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QUESTION & ANSWER

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Exam : **E20-390**

Title : VNX Solutions Specialist Exam for Implementation Engineers

Version : DEMO

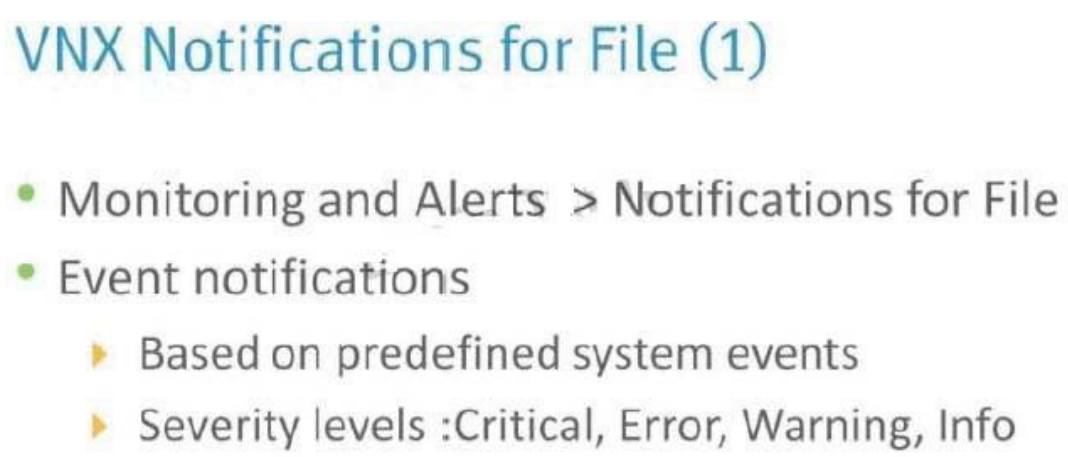
1.A user is creating a dynamic disk on a Windows host. The first disk is fully utilized. Writes continue to the next disk. Which volume type did they select?
A. Striped
B. Spanned
C. RAID 5
D. Mirrored
Answer: B
Explanation:
Spanned volumes - spanned volumes use disk space from 2 to 32 disks. The amount of space used on the individual disks may vary. When data is written to a spanned volume, the portion of the volume residing on the first disk is filled first, and then data is written to the next disk in the volume. If any disk fails in the volume, then all data stored on that volume becomes unavailable. A spanned volume uses multiple disks, but does not improve disk performance.

2.Which Linux distribution supports both MPFS and pNFS?
A. CentOS
B. RedHat
C. Fedora
D. Debian
Answer: B
Explanation:

MPFS vs. pNFS

	MPFS	pNFS
Protocol	NFS v3 CIFS	NFS v4.1
Client OS	Linux: RedHat and SuSE Unix: AIX, HP-UX and Solaris Windows: 2000, 2003, XP, Vista	Linux: RedHat, Fedora, CentOS (initially expected)

3.What are the severity levels available with Unisphere event notifications?
A. Critical and Informational
B. High and Low
C. Critical and Low
D. High and Warning
Answer: A
Explanation:



4.The preferred path to your VMware ESX host failed. Which native multi-pathing policy will revert to the preferred path when it is restored?
A. Fixed only
B. MRU only
C. Round-robin
D. Bath Fixed and MRU
Answer: A
Explanation:
Native ESX/ESXi Multipath is managed via the configuration of a failover policy. Policy options are:
MRU (Most Recently Used) – uses last active path, and does not fail back when a path is restored
Fixed (Preferred path) – reverts back to preferred path when it is restored to service
Round Robin – rotates the path selection between all available paths and enables basic load balancing across the paths.
This algorithm is not adaptive, so it will flip from one channel to the other with no regard for the work load unlike PowerPath, nor is it responsive to queue depth. NotE. Prior to vSphere, there was no way to load balance a LUN indigenously and customers needed to statically distribute LUNs across paths.

5.How does the VNX handle LUN ownership changes so that the access path to the LUN is available to both SPs simultaneously?
A. By the host software being aware of SP ownership
B. By the SPs sharing ownership of the LUNs
C. By using ALUA Failover Mode
D. By the LUN being trespassed.
Answer: C
Explanation:
ALUA (Asymmetric Logical Unit Access) is a request forwarding implementation. In other words, the LUN is still owned by a single SP however, if I/O is received by an SP that does not own a LUN, that I/O is redirected to the owning SP. It 's redirected using a communication method to pass I/O to the other SP.