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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Where in the Dell Server Assistant (DSA) interface can you erase all hard disks in preparation for a manual installation of a new OS?

A. Wipe Clean

B. OS Install Preparation

C. System Tools

D. Resource Configuration Utility

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

OS Install Preparation is the Dell Server Assistant area intended to prepare a server for an operating-system installation that will be performed manually. Its preparation tasks include erasing the installed hard disks, which removes existing disk contents and leaves the system ready for the administrator to boot from separate operating-system installation media. This function is deliberately part of the operating-system preparation workflow because disk erasure is a prerequisite action that may be needed before a clean, manual deployment; it is not itself an automated OS installation. After completing the erase operation, the administrator can exit Dell Server Assistant and proceed with the desired OS media and installation process. Dell Server Assistant is a legacy deployment and configuration utility, so the exact screen layout can vary with the Server Assistant version and supported PowerEdge generation, but the OS-installation preparation function retains this purpose. Dell's legacy software documentation is available through the Dell OpenManage Server Assistant documentation page; Dell also provides product-specific manuals and downloads through its Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

What are four valid event actions in ITA? (Choose four.)

A. an alert popup

B. a page

C. a Windows event log insertion

D. a forward event

E. an e-mail message

ANSWER: A B C E

Explanation:

In Dell OpenManage IT Assistant (ITA), event actions define the response ITA performs when an incoming event matches an event filter. **an alert popup** is valid because ITA can display a visible alert to notify an administrator at the management console. **a page** is also a supported notification action, enabling notification through a configured paging service. **a Windows event log insertion** is valid because ITA can record qualifying events in the Windows Event Log, providing a locally retained operating-system audit trail that can be reviewed with standard Windows event-management tools. **an e-mail message** is a valid event action because ITA supports sending event notifications to configured email recipients, allowing administrators to receive alerts without actively monitoring the console. These actions can be associated with event filters so that the notification or logging response occurs consistently for selected event conditions and severities. Dell's OpenManage IT Assistant documentation describes event filtering and the available actions used to respond to received alerts. See the Dell OpenManage IT Assistant documentation page and Dell's OpenManage IT Assistant User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

You recently upgraded the BIOS on a managed system. However, you still see the old BIOS version on the ITA Summary page. What should you do to expedite the refreshing of that information by ITA?

A. on the Logs tab, click the Refresh button

B. on the Status tab, click Main System Chassis to update the BIOS information

C. using the Force Discovery menu, choose that system to carry out forced discovery and wait for the discovery to finish to get the refreshed information

D. using the Remove Discovered System menu, remove that system from the discovered systems

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Using the Force Discovery menu to select the system, run a forced discovery, and wait for it to complete is the correct action. Dell OpenManage IT Assistant (ITA) displays hardware inventory data that it has collected from managed systems; the BIOS version shown on the Summary page is therefore based on the most recently discovered inventory, rather than necessarily changing immediately when firmware is updated. A forced discovery instructs ITA to actively recollect the selected system's inventory and management information, including the BIOS details. Once the discovery job finishes successfully, ITA updates its stored system information and the Summary page can reflect the newly installed BIOS version. This is the appropriate way to expedite the refresh while retaining the existing managed-system record, its configuration, and associated management data. The administrator should allow the discovery operation to reach completion before checking the Summary page, because the displayed information is refreshed from the completed discovery results. Dell's OpenManage documentation and support resources are available through the Dell OpenManage IT Assistant documentation page and the Dell Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 4

What should you do before removing or reseating the RAID memory?

A. disconnect the RAID battery

B. remove the hard drives

C. disconnect the RAID cable

D. disconnect the RAID key

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Before removing or reseating RAID memory, disconnect the RAID battery. The battery-backed cache on a Dell PERC RAID controller supplies standby power to preserve unwritten cached data if system power is interrupted. Disconnecting it removes this auxiliary power source before the cache memory or controller components are handled, helping prevent electrical damage and avoiding an unsafe service condition. This action should be performed as part of the applicable server shutdown and service-preparation procedure, including observing ESD precautions. After the memory has been correctly installed or reseated, reconnect the battery as directed by the platform's service documentation so the controller can again protect cached write data. The exact physical connector and battery arrangement vary by PowerEdge generation and PERC model, so technicians should use the hardware manual for the specific server and controller before servicing. Dell publishes platform-specific service procedures and manuals through its PowerEdge documentation portal; Dell also provides PERC controller information and documentation through its PERC technical documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which three alert actions can be configured in Dell OpenManage Server Administrator for supported system events? (Choose three.)

A. send an e-mail notification

B. send an SNMP trap

C. execute an application or script

D. automatically power off the server for every warning event

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

OpenManage Server Administrator can respond to supported system events by sending an e-mail notification, sending an SNMP trap to a configured management station, or executing a specified application or script. These actions allow administrators to integrate hardware monitoring with notification systems, SNMP-based consoles, and local automation procedures.

The server must be configured with the required mail, SNMP, or application settings before the corresponding action can succeed. Dell OpenManage Server Administrator documentation is available from the Dell OpenManage Server Administrator documentation page.

QUESTION NO: 6

A PowerEdge server has no network link connectivity through an installed PCIe NIC. Which three actions are appropriate initial troubleshooting steps? (Choose three.)

A. verify the network cable and switch port

B. confirm that the adapter is enabled and recognized by the operating system

C. reseat the PCIe network adapter

D. replace the storage virtual disk

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

Checking the network cable and switch port verifies the external path between the NIC and the network. Confirming that the adapter is enabled and recognized by the operating system helps identify a disabled device or driver problem. Reseating the PCIe adapter verifies that the card has a proper electrical connection to the system board or riser.

Replacing a storage virtual disk does not address a loss of NIC link connectivity. Dell recommends isolating cabling, switch-port, adapter, slot, and driver conditions when troubleshooting server network problems. See Dell network connectivity troubleshooting guidance.

QUESTION NO: 7

The system administrator notices the Dell badge on the front of the server is flashing orange on the PowerEdge 2650. What utility should the system administrator load to determine the cause of the flashing diagnostic indicator?

A. Dell Server Assistant

B. OpenManage Array Manager

C. Dell Client Configuration Utility

D. OpenManage Server Administrator

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

OpenManage Server Administrator is the correct utility because it provides the PowerEdge server's integrated hardware-management interface and is designed to identify the component or condition that generated a chassis health alert. After it is installed and running, an administrator can review overall system health, the hardware status tree, sensor readings, system-event-log entries, and alert information. These views correlate a front-panel orange flashing condition with the relevant monitored subsystem, such as power, cooling, temperature, memory, processors, storage, or another system component.

For a PowerEdge 2650, the front badge/diagnostic indication is a visible warning that the server has detected a hardware fault or warning state; the appropriate next step is to use the server-management software to obtain the detailed event and component information. OpenManage Server Administrator is Dell's agent-based management tool for this purpose and supports both local and remote access to the managed server. Dell's OpenManage Server Administrator overview is available at Dell OpenManage Server Administrator. Dell's PowerEdge documentation library, including legacy system documentation, is available through PowerEdge 2650 Documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which two must be included in the setup of SNMP to properly configure it? (Choose two.)

A. NetBEUI

B. Get All operations

C. trap destination

D. community name

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

A **trap destination** and a **community name** are required elements for the traditional SNMPv1/SNMPv2c configuration typically addressed by this question. The community name is the shared community string used to identify the SNMP management context and control access for SNMPv1/v2c requests. It must match the value configured on the monitoring system so that the managed Dell device and the SNMP manager can communicate using the intended community. A carefully selected, nondefault community value is important because the community string is part of the access-control model for these SNMP versions.

The trap destination identifies the receiving SNMP management station, normally by hostname or IP address. Configuring this destination enables the server-management controller or OpenManage component to send unsolicited event notifications, such as hardware health or status alerts, to the monitoring platform. Together, these settings establish the management community and the endpoint that receives SNMP event notifications. Dell's SNMP configuration guidance for iDRAC is available in How to Configure SNMP on iDRAC. The SNMP protocol definition and notification concepts are also documented in RFC 3416.

QUESTION NO: 9

You have the PowerEdge server running Red Hat Linux Advanced Server Operating System. You want to be able to accomplish the following: -- report health of all system components -- change System Reset Timer value under the Auto Recovery tab -- save Command Log under the Logs tab -- set the Beep Speaker on the Server Alert Action under Alert Management tab -- view details in About box Which two access privileges allow you to accomplish these tasks? (Choose two.)

A. any valid user with root privileges

B. root user

C. administrator user

D. any valid user

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The correct access privileges are **any valid user with root privileges** and **root user**. Dell OpenManage Server Administrator operations that both monitor hardware status and modify managed-system settings require operating-system-level administrative authority on Red Hat Enterprise Linux. The listed work includes viewing comprehensive component health, but it also includes changing the System Reset Timer and configuring a Server Alert Action. Those configuration changes affect system-management behavior and therefore require root-level authorization rather than ordinary user access.

A user logged in directly as **root user** has the required authority. A regular authenticated account can perform the same work when it has been granted root-equivalent privileges, such as through an approved sudoers policy or equivalent administrative delegation. This model enables organizations to avoid routine direct root logins while still allowing authorized operators to administer OpenManage features. Dell provides OpenManage Server Administrator documentation through its OpenManage Server Administrator documentation page. Red Hat also documents the use of sudo to delegate commands requiring elevated privileges in its sudo access documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

What is the default path and name of the logging file if the Message Logging option is selected when running diagnostics?

A. C: RESULTS.txt

B. A: DELLTESTS.txt

C. A: RESULT.txt

D. C: DELLTEST.txt

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The default Message Logging destination is **A: RESULT.txt**, conventionally written as `A:\RESULT.TXT`. In the Dell diagnostics environment covered by this question, selecting Message Logging causes diagnostic messages and test-related output to be recorded in the default results text file on the A: drive. This gives the technician a persistent, portable record that can be retained after the diagnostic session and reviewed when troubleshooting or escalating a hardware issue. The name `RESULT.TXT` is the singular default results-file name used by this diagnostic logging function, and the A: drive designation identifies the default removable-media location expected by the legacy diagnostic utility. Dell documentation for a specific server model and its supported diagnostics should always be consulted when performing service work, because newer preboot diagnostic environments may use a different interface or collection method. Dell provides model-specific manuals through its Support Manuals library and current guidance for running preboot diagnostics through its Preboot System Assessment documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

What is the PCI slot color coding scheme for Dell PowerEdge servers?

A. 33 MHz slots are blue; 66 MHz slots are green.

B. 33 MHz slots are orange; 66 MHz slots are blue.

C. 33 MHz slots are green; 66 MHz slots are cream-colored.

D. 33 MHz slots are cream-colored, 66 MHz slots are green.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The correct PCI color scheme for the applicable legacy Dell PowerEdge server platforms is: **33 MHz slots are cream-colored, 66 MHz slots are green.** Dell used the physical slot color as a quick serviceability aid, helping administrators and

technicians identify the bus-speed capability of a conventional PCI expansion slot before installing an adapter. This distinction mattered when configuring older PCI-based PowerEdge systems because the installed card and its slot placement could affect the operating speed available to the adapter. A 66 MHz-capable PCI adapter could be visually matched to a green slot to use the higher-speed bus capability supported by that slot and platform.

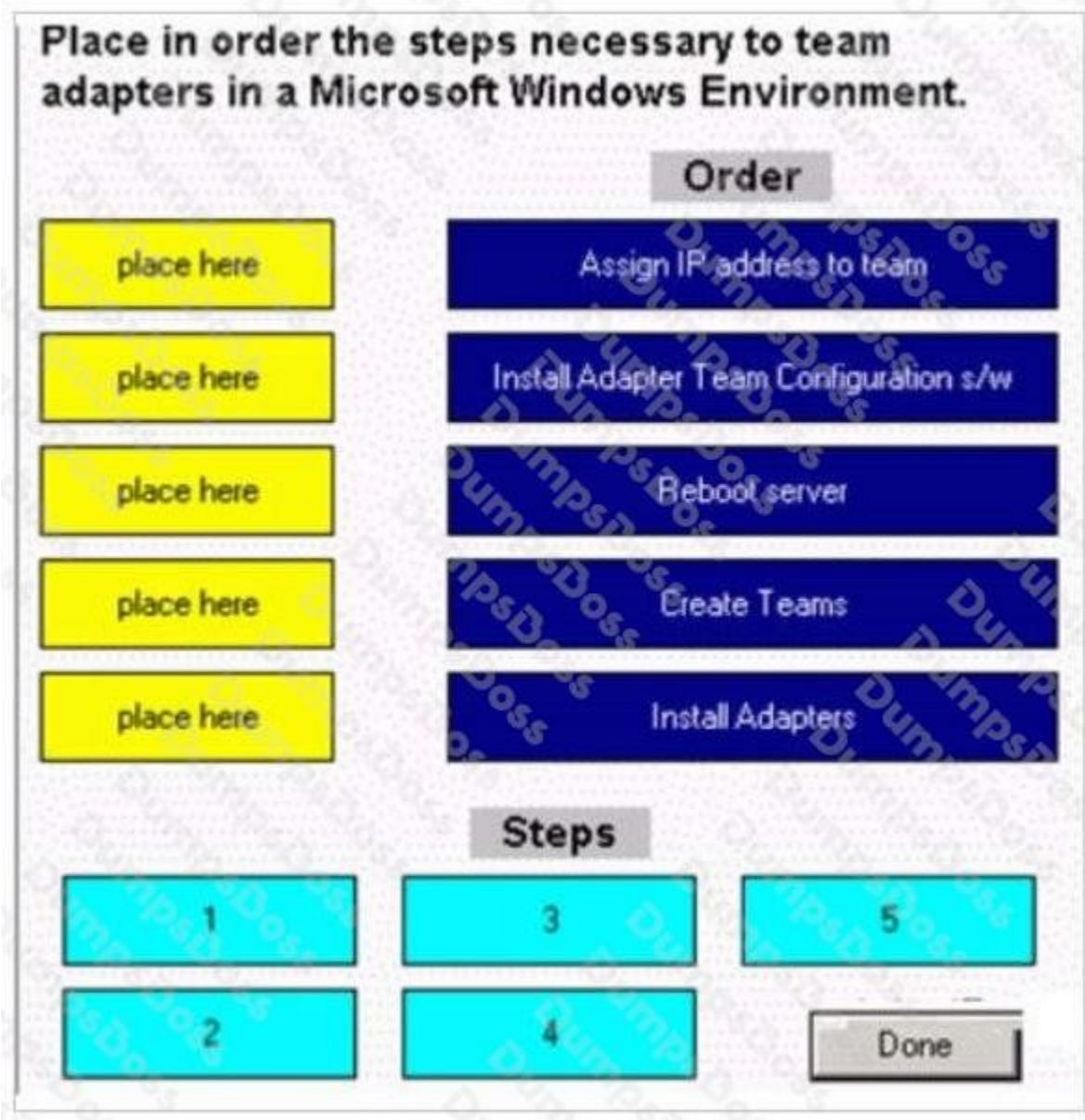
This convention concerns conventional PCI slots on the older PowerEdge generations for which the color coding was documented; it should not be generalized to PCI Express systems, whose lane width, generation, and electrical characteristics are identified differently. For Dell's legacy platform documentation, consult the manuals provided for the specific server model, such as the Dell PowerEdge 2650 manuals. PCI technology background is also maintained by the PCI-SIG.

QUESTION NO: 12 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Click the Task button. Place in order the steps necessary to team adapters in a Microsoft Windows Environment.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:

Explanation:

The correct sequence follows the normal dependency order for configuring a network-adapter team on a Windows server. First, install the physical adapters so that Windows can detect the network hardware and load the applicable drivers. Next, install the adapter-team configuration software, which provides the teaming capability and management components needed to form a logical interface from the installed adapters. Reboot the server after that installation so the relevant drivers, services, and configuration components are initialized in the operating system before team creation begins.

After the reboot, create the team. Creating the team combines the selected physical adapters into a single logical network interface according to the required teaming mode and settings. Once that logical team interface has been created successfully, assign the IP address to the team. Applying the IP configuration at this point ensures the address is associated with the logical team interface rather than an individual member adapter, which is the intended endpoint for network connectivity. This installation-to-configuration sequence is consistent with Microsoft's guidance that NIC Teaming is configured through the operating system's teaming management interface after adapters and their drivers are available. See Microsoft NIC Teaming documentation and NIC Teaming overview.