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Exam : **D-XTR-OE-A-24**

Title : **Dell XtremIO Operate
Achievement**

Version : **DEMO**

1. In order to upgrade an XtremIO X2 two X-Brick cluster with 30 SSDs per DAE, what is the minimal number of SSDs that can be ordered?

- A. 18
- B. 4
- C. 12
- D. 24

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to Dell XtremIO documentation, when upgrading an XtremIO X2 two X-Brick cluster, the minimal number of SSDs that can be ordered is 12.

XtremIO clusters use a scale-out architecture, and each X-Brick requires a specific number of SSDs for proper functioning.

The upgrade process is designed to maintain the performance and resilience of the storage system.

The specific requirement of 12 SSDs ensures balanced data distribution and optimal performance across the cluster.

Reference: Dell XtremIO Upgrade Guide

XtremIO X2 Specification Documents

2. What is a characteristic of Data at Rest Encryption in XtremIO?

- A. Authentication Key PIN is only used to lock SSD encryption
- B. Prevents unauthorized access in the event of media theft or loss
- C. Data Encryption Key is shared between self-encrypting drives
- D. Encryption feature can be removed automatically

Answer: B

Explanation:

XtremIO implements Data at Rest Encryption (DARE) to secure data on its SSDs.

This encryption method is designed to prevent unauthorized access to data if the physical media is stolen or lost.

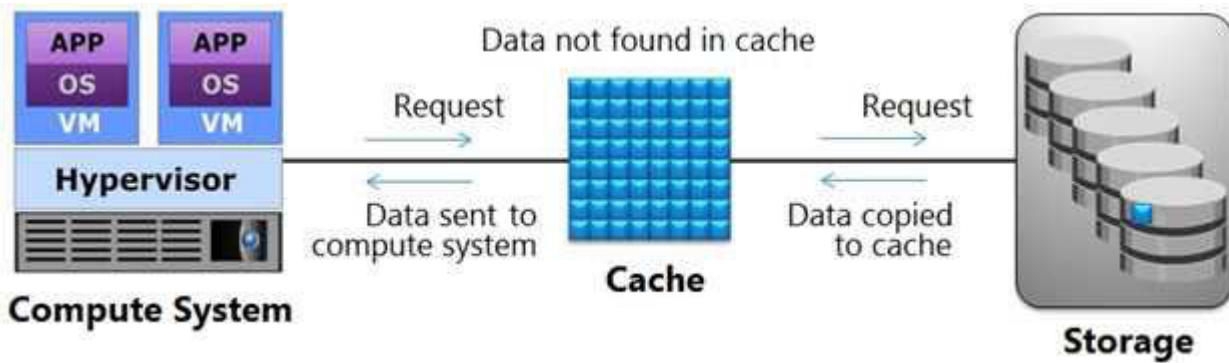
The encryption process involves using a Data Encryption Key (DEK) for each drive, ensuring that data cannot be read without proper authentication.

This feature is crucial for maintaining data integrity and security, especially in scenarios involving sensitive or critical information.

Reference: Dell XtremIO Security Guide

Data Encryption at Rest Technical Overview

3. Refer to the exhibit.



Which operation is represented in the exhibit?

- A. Write-back Cache
- B. Read Cache Miss
- C. Write-through Cache
- D. Read Cache Hit

Answer: B

Explanation:

If the requested data is not found in cache, it is called a cache miss and the data must be read from the storage. The back end accesses the appropriate storage device and retrieves the requested data. Data is then placed in cache and finally sent to the compute system through the front end. Cache misses increase the I/O response time.

4.A systems administrator is installing a new Microsoft Windows 2012 host and has granted access to a 2 TB LUN from XtremIO. Quick formatting of the XtremIO LUN takes much longer than expected.

What is causing this delay in the formatting process?

- A. VAAI is disabled
- B. UNMAP is disabled
- C. LBA Block size is set to 4 kB
- D. UNMAP is enabled

Answer: A

Explanation:

VMware vStorage APIs for Array Integration (VAAI) offloads certain storage tasks from the ESXi host to the storage array.

When VAAI is disabled, operations like quick formatting can take significantly longer because the tasks are handled by the host instead of being offloaded to the array.

Quick formatting involves writing zeroes to the entire LUN, and without VAAI, this process is much slower.

Enabling VAAI allows the XtremIO array to handle these operations more efficiently, reducing the time required for tasks like formatting.

Reference: Dell XtremIO VMware Integration Guide

VMware VAAI Best Practices with XtremIO

5.Which RESTful API method is used to retrieve an existing XtremIO configuration?

- A. HTTP RETRIEVE
- B. HTTP GATHER

C. HTTP POST

D. HTTP GET

Answer: D

Explanation:

The RESTful API method used to retrieve an existing configuration from a system like XtremIO is the HTTP GET method. The GET method is used to request data from a specified resource and is one of the most common HTTP methods used in RESTful APIs1.

In the context of the XtremIO REST API, the GET method would be used to access various types of information about the array's configuration. For example, to retrieve details about the volumes configured on an XtremIO array, you would issue a GET request to the appropriate endpoint of the XtremIO REST API2.

The HTTP POST method, on the other hand, is typically used to send data to the server to create or update a resource. The terms HTTP RETRIEVE and HTTP GATHER are not standard RESTful API methods and are not used in the context of the XtremIO REST API or any RESTful API1.