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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
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">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 4	<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 5	<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 (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

What steps are required to configure a Storage Pool? (Choose two).

- A. Define the Protection Domain
- B. Assign drives with similar performance characteristics
- C. Configure VLAN tagging for the Storage Pool
- D. Enable replication between clusters

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

A Storage Pool is a logical entity that aggregates the capacity of physical devices.

* Define the Protection Domain (Option A): The Storage Pool hierarchy is strict. You must first create a Protection Domain (PD), which groups the SDS nodes. The Storage Pool is then created within that Protection Domain. You cannot create a Storage Pool without this parent container.

* Assign drives with similar performance characteristics (Option B): This is a critical configuration requirement. PowerFlex stripes data across all drives in a pool. If you mix NVMe and SATA drives in the same pool, the fast NVMe drives will wait for the slow SATA drives, dragging the entire pool's performance down to the lowest common denominator (the "straggler" effect). Therefore, standard procedure is to create separate pools for separate media types (e.g, "Performance_Pool" for NVMe, "Capacity_Pool" for HDD).

NEW QUESTION # 65

Which component is upgraded first during a PowerFlex cluster upgrade?

- A. Metadata Managers
- B. Fault Sets
- C. Storage Data Servers
- D. Cluster Nodes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The order of operations for a PowerFlex upgrade is strict and dictated by the software architecture.

* Metadata Managers (MDM): The MDM is the "brain" of the cluster. It holds the cluster map and configuration. It must be upgraded first (Primary, then Secondary, then Tie-Breakers) so that it can understand the newer protocol versions and manage the upgrade of the subsequent components. An older MDM cannot manage a newer SDS.

* Storage Data Servers (SDS): Once the MDMs are upgraded, the storage nodes are upgraded one by one (or fault set by fault set).

* Storage Data Clients (SDC): Finally, the host-side drivers are updated.

Therefore, A (Metadata Managers) is the correct first step. Fault Sets (C) are logical groups, not software components to be upgraded.

NEW QUESTION # 66

Snapshots in PowerFlex are created in a writable state by default. True. False.

- A. False
- **B. True**

Answer: B

Explanation:

In many legacy storage arrays, a snapshot is a read-only "view" of the data, and if you want to mount it and write to it (for testing or database recovery), you must create a "Clone" or "linked clone" from that snapshot.

PowerFlex differs here. A PowerFlex snapshot is technically just another volume. It is fully writable immediately upon creation. It uses a redirect-on-write mechanism. If a host mounts a snapshot and writes to it, the new data is written to new blocks, diverging from the source volume. This makes PowerFlex snapshots extremely agile for DevOps and CI/CD workflows where writable copies are needed instantly.

NEW QUESTION # 67

Which configurations are necessary for using storage data targets in PowerFlex? (Choose two).

- **A. Validate target device compatibility**
- B. Assign targets to specific protection domains
- **C. Configure IP connectivity to external storage systems**
- D. Enable deduplication on the target storage

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

In the context of PowerFlex, "Storage Data Targets" typically refers to the Storage Data Servers (SDS) or the physical nodes providing capacity.

* Configure IP connectivity (Option A): For an SDS (Target) to function, it must have valid IP connectivity over the data network to communicate with the SDCs (Clients) and other SDSs (for mesh mirroring). Without proper IP configuration (and VLAN tagging), the storage cannot be accessed.

* Validate target device compatibility (Option D): Before assigning storage devices (drives) to an SDS, it is critical to validate that the devices are on the Hardware Compatibility List (HCL) and are of a consistent type (e.g., all NVMe or all SAS SSD).

Incompatible or mixed-performance devices can degrade the performance of the entire Storage Pool.

Incorrect Options: Deduplication (B) is a pool-level setting, not a "target" connectivity setting. You assign SDSs to Protection Domains (C), but you do not "assign targets" in the way external arrays function; the SDS is the target.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which task is a valid operation for manipulating volumes in PowerFlex?

- A. Assign volumes to fault sets
- B. Add volumes to metadata managers
- C. Configure VLAN tagging for the volume
- **D. Create snapshots of the volume**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Administrators perform various operations on Volumes to manage data lifecycles.

* Create snapshots of the volume (Option B): This is a standard Day-2 operation. A user can select a volume and trigger a snapshot (or a consistency group snapshot). This creates a point-in-time, writable copy of the volume instantly.

* Why others are incorrect:

* Fault Sets (A): Volumes are not assigned to Fault Sets. SDS nodes are assigned to Fault Sets.

Volumes live in Storage Pools.

* VLAN tagging (C): VLANs are configured on the SDC (client) network interfaces or the switch, not on the storage volume itself.

* Add to MDM (D): The MDM manages the volume map, but you do not manually "add" a volume to an MDM; you create a volume via the MDM.

NEW QUESTION # 69

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