

# **Free Questions for D-PST-MN-A-24 by certsdeals**

# Shared by Adkins on 22-07-2024

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#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Through which network do external hosts connect to the cluster for data access?

Options:			
A- Storage			
B- Management			
C- Service			
D- Internal			

Answer:

А

### **Explanation:**

External hosts connect to the Dell EMC PowerStore cluster for data access through the Storage network.

The Storage network is designed to handle the data traffic between the PowerStore system and the external hosts.

For optimal performance and availability, it is recommended to configure dual redundant fabrics in Fibre Channel configurations, ensuring that each PowerStore node and each external host have connectivity on each of the fabrics12.

This setup minimizes the number of hops between the host and PowerStore, which is crucial for maintaining high-speed data access and reducing latency12.

The Management network, on the other hand, is used for managing and configuring the PowerStore system, not for data access3.

The Service network is typically used for service tasks and is not intended for regular data access by external hosts3.

The Internal network is used for communication within the PowerStore cluster itself and is not accessible by external hosts.

For more detailed information on network considerations and best practices for Dell EMC PowerStore, you can refer to the Dell PowerStore: Best Practices Guide4.

## **Question 2**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which network is used for intra-cluster management?

#### **Options:**

- A- Service network
- **B-** Storage network
- C-NAS network
- **D-** Internal network

#### Answer:

D

### **Explanation:**

For intra-cluster management within Dell EMC PowerStore systems, the internal network is used. This network is specifically named the Intra-Cluster Management (ICM) and Intra-Cluster Data (ICD) networks. Each node in a PowerStore cluster communicates with other nodes through bonded ports that are part of this internal network12.

The ICM and ICD networks are crucial for the cluster's operation as they allow for the management and coordination of data across the cluster. In multi-appliance PowerStore clusters, these networks communicate through the top-of-rack switch network with untagged VLAN network packets that have auto-generated IPv6 addresses. For single-appliance clusters, starting in PowerStoreOS 1.0.2, the ICM network communicates through the backplane within the appliance instead of through the top-of-rack switch2.

In summary, the internal network is essential for the functioning of a PowerStore cluster as it facilitates the necessary communication between nodes for management and data operations. This design ensures high availability and efficient management of the storage system.

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Refer to the exhibit.

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Refer to the exhibit.

What Dell EMC PowerStore ToR front-end cabling is shown?

### **Options:**

- A- VLT interconnectivity
- **B-** OOB Management
- C- Management and discovery
- **D-** Core switch uplink

Answer:		
A		

# **Question 4**

**Question Type: MultipleChoice** 

What describes Dell EMC PowerStore X front-end cabling?

#### **Options:**

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

B- Management and discovery use the same cables and connections as storage

C- Storage and management use the same LACP bonded cable connection

D- Uses VLTi data switch interconnectivity to support vMotion networks

#### Answer:

В

### **Explanation:**

The Dell EMC PowerStore X series supports Ethernet connectivity through ports on the embedded module, and on optional I/O modules1. This design allows for management and discovery to use the same cables and connections as storage. The PowerStore X models support front-end NVMe connectivity with NVMe over Fibre Channel and NVMe over TCP, providing a complete end-to-end NVMe solution2.

For the PowerStore X, the management network is integrated with the storage network, which simplifies the cabling requirements and reduces the number of separate networks that need to be maintained. This integration is particularly beneficial in VMware environments where the PowerStore X can leverage internal VMware virtual switching, which further streamlines the network infrastructure1.

In summary, the front-end cabling of the Dell EMC PowerStore X is designed to consolidate management and storage networking, which simplifies the overall network design and reduces the complexity of cable management. This approach is aligned with best practices for storage connectivity and ensures efficient use of network resources3.

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

How is a defective embedded module displayed in Dell EMC PowerStore Manager?

### **Options:**

- A- Blue with a faulted state
- B- Orange with a faulted state
- **C-** Orange with an empty state
- **D-** Blue with an empty state

#### **Answer:**

В

### **Explanation:**

In Dell EMC PowerStore Manager, a defective embedded module is displayed as orange with a faulted state. This color coding is used to indicate that there is a fault with the embedded module. The PowerStore Manager provides a visual representation of the system's health and status, and the color orange is typically associated with a warning or an issue that needs attention.

The procedure for identifying and replacing a faulted embedded module involves using the PowerStore Manager to locate the faulted component. Once identified, the module displays an orange LED to indicate its faulted state. This is part of the system's design to help administrators quickly and easily identify components that require attention1.

For detailed instructions on replacing a faulted embedded module or understanding the LED states for troubleshooting, you can refer to the PowerStore documentation provided by Dell, which includes comprehensive guides on handling such scenarios2.

## **Question 6**

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

**Options:** 

<b>A-</b> 3		
<b>B-</b> 1		
<b>C-</b> 2		
<b>D-</b> 4		

С

#### **Explanation:**

When planning for a Dell EMC PowerStore T implementation, the minimum number of IP addresses required for the storage network is two. This is because each PowerStore T appliance requires a minimum of one IP address per node for the storage network. Since the PowerStore T model typically comes with two nodes (Node A and Node B), you will need at least two IP addresses---one for each node1.

It's important to note that while two IP addresses are the minimum requirement, having additional IP addresses can be beneficial for optimization purposes. For example, the PowerStore 3000X, 5000X, 7000X, and 9000X models recommend having six IP addresses minimum per appliance for the storage network, with eight being recommended for optimization2.

In summary, for a basic PowerStore T setup, two IP addresses are required for the storage network to accommodate each node within the appliance. However, depending on the specific model and the scale of your implementation, more IP addresses may be recommended to ensure optimal performance and management of the storage network.

#### **Question Type:** MultipleChoice

What is the reason for the best practice of leaving 2 Us of space at the bottom of the rack when racking Dell EMC PowerStore systems?

#### **Options:**

A- Provide cooling air intake

- B- Leave room for serviceability
- C- Leave clearance for wheel roll
- D- Provide better rack stability

#### Answer:

В

### **Explanation:**

The reason for the best practice of leaving 2 Us of space at the bottom of the rack when racking Dell EMC PowerStore systems is to leave room for serviceability.

When installing a Dell EMC PowerStore system, it is recommended to leave 2 Us of space at the bottom of the rack.

This space is not for cooling, wheel clearance, or stability, but rather to ensure that there is enough room for service activities1.

Serviceability involves the ability to access and maintain hardware components easily. The additional space allows for better maneuverability and access to the system for maintenance and repairs.

Following this best practice helps in preventing potential issues that might arise from cramped spaces, which can make it difficult to perform necessary service tasks1.

For more detailed information on installation best practices, refer to the Dell EMC PowerStore Quick Start Guide or the Best Practices Guide21.

## **Question 8**

**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

Which LED combination shows a connected and working node?

**Options:** 

A- power LED: blinking green fault LED: blue

- B- power LED: blinking green fault LED: off
- C- power LED: steady green fault LED: off

D- power LED: steady green fault LED: amber

#### Answer:

С

#### **Explanation:**

The LED combination that shows a connected and working node is power LED: steady green fault LED: off.

The power LED on a Dell EMC PowerStore node indicates the power status of the node.

A steady green power LED typically signifies that the node is powered on and operating normally1.

The absence of the fault LED being lit (fault LED: off) indicates that there are no current faults detected with the node1.

This combination of a steady green power LED and no fault LED is the normal operating state for a node and suggests that it is connected and functioning properly1.

For more detailed information on the LED states and what they represent, you can refer to the Dell PowerStore Hardware Information Guide or the Dell Support Knowledge Base1.

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