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QUESTION 1

What is an activity in the security risk assessment process?

- A. Determining the extent of potential threats in the IT infrastructure
- B. Defining security measures to direct the safe execution of operations
- C. Ensuring that security measures comply with processes and policies
- D. Deploying security measures to mitigate the impact of risk occurrences

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which layer of the Fibre Channel (FC) protocol stack defines the fabric services?

- A. FC-0
- B. FC-1
- C. FC-2
- D. FC-4

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

What is the purpose of monitoring capacity in a storage infrastructure?

- A. Ensuring availability of adequate resources to prevent service unavailability
- B. Evaluating utilization of components and identifying bottlenecks
- C. Tracking configuration changes of infrastructure elements
- D. Identifying component failures that may lead to service unavailability

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

What is the name of the drive sub-assembly which contains the platters and read/write heads?

- A. ATA
- B. SATA



C. HDA

D. IDE

Correct Answer: C

Disk Drive Components



The key components of a hard disk drive are platter, spindle, read-write head, actuator arm assembly, and controller board. I/O operations in a HDD is performed by rapidly moving the arm across the rotating flat platters coated with magnetic particles. Data is transferred between the disk controller and magnetic platters through the read-write (R/W) head which is attached to the arm. Data can be recorded and erased on magnetic platters any number of times. Platter: A typical HDD consists of one or more flat circular disks called platters. The data is recorded on these platters in binary codes (0s and 1s). The set of rotating platters is sealed in a case, called Head Disk Assembly (HDA). A platter is a rigid, round disk coated with magnetic material on both surfaces (top and bottom). The data is encoded by polarizing the magnetic area, or domains, of the disk surface. Data can be written to or read from both surfaces of the platter. The number of platters and the storage capacity of each platter determine the total capacity of the drive.

Spindle: A spindle connects all the platters and is connected to a motor. The motor of the spindle rotates with a constant speed. The disk platter spins at a speed of several thousands of revolutions per minute (rpm). Common spindle speeds are 5,400 rpm, 7,200 rpm, 10,000 rpm, and 15,000 rpm. The speed of the platter is increasing with improvements in technology; although, the extent to which it can be improved is limited.

Read/Write Head: Read/Write (R/W) heads, read and write data from or to platters. Drives have two R/W heads per platter, one for each surface of the platter. The R/W head changes the magnetic polarization on the surface of the platter when writing data. While reading data, the head detects the magnetic polarization on the surface of the platter. During reads and writes, the R/W head senses the magnetic polarization and never touches the surface of the platter. When the spindle is rotating, there is a microscopic air gap maintained between the R/W heads and the platters, known as the head flying height. This air gap is removed when the spindle stops rotating and the R/W head rests on a special area on the platter near the spindle. This area is called the landing zone. The landing zone is coated with a lubricant to reduce friction between the head and the platter. The logic on the disk drive ensures that heads are moved to the landing zone before they touch the surface. If the drive malfunctions and the R/W head accidentally touches the surface of the platter outside the landing zone, a head crash occurs. In a head crash, the magnetic coating on the platter is scratched and may cause damage to the R/W head. A head crash generally results in data loss.

Actuator Arm Assembly: R/W heads are mounted on the actuator arm assembly, which positions the R/W head at the



location on the platter where the data needs to be written or read. The R/W heads for all platters on a drive are attached to one actuator arm assembly and move across the platters simultaneously.

Drive Controller Board: The controller is a printed circuit board, mounted at the bottom of a disk drive. It consists of a microprocessor, internal memory, circuitry, and firmware. The firmware controls the power to the spindle motor and the speed of the motor. It also manages the communication between the drive and the host. In addition, it controls the R/W operations by moving the actuator arm and switching between different R/W heads, and performs the optimization of data access. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 2: Data Center Environment

QUESTION 5

What is a benefit of WWN zoning over port zoning?

- A. A server, after being moved to another switch port in the fabric, maintains connectivity to its zone partners without the need to modify the zoning configuration.
- B. A server, after replacement of its HBAs, maintains connectivity to its zone partners without the need to modify the zoning configuration.
- C. A server, after replacement of its HBAs, does not require performing a fabric login to maintain connectivity to its zone partners.
- D. A server, after being moved to another fabric, maintains connectivity to its zone partners without the need to modify the zoning configuration.

Correct Answer: A

Types of Zoning Zoning can be categorized into three types: **Port zoning:** Uses the physical address of switch ports to define zones. In port zoning, access to node is determined by the physical switch port to which a node is connected. The zone members are the port identifier (switch domain ID and port number) to which HBA and its targets (storage devices) are connected. If a node is moved to another switch port in the fabric, port zoning must be modified to allow the node, in its new port, to participate in its original zone. However, if an HBA or storage device port fails, an administrator just has to replace the failed device without changing the zoning configuration.

WWN zoning: Uses World Wide Names to define zones. The zone members are the unique WWN addresses of the HBA and its targets (storage devices). A major advantage of WWN zoning is its flexibility. WWN zoning allows nodes to be moved to another switch port in the fabric and maintain connectivity to its zone partners without having to modify the zone configuration. This is possible because the WWN is static to the node port.

Mixed zoning: Combines the qualities of both WWN zoning and port zoning. Using mixed zoning enables a specific node port to be tied to the WWN of another node. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module

5: Fibre Channel Storage Area Network (FC SAN)

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