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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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Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46

What command should the administrator run if Portworx logs report "Node is not in quorum"?

- A. The administrator should check output of pxctl status on each storage node.
- B. The administrator should run pxctl service status.
- C. The administrator should do nothing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

If Portworx logs indicate that a node is not in quorum, the administrator's first step is to verify the status of each storage node in the cluster using the command pxctl status. This command provides detailed information about node connectivity, quorum status, and cluster health. The quorum is critical for distributed consensus and cluster consistency. Checking each node's status helps identify network partitions, node failures, or communication issues causing quorum loss. Simply running pxctl service status provides service-level info but not the comprehensive node quorum details needed. The Portworx troubleshooting documentation stresses using pxctl status as the primary diagnostic tool when encountering quorum-related alerts to ensure cluster stability and resolve issues promptly [【 Pure Storage Portworx Troubleshooting Guide source】](#) .

NEW QUESTION # 47

What is the purpose of setting a defragmentation schedule in Portworx?

- A. To back up data to the cloud.
- B. To improve performance by running defragmentation during low workload periods.
- C. To monitor the health of the storage cluster.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Defragmentation in Portworx reorganizes storage blocks to reduce fragmentation caused by frequent write and delete operations. Scheduling defragmentation during low workload periods ensures minimal impact on application performance while improving storage efficiency and I/O throughput. This optimization leads to faster read/write operations and prolongs the lifespan of storage devices by minimizing random I/O. Portworx provides administrators the ability to define defragmentation windows and recurrence policies within cluster configurations to automate this process. The official Portworx documentation explains that carefully timed defragmentation is critical to maintaining optimal cluster performance without disrupting business-critical workloads, making it an essential part of ongoing cluster maintenance and operational health [【 Pure Storage Portworx Performance Guide source】](#) .

NEW QUESTION # 48

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 49

What Kubernetes resource allows visibility of the Parent Volume and the snapshot ID?

- A. PersistentVolumeClaim
- B. **VolumeSnapshot**
- C. VolumeSnapshotData

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The VolumeSnapshot Kubernetes resource provides metadata about snapshots of Persistent Volumes, including references to the parent volume and snapshot IDs. It represents a snapshot request and maintains information linking it to the source PVC and the actual snapshot data. This resource enables Kubernetes-native management of volume snapshots, allowing users to create, delete, and list snapshots declaratively. Portworx integrates with Kubernetes snapshot APIs and populates VolumeSnapshot resources with detailed information necessary for managing snapshot lifecycle and restoring data. The Kubernetes and Portworx documentation highlight VolumeSnapshot as the primary interface to monitor and interact with snapshot metadata, crucial for backup, restore, and disaster recovery workflows in containerized environments [【Pure Storage Portworx Snapshot API Guide source】](#).

NEW QUESTION # 50

What command should be used to add a new drive to an existing storage cluster?

- A. **pxctl service drive add -drive /dev/dm-1 -operation start**
- B. pxctl service pool update -resize new-disk 150
- C. pxctl sv nw -a

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Adding a new drive to an existing Portworx storage cluster involves bringing the physical device online for Portworx management. The correct command for this is pxctl service drive add -drive /dev/dm-1 -operation start. This command instructs Portworx to recognize and incorporate the new drive specified by the device path (e.g., /dev/dm-1) into its storage pool. After this operation, Portworx can use the drive for provisioning volumes or expanding capacity. The -operation start flag signals Portworx to initialize and prepare the drive for use. This method is part of Portworx's dynamic storage management capabilities, allowing flexible scaling of storage resources without downtime. Official CLI documentation outlines this command as the supported approach to adding drives to running clusters safely and efficiently [【Pure Storage Portworx CLI Guide source】](#).

NEW QUESTION # 51

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