DUMPSARENA

RecoverPoint Specialist Exam for Implementation Engineers

EMC E20-375

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

For optimal performance when presenting gatekeepers for a VMAX splitter, how many FA ports should be used in each port group?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

8 is the recommended number of front-end director ports in each VMAX port group used to present gatekeeper devices for a RecoverPoint VMAX splitter. Gatekeepers provide the management communication path through which RecoverPoint appliance clusters issue the required Symmetrix/VMAX control operations to the storage array. Configuring eight ports in a port group provides the intended balance of available paths, operational throughput, and resiliency for these gatekeeper interactions. This layout also enables RecoverPoint to distribute access appropriately across the configured director ports rather than concentrating management activity on too few paths. The port-group design should be implemented consistently with the RecoverPoint deployment guidance and the supported VMAX/Solutions Enabler environment, including correct zoning, masking, and gatekeeper visibility from every relevant RecoverPoint appliance. This recommendation concerns the number of VMAX front-end ports assigned to each gatekeeper port group; it is separate from sizing production volumes, replication journals, or host data paths. Consult the applicable RecoverPoint documentation for the installed release and the VMAX support and interoperability guidance before implementation. Dell's RecoverPoint product information is available at Dell Technologies RecoverPoint, and release-specific documentation can be obtained through Dell Support.

QUESTION NO: 2

You are adding a VMAX array to a RecoverPoint/CL environment.

What needs to be done?

A. Verify there is a zone that includes the RPA ports and the same VMAX front end ports that are zoned to the production host initiator.

B. Verify that the 16 new gatekeepers are in the same storage group as the repository and journals. Add the RPA initiator and port groups to the masking view.

C. After setting up the masking view use boxmgmt to log in to one of the site leader RPAs and be sure to tag all volumes that RecoverPoint is masked to – including the production and copy volumes.

D. Verify that the VMAX is at Enginuity microcode 5876 or higher. After doing the LUN masking, enable Write-Protect ByPass (WPBP). Ensure that the proper license for the VMAX is installed on the RPAs.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Verify there is a zone that includes the RPA ports and the same VMAX front end ports that are zoned to the production host initiator. RecoverPoint/CL uses the RecoverPoint appliances as SAN-connected initiators for access to the VMAX devices participating in replication. Consequently, the SAN design must provide the RPAs with connectivity to the relevant VMAX front-end ports, using the same front-end connectivity domain through which the production hosts access the protected storage. This ensures that the RecoverPoint environment can correctly discover and access the devices required for protection, journal processing, and replica operations while maintaining the supported VMAX/RecoverPoint data path. Zoning is a prerequisite before the corresponding VMAX masking and device presentation configuration can be completed and validated from the RecoverPoint environment. It should be implemented consistently on every fabric and for every RPA port needed to provide the required path resiliency. Dell RecoverPoint documentation identifies SAN connectivity and array

presentation as required implementation activities; Dell's product documentation portal is available at Dell RecoverPoint documentation. VMAX platform and connectivity documentation can be accessed through Dell VMAX documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is a possible trigger to initiate RecoverPoint Snap-based Replication?

A. High Load condition detected

B. RecoverPoint snapshot takes place

C. INIT snapshot takes place

D. Incoming date marked on Delta Marker stream

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

High Load condition detected is a valid trigger for RecoverPoint Snap-based Replication. In its normal operating mode, RecoverPoint continuously captures production writes through the splitter and transfers them to the replication copy. When RecoverPoint detects that the write workload is sufficiently high, continuous write capture and transfer can place additional pressure on the production environment or replication path. Snap-based Replication provides an alternative method for handling that condition: RecoverPoint uses point-in-time snapshots and identifies the changed blocks between snapshots, rather than relying solely on the normal continuous write stream for the affected interval.

This behavior helps RecoverPoint continue protecting data while adapting to periods of elevated I/O. The high-load detection is therefore an operational condition that can cause RecoverPoint to initiate the snap-based workflow. The mechanism is intended to preserve recoverability and reduce the impact that sustained write bursts may otherwise have on replication processing. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation is available through the RecoverPoint product documentation page; related technical resources can also be located through Dell Support search for RecoverPoint Snap-based Replication.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer is interested in implementing a RecoverPoint solution using a four-node cluster with physical RPAs. How many total IP addresses are required for the cluster?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 8

D. 9

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

9 is correct for a four-node RecoverPoint cluster deployed with physical RecoverPoint Appliances (RPAs). Each physical RPA requires two network IP addresses: one management IP address, used for appliance administration and management communication, and one data IP address, used for RecoverPoint replication/data-path communication. A four-RPA cluster therefore requires eight individual appliance IP addresses. In addition, the cluster requires one virtual management IP address. This cluster-management address provides a consistent endpoint for accessing and managing the RecoverPoint cluster regardless of which RPA is actively servicing the management connection. The required total is consequently eight RPA-specific addresses plus one cluster virtual management address, or nine IP addresses. Planning these addresses in advance is important because RecoverPoint setup distinguishes management connectivity from replication/data connectivity and relies on the cluster virtual IP for resilient administrative access. Dell RecoverPoint documentation and support resources provide deployment and networking guidance for physical RPA environments: Dell RecoverPoint documentation and Dell RecoverPoint overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

RecoverPoint support has asked you to collect logs from your RecoverPoint system. After the log collection process is complete, which user account is used to access the log file for download?

A. admin

B. webdownload

C. boxmgmt

D. security-admin

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The **webdownload** account is the dedicated RecoverPoint account used to retrieve a completed system log bundle through the appliance's web-download service. Log collection creates a support package containing diagnostic information from RecoverPoint components, and the package is then made available for authenticated download. Using a dedicated download account separates this limited retrieval task from normal RecoverPoint administration and cluster-management activities. In practice, after the collection job completes, the administrator uses the download URL or interface supplied by RecoverPoint and authenticates with the **webdownload** credentials to obtain the generated archive for EMC/Dell support. The account is specifically associated with access to downloadable diagnostic files, which is why it is the appropriate credential for this post-collection step. RecoverPoint documentation and product-support resources are available from the Dell RecoverPoint documentation page; Dell's RecoverPoint support knowledge base also provides operational support guidance and diagnostic-collection resources.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which Ethernet interface on an RPA is used for replication to the remote clusters?

A. eth0

B. eth1

C. eth2

D. eth3

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

eth1 is the RecoverPoint Appliance interface designated for WAN replication traffic between RecoverPoint clusters. In a multi-site RecoverPoint configuration, RPAs use this replication-facing network interface to send and receive the journaled write data and consistency-group replication traffic required to maintain copies at remote sites. This network must provide routable IP connectivity between the participating clusters and be sized appropriately for the expected replication workload, recovery-point objective, latency, and available bandwidth. It is therefore configured as part of the cluster's replication-network setup rather than being used solely for local appliance administration. Keeping remote replication traffic on its designated interface also supports predictable network design, appropriate routing and firewall controls, and separation from administrative access. Dell RecoverPoint installation and deployment documentation describes the appliance networking roles and the required connectivity between clusters; see the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal and Dell's RecoverPoint product guidance for platform documentation and deployment resources.

QUESTION NO: 7

Refer to the exhibit.



In Unisphere for RecoverPoint, the status tab diagram of a particular Consistency Group shows two copies linked by a dashed green line on top of a solid green line. What type of link is this?

A. Synchronous

B. Asynchronous

C. Fibre Channel

D. iSCSI

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Synchronous is correct. In the Unisphere for RecoverPoint Consistency Group Status view, the combined green-line presentation—a dashed green line over a solid green line—identifies a synchronous replication relationship between the displayed copies. Green indicates that the relationship is healthy and operational, while the line styling communicates the replication mode used by the consistency group. With synchronous replication, RecoverPoint maintains write-order consistency by ensuring that writes are protected at the target as part of the replication workflow before the protected write can be acknowledged according to the configured synchronous behavior. This mode is used where the application requires a tightly coupled protection relationship and where latency and distance are appropriate for synchronous operation. The diagram is describing replication semantics, rather than the physical network protocol carrying the traffic. RecoverPoint supports multiple connectivity and deployment configurations, but the Status-tab line notation is specifically intended to help an administrator quickly identify the state and replication mode of the copy relationship. Dell RecoverPoint documentation and product information are available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal and the Dell RecoverPoint product page.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are using the Test a Copy wizard and have chosen virtual access to test your database upgrade. The image has been mounted to a test host. While testing the database upgrade, the host loses access to the image.

What can you do to avoid this problem in the future?

A. Add more journal capacity

B. Add an RPA to the local RecoverPoint cluster

C. Re-enable image access

D. Mount the image to another host

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Add more journal capacity is the appropriate preventive action. Virtual access exposes a selected point-in-time image from the RecoverPoint journal to the test host. While that image is mounted and being used for the database-upgrade test, RecoverPoint must retain the journal data required to maintain the accessed image while also continuing to record incoming writes and create new journal images. If journal capacity becomes constrained, the journal can no longer retain the required image for the duration of the test, causing image access at the test host to be lost.

Increasing journal capacity provides additional retention space and allows the virtual-access session to remain available longer while production replication continues. Capacity planning should account for the expected duration of testing, the consistency-group write rate, and the amount of journal history that must be retained. Before repeating a lengthy database test, review journal utilization and size the journal to accommodate the anticipated workload and access window. Dell RecoverPoint documentation and product resources are available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal; Dell also provides RecoverPoint technical resources through its RecoverPoint product page.

QUESTION NO: 9

A company has a RecoverPoint environment with 20 Consistency Groups doing remote replication. A new building was just acquired for disaster recovery and they want to move to this new location. The IP addresses and cluster name are going to be changed.

What should the company consider before making the proposed change?

A. The Cluster Modification wizard should be used

B. Changes cannot be made without a full sweep of the production and replica copies

C. Additional journal space will be required at the production site

D. Changes cannot be made without a full sweep of the replica copies only

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Cluster Modification wizard should be used. In a RecoverPoint deployment, cluster identity and network configuration are integral to communication between RecoverPoint appliances, management tools, and remote replication partners. Moving the disaster-recovery cluster to a new location while changing its IP addressing and cluster name is therefore a controlled cluster-configuration change, not merely a network update. The Cluster Modification wizard is the supported workflow for applying these changes consistently across the RecoverPoint cluster. It guides the administrator through the required updates, validates the resulting configuration, and helps ensure that remote-copy relationships and consistency-group operation remain correctly defined after the cluster is reachable under its new identity and addresses. Before starting, the implementation team should plan the maintenance window, confirm connectivity between the production and new DR networks, and ensure that all affected RecoverPoint components can resolve and reach the updated addresses. The applicable RecoverPoint documentation and software downloads are available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal. Dell's general product documentation guidance also directs administrators to use the documentation corresponding to their installed software version.

QUESTION NO: 10

You are a storage administrator tasked with creating a Consistency Group in a RecoverPoint/EX system. You launch the Protect Volumes wizard in Unisphere and notice that the desired production volume is not available.

What would be a possible cause?

A. The volumes are not masked to the RPAs.

B. The volumes are masked to a host.

C. The journal volumes are on a non-licensed array.

D. Consistency Groups can only be created by boxmgmt.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The volumes are not masked to the RPAs. is a possible cause because RecoverPoint/EX must have storage connectivity to every volume it will protect. During Consistency Group creation, Unisphere's Protect Volumes workflow discovers and presents only volumes that meet RecoverPoint eligibility requirements, including visibility to the RecoverPoint appliances through the configured storage paths. If a production LUN has not been masked or mapped to the RPAs, RecoverPoint cannot access it for splitter-based replication and therefore cannot offer it as a selectable production volume in the wizard.

In practice, the storage administrator should confirm that the relevant RecoverPoint initiators are registered with the array and that the production volume is included in the appropriate masking view, storage group, or host mapping for the RPAs. After correcting the mapping and allowing the environment to rediscover storage, the volume can become available for protection. This connectivity requirement is fundamental to RecoverPoint operation: the appliance cluster needs access to the production volumes as well as the journal volumes used by the Consistency Group. Dell's RecoverPoint product information is available at Dell RecoverPoint, and RecoverPoint documentation can be accessed through Dell Support documentation for RecoverPoint/EX.

QUESTION NO: 11

Which RecoverPoint feature requires the production copy to be located on a VNX?

A. Snap-based Replication

B. Deduplication

C. Synchronous replication

D. Distributed Consistency Groups

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Snap-based Replication is the RecoverPoint feature that requires the production copy to reside on a VNX array. This capability integrates RecoverPoint with VNX snapshot technology: RecoverPoint uses VNX-based snapshots as the source point-in-time images for replication rather than continuously capturing every write through a RecoverPoint splitter. Because the snapshot creation, tracking, and exposure functions are provided by the VNX storage platform, the production volumes participating in this workflow must be VNX LUNs. The arrangement is intended for environments where array snapshot integration is appropriate and where replication can be driven from periodic snapshot images. RecoverPoint then transfers the changed content represented by those snapshots and maintains the corresponding protected images at the remote side. This VNX dependency is a characteristic of the snap-based workflow itself, not merely a general RecoverPoint deployment requirement. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation library provides product and implementation documentation for RecoverPoint features and supported integration models: Dell RecoverPoint documentation. Dell's VNX support portal also provides the platform documentation for VNX snapshot and replication-related functionality: Dell VNX Series documentation.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which tool is used to enable a VNX splitter?

A. Unisphere Service Manager

B. Unisphere for RecoverPoint

C. Deployment Manager

D. NaviSecCLI

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Unisphere Service Manager is used to enable the RecoverPoint splitter on a VNX array. The splitter is an array-resident component that intercepts write I/O for RecoverPoint consistency groups and sends the required copies of those writes to the RecoverPoint appliances. Because enabling it changes the VNX RecoverPoint integration at the storage-system level, the task is performed through the VNX service-management workflow provided by Unisphere Service Manager. During RecoverPoint implementation, the engineer uses this utility to activate and manage the splitter service on the appropriate VNX Storage Processors, after which RecoverPoint can use the VNX array as a protected production or replica volume source. This operation requires the appropriate service credentials and should be performed as part of the documented VNX/RecoverPoint installation procedure, with array health and connectivity verified before protection is configured. Dell's VNX support documentation is available through the Dell VNX documentation portal. Additional RecoverPoint product documentation and implementation resources are available from the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 13

A customer has a four-node RecoverPoint cluster using a VNX array. All LUNs are replicating and failover has been tested. The customer would like to integrate RecoverPoint and Unisphere. However, they are unable to manage the cluster through Unisphere.

What should the customer do to correct the issue?

A. Convert to RecoverPoint/SE using Deployment Manager

B. Reinstall the RecoverPoint splitter enabler on the VNX

C. Rescan the VNX splitters in the management application

D. Reinstall the RecoverPoint/SE license file

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Convert to RecoverPoint/SE using Deployment Manager is correct because Unisphere-based management integration for a VNX array requires the RecoverPoint/SE deployment model. A standard, externally deployed RecoverPoint cluster can protect VNX LUNs successfully, so healthy replication and successful failover testing do not establish that the cluster is eligible for Unisphere management. The missing capability is the RecoverPoint/SE integration and associated configuration, rather than a splitter or replication-health issue.

Deployment Manager is the supported utility for converting an existing RecoverPoint configuration to RecoverPoint/SE. The conversion associates the RecoverPoint environment appropriately with the VNX platform and enables the management relationship Unisphere needs. After the conversion and completion of the relevant discovery/configuration steps, the customer can manage the RecoverPoint/SE environment through Unisphere while retaining the RecoverPoint data-protection functionality. This approach aligns the cluster architecture with the VNX management integration requirement. Dell's RecoverPoint product documentation is available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation page, and VNX documentation and support resources are available from the Dell VNX documentation page.

QUESTION NO: 14

A customer has three VMAX arrays and one VNX array fronted by an EMC VPLEX. They want to use RecoverPoint to protect their environment.

How many licenses, of which type, would be required for their environment?

A. 1 EX license only

B. 4 EX licenses

C. 5 EX licenses

D. 1 SE license and 1 EX license

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

1 EX license only is required because RecoverPoint protects the volumes presented through the VPLEX virtualization layer, rather than requiring a separate RecoverPoint license for every backend array supplying storage to VPLEX. In this design, the three VMAX arrays and the VNX array are backend storage resources; VPLEX presents the virtual volumes that RecoverPoint replicates. Therefore, the relevant licensing scope is the VPLEX-based protected environment, not the count or storage family of the arrays behind it.

RecoverPoint/EX is the RecoverPoint edition intended for heterogeneous and externally virtualized storage use cases, including VPLEX-based deployments. A single EX license covers the RecoverPoint protection capability for this VPLEX environment. The fact that VPLEX is fronting multiple arrays does not turn each underlying array into an independently licensed RecoverPoint replication source. This licensing model lets VPLEX provide a unified virtualization layer while RecoverPoint provides replication and recovery orchestration for the VPLEX-presented volumes.

For Dell product and documentation resources covering RecoverPoint and VPLEX, see the Dell RecoverPoint documentation page and the Dell VPLEX documentation page.

QUESTION NO: 15

What information is required to connect a new RecoverPoint cluster to an existing one?

A. WAN IP address and internal cluster name

B. RPA serial ID

C. Site ID and Management IP address

D. Internal cluster name only

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

WAN IP address and internal cluster name is the required information when joining a new RecoverPoint cluster to an existing RecoverPoint system. RecoverPoint uses the WAN-facing address to establish communication between clusters across the replication network. This address must be reachable through the configured WAN connectivity and associated network services so that the remote cluster can be contacted during the connection workflow. The internal cluster name provides the identity that RecoverPoint uses for the target cluster in its internal topology and management configuration. Supplying both values lets the system locate the existing cluster and validate that the connection is being established with the intended RecoverPoint environment.

This is part of the cluster-connection procedure performed during RecoverPoint deployment or expansion, before consistency groups can be configured to replicate between the sites. Network planning remains important: the WAN interfaces must be correctly addressed and routable, and any required firewall rules must permit RecoverPoint intercluster traffic. Dell's RecoverPoint documentation portal provides the relevant installation, deployment, and configuration guides for the product release in use: Dell RecoverPoint documentation. Dell also provides product support resources, including release-specific manuals and knowledge-base content, at Dell RecoverPoint support.

QUESTION NO: 16

After running a log collection, which user should you log in as to download the output file?

A. admin

B. monitor

C. boxmgmt

D. security-admin

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

boxmgmt is the account used to retrieve the log-collection output from the RecoverPoint appliance. A log collection packages diagnostic information from the RecoverPoint environment into an output archive that support personnel can use for investigation. After the collection operation completes, connect to the applicable RPA management interface using the box-management credentials and download the generated archive from its designated location. This separation of duties is intentional: RecoverPoint administrative and monitoring accounts are used for their respective product-management activities, while the box-management account is associated with management-level access to the appliance and its diagnostic files. Before collecting or retrieving logs, confirm that the target RPA is reachable through its management network and use the secure transfer method and credential-handling practices specified for the installed RecoverPoint version. The resulting archive should be preserved without modification when it is being supplied to Dell Support, since its file structure and contents are used during analysis. Dell provides RecoverPoint product documentation and support resources through its RecoverPoint documentation portal; current technical articles and troubleshooting guidance are also available through Dell Technologies Knowledge Base.

QUESTION NO: 17

Which tool do you need in order to run the save_settings command from a Windows command prompt?

A. PLink

B. PuTTY

C. CuteFTP

D. WinSCP

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

PLink is the required tool because it is PuTTY's command-line connection utility for Windows. RecoverPoint administrative commands, including `save_settings`, are issued through the RecoverPoint command-line interface over an SSH session to the relevant RecoverPoint management address. PLink is designed specifically to establish that SSH connection from a standard Windows Command Prompt and to pass a command for remote execution without requiring an interactive terminal window. This makes it suitable for the command syntax used in RecoverPoint procedures and for scripted or repeatable administrative tasks. The PuTTY documentation identifies PLink as the command-line interface provided with the PuTTY tools, including its use for SSH remote-command execution. Dell RecoverPoint documentation is available through the product documentation portal, where implementation and administration procedures describe use of the RecoverPoint CLI. See the PuTTY documentation and Dell's RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 18

A VPLEX write splitter can be shared with how many RecoverPoint clusters?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

6 is correct. In a RecoverPoint deployment integrated with VPLEX, the VPLEX write splitter captures write I/O for RecoverPoint replication without requiring host-based splitter components. The supported scaling limit is that a single VPLEX write splitter can be shared by up to six RecoverPoint clusters. This capability permits multiple RecoverPoint clusters to use the same VPLEX-based splitter infrastructure while maintaining the intended separation of RecoverPoint cluster resources, consistency groups, replication policies, and management domains. For implementation planning, this is an important platform limit: engineers should inventory every RecoverPoint cluster intended to consume splitter services and ensure the total assigned to a VPLEX write splitter does not exceed six. The limit applies to the RecoverPoint clusters sharing the splitter, not simply to the number of consistency groups or replication copies configured within an individual cluster. This architecture is documented in Dell EMC RecoverPoint and VPLEX interoperability and implementation material. Consult the applicable version-specific guides before deployment, because supported configurations also depend on RecoverPoint, VPLEX, and storage-array code levels. Dell documentation is available through the RecoverPoint documentation portal and the VPLEX documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 19

Which type of Consistency Group requires a primary and secondary production copy?

A. MetroPoint

B. Synchronous

C. Distributed

D. Asynchronous

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

MetroPoint is the Consistency Group type that requires both a primary production copy and a secondary production copy. MetroPoint extends RecoverPoint protection across a metropolitan-distance, active-active storage configuration. The two production copies are maintained at the paired sites, allowing applications to continue using storage at the surviving site if a site-level failure occurs. RecoverPoint coordinates replication and journal protection for the MetroPoint configuration, while the underlying active-active storage relationship provides the two production copies needed for continuous availability. This architecture is distinct from conventional RecoverPoint replication designs, in which the protected production volumes are normally designated at one production site and replicated to one or more copies. A MetroPoint Consistency Group therefore must be created with the paired production-copy relationship in place and with the appropriate RecoverPoint clusters, splitters, and storage configuration deployed at both locations. Dell RecoverPoint documentation describes MetroPoint as its solution for continuous availability and data protection in metropolitan active-active environments. See the Dell RecoverPoint documentation library and Dell's PowerProtect and RecoverPoint product information for product documentation and deployment resources.

QUESTION NO: 20

A customer requires rapid recovery from local logical corruption and does not require a second RecoverPoint cluster.

Which RecoverPoint configuration should be used?

A. Local replication

B. Remote replication

C. MetroPoint replication

D. Snap-based Replication

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A local copy is correct. Local replication maintains a production copy and a copy within the same RecoverPoint cluster. The copy journal retains point-in-time recovery information that can be used for operational recovery, such as recovery from accidental deletion or application-level corruption.

A local-copy configuration does not provide protection from a site disaster because both production and copy resources are located at the same site. A remote copy is required when recovery at a separate location is needed. RecoverPoint architecture and copy configurations are described in the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 21

A remote RecoverPoint copy is unavailable because the WAN link has failed. Production writes continue at the production site.

Where is the write history retained until replication can resume, subject to available capacity?

A. Production journal

B. Remote journal

C. Production repository

D. Copy volume

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Production journal is correct. When a remote replication path is unavailable, RecoverPoint retains the protected write history in the production-side journal so that the writes can be replicated when connectivity is restored. The ability to tolerate the interruption depends on the production journal capacity and the write rate.

The remote journal stores history associated with the remote copy, but it cannot receive new replication data while the WAN connection is unavailable. Journal sizing is therefore important for absorbing link outages and maintaining the desired protection window. Additional RecoverPoint documentation is available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 22

Through what does RecoverPoint support heterogeneous storage environments?

A. VPLEX

B. Any array-based splitter

C. APIs

D. VMAX splitter only

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

VPLEX is correct because it provides the storage-virtualization layer that enables RecoverPoint deployments to work with heterogeneous back-end storage. VPLEX virtualizes and presents storage volumes from supported, potentially different array platforms as distributed virtual volumes. This abstraction allows RecoverPoint to protect data without requiring every underlying storage resource to be from the same array family. In this architecture, VPLEX handles the heterogeneous storage presentation and mobility capabilities, while RecoverPoint supplies continuous data protection and replication functionality for the protected volumes.

This integration is particularly useful where an environment includes more than one supported storage platform or where storage is being migrated or consolidated. By using VPLEX as the common virtualized layer, RecoverPoint can operate against the virtual volumes exposed by VPLEX rather than depending on a single homogeneous physical-array implementation. Dell documentation describes VPLEX as a storage-virtualization platform designed to aggregate and present storage from heterogeneous arrays: Dell Technologies VPLEX. Dell’s RecoverPoint documentation and technical resources are available through the Dell RecoverPoint documentation portal.