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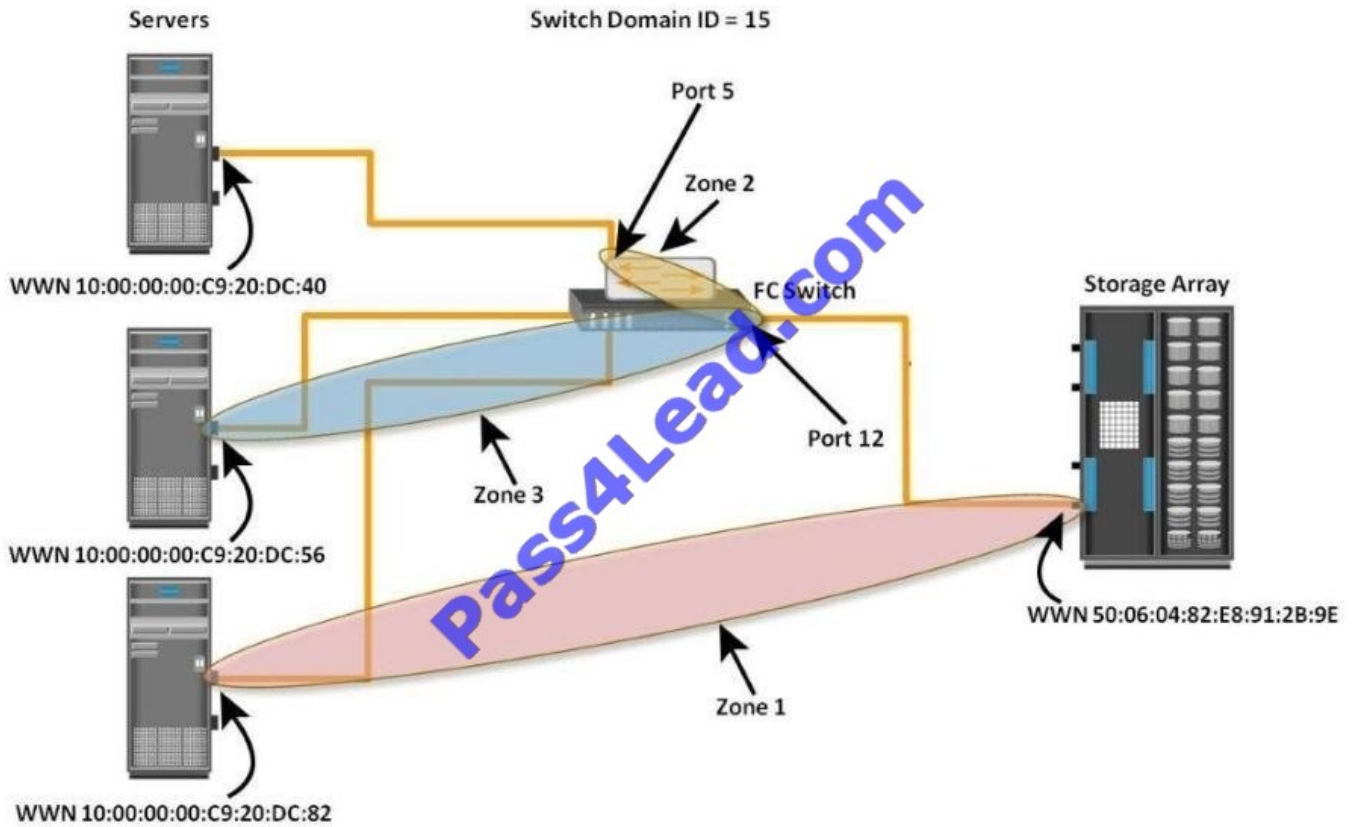
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QUESTION 1

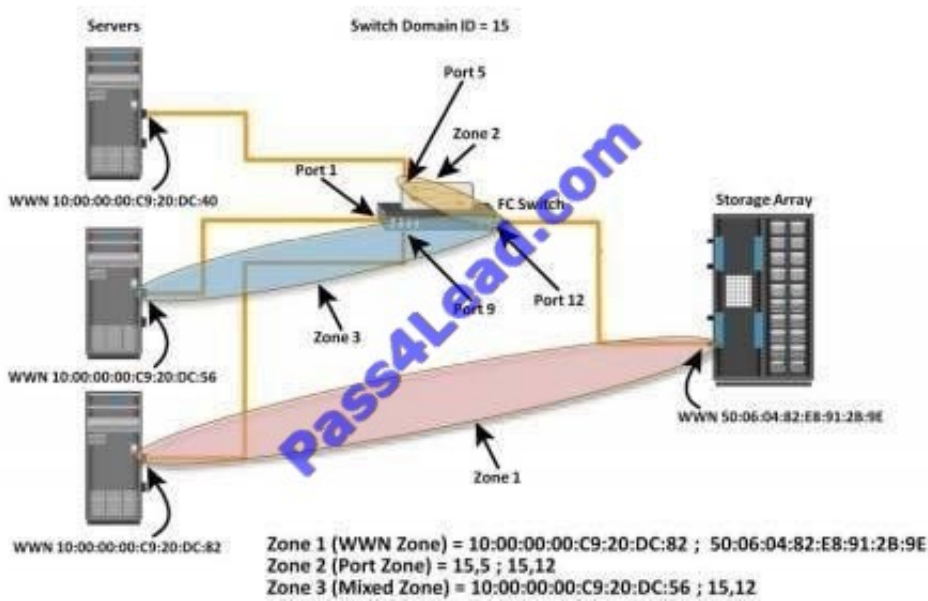
Based on the exhibit, Which zone(s) represent port zoning?



- A. Zone 1
- B. Zones 1 and 3
- C. Zone 2
- D. Zone 3

Correct Answer: C

Types of Zoning



Zoning can be categorized into three types:

Port zoning: Uses the the physical address of switch ports to define zones. In port zoning, access to

node is determined by the physical switch port to which a node is connected. The zone members are the port identifier (switch domain ID and port number) to which HBA and its targets (storage devices) are connected. If a node is moved to another switch port in the fabric, port zoning must be modified to allow the node, in its new port, to participate in its original zone. However, if an HBA or storage device port fails, an administrator just has to replace the failed device without changing the zoning configuration.

WWN zoning: Uses World Wide Names to define zones. The zone members are the unique WWN

addresses of the HBA and its targets (storage devices). A major advantage of WWN zoning is its flexibility. WWN zoning allows nodes to be moved to another switch port in the fabric and maintain connectivity to its zone partners without having to modify the zone configuration. This is possible because the WWN is static to the node port.

Mixed zoning: Combines the qualities of both WWN zoning and port zoning. Using mixed zoning

enables a specific node port to be tied to the WWN of another node.

Figure in the slide shows the three types of zoning on an FC network.

QUESTION 2

When developing a disaster recovery plan, what is the result of choosing a particular recovery time objective for a system?

- A. Determines the type and location of the backup media
- B. Determines how often to take a backup of the system
- C. Determines how long to retain backup copies
- D. Determines how many transaction logs should be backed up



Correct Answer: A

Recovery-Time Objective (RTO)

- Time within which systems and applications must be recovered after an outage
- Amount of downtime that a business can endure and survive



Recovery-Time Objective (RTO): The time within which systems and applications must be recovered after an outage. It defines the amount of downtime that a business can endure and survive. Some examples of RTOs and the recovery

strategies to ensure data availability are listed below:

RTO of 72 hours: Restore from tapes available at a cold site. RTO of 12 hours: Restore from tapes available at a hot site. RTO of few hours: Use disk-based backup technology, which gives faster restore than a tape backup.

RTO of a few seconds: Cluster production servers with bidirectional mirroring, enabling the applications to run at both sites simultaneously.

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QUESTION 3

In an FC SAN environment, an administrator wants to ensure that a particular switch port cannot function as an E_Port and cannot be used to create an inter-switch link. Which security mechanism should the administrator use?

- A. Port Lockdown
- B. Port Binding
- C. Persistent Port Disable
- D. Fabric Binding

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 4

How many Domain IDs are reserved in the fabric in the Fibre Channel address space?

- A. 16
- B. 17
- C. 239
- D. 256

Correct Answer: B

FC Addressing in Switched Fabric

The number of RESERVED Domain IDs = $256 - 239 = 17$

An FC address is dynamically assigned when a node port logs on to the fabric. The FC address has a distinct format, as shown in the slide.

The first field of the FC address contains the domain ID of the switch. A Domain ID is a unique number provided to each switch in the fabric.

Although this is an 8-bit field, there are only 239 available addresses for domain ID because some addresses are deemed special and reserved for fabric management services. For example, FFFFFC is reserved for the name server, and

FFFFFE is reserved for the fabric login service.

- FC Address is assigned to nodes during fabric login
 - ▶ Used for communication between nodes within FC SAN
- Address format



- Domain ID is a unique number provided to each switch in the fabric
 - ▶ 239 addresses are available for domain ID
- Maximum possible number of node ports in a switched fabric:
 - ▶ $239 \text{ domains} \times 256 \text{ areas} \times 256 \text{ ports} = 15,663,104$

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**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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