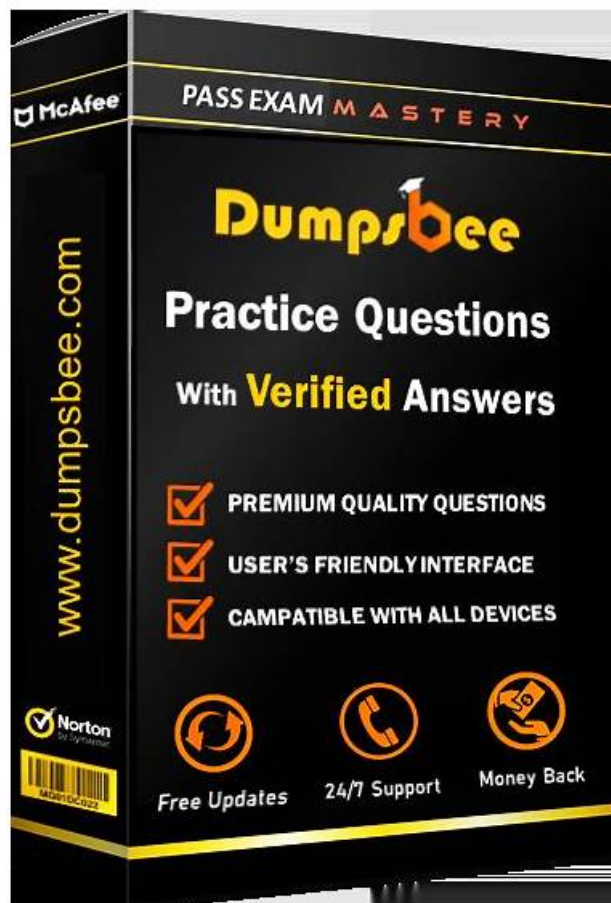


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EMC Dell PowerFlex Operate Exam Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

What are the prerequisites for creating a Fault Set? (Choose two).

- A. At least 3 nodes in the cluster
- B. Predefined Protection Domain
- C. Existing Storage Pool
- D. Enabled deduplication

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Fault Sets are a logical subdivision within a Protection Domain used to increase availability (e.g., ensuring that the three copies of data reside in three different racks).

* Predefined Protection Domain (Option B): Fault Sets exist inside a Protection Domain. You cannot create a Fault Set floating in the void; it must be assigned to a parent Protection Domain.

* At least 3 nodes in the cluster (Option A): PowerFlex uses a mesh-mirroring architecture. To guarantee availability, the system generally requires a minimum of 3 Fault Sets (so that if one fails, the data can be rebuilt to the other two). Since a Fault Set must contain at least one node, this implies a minimum requirement of 3 nodes (one per Fault Set) to utilize the feature effectively.

Note on Option C: You typically define Fault Sets before creating Storage Pools or adding SDSs in a greenfield deployment. If Storage Pools already exist, converting to Fault Sets is complex/restricted, so "Existing Storage Pool" is not a prerequisite for creating the Fault Set structure itself.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An administrator wants to configure a shared file system in PowerFlex. What steps should they follow? (Select two).

- A. Configure multi-node access permissions
- B. Assign the file system to a protection domain
- C. Create the shared file system using the GUI
- D. Validate compatibility with all nodes in the cluster

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Configuring PowerFlex File (NAS) involves creating the logical file system and then defining how clients access it.

* Create the shared file system using the GUI (Option A): The administrator uses the PowerFlex Manager (or Block UI) to define the file system properties, such as name, size, and the Storage Pool it will consume capacity from.

* Configure multi-node access permissions (Option C): Once the file system exists, it is not accessible until it is "Exported" (NFS) or "Shared" (SMB). During this step, the administrator must configure the access control lists (ACLs) or export policies that define which client IPs or Subnets (nodes) are allowed to mount the file system and whether they have Read-Only or Read-Write permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 74

What steps are required to configure secure user accounts in PowerFlex? (Choose two).

- A. Assign VLANs to user accounts
- B. Integrate PowerFlex with LDAP
- C. Configure password policies
- D. Enable multi-factor authentication

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Securing access to the management interface is a critical step in the "Day 0" or "Day 1" configuration.

* Integrate PowerFlex with LDAP (Option A): For enterprise environments, managing local users on every system is inefficient and insecure. PowerFlex supports integration with Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) servers (like Active Directory). This allows administrators to centralize user management and map Active Directory groups to PowerFlex roles (e.g., Admin, Monitor).

* Configure password policies (Option C): For local user accounts (which are necessary for emergency access if LDAP is down), PowerFlex allows the definition of strict password policies. This includes setting requirements for password complexity (length, special characters), expiration intervals, and history (preventing reuse of old passwords).
Incorrect Options: VLANs (B) are network constructs, not user account settings. While MFA (D) is highly recommended, it is typically enforced at the Identity Provider (IdP) level (like Keycloak within PowerFlex Manager) rather than being a simple checkbox "step" inside the core SDS configuration.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Post-installation tasks in PowerFlex include configuring protection domains and fault sets. True. False.

- A. False
- **B. True**

Answer: B

Explanation:

* True: After the initial software deployment (Day 0), the system consists of installed MDM/SDS software but no logical storage structure.

* Day 1 Tasks: The administrator's first tasks are to:

* Create a Protection Domain (grouping the SDS nodes).

* (Optional but recommended) Configure Fault Sets within that Protection Domain for rack awareness.

* Create Storage Pools within the PD.

* Add Devices (Drives) to the Pool.

Only after these "post-installation" tasks are complete can volumes be created and mapped to hosts.

NEW QUESTION # 76

How can storage pools in PowerFlex be expanded?

- A. Configure replication between clusters
- B. Create new protection domains
- **C. Add additional disks to the existing pool**
- D. Increase the node count in the fault set

Answer: C

Explanation:

PowerFlex Storage Pools are elastic containers for physical drive capacity.

* Add additional disks to the existing pool (Option A): You can expand a Storage Pool by physically inserting new drives into existing nodes and adding them to the pool, or by adding completely new nodes (populated with drives) to the cluster.

* The Process: When new devices are added to a Storage Pool, the PowerFlex MDM automatically initiates a Rebalance operation. It moves existing data chunks from the full drives to the new empty drives until the usage percentage is equalized across all drives in the pool. This process is transparent to the host and increases both the capacity and the I/O performance of the pool.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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