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Dell PowerStore Operate 2023 Exam

EMC D-PST-OE-23

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, PowerStore Concepts	19
Topic 2, PowerStore Configuration	32
Topic 3, PowerStore Administration	8
Topic 4, PowerStore Maintenance	44
Topic 5, PowerStore Troubleshooting	14
Total	117

QUESTION NO: 1

When looking at the base enclosure front view, what does a solid amber drive LED indicate?

A. Discover new drive

B. Rebuild activity

C. Faulted drive

D. Normal activity

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Faulted drive is correct. On a Dell PowerStore base enclosure, the drive-status LED uses amber illumination to call attention to a drive fault condition. A solid amber indicator identifies the affected drive as faulted and helps an administrator physically locate it from the front of the appliance. This visual status is important during troubleshooting because it directs service activity to the specific drive requiring investigation or replacement, rather than relying solely on the drive's position or a management-interface alert. Before taking any physical action, the administrator should review the active alerts and drive status in PowerStore Manager, confirm the affected component, and follow the prescribed service procedure. Dell's PowerStore documentation describes enclosure hardware indicators and provides maintenance workflows for handling drive faults safely while maintaining system availability and data protection. See the Dell PowerStore product documentation and the PowerStore Info Hub documentation index for the applicable hardware and service guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2

While on-site installing a Dell PowerStore system, the node A and B embedded module fault LEDs are alternating blue and amber (blue for 3 seconds). What does this indicate?

A. The system is booting

B. Nodes are in service mode

C. The system is not initialized

D. Nodes are in degraded mode

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The system is not initialized is correct. During an initial on-site installation, the embedded module fault LED communicates the appliance's setup state through its color pattern. An alternating blue-and-amber indication in which blue is displayed for approximately three seconds identifies a PowerStore system that has not yet been initialized. In this state, the appliance hardware is present and awaiting the required initial configuration workflow, such as discovery and configuration through PowerStore Manager or the installation process. This LED state is particularly useful to an installer because it distinguishes an uninitialized appliance from one that has already completed its initial configuration and is operating normally. Once initialization and the applicable configuration steps are completed successfully, the LED indication changes to reflect the system's normal operational state. Dell's PowerStore hardware documentation provides the node and embedded-module LED status definitions used for installation and service activities. See the Dell PowerStore product documentation and Dell's PowerStore LED status indicators knowledge-base article for the applicable hardware-status guidance.

QUESTION NO: 3

What describes Dell PowerStore X front-end cabling?

A. Uses internal VMware virtual switching and does not require a management network

B. Storage and management use the same LACP bonded cable connection

C. Uses VLTi data switch interconnectivity to support vMotion networks

D. Management and discovery use the same cables and connections as storage

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Management and discovery use the same cables and connections as storage. PowerStore X is an AppsON appliance that runs integrated VMware ESXi and presents storage services through its front-end Ethernet connectivity. Its front-end ports provide the network path used for host storage access and for PowerStore's IP-based management and discovery communications. Consequently, the physical front-end cabling must connect to the appropriate customer network switches and be configured to support the required PowerStore, host, and VMware networking services. This design differs from assuming a separate, dedicated physical management-cabling path for the appliance's storage-control functions. Proper network planning remains essential: administrators must supply the required VLANs, IP addressing, MTU settings where applicable, and switch configuration so that management access, discovery, and storage protocols can communicate reliably over the shared front-end connectivity. Dell's PowerStore documentation identifies the network and cabling requirements for PowerStore X deployments, including the roles of the appliance Ethernet connections and the associated host and infrastructure networks. See the Dell PowerStore X documentation and the Dell PowerStore Networking Guide for deployment-specific cabling and network guidance.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which component is only replaceable by qualified personnel?

A. Battery backup unit

B. Embedded I/O module

C. Memory module

D. 4-Port mezzanine card

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Memory module is the component that must be replaced only by qualified personnel. In a PowerStore appliance, memory modules are internal, serviceable components whose replacement requires controlled shutdown and service procedures, correct DIMM population and placement, electrostatic-discharge protection, and verification that the appliance recognizes the replacement hardware after it is returned to service. Improper handling or installation can damage the module or node hardware and can affect system stability and data availability. Dell therefore identifies memory-module replacement as a task for trained service personnel following the applicable PowerStore hardware service instructions. Qualified personnel use the documented procedure to place the node into the appropriate service state, observe ESD safeguards, install the supported replacement in the correct socket, and confirm the node's health after the replacement. Dell's PowerStore documentation portal provides the hardware installation and service guides for each appliance model, while Dell Support provides product documentation and service resources: Dell PowerStore documentation and Dell Support.

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

Match the base enclosure SAS ports in column A to their corresponding expansion LCC ports in column B; when connecting a PowerStore base enclosure to a single expansion enclosure.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

For a single expansion enclosure, connect the four base-enclosure node SAS ports to the first expansion enclosure as follows:

Base Node A — SAS port 0 → Expansion LCC A — port 0
Base Node A — SAS port 1 → Expansion LCC B — port 0
Base Node B — SAS port 0 → Expansion LCC A — port 1
Base Node B — SAS port 1 → Expansion LCC B — port 1

This provides the required redundant SAS paths from both base-enclosure nodes to both LCCs in the expansion enclosure.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which experienced administrator role needs to address a warning about configuring VLTi?

A. Storage

B. VMware distributed switch

C. Network

D. NAS

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Network is correct because VLTi, or Virtual Link Trunking interconnect, is a configuration of the external Ethernet switches that provide connectivity for a PowerStore appliance. VLT pairs two compatible switches so that they operate together for purposes such as multi-chassis link aggregation and resilient, redundant network paths. Configuring the VLT peer relationship, the VLTi ports and port channel, peer-routing behavior, VLAN handling, and the associated switch interfaces is work performed on the physical network infrastructure. Therefore, a warning that VLTi requires configuration must be handled by an experienced network administrator with the required authority and knowledge of the customer's switching environment. In a PowerStore deployment, correctly configured redundant ToR switches and interswitch connectivity are fundamental to maintaining highly available host, management, and storage-network communication paths. The PowerStore networking guidance identifies the external network requirements that must be planned and configured as part of appliance deployment, while Dell's switch documentation describes VLT and its interconnect requirements. See the Dell PowerStore Networking Guide and Dell SmartFabric OS10 VLT User Guide.

QUESTION NO: 7

What guidance must to be considered for Service LAN port access of a Dell PowerStore appliance?

A. Always connect multiple appliances to the same hub or switch

B. Never connect multiple appliances to the same hub or switch

C. Never connect the Service laptop directly to the appliance Service LAN port

D. Always removed the management port connections on the appliance

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Never connect multiple appliances to the same hub or switch is the required guidance for PowerStore Service LAN access. The Service LAN is intended as an isolated, temporary service connection for appliance troubleshooting, installation activities, and support workflows. PowerStore appliances use predefined service-network addressing on their Service LAN interfaces; therefore, placing Service LAN ports from more than one appliance on the same Layer 2 hub or switch can create address conflicts and make communication unpredictable. Keeping each appliance's Service LAN connection separate ensures that a service laptop or authorized support device reaches only the appliance being serviced and avoids accidental access to another system. This isolation also supports safer maintenance practices by limiting the scope of a service session and preventing unintended interaction between appliances. When service access is required, connect the service device according to the PowerStore service procedures and use a dedicated network segment or direct connection for that

individual appliance. Dell's PowerStore documentation resources are available through the PowerStore documentation page, and current product support guidance can be obtained from Dell Technologies Knowledge Base.

QUESTION NO: 8

What does the command "svc_journalctl -f -g "st_io_monitor"" do?

A. Retrieves log messages from the specified error and watches for re-occurrence

B. Ignores log messages from the specified error and re-occurring errors

C. Rotates the log based on the specified error

D. Deletes all logs before the specified error

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The command retrieves existing journal log messages that match `st_io_monitor` and then continues watching the journal for new matching messages as they are written. In this command, `svc_journalctl` provides access to the system journal in the PowerStore service environment. The `-g` argument applies a regular-expression filter to journal message content, so `st_io_monitor` limits the displayed output to relevant entries. The `-f` argument means "follow": after showing the available matching records, the command remains active and prints subsequent matching events in real time. This behavior is useful while investigating an active condition because it combines historical context with continuous observation of newly generated `st_io_monitor` messages. The journalctl manual documents `-g` as filtering output by a regular expression and `-f` as continuously showing newly appended journal entries. See the systemd journalctl documentation and Dell's PowerStore documentation library.

QUESTION NO: 9

What describes the ICM and ICD networks?

A. Address type is dynamic and automatically reconfigured on discovery results

B. They are NOT encrypted

C. Address type is persistent throughout the life of the cluster and CANNOT to be modified

D. They are encrypted with IPsec

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

They are encrypted with IPsec. In a PowerStore cluster, the Internal Cluster Management (ICM) and Internal Cluster Data (ICD) networks provide the private node-to-node communications required for cluster operation. These networks carry sensitive internal control, management, and data-related traffic between appliances and nodes. PowerStore protects this internal communication by using IPsec encryption, which provides confidentiality and integrity protection for packets exchanged across the internal cluster networks. This protection is part of the platform's security design and operates transparently as part of the cluster infrastructure; it is not a setting that an administrator normally configures as an application-facing network service. Encrypting the ICM and ICD paths helps ensure that internal cluster communications remain protected even when traffic traverses the underlying network connectivity between PowerStore components. Dell's PowerStore security documentation describes the platform security architecture and its use of encrypted internal communications, while the product documentation portal provides the applicable Security Configuration Guide for the installed PowerStore release. See the Dell PowerStore Security Configuration Guide and Dell's PowerStore documentation and videos.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (SIMULATION)

Match the correct non-disruptive upgrade process step (answer column) with the correct sub-step (match column).

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct matches:

Upload → Receives the upgrade package.
Health Check → Runs in parallel on all appliances.
Upgrade → Starts with the master appliance.
Commit → Deletes the prior version and marks the new version as the current version.

The upload stages the software package, health checks validate readiness across the cluster, the non-disruptive upgrade begins from the master appliance, and commit finalizes the upgrade version.

QUESTION NO: 11

A facility maintenance window requires a complete PowerStore cluster shutdown. The cluster is healthy, hosts have been quiesced, and there is no immediate safety or electrical emergency.

Which action should be used to shut down the system?

A. Turn off the cabinet switches

B. Remove the base enclosure power cables

C. Power Down Cluster in PowerStore Manager

D. Restart one node and allow the peer node to shut down automatically

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Power Down Cluster in PowerStore Manager is the appropriate controlled shutdown method. It coordinates the orderly shutdown of PowerStore services and appliances before power is removed.

Turning off cabinet switches is reserved for a true emergency that requires immediate removal of AC power. Removing power cables or issuing an unsupported node-level shutdown can bypass the cluster-level controlled shutdown workflow.