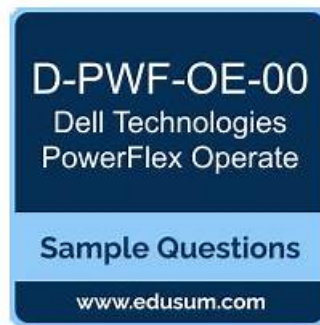


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EMC D-PWF-OE-00 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PowerFlex Logical Entities: This section focuses on configuring the logical structures within PowerFlex including templates, resource groups, protection domains, fault sets, and storage pools that organize and manage storage resources.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PowerFlex Security: This section addresses security administration through managing user accounts and access privileges, integrating CloudLink for encryption, and configuring system alerting.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PowerFlex Storage: This domain addresses daily storage operations including creating and managing volumes, configuring shared file systems, and working with storage data targets.

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EMC Dell PowerFlex Operate Exam Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which actions can administrators perform to enhance alerting capabilities in PowerFlex? (Choose two).

- A. Assign alert thresholds for critical events
- B. Enable encryption for alert traffic
- C. Schedule alert retention policies
- D. Configure SNMP trap destinations

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

* Configure SNMP trap destinations (Option A): This is the standard method for "enhancing" alerting beyond the local dashboard. By directing SNMP traps to an enterprise monitoring system (like SolarWinds, Nagios, or OpenManage), administrators ensure alerts are centralized and ticketed automatically.

* Assign alert thresholds for critical events (Option C): PowerFlex allows administrators to customize specific thresholds (e.g., "Alert if Storage Pool usage > 85%" or "Alert if Latency > 10ms").

Configuring these thresholds ensures that the alerting system is proactive and tailored to the specific workload needs, rather than relying solely on default "System Down" alerts.

NEW QUESTION # 75

What actions can administrators perform to manage PowerFlex shared file systems? (Choose two).

- A. Deduplicate shared file system data
- B. Configure snapshots for shared file systems
- C. Enable data access for multiple nodes
- D. Assign file systems to fault sets

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

PowerFlex File (NAS) extends the block capabilities to support file-level access.

* Enable data access for multiple nodes (Option B): The fundamental purpose of a shared file system (NAS) is to allow multiple clients (Linux via NFS, Windows via SMB) to access the same dataset simultaneously over the network. PowerFlex File manages the exports and shares that facilitate this concurrency.

* Configure snapshots for shared file systems (Option C): Just like block volumes, PowerFlex File systems support snapshots. These file-system level snapshots allow users to recover deleted files or administrators to roll back the entire file system to a previous point in time.

Incorrect Options:

* Assign file systems to fault sets (A): Fault Sets are a block-layer construct for physical SDS nodes. File systems are logical entities that reside on the storage provided by the block layer; they are not directly assigned to Fault Sets.

* Deduplicate shared file system data (D): Deduplication occurs at the underlying Storage Pool level (inline), not as a management action performed on a specific file system.

NEW QUESTION # 76

An administrator wants to secure PowerFlex user accounts by integrating with LDAP. What steps should they follow? (Choose two).

- A. Enable multi-factor authentication for all users
- B. Test LDAP integration for authentication
- C. Configure LDAP server details in the PowerFlex GUI
- D. Define user roles and permissions in RBAC

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

* Configure LDAP server details (Option A): The administrator must navigate to the Security settings and input the IP/Hostname of the LDAP/AD server, the Base DN (Distinguished Name), and the Bind User credentials. This establishes the connection.

* Test LDAP integration (Option C): Before saving and relying on the configuration, it is essential to perform a "Test" action within the interface. This verifies that PowerFlex can reach the LDAP server and successfully query the user directory. If this step is skipped and the config is wrong, users might be locked out.

Note: Option B is partially relevant but usually automated via "LDAP Group Mapping" rather than defining individual local RBAC roles for every LDAP user.

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which actions can be performed within a Protection Domain? (Choose two).

- A. Create multiple Storage Pools
- B. Monitor fault tolerance compliance
- C. Group nodes for metadata management
- D. Enable automatic volume snapshots

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

* Create multiple Storage Pools (Option A): A Protection Domain (PD) is a container for nodes. Inside that container, you can define multiple storage pools (e.g., "PD1_Performance_Pool" and

"PD1_Capacity_Pool") to segregate media types within the same group of servers.

* Monitor fault tolerance compliance (Option B): Since the PD is the boundary for mesh mirroring, you monitor the health and rebuild status at the PD level. If a node fails, you monitor the PD to see the "Rebuild Progress" to ensure fault tolerance is restored.

Incorrect Options: Nodes are grouped for storage (SDS), not metadata management (C). Snapshots (D) are enabled on Volumes, not on the Protection Domain object itself.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which components can be monitored via the PowerFlex GUI? (Choose two).

- A. Storage pool health
- B. Virtual machine backups
- C. System performance metrics
- D. Network latency

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The PowerFlex Dashboard provides a high-level view of the storage environment.

* Storage pool health (Option B): The GUI displays the capacity usage (Used vs. Free) and the health status (Green/Red) of all Storage Pools. It highlights if a pool is running out of space or has failed drives.

* System performance metrics (Option D): The dashboard features real-time graphs showing IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second), Bandwidth (MB/s), and Latency (ms) for the overall cluster, as well as for individual volumes and SDS nodes.

Incorrect Options:

* VM Backups (C) are managed by backup software (PowerProtect/Veeam), not the storage array GUI.

* Network Latency (A) is usually a switch/network statistic. While PowerFlex shows I/O latency, it does not act as a general network monitoring tool for switch-level latency.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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