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Associate – PowerEdge

EMC DEA-41T1

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, PowerEdge Server Portfolio	5
Topic 2, PowerEdge Server Architecture	91
Topic 3, PowerEdge Server Management	70
Topic 4, PowerEdge Server Solutions	24
Topic 5, Mix Questions	5
Total	195

QUESTION NO: 1

Why is it mandatory practice to review the service manual prior to replacing or reseating components on a Dell EMC PowerEdge server?

A. Service manual gives detailed instruction at which firmware levels the components should run

B. Service manual provides virtual information on which live wire in the system to avoid, to ensure electric shocks does not accrue Service manual

C. Service manual provides crucial cable routing and special part handling instructions.

D. Service manual describes has to reconfigure the server for option performnance-bossting settings, increasing efficiency

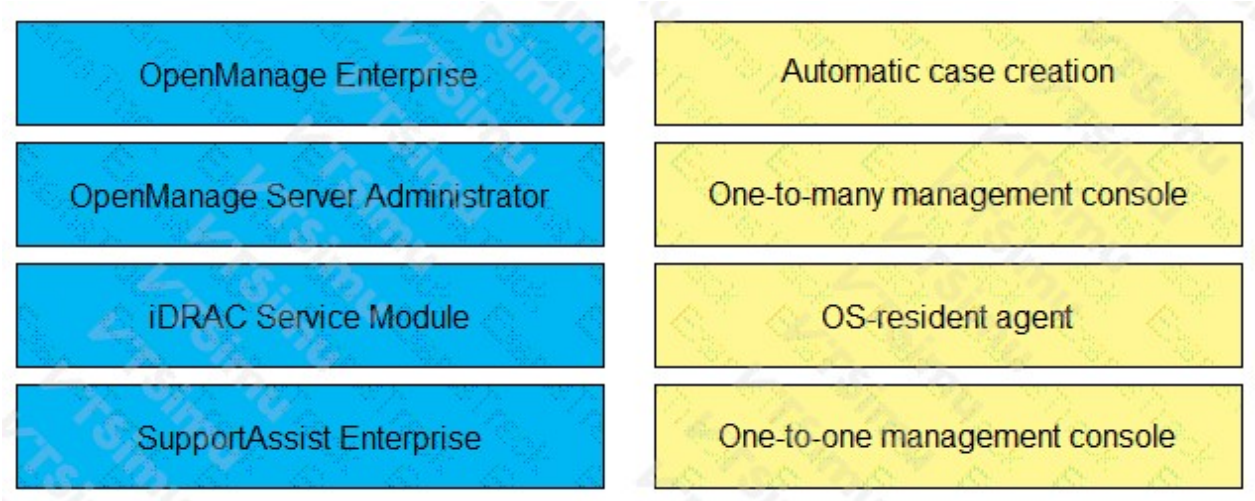
ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Service manual provides crucial cable routing and special part handling instructions. Dell PowerEdge servers contain components whose removal and replacement procedures can vary by chassis generation, processor configuration, riser arrangement, storage backplane, and installed peripheral cards. The applicable service manual gives the prescribed sequence for powering down and preparing the system, removing covers and air shrouds, disconnecting and routing cables, observing electrostatic-discharge precautions, and reinstalling parts without pinching, misrouting, or damaging connections. It also identifies component-specific requirements such as retention mechanisms, torque-sensitive fasteners, heat-sink procedures, and post-installation checks. Following these instructions protects both the technician and the equipment while helping preserve correct airflow, cooling, and system reliability after service. Dell publishes model-specific installation and service manuals through its support portal; technicians should select the exact server model and consult the relevant manual before beginning work. See Dell's PowerEdge R760 manuals and documents page for an example of the available service documentation, and Dell's PowerEdge parts removal and replacement guidance for service-process guidance.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

Match the management tool to its description.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Match the tools as follows:

OpenManage Enterprise → One-to-many management console
OpenManage Server Administrator → One-to-one management console
iDRAC Service Module → OS-resident agent
SupportAssist Enterprise → Automatic case creation

OpenManage Enterprise centrally manages multiple systems. OpenManage Server Administrator provides local, per-server management. The iDRAC Service Module is installed in the server operating system, and SupportAssist Enterprise monitors systems and can automatically open Dell support cases for detected hardware issues.

QUESTION NO: 3

An MX7000 was purchased with minimal configuration.

What can an administrator add to make the MX7000 management interface fully redundant?

A. CMC module

B. MX9116n module

C. MX9002m module

D. Enterprise license

E. A second Management Module

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

A second Management Module is the component that makes the PowerEdge MX7000 chassis-management interface fully redundant. The MX7000 uses OpenManage Enterprise Modular, which runs on the chassis Management Modules rather than on a separate legacy Chassis Management Controller. When two Management Modules are installed, they operate as a redundant management pair: one module is active while the other maintains standby capability. If the active module experiences a failure, the standby module can take over chassis-management duties, preserving access to the management interface and reducing the impact of a management-module outage.

This redundancy applies to the chassis-level management functions provided through OpenManage Enterprise Modular, including monitoring and configuring chassis infrastructure and installed compute, storage, and networking components. A minimally configured chassis that contains only one Management Module has a single point of failure for those management services; installing the second module removes that dependency. Dell's MX7000 technical documentation describes the chassis Management Modules and their redundant operation, while the MX7000 overview identifies OpenManage Enterprise Modular as the embedded chassis-management solution. See the Dell PowerEdge MX7000 Technical Guide and Dell PowerEdge MX7000 product documentation and overview.

QUESTION NO: 4

A user is reporting problems with a service on a Windows server.

Where can the information about the service be found in the Event Viewer?

A. Windows Log > System

B. Windows Log > Application

C. Service Log > Events

D. Application and Services Logs

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Windows Log > System is correct because Windows services are managed by the Service Control Manager, and service startup, shutdown, timeout, failure, and recovery-related events are ordinarily recorded in the System log. This log provides the operational evidence needed when a user reports that a service is unavailable or behaving unexpectedly. Administrators can open Event Viewer, navigate to Windows Logs and then System, and filter events by source, level, event ID, or time

range to isolate entries associated with the Service Control Manager. Typical relevant entries identify a service that failed to start, stopped unexpectedly, did not respond to a control request, or could not log on with its configured service account. Reviewing the event details also supplies timestamps and error data that help correlate the service issue with recent configuration, dependency, account, or system changes. Microsoft documents that the System log contains events logged by Windows system components, while service-management events are generated through the Service Control Manager. For additional troubleshooting context, see Microsoft Event Logging documentation and Microsoft Service Control Manager documentation.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is commonly used by a system administrator to prevent electrostatic discharge when working on components inside a Dell EMC PowerEdge server?

A. Uninterruptible Power Supply

B. Voltage Regulator

C. Anti-static wrist strap

D. Non anti-static floor mat

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

An anti-static wrist strap is commonly used to prevent electrostatic discharge (ESD) while servicing components inside a Dell EMC PowerEdge server. The strap is worn on the wrist and connected to an appropriate grounding point, keeping the technician and the server at the same electrical potential. This provides a controlled path for static electricity to dissipate rather than discharge suddenly through sensitive hardware. ESD can damage or degrade components such as memory modules, processors, expansion cards, storage devices, and system-board circuitry; the damage may not always be immediately visible. Dell service guidance instructs technicians to use ESD protection, including a grounding wrist strap, before touching internal components. Proper ESD practice also includes handling parts by their edges and keeping them in anti-static packaging until installation. See Dell's PowerEdge server documentation for system service and safety information, and Dell's ESD prevention guidance for recommended handling procedures.

QUESTION NO: 6

An administrator is planning to install a PCIe expansion card in a PowerEdge server.

What should the administrator verify before installation?

A. That the card is supported in the selected PCIe slot

B. That the operating system is installed on a USB device

C. That all DIMMs are removed before the card is installed

D. That the server is configured to use BIOS boot mode

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

That the card is supported in the selected PCIe slot is correct because PowerEdge systems have slot-specific requirements for PCIe generation, lane width, physical form factor, power consumption, processor configuration, and card placement. A card that fits physically may not be supported in every slot or configuration.

The server's installation and service manual and technical guide identify supported expansion cards and any required risers, cables, or processor population. Confirming compatibility before installation helps prevent configuration errors and ensures the card operates at its supported capability. Dell provides model-specific documentation through the PowerEdge Servers manuals portal.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which Ethernet cable types should be installed if high interference is a concern?

A. RJ45

B. 802.11n

C. STP

D. UTP

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

STP is the appropriate Ethernet cabling choice where high electromagnetic interference or radio-frequency interference is a concern. STP stands for Shielded Twisted Pair: in addition to the twisting of conductor pairs used to reduce noise, it incorporates conductive shielding around individual pairs, the overall cable, or both. This shielding helps limit external electrical noise from sources such as motors, fluorescent lighting, power cables, and industrial equipment, while also reducing signal emissions from the data cable itself. For the shielding to be effective, the cabling system must be installed correctly, including use of compatible shielded connectors and proper grounding/bonding according to the applicable structured-cabling requirements. STP is therefore commonly selected for electrically noisy environments when a copper Ethernet connection is required. Cisco's Ethernet cabling guidance discusses shielded twisted-pair cable and its role in reducing electromagnetic interference: Cisco Ethernet technology documentation. General cabling and grounding practices for telecommunications systems are also addressed in the NIST telecommunications grounding and bonding guidance.

QUESTION NO: 8

Based on the exhibit, which device is a Boot Optimized Storage Solution (BOSS) Controller?

A)

B)

C)

D)

A. Exhibit A

B. Exhibit B

C. Exhibit C

D. Exhibit D

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Exhibit A is the Boot Optimized Storage Solution (BOSS) Controller. Dell BOSS controllers are purpose-built for a server's operating-system boot storage rather than for high-capacity application data storage. A BOSS device typically uses two M.2 solid-state drives configured as a mirrored boot volume, providing redundancy for the operating system while preserving front-accessible drive bays and primary storage-controller resources for business workloads. This architecture is commonly used in PowerEdge servers where the operating system, hypervisor, or boot image needs resilient local storage without deploying a full RAID controller for that limited function. Dell documentation describes BOSS as an internal boot-storage solution and identifies its support for M.2 SATA SSD boot devices and RAID mirroring, depending on the BOSS generation and server platform. The controller shown in Exhibit A corresponds to this dedicated boot-storage form factor and function. For product and deployment details, see Dell's BOSS-N1 User's Guide and Dell's BOSS-S2 controller product information.

QUESTION NO: 9

A company is planning a physical security solution for its branches worldwide.

Which danger are they trying to avoid?

A. Buffer Overflow

B. Ransomware

C. Phishing

D. Asset vandalism

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Asset vandalism is the danger addressed by a physical security solution. Physical security protects an organization's facilities, equipment, and other tangible assets from damage, destruction, tampering, theft, and unauthorized physical access. For geographically distributed branches, this commonly includes controls such as secured doors and locks, badge or biometric access systems, surveillance cameras, intrusion alarms, security lighting, perimeter protections, and environmental monitoring. These safeguards help deter malicious acts against on-site infrastructure and provide detection and evidence if an incident occurs. In particular, equipment such as servers, network devices, workstations, and cabling can be intentionally damaged or disrupted when facilities are insufficiently protected. A worldwide physical-security design also allows the company to establish consistent baseline protections while accounting for local site risks and operational requirements. NIST describes physical and environmental protection controls as safeguards for protecting systems, components, and facilities from physical threats and unauthorized access. Guidance on physical security practices is available from NIST SP 800-53, Physical and Environmental Protection controls and the CISA Physical Security resource.

QUESTION NO: 10

What is the maximum number of iDRAC Virtual Console that can be run simultaneously?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

6 is the maximum number of simultaneous iDRAC Virtual Console sessions supported by iDRAC9 for the referenced PowerEdge platform and iDRAC firmware documentation. A Virtual Console session provides remote, out-of-band access to the server's display, keyboard, and mouse, allowing administrators to perform tasks such as observing POST, accessing system setup, or troubleshooting an operating system even when normal in-band network access is unavailable. The simultaneous-session limit is a platform-management capability enforced by iDRAC, so planning remote administration activity should account for a maximum of six concurrent console viewers or operators. This limit applies specifically to Virtual Console connections; it should not be confused with limits for other iDRAC features, such as virtual media mappings, SSH sessions, or RACADM connections. Dell documents the supported simultaneous Virtual Console connection count in the Virtual Console configuration and usage section of the iDRAC User's Guide. See the Dell iDRAC Virtual Console documentation and the Dell iDRAC9 User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 11

A customer looks for a storage solution to boot the hypervisor, where one is active and the other standby.

Which solution will allow the requirement?

A. BIOS

B. IDSDM

C. BOSS

D. UEFI

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

BOSS is the appropriate solution because Dell's Boot Optimized Storage Solution is purpose-built to provide a dedicated, resilient boot device for a server operating system or hypervisor. It uses two M.2 SSDs attached to a dedicated boot controller and supports a mirrored RAID 1 configuration. This arrangement maintains a redundant copy of the boot volume so the hypervisor boot environment remains available if a boot drive fails. The controller and drives are dedicated to boot workloads, preserving front-accessible drive bays and primary storage-controller resources for application data.

This design is especially suitable for virtualization hosts, which typically need a small but reliable local device for the hypervisor while virtual-machine data resides on separate storage. By providing redundant M.2 boot media in a compact, server-integrated solution, BOSS meets the requirement for protected hypervisor boot storage with failover capability. Dell describes BOSS as a solution designed to optimize server booting and provide RAID 1 redundancy for operating-system or hypervisor boot volumes. See Dell's Boot Optimized Storage Solution data sheet and the Dell BOSS-S2 controller product information.

QUESTION NO: 12

A system administrator is unable to install Hyper_V on a Microsoft server 2016. What is a possible reason for this issue?

A. Virtualization feature turned on in BIOS

B. System, is equipped with a 64-bit processor

C. System has 2 GB memory

D. Standard license is installed

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

System has 2 GB memory is the possible reason because Hyper-V requires at least 4 GB of RAM to install and run the Hyper-V role. A server with only 2 GB does not meet this minimum memory requirement, so the administrator must add memory before Hyper-V can be deployed. This requirement applies in addition to the processor capabilities required for hardware-assisted virtualization, including a 64-bit processor, virtualization extensions, and Data Execution Prevention support. In practice, 4 GB is only the platform minimum: the host operating system and management processes consume memory, and every running virtual machine requires memory of its own. Administrators should therefore size physical RAM beyond the minimum based on the number, operating systems, and workloads of the planned virtual machines. Microsoft's Hyper-V documentation describes the hardware prerequisites and emphasizes planning sufficient memory for the host and guest workloads. See Hyper-V overview and system requirements and Install Hyper-V on Windows Server.

QUESTION NO: 13

Based on the exhibit, Grid Redundant Mode is selected on a Dell EMC PowerEdge server and the Hot Spare feature is disabled. How is the power output distributed in a dual-power supply configuration?

A. Equally across both power supplies

B. Only one supply waver provides power

C. Power supply 2 only provides output power supply 1 reaches maximum capacity

D. Majority of the output is always provided by power supply 1

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Equally across both power supplies is correct. Grid Redundant Mode is a power-redundancy policy intended for systems whose redundant power supplies are connected to separate electrical grids or independent AC feeds. This arrangement preserves availability if one grid or its associated input path is lost. With two healthy, compatible power supplies installed and Hot Spare disabled, both supplies remain active and participate in delivering the server's load. Consequently, the server distributes the output load evenly between the two units under normal operating conditions. Each power supply therefore provides approximately one-half of the system's required power, subject to normal transient variation and the server's real-time demand. Disabling Hot Spare is the important detail: it means the server does not hold one supply in a low-power standby role for power-efficiency purposes. Instead, both power supplies operate together while Grid Redundant Mode maintains the intended independent-grid protection model. Dell's PowerEdge management documentation describes power redundancy and PSU configuration through iDRAC, while Dell's support guidance covers the operational behavior and health of PowerEdge power-supply units. See Dell PowerEdge server PSU status and troubleshooting and Dell Support documentation.

QUESTION NO: 14

Which RAID level has the lowest overhead of all RAID types?

A. RAID 0

B. RAID 1

C. RAID 5

D. RAID 6

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

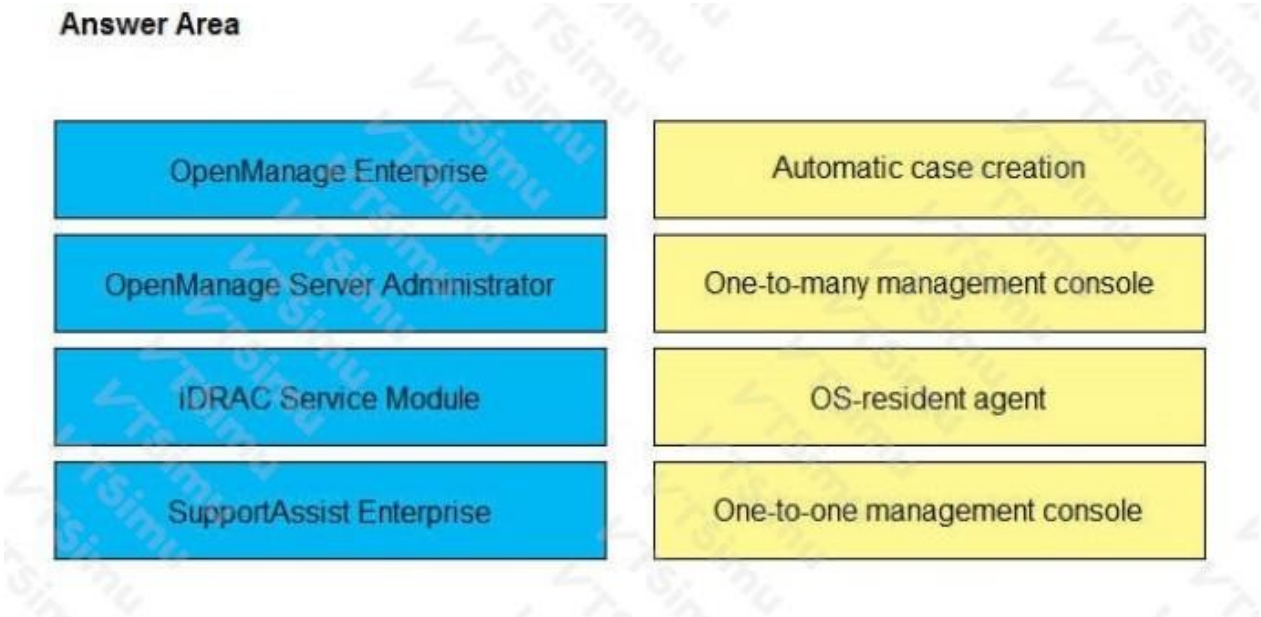
RAID 0 has the lowest overhead because it uses striping only and does not reserve any disk capacity for redundancy information. Data is divided into blocks and distributed across all drives in the RAID set, allowing the usable capacity to equal the combined capacity of the member drives. For example, an array with four equally sized drives makes the full aggregate capacity available to the host, subject only to normal controller and formatting considerations. Since RAID 0 does not calculate or store parity and does not maintain mirrored copies, it also avoids the processing and write overhead associated with those protection mechanisms. This layout can provide strong read and write performance because I/O operations are spread across multiple drives. However, its defining characteristic for this question is its zero RAID-capacity overhead: no drive space is consumed by parity or duplication. Dell's PowerEdge RAID Controller documentation describes RAID 0 as a striped configuration with no redundancy, while Dell's RAID overview identifies striping as distributing data across the disks in the set. See Dell PERC RAID levels documentation and Dell RAID configuration overview.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (DRAG DROP)

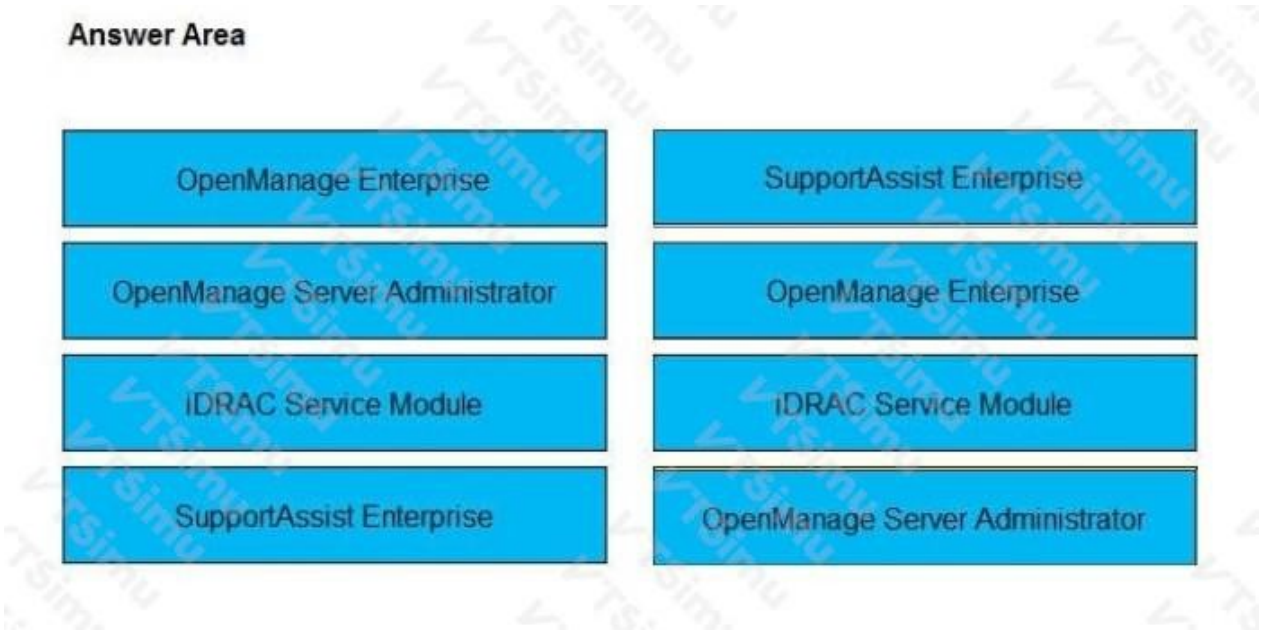
DRAG DROP

Match the management tool to its description.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

OpenManage Enterprise is Dell's centralized, one-to-many management console. It is designed to discover, monitor, configure, update, and manage multiple PowerEdge servers from a single console, making it the appropriate tool wherever an administrator needs consolidated infrastructure management at scale. Dell describes OpenManage Enterprise as a centralized system-management application that provides comprehensive lifecycle management for PowerEdge servers. See the Dell OpenManage Enterprise overview.

OpenManage Server Administrator is the one-to-one management console because it is installed and used for the individual server it manages. It provides local or remote access to that server's hardware health, inventory, logs, storage, and system-management functions. This per-server management role is documented in Dell's OpenManage Server Administrator support article.

iDRAC Service Module is the OS-resident agent. It runs within the server operating system and extends iDRAC management by supplying operating-system-related information and capabilities that are not available through the out-of-band controller alone. Dell's iDRAC Service Module documentation identifies it as a software application installed on the host operating system.

SupportAssist Enterprise is associated with automatic case creation. It monitors supported systems, collects diagnostic information when a qualifying hardware issue is detected, and can automatically create a Dell support case so that support can begin proactively. This automated support workflow is the purpose of the SupportAssist Enterprise documentation.

QUESTION NO: 16

An administrator sets up an In-Band management method to monitor their Dell EMC PowerEdge servers.

Which protocol uses In-Band management for basic communication and messaging?

A. SNMP

B. HTTP

C. SMTP

D. FTP

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

SNMP is correct because it is the standard protocol used for basic management communication between an in-band monitoring application and a managed server. In-band management operates through the server's installed operating system and its production network connection. Dell OpenManage Server Administrator can expose system-health, inventory, and event information through the operating system, allowing an SNMP manager to query management information or receive alert notifications using configured SNMP settings.

This model is well suited to routine monitoring because a central management platform can collect information such as component status, temperatures, power-related health data, storage status, and system events without requiring direct interaction with the server's dedicated iDRAC management interface. SNMP's polling and trap-based messaging capabilities provide the basic communication and notification mechanism expected in an in-band monitoring design. Dell distinguishes this operating-system-based management path from out-of-band management, which uses iDRAC independently of the host operating system. Dell's overview of in-band and out-of-band systems management describes SNMP as a protocol available for in-band management communication. See the Dell in-band versus out-of-band management overview and the OpenManage Server Administrator SNMP documentation.

QUESTION NO: 17

What is the Dell EMC iSM?

A. Agent that expands iDRAC management functionality into the host operating system

B. Program that is instated and provides one-to-one systems management functionality

C. Systems management console that simplifies monitoring of multiple Den EMC sewers

D. Out-of band management platform on Dell EMC servers

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Dell EMC iDRAC Service Module (iSM) is an optional software application installed within the server's host operating system that extends and enhances iDRAC management capabilities. It provides an additional communications path between the operating system and the iDRAC, enabling iDRAC to collect operating-system-level information that is not available through its standard out-of-band hardware interfaces alone. For example, iSM can provide OS-related inventory and status details, report operating-system events to iDRAC, support alert replication, and help administrators perform certain management tasks through the iDRAC interface without requiring separate in-band management tooling for each task. iSM is designed to complement iDRAC's embedded management controller by integrating host OS awareness into the overall PowerEdge management experience. Therefore, *Agent that expands iDRAC management functionality into the host*

operating system accurately describes iSM. Dell's iDRAC Service Module overview documents that it is a lightweight software application that expands iDRAC functionality and improves server manageability through integration with the host operating system. See Dell's iDRAC Service Module documentation and the iDRAC Service Module User's Guide.

QUESTION NO: 18

Which component determines the system board chipset?

A. SFP

B. HDD

C. M.2

D. CPU

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

CPU is correct because the processor platform is the fundamental compatibility requirement that drives the system-board chipset selection. A server system board is engineered around a specific processor family, socket, electrical interface, memory architecture, and platform controller hub/chipset generation. Consequently, the processor selected for a PowerEdge server establishes which chipset family can be used and which platform capabilities—such as supported memory technology, PCIe generation and lane availability, storage connectivity, and management interfaces—are available. In practical server design and servicing, the CPU and chipset are therefore a matched platform pair rather than independently interchangeable components. Dell PowerEdge technical documentation identifies the processor family and the corresponding Intel chipset as core system-board specifications; for example, the PowerEdge R760 uses 4th Generation Intel Xeon Scalable processors with the Intel C741 chipset. Intel also documents chipset compatibility according to processor platform and socket family. See the Dell PowerEdge R760 technical specifications and Intel server chipsets documentation.

QUESTION NO: 19

A system administrator recently hired by a company notices that the client systems are set with static IP addresses. The administrator wants the IP addresses automatically distributed to each computer.

Which server role is required to perform this task?

A. Web Server

B. DHCP

C. DNS

D. Active Directory

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

DHCP is the required server role because the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol automatically assigns IP configuration to client devices. Instead of an administrator manually entering a static address on every computer, a DHCP server leases an available IP address from a defined scope and supplies essential network settings, typically including the subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server addresses, and lease duration. This centralizes address management, reduces the administrative effort involved in provisioning and updating client configurations, and helps avoid accidental duplicate IP-address assignments. Clients configured to obtain their settings automatically send a DHCP request when they join or start on the network; the DHCP server responds with an available configuration based on its scope and configured options. In Windows Server environments, installing the DHCP Server role provides the service and management tools needed to create scopes, exclusions, reservations, and options. Reservations can be used where a device needs a consistent address while still receiving its configuration through DHCP. Microsoft documents the DHCP role and its function in DHCP overview.

The underlying protocol behavior, including the allocation of network configuration parameters to hosts, is standardized in RFC 2131.