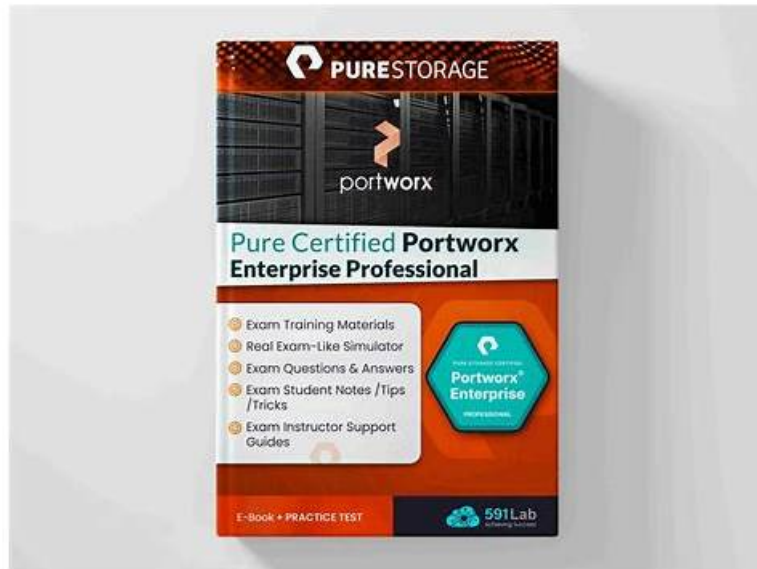


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Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
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">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 5	<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.

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Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Sample Questions (Q69-Q74):

NEW QUESTION # 69

What are the three severity levels for Portworx alerts?

- A. INFO, WARNING, ALARM
- B. INFO, WARNING, ERROR
- C. INFO, WARNING, CRITICAL

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Portworx classifies alerts into three main severity levels to help administrators prioritize response actions. These levels are INFO, WARNING, and CRITICAL. INFO alerts provide informational messages about non-critical events, such as configuration changes or normal operational milestones. WARNING alerts indicate potential issues that could impact performance or availability if left unaddressed, such as increased latency or approaching capacity limits. CRITICAL alerts signal severe problems requiring immediate attention, such as node failures or data corruption risks. This severity categorization supports effective alert management and escalation policies, allowing operational teams to focus on high-impact issues first. The Portworx observability and alerting guide explains these levels in detail and recommends integrating alerts with external monitoring systems for centralized management 【Pure Storage Portworx Alerting Guide source】 .

NEW QUESTION # 70

What are the two components of Stork?

- A. Stork snapshots and restores
- B. Stork object store and S3 bucket
- C. Stork scheduler and an extender

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Stork (Storage Orchestrator for Kubernetes) is a Portworx utility designed to improve Kubernetes storage orchestration. Its two main components are the Stork scheduler and the Stork extender. The scheduler works by placing pods in Kubernetes clusters based on storage constraints, such as volume affinity and anti-affinity, improving application resiliency and data locality. The extender integrates with Kubernetes' default scheduler, influencing pod scheduling decisions to respect storage policies and optimize workload placement. Together, these components enable advanced features such as application-aware migration, snapshot management, and backup coordination. Portworx documentation explains that Stork's design helps maintain stateful application availability during scaling, upgrades, or disaster recovery scenarios by making Kubernetes scheduling storage-aware 【Pure Storage Portworx Stork Guide source】 .

NEW QUESTION # 71

A cluster administrator wants to define an Autopilot rule for Portworx.
What are the 4 main parts of an Autopilot rule?

- A. Selector, Namespace Selector, Conditions and Actions
- B. Enforcement, Match Expressions, Topology Key and Weight
- C. Replica, I/O profile, Secure, Placement Strategy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

An Autopilot rule in Portworx consists of four main parts: Selector, Namespace Selector, Conditions, and Actions. The Selector defines the set of volumes or pods the rule applies to, often using labels. Namespace Selector further narrows the scope to specific Kubernetes namespaces, allowing targeted policy application. Conditions specify triggers or thresholds such as capacity utilization, I/O metrics, or time-based schedules. When conditions are met, the Actions section defines automated responses such as volume expansion, migration, or alerting. This modular rule design enables flexible, policy-driven automation for storage management, helping maintain cluster health and performance without manual intervention. The Portworx Autopilot documentation provides detailed schema and examples, emphasizing these components as foundational for dynamic, autonomous cluster operation **【Pure Storage Portworx Autopilot Guide source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 72

What step is necessary to start using encrypted PVCs in Portworx?

- A. Configure IO profiles.
- B. Select secret provider.
- C. StorageClass needs the following parameter: secure: enabled.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Using encrypted Persistent Volume Claims (PVCs) with Portworx requires that an administrator first configure a secret provider responsible for managing the encryption keys. The secret provider could be an external Key Management System (KMS) such as AWS KMS, Google Cloud KMS, Hashicorp Vault, or Kubernetes Secrets. This step is critical because encryption keys are essential to securely encrypt and decrypt data on volumes. Although enabling encryption in the StorageClass via parameters like `secure: enabled` is necessary to activate encryption on volumes, it is insufficient without a properly configured secret provider to manage the keys. The secret provider ensures keys are securely stored, rotated, and accessed, fulfilling compliance and security requirements. Portworx documentation stresses this as a foundational step to enable encrypted PVCs, highlighting that without a configured secret provider, encrypted volumes cannot be provisioned or used effectively **【Pure Storage Portworx Encryption Docs source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An administrator wants to check the size, availability, and usage of all pools in the cluster.
Which command should the administrator use?

- A. `kubectl get storagecluster`
- B. `pxctl cluster provision-status`
- C. `pxctl service pool show`

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To view detailed information about storage pools in a Portworx cluster-including size, availability, usage, and health-administrators should use the command `pxctl service pool show`. This CLI command provides a comprehensive overview of all storage pools configured on cluster nodes, including pool IDs, device names, pool sizes, free space, and status. It helps administrators monitor resource utilization, detect degraded pools, and plan capacity expansions. While `kubectl get storagecluster` shows the overall cluster CRD status and `pxctl cluster provision-status` shows provisioning status, neither provides detailed pool-level insights. Portworx's operational documentation recommends `pxctl service pool show` as the definitive command for monitoring pool resources and

