

DUMPS ARENA

Dell VPLEX Operate Achievement

EMC D-VPX-OE-A-24

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which type of mobility is used to move data to a remote cluster in a VPLEX Metro?

- A. DeviceVirtual volume
- B. MetroPoint
- C. Extent

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Device mobility is used to move data to a remote cluster in a VPLEX Metro configuration. In VPLEX terminology, a device is the logical storage object constructed from one or more extents and presented upward for virtual-volume use. Device mobility migrates that device between the two VPLEX clusters while preserving host access and maintaining the required data consistency during the operation. This makes it the appropriate mobility mechanism when the destination is the peer, geographically separated cluster rather than a resource local to the originating cluster.

VPLEX Metro provides the two-cluster architecture and synchronous distributed-data capabilities that enable this operation across sites. The mobility workflow copies and transitions the device's backing data and ownership/visibility in a controlled manner, allowing administrators to perform activities such as storage rebalancing, infrastructure changes, or planned technology refreshes without requiring an application outage. The virtual volume remains the host-facing construct, but the cross-cluster movement is performed through device mobility. Dell's VPLEX product documentation, including administration and mobility procedures, is available from the [Dell VPLEX documentation portal](#). Additional VPLEX Metro configuration and operational resources are available through [Dell Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

At which stage of configuring a virtual volume on VPLEX is the RAID level defined?

- A. Claimed volume
- B. Extent
- C. Device
- D. Storage volume

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Device is correct because the VPLEX device is the virtual RAID container constructed from one or more extents. During device creation, the administrator selects the device geometry, which determines how VPLEX organizes and protects the constituent extents. For example, a device can use a striped geometry or a mirrored geometry, and the selected geometry establishes the applicable RAID behavior for the virtual volume's backend layout. After the device is created, it can be incorporated into a local or distributed device configuration as appropriate and then exposed through a virtual volume. Consequently, RAID is a property established at the device-creation stage rather than at the point where a storage volume is discovered, claimed, or converted into an extent. Dell's VPLEX documentation describes the progression from storage volumes to extents, devices, and virtual volumes, with device geometry being configured as part of device creation. See the [Dell VPLEX product documentation library](#) and the [Dell VPLEX product overview](#) for VPLEX architecture and documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

What determines which cluster will service I/O in the event of a WAN COM failure for a distributed device that is not a member of a consistency group?

- A. Detach rule of the storage view

- B. Rule set of the distributed device
- C. Detach rule of the consistency group
- D. VPLEX Witness

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The **Rule set of the distributed device** determines which VPLEX cluster remains available to service I/O when a WAN COM failure occurs for a distributed device that is not part of a consistency group. A distributed device has a device-level ruleset that includes its detach rule. This rule defines the intended behavior if communication between the two VPLEX clusters is lost, including which cluster is permitted to continue access when an automatic detach is required. Administrators configure this policy to align with the application's active site, operational recovery plan, and the required protection against simultaneous independent writes at both sites.

Because the device is not a member of a consistency group, its I/O-continuation behavior is evaluated at the individual distributed-device level. The configured ruleset therefore supplies the policy VPLEX uses to select the cluster that can continue servicing the device after the inter-cluster communication failure. This ensures the outcome is deterministic and follows the availability policy defined for that particular distributed device. Dell's VPLEX documentation and product-support resources are available through the [Dell VPLEX documentation portal](#) and the [Dell VPLEX product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

What is the correct order of steps to migrate from an old array to a new one without disruption using VPLEX?

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order:

1. Connect/present the new storage array to VPLEX.
2. Allow VPLEX to discover the new array volumes, then create the migration target devices on the new array.
3. Initiate the VPLEX mobility (migration) job(s).
4. Monitor migration progress while host I/O continues non-disruptively through the VPLEX virtual volumes.
5. After the target volumes are fully synchronized, commit the migration.

The commit is the final action: it completes the migration and makes the new-array target the permanent backing storage. Do not commit until synchronization has completed successfully.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which type of statistics is used to track latencies, determine median, mode, percentiles, minimums, and maximums?

- A. Buckets
- B. Counters
- C. Monitors
- D. Readings

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Buckets is correct. In VPLEX performance statistics, bucket statistics capture the distribution of measured values, particularly I/O latency, by placing observations into value ranges rather than retaining only a single running total. This

distribution-oriented collection makes it possible to characterize latency behavior beyond an average: the recorded ranges can be used to identify the minimum and maximum observed values, the most frequently occurring range (mode), the middle of the distribution (median), and percentile values such as the ninety-fifth or ninety-ninth percentile. These measures are especially useful for storage-performance analysis because they show whether a workload has intermittent high-latency events that an average may conceal. VPLEX operational monitoring uses such detailed performance data to help administrators assess front-end and back-end I/O behavior, diagnose response-time patterns, and establish meaningful service-level baselines. Dell's VPLEX documentation is available through the [Dell VPLEX product documentation page](#); Dell also provides VPLEX product and operational resources through its [VPLEX family overview](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A storage administrator has prepared a batch migration plan for several virtual volumes. Production workloads are active, and the administrator wants to determine whether the current back-end infrastructure can support the proposed migration workload before starting it.

Which command should be used?

- A. batch-migrate check-plan
- B. monitor collect
- C. migration commit
- D. report create-monitors

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

`batch-migrate check-plan` is correct because it evaluates whether sufficient back-end bandwidth is currently available for the planned batch migration. This allows the administrator to assess the impact of the migration before it is executed. The other commands do not perform a bandwidth feasibility check for a batch migration plan.

QUESTION NO: 7

In preparing a host to access its storage from VPLEX, what is considered a best practice when zoning?

- A. Ports on host HBA should be zoned to either an A director or a B director.
- B. Each host should have either one path to an A director or one path to a B director on each fabric, for a minimum of two logical paths.
- C. Each host should have at least one path to an A director and at least one path to a B director on each fabric, for a total of four logical paths.
- D. Dual fabrics should be merged into a single fabric to ensure all zones are in a singlezoneset.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Each host should have at least one path to an A director and at least one path to a B director on each fabric, for a total of four logical paths. This is the VPLEX host-connectivity zoning best practice because it creates end-to-end redundancy across both director engines and both independent SAN fabrics. A host therefore retains storage access through alternate paths if a host HBA port, cable, switch port, SAN fabric, or one VPLEX director becomes unavailable. The arrangement also gives the host multipathing software the paths needed to perform failover correctly and, where supported by the host configuration, balance I/O across available paths. Zoning must be planned so that every host initiator has visibility to the required front-end VPLEX ports on both director sides in each fabric, while preserving fabric isolation. This four-path minimum is particularly important for maintaining highly available access to VPLEX virtual volumes during component maintenance or an unexpected infrastructure fault. Dell VPLEX documentation and host-connectivity guidance are available

QUESTION NO: 8

What is required before a host can detect the virtual volumes presented by the VPLEX?

- A. RAID configuration must be enabled for Virtual volumes
- B. Virtual volumes can only be detected after a reboot
- C. EZ Provisioning wizard must be run on the host
- D. Host must initiate a bus-scan of the HBAs

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Host must initiate a bus-scan of the HBAs. After a VPLEX virtual volume has been created, mapped to a storage view, and presented through the appropriate VPLEX front-end ports, the host operating system must discover the newly available SCSI device paths. A bus scan, also called an HBA rescan or storage rescan, instructs the host's Fibre Channel or iSCSI adapters and SCSI layer to query the fabric again and register the VPLEX virtual volume as an available device. This discovery step is normally performed using operating-system-specific storage-rescan commands or host multipathing tools. Once the scan completes, the host can identify the virtual volume and its paths, after which multipath software can claim and manage the device according to the host configuration. This is an important operational step because VPLEX presents virtual volumes as block devices to hosts; the host must refresh its view of attached storage before it can use a newly presented volume. Dell's VPLEX documentation and support resources describe host connectivity, storage-view presentation, and host-side discovery procedures: [Dell VPLEX documentation](#) and [Dell KB: VPLEX host rescan](#).