

Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional復習問題集 & Portworx-Enterprise-Professional日本語試験情報



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Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam 認定 Portworx-Enterprise-Professional 試験問題 (Q29-Q34):

質問 # 29

What does an administrator need to do if a drive fails and the pool contains metadata?

- A. Delete the pool.
- B. **Decommission the node.**
- C. Reformat the disk and reuse it.

正解: **B**

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

If a drive fails and the associated storage pool contains critical metadata, the safest and recommended action is to decommission the entire node. Metadata loss can compromise the integrity of volume allocations and cluster state. Decommissioning the node allows Portworx to safely remove the node from the cluster, replicate data, and redistribute workloads, preventing data loss or corruption. Deleting the pool or reformatting the disk without proper precautions risks losing metadata and causing cluster inconsistencies. Portworx's operational guidelines emphasize that nodes with failed drives holding metadata require careful decommissioning procedures to maintain cluster health and data durability, ensuring data is rebalanced and availability is preserved 【Pure Storage Portworx Operations Guide source】.

質問 # 30

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

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

正解: **B**

解説:

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】.

質問 # 31

What does the DriveStateChange alert indicate?

- A. Free disk space going below the recommended level of 20%
- B. Free volume space going below the recommended level of 5%
- C. Free disk space going below the recommended level of 10%

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The DriveStateChange alert in Portworx indicates that free disk space on a storage device has fallen below the recommended threshold of 10%. This alert warns administrators that storage capacity on a particular disk is critically low and that immediate action may be needed to avoid performance degradation or failures. Monitoring disk space is essential to maintain cluster health and prevent data loss. Portworx automatically generates this alert as part of its proactive monitoring system, providing early warning so operators can add capacity, remove unnecessary data, or re-balance workloads. The alert documentation advises maintaining sufficient free space to ensure optimal performance and data durability in the Portworx cluster [【Pure Storage Portworx Alerting Guide source】](#).

質問 #32

Which CRD object can be used to restore an existing ApplicationBackup?

- A. ApplicationRestore
- B. VolumeSnapshot
- C. Migration

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The ApplicationRestore Custom Resource Definition (CRD) object in Portworx is specifically designed to restore an application from an existing ApplicationBackup. This object orchestrates the process of recovering a consistent snapshot of an application, including all its associated volumes, in Kubernetes environments. Using ApplicationRestore, administrators can define the source backup, restore location, and any necessary transformations during restoration. This facilitates disaster recovery, migration, or rollback scenarios for complex stateful applications. The Portworx backup and restore documentation clearly defines ApplicationRestore as the controller responsible for application-level recovery operations, ensuring data integrity and consistency throughout the restore workflow [【Pure Storage Portworx Backup and Restore Guide source】](#).

質問 #33

What configuration steps should a Portworx Administrator perform to ensure that Portworx can use the S3 Object Store using a custom/3rd party (not signed by public CA) certificate?

- A. No additional configuration is necessary.
- B. Create a secret containing the certificate and run pxctl certificate import command.
- C. Create a Kubernetes secret containing the certificate and reference it in the storagecluster via env variable.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When integrating Portworx with an S3 Object Store secured by a custom or third-party certificate that is not signed by a public Certificate Authority (CA), administrators must manually provide the relevant CA certificate to Portworx. This involves creating a Kubernetes secret that contains the custom CA certificate and referencing this secret in the StorageCluster manifest through environment variables. This allows Portworx components to trust the certificate during TLS handshake with the S3 endpoint, avoiding connection failures due to untrusted certificates. Without this step, Portworx cannot securely communicate with the object store. The Portworx security and installation documentation highlights this practice as essential for secure Object Store integration in private or regulated environments where internal or custom PKIs are used [【Pure Storage Portworx Security Guide source】](#).

質問 #34

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