

E20-526^{Q&As}

XtremIO Solutions and Design Specialist Exam for Technology Architects

Pass EMC E20-526 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/e20-526.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by EMC
Official Exam Center

- ⚙️ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙️ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙️ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙️ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

Which SCSI instructions are used to build a bitmap of the changes between the first snapshot and subsequent snapshots when RecoverPoint is used with XtremIO?

- A. SCSI Delta
- B. SCSI Transfer
- C. SCSI DIFF
- D. SCSI Update

Correct Answer: C

DIFF protocol - A vendor specific SCSI command which RecoverPoint uses to query XtremIO with in order to obtain a bitmap of changes between two snapshot sets.

RecoverPoint uses the output of DIFF command to read the actual data and transfer it to the target side.

References: EMC RECOVERPOINT REPLICATION OF XTREMIO, Understanding the essentials of RecoverPoint Snap-based replication for XtremIO, page 9 <https://www.emc.com/collateral/white-papers/h14296-wp-recoverpoint-replication-of-xtremio.pdf>

QUESTION 2

A storage administrator wants to re-use some of their XtremIO thin provisioned disks attached to a Microsoft Windows 2012 host. However, the administrator notices that "Quick Format" of the drives is taking a long time to complete. This has an impact on the overall performance.

What should be recommended to minimize the performance impact?

- A. Disable the I/O elevator feature on the Windows host while formatting
- B. Temporarily disable the UNMAP feature on the Windows host during formatting
- C. Adjust the execution throttle value on the Windows host
- D. Change the disk format to thick provisioned

Correct Answer: B

It is related to TRIM/UNMAP, which is enabled per default in Server 2012(R2).

References: <https://serverfault.com/questions/679211/quick-format-of-lun-in-server-2012r2-hosted-on-athin-provisioned-san-vol-take>

QUESTION 3

You are designing an XtremIO solution for a potential customer. If the server and storage information is available, which information should be documented regarding the customer's capacity expectations?

- A. Capacity requirements on a per data center basis Expandability/scalability Performance requirements determined on a server-to-server basis
- B. Capacity requirements on a per volume basis Expandability/scalability Performance requirements determined on a server-to-server basis
- C. Capacity requirements on a per volume basis Compression rates/scalability Performance requirements determined on a server-to-server basis
- D. Capacity requirements on a per data center basis Expandability/scalability Performance requirements determined holistically

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A customer is considering migrating their existing non-EMC storage arrays to an XtremIO array. The current environment consists of 350 servers running VMware ESXi 5.5 with 5000 virtual machines. The customer has various tools in place to monitor performance and collect statistics. On average, their service time is 32 ms and utilization is at 75%. In the past, the customer has had performance issues.

Based on Little's Law, what is the calculated response time on the existing environment?

- A. 128 ms
- B. 192 ms
- C. 256 ms
- D. 332 ms

Correct Answer: A

Disk service time $T(s) = 32$ ms (service time for one I/O).

Response time $T(r)$ is calculated as: $T(s) / (1 - \text{Utilization})$, which here calculates to $32 \text{ ms} / (1 - 0.75) = 128$

ms.

References: <https://community.emc.com/thread/145100?tstart=0>

QUESTION 5

A new 500 GB VM disk is created on a database that resides on an XtremIO LUN. The VMware administrator plans to provision the disk using the thick provisioned eager zeroed format.

How much physical XtremIO capacity will be allocated during this process?

- A. 5 GB

B. 10 GB

C. 50 GB

D. None

Correct Answer: D

XtremIO storage is natively thin provisioned, using a small internal block size. This provides fine-grained resolution for the thin provisioned space. All volumes in the system are thin provisioned, meaning that the system consumes capacity only when it is actually needed. XtremIO determines where to place the unique data blocks physically inside the cluster after it calculates their fingerprint IDs. Therefore, it never preallocates or thick-provisions storage space before writing.

References: Introduction to the EMC XtremIO STORAGE ARRAY (April 2015), page 22

[Latest E20-526 Dumps](#)

[E20-526 VCE Dumps](#)

[E20-526 Study Guide](#)