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Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

New Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Topics | Valid Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Exam Topics

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Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

An infrastructure admin is troubleshooting a Portworx node that is down.
What should be run first to check the Kubernetes cluster status?

- A. `pxctl status` to check the status of Portworx on the node.
- B. `journalctl -u kubelet` to identify the problem on the node.
- C. `kubectl get node -o wide` to ensure cluster nodes are in the Ready status.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When troubleshooting a Portworx node that appears down, the first step is to verify the overall Kubernetes cluster health, particularly the node's readiness. Running `kubectl get node -o wide` provides detailed information about all cluster nodes, including their status, roles, and network details. Ensuring the affected node is marked "Ready" or identifying any abnormal conditions helps isolate whether the problem is at the Kubernetes level or specific to Portworx. If the node is not Ready, issues may lie with Kubernetes components or node-level hardware/network problems. After confirming node status, further investigation using `pxctl status` or examining kubelet logs with `journalctl` can pinpoint Portworx-specific or system-level failures. Portworx operational best practices recommend starting with Kubernetes node health checks before delving into Portworx or system logs to effectively triage issues **【Pure Storage Portworx Troubleshooting Guide source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 73

What is the minimum number of cores needed to run Portworx?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Portworx requires a minimum of 4 CPU cores per node to operate efficiently. This minimum ensures sufficient compute resources to handle storage management operations, volume I/O, replication, and metadata services without performance bottlenecks. While more cores can improve throughput and scalability, 4 cores is the documented baseline for supporting production workloads and maintaining cluster responsiveness. The Portworx system requirements specify this CPU baseline to guarantee stable operation alongside other Kubernetes node workloads. Deployments with fewer CPU resources may face degraded performance or instability. Official Portworx hardware requirements recommend 4 cores or more per node to meet performance and reliability objectives in typical enterprise environments **【Pure Storage Portworx System Requirements source】**.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which command shows a summary of the Portworx cluster status?

- A. `pxctl cluster status`
- B. `helm list --px`
- C. `kubectl get pxstatus`

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The command `pxctl cluster status` provides a concise summary of the Portworx cluster's health and operational status. This includes node states, storage pool information, volume statuses, and quorum information. It is the primary CLI command for administrators to quickly assess cluster health and detect any issues affecting storage availability or performance. `helm list --px` is a Helm package management command unrelated to cluster status, and `kubectl get pxstatus` is not a valid Kubernetes or Portworx command. Portworx documentation recommends `pxctl cluster status` as an essential monitoring command during routine operations and troubleshooting to ensure the cluster is functioning properly and that all nodes are communicating and healthy **【Pure Storage Portworx CLI Guide source】**

NEW QUESTION # 75

A Portworx administrator wants to control which nodes will host a KVDB installation.

What steps must an administrator take to ensure that KVDB installs on NODE01, NODE03, and NODE05?

- A. It is not possible to configure the location of the KVDB prior to installation.
- B. Change the following in the 'StorageCluster' spec prior to installation:
spec:
kvdb:
selector:
matchNodeName:
- NODE01
- NODE03
- NODE05
- C. Label NODE01, NODE03, and NODE05 with 'px1/metadata-node=true' prior to installation.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Portworx provides a mechanism to control KVDB pod placement through the `kvdb.selector.matchNodeName` field in the StorageCluster Custom Resource Definition (CRD). This allows administrators to explicitly specify node names where KVDB pods will be deployed. By setting this selector to include NODE01, NODE03, and NODE05, KVDB pods will run exclusively on these nodes, ensuring better control of quorum, fault tolerance, and performance. Node labeling alone is insufficient unless the labels are properly referenced in the spec, making direct node name matching the most straightforward and reliable method. This configuration

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