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Dell D-PWF-OE-00 Exam

Dell PowerFlex Operate Exam

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1 / 4

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expanding a PowerFlex Cluster: This domain focuses on cluster expansion and maintenance including using maintenance modes, adding nodes, configuring Storage Data Servers and Meta Data Managers, and understanding PowerFlex integration with APEX.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PowerFlex Upgrades: This domain covers understanding upgrade procedures and executing cluster upgrades to newer software versions.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PowerFlex Components and Resource Discovery: This domain covers identifying PowerFlex hardware models and software components, using management interfaces to interact with the system, and completing essential post-installation configuration tasks.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting PowerFlex Storage: This section covers data protection through snapshot technology for point-in-time copies and volume replication between clusters for disaster recovery.

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EMC Dell PowerFlex Operate Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

What is the minimum bandwidth requirement for replicating volumes between PowerFlex clusters?

- A. 1 Gbps
- B. 10 Mbps
- C. 100 Mbps**
- D. 10 Gbps

Answer: C

Explanation:

* 100 Mbps: While PowerFlex replication is highly efficient and only sends unique data chunks (deltas), the supported minimum reliable bandwidth for a WAN link between clusters is typically 100 Mbps.

* Reasoning: Below this speed, even moderate change rates in a production database would likely cause the replication journal to fill up faster than data can be drained to the remote site. This would lead to a

"Buffer Full" state, causing the replication to pause or the system to lose its Recovery Point Objective (RPO) compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 22

What is the default role assigned to new users in PowerFlex if no specific higher privilege is selected (or conceptually, the basic read-only role)?

- A. Administrator
- B. Operator
- C. Read-only user
- D. Monitor**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the PowerFlex role hierarchy, the Monitor role is the standard "Read-Only" role.

* Monitor Role: Users with this role can view the dashboard, check configurations, view logs, and monitor performance. However, they cannot make any changes to the system (cannot create volumes, cannot add nodes, cannot change passwords).

* Default Context: When discussing "default" security postures or the safest role to assign to auditors or junior staff, Monitor is the correct answer. The "Administrator" has full control, and "Security" manages users. "Read-only user" is a description of the functionality, but Monitor is the specific PowerFlex terminology for the role.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What are the benefits of using Resource Groups in PowerFlex? (Choose two).

- A. Simplifies storage resource management
- B. Ensures fault isolation across nodes
- C. Allows shared access to storage resources
- D. Enables the creation of virtual machine snapshots

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

This question likely refers to PowerFlex Manager (PFxM) concepts, where "Resource Groups" are used to organize hardware.

* Simplifies storage resource management (Option A): Resource Groups allow administrators to logically group disparate hardware (Nodes, Switches) into a single entity. This simplifies operations like upgrades or configuration changes, as you can apply a "Service Template" to the whole group at once.

* Allows shared access (Option D): In a multi-tenant environment, Resource Groups allow you to define which administrators or users have access to specific sets of hardware resources (Role-Based Access Control).

Note: "Fault Isolation" (B) is handled by Protection Domains, not Resource Groups.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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 # 25

What actions are taken when reconfiguring Storage Data Servers during cluster expansion? (Choose two).

- A. Validate new node compatibility with existing SDS configurations
- B. Reallocate storage pools for load balancing
- C. Enable data deduplication on new SDS nodes
- D. Configure Fault Sets for the new nodes

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

When expanding a cluster by adding new Storage Data Server (SDS) nodes:

* Validate new node compatibility (Option A): Before adding a node, you must ensure it matches the hardware compatibility list (HCL). More importantly, to prevent performance bottlenecks ("stragglers"), the new nodes should ideally match the CPU, RAM, and most importantly, the drive type

/performance of the existing nodes in the Storage Pool.

* Configure Fault Sets for the new nodes (Option C): If the cluster is configured to use Fault Sets (which is recommended for larger clusters to ensure rack-level availability), the new node must be explicitly assigned to a specific Fault Set before it is added. You cannot add a node to a Protection Domain that uses Fault Sets without specifying which Fault Set it belongs to.

Incorrect Options: Option B describes "Rebalance," which is an automatic background process, not a manual "reallocation" action. Option D is incorrect because deduplication is a pool-wide setting; you do not enable it on a per-node basis.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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