E20-598^Q&As

Backup and Recovery - Avamar Specialist Exam for Storage Administrators

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QUESTION 1

What is the lowest EMC Avamar Virtual Edition version that will support an average daily change rate of 1.5 GB in a file server environment?

A. 0.5 TB

B. 1.0 TB

C. 2.0 TB

D. 3.3 TB

Correct Answer: A

Table 2 Maximum change rates AVE supports for file server and mixed environments

Configuration	File server data	Mixed data
0.5 TB AVE	Less than 2 GB per day	Less than 5 GB per day
1 TB AVE	Less than 4 GB per day	Less than 10 GB per day
2 TB AVE	Less than 8 GB per day	Less than 20 GB per day
4 TB AVE	Less that 20 GB per day	Less that 20 GB per day

QUESTION 2

When sizing a large database server on an EMC Avamar, how many bytes per entry are added to the hash cache?

A. 20

B. 24

C. 40

D. 44

Correct Answer: B

The most important thing to do on a client with so many files is to make sure that the file cache is sized appropriately. The file cache is responsible for the vast majority (>90%) of the performance of the Avamar client. If there\'s a file cache

miss, the client has to go and thrash your disk for a while chunking up a file that may already be on the server.

So how to tune the file cache size?

The file cache starts at 22MB in size and doubles in size each time it grows. Each file on a client will use 44 bytes of space in the file cache (two SHA-1 hashes consuming 20 bytes each and 4 bytes of metadata). For 25 million files, the client

will generate just over 1GB of cache data.

http://jslabonte.blogspot.com/2013/08/avamar-and-large-dataset-with-multiples.html

QUESTION 3

An EMC Avamar storage administrator is creating a single dataset for all Microsoft Windows XP and Windows Vista desktop/laptop (DTLT) clients. In the source data, the administrator includes C:\Documents and Settings and C:\Users.

Which flag needs to be added to prevent the "Path not found" error?

A. #USERDOCS#

B. #FLAGFILEPATH#

C. #IGNORECONFIG#

D. #VARDIRFLAG#

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Reliability and availability: RAIN, replication, and checkpoints

When traditional backup solutions fail, enterprises are exposed to windows of potential data loss. Avamar employs patented redundant array of independent nodes (RAIN) technology in order to provide high availability across the nodes in an Avamar server grid. Avamar can continue to provide reliable data protection and access, even if a server node fails or becomes unavailable, since data stored on any node can be reconstructed from the other nodes.

In addition to protecting enterprise systems, Avamar also protects itself with twice daily, internal checkpoints — consistent snapshots of the entire Avamar system that can be verified for integrity. If an integrity check fails due to an inconsistency, and the inconsistency cannot be fixed, the system can be quickly rolled back to a prior checkpoint. RAID protects data stored on disk and for further system protection flexibility, checkpoints can also be stored on a Data Domain System for implementations leveraging this integrated solution.
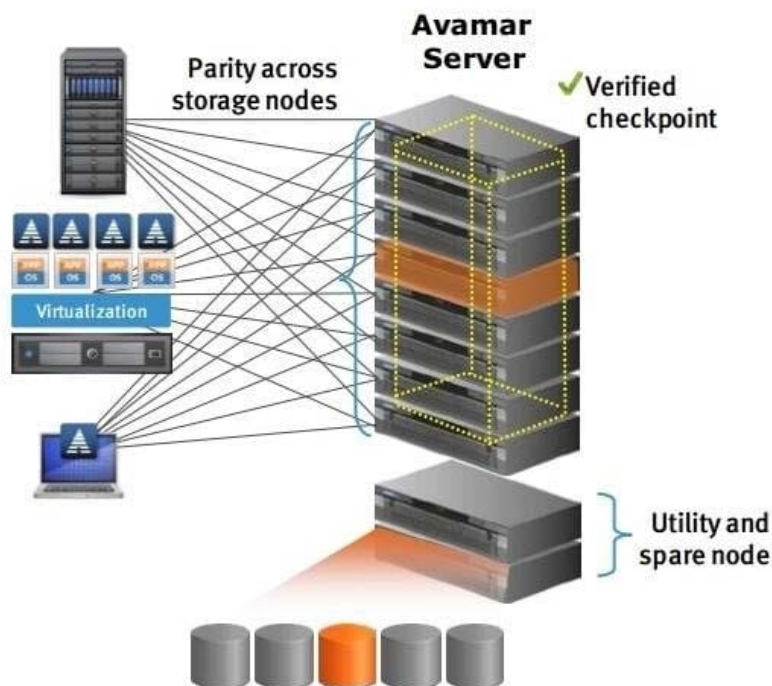
Figure 11. Avamar RAIN, RAID, and daily checkpoints for high availability

At which percentage of OS capacity does EMC Avamar garbage collection stop running?

A. 80%

B. 85%

C. 88%

D. 90%

Correct Answer: B

Capacity Threshold Warnings: 80% of user capacity = warning, start planning for expansion or cleanup 95% user capacity is the health check warning, new backups are suspended 100% user capacity makes the Avamar read-only, can still restore from server 85% of OS capacity = Garbage collection stops running, utilization increases rapidly 90% OS capacity = HFS checks stop running 96% OS capacity = no more checkpoints

QUESTION 5

The exhibit shows a portion of a DPN Summary report.

Which field on the report indicates how much data has been transferred to the EMC Avamar server?

A. ModSent

B. TotalBytes

C. ModReduced

D. PcntCommon

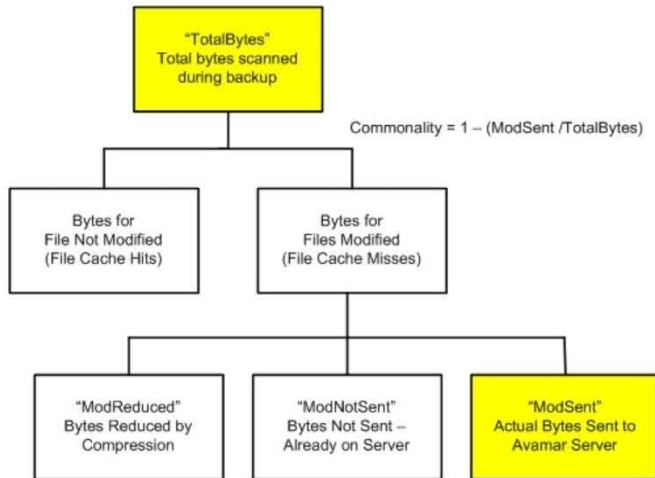Correct Answer: A

shows the relationship between these values.

Figure 5 Avamar commonality diagram

Column heading	Description
Host	The client hostname as defined in DNS. • During backups, the hostname is the client that backs up data to the Avamar server. • During restores, the hostname is the client that receives the restored data. **Notice:** This client is not the one that sourced the data.
StartValue	The UNIX start time of the activity. The UNIX start time is in the local time of the Avamar server.
OS	The client operating system.
StartTime	The date and time the activity starts. The StartTime is in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)/Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Root	The name of the dataset that the activity uses, if applicable.
Seconds	The duration, in seconds, of the activity.
NumFiles	The total number of files scanned during the activity less those files that were excluded through exclusion rules.
NumModFiles	The total number of modified files associated with the activity.
ModReduced	The amount of modified data that is reduced due to compression during commonality processing.
ModNotSent	The amount of bytes in modified files that do not have to be sent to the Avamar server because of subfile-level commonality factoring.
ModSent	The amount of new bytes sent to the Avamar server.

TotalBytes	"Summary of key DPN summary terms" on page 65 provides a description for TotalBytes.
PcntCommon	Commonality percentage during the activity.
Overhead	The number of bytes for COMPOSITEs and DIRELEMs used to store data. Overhead is the amount of nonfile data that the client sends to the server for the following items: • Indexing information • Requests from the client to the server for the presence of specific data chunks • ACLs • Directory information • Message headers On any active file system, overhead is usually a small percentage of the file data that is sent to the Avamar server.
WorkOrderID	The unique identifier for the following activities: • For scheduled backups, the format of a work order ID is: *SCHEDULENAME-GROUPNAME-UNIX* time in milliseconds where *SCHEDULENAME* is the name of the Avamar schedule and *GROUPNAME* is the name of the Avamar group. • For on-demand backups initiated from the Policy window **Back Up Group Now** command, the format of the work order ID is: *GROUPNAME-UNIX* time in milliseconds • For on-demand backups or restores initiated from the **Backup and Restore** window, the format of the work order ID is: *MOD-UNIX* time in milliseconds • For on-demand backups or restores initiated from the **Backup and Restore** window, the format of the work order ID is: *MOD-UNIX* time in milliseconds • For on-demand backups initiated from the systray icon on a Windows Avamar client, the format of the work order ID: *COD-UNIX* time in milliseconds • For command-line backups or restores, the format of the work order ID is: *NAH-UNIX* time in milliseconds • For replication activities, the format of the work order ID: *COD-NAH-UNIX* time in milliseconds
ClientVer	The Avamar client software version.