

# Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Reference - Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Question Explanations



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The Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional desktop practice exam software is customizable and suits the learning needs of candidates. A free demo of the Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam (Portworx-Enterprise-Professional) desktop software is available for sampling purposes. You can change Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Practice Exam's conditions such as duration and the number of questions. This simulator creates a Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional real exam environment that helps you to get familiar with the original test.

## Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Security: This section focuses on Security Engineers and Compliance Officers responsible for enforcing security measures in container storage environments. Topics include managing encryption, access control, and compliance policies to protect stored data.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deploy and Install: This domain targets DevOps Engineers and Infrastructure Specialists and focuses on deploying and installing Portworx storage solutions. It includes configuring and setting up storage clusters to support containerized applications reliably and securely.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Operations and Administration: This section of the exam measures the skills of Storage Administrators and Kubernetes Operators and covers managing cluster operations and administering container storage environments using Portworx. Candidates demonstrate the ability to efficiently manage and operate storage clusters in production environments.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observability and Troubleshooting: This section assesses the expertise of Support Engineers and System Administrators in monitoring storage deployments and troubleshooting issues. Candidates learn to use observability tools and techniques to maintain system health and resolve performance problems effectively.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business Continuity: This domain measures the skills of Disaster Recovery Planners and IT Continuity Managers in implementing backup, recovery, and failover strategies. It ensures candidates understand how to sustain business operations and data availability using Portworx features.</li></ul>

## Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Question Explanations, Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Practice Test Pdf

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### Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

What command should be used to add a new drive to an existing storage cluster?

- A. `pxctl service pool update -resize new-disk 150`
- B. `pxctl sv nw -a`
- C. `pxctl service drive add -drive /dev/dm-1 -operation start`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Adding a new drive to an existing Portworx storage cluster involves bringing the physical device online for Portworx management. The correct command for this is `pxctl service drive add -drive /dev/dm-1 -operation start`. This command instructs Portworx to recognize and incorporate the new drive specified by the device path (e.g., `/dev/dm-1`) into its storage pool. After this operation, Portworx can use the drive for provisioning volumes or expanding capacity. The `-operation start` flag signals Portworx to initialize and prepare the drive for use. This method is part of Portworx's dynamic storage management capabilities, allowing flexible scaling of storage resources without downtime. Official CLI documentation outlines this command as the supported approach to adding drives to running clusters safely and efficiently **【Pure Storage Portworx CLI Guide source】**.

#### NEW QUESTION # 26

What is the name of the Kubernetes secret containing external KVDB certificates?

- A. `px-kvdb`
- B. `px-kvdb-auth`
- C. `px-kvdb-cert`

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The Kubernetes secret named `px-kvdb-auth` is used to store external KVDB certificates in a Portworx deployment. These certificates enable mutual TLS authentication for the KVDB pods, ensuring secure and authenticated communication between the distributed KVDB instances running on different nodes. The `px-kvdb-auth` secret includes private keys and certificate chains that are essential for encrypting KVDB traffic and verifying peer identities within the cluster. This security feature prevents unauthorized access and protects sensitive KVDB data in transit. Portworx's official security and KVDB documentation detail the use of this secret, highlighting its role in certificate management and enabling encryption for high-availability clusters running on Kubernetes environments **【Pure Storage Portworx Security Guide source】**.

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

What are the two components of Stork?

- A. Stork snapshots and restores
- **B. Stork scheduler and an extender**
- C. Stork object store and S3 bucket

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Stork (Storage Orchestrator for Kubernetes) is a Portworx utility designed to improve Kubernetes storage orchestration. Its two main components are the Stork scheduler and the Stork extender. The scheduler works by placing pods in Kubernetes clusters based on storage constraints, such as volume affinity and anti-affinity, improving application resiliency and data locality. The extender integrates with Kubernetes' default scheduler, influencing pod scheduling decisions to respect storage policies and optimize workload placement. Together, these components enable advanced features such as application-aware migration, snapshot management, and backup coordination. Portworx documentation explains that Stork's design helps maintain stateful application availability during scaling, upgrades, or disaster recovery scenarios by making Kubernetes scheduling storage-aware **【Pure Storage Portworx Stork Guide source】**.

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

What label can be used to migrate Network Policies with Asynchronous DR?

- A. skipNetworkPolicyCheck: false
- **B. skipNetworkPolicyCheck: true**
- C. By default Network policies are migrated

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When using Portworx Asynchronous Disaster Recovery (DR) to migrate workloads and storage across clusters, network policies can sometimes interfere with seamless failover. The label skipNetworkPolicyCheck: true can be used to instruct the DR mechanism to bypass strict network policy checks during migration. This allows applications and volumes to migrate even if network policies differ or are incompatible between source and destination clusters. Without this label, migration might be blocked or fail due to network restrictions. By default, network policies are not always migrated, and strict checks are performed unless explicitly skipped. Portworx DR documentation details this option as a means to increase migration flexibility, reduce operational friction, and enable faster recovery during disaster scenarios while administrators work on aligning network configurations **【Pure Storage Portworx DR Guide source】**.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

Which storage type does Portworx primarily rely on for storage provisioning?

- A. Network File System (NFS)
- B. Object Storage
- **C. Direct Attached Storage (DAS)**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Portworx primarily relies on Direct Attached Storage (DAS) for its storage provisioning. DAS refers to physical disks or SSDs directly connected to the nodes running Portworx. Using DAS enables high-performance, low-latency access to storage resources, crucial for stateful containerized applications. Portworx aggregates and abstracts these local devices into distributed storage pools, providing features like replication, encryption, and snapshots. While Portworx integrates with Object Storage for cloud snapshots and disaster recovery, and can support NFS for certain use cases, the core storage provisioning and volume management depend on DAS. The Portworx architecture documentation clarifies that leveraging local node storage is essential for delivering performant, resilient, and scalable persistent storage in Kubernetes environments **【Pure Storage Portworx Architecture Guide source】**.

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