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Dell VxBlock Deploy Achievement

EMC D-VXB-DY-A-24

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

What is used to collect VxBlock component information during an RCM Assessment?

- A. VMware vRealize Operations
- B. VMware Configuration Automation Tool
- C. Dell EMC SCR
- D. Element Manager

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Dell EMC SCR is used to gather the VxBlock system's component inventory and configuration details for an RCM Assessment. SCR, or System Configuration Report, captures the relevant hardware and software version information across the converged infrastructure stack. This provides the factual baseline needed to assess the system against the applicable Release Certification Matrix, which defines supported component combinations and versions. Collecting this data before planning an RCM update is important because lifecycle decisions depend on the installed versions of compute, network, storage, virtualization, and associated management components. The resulting report enables the deployment or support team to identify the current configuration and determine the appropriate certified target state and upgrade path. Dell's VxBlock support documentation is available through the [Dell VxBlock System Series documentation portal](#), and Dell's [VxBlock platform overview](#) describes the integrated infrastructure context in which lifecycle and compatibility management are performed.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Match each role to its responsibility.

Role:	Responsibility:
Implementation Specialist	Create the logical configuration survey
Architect	Plan and coordinate engagement related activities
Customer Engineer	Connect system to power and network
Project Manager	Deliver the remote knowledge transfer

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Match the roles to the responsibilities as follows:

QUESTION NO: 3

What is encapsulated by a VxLAN?

- A. Layer 2 Ethernet frames in Layer 3 UDP-IP packets
- B. Layer 3 Ethernet frames in Layer 2 UDP-IP packets
- C. Layer 3 UDP-IP packets in Layer 2 Ethernet frames
- D. Layer 2 UDP-IP packets in Layer 3 Ethernet frames

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Layer 2 Ethernet frames in Layer 3 UDP-IP packets is correct because VXLAN creates an overlay network that carries an original Ethernet frame across an IP-based underlay network. A VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint encapsulates the complete inner Layer 2 Ethernet frame by adding a VXLAN header, a UDP header, and an outer IP header, followed by an outer Ethernet header for local delivery on the physical network segment. The VXLAN header contains the VXLAN Network Identifier, which identifies the logical Layer 2 segment and enables isolated tenant or application networks to be transported over a shared routed IP fabric. UDP provides a commonly supported transport mechanism and supports entropy for multipath forwarding, while the outer IP header lets the encapsulated traffic be routed between tunnel endpoints. At the receiving tunnel endpoint, these outer encapsulation headers are removed and the original Ethernet frame is delivered into the appropriate VXLAN segment. This architecture allows Layer 2 connectivity to extend over a scalable Layer 3 network without requiring the physical underlay to function as one large bridged domain. The encapsulation format and packet processing are specified by [RFC 7348: Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network](#); Dell's VxBlock networking designs use this same standards-based overlay principle with the underlying routed network providing IP transport.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer is using Cisco UCS 6332-16UP 40-Port FI. They have 16 ports dedicated for FC traffic. The customer needs to increase the number of FC ports.

What is a consideration?

- A. Unused server ports can be converted to FC ports
- B. Maximum number of supported FC ports is 32
- C. Unused FCoE ports can be converted to FC ports
- D. Maximum number of supported FC ports is 16

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Maximum number of supported FC ports is 16. The Cisco UCS 6332-16UP Fabric Interconnect has 16 unified ports, and these are the ports that can be configured for Fibre Channel operation. Consequently, 16 is the platform's hardware limit for native FC connectivity on a single 6332-16UP. If all 16 unified ports are already dedicated to FC traffic, no further FC ports can be created on that fabric interconnect through a port-role change. Capacity planning must therefore account for this fixed unified-port limit and, if additional FC connectivity is required, the design needs a suitable architectural expansion or a fabric-interconnect platform with the required FC port capacity. Cisco's UCS 6300 Series documentation identifies the 6332-16UP as providing 16 unified ports, supporting Ethernet, FCoE, or Fibre Channel personality as configured. This port classification is central to determining the available FC scale: the number of concurrently configured FC ports cannot exceed the number of unified ports provided by the appliance. See the [Cisco UCS 6300 Series Fabric Interconnects data sheet](#) and Cisco's [UCS 6332 Hardware Installation Guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

Based on the RCM Upgrade Process RACI, who is responsible and accountable for the pre-upgrade questionnaire used during the Initiation Phase?

- A. Customer and Customer Advocate
- B. Customer and Assessment Lead
- C. Project Manager and Assessment Lead
- D. Project Manager and Customer

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Project Manager and Customer is correct. In the RCM Upgrade Process initiation workflow, the pre-upgrade questionnaire is a customer-facing planning deliverable. The Project Manager is responsible for driving the activity: initiating the request, communicating the required information, tracking completion, and ensuring that the questionnaire is available to support the subsequent upgrade assessment and planning work. The Customer is accountable for the information provided, because the questionnaire captures the environment-specific details, constraints, schedules, contacts, dependencies, and approvals that only the customer organization can validate and authorize. This allocation creates a clear handoff between Dell's engagement coordination and the customer's ownership of its environment and business requirements. A completed and validated questionnaire establishes the baseline needed for an orderly RCM upgrade engagement before technical assessment and execution activities begin. Dell's education resources provide the role-based process context used in deployment training, while the Dell Support portal provides the controlled product documentation and upgrade resources applicable to a customer environment. See [Dell Learning](#) and [Dell Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

A VxBlock workload sends multicast video traffic on a VLAN. IGMP snooping is enabled on the applicable switches, but there is no multicast router on that VLAN. The deployment team must ensure that receiver membership is learned and aged correctly so that multicast traffic is not unnecessarily forwarded to uninterested ports.

What should be configured?

- A. LACP
- B. vPC peer keepalive
- C. BGP neighbor relationship
- D. IGMP querier

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

An **IGMP querier** should be configured on the VLAN when no multicast router is present. The querier sends membership queries that allow IGMP snooping to maintain accurate receiver membership information and age stale entries. LACP and vPC provide link aggregation and redundancy, while BGP is a unicast routing protocol and does not perform IGMP membership-query functions.

QUESTION NO: 7

What is the block size of the OneFS operating system?

- A. 32 KB
- B. 64 KB
- C. 8 KB
- D. 16 KB

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

8 KB is the correct OneFS filesystem block size. OneFS, the operating system for Dell PowerScale scale-out NAS clusters, organizes file data internally in 8 KB blocks. This fundamental allocation unit is used as OneFS distributes and protects data across the cluster's node and disk resources. File data is striped across drives and nodes according to the applicable

protection policy, while the underlying 8 KB block granularity provides the consistent basis for that layout and for capacity calculations.

Understanding this value is useful during deployment and sizing discussions because logical file sizes, metadata, protection overhead, and the physical placement of data are evaluated in relation to OneFS's internal block-based architecture. Although client protocols and applications may perform I/O at many different request sizes, those client I/O sizes do not change the native OneFS filesystem block size. Dell's PowerScale documentation describes OneFS as the software foundation for the scale-out storage platform and provides architecture and planning guidance for its distributed filesystem behavior. See the [Dell PowerScale OneFS technical overview](#) and the [Dell PowerScale OneFS documentation portal](#) for official product documentation and architecture resources.

QUESTION NO: 8 - (SIMULATION)

Match each team member with their RACI role.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Match the team members to the following RACI responsibilities:

Project Manager — Primary point of contact; manages the overall project and communications.

Assessment Team Lead — Ensures proper assessment execution and validates the upgrade-sequence plan.

Assessment Team — Communicates upgrade progress and issues to the Project Manager.

Delivery Manager — Transitions requirements and the upgrade plan to the Upgrade Team.

Upgrade Team — Point of contact for internal escalations.

This assignment places project ownership and stakeholder communication with the Project Manager, assessment quality and plan validation with the Assessment Team Lead, and the upgrade-plan handoff with the Delivery Manager.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which NSX component communicates with the VTEP?

- A. NSX Edge
- B. NSX Controller
- C. NSX Manager
- D. Logical Router Control VM

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

NSX Controller is correct in the NSX for vSphere architecture implied by the terminology in the question, including the Logical Router Control VM. A VXLAN Tunnel Endpoint (VTEP) is the interface on a transport host that encapsulates workload traffic into VXLAN frames and decapsulates received VXLAN traffic. The NSX Controller provides the overlay control plane: it maintains and distributes the information required for logical switching, including VTEP reachability and MAC-to-VTEP mappings. This enables a host to determine the appropriate remote VTEP for traffic destined for a workload on a logical switch, rather than relying on traditional flooding for every unknown destination.

The controller cluster communicates control-plane information to the NSX components on prepared hosts, allowing their VTEPs to participate in the VXLAN overlay and forward encapsulated traffic correctly. This controller-based control-plane function is a defining part of NSX-V logical-switch operation and is distinct from the data-plane packet encapsulation performed at the VTEP itself. VMware's NSX for vSphere documentation describes the controller cluster as the component that provides control-plane functions for logical switching and related network virtualization services. See the [NSX for vSphere Installation Guide](#) and the [VMware NSX-V controller cluster guidance](#).