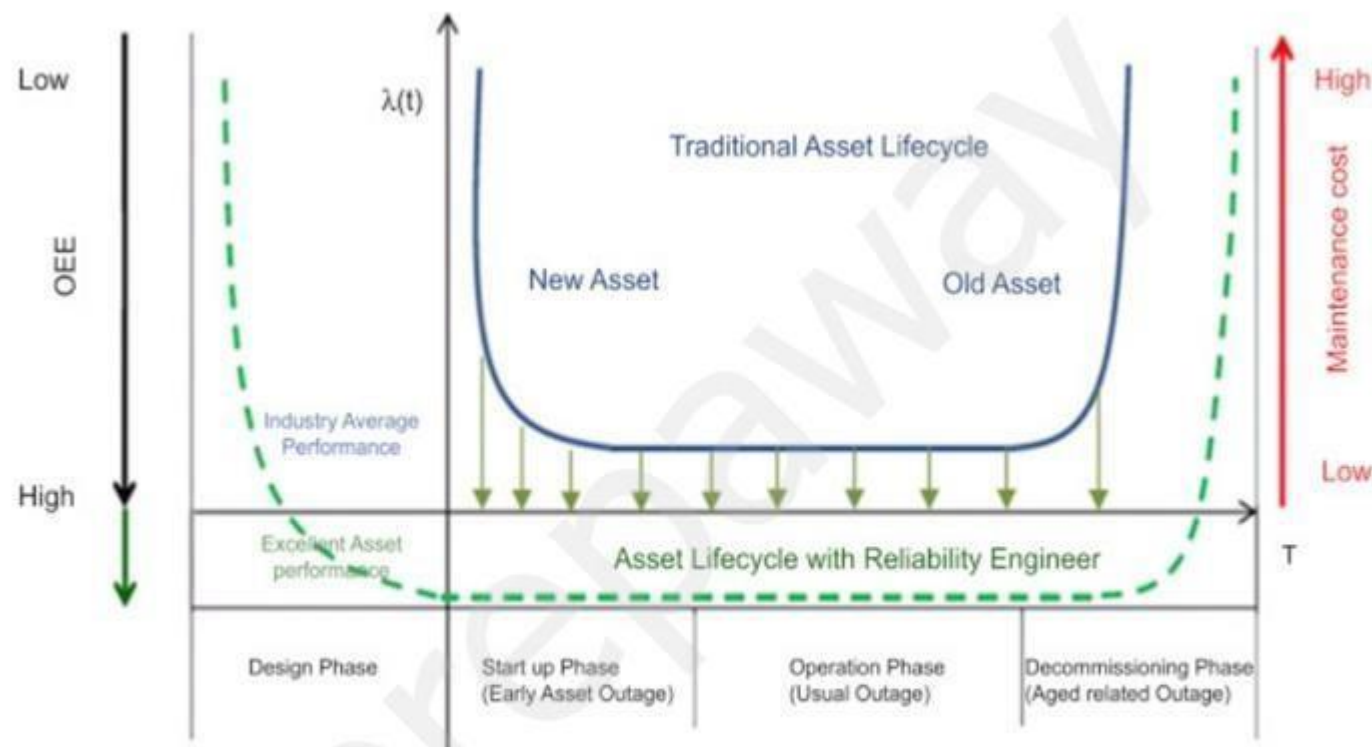**Correct Answer:** C

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/component-reliability

Figure 7.13. Bathtub curve improvement based on better design.

QUESTION 20 Which cloud service model allows the deployment of consumer-created applications on the provider's infrastructure?

A. Platform as a Service
B. Infrastructure as a Service
C. Disaster recovery as a Service
D. Software as a Service

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: http://www.cs.umsl.edu/~sanjiv/classes/cs5750/lectures/cma.pdf (2)

QUESTION 21 What is an example of reporting in a data protection environment?

A. Track events impacting data recovery and availability of components
B. Measure environmental parameters and deviations
C. Trigger alerts when backup window is exceeded, and policies are violated
D. Gather data for trend analysis and capacity planning

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22 Which is a benefit of
cloud computing?

A. separate servers for each customer
B. provides business agility
C. increases up-front CAPEX
D. owned IT resources

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://info.cloudcarib.com/blog/how-the-cloud-can-increase-your-business-agility#:~:text=Business%20agility%20is%20extremely%20important,of%20risks%20and%20reputational%20threats

QUESTION 23
What is the correct order of risk management steps an organization must perform before offering resources or services to users?

A. assessment, identification, monitoring, and mitigation B.
identification, monitoring, assessment, and mitigation C.
identification, assessment, mitigation, and monitoring
D. assessment, mitigation, monitoring, and identification

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://searchcompliance.techtarget.com/definition/risk-management

■ Traditional risk management vs. enterprise risk management

Traditional risk management tends to get a bad rap these days compared to enterprise risk management. Both approaches aim to mitigate risks that could harm organizations. Both buy insurance to protect against a range of risks -- from losses due to fire and theft to cyber liability. Both adhere to guidance provided by the major standards bodies. But traditional risk management, experts argue, lacks the mindset and mechanisms required to understand risk as an integral part of enterprise strategy and performance.

For many companies, "risk is a dirty four-letter word -- and that's unfortunate," said Forrester's Valente. "In ERM, risk is looked at as a strategic enabler versus the cost of doing business."

QUESTION 24 What are the three phases of data protection in a software-defined data
center framework?

A. define protection requirements, create protection policies, and enable protection policies
B. create protection policies, push protection policies, and monitor job completion
C. discover protection architecture, define protection services, and orchestrate protection operations
D. create protection policies, assign protection policies, and monitor job completion

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.commvault.com/blogs/data-protection-for-a-software-defined-digital-data-center

QUESTION 25 Which security control detects and blocks unusual
network behavior?

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 26 What is supported when using a virtualization appliance for
migrating data?

A. Homogeneous systems
B. Host-based systems
C. Multi-vendor systems
D. Single-vendor systems

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://education.emc.com/content/dam/dell-emc/documents/en-us/2011KS_Singh-Data_Migration_Best_Way_to_Do_It.pdf

QUESTION 27
A full backup of a production volume is created on Sunday, and incremental backups are created for the rest of the week. What are the contents of the backup on Thursday?

A. all the data on the production volume
B. all the data that has changed since Wednesday
C. all the data that has changed since Sunday
D. all the data that has changed since Monday

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/differential-backup

QUESTION 28
A customer has created a change management window to perform scheduled system maintenance. During the scheduled downtime window, information will be transferred to another system to ensure continuous availability. What is this

process an example of? A. Data governance

B. Data migration
C. Automated failback

D. Disaster recovery

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://its.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/337/2014/07/ITS-Change-Management-Process_12_16_16rev3.pdf

QUESTION 29 Which method of storage redundancy protects against
drive failure?

A. Caching
B. Vaulting
C. RAIN
D. RAID

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/RAID

QUESTION 30 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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://waterfordtechnologies.com/difference-data-backup-archiving/

Data Backup vs. Archive

The data stored in a backup is a copy of the current and active operational data in use by a business. This includes files that are currently being accessed and changed regularly. The files stored on an archive are generally no longer in use, not changing frequently and not required regularly. As such, employees will not be affected if these files are moved from a business's regular storage. However, files stored in an archive can still be made easily accessible to employees through file stubbing.

Location

A backup is simply a copy of the current and active information stored on your servers. When a backup copy of your data is created, the original files are not affected and still reside in the same location. While an archive is also a copy of your data, the archiving process relocates the data from your business's primary storage location and moving it on to less expensive and more long-term storage locations.

QUESTION 31
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
What is the process of identifying and moving inactive data from primary storage systems to lower-cost storage systems for long-term retention?

A. Data archiving
B. Replication
C. Business continuity
D. Data locality

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-pk/learn/data-protection/what-is-archiving.htm#:~:text=Data%20archiving%20is%20the%20process,into%20long%2Dterm%20storage%20systems

QUESTION 33 What is
a hot backup?

A. application is up-and-running with users accessing their data during the backup process
B. backup is indexed from last full backup
C. a full backup is synthesized
D. requires the application to be shut down during the backup process

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://searchdatabackup.techtarget.com/definition/hot-backup

QUESTION 34
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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 35
Which model does MapReduce utilize?

A. Batch processing
B. Backup
C. Geographic mapping
D. Redundancy

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://datawhatnow.com/batch-processing-mapreduce/#:~:text=MapReduce%20is%20a%20programming%20model%20that%20allows%20the%20user%20to,a%20small%20amount%20of%20code.&text=Today%2C%20some%20databases%20and%20data,the%20map%20and%20reduce%20functions

QUESTION 36 Where is the index stored after an
archiving operation?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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

The Message_Center, Index and/or emx file storage locations are out of space which causes processing for one or more
SourceOne functions to stop.
By default, SourceOne will warn about free space on Message_Center and Index locations when available free space drops
below 20%.
When free space drops below 5% on either of those locations, processing will stop.
For example if the Message_Center and Indexes are stored on different locations and the Message_Center location's available
free space drops below
5%, worker machines will not be able to archive data as the archive servers will log this message in the EMC event log :

    "Insufficient free space on <Message_Center location>. Free%: <Percent Free> , Required%:
    <Required Percent>%"

Additionally, archive servers will log this error message in the ExAsArchive.exe.log:

    "Unable to write to the repository storage"

QUESTION 37
Which product allows data owners to back up and restore using native applications?

A. Dell EMC PowerProtect Data Manager
B. VMware vRealize Cloud Management
C. VMware vRealize Operations
D. Dell EMC Data Protection Advisor

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-pk/data-protection/powerprotect-data-manager.htm

QUESTION 38 What is
orchestration?

A. automated arrangement, coordination, and management of various IT functions
B. capability of unified controller to process block-level, file-level, and I/O requests concurrently
C. moving inactive data out of primary storage systems into lower-cost storage systems
D. sharing of the storage resources to increase storage utilization

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.redhat.com/en/topics/automation/what-is-orchestration

QUESTION 39 What is a healthcare use case for Big
Data Analytics?

A. Analyze historical transactions, pricing, and customer behavior
B. Improve marketing and inventory management
C. Analyze purchase history and create customer profiles
D. Improve patient care and services

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.itconvergence.com/blog/6-use-cases-for-big-data-and-analytics-in-healthcare/

Benefits of Big Data in Healthcare

One of the biggest challenges of big data in healthcare is breaking down data silos to combine medical data from multiple sources and get a comprehensive view of your business from one source, instead of various, disparate sources.

A truly data-driven healthcare analytics solution should connect all your data sources and have the ability to analyze structured, unstructured, and real-time data. Without the ability to incorporate all your patient data including diagnostic information, doctor's observations, and real-time data from medical equipment, your insights are not as effective as they could be.

However, once you are able to consolidate your data sources, there are many benefits of big data in healthcare.

Improve outcomes – Big data analytics can improve the quality of patient care and safety levels by providing access to real-time patient information, reducing the possibility of human error and wrong diagnosis.

QUESTION 40
DRAG DROP

Match the types of cyber-attack with their respective description.

Select and Place:

Business Email Compromise	Encrypts the entire hard drive of the computer and locks the user out of the system
Ransomware	Brings down a system to initiate another attack or affectthe system by a business competitor
Malicious Web Scripts	Performs phishing attempt that relies on deception
Denial of Service	Detects and exploits the vulnerabilities of a system ofvisitors to the website

Correct Answer:

	Ransomware
	Denial of Service
	Business Email Compromise
	Malicious Web Scripts

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41 Which plane of SDDC is used to perform administrative operations such as configuring a system and changing policies?

A. Management Plane
B. Service Plane
C. Control Pane
D. Data Plane

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.greenpages.com/modern-it/software-defined-data-center/

Software-Defined Data Center (SDDC)

The software-defined data center—the most efficient cloud infrastructure. Extend your architecture.

As workloads continue to proliferate and change, IT needs to find a way to enable business agility—more quickly, efficiently, and securely. Rather than continue to build-out more infrastructure that needs to be managed and supported, IT is embracing the power of the software-defined data center.

In the software-defined data center, all infrastructure has been virtualized, and infrastructure management is entirely controlled by policy-driven software. By separating the control plane (management) from the data plane (physical infrastructure), the data center becomes exponentially more agile than ever before.

Controlling and managing a data center with software however, is quite different than traditional data center approaches. GreenPages helps organizations move toward fully automated data centers through SDDC strategy and design, implementation, and management solutions so IT organizations can shift resources from daily operations to helping drive business initiatives.

QUESTION 42 The operating time of a system is 24 hours per day, Monday through Saturday. Failure of the system occurs as follows.

Monday: No failure
Tuesday: 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. Wednesday:
No failure
Thursday: 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.
Friday: 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. Saturday:
No failure

What is the MTBF of the system?

A. 3 hours
B. 8 hours
C. 45 hours
D. 56 hours

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/information-storage-and/9781118236963/9781118236963b04.xhtml

QUESTION 43 Which are the primary software methods for Data Security Governance?

A. masking, de-identification, and NER
B. masking, classification, and PCRE
C. classification, discovery, and incident management
D. classification, discovery, and de-identification

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Latest Data Risk Landscape

Enterprise data continues to change rapidly in form, size, use, and residence. Rarely does it remain in siloed constructs anymore, limited to certain business units or untouched by the outside world. Data now freely crosses the prior conceived thresholds that limit business potential. It floats about in the cloud, spreads between business units, and flows everywhere.

But for all the change and opportunity that data represents, once it's created or collected, it is under threat of attack and misuse. With the number of reported data breaches doubling in the last ten years, and half a billion records exposed last year, our reliance on information is under increasing threat from a lack of security.

QUESTION 44 Which component of SDDC generates the billing report based on price per unit and number of units consumed for a service?

A. Orchestrator
B. Directory Services
C. Self Service Portal
D. SDDC Controller

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45 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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

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

QUESTION 46 Which data migration involves migrating data at the file level using intermediary compute systems?

A. Host-based migration
B. NAS-based migration
C. SAN-based migration

D. Application migration

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.dell.com/community/s/vjauj58549/attachments/vjauj58549/isilon/2059/1/h12212-smb-file-migration-emc-isilon-wp.pdf (17)

QUESTION 47 What is true for a software-
defined network?

A. physical switches and routers dependent on the underlying network
B. physical switches dependent on the underlying network
C. virtual switches dependent on the underlying network
D. switching and routing of the network traffic independent of the underlying network

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.ciena.com/insights/what-is/What-Is-SDN.html#:~:text=Software%2DDefined%20Networking%20(SDN),of%20the%20underlying%20network%20technology

QUESTION 48 What are the advantages of
cloud computing?

A. on-demand scaling, underutilized resources, pay for use, and self service
B. underutilized resources, pay for use, self service, and high CAPEX
C. pay for use, high CAPEX, on-demand scaling, and self service
D. reduced CAPEX, pay for use, self service, and on-demand scaling

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.cavendishprofessionals.com/cloud-computing-an-introduction/

Common reasons why organisations are turning to cloud computing services:

- Cost – Cloud computing eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software, running on-site data centres, round-the-clock electricity for power and cooling, and obviously paying the IT experts for managing the infrastructure. It adds up quickly...

- Speed – Most cloud computing services are provided as self service and on demand, so even vast amounts of computing resources can be provisioned in minutes, typically with just a few mouse clicks, giving businesses a lot of flexibility, and therefore taking the pressure off capacity planning.

- Global scale – The benefits of cloud computing services include the ability to scale elastically. In cloud speak, that means delivering the correct amount of IT resources – for example, computing power, storage, bandwidth – when it's needed, and from the correct geographic location.

QUESTION 49
Which security control provides logical isolation of devices on Ethernet?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.techtarget.com/searchnetworking/definition/virtual-private-network

QUESTION 50 What makes services visible and
accessible to the users?

A. Service Catalog
B. Operational Database
C. Cloud native application
D. Unified storage system

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.manageengine.com/products/service-desk/itil/what-is-service-catalog.html

QUESTION 51 Which does Continuous Data
Protection support?

A. remote and cloud replication
B. local and remote replication
C. cloud replication only
D. local replication only

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.dell.com/community/Student-Discussions/Continuous-data-protection/td-p/7117104

QUESTION 52 Which backup service type is suitable when a cloud service provider already hosts consumer applications and data?

A. Local backup service
B. Replicated backup service
C. Remote backup service
D. Cloud-to-cloud backup

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://searchdatabackup.techtarget.com/definition/cloud-backup

■ How data is restored

Cloud backup services are typically built around a client software application that runs on a schedule determined by the purchased level of service and the customer's requirements. For example, if the customer has contracted for daily backups, the application collects, compresses, encrypts and transfers data to the cloud service provider's servers every 24 hours. To reduce the amount of bandwidth consumed and the time it takes to transfer files, the service provider might only provide incremental backups after the initial full backup.

Cloud backup services often include the software and hardware necessary to protect an organization's data, including applications for Exchange and SQL Server. Whether a customer uses its own backup application or the software the cloud backup service provides, the organization uses that same application to restore backed up data. Restorations could be on a file-by-file basis, by volume or a full restoration of the complete backup.

QUESTION 53 What is a benefit of synchronous remote replication?

A. provides near zero recovery point objective
B. requires less storage space for target than source volume
C. allows restoring source volume to any previous point in time
D. allows more storage space for target than source volume

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.techopedia.com/definition/13730/remote-replication

QUESTION 54 What is a key requirement for NAS-based data migration?

A. Files are moved but not copied
B. Files accessible at all times

C. File stubbed during the migration
D. File accessible will be paused during the migration

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://support.bull.com/ols/product/storage/backup/calypso/release_8_0_0/books_online_1/english_us/features/migration/file_system.htm

QUESTION 55
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
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 56
Which type of file system can be mounted on multiple compute systems running a hypervisor to access the same file system simultaneously?

A. Memory state file system
B. Clustered file system
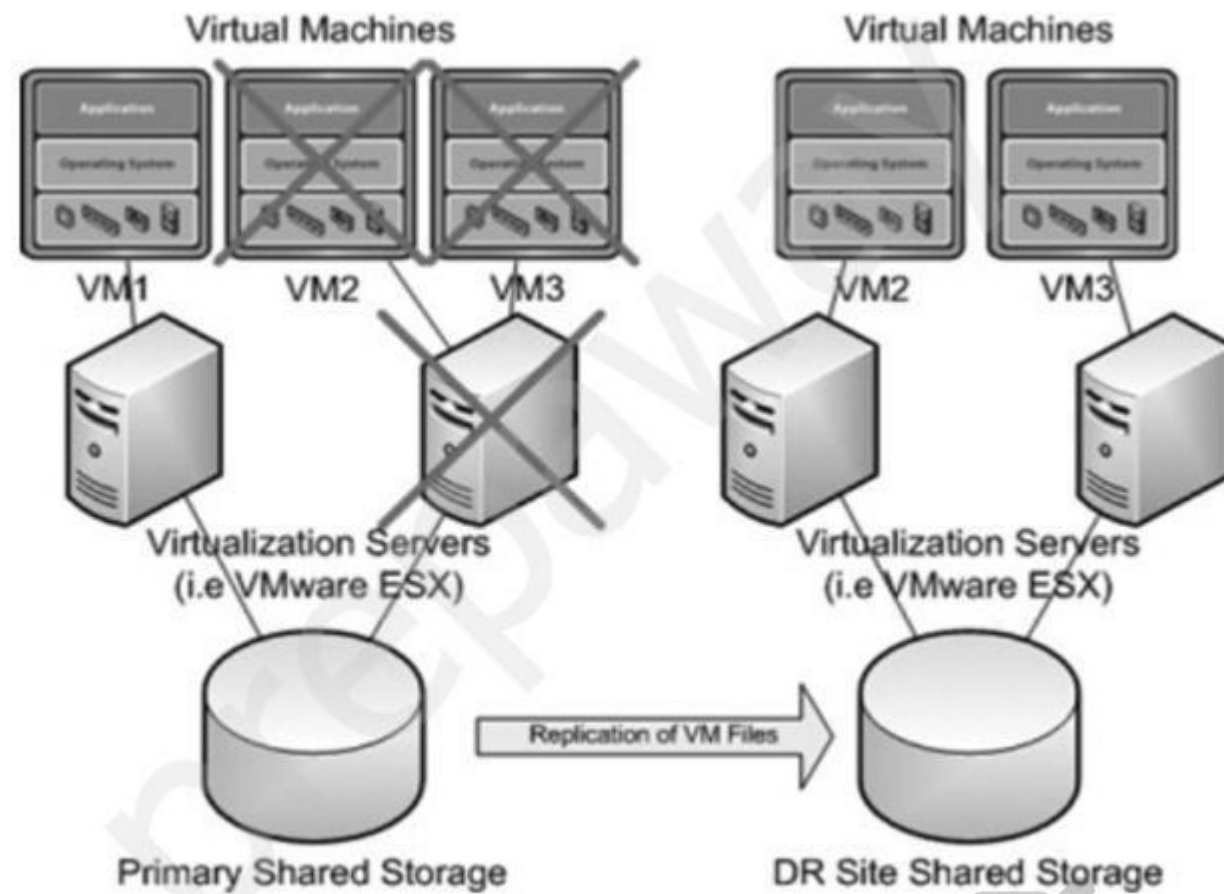C. Configuration file system
D. Virtual disk file system

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/virtual-machine-file

Virtual Machines — Virtual Machines

VM1 VM2 VM3 — VM2 VM3

Virtualization Servers (i.e VMware ESX) — Virtualization Servers (i.e VMware ESX)

Primary Shared Storage → Replication of VM Files → DR Site Shared Storage

QUESTION 57 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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-us/learn/data-protection/disaster-recovery.htm

QUESTION 58 How does a synthetic full backup enable a full backup copy to be created?

A. offline without disrupting the I/O operation on the production volume
B. offline with less I/O operation to create index pointers using fast copy
C. online with throttled I/O operation on the production volume
D. online with throttled I/O operation during index merge maintenance task

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
QUESTION 59
A consumer performs backup at its on-premise data center for operational recovery. The consumer wants disaster recovery (DR) protection for their data, but they do not want to own and manage a remote site for DR. Which paid backup service is most appropriate for this consumer?

A. Local backup
B. Remote backup
C. Cloud-to-cloud backup
D. Replicated backup

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.zerto.com/resources/a-to-zerto/the-differences-between-backup-and-replication/#:~:text=Backup%20involves%20making%20a%20copy,%2C%20public%2C%20or%20private%20clouds

QUESTION 60
What determines if a user, device, application, or process is allowed to access a service or a resource?

A. auditing
B. authorization
C. authentication
D. accountability

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Reference: https://www.bu.edu/tech/about/security-resources/bestpractice/auth/