

DUMPSBOSS.

Dell PowerStore Maintenance Achievement

EMC D-PST-MN-A-24

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 84

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsboss.co>

support@dumpsboss.co

support@dumpsboss.co
dumpsboss.co

QUESTION NO: 1

A Storage Administrator needs to connect through SSH to run svc commands. How is the SSH session configured?

- A. NAS server IP address using port 22
- B. Appliance IP address using port 26
- C. NAS server IP address using port 26
- D. Appliance IP address using port 22

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Appliance IP address using port 22 is correct because svc commands are run from the PowerStore service container, which is accessed through the appliance management IP address. After initial cluster configuration is complete, an administrator establishes an SSH connection to that appliance IP on the standard SSH TCP port, 22, and authenticates with the service credentials. The service account password is initially established during the Initial Configuration Wizard and can subsequently be managed through PowerStore Manager by an authorized administrator.

This connection method provides access to the service environment used for approved service and diagnostic activities, including execution of svc commands. SSH access must be enabled for the relevant appliance in PowerStore Manager under the SSH-management settings before the connection can be made. The port used during normal, post-deployment service-console access is port 22; this is distinct from temporary pre-configuration connectivity considerations that can apply before the Initial Configuration Wizard has completed. Dell's PowerStore documentation and support resources provide the applicable procedures and access requirements: [Dell PowerStore Documentation](#) and [Dell PowerStore Knowledge Base](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A PowerStore Manager outage prevents an administrator from using the GUI to generate a diagnostic bundle. The appliance remains reachable through the authorized service connection. Which alternative method should be used to collect logs?

- A. Data Collect using Service Container
- B. Data Collect using vCenter
- C. Discovery Utility
- D. USB stick inserted into the system

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Data Collect using Service Container is the appropriate alternative. The service container provides the service-oriented environment used to create a PowerStore diagnostic collection when the normal PowerStore Manager workflow cannot be used.

A USB device, vCenter, and the Discovery Utility are not the supported replacement method for generating PowerStore support materials from the appliance.

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the maximum number of base enclosures in a cluster when planning a Dell EMC PowerStore T installation?

- A. 3
- B. 1

C. 4

D. 2

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is **4**. A Dell EMC PowerStore T cluster can scale out to a maximum of four appliances. Each PowerStore T appliance consists of one base enclosure containing its two nodes, so a fully scaled-out cluster contains up to four base enclosures. This limit is important during installation planning because it defines the largest supported PowerStore T cluster configuration and affects requirements such as rack space, power, networking, cabling, and the planned growth path. Expansion enclosures add drive capacity to an appliance, but they do not increase the number of appliances or base enclosures in the cluster. Dell describes PowerStore as supporting scale-out clustering, allowing appliances to be added as workload and performance needs grow, within the platform's supported cluster limit. Confirm the exact limits for the installed PowerStoreOS release and hardware model in the applicable planning documentation before implementation, because supported configurations are controlled by the PowerStore support matrix and release documentation. See Dell's [PowerStore T documentation](#) and the [Dell PowerStore product information](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

A Storage Administrator needs to add drives to a base enclosure of a Dell EMC PowerStore 3000X system. The system currently contains 10 750-GB NVMe SCM drives. Which

drive configuration maximizes the base enclosure capacity?

A. 13 750-GB NVMe SCM drives in slots 10-22

B. 11 750-GB NVMe SCM drives in slots 10-20

C. 13 15360-GB NVMe SSD drives in slots 10-22

D. 11 15360-GB NVMe SSD drives in slots 10-20

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"13 15360-GB NVMe SSD drives in slots 10-22" maximizes the base-enclosure capacity. The appliance already has ten 750-GB NVMe SCM drives installed. To obtain the highest possible additional raw capacity in the available base-enclosure drive positions, the administrator should populate all thirteen supported positions with the largest listed drive type: 15,360-GB NVMe SSDs. This adds 199,680 GB of SSD raw capacity, compared with only 9,750 GB if 750-GB SCM drives were used in those same positions. Using thirteen drives also provides more capacity than populating only eleven positions. PowerStore supports mixed SCM and NVMe SSD configurations in applicable appliance models; SCM provides the low-latency storage tier while SSD capacity drives expand usable storage. Following the specified slot range maintains the supported physical placement for this expansion scenario. Capacity planning must also account for PowerStore's data-reduction effects, protection overhead, and reserved system space, so usable capacity will differ from the summed raw drive capacities. Dell's PowerStore documentation resources and model-specific hardware information are available through the [Dell PowerStore Product Documentation page](#) and the [PowerStore 3000X documentation page](#).

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

Order the NDU operational steps.

Steps

Prepare primary node
Upgrade the peer node
Commit
Upgrade old primary
Prepare peer node



ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Order the NDU operational steps as follows:

This rolling sequence upgrades the peer first while the primary remains active, then prepares the upgraded peer before upgrading the original primary node. Commit completes and finalizes the NDU.

QUESTION NO: 6

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

- A. Faulted drive
- B. Normal activity
- C. Rebuild activity
- D. Discover new drive

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

A solid amber drive LED indicates a faulted drive. In the PowerStore base enclosure front view, the drive status LED is used to identify the operational condition of an individual drive. Amber is a service-attention state: it identifies the physical drive associated with a fault so that the technician can correlate the component with the alert shown in PowerStore Manager and perform the prescribed service procedure. Before any replacement activity, confirm the affected drive and its fault details in PowerStore Manager or through the documented service workflow. This correlation is important because the drive LED provides physical identification, while the management interface supplies the health information and guided maintenance actions needed to protect data availability. Dell's PowerStore hardware documentation describes enclosure components and their LEDs, including drive-status indications, and the product documentation portal provides the current hardware and service guides for the installed PowerStore model. See the [Dell PowerStore documentation page](#) and Dell's [PowerStore Info Hub](#) for the applicable Hardware Information Guide and maintenance instructions.

QUESTION NO: 7

When planning for a Dell EMC PowerStore T implementation, what is the minimum number of IP addresses required for the storage network?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 4

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The minimum storage-network requirement for a Dell EMC PowerStore T appliance is **4** IP addresses. A PowerStore T appliance contains two nodes, and the storage network must provide the IP addressing needed to present block-storage services through both nodes. Planning for four addresses establishes the minimum supported storage-network configuration, with storage IPs distributed across the appliance nodes to provide host connectivity and maintain the platform's highly available, active-active storage design.

These are storage-service addresses, not the cluster-management or appliance-management addresses that are also needed during deployment. The required address count can increase when the configuration calls for additional storage interfaces, additional appliances, or more paths and ports to improve host connectivity, bandwidth, and resilience. Therefore, deployment planning should reserve the minimum four storage IP addresses per applicable appliance before installation, while also allowing sufficient addresses for the intended scale and connectivity design.

Dell's PowerStore documentation provides the network-planning requirements and distinguishes management addressing from storage-network addressing. Review the [Dell PowerStore 1200T documentation](#) and Dell's [PowerStore Networking Guide](#) when completing the deployment worksheet.

QUESTION NO: 8

A service technician connects a laptop directly to a node Service LAN port but cannot communicate with the node. The laptop is configured for DHCP and has received no address. Which configuration should be applied to the laptop?

- A. Static IP address 169.254.1.249 with netmask 255.255.0.0
- B. Static IP address 128.221.1.249 with netmask 255.255.255.0
- C. Static IP address 128.221.1.249 with netmask 255.0.0.0
- D. Obtain an IP address automatically from DHCP

ANSWER: B**Explanation:**

Static IP address 128.221.1.249 with netmask 255.255.255.0 is correct. The Service LAN uses a predefined isolated service subnet and does not rely on DHCP. The service laptop must be assigned an address in the required 128.221.1.0/24 network.

An address in a link-local range or an incorrect netmask does not place the laptop on the PowerStore Service LAN subnet.