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QUESTION 1

In a Microsoft Windows file sharing environment, what is a function of system access control lists (SACL)?

- A. Determines object access information that needs to be audited
- B. Provides information on system access troubleshooting
- C. Uniquely identifies objects, users, and user groups
- D. Provides path name to access both inbound and outbound traffic

Correct Answer: A

NAS File Sharing: Windows ACLs Windows supports two types of ACLs: discretionary access control lists (DACLS) and system access control lists (SACLs). The DACL commonly referred to as the ACL, that determines access control. The SACL determines what accesses need to be audited if auditing is enabled.

In addition to these ACLs, Windows also supports the concept of object ownership. The owner of an object has hard-coded rights to that object, and these rights do not need to be explicitly granted in the SACL. The owner, SACL, and DACL are all statically held as attributes of each object. Windows also offers the functionality to inherit permissions, which allows the child objects existing within a parent object to automatically inherit the ACLs of the parent object.

ACLs are also applied to directory objects known as security identifiers (SIDs). These are automatically generated by a Windows server or domain when a user or group is created, and they are abstracted from the user. In this way, though a user may identify his login ID as "User1," it is simply a textual representation of the true SID, which is used by the underlying operating system. Internal processes in Windows refer to an account's SID rather than the account's username or group name while granting access to an object. ACLs are set by using the standard Windows Explorer GUI but can also be configured with CLI commands or other third-party tools.

EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide Module 14: Securing the Storage Infrastructure

QUESTION 2

A careful analysis of financial benefits provides a clear picture about the cost savings in cloud adoption. Which two factors should the analysis compare?

- A. ROI and CAPEX
- B. CAPEX and OPEX
- C. TCO and SLA
- D. TCO and ROI

Correct Answer: D

Financial Advantage A careful analysis of financial benefits provides a clear picture about the cost-savings in adopting the cloud. The analysis should compare both the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) and the Return on Investment (ROI) in the cloud and non cloud environment and identify the potential cost benefit. While calculating TCO and ROI, organizations and individuals should consider the expenditure to deploy and maintain their own infrastructure versus cloud adoption costs. While calculating the expenditures for owning infrastructure resources, organizations should include both the capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operation expenditure (OPEX). The CAPEX includes the cost of



servers, storage, OS, application, network equipment, real estate, and so on. The OPEX includes the cost incurred for power and cooling, personnel, maintenance, backup, and so on. These expenditures should be compared with the operation cost incurred in adopting cloud computing. The cloud adoption cost includes the cost of migrating to the cloud, cost to ensure compliance and security, and usage or subscription fees. Moving applications to the cloud reduces CAPEX, except when the cloud is built on-premise. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 13: Cloud Computing

QUESTION 3

Which operation is performed while creating a VM snapshot?

- A. Create a delta file to record changes to the virtual disk since the session is activated
- B. Capture the configuration data of a VM to create an identical copy of the VM
- C. Create a journal volume to update changes to the snapshot
- D. Create a "Gold" copy of the snapshot before copying changes to the virtual disk

Correct Answer: A

VM Snapshot VM Snapshot captures the state and data of a running virtual machine at a specific point in time. The VM state includes VM files, such as BIOS, network configuration, and its power state (powered-on, powered-off, or suspended). The VM data includes all the files that make up the VM, including virtual disks and memory. A VM Snapshot uses a separate delta file to record all the changes to the virtual disk since the snapshot session is activated. Snapshots are useful when a VM needs to be reverted to the previous state in the event of logical corruptions. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 11: Local Replication

QUESTION 4

In what way does an integrated NAS solution differ from a Gateway NAS solution?

- A. Integrated NAS manages storage devices through NAS software. Gateway NAS relies on storage array management software to manage storage devices.
- B. Integrated NAS allows both file and block level access to the clients. Gateway NAS allows only block level access to the clients.
- C. Integrated NAS utilizes specialized operating systems. Gateway NAS utilizes generic operating systems.
- D. Integrated NAS uses Fibre Channel disks only. Gateway NAS uses both Fibre Channel and SATA disks.

Correct Answer: B

NAS Implementation

The unified NAS consolidates NAS-based and SAN-based data access within a unified storage platform and provides a unified management interface for managing both the environments.

Unified NAS performs file serving and storing of file data, along with providing access to block-level data. It supports both CIFS and NFS protocols for file access and iSCSI and FC protocols for block level access. Due to consolidation of

NAS-based and SAN-based access on a single storage platform, unified NAS reduces an organization's infrastructure



and management costs.

A gateway NAS device consists of one or more NAS heads and uses external and independently managed storage. Similar to unified NAS, the storage is shared with other applications that uses block-level I/O. Management functions in this

type of solution are more complex than those in a unified NAS environment because there are separate administrative tasks for the NAS head and the storage.

EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 7: Network-Attached Storage (NAS)

QUESTION 5

An organization wants to interconnect their distributed FC SANs for disaster recovery implementations.

Which protocol is recommended to connect the FC SANs?

- A. iSCSI
- B. FCoE
- C. FCIP
- D. InfiniBand

Correct Answer: C

IP SAN Protocol: FCIP FC SAN provides a high-performance infrastructure for localized data movement. Organizations are now looking for ways to transport data over a long distance between their disparate SANs at multiple geographic locations. One of the best ways to achieve this goal is to interconnect geographically dispersed SANs through reliable, high-speed links. This approach involves transporting the FC block data over the IP infrastructure. FCIP is a tunneling protocol that enables distributed FC SAN islands to be interconnected over the existing IP-based networks.

FCIP is a protocol in which FCIP entity such as FCIP gateway is used to tunnel FC fabrics through an IP network. In FCIP FC frames are encapsulated onto the IP payload. An FCIP implementation is capable to merge interconnected fabrics into a single fabric. Frequently, only a small subset of nodes at either end requires connectivity across fabrics. Thus, the majority of FCIP implementations today use switch-specific features such as IVR (Inter-VSAN Routing) or FCRS (Fibre Channel Routing Services) to create a tunnel. In this manner, traffic may be routed between specific nodes without actually merging the fabrics.

The FCIP standard has rapidly gained acceptance as a manageable, cost-effective way to blend the best of the two worlds: FC SAN and the proven, widely deployed IP infrastructure.

As a result, organizations now have a better way to store, protect, and move their data by leveraging investments in their existing IP infrastructure. FCIP is extensively used in disaster recovery implementations in which data is duplicated to the storage located at a remote site. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 6: IP SAN and FCoE

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