Free Questions for D-PSC-MN-01

Shared by Barrett on 23-10-2024

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A platform engineer has built the rack for a Dell EMC PowerScale cluster. While unpacking the components, the engineer notices that the ShockWatch meter has been activated.

Options:

A- Deactivate the ShockWatch meter

B- Reset the ShockWatch meter

C- Contact Dell EMC PowerScale Technical Support

D- Proceed with unpacking the components

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A ShockWatch meter is a device attached to shipping containers or equipment that indicates if the item has been exposed to excessive shock or mishandling during transit. If the ShockWatch meter has been activated (typically indicated by a color change), it suggests that the equipment may have been subjected to impact beyond acceptable limits.

Recommended Action:

Contact Dell EMC PowerScale Technical Support:

Before proceeding with unpacking or installation, you should report the activated ShockWatch meter to Dell EMC.

Technical Support may advise on additional inspections, testing, or replacement of the affected components.

Why Option C is Correct:

Potential Equipment Damage:

An activated ShockWatch meter indicates possible damage that may not be immediately visible.

Manufacturer Guidance:

Dell EMC can provide instructions to ensure that any damaged equipment is identified and addressed.

Safety Considerations:

Prevents potential issues that could arise from installing compromised hardware.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (Deactivate the ShockWatch meter):

The ShockWatch meter cannot be deactivated once triggered.

Option B (Reset the ShockWatch meter):

The meter is not resettable; it's a single-use indicator.

Option D (Proceed with unpacking):

Ignoring the activated meter could lead to installing damaged equipment.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC Shipping and Handling Guidelines:

ShockWatch Indicators:

Explain the purpose of ShockWatch meters.

Provide instructions on what to do if the meter is activated.

Technical Support Procedures:

Reporting Shipping Damage:

Emphasize the importance of reporting any signs of damage upon receipt.

Outline the steps for contacting support and initiating any necessary actions.

Best Practices:

Inspect All Shipments:

Upon receipt, carefully examine all packaging and indicators like ShockWatch meters.

Documentation:

Take photographs of the activated ShockWatch meter and any visible damage.

Keep records of communications with Dell EMC.

Await Instructions:

Do not proceed with installation until authorized by Dell EMC Technical Support.

Follow any testing or inspection procedures provided.

Benefits of Contacting Support:

Risk Mitigation:

Ensures that any potential issues are addressed before they impact system performance.

Warranty Protection:

Properly reporting and documenting the issue helps in warranty claims.

Customer Satisfaction:

Facilitates prompt resolution and minimizes deployment delays.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Dell EMC Technical Support has requested a part to be sent directly back to Dell Logistics to be studied. Which process or document needs to be completed prior to sending the part back?

Options:

A- WWF

B- CDMR

C- DMR

D- WWFA

Answer:

D

Explanation:

When Dell EMC Technical Support requests that a part be sent back directly to Dell Logistics for further analysis, a specific process must be followed to ensure proper handling and documentation.

Required Process:

Complete the WWFA (Worldwide Field Analysis) Form:

The WWFA is a document that needs to be filled out before returning parts that require detailed analysis.

It provides information about the failure, circumstances, and any relevant data that can assist in the investigation.

Why Option D is Correct:

WWFA (Worldwide Field Analysis):

The correct form required in this scenario.

Ensures that the returned part is properly tracked and analyzed by Dell EMC.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A (WWF):

Likely a typographical error or incorrect abbreviation.

Option B (CDMR):

Refers to a Customer Declared Material Return, not applicable here.

Option C (DMR):

Stands for Defective Material Return, a general process but may not include the necessary details for analysis.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC Support Policies:

Return Material Authorization (RMA) Procedures:

Outline the process for returning parts.

Specify when a WWFA is required.

Communication with Support:

Support Request:

Dell EMC Technical Support will inform you if a WWFA is needed.

They will provide instructions on how to complete and submit the form.

Documentation:

The WWFA form typically includes:

Part number and serial number.

Description of the issue.

Environmental conditions.

Any troubleshooting steps taken.

Best Practices:

Accurate Information:

Provide detailed and accurate information to aid in the analysis.

Timely Submission:

Complete the WWFA promptly to avoid delays.

Packaging and Shipping:

Follow any packaging instructions to prevent further damage.

Use the shipping labels provided by Dell EMC if applicable.

Benefits of Completing the WWFA:

Improved Support:

Helps Dell EMC identify root causes and prevent future issues.

Warranty Compliance:

Ensures that the return is processed under the terms of the warranty or support agreement.

Feedback Loop:

Provides valuable feedback to Dell EMC for product improvements.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When testing connectivity to the Dell EMC PowerScale cluster through the Web Administration interface, what should be typed in the address line of the browser?

Options:

A- https://<clustername>:8080

B- http://<clustername>:80

C- http://<clustername>:8082

D- https://<clustername>:8081

Answer:

A

Explanation:

To access the Dell EMC PowerScale cluster through the Web Administration interface, you need to use a web browser to connect to the cluster's management port using HTTPS on the appropriate port.

Correct URL Format:

https://<clustername>:8080

Protocol: HTTPS (Secure HTTP)

Cluster Name/IP: Replace <clustername> with the cluster's hostname or IP address.

Port Number: 8080, which is the default port for the PowerScale Web Administration interface.

Why Option A is Correct:

HTTPS Protocol:

Ensures secure communication with the cluster's web interface.

Port 8080:

Default port for accessing the Web Administration interface on PowerScale clusters.

Combining Both:

Using https://<clustername>:8080 directs the browser to the correct interface.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option B (http://<clustername>:80):

Uses HTTP on port 80, which is not the default for the administration interface.

Option C (http://<clustername>:8082):

Incorrect protocol and port.

Option D (https://<clustername>:8081):

Port 8081 is not the default for the web interface.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC PowerScale OneFS Web Administration Guide:

Accessing the Web Interface:

Specifies that the Web Administration interface is accessible via HTTPS on port 8080.

Provides the URL format for connecting to the cluster.

Example:

If your cluster's hostname is powerscale-cluster, you would enter:

arduino

Copy code

https://powerscale-cluster:8080

Security Note:

Certificate Warnings:

Browsers may display a security warning due to self-signed certificates.

You can proceed by adding an exception or install a valid SSL certificate.

Best Practices:

DNS Configuration:

Ensure that the cluster's hostname is resolvable via DNS.

Alternatively, use the cluster's IP address in the URL.

Browser Compatibility:

Use a modern browser that supports the necessary encryption protocols.

Firewall Settings:

Verify that network firewalls allow traffic on port 8080.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An SSD has failed in Node 1 in a Dell EMC PowerScale F200 cluster. After replacing the drive, which command should be run to ensure the node has finished updating?

Options:

A- Isi devices -d

B- Isi status -h

C- Isi devices device list --node-Inn 1

D- Isi status -q

Answer:

C

Explanation:

After replacing a failed SSD in Node 1 of a Dell EMC PowerScale F200 cluster, it's important to verify that the node has recognized the new drive and has finished any necessary updates or rebuild processes.

Command to Verify Device Status:

isi devices device list --node-lnn 1:

This command lists all devices (drives) associated with Node 1.

It provides detailed information about each device, including status, health, and activity.

Why Option C is Correct:

Specific to Node 1:

The --node-lnn 1 parameter targets Node 1 directly.

Comprehensive Output:

The device list subcommand displays the status of all devices on the node.

Verification of Update Completion:

By reviewing the output, you can confirm that the new SSD is recognized and that any rebuild or update processes have completed successfully.

Why Other Options Are Less Appropriate:

Option A (isi devices -d):

This command is incomplete and may not provide the necessary information.

Option B (isi status -h):

Provides a high-level cluster status but does not detail individual device statuses.

Option D (isi status -q):

Gives a quick summary of cluster status, similar to Option B.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC PowerScale OneFS CLI Administration Guide:

Section on isi devices Commands:

Explains how to use isi devices device list to view detailed device information.

Provides options to filter by node, device type, and status.

Steps to Verify Drive Replacement:

Run the Command:

bash

Copy code

```
# isi devices device list --node-lnn 1
```

Review Output:

Look for the new SSD in the list.

Check that the status is HEALTHY or OK.

Confirm Rebuild Completion:

Ensure that there are no active jobs related to data protection or rebuilds.

Use isi job status to check for running jobs.

Best Practices:

After Replacing a Drive:

Monitor the cluster for any alerts or errors.

Ensure that data protection levels are restored.

Documentation:

Record the replacement in maintenance logs.

Update any asset tracking systems with the new drive's details.

Additional Commands:

Check Cluster Health:

arduino

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isi status

List All Devices:

arduino

Copy code

isi devices list

By using the isi devices device list --node-lnn 1 command, the platform engineer can confidently confirm that Node 1 has recognized the new SSD and that all necessary updates have been completed.

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A Dell EMC PowerScale customer added five new nodes and SmartFailed two old nodes. LNNs are not in sequence.

Which command(s) can the customer use to modify the LNN for a node?

Options:

A- Isi device node --Inn <old-Inn><old-Inn>

B- Isi node --Inn<old-Inn><old-Inn>

C- Isi config, followed by isi Innset--<SNO><new-Inn>

D- Isi config, followed by Innset

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In a Dell EMC PowerScale cluster, each node is assigned a Logical Node Number (LNN) that identifies it within the cluster. When nodes are added or removed (e.g., via SmartFail), LNNs may become non-sequential. To modify the LNNs and restore sequential order, specific commands must be used.

Steps to Modify the LNN for a Node:

Enter Configuration Mode:

Use the isi config command to enter the configuration shell.

isi config

This mode allows for administrative tasks that can alter the cluster configuration.

Use the lnset Command:

The lnset command is used to set the LNN of a node.

lnset --sn <SNO> <new-LNN>

--sn <SNO> specifies the serial number of the node.

<new-LNN> is the desired Logical Node Number.

Example:

If you want to set the LNN of a node with serial number ABC12345 to 6:

isi config

lnset --sn ABC12345 6

Why Option C is Correct:

Accurate Command Sequence:

Option C correctly specifies entering isi config, followed by using lnset with the serial number (<SNO>) and the new LNN.

Proper Syntax:

The command includes all necessary parameters to change the LNN.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

Option A and B:

Commands isi device node and isi node with --lnn options are incorrect or incomplete for changing LNNs.

Option D:

Simply stating lnset without specifying the serial number and new LNN is insufficient.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC PowerScale OneFS CLI Administration Guide:

Section on Node Management Commands:

Details the usage of isi config and lnset commands.

Provides syntax and examples for changing LNNs.

Notes on LNN Changes:

Warns that changing LNNs can impact cluster operations and should be performed during maintenance windows.

Best Practices:

Before Changing LNNs:

Ensure that the cluster is in a healthy state.

Notify users of potential service impacts.

Backup critical configuration data.

During LNN Change:

Carefully input the serial number and desired LNN to avoid mistakes.

Verify that the new LNN is not already in use.

After Changing LNNs:

Exit the configuration mode with exit.

Check cluster status using isi status to confirm that the node has been assigned the new LNN.

Update any documentation to reflect the new node numbering.

Caution:

Modifying LNNs is an advanced operation that can affect cluster communication.

It is recommended to consult Dell EMC Support or refer to official documentation before proceeding.

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

What should the platform engineer pre-check when installing Dell EMC PowerScale Gen 6 nodes in a customer-provided rack?

Options:

A- PDUs are located on opposite sides of the rack

B- Rack is leveled using the front legs first and the rear legs second

C- Rack has full earth ground and is properly bolted to the floor

D- Rack has a minimum of two PDUs

Answer:

C

Explanation:

When installing Dell EMC PowerScale Gen 6 nodes in a customer-provided rack, it is crucial for the platform engineer to ensure that the rack meets all safety and installation requirements. One of the most critical pre-checks is verifying that the rack has a full earth ground and is properly bolted to the floor.

Key Points:

Full Earth Ground:

Ensures electrical safety by providing a path for fault currents.

Protects equipment and personnel from electrical hazards.

Reduces the risk of electrical interference affecting the equipment.

Properly Bolted to the Floor:

Provides physical stability to prevent the rack from tipping over.

Essential for seismic compliance in areas prone to earthquakes.

Prevents movement due to vibrations from equipment operation or external factors.

Why This is Important:

Safety Compliance:

Adhering to safety standards is mandatory to prevent accidents.

Electrical grounding is a fundamental requirement for data center equipment installations.

Equipment Protection:

Proper grounding and securing the rack protect sensitive equipment from damage.

Minimizes downtime caused by electrical faults or physical disturbances.

Why Other Options Are Less Critical:

Option A (PDUs on Opposite Sides):

While distributing PDUs can aid in power redundancy and cable management, it is not as critical as grounding and securing the rack.

Option B (Rack Leveling):

Leveling the rack is important for equipment alignment but is a standard step during installation rather than a pre-check.

Option D (Minimum of Two PDUs):

Having multiple PDUs provides redundancy but depends on the power requirements and design of the system.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC PowerScale Site Preparation and Planning Guide:

Section on Rack Requirements:

Emphasizes that customer-provided racks must be properly grounded and secured.

States that racks should be bolted to the floor to prevent tipping.

Safety Precautions:

Details the importance of electrical grounding for safety and equipment protection.

Best Practices:

Before Installation:

Verify that the rack complies with all local electrical codes and regulations.

Ensure that a qualified electrician has installed the grounding system.

During Installation:

Check that all grounding connections are secure.

Confirm that the rack is level and stable after bolting it to the floor.

After Installation:

Perform an electrical continuity test to verify proper grounding.

Document the installation for future reference and compliance audits.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A platform engineer has added an F200 node to a Dell EMC PowerScale cluster. The cluster now has five F200 nodes.

Before leaving the site, what action must the engineer perform?

Options:

A- Verify the node LNN is set to 1

B- SmartFail the node and rejoin the cluster

C- Reboot the node and wait for a green status

D- Ensure the install base record is updated

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Updating the install base record is crucial for support and warranty purposes.

Reasons:

Accurate Records:

Reflects the current configuration of the cluster.

Support Entitlement:

Ensures timely support services when needed.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC Support Policies:

Emphasize the importance of maintaining up-to-date asset information.

Best Practices:

Document all changes made to the cluster.

Notify Dell EMC support or use the appropriate channels to update records.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A platform engineer has created a cluster of 8 F200 nodes. A requirement is for each power supply on each node to supply power to the respective node equally.

What must the platform engineer do to meet the requirement?

Options:

A- Run the isi config and change the settings in the config subsystem

B- Cable each node power connection to a different PDU in the rack

C- Use the iDRAC settings on each node to disable the hot spare feature

D- Run the isi set -n command to change the power supply behavior

Answer:

C

Explanation:

By default, the Power Supply Hot Spare feature may cause one power supply to run while the other is idle.

Steps to Ensure Equal Power Supply Loading:

Access iDRAC Interface:

Log into the iDRAC for each F200 node.

Disable Hot Spare Feature:

Navigate to Power Management settings.

Disable the Power Supply Hot Spare option.

Result:

Both power supplies will share the load equally.

Dell PowerScale Reference:

Dell EMC PowerScale F200 Hardware Guide:

Power Supply Configuration:

Instructions on adjusting power supply settings via iDRAC.

Best Practices:

Ensure redundancy by connecting power supplies to separate PDUs.

Monitor power usage to confirm balanced loading.