Number: D-PDD-DY-23
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 3.0

Exam Code: D-PDD-DY-23

Exam Name: Dell PowerProtect DD Deploy 2023

Exam A

QUESTION 1
Which three backup applications are supported by the PowerProtect DD VTL? (Select 3)

A. IBM Spectrum Protect
B. Quest vRanger
C. Dell Networker
D. Veritas NetBackup
E. Dell PowerProtect Data Manager

Correct Answer: A, C, D
Section:
Explanation:
PowerProtect DD's VTL functionality is compatible with major backup applications like IBM Spectrum Protect, Dell Networker, and Veritas NetBackup. These integrations enhance the data protection and recovery capabilities by supporting virtual tape operations.

QUESTION 2
A customer needs to adjust the PowerProtect DD authentication. Which three methods are available in the DD System Manager? (Select 3)

A. OAuth
B. RADIUS
C. AD
D. NIS
E. PAP
F. SSO

Correct Answer: B, C, F
Section:
Explanation:
In the DD System Manager of PowerProtect DD, authentication methods available for configuration include RADIUS, Active Directory (AD), and Single Sign-On (SSO). Here's a breakdown of each method:
RADIUS: Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for users. It enables secure user authentication across the network, especially useful for managing access in large environments.
Active Directory (AD): Integrating with AD allows administrators to manage user access through Microsoft's directory service, leveraging existing credentials and policies. This is beneficial for organizations with established AD environments as it provides seamless integration and centralized management.
Single Sign-On (SSO): SSO allows users to authenticate once and gain access to multiple applications or systems without being prompted to log in again. This is particularly useful in environments where users need frequent access to different resources, reducing the need for repeated logins and enhancing user convenience.

QUESTION 3
Which data movement system setting is available in PowerProtect DD File System Settings?

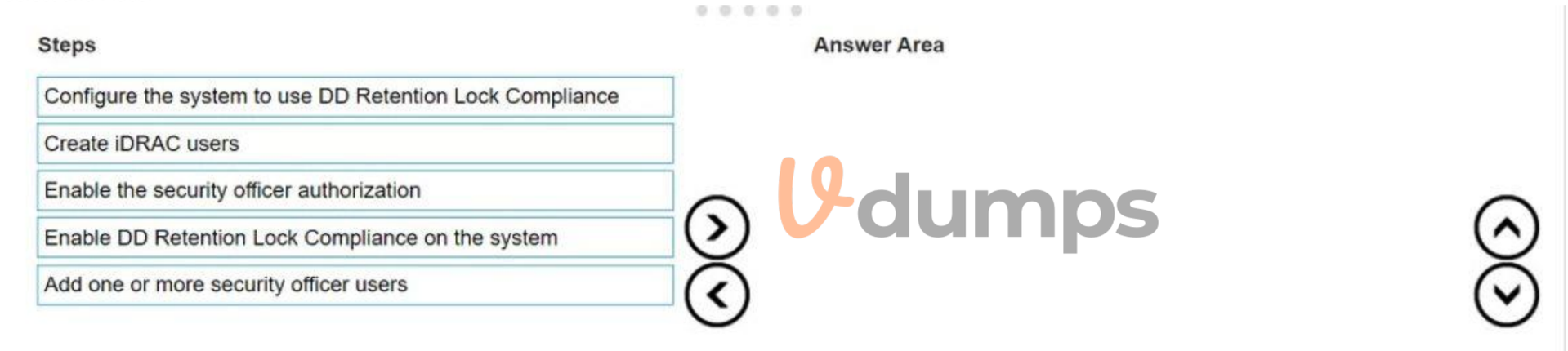
A. Cloud Provider and Throttle
B. Age Range and Cloud Provider
C. Schedule and Age Range

D. Throttle and Schedule

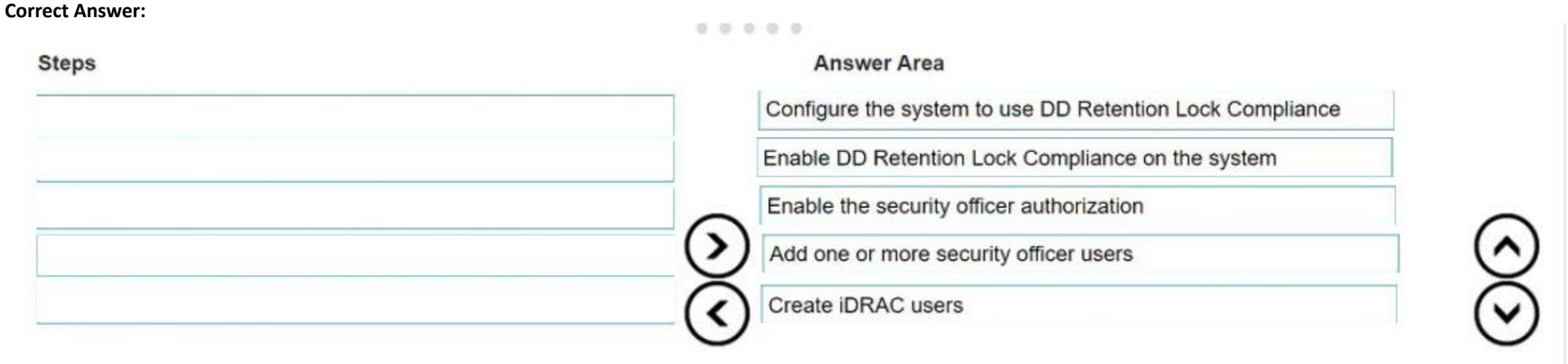
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The File System Settings in PowerProtect DD include data movement settings such as Throttle and Schedule to control the rate and timing of data transfers, optimizing resource utilization based on operational requirements.
In the PowerProtect DD File System Settings, the data movement system settings available include Throttle and Schedule. These settings allow administrators to control the flow of data between different storage tiers or destinations.
Throttle: This setting regulates the rate of data transfer, which helps in managing network load and ensures that data movement does not overwhelm the system resources or impact other network activities.
Schedule: Administrators can define specific times for data movement operations, which helps in optimizing resource utilization by scheduling intensive tasks during off-peak hours, thereby minimizing impact on performance during critical operational periods.
These options provide flexibility and control over how and when data is transferred, enhancing the overall efficiency and performance of data management tasks on PowerProtect DD systems.

QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
What are the steps to configure the Retention Lock Compliance?

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:
Explanation:
Configure the system to use DD Retention Lock Compliance
Enable DD Retention Lock Compliance on the system

Enable the security officer authorization
Add one or more security officer users
Create iDRAC users

QUESTION 5
What is the maximum number of ES40 SAS shelves that can be added to a PowerProtect DD system with an existing DS60 shelf?

A. 6
B. 4
C. 5
D. 2

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When a DS60 shelf is already part of the configuration, a maximum of 5 ES40 SAS shelves can be added to maintain balance and prevent overloading the system's data handling capabilities. This limit ensures optimal performance and reliability.

QUESTION 6
What is the maximum number of PowerProtect DD systems that can be used in a Smart Scale data center?

A. 64
B. 32
C. 128
D. 256

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
By enabling Smart Scale services from DDMC, the Smart Scale architecture pools together a set of DD series appliances into a group under the data center in which they are coordinated with each other for space balancing. Smart Scale supports up to 32 systems in a system pool and four system pools in a data center.

QUESTION 7
What needs to be configured when implementing LACP on a PowerProtect DD appliance to gain access to the underlying aggregated link connection?

A. NIC Teams
B. DD Boost Interface Groups
C. Virtual network interface
D. Physical network interface

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
When implementing Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) on a PowerProtect DD appliance, a virtual network interface is created to aggregate the physical interfaces into a single logical link. This configuration is essential to enable LACP functionality, as it allows the system to balance network traffic effectively across multiple physical connections, enhancing redundancy and throughput. By aggregating these physical interfaces, the appliance can better handle high data volumes, providing stable and efficient access to the underlying network resources.
The virtual network interface manages the logical grouping, ensuring seamless failover and load balancing between the physical links that comprise the aggregated connection.

QUESTION 8
What is the maximum number of snapshots per MTree that can be stored on a PowerProtect DD?

A. 750
B. 100
C. 32
D. 128

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
PowerProtect DD allows up to 750 snapshots per MTree, supporting efficient data protection and recovery with minimal impact on storage resources. This feature provides extensive backup versioning options for granular data recovery.

QUESTION 9
An administrator is migrating their old cloud tier-enabled Data Domain to a new PowerProtect DD appliance with cloud tier. During migration, the administrator recognizes that file system cleaning on the source system is not possible. What is the most likely cause of this behavior?

A. Migration will restrict all activities on both systems
B. Source system is running in restricted mode
C. Filesystem is disabled on the source system
D. Migration will restrict all activities on the source system

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
When a source system is in restricted mode, certain maintenance tasks, like file system cleaning, are unavailable. This restriction is typically applied during migrations to prevent data inconsistencies, ensuring a smooth transfer of data to the new system.
During the migration process from an older Data Domain system with cloud tier capabilities to a new PowerProtect DD appliance, the source system operates in a 'restricted mode.' This restricted mode limits specific functionalities, including file system cleaning. File system cleaning is a maintenance operation that reclaims storage by deduplication and cleaning up obsolete data. However, to prevent data inconsistency or interference during migration, this functionality is temporarily disabled on the source system, thus ensuring data integrity until the migration process is completed.
The restricted mode ensures that all critical operations remain stable and predictable on the source system, which is essential for a smooth migration to the new environment.

QUESTION 10
What is the maximum backup speed of PowerProtect DD Virtual Edition using DD Boost?

A. 4.2TB/h
B. 7.0TB/h
C. 9.0TB/h
D. 2.5TB/h

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The maximum backup speed of the PowerProtect DD Virtual Edition (DDVE) when utilizing DD Boost is 4.2TB per hour. DD Boost is a feature that enhances the speed and efficiency of data transfers between the backup application and the Data Domain appliance by performing deduplication operations closer to the source, thus reducing network traffic and improving throughput. DDVE's performance capabilities are optimized for virtualized environments, and the 4.2TB/h rate represents the upper limit under ideal conditions, maximizing data protection performance in virtual setups.

QUESTION 11
What is a characteristic of Dell Cloud Tier?

A. NFS, HTTPS, and CIFS are supported for data movement.
B. The VTL vault cannot be stored in cloud tier storage.
C. Managed through a single namespace.
D. Scales to the maximum capacity of the active tier.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Dell Cloud Tier is designed to extend storage to cloud environments while maintaining a single namespace for management simplicity. This feature enables seamless data management across local and cloud storage tiers, preserving data accessibility and integrity.

QUESTION 12
An administrator must display the compression statistics for all files and directories in the file system for the last 7 days and the last 24 hours. Which command is used to gather this information?

A. storage show
B. mtree show
C. filesys report
D. quota show

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The filesys report command provides detailed compression statistics, essential for administrators to monitor storage efficiency over time. This insight into compression ratios aids in storage optimization and management planning on PowerProtect DD systems.

QUESTION 13
Which backup application uses BoostFS?

A. IBM Spectrum Protect
B. Quest vRanger
C. Veritas NetBackup
D. Dell Avamar

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
BoostFS (Boost File System) is a specialized Dell EMC technology that integrates with backup applications to enable optimized data transfers to Dell EMC Data Domain systems. BoostFS works effectively with Dell's Avamar backup software, leveraging the Data Domain Boost technology to provide deduplication and improve backup efficiency. The BoostFS integration enables Avamar to utilize features like client-side deduplication, reducing data that needs to be transferred and stored on Data Domain systems, and enhancing performance and storage efficiency.
By using BoostFS with Dell Avamar, users benefit from enhanced backup speeds, optimized network bandwidth, and reduced load on the Data Domain system. The BoostFS integration also supports streamlined management and more effective use of storage resources, which aligns well with Dell EMC's strategy for comprehensive data protection.

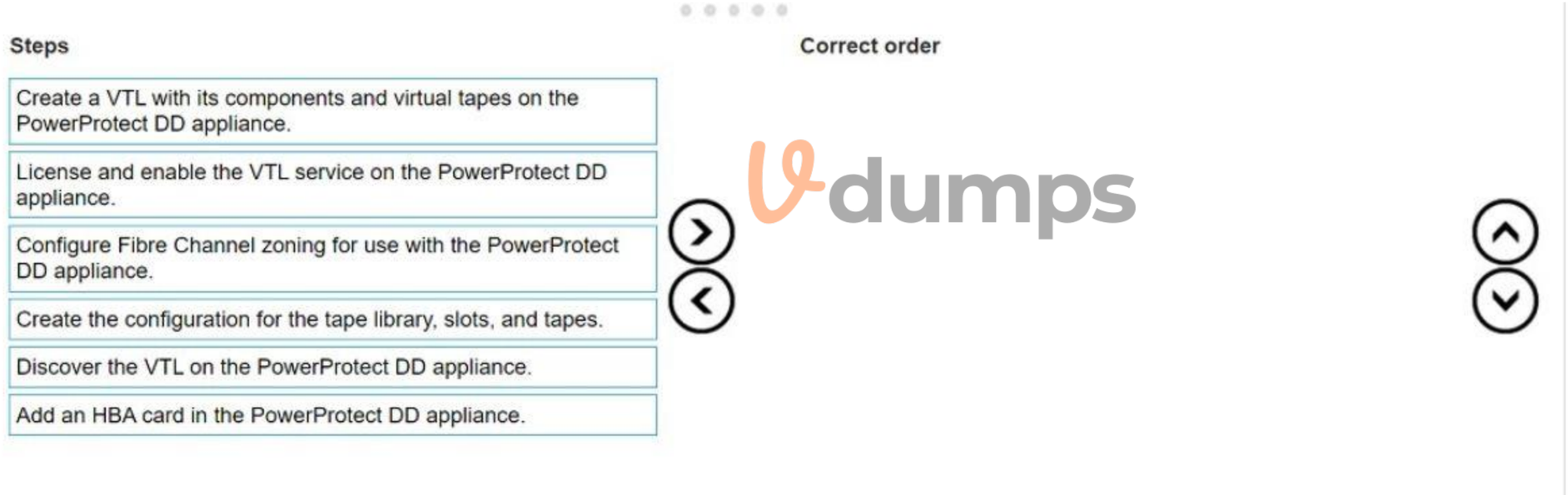
QUESTION 14
What is a use case of BoostFS?

A. To increase DD Boost throughput
B. To enable snapshot on DD Boost data
C. To protect applications that do not support DD Boost
D. To implement DD Boost over Fibre Channel

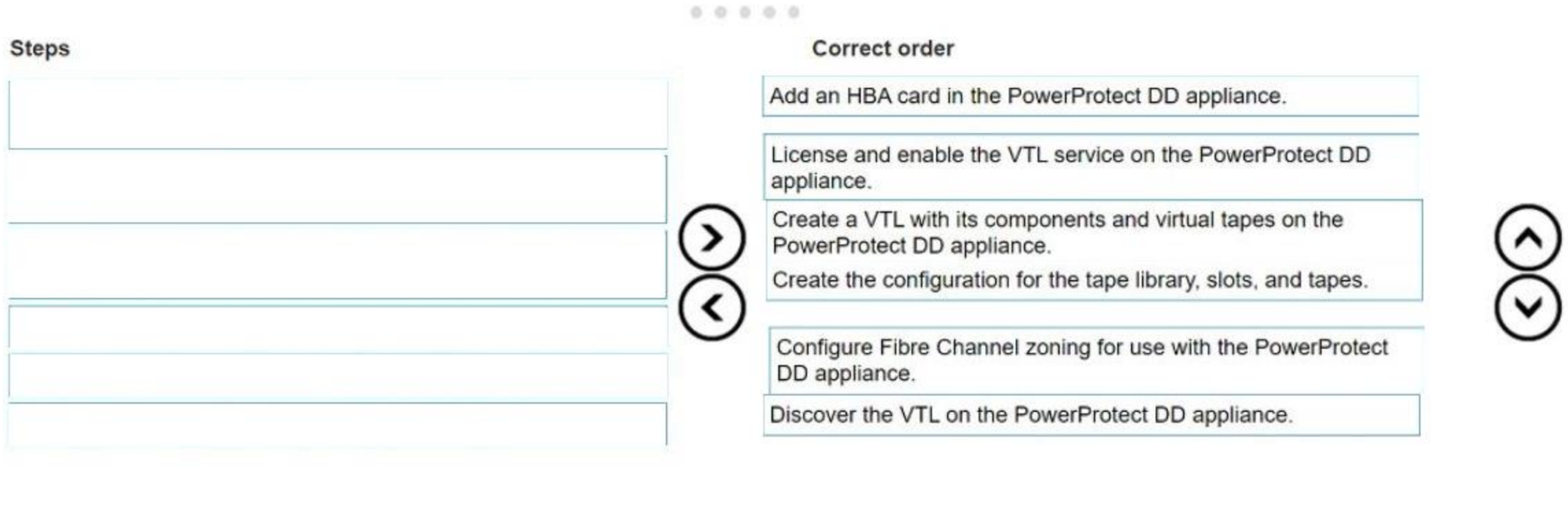
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
BoostFS allows applications without native DD Boost support to leverage DD Boost's deduplication benefits. It provides a seamless data protection layer across various backup applications by streamlining storage and data transfer processes. BoostFS, or Boost File System, is used to enable backup functionality for applications that do not natively support DD Boost. It allows these applications to leverage Data Domain storage efficiency by providing a file system interface. BoostFS essentially provides a method for applications without DD Boost integration to still utilize deduplication and other Data Domain benefits, making it highly effective for environments that want to standardize their storage approach but have a mix of applications with and without DD Boost support.

QUESTION 15
DRAG DROP
Which is the correct implementation order for a VTL environment?

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:
Explanation:
Add an HBA card in the PowerProtect DD appliance.
License and enable the VTL service on the PowerProtect DD appliance.
Create a VTL with its components and virtual tapes on the PowerProtect DD appliance.
Create the configuration for the tape library, slots, and tapes.
Configure Fibre Channel zoning for use with the PowerProtect DD appliance.
Discover the VTL on the PowerProtect DD appliance.

QUESTION 16
A PowerProtect DD administrator wants to enable encryption on one of two existing cloud units. Which statement is true regarding the encryption?

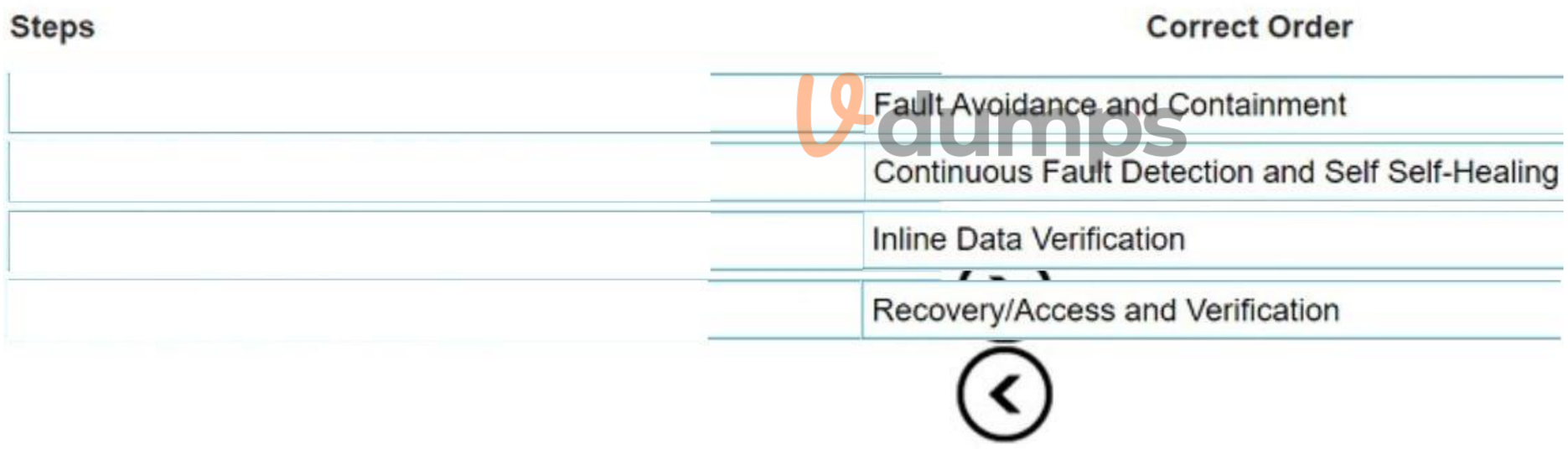
A. Cloud tier encryption is provided only by the cloud storage
B. Encryption can be enabled on each cloud unit individually
C. Encryption license is not required to enable cloud tier encryption
D. Active tier encryption is required to enable encryption on the cloud tier
E. Once data is in the cloud, you cannot change the encryption status

Correct Answer: E
Section:
Explanation:
Once data is stored in the cloud tier, changing its encryption status is not possible due to data integrity and compliance constraints. Ensuring encryption settings are configured correctly before data migration is essential to secure storage in cloud environments. When data is moved to the cloud tier in a PowerProtect DD environment, the encryption status is locked in for that data. This means that once data has been stored in the cloud with encryption either enabled or disabled, this setting cannot be altered retroactively for that data. Cloud tier encryption provides secure data storage in the cloud, but any modification to encryption preferences would only apply to new data moved to the cloud after the change. This constraint ensures data consistency and integrity within the cloud storage environment.

QUESTION 17
DRAG DROP
What is the correct order of operations for the Data Invulnerability Architecture (DIA) elements?

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:



Section:
Explanation:
Fault Avoidance and Containment
Continuous Fault Detection and Self-Healing
Inline Data Verification
Recovery/Access and Verification

QUESTION 18
If ES40 SAS shelves are on the same chain as a DS60, what is the maximum number of possible shelves on that chain?

A. 3

B. 5
C. 7
D. 4

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
When configuring a chain with ES40 SAS shelves and DS60 shelves in a PowerProtect DD environment, the maximum allowable number of shelves on that chain is three. This limitation is due to compatibility and bandwidth requirements for maintaining optimal performance and reliability across the SAS chain. Mixing different shelf models (ES40 and DS60) in a single chain affects the maximum supported configuration, and following this limitation ensures that the data transfer speeds and stability are not compromised.

QUESTION 19
Which command is used to verify the state of the disks in an expansion shelf attached to a PowerProtect DD system?

A. disk show stats
B. disk show state
C. disk rescan
D. disk status

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The disk show state command provides the current state of each disk in an expansion shelf, allowing administrators to monitor disk health and operational status effectively, which is crucial for maintaining data integrity.

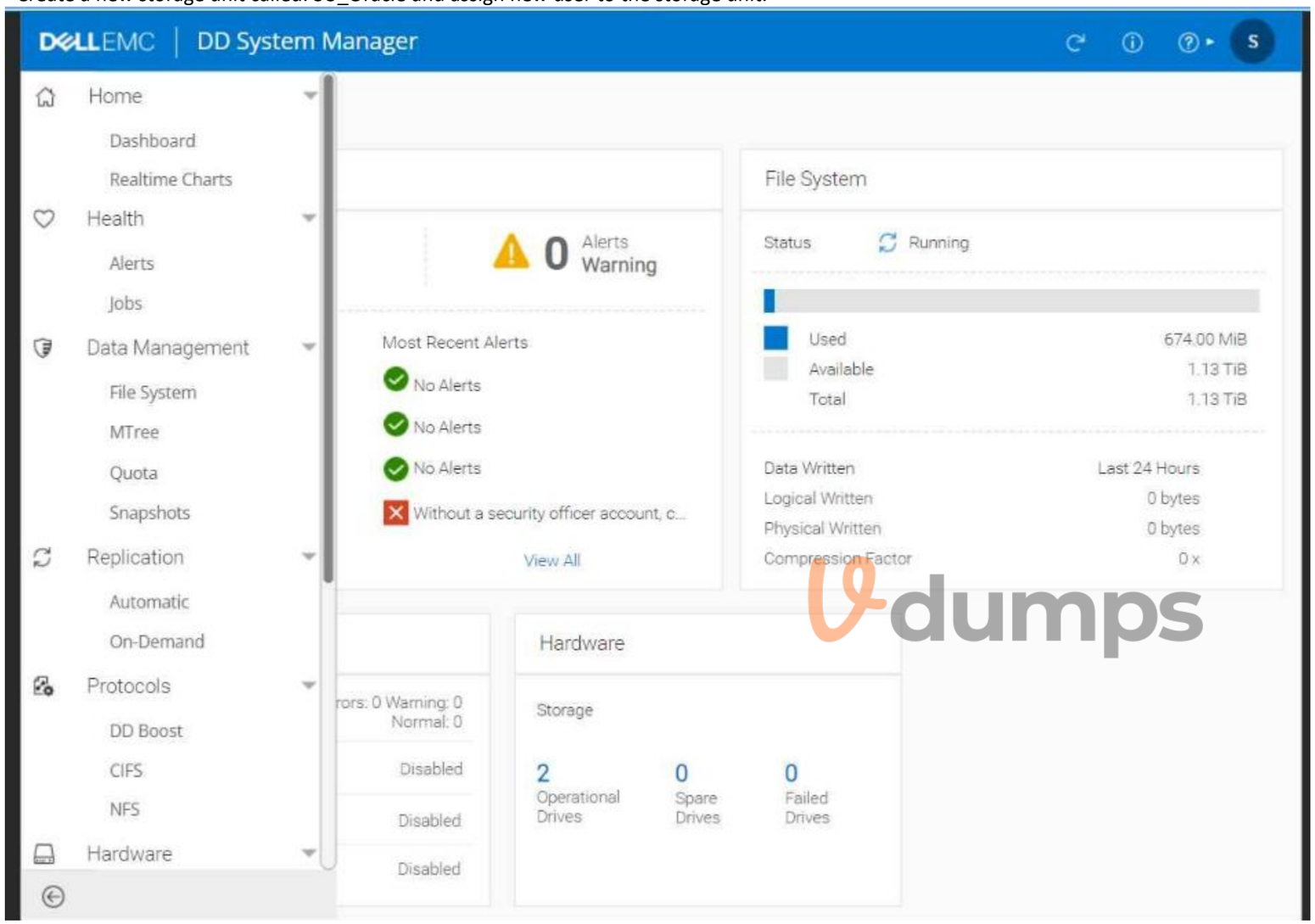
QUESTION 20
Which condition exists for a backup infrastructure based on PowerProtect DD?

A. Compressed files must be decompressed before being sent to PowerProtect DD.
B. Backup clients can write data directly to the PowerProtect DD appliance.
C. VTL can be used to move physical tapes to a DR location.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
PowerProtect DD appliances allow direct data writing from backup clients, which improves efficiency and data transfer rates, leveraging DD Boost and other protocols for optimized backup performance without intermediate processing. In a PowerProtect DD backup infrastructure, backup clients are designed to write data directly to the appliance. This direct write capability is supported by protocols like DD Boost, which enhances the backup performance by offloading deduplication to the client side, reducing network bandwidth usage and speeding up backups. PowerProtect DD systems are optimized to handle direct data ingestion from backup clients, streamlining the data protection process without requiring intermediate storage or decompression steps. This feature simplifies the backup architecture and improves data protection efficiency.

QUESTION 21
SIMULATION
Task4
An administrator needs to create a new non-admin user and a storage unit for their Oracle 'abc123'
department.
Use the simulator to:
- Create a new user: 'DDBoostOracle' with
password: Password123, management role: none,
with Password Aging Policy: Minimum Days: 0,

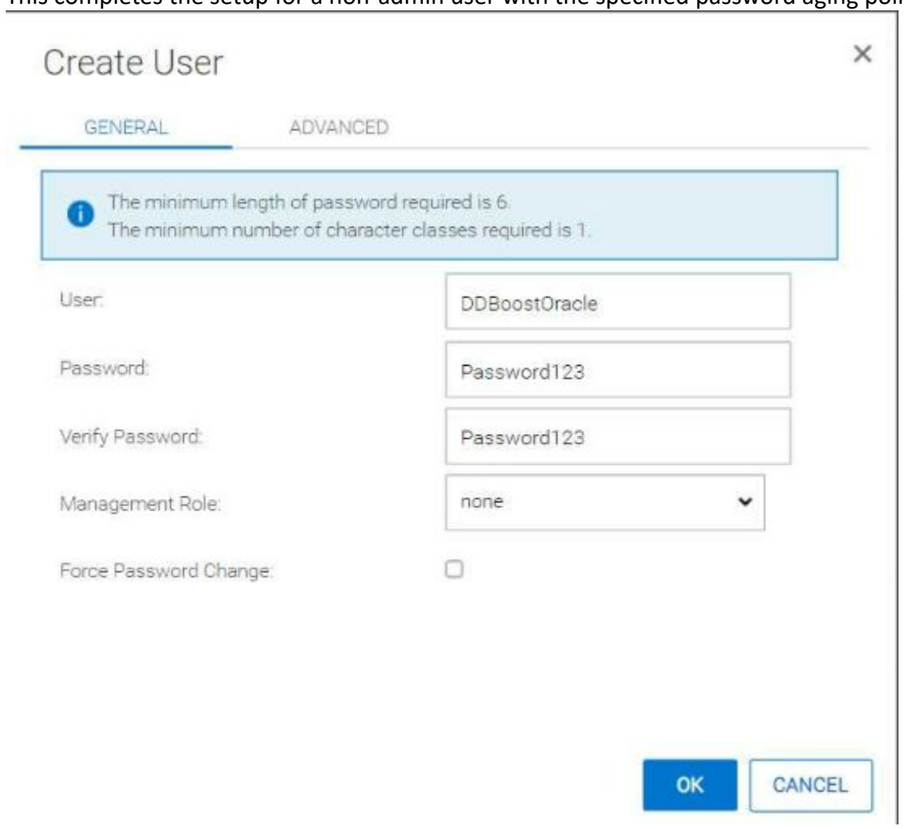
Maximum Days: 180, Warn Days: 15 days
- Assign the user to the ddboost users.
- Create a new storage unit called: SU_Oracle and assign new user to the storage unit.

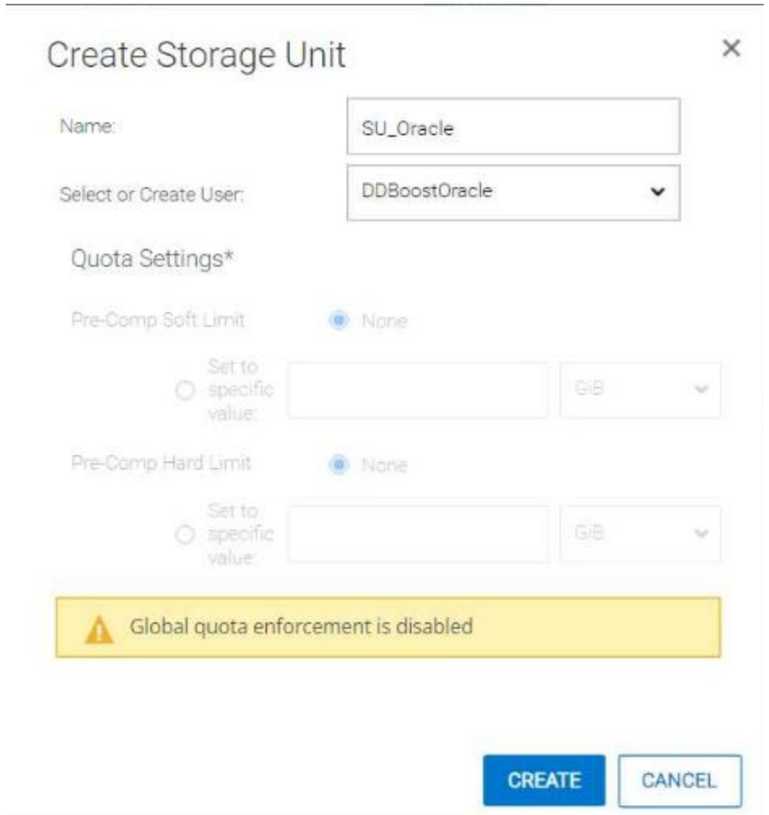


A. See the solution in the explanation below

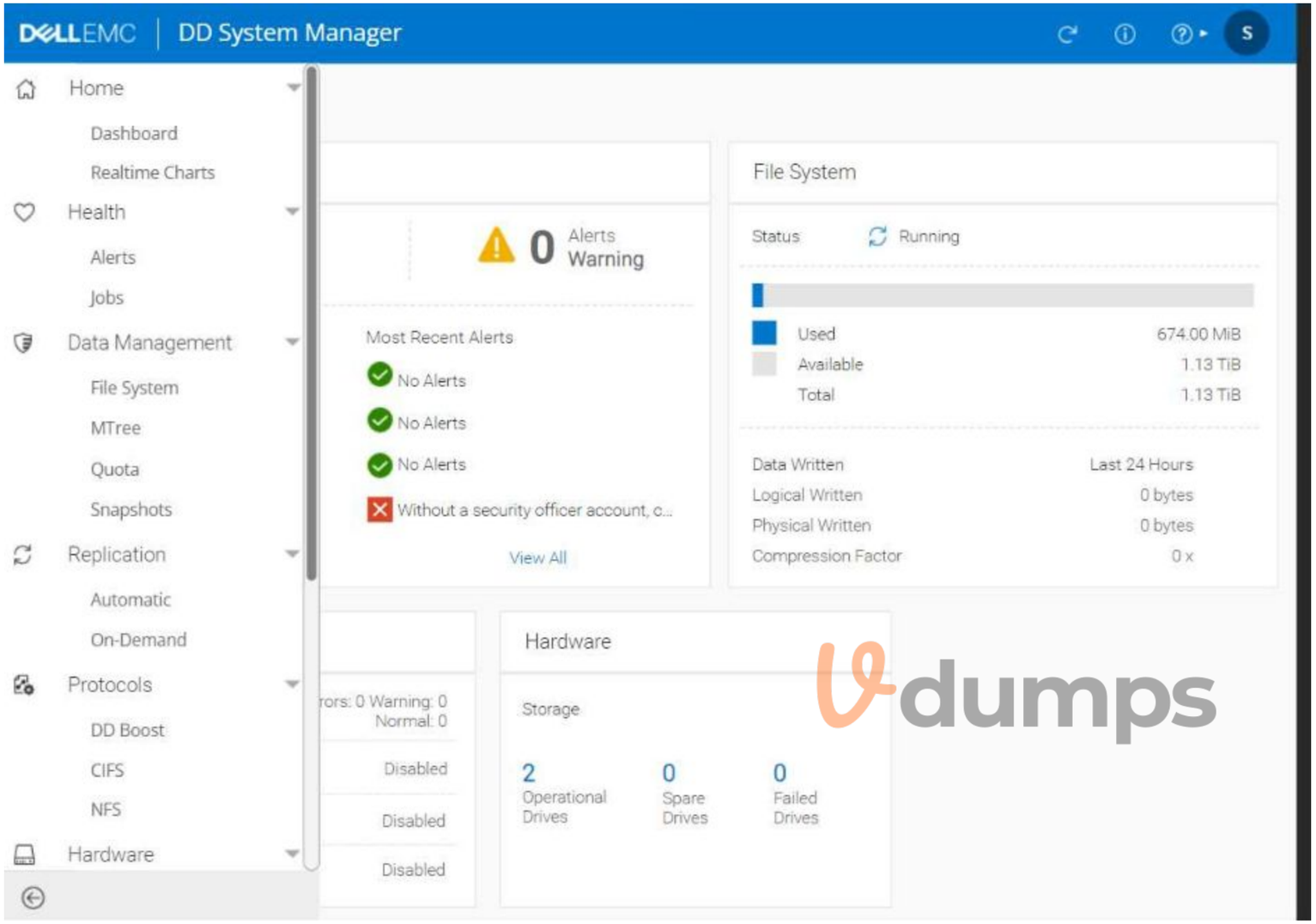
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To create a new non-admin user and a storage unit for an Oracle department on PowerProtect DD, follow these steps:
Step 1: Create the User 'DDBoostOracle'
Navigate to the User Management Section:
Look under Administration or Users in the sidebar (the exact location may vary by DD OS version).
Create New User:
Click on Add User or New User.
Enter Username: DDBoostOracle

Enter Password: Password123
Set Management Role to None.
Set Password Aging Policy:
Set Minimum Days: 0
Set Maximum Days: 180
Set Warn Days: 15
Assign the User to DD Boost Users Group:
Locate the option to assign the user to groups and select the ddboost users group.
Save User Configuration:
Confirm and save the settings to create the user.
Step 2: Create the Storage Unit 'SU_Oracle'
Navigate to DD Boost Protocol:
Go to Protocols > DD Boost in the sidebar.
Create a New Storage Unit:
Find Storage Units and select Add Storage Unit.
Name the storage unit as SU_Oracle.
Assign the User to the Storage Unit:
During the creation process or in the access settings of the storage unit, assign DDBoostOracle as the user with access.
Save Storage Unit Configuration:
Confirm and save the configuration to ensure that the new user has access to the storage unit.
This completes the setup for a non-admin user with the specified password aging policy and a dedicated storage unit for the Oracle department. Let me know if additional steps are needed!





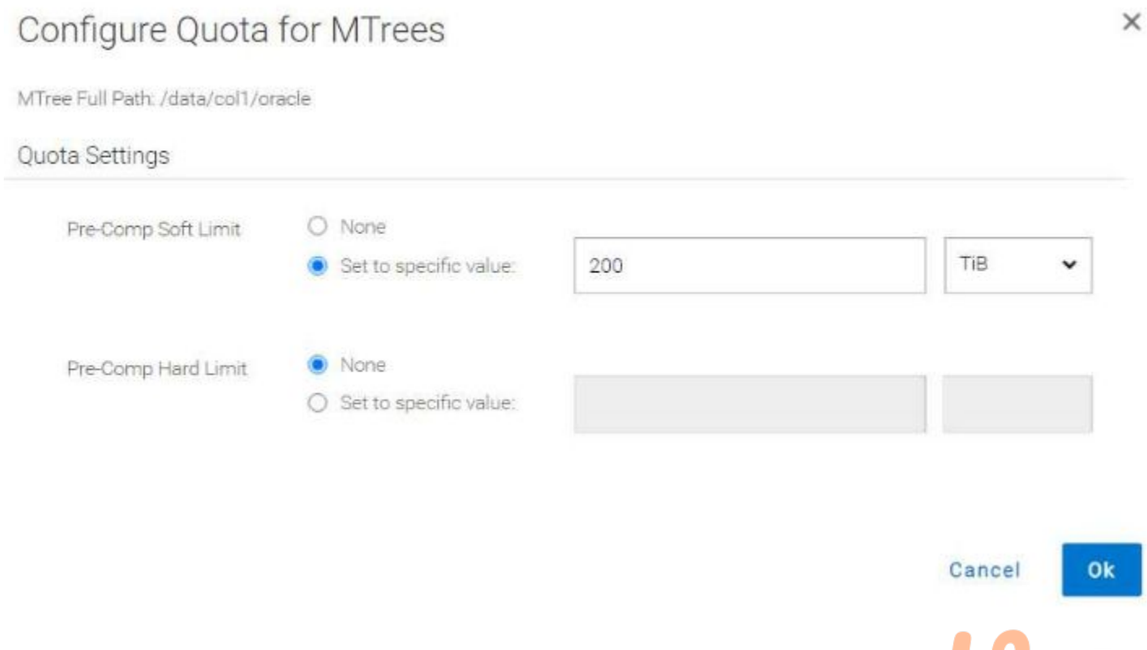
QUESTION 22
SIMULATION
Task 5
Use the simulator to configure a new MTree with a path of /data/col1/oracle. The MTree size must not be allowed to exceed 200 TiB.
When you have finished, continue to the next question.



A. See the solution in the explanation below

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To configure a new MTree with a specified path and size limit in PowerProtect DD, follow these steps:
Step 1: Access the MTree Management Section
In the DD System Manager interface, locate Data Management in the sidebar.
Select MTree from the dropdown menu to manage MTrees.
Step 2: Create a New MTree
Click on Create MTree or Add MTree (the exact button label may vary).
Set the Path for the MTree as /data/col1/oracle.
Step 3: Set the MTree Size Limit
In the MTree creation dialog, look for an option to set a Quota or Size Limit for the MTree.
Set the Size Limit to 200 TiB to ensure the MTree does not exceed this capacity.

Step 4: Save the Configuration
Confirm and save your settings to create the MTree with the specified path and size restriction.
After these steps, you should have a new MTree at /data/col1/oracle with a maximum allowed size of 200 TiB. Let me know if further assistance is required!

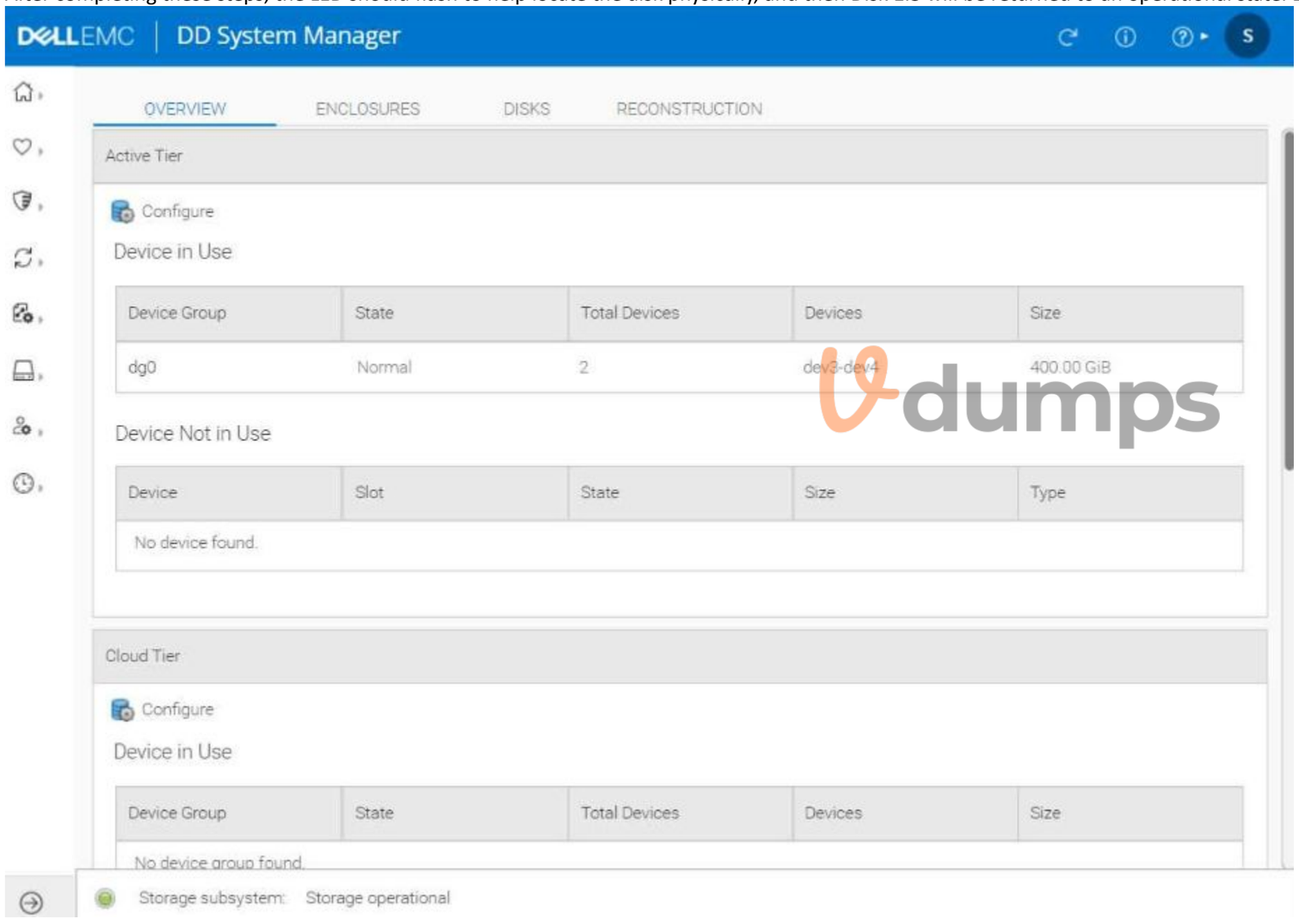


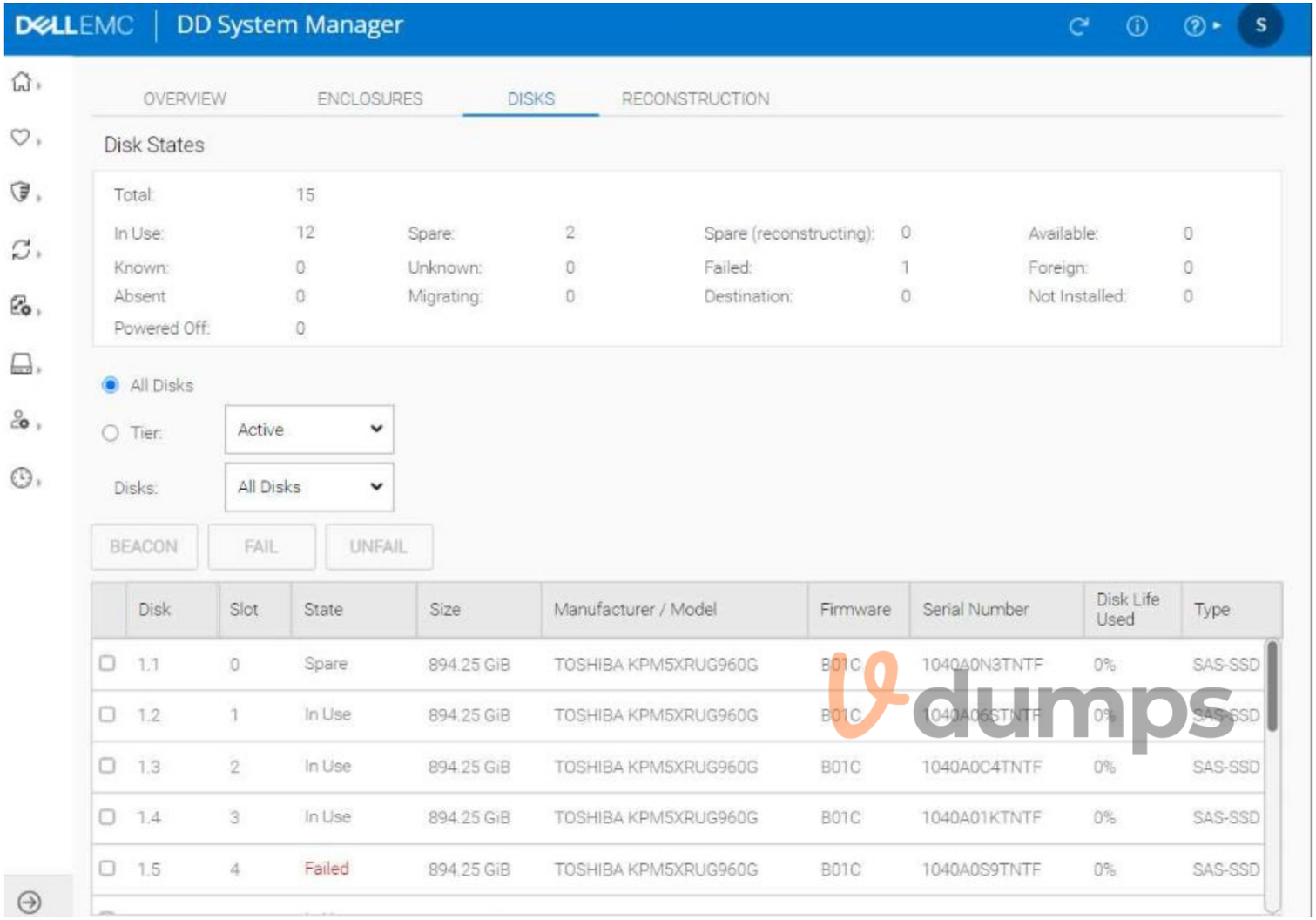
QUESTION 23
SIMULATION
Task 6
A backup administrator finished installing a PowerProtect DD3300. After the installation, they notice disk 1.5 is offline after running the disk fail command in the DDOS CLI.
Using the simulator, flash an LED on the hard drive with the issue and return it to operation.
When you have finished, continue to the next question.

A. See the solution in the explanation below

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To flash an LED on a hard drive and bring a disk back online using the DD System Manager or DDOS CLI, follow these general steps:
Step 1: Identify the Disk
In DD System Manager:
Go to the Hardware section in the sidebar.
Locate the list of disks, and find Disk 1.5 (the offline disk).
In DDOS CLI (if using CLI):
Use the command to list disks and confirm the status of Disk 1.5.
Command example: disk show state or disk show summary.
Step 2: Flash the LED on the Disk
In DD System Manager:
In the Hardware section, select Disk 1.5.
Look for an option like Flash LED or Locate Drive to help identify the physical disk.
Activate the LED flash to identify the disk physically.

In DDOS CLI:
Use the command: disk locate 1.5 to flash the LED for Disk 1.5.
Step 3: Bring the Disk Back Online
In DD System Manager:
After identifying the disk, check for options to Bring Online or Reactivate Disk 1.5.
Select the option to return the disk to operation.
In DDOS CLI:
Use the command: disk unfail 1.5 to bring the disk back online.
Step 4: Verify the Disk Status
Confirm in DD System Manager or by using the disk show state command in CLI that Disk 1.5 is now online and functioning.
After completing these steps, the LED should flash to help locate the disk physically, and then Disk 1.5 will be returned to an operational state. Let me know if you need further guidance!





QUESTION 24
Which are two attributes of PowerProtect DD High Availability? (Select 2)

A. PowerProtect DD nodes are configured in active/active mode.
B. A single set of shared storage is used.
C. PowerProtect DD nodes should have dual heads.
D. It is supported only on DD9900 systems.

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
PowerProtect DD High Availability configurations are supported on the DD9900 model with a single set of shared storage, ensuring redundancy and failover capabilities, critical for enterprise-level data protection environments.
PowerProtect DD High Availability (HA) configuration provides a continuous availability solution, particularly suited for DD9900 systems. Here are the two key attributes of DD HA:
Single Set of Shared Storage: In the HA configuration, both nodes in the active/standby configuration share the same set of storage. This shared storage ensures that if the active node fails, the standby node can take over

without data loss, accessing the same storage seamlessly.
Supported Only on DD9900 Systems: The HA feature is exclusive to high-end PowerProtect DD models, specifically the DD9900. This limitation is due to the hardware requirements needed to support the robust failover and data redundancy capabilities inherent in an HA setup.

QUESTION 25
What is the correct practice when creating Fibre Channel zones between PowerProtect DD and the media server?

A. single-initiator dual-target zoning
B. dual-initiator dual-target zoning
C. single-initiator single-target zoning
D. dual-initiator single-target zoning

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Best practice for Fibre Channel zoning with PowerProtect DD is to use single-initiator single-target zoning, which enhances security and stability in data transfer by isolating connections between devices, minimizing potential interference.

QUESTION 26
For third-party backup applications that do not natively support DD Boost, where does the DD Boost plug-in need to be installed?

A. On the backup server
B. On each media server
C. On the PowerProtect DD
D. On each backup client

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The DD Boost plug-in must be installed on each media server to enable optimized data deduplication and efficient data transfer, especially for applications that do not natively support DD Boost integration.

QUESTION 27
An administrator recognizes poor network performance when using CIFS shares from a PowerProtect DD system. The network link utilization is under 100%. What is the most likely cause of this issue?

A. TCP timeout too large
B. TCP window size too large
C. TCP timeout too small
D. TCP window size too small

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A small TCP window size can restrict data throughput, leading to suboptimal performance in CIFS-based file transfers. Adjusting the TCP window size can help maximize network bandwidth utilization and improve transfer speeds.

QUESTION 28
What command is used to make a storage unit?

A. storage add tier active
B. ddboost storage-unit create <storage_unit>
C. filesys create
D. boostfs mount ---storage unit

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The ddboost storage-unit create <storage_unit> command is used to create a storage unit specifically for DD Boost-enabled backups, facilitating direct backup operations with PowerProtect DD.

QUESTION 29
With DSP enabled on a PowerProtect DD appliance, which functions are performed on the backup host?

A. Recording references to previous data and segmenting
B. Sending the data, segmenting, and compressing
C. Compressing, segmenting, and fingerprinting
D. Segmenting, fingerprinting, and sending the fingerprints

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Data Segment Processing (DSP) on PowerProtect DD offloads deduplication functions to the backup host, where segmenting, fingerprinting, and sending only unique data references improve backup efficiency and reduce storage footprint. When Distributed Segment Processing (DSP) is enabled on a PowerProtect DD appliance, key functions such as segmenting, fingerprinting, and sending the fingerprints are performed on the backup host. DSP offloads some processing tasks to the backup host, allowing the appliance to focus on storage efficiency and performance. Here's how each function works with DSP:
Segmenting: The backup host divides data into smaller segments.
Fingerprinting: Each segment is hashed (fingerprinted) to identify unique data segments.
Sending the fingerprints: Only the fingerprints are sent to the DD appliance, allowing it to verify deduplication without transferring the full data. This process minimizes bandwidth and optimizes backup efficiency.

QUESTION 30
A backup administrator is tasked with verifying the compression savings of a PowerProtect DD3300. Which compression algorithm will they see enabled by default?

A. gz
B. lzw
C. gzfast
D. lz

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The gzfast compression algorithm is the default for PowerProtect DD3300, balancing compression efficiency and performance. It ensures data is compressed without compromising backup or restore speeds.

QUESTION 31
What is the data reduction ratio that can be predicted when applying best practices for deduplicating data on a PowerProtect DD?

A. 45:1
B. 55:1
C. 50:1

D. 65:1

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The expected data reduction ratio with PowerProtect DD, when following best practices for deduplication, is approximately 50:1. This high deduplication efficiency significantly reduces storage needs, making PowerProtect DD highly cost-effective. When best practices are applied for deduplication on PowerProtect DD systems, a data reduction ratio of 50:1 can typically be achieved. This means that for every 50 units of data, only 1 unit needs to be stored, significantly optimizing storage utilization. Achieving this ratio depends on factors such as data type, backup frequency, and the effectiveness of deduplication processes configured on the system. This high deduplication rate is a key advantage of PowerProtect DD appliances, allowing organizations to manage large volumes of backup data more efficiently.

QUESTION 32
A customer's PowerProtect DD system is full. No data can be written or deleted from the system. Which two actions can the customer take to make capacity available on the system? (Select 2)

A. Remove core and autosupport files.
B. Restart the file system.
C. Expire existing snapshots.
D. Start file system cleaning.
E. Disable MTree replication.

Correct Answer: C, D
Section:
Explanation:
Expiring snapshots and initiating file system cleaning are effective ways to free up space on a full PowerProtect DD system. These actions help reclaim storage by removing old, unneeded data without impacting active backups. When a PowerProtect DD system is full and no further data can be written or deleted, the following actions can be taken to free up space:
Expire Existing Snapshots: This process involves removing old or expired snapshots that are no longer needed, which helps in reclaiming space within the system.
Start File System Cleaning: File system cleaning is a maintenance operation that reclaims unused space by consolidating and removing data that is no longer needed, such as expired or deleted data segments. This process is essential in freeing up capacity when the system is near or at full utilization.
These steps allow administrators to make space available on the system without immediately adding new storage or altering the configuration.

QUESTION 33
Which feature helps to ensure that data immutability is maintained on a PowerProtect DD system?

A. DD Retention Lock
B. Encryption
C. Secure Multi-Tenancy
D. DD Replicator

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
DD Retention Lock enforces data immutability, ensuring that critical data cannot be altered or deleted until its retention period expires. This feature is essential for regulatory compliance and data integrity in long-term storage.

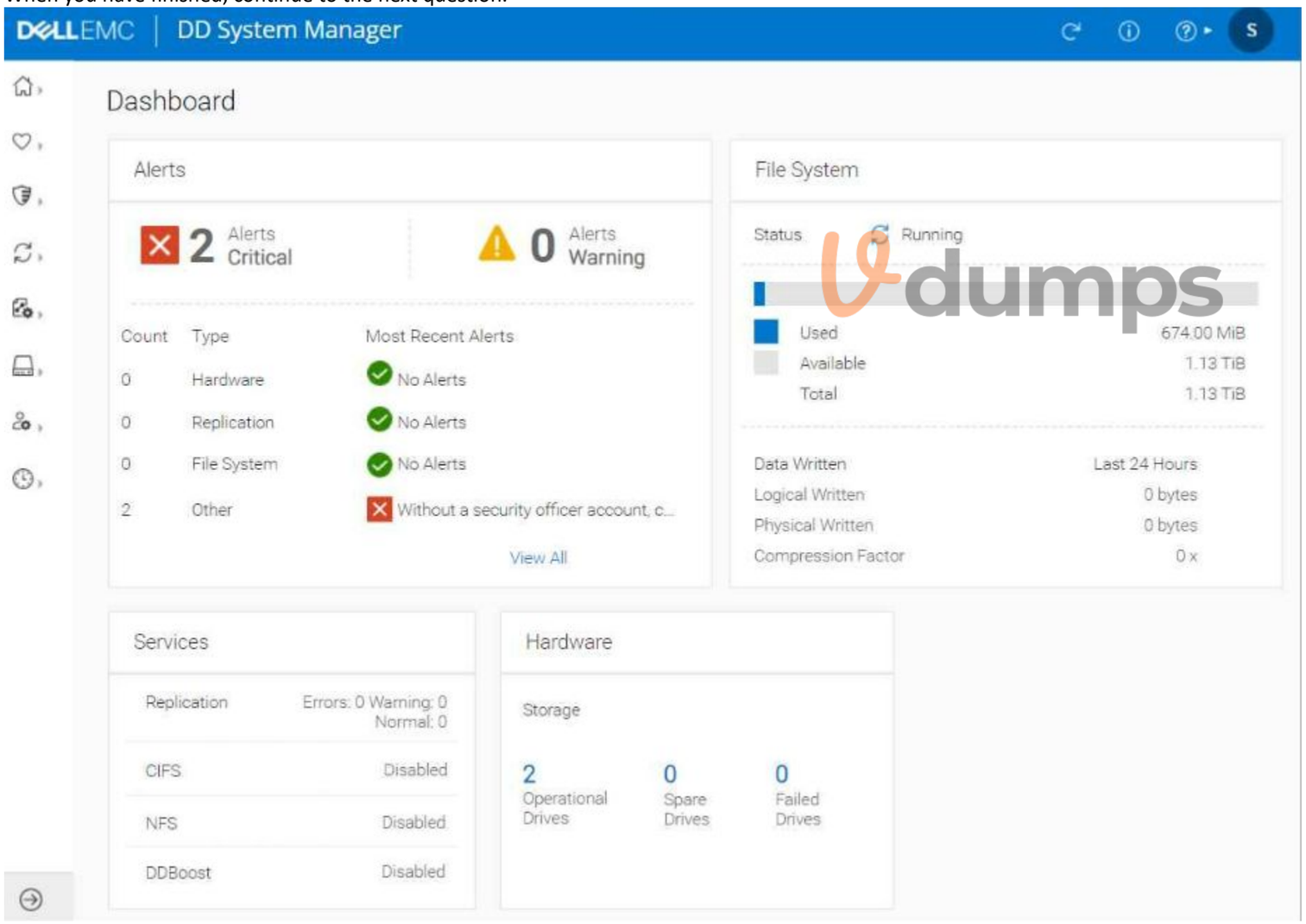
QUESTION 34
Which best practice should be followed when implementing a PowerProtect DD VTL?

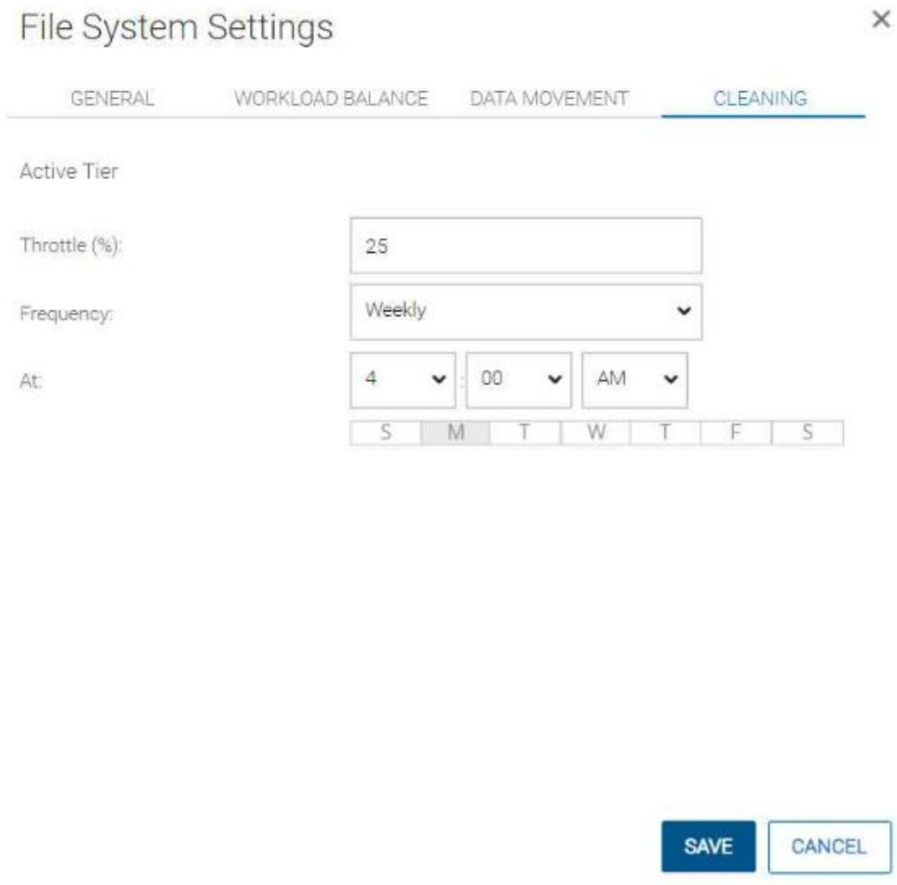
A. Use multiplexing to optimize deduplication in virtual tapes.
B. Limit the number of tapes to the number needed and eventually expand.

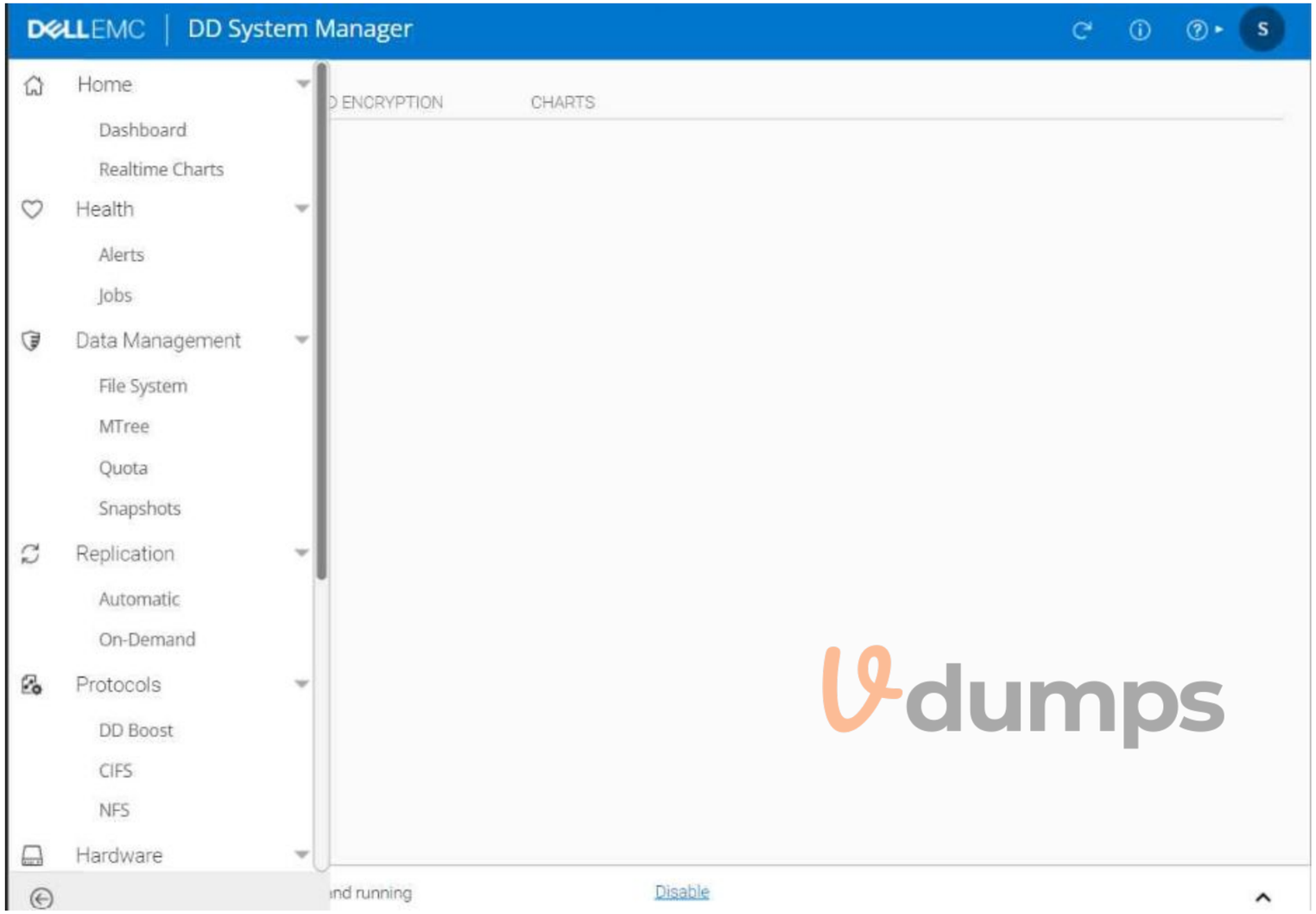
C. Use fewer higher-capacity tapes rather than more lower-capacity tapes for space reuse.
D. Limit ISL links to four hops between the storage node and the PowerProtect DD.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Best practice for implementing a DD VTL suggests limiting the number of virtual tapes initially and expanding as needed. This approach minimizes management complexity and ensures that resources are allocated efficiently.
Topic 2, Simulations

QUESTION 35
SIMULATION
Task
Use the simulator to schedule PowerProtect DD space reclamation to occur every Monday at 4:00
AM without impacting system resources for more than 25%.
When you have finished, continue to the next question.







A. See the solution in the explanation below

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To schedule space reclamation on a PowerProtect DD system as specified, here's the general procedure to follow in the DD System Manager:
Log into DD System Manager: Access the management interface for your PowerProtect DD system.
Navigate to Data Management: In the sidebar, look for an option labeled Data Management or similar (may vary slightly depending on the exact DD OS version).
Select Space Reclamation: Within Data Management, find and select Space Reclamation settings.
Set Schedule:
Click on Schedule and choose to add a new schedule if not already present.
Set the Day to Monday.
Set the Time to 4:00 AM.
Configure Resource Limit:
Look for an option to limit the resource usage for the reclamation task.
Set the Maximum System Resource Usage (or a similarly named option) to 25% to avoid impacting the system performance excessively.

Save the Schedule: Confirm and save your settings.
Verify the Schedule: Check that the schedule appears correctly in the list, indicating it will run every Monday at 4:00 AM with the specified resource usage limit.
After completing these steps, the PowerProtect DD system should reclaim space as scheduled without exceeding 25% resource usage, minimizing its impact on other system operations.