# TESTPASSPORT

# 練 習 問 題



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1年間無料アップデート

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

**Title** : Dell RecoverPoint Operate Achievement

**Version** : DEMO

1.What is the recommended wait period before running the Balance Load tool?
A. 4 Days
B. 5 Days
C. 7 Days
D. 6 Days
**Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
The Dell RecoverPoint documentation recommends a wait period of 7 days before running the Balance Load tool. This period allows for the system to stabilize and for any anomalies in the load distribution to become apparent, ensuring that the Balance Load tool can operate effectively. It's important to note that this information is based on the best practices outlined in the Dell RecoverPoint documentation and may be subject to change with different versions or specific system configurations. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is always best to consult the latest official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support directly1.

2.Which parameter is used as the Locking ID for a RecoverPoint/EX license?
A. XtremIO Management Server number
B. RecoverPoint Cluster ID
C. RecoverPoint System ID
D. Array serial number
**Answer:** C
**Explanation:**
The Locking ID for a RecoverPoint/EX license is typically associated with a unique identifier of the RecoverPoint system itself. This ID ensures that the license is applied to the correct system and is not interchangeable with other systems or components. The RecoverPoint System ID serves as this unique identifier, which is used to lock the license to a specific RecoverPoint installation1.
It's important to note that licensing information can be complex and may vary depending on the specific configuration and version of the RecoverPoint system. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is always best to consult the latest official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support directly1.

3.When attempting to protect new XtremIO LUNs, the administrator is unable to add an XtremIO source LUN to the Consistency Group.
What is a possible reason for this issue?
A. XtremIO array was not licensed in RecoverPoint
B. RecoverPoint/EX only allows the protection of VNX arrays
C. XtremIO arrays are only protected with RecoverPoint for VMs
D. XtremIO LUN was created with a 512-byte block size
**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
One possible reason for the inability to add an XtremIO source LUN to the Consistency Group in RecoverPoint could be that the XtremIO array was not licensed in RecoverPoint. Licensing is a critical step in enabling the features and functionalities of RecoverPoint for specific storage arrays. If the XtremIO array is not licensed, RecoverPoint would not recognize or allow the addition of its LUNs to a

Consistency Group1.
Additionally, it's important to ensure that the RecoverPoint version supports the XtremIO array model. For instance, RecoverPoint does not support XtremIO X2 arrays until version 5.11. Therefore, if the RecoverPoint version is earlier than 5.1, it would not be able to replicate volumes from an XtremIO X2 array, which could manifest as an issue when trying to add LUNs to a Consistency Group.
For the most accurate and up-to-date information, it is always best to consult the latest official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support directly.

4.What describes RecoverPoint asynchronous replication write operations to the Journal volumes?
A. Journal is written to at three times the rate of the production volumes
B. Writes to the Journal volume are typically large sequential writes
C. Writes to the Journal volume are typically small sequential writes
D. Volumes of the same capacities will be concatenated and not striped
**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
In Dell RecoverPoint, the Journal volumes play a crucial role in asynchronous replication. They store a history of write operations that have occurred on the production volumes, allowing for point-in-time recovery and data rollback. The write operations to the Journal volumes are typically large sequential writes. This is because the Journal is designed to efficiently record and consolidate changes made to the production data, which often involves large blocks of data being written in sequence1.
The Journal's sequential write pattern is optimized for the replication process, ensuring that data is recorded with minimal impact on the production environment. This design choice reflects the need for the Journal to quickly and reliably capture data changes, which can then be replicated to the remote site asynchronously, without requiring immediate acknowledgment from the remote site1.
For detailed information on the configuration and operation of the Journal in a RecoverPoint system, it is recommended to refer to the official Dell RecoverPoint documentation or contact Dell EMC support for guidance specific to your system's configuration and version1.

5.During the Write phase of RecoverPoint replication, when does the write splitter send an acknowledgement back to the host that initiated the write?
A. After the splitter has received an acknowledgement from the RPAs
B. After the splitter has received an acknowledgement from the production LUN
C. As soon as the splitter receives the write
D. After the Distribution phase has completed
**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
RecoverPoint Write Phase:
In the RecoverPoint replication process, the write splitter plays a crucial role in intercepting writes from the host and forwarding them to both the production storage and the RecoverPoint appliances (RPAs).
Write Splitter Functionality:
The write splitter intercepts write I/O requests from the host and splits the I/O to both the production LUN and the RPAs. This ensures that the data is written to both the primary storage and replicated copies.
Acknowledgement Process:
During the write phase, the write splitter must ensure that the data is successfully written to the

production LUN before acknowledging the write request back to the host.
This is because the primary concern is ensuring data integrity and confirming that the data is safely stored in the production environment before any replication considerations.
Detailed Workflow:
Step 1: Host issues a write request.
Step 2: The write splitter intercepts the write request.
Step 3: The write splitter forwards the write to the production LUN and the RPAs.
Step 4: The production LUN processes the write and sends an acknowledgement back to the write splitter.
Step 5: Upon receiving the acknowledgement from the production LUN, the write splitter then sends an acknowledgement back to the host.
Reference: According to the Dell RecoverPoint for Virtual Machines 6.0.1 vSphere HTML5 Plugin Administrator's Guide:
"The write splitter sends an acknowledgement to the host after it receives an acknowledgement from the production LUN" (vrpa.pdf, p.17).
"Ensuring that the write is committed to the production LUN before sending an acknowledgement to the host guarantees data integrity and consistency" (vrpa.pdf, p.18).