



# E10-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

Information Storage and Management Exam Version 2

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### QUESTION 1

As your organization's SAN environment grows, you realize there is a greater need to manage SAN security. Which mechanism is required to prevent unauthorized activity on the FC fabric for management operations?

- A. Role-based access control
- B. Access control lists
- C. VSAN
- D. Zoning

Correct Answer: A

#### Securing the Management Access Domain

Management access, whether monitoring, provisioning, or managing storage resources, is associated with every device within the storage network.

Implementing appropriate controls for securing storage management applications is important because the damage that can be caused by using these applications can be far more extensive.

Controlling administrative access to storage aims to safeguard against the threats of an attacker spoofing an administrator's identity or elevating privileges to gain administrative access. To protect against these threats, administrative access

regulation and various auditing techniques are used to enforce accountability of users and processes.

Access control should be enforced for each storage component. In some storage environments, it may be necessary to integrate storage devices with third-party authentication directories, such as Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

(LDAP) or Active Directory. Security best practices stipulate that no single user should have ultimate control over all aspects of the system. It is better to assign various administrative functions by using RBAC. Auditing logged events is a

critical control measure to track the activities of an administrator.

However, access to administrative log files and their content must be protected. In addition, having a Security Information Management (SIM) solution supports effective analysis of the event log files. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide.

#### Module 14: Securing the Storage Infrastructure

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### QUESTION 2

What is a key benefit of virtualization?

- A. Improved resource utilization
- B. Improved performance
- C. Enhanced interoperability



D. Unlimited resource scaling

Correct Answer: A

Need for Compute Virtualization



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### QUESTION 3

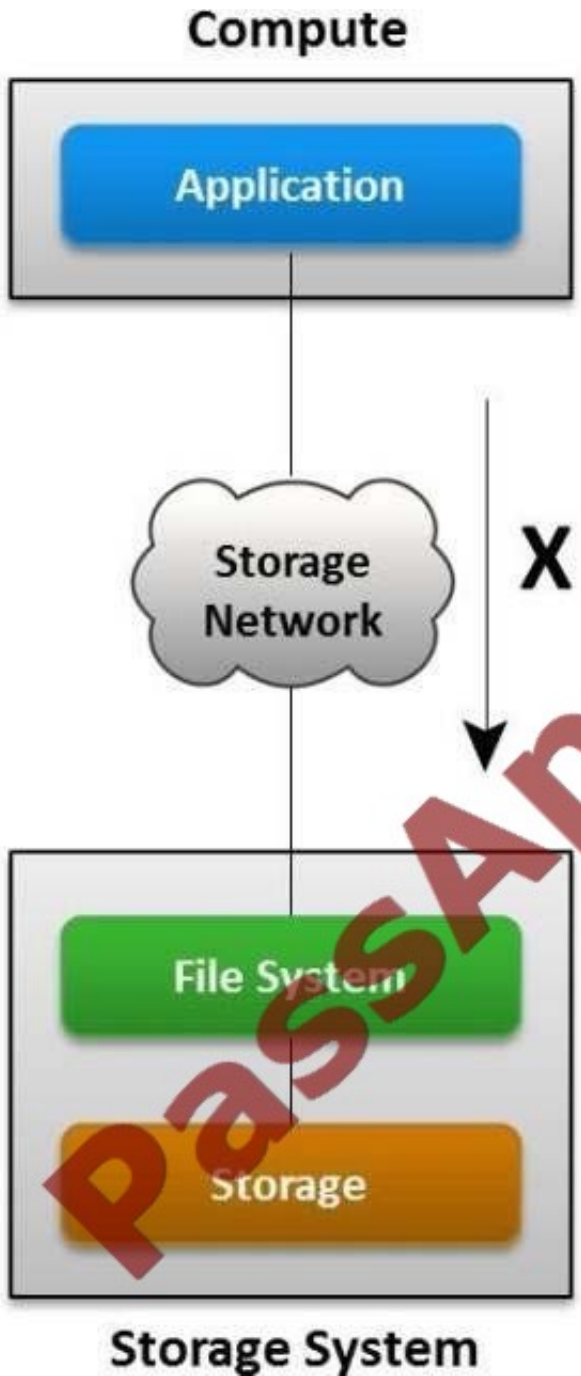
Which type of fabric login enables N\_Ports to exchange service parameters relevant to a session?

- A. PLOGI
- B. PRLI
- C. FLOGI
- D. WWPN

Correct Answer: A

### QUESTION 4

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of host access to storage does 'X' represent in the exhibit?

- A. File-level
- B. Block-level
- C. Object-level
- D. Sector-level

Correct Answer: A



### QUESTION 5

In the context of protecting the FC SAN infrastructure, what is an example of infrastructure integrity?

- A. Preventing node login to the fabric without proper authorization
- B. Implementing iSNS discovery domains
- C. Implementing an FSPF algorithm to create a virtual SAN
- D. Not permitting physical segmentation of nodes

Correct Answer: A

Security controls for protecting the storage infrastructure address the threats of unauthorized tampering of data in transit that leads to a loss of data integrity, denial of service that compromises availability, and network snooping that may result in loss of confidentiality. The security controls for protecting the network fall into two general categories: network infrastructure integrity and storage network encryption. Controls for ensuring the infrastructure integrity include a fabric switch function that ensures fabric integrity. This is achieved by preventing a host from being added to the SAN fabric without proper authorization. Storage network encryption methods include the use of IPSec for protecting IP-based storage networks, and FC- SP for protecting FC networks.

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### QUESTION 6

Which EMC product enables VNX array-based remote replication from a primary volume to a secondary volume residing on a different VNX storage system?

- A. MirrorView
- B. SnapView
- C. RepliStor
- D. SRDF

Correct Answer: A

EMC MirrorView The MirrorView software enables EMC VNX storage arraybased remote replication. It replicates the contents of a primary volume to a secondary volume that resides on a different VNX storage system. The MirrorView family consists of MirrorView/Synchronous (MirrorView/S) and MirrorView/Asynchronous (MirrorView/A) solutions.

MirrorView/S is a synchronous product that mirrors data between local and remote storage systems. MirrorView/A is an asynchronous product that offers extended distance replication based on periodic incremental update model. It periodically updates the remote copy of the data with all the changes that occurred on the primary copy since the last update.

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### QUESTION 7

What describes application virtualization?



- A. Breaks the dependency between the application and the underlying platform
- B. Increases the application and CPU utilization
- C. Provides interoperability between different application versions
- D. Breaks the dependency between the application interface and the processing logic

Correct Answer: A

**Application Virtualization** Application virtualization breaks the dependency between the application and the underlying platform (OS and hardware). Application virtualization encapsulates the application and the required OS resources within a virtualized container. This technology provides the ability to deploy applications without making any change to the underlying OS, file system, or registry of the computing platform on which they are deployed. Because virtualized applications run in an isolated environment, the underlying OS and other applications are protected from potential corruptions. There are many scenarios in which conflicts might arise if multiple applications or multiple versions of the same application are installed on the same computing platform. Application virtualization eliminates this conflict by isolating different versions of an application and the associated O/S resources. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 2: Data Center Environment

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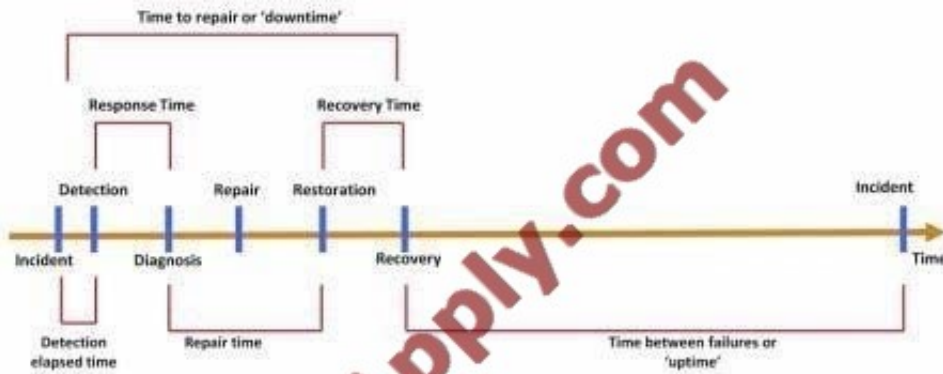
#### QUESTION 8

Which factor is a measurement of system reliability?

- A. Recovery point objective
- B. Mean time between failures
- C. Mean time to repair
- D. Recovery time objective

Correct Answer: B

**Measuring Information Availability** Information availability relies on the availability of both physical and virtual components of a data center. Failure of these components might disrupt information availability. A failure is the termination of a component's ability to perform a required function. The component's ability can be restored by performing an external corrective actions, such as a manual reboot, a repair, or replacement of the failed component (s). Proactive risk analysis, performed as part of the BC planning process, considers the component failure rate and average repair time, which are measured by MTBF and MTTR: Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF): It is the average time available for a system or component to perform its normal operations between failures. It is the measure of system or component reliability and is usually expressed in hours.



- MTBF: Average time available for a system or component to perform its normal operations between failures

$$MTBF = \text{Total uptime} / \text{Number of failures}$$

- MTTR: Average time required to repair a failed component

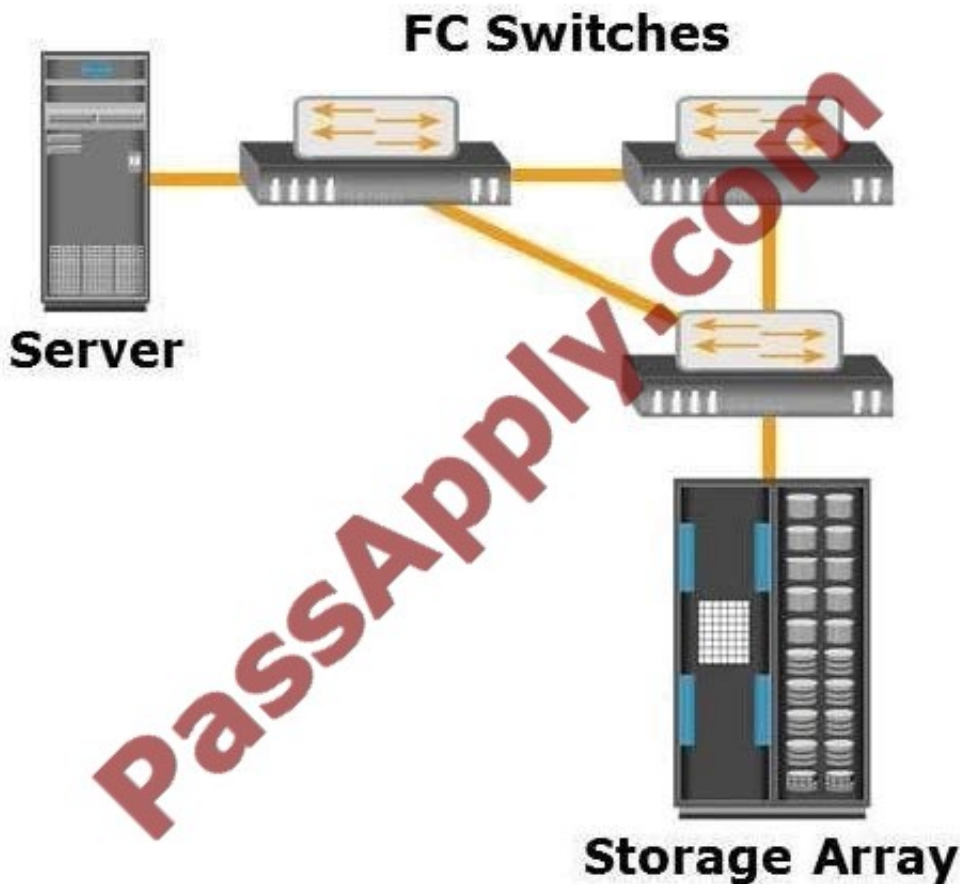
$$MTTR = \text{Total downtime} / \text{Number of failures}$$

$$IA = MTBF / (MTBF + MTTR) \text{ or } IA = \text{uptime} / (\text{uptime} + \text{downtime})$$

Mean Time To Repair (MTTR): It is the average time required to repair a failed component. MTTR includes the total time required to do the following activities: detect the fault, mobilize the maintenance team, diagnose the fault, obtain the spare parts, repair, test, and restore the data. MTTR is calculated as: Total downtime/Number of failures IA can be expressed in terms of system uptime and downtime and measured as the amount or percentage of system uptime:  $IA = \text{system uptime} / (\text{system uptime} + \text{system downtime})$  Where system uptime is the period of time during which the system is in an accessible state; when it is not accessible, it is termed as system downtime. In terms of MTBF and MTTR, IA could also be expressed as:  $IA = MTBF / (MTBF + MTTR)$

## QUESTION 9

Refer to the exhibit.



Which type of fabric topology does the exhibit represent?

- A. Full mesh
- B. Partial mesh
- C. Single core-edge
- D. Dual core-edge

Correct Answer: A

#### QUESTION 10

What is a characteristic of an enterprise flash drive?

- A. Uses semiconductor-based solid state media
- B. Performs data search and retrieval sequentially
- C. Performs rotational speed at more than 30000 rpm
- D. Writes once and reads many

Correct Answer: A





## Enterprise Flash Drives

Traditionally, high I/O requirements of an application were met by simply using more disks. Availability of enterprise class flash drives (EFD) has changed the scenario.

Flash drives, also referred as solid state drives (SSDs), are new generation drives that deliver ultra-high performance required by performance-sensitive applications. Flash drives use semiconductor-based solid state memory (flash memory)

to store and retrieve data. Unlike conventional mechanical disk drives, flash drives contain no moving parts; therefore, they do not have seek and rotational latencies. Flash drives deliver a high number of IOPS with very low response times.

Also, being a semiconductor-based device, flash drives consume less power, compared to mechanical drives. Flash drives are especially suited for applications with small block size and random-read workloads that require consistently low

(less than 1 ms) response times. Applications that need to process massive amounts of information quickly, such as currency exchange, electronic trading systems, and real-time data feed processing, benefit from flash drives.

Overall, flash drives provide better total cost of ownership (TCO) even though they cost more on \$/GB basis. By implementing flash drives, businesses can meet application performance requirements with far fewer drives (approximately 20 to

30 times less number of drives compared to conventional mechanical drives). This reduction not only provides savings in terms of drive cost, but also translates to savings for power, cooling, and space consumption. Fewer numbers of drives

in the environment also means less cost for managing the storage. EMC E10-001 Student Resource Guide. Module 2: Data Center Environment

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### QUESTION 11

What is a characteristic of Big Data?

- A. Structured and unstructured data generated by multiple sources
- B. Structured data generated by a single source
- C. Only unstructured data generated by multiple sources
- D. Structured and unstructured data generated by a single source

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 12

What defines the time taken to position the read/write head across the platter with a radial movement in a disk drive?

- A. Seek time
- B. Rotational latency



C. Data transfer time

D. Service time

Correct Answer: A

Seek Time

The seek time (also called access time) describes the time taken to position the R/W heads across the platter with a radial movement (moving along the radius of the platter). In other words, it is the time taken to position and settle the arm

and the head over the correct track.

Therefore, the lower the seek time, the faster the I/O operation. Disk vendors publish the following seek time specifications:

**Full Stroke:** The time taken by the R/W head to move across the entire width of the disk, from the innermost track to the outermost track.

**Average:** The average time taken by the R/W head to move from one random track to another, normally listed as the time for one-third of a full stroke. **Track-to-Track:** The time taken by the R/W head to move between adjacent tracks.

Each of these specifications is measured in milliseconds. The seek time of a disk is typically specified by the drive manufacturer. The average seek time on a modern disk is typically in the range of 3 to 15 milliseconds. Seek time has more

impact on the I/O operation of random tracks rather than the adjacent tracks. To minimize the seek time, data can be written to only a subset of the available cylinders. This results in lower usable capacity than the actual capacity of the drive.

For example, a 500-GB disk drive is set up to use only the first 40 percent of the cylinders and is effectively treated as a 200-GB drive. This is known as short stroking the drive.

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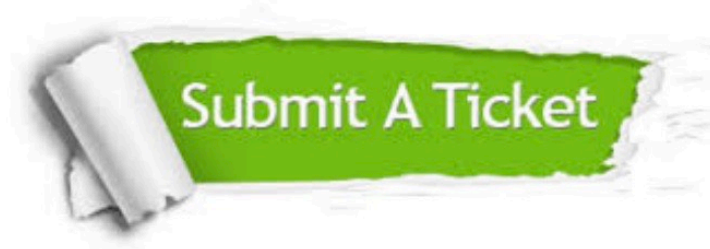
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