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Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	<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.

Topic 4	<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.
Topic 5	<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.

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Sample Materials Portworx-Enterprise-Professional All-in-One Exam Guide

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Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

What happens if the spec.csi.enabled flag is set to false in the Portworx StorageCluster spec?

- A. The cluster will fail to deploy if CSI is disabled.
- **B. CSI will not be installed for the storage cluster.**
- C. CSI will be installed, but it will not be used.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The spec.csi.enabled flag in the Portworx StorageCluster specification dictates whether the Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver is deployed within the Kubernetes environment. Setting this flag to false means that the CSI driver will not be installed or enabled, effectively disabling the CSI functionality. The CSI driver is responsible for dynamic volume provisioning, attachment, and lifecycle management in Kubernetes clusters. Disabling CSI might be necessary in environments relying on legacy volume plugins or specific operational requirements. When CSI is disabled, Portworx will not support dynamic provisioning or other CSI-dependent features, which could limit functionality for Kubernetes storage operations. Portworx operator documentation explicitly states that disabling CSI omits the CSI driver installation, advising users to carefully consider the impact before setting this flag to false, especially in production environments requiring CSI functionality **【Pure Storage Portworx Operator Docs source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 28

An administrator deploys Portworx in the "portworx" namespace.

What command should the administrator use to check status of only the Portworx pods?

- A. `kubectl -n portworx get pods -o wide`
- B. `kubectl -n portworx get storagecluster`
- **C. `kubectl -n portworx get pods -l name=portworx`**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To view the status of only Portworx pods within the "portworx" namespace, administrators should use label selectors with `kubectl`.

The command `kubectl -n portworx get pods -l name=portworx` filters pods by the label `name=portworx`, showing only pods related to the Portworx deployment. This is more precise than simply listing all pods with `-o wide`, which includes unrelated pods. Checking Portworx pods' status is crucial for monitoring cluster health, identifying pod restarts, or troubleshooting failures. The Portworx installation manifests and documentation specify labels applied to Portworx pods, enabling operators to filter efficiently. Using this command supports focused operational monitoring and streamlined debugging within Kubernetes environments running Portworx **【Pure Storage Portworx Kubernetes Guide source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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

- A. Object Storage
- B. Network File System (NFS)
- 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】**.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Which two CRDs are required for performing an ApplicationBackup?

- A. BackupLocation and ApplicationBackup
- B. BackupLocation and RestoreBackup
- C. ApplicationBackup and migrations

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To perform an ApplicationBackup in Portworx, two Kubernetes Custom Resource Definitions (CRDs) are essential:

BackupLocation and ApplicationBackup. The BackupLocation CRD defines the target backup storage, such as an S3 bucket or NFS share, including credentials and endpoints. ApplicationBackup defines the specifics of the backup operation, including which application volumes to back up, schedules, and retention policies. Together, they enable declarative backup management within Kubernetes, allowing administrators to configure, automate, and monitor backups of stateful applications using Portworx. These CRDs provide flexibility and integration with Kubernetes-native tools, improving disaster recovery capabilities. Portworx backup documentation describes these CRDs as the foundation of its application-aware backup and restore system **【Pure Storage Portworx Backup Docs source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 31

If a Portworx node is down and the Kubernetes cluster is healthy, which command should be used to check Portworx alerts on a healthy node?

- A. `journalctl -Ifu portworx*`
- B. `pxctl alerts show`
- C. `kubectl describe node`

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

- [illegible]