

# D-UN-DY-23<sup>Q&As</sup>

Dell Unity Deploy 2023 Exam

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**QUESTION 1**

A company has an ESXi host installed with FC HBAs that is connected to a Dell Unity XT storage array. A 500 GB LUN is provisioned to this host from the Unity array and is in production. The VMware administrator has configured a new vSwitch with the NICs on the server intended for iSCSI traffic. The storage administrator is asked to configure software iSCSI and provision a new 1 TB LUN from the storage array using iSCSI.

What is a consideration when satisfying this request?

- A. Two iSCSI target interfaces must be configured with IP addresses from separate subnets.
- B. Any single host should connect to any single array using one protocol only.
- C. A connection must be established between the host iSCSI initiators and Unity iSCSI targets before provisioning the new LUN.

Correct Answer: B

Mixing FC and iSCSI protocols for the same host and array is not supported by Dell EMC Unity. This can cause issues with multipathing, failover, and performance. The best practice is to use one protocol per host and array pair. If the host needs to access both FC and iSCSI LUNs from different arrays, then separate vSwitches and port groups should be used for each protocol. References: Dell EMC Unity: Best Practices Guide1, page 19.

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**QUESTION 2**

What are two prerequisites when creating host configuration for NFS client? (Choose two.)

- A. Tenant information
- B. Network Address
- C. Subnet access
- D. Hostname

Correct Answer: BD

Host configuration is the process of defining the host properties and access permissions for a host that connects to the Dell Unity XT system. For NFS clients, the host configuration requires two prerequisites:

**Network Address:** The network address is the IP address or the subnet mask of the NFS client that identifies the host on the network. The network address is used to register the host on the Dell Unity XT system and to grant access to the NFS filesystems.

**Hostname:** The hostname is the name of the NFS client that is resolved by the DNS server or the local hosts file. The hostname is used to display the host information on the Unisphere UI and to enable host monitoring and alerting.

References:

Dell EMC Unity: Host Configuration

Dell EMC Unity: File System Configuration and Management



## QUESTION 3

### DRAG DROP



A storage engineer was asked to restore a LUN snapshot using a previous copy.

What is the correct sequence of steps for a restore process?

Select and Place:

Steps		Correct Sequence
<input type="text" value="Select snapshot Restore."/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Disconnect host from LUN."/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Quiesce host I/O."/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Detach hosts from LUN Snapshots."/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="LUN is restored to snapshot data state."/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="System creates snap of current LUN data state."/>		<input type="text"/>

Correct Answer:

Steps		Correct Sequence
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="Quiesce host I/O."/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="Disconnect host from LUN."/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="Select snapshot Restore."/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="System creates snap of current LUN data state."/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="LUN is restored to snapshot data state."/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="Detach hosts from LUN Snapshots."/>

## QUESTION 4

A storage administrator must configure replication from a production Dell Unity XT 680F to an offsite DR Dell Unity XT 480. Block resources must be replicated without data loss if the production site becomes unavailable. File resources

can

be replicated with an acceptable amount of data difference on the destination.

What replication configuration meets the requirements?

- A. Set Unisphere resource filtering to All.
- B. Configure the replication connection mode to Both.
- C. Set an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions.
- D. Configure the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card.

Correct Answer: B

To meet the requirements, the replication connection mode must be set to Both, which allows both synchronous and asynchronous replication sessions to be configured on the same connection. This way, block resources can use synchronous replication, which ensures zero data loss, and file resources can use asynchronous replication, which allows some data difference on the destination. Setting Unisphere resource filtering to All is not necessary, as it only affects the display of resources in the Unisphere GUI. Setting an RPO of 0 on the synchronous replication sessions is redundant, as synchronous replication always has an RPO of 0. Configuring the replication interfaces on the 4-port mezzanine card is not relevant, as it only affects the performance and availability of the replication network. References: [Dell EMC Unity: Replication Technologies], [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview]

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## QUESTION 5

What is the maximum size of a drive partnership group when expanding a Dynamic Pool?

- A. 64 drives
- B. 84 drives
- C. 96 drives
- D. 32 drives

Correct Answer: D

A drive partnership group is a collection of drives of the same drive type that have been combined into a hidden dynamic pool object. Each drive within a dynamic pool can only be part of a single drive partnership group, and a drive will never change the drive partnership group. The maximum size of a drive partnership group is 32 drives, regardless of the drive type or size. When expanding a dynamic pool, the system will automatically create new drive partnership groups as needed, and distribute the drives evenly across the groups. The number of drive partnership groups in a dynamic pool is equal to the number of drives divided by 32, rounded up to the nearest integer. References: Dell Unity: Dynamic Pools2, page 5.

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## QUESTION 6

What is the result of enabling Data Reduction on a LUN in a consistency group containing three LUNs?

- A. Any writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic.

- B. Data Reduction and Advanced Deduplication will be enabled on all LUNs.
- C. Data Reduction will be enabled on all LUNs is the consistency group.
- D. All writes to all consistency group LUNs will go through the Data Reduction logic.

Correct Answer: D

Data Reduction is a feature that reduces the amount of physical storage space required to store user data on a LUN. Data Reduction is enabled at the LUN level and applies to all the data in the LUN, including snapshots and thin clones. Data Reduction consists of two components: compression and deduplication. Compression reduces the size of data blocks by removing redundant information, while deduplication eliminates duplicate blocks across the LUN. When Data Reduction is enabled on a LUN, all writes to the LUN will go through the Data Reduction logic before being written to the storage pool. If the LUN is part of a consistency group, Data Reduction will be enabled on all the LUNs in the consistency group, and all writes to any LUN in the group will go through the Data Reduction logic. This ensures that the data in the consistency group is consistent and protected by the same Data Reduction settings. References: Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Overview Dell EMC Unity: Data Reduction Configuration and Best Practices

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### QUESTION 7

Which two actions are recommended according to best practices when connecting iSCSI host to a Dell Unity XT system? (Choose two.)

- A. Manually register host on storage array.
- B. Use standard NIC for iSCSI.
- C. Interfaces should be on separate subnets.
- D. Use private network for iSCSI interfaces.

Correct Answer: CD

Two actions that are recommended according to best practices when connecting iSCSI host to a Dell Unity XT system are to ensure that the interfaces are on separate subnets and to use a private network for iSCSI interfaces. These actions can improve the performance, security, and availability of the iSCSI network. Having interfaces on separate subnets can prevent broadcast storms, reduce network congestion, and enable multipathing. Using a private network for iSCSI interfaces can isolate the iSCSI traffic from other network traffic, reduce the risk of interference or attacks, and simplify the network configuration. Manually registering host on storage array and using standard NIC for iSCSI are not recommended actions, as they can introduce errors, inefficiencies, and limitations. References: [Dell EMC Unity: iSCSI Configuration], [Dell EMC Unity: Best Practices Guide]

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### QUESTION 8

An administrator has configured a Host Group to have access to a storage object.

What are two benefits of this configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensures that snapshots are applied to all LUNs in the group
- B. Provides multiple hosts the same access to NFS Filesystems
- C. Provides multiple hosts access to the same VMFS Datastores

D. Ensures that block storage is replicated to the same hosts

E. Provides multiple hosts access to the same LUNs

Correct Answer: CE

A Host Group is a logical grouping of hosts that share the same access permissions to storage objects, such as LUNs, VMFS Datastores, or NFS Filesystems. By configuring a Host Group, an administrator can simplify the management of multiple hosts and ensure consistent access to the storage resources. Some of the benefits of using a Host Group are:

Provides multiple hosts access to the same VMFS Datastores: A VMFS Datastore is a block-based storage object that is formatted with the VMware File System (VMFS) and used to store virtual machine files. A VMFS Datastore can be shared by multiple hosts that are part of a VMware cluster. By adding these hosts to a Host Group and assigning the VMFS Datastore to the Host Group, the administrator can ensure that all the hosts have the same access permissions and can access the virtual machines on the Datastore.

Provides multiple hosts access to the same LUNs: A LUN is a block-based storage object that is presented to a host as a SCSI device. A LUN can be shared by multiple hosts that have the same operating system and use a cluster-aware file system. By adding these hosts to a Host Group and assigning the LUN to the Host Group, the administrator can ensure that all the hosts have the same access permissions and can access the data on the LUN.

References: Dell EMC Unity: Host Configuration Dell EMC Unity: VMware ESXi Hosts and Clusters

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#### QUESTION 9

Which firewall ports are required to be open for a successful outbound connection when configuring integrated secure connect gateway?

A. 80 and 443

B. 9443 and 443

C. 443 and 8443

D. 80 and 9443

Correct Answer: C

The firewall ports that are required to be open for a successful outbound connection when configuring integrated secure connect gateway are 443 and 8443. Integrated secure connect gateway is a feature that enables secure remote access

to the Dell Unity system through the Unisphere Central web portal. It requires an outbound connection from the Dell Unity system to the Unisphere Central server over the internet. Port 443 is used for HTTPS communication and port 8443 is

used for WebSocket communication.

References: [Dell EMC Unity: Unisphere Overview], [Dell EMC Unity: Integrated Secure Connect Gateway]

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#### QUESTION 10

DRAG DROP

What is the correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients?

Select and Place:



### Steps

0 Group hard drives into storage pools.

0 Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol.

0 Create a NAS server for an existing pool.

0 Map the shared file system to the client.

### Correct sequence of steps

0

0

0

0

➤
➤

Correct Answer:

### Steps

### Correct sequence of steps

0 Group hard drives into storage pools

0 Create a NAS server for an existing pool.

0 Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol.

0 Map the shared file system to the client.

➤
➤

The correct sequence of steps to provision storage for SMB NAS clients is:

1.

Group hard drives into storage pools. This allows you to create a pool of storage resources that can be allocated to different types of storage objects, such as NAS servers, file systems, and LUNs. You can create different pools based on the performance and capacity requirements of your applications

2.

Create a NAS server for an existing pool. A NAS server is a logical entity that provides file-level access to clients using SMB, NFS, or FTP/SFTP protocols. You need to create a NAS server before you can create file systems and shares. You can specify the pool, network settings, domain membership, and other properties for the NAS server

3.

Create file systems and file system shares based on the supported NAS protocol. A file system is a logical container that stores files and folders on a NAS server. A file system share is a logical representation of a file system that can be

accessed by clients using a specific protocol. For SMB NAS clients, you need to create SMB file system shares that support the SMB protocol. You can configure the share name, permissions, access policies, and other settings for the SMB share

4.

Map the shared file system to the client. This allows the client to access the files and folders on the SMB share using a drive letter or a UNC path. You can use the Windows Explorer or the net use command to map the shared file system to the client

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