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**QUESTION: 146**

An Isilon customer has a replication policy setup between a primary cluster and a secondary cluster. After the initial synchronization of the clusters, the primary cluster starts to exhibit issues so the customer initiates a failover operation between the two clusters. During the failover, the primary cluster becomes fully operational again. The customer would like to stop the failover operation between the two clusters. What is the best way to stop the failover operation and continue using the primary cluster?

- A. Initiate a failover revert on the secondary cluster
- B. Initiate a failover revert on the primary cluster
- C. Nothing; this is an automatic process
- D. Delete the primary clusters' snapshot of this data

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 147**

An Isilon customer created a scheduled SyncIQ policy to replicate data from an Enterprise-mode SmartLock directory. The source cluster becomes unusable. The target cluster does not automatically allow writes to the data in the replicated SmartLock directory. What is the most likely reason the target cluster did not automatically allow writes of the data into the SmartLock directory?

- A. SyncIQ Automated failover is not supported for SmartLock directories; however, manual failover is allowed.
- B. Automated failover and manual failover are not allowed on SmartLock directories on the target cluster.
- C. A SyncIQ job was running while the source cluster became unusable, thereby removing all data in the target directory.
- D. SnapshotIQ was not licensed on the target cluster; the snapshot of the directory is not available for use by SyncIQ.

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION: 148**

An Isilon customer has two 5-node clusters; one for production and one for disaster recovery (DR). The customer's workflows are replicated to the DR cluster through SyncIQ on individual schedules. They shutdown their production cluster for a scheduled DR test, failed over to the DR cluster, and continue their DR testing. Assume both clusters have identical shares, exports, and user authentication and

that the client applications have been stopped and the DNS re-pointed. What is the correct method to continue production operations?

- A. Revert the SyncIQ Policy
- B. Initiate Manual Failback of the SyncIQ Policy
- C. Initiate Automated Failback of the SyncIQ Policy
- D. No change to the SyncIQ Policy

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 149

An Isilon customer has two 5-node clusters, one for production and one for disaster recovery (DR). The customer's workflows are replicated to the DR cluster through SyncIQ on individual schedules. They have shutdown their production cluster for scheduled maintenance, failed over to the DR cluster, and are currently operating from the DR site. Assume both clusters have identical shares, exports, user authentication, and that the client applications have been stopped and the DNS re-pointed. What is the easiest method to continue operations on production?

- A. Initiate Automated Failback of the SyncIQ Policy
- B. Revert the SyncIQ Policy
- C. Initiate Manual Failback of the SyncIQ Policy
- D. No change to the SyncIQ Policy

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 150

How many file systems are present in a 20-node Isilon X200 cluster?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 151

Which type(s) of data is predominately associated with home directories and file shares?

- A. E-mail files, PPT, Word documents
- B. Oracle directories
- C. SQL database files
- D. XML data

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 152

Traditional NAS storage architecture deploys simple two-way failover between two controllers in their storage systems, such as highly-available configurations. How is the Isilon architecture different in terms of system resiliency and availability?

- A. Isilon OneFS enables each node to have a designated partner node for simple failover between the pair.
- B. Isilon solutions can enable failover to other nodes with the use of client-side drivers.
- C. Isilon clustered architecture deploys standby failover nodes to ensure the highest available solution.
- D. Isilon OneFS enables each node to be a peer to any other node in an Isilon cluster.

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 153

If a client is mounted to the sixth node in a 20-node Isilon cluster, how much memory cache can that client leverage assuming each node has 8 GB of memory cache?

- A. 16 GB
- B. 40 GB
- C. 120 GB
- D. 160 GB

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 154

What is the maximum volume or aggregate size that can be created with an Isilon Scale-Out NAS system?

- A. 16 TB
- B. 100 TB
- C. 2.3 PB
- D. 20 PB

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 155

Which Isilon product is recommended where low-latency and maximum performance is a critical factor?

- A. X-Series
- B. S-Series
- C. SmartQuotas
- D. NL-Series

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 156

Refer to Exhibit below:

What is represented by the information shown in the exhibit?

- A.  
Directory quota cannot exceed 2 TB for both /ifs/data/media and /ifs/data/media/photo. Directory quota cannot exceed 900 GB for /ifs/data/media/video.  
Directory quota can be any size up to 2 TB and each user can only store 75 GB for /ifs/data/media/temp.
- B.  
Directory quota cannot exceed 2 TB for /ifs/data/media and no quota limit on /ifs/data/media/photo.  
Directory quota cannot exceed 900 GB for /ifs/data/media/video.  
Directory quota can be any size up to 2 TB and each user can only store 75 GB for

/ifs/data/media/temp.

C.

Directory quota cannot exceed 2 TB for both /ifs/data/media and /ifs/data/media/photo. Directory quota cannot exceed 900 GB for /ifs/data/media/video.

Directory quota can be any size up to 2 TB for /ifs/data/media/temp.

D.

Directory quota cannot exceed 2 TB for both /ifs/data/media and /ifs/data/media/photo. Directory quota cannot exceed 900 GB for /ifs/data/media/video.

Directory quota can be any size up to 900 GB and each user can only store 75 GB for

/ifs/data/media/temp.

**Answer: A**

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