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Exam : **E20-040**

Title : EMC technology
foundations

Version : DEMO

1. When changes are made to a SnapView source LUN, where is the original data saved?

- A.Cache memory
- B.Clone Private LUN
- C.PSM
- D.Reserved LUN pool

Answer: D

2. In a CLARiiON array, which clone state would prevent a clone from being removed from a clone group?

- A.Consistent
- B.Fractured
- C.Promoted
- D.Synchronizing

Answer: D

3. How many bi-directional mirror relationships are allowed per CLARiiON array?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.4
- D.8

Answer: C

4. Which mechanism is used shorten the synchronization process after the link goes down between the primary and secondary mirrors?

- A.Fracture log
- B.Persistent Storage Manager
- C.Primary arrays write cache
- D.Reserved LUN pool

Answer: A

5. After Rainfinity completes a directory or share move, clients can access data through a logical view without having to remap to the new destination. What is the underlying physical location called that maps this logical view?

- A.Data Mobility
- B.Global Namespace
- C.Proxy Service
- D.VLAN Change

Answer: B

6. In a NetWorker environment, which EMC Disk Library feature is used to export virtual tapes to physical

tapes, while preventing blind spots?

- A.Auto Archive
- B.Embedded Storage Node
- C.Embedded Media Server
- D.Remote Copy

Answer: B

7. In a CLARiiON array, how is I/O handled when a LUN is expanding?

- A.Continues to all component LUNs
- B.Continues to base LUN only
- C.Halted during expansion
- D.Halted to the base LUN only

Answer: B

8. In a CLARiiON array, what is a characteristic of a metaLUN?

- A.Can be only expanded one time
- B.Can be used with SnapView and MirrorView
- C.Cannot be added to a storage group
- D.Supported on FC and CX series arrays

Answer: B

9. PowerPath is connected to Storage Processor A and Storage Processor B. What action does PowerPath take when one path to Storage Processor A fails?

- A.Redirects the I/O load across the remaining three paths to the array
- B.Redirects the I/O through the two paths to Storage Processor B
- C.Trespases the LUN to Storage Processor B and uses the two paths through this Storage Processor
- D.Uses the one remaining path through Storage Processor A

Answer: D

10. Which SAN topology requires a direct link from any switch to every other switch in the fabric?

- A.Compound core-edge
- B.Full mesh
- C.Partial mesh
- D.Simple core-edge

Answer: B

11. Which operation must an NFS client perform to access a Celerra advertised connection point?

- A.Export
- B.Map

C.Mount

D.Share

Answer: C

12. What is a characteristic of a Content Address in Centera?

A.Administrator generated

B.File system based

C.Inherently stable

D.Location-dependent

Answer: C

13. After a split operation has occurred, where is the information maintained for changes to the standard volume and BCV?

A.PSM LUN

B.track tables

C.vault

D.VDEV tables

Answer: B

14. Which Symmetrix implements a unified director feature?

A.DMX1000

B.DMX2000

C.DMX-3

D.Symmetrix 8000

Answer: C

15. Which DMX is optimized for the most efficient power and cooling?

A.DMX-2

B.DMX-3 950

C.DMX3000

D.DMX800

Answer: B

16. What is the cause of the delay in a DMX-3 read miss?

A.Host missed the time to get data

B.Information is missing from the files

C.Information left cache before it was read

D.Information must be read from disk

Answer: D

17. Which are the characteristics of Symmetrix Enginuity?

- A.Comprehensive Symmetrix management and data security
- B.Continuous availability, data integrity, built-in security features
- C.Enabled consistency and continuous availability
- D.Symmetrix-based feature portability and enabled consistency

Answer: B

18. Which type of protection is only used for mainframes?

- A.RAID 1
- B.RAID 5
- C.RAID 10
- D.Parity RAID

Answer: C

19. What is a DMX-3 Direct Matrix Interconnect specification?

- A.64 2 Gb/s Fibre Channel paths
- B.128 direct paths from directors and memory
- C.Four or eight processors per director
- D.Full component-level redundancy with hot-swappable replacements

Answer: B

20. How are DMX-2 global cache director boards divided?

- A.Boards are divided into four addressable memory chips
- B.Boards are divided into four addressable regions comprised of one memory chip
- C.Boards consist of four memory chips, each divided into eight regions
- D.Boards consist of memory chips and are divided into four addressable regions

Answer: D