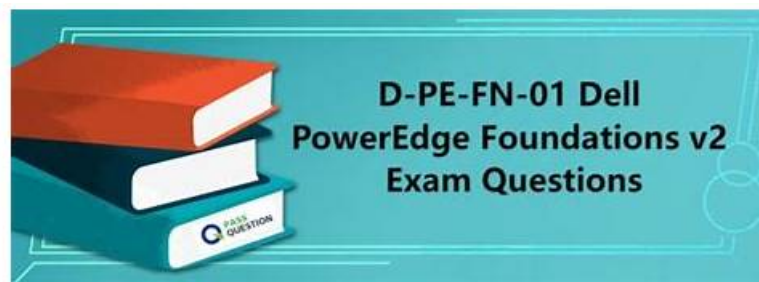


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It is very necessary for a lot of people to attach high importance to the D-PE-FN-01 exam. It is also known to us that passing the exam is not an easy thing for many people, so a good study method is very important for a lot of people, in addition, a suitable study tool is equally important, because the good and suitable D-PE-FN-01 reference guide can help people pass the exam in a relaxed state. We are glad to introduce the D-PE-FN-01 certification study guide materials from our company to you. We believe our D-PE-FN-01 study materials will be very useful and helpful for you to pass the D-PE-FN-01 exam.

EMC D-PE-FN-01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Server Architecture and Roles: This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Support Engineers and focuses on understanding how various PowerEdge server types—like rack, tower, and blade servers—fit specific deployment needs. It covers interpreting server data flow, exploring storage topologies like DAS, NAS, and SAN, and understanding virtualization using hypervisors. The section also outlines how to position PowerEdge servers in edge, cloud, or core environments for use cases such as HPC, file sharing, or AI workloads.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Server Management: This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Support Engineers and addresses server management concepts, including in-band and out-of-band management. It compares Dell management utilities, explains BIOS vs. UEFI, and introduces at-the-box management. The section also explores iDRAC versions and the features of the Dell OpenManage System Administrator Suite (OMSA) to ensure engineers can monitor and manage PowerEdge servers effectively.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security: This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Support Engineers and emphasizes the security features embedded in Dell PowerEdge servers. It includes hardware-based protections such as Silicon Root of Trust, TPM 2.0, and Secure Boot. The section also covers iDRAC's role in automated security, data protection using Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs), and access control measures like Multifactor Authentication (MFA) and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Center Technicians and covers practical server maintenance procedures. Topics include handling memory and expansion cards, understanding power distribution, recognizing hardware fault indicators, and applying various firmware update methods. It also touches on thermal management through cooling techniques such as air, liquid, and immersion cooling, along with proper shutdown and reboot practices.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server Networking and Connectivity: This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Center Technicians and focuses on the fundamentals of networking services as they relate to PowerEdge servers. It includes identifying network cables and connections, and comparing different onboard network options. This knowledge is essential for establishing and maintaining server connectivity within diverse infrastructure environments.

EMC Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which is a typical use case for a GPU optimized PowerEdge server?

- A. High performance
- B. Configuration Flexibility
- C. Over provisioning
- **D. VDI**

Answer: D

Explanation:

GPU-optimized PowerEdge servers are tailored for workloads requiring intensive graphical processing, such as Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI), where multiple users access virtual desktops that demand high graphical performance for applications like design or video editing. GPUs accelerate parallel processing, making them ideal for VDI to ensure smooth user experiences. Configuration flexibility and over-provisioning are general server traits, while high performance is broad; VDI specifically benefits from GPU acceleration in PowerEdge setups. This use case positions GPU-optimized servers in solutions needing enhanced graphics capabilities within data centers. Exact extract: "Describe and position PowerEdge server solutions for File Sharing, High-Performance Computing (HPC), and Generative AI workloads... Explain Hypervisors and virtual machines... Describe and position a PowerEdge server in a solution - Edge (ROBO), Cloud, Core, Use Case." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Server Architecture and Roles (22%).

NEW QUESTION # 45

A telecommunications company is expanding its services to edge locations and requires servers that can handle full enterprise-level compute but fit in limited telecom spaces. Which feature of edge-optimized PowerEdge servers is most critical for deployment in telecommunications environments?

- **A. Their minimal footprint that is combined with full PowerEdge features and management**
- B. Their specialized modules for high-density computing in controlled data centers
- C. Their GPU-optimized configurations for graphic-intensive applications
- D. Their rugged design for withstanding extreme outdoor conditions

Answer: A

Explanation:

Edge-optimized PowerEdge servers are designed with a minimal footprint while retaining full enterprise-level compute capabilities and management features like iDRAC, making them ideal for telecommunications environments with limited space. GPU optimization is for graphics, not telecom; high-density modules suit data centers; and rugged designs are for extreme conditions, not typical telecom setups. Minimal footprint with full features is key. Exact extract: "Describe and position a PowerEdge server in a solution -

Edge (ROBO), Cloud, Core, Use Case." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Server Architecture and Roles (22%).

NEW QUESTION # 46

A server administrator must monitor a Dell PowerEdge server without installing any additional software. Which management tool must they use?

- A. SCG
- B. OMSA
- C. iDRAC
- D. OpenManage Enterprise

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC) is the built-in management tool for PowerEdge servers, allowing administrators to monitor hardware, performance, and alerts without additional software installation. iDRAC is embedded in the server's firmware, accessible via a web interface or CLI.

OpenManage Enterprise and OMSA require software installation, and SCG is not a standard Dell tool.

iDRAC provides out-of-band management for efficient monitoring. Exact extract: "Compare the PowerEdge Servers management applications, utilities, and licensing... Describe maintenance functions, shutdowns, reboots of a PowerEdge Server." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Server Management (18%).

NEW QUESTION # 47

You must enhance the scalability and connectivity flexibility of a PowerEdge server, particularly for management and peripheral connections. Which type of onboard card is explicitly designed to increase scalability, flexibility, and connectivity options in PowerEdge servers beyond basic networking?

- A. Rear Input Output (RIO) card
- B. Open Compute Project (OCP) card
- C. LAN On Motherboard (LOM)
- D. Integrated system board network controller

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Open Compute Project (OCP) card is designed to enhance scalability and connectivity in PowerEdge servers by providing flexible, high-speed network interfaces without consuming standard PCIe slots. OCP cards support advanced networking and management features, offering modular upgrades for connectivity beyond basic LOM or integrated controllers. RIO cards focus on management ports, not scalability, while LOM is fixed and less flexible. OCP's modular design aligns with modern server needs.

Exact extract:

"Compare the on-board network on a PowerEdge Server... Describe the cables and connections." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Server Networking and Connectivity (6%).

NEW QUESTION # 48

A server has a PCIe 5.0 x1 lane. What is the theoretical bandwidth?

- A. 1.97 GB/s
- B. 0.98 GB/s
- C. 7.88 GB/s
- D. 3.94 GB/s

Answer: D

Explanation:

PCIe 5.0 offers a per-lane bandwidth of approximately 3.94 GB/s for an x1 lane. This is calculated based on PCIe 5.0's data rate of 32 GT/s, with each lane providing roughly 32 Gbps (4 GB/s) after accounting for encoding overhead (128b/130b). For an x1 lane,

