

# Certification D-PE-FN-01 Dumps | Pdf Demo D-PE-FN-01 Download



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## EMC D-PE-FN-01 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Server Networking and Connectivity:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Center Technicians and focuses on the fundamentals of networking services as they relate to PowerEdge servers. It includes identifying network cables and connections, and comparing different onboard network options. This knowledge is essential for establishing and maintaining server connectivity within diverse infrastructure environments.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Security:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Support Engineers and emphasizes the security features embedded in Dell PowerEdge servers. It includes hardware-based protections such as Silicon Root of Trust, TPM 2.0, and Secure Boot. The section also covers iDRAC's role in automated security, data protection using Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs), and access control measures like Multifactor Authentication (MFA) and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC).</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Server Architecture and Roles:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Server Support Engineers and focuses on understanding how various PowerEdge server types—like rack, tower, and blade servers—fit specific deployment needs. It covers interpreting server data flow, exploring storage topologies like DAS, NAS, and SAN, and understanding virtualization using hypervisors. The section also outlines how to position PowerEdge servers in edge, cloud, or core environments for use cases such as HPC, file sharing, or AI workloads.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Maintenance:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of Data Center Technicians and covers practical server maintenance procedures. Topics include handling memory and expansion cards, understanding power distribution, recognizing hardware fault indicators, and applying various firmware update methods. It also touches on thermal management through cooling techniques such as air, liquid, and immersion cooling, along with proper shutdown and reboot practices.</li></ul>

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## EMC Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

### NEW QUESTION # 14

What is the primary function of the Silicon Root of Trust in Dell PowerEdge servers?

- A. To manage virtual machine migrations across clusters
- B. To enable automatic failover in high-availability configurations
- C. To optimize cooling efficiency based on workload demands
- **D. To provide cryptographic verification of firmware and hardware integrity from the factory**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The Silicon Root of Trust in Dell PowerEdge servers establishes a secure foundation by cryptographically verifying the integrity of firmware, BIOS, and hardware components starting from the manufacturing process at the factory. This ensures that the server boots only trusted code, protecting against supply chain attacks, firmware tampering, and malware insertion. It uses immutable hardware-based keys to anchor the chain of trust, extending to the OS and applications. Managing VM migrations is a hypervisor function, cooling optimization relates to thermal management, and failover is part of clustering software, not directly tied to Root of Trust. This feature is crucial for enhancing server security in enterprise environments, aligning with modern cybersecurity standards for PowerEdge systems. Exact extract: "Describe the security features in PowerEdge servers... Explain the role of TPM and Secure Boot... Describe the security features in PowerEdge servers including Silicon Root of Trust, Secure Boot, TPM, and multifactor authentication." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Security (18%).

### NEW QUESTION # 15

A small office is considering DAS for its storage needs. What is a potential disadvantage of this solution?

- A. More complex to deploy
- B. Not well suited to applications using block-level storage
- **C. Limited scalability**
- D. Higher initial cost

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extracts: Direct Attached Storage (DAS) has limited scalability, as it is physically connected to a single server, restricting the ability to expand storage capacity or share resources across multiple systems compared to NAS or SAN. DAS is simpler for deployment, not inherently costly, and supports block-level storage, but its scalability constraint is a key drawback for growing offices. Exact extract: "Compare and contrast different storage topologies relevant to Dell PowerEdge servers:

Direct Attached Storage (DAS), Network Attached Storage (NAS), and Storage Area Networks (SAN)." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Introduction to Servers (28%).

### NEW QUESTION # 16

In ECC memory, how many extra bits are used for every 64-bit value to facilitate single-bit error correction, based on Hamming code?

- A. ECC uses 16 parity bits for every 64-bit data value.
- **B. ECC employs 8 additional bits for every 64-bit value.**
- C. ECC adds 32 error correction bits per 64-bit data segment.
- D. ECC uses 4 extra bits for every 64-bit value for correction.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Error Correcting Code (ECC) memory uses 8 additional bits for every 64-bit data value to detect and correct single-bit errors using Hamming code, resulting in 72-bit modules. This enhances data integrity in servers by repairing errors without interruption. Fewer bits (4) would only detect, not correct; more (16 or 32) are unnecessary for standard single-bit correction. ECC is beneficial in PowerEdge servers for reliable operations.

Exact extract: "Why is Error Correcting Code (ECC) memory beneficial in Dell EMC PowerEdge servers? D.

Can repair errors without interrupting other server operations... Describe the Memory and Expansion cards." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Introduction to Servers (28%) and Maintenance (18%).

### NEW QUESTION # 17

A company is designing its backup infrastructure and must decide where to store the backed-up data. They are considering both on-site and off-site options. Which storage media are commonly used in backup solutions for storing and archiving backup data?

- A. Random Access Memory (RAM) and CPU cache
- B. Solid state drives (SSDs) and NVMe drives
- **C. Network Attached Storage (NAS)**
- D. Hard disks
- E. SAN arrays

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Network Attached Storage (NAS) is commonly utilized in backup solutions because it provides a centralized, scalable storage option that can be accessed over a network, making it ideal for storing and archiving large volumes of backed-up data. NAS devices support file-level access protocols like NFS and SMB, which are suitable for backup applications, allowing multiple servers or clients to store data efficiently. Unlike SAN arrays, which are more geared toward block-level storage for high-performance applications, NAS is cost-effective for backup and archiving needs. SSDs and NVMe drives are faster but more expensive for large-scale archiving, while hard disks are basic components but lack the networked accessibility of NAS. RAM and CPU cache are volatile and not suitable for persistent storage. This choice aligns with backup infrastructure design principles, emphasizing reliability and accessibility for on-site and off-site data protection. In contrast, options like SAN are better for enterprise storage but not primarily for backups due to higher complexity and cost. Exact extract: "Explain the function of various storage components commonly found in Dell PowerEdgeservers, such as Hard Disk Drives (HDDs), Solid State Drives (SSDs), RAID controllers, BOSS and M.2, and storage enclosures... Compare and contrast different storage topologies relevant to Dell PowerEdge servers: Direct Attached Storage (DAS), Network Attached Storage (NAS), and Storage Area Networks (SAN)." Reference: Dell PowerEdge Foundations v2 Exam Description (D-PE-FN-01), Topic: Introduction to Servers (28%).

### NEW QUESTION # 18

Which server attribute refers to its ability to undergo maintenance and repairs without causing system downtime?

- A. Scalability
- **B. High availability**
- C. Reliability
- D. Serviceability

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

High availability refers to a server's design that allows maintenance, repairs, and upgrades without interrupting operations, achieved through redundant components like power supplies, fans, and hot-swappable parts. This ensures continuous uptime critical for business environments. Reliability focuses on failure resistance, serviceability on ease of repair, and scalability on expansion. High availability is key for mission-critical PowerEdge servers. Exact extract: "Define the characteristics of a server... Explain the power

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