

Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Prüfungsunterlagen & Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Examengine



ZertPruefung ist eine Website, mit deren Hilfe Sie die Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung schnell bestehen können. Die Fragenkataloge zur Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung werden von den Experten zusammengestellt. Wenn Sie sich noch anstrengend um die Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional (Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam) Zertifizierungsprüfung bemühen, sollen Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen zur Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung wählen, die Ihnen große Hilfe bei der Prüfungsvorbereitung leisten.

Wir sollen im Leben nicht immer etwas von anderen fordern, wir sollen hingegen so denken, was ich für andere tun kann. In der Arbeit können Sie große Gewinne für den Boss bringen, legt der Boss natürlich großen Wert auf Ihre Position sowie Gehalt. Wenn wir ein kleiner Angestellte sind, werden wir sicher eines Tages ausrangiert. Wir sollen uns bemühen, die Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierung zu bekommen und Schritt für Schritt nach oben gehen. Die Fragen und Antworten zur Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung helfen Ihnen, den Erfolg durch eine Abkürzung zu erlangen. Viele IT-Fachleute haben die Fragenkataloge zur Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Prüfung von ZertPruefung gekauft.

>> Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Prüfungsunterlagen <<

Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Examengine & Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsfragen

Sie sollen Methode zum Erfolg, nicht Einwände für die Niederlage finden. Es ist doch nicht so schwer, die Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung zu bestehen. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertPruefung zu wählen ist eine gute Wahl, die Ihnen zum Bestehen der Pure Storage Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Prüfung verhelfen. Sie sind auch die beste Abkürzung zum Erfolg. Jeder will Erfolg erlangen. Hauptsache, man muss richtige Wahl treffen.

Pure Storage Pure Certified Portworx Enterprise Professional (PEP) Exam Portworx-Enterprise-Professional Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q22-Q27):

22. Frage

Which command could be used to install Portworx on Kubernetes using the PX-Operator?

- A. `curl -O px-ag-install.sh -L "https://install.portworx.com/$PXVER/air-gapped?kbver=$KBVER"`
- B. `kubectl apply -f "https://install.portworx.com/<portworx_version>?comp=pxoperator&kbver=<k8s-version>&ns=portworx"`
- C. `kubectl apply -f "https://install.portworx.com/<portworx_version>?operator=true&mc=false&kbver=1.25.0&ns=portworx&b=true&kd=type%3Dg3%2Csize%3D150&s=%2F%2F22type%3Dg3%2Csize%3D150&c=px-cluster-0584f7fb-b6be-4608-800c-2ac5fb8069e0&stork=true&csi=true&mon=true&tel=false&st=k8s&promop=true"`

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The officially recommended method to install Portworx with Kubernetes Operator support is using the PX-Operator manifest. This is done by applying the manifest URL with the `comp=pxoperator` parameter. The command:

`kubectl apply -f "https://install.portworx.com/<portworx_version>?comp=pxoperator&kbver=<k8s-version>&ns=portworx"` deploys the Portworx Operator, which manages Portworx lifecycle operations such as installation, upgrades, and configuration changes within the Kubernetes cluster. Specifying the Kubernetes version (kbver) and namespace (ns) ensures compatibility and proper scoping. This operator-centric installation enables more efficient management and automation compared to standalone scripts or manual installations. Portworx official operator installation documentation confirms this approach as the best practice for production deployments, streamlining Portworx management in Kubernetes environments **【Pure Storage Portworx Operator Installation Guide source】**.

23. Frage

Which Portworx component is used to co-locate volumes with pods?

- A. Autopilot
- **B. Volume Placement Strategy**
- C. Stork

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Portworx's Volume Placement Strategy ensures that persistent volumes are co-located with the pods that use them, enhancing performance and reducing latency. This strategy involves applying placement rules and constraints that guide Kubernetes scheduler and Portworx storage operations to place data volumes on nodes close to or the same as the pods. Co-location improves I/O throughput and application responsiveness by minimizing network hops between compute and storage resources. While Autopilot automates scaling and Stork manages storage-aware scheduling, Volume Placement Strategy specifically handles volume location relative to workloads. The Portworx architecture documentation highlights this component as critical for optimizing storage efficiency and workload performance in Kubernetes environments running Portworx storage **【Pure Storage Portworx Architecture Docs source】**.

24. Frage

If a Portworx node is down and the Kubernetes cluster is healthy, which command should be used to check Portworx alerts on a healthy node?

- A. `kubectl describe node`
- B. `journalctl -lfu portworx*`
- **C. `pxctl alerts show`**

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

To check Portworx-specific alerts on a healthy node, administrators use the command `pxctl alerts show`. This command displays current alerts raised by Portworx, including warnings and critical notifications about storage, nodes, and cluster health. Even if one node is down, alerts from the healthy nodes can provide insights into cluster-wide issues or the status of the affected node. While `journalctl` displays system and service logs and `kubectl describe node` shows Kubernetes node info, neither provides aggregated Portworx alert data. The Portworx observability documentation recommends using `pxctl alerts show` for focused monitoring and alert management, enabling administrators to respond effectively to operational events within the Portworx cluster **【Pure Storage Portworx Monitoring Guide source】**.

25. Frage

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

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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 ensuring storage health across the cluster **【Pure Storage Portworx CLI Guide source】**.

26. Frage

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. Label NODE01, NODE03, and NODE05 with 'px1/metadata-node=true' prior to installation.
- **C. Change the following in the 'StorageCluster' spec prior to installation:**
spec:
kvdb:
selector:
matchNodeName:
- NODE01
- NODE03
- NODE05

Antwort: C

Begründung:

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

27. Frage

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