

Specialist - Implementation Engineer PowerStore Solutions Version 1.0

EMC DES-1221

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 8

Total Premium Questions: 88

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, PowerStore Concepts	18
Topic 2, PowerStore Installation and Initial Configuration	20
Topic 3, PowerStore Administration	45
Topic 4, PowerStore Upgrades and Service	5
Total	88

QUESTION NO: 1

An administrator must perform maintenance on a PowerStore T appliance that has attached expansion enclosures. What is the correct shutdown sequence?

- A. Base enclosure, then expansion enclosures
- B. Expansion enclosures, then base enclosure
- C. Node A, Node B, then expansion enclosures
- D. All enclosures simultaneously

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Base enclosure, then expansion enclosures is correct. The PowerStore base enclosure contains the appliance nodes that manage the attached expansion enclosures. During an orderly shutdown, the base enclosure is powered down first, followed by the expansion enclosures.

This is the reverse of the required power-up sequence, where expansion enclosures are powered on before the base enclosure. Following the documented sequence helps ensure that the appliance and attached storage are shut down safely. Dell shutdown procedures are available in the [PowerStore Power Down and Reboot guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

What is the purpose of creating a host group in PowerStore?

- A. To provide common volume mapping to multiple hosts
- B. To create write-order consistency between volumes
- C. To replicate volumes to a remote system
- D. To assign a performance policy to a NAS server

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

To provide common volume mapping to multiple hosts is correct. A host group is a logical collection of hosts that require access to the same PowerStore volumes. Mapping a volume to the host group makes the volume available to each member host, simplifying provisioning for clustered applications and other shared-storage deployments.

The host group does not create a volume group, configure host multipathing, or establish replication. Each host must still have correctly configured initiators and supported connectivity before it can access the mapped volume. Dell documents host and host group configuration in the [PowerStore Volumes Configuration Guide](#).

QUESTION NO: 3 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

Match the correct Base Enclosure port in column A to the Expansion Enclosure port in column B to show the correct cabling for adding a single expansion enclosure to a base enclosure.

Select and Place:

Answer Area

Base Enclosure Port

Node A SAS Port B
Node B SAS Port B
Node A SAS Port A
Node B SAS Port A

Expansion Enclosure Port

LCC B Port A
LCC A Port B
LCC B Port B
LCC A Port A

ANSWER:

Answer Area

Base Enclosure Port

Node A SAS Port B
Node B SAS Port B
Node A SAS Port A
Node B SAS Port A

Expansion Enclosure Port

Node A SAS Port B
Node B SAS Port A
Node B SAS Port B
Node A SAS Port A

Explanation:

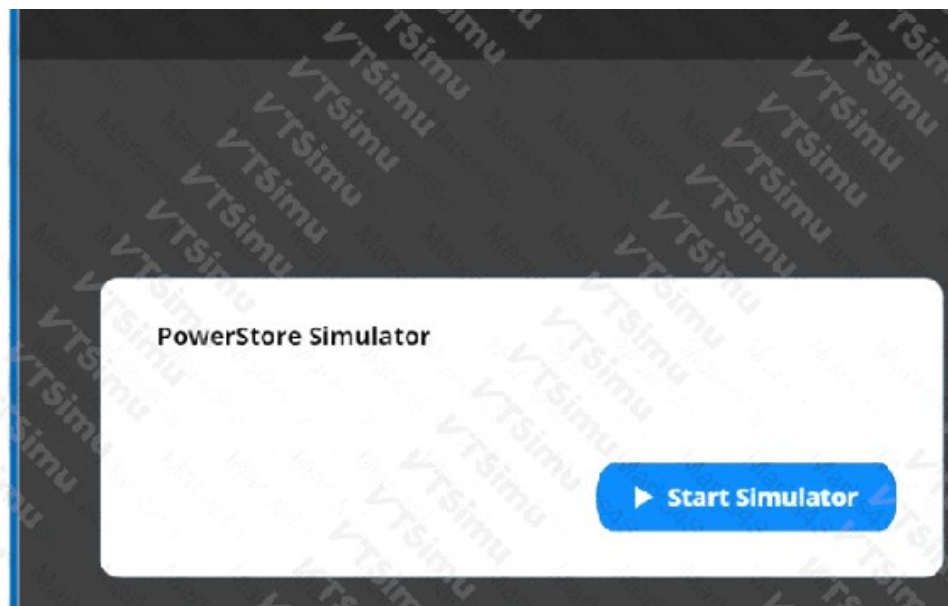
For one PowerStore expansion enclosure, the SAS cabling must provide four redundant paths between the base enclosure nodes and the two link control cards in the expansion enclosure. Each base node connects to both link control cards, so the enclosure remains accessible if a SAS path, a cable, or one link control card is unavailable. The port designations identify the intended endpoint for each of those paths. Node A SAS Port A connects to LCC A Port A, while Node A SAS Port B connects to LCC B Port A. This gives Node A one path through each link control card. Node B follows the corresponding second-path arrangement: Node B SAS Port A connects to LCC A Port B, and Node B SAS Port B connects to LCC B Port B. Together, these four connections establish the required dual-node, dual-LCC SAS connectivity for a single expansion enclosure.

This layout preserves the PowerStore enclosure's high-availability design because both nodes have independent connectivity through both expansion-enclosure LCCs. It also keeps the port associations consistent for supported cabling and lets the system maintain drive access across an individual SAS cable or component failure. Dell documents this exact base-enclosure-to-expansion-enclosure cabling procedure in the [PowerStore Installation and Service Guide](#). The mapping should be completed exactly as shown so that every node-to-LCC path is present before the expansion enclosure is brought into service.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

In a PowerStore T source cluster, create a 100GB volume with name " Prod_vol " and set a protection policy to replicate the volume with RPO 30 minutes to a destination cluster. The destination cluster is already configured. When you have finished using the simulator, click Next.

In a PowerStore T source cluster, create a 100GB volume with name "Prod_vol". Set its protection policy to replicate the volume with an RPO of 30 minutes to a destination cluster. The destination cluster is already configured. When you have finished using the simulator, click **Next**.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

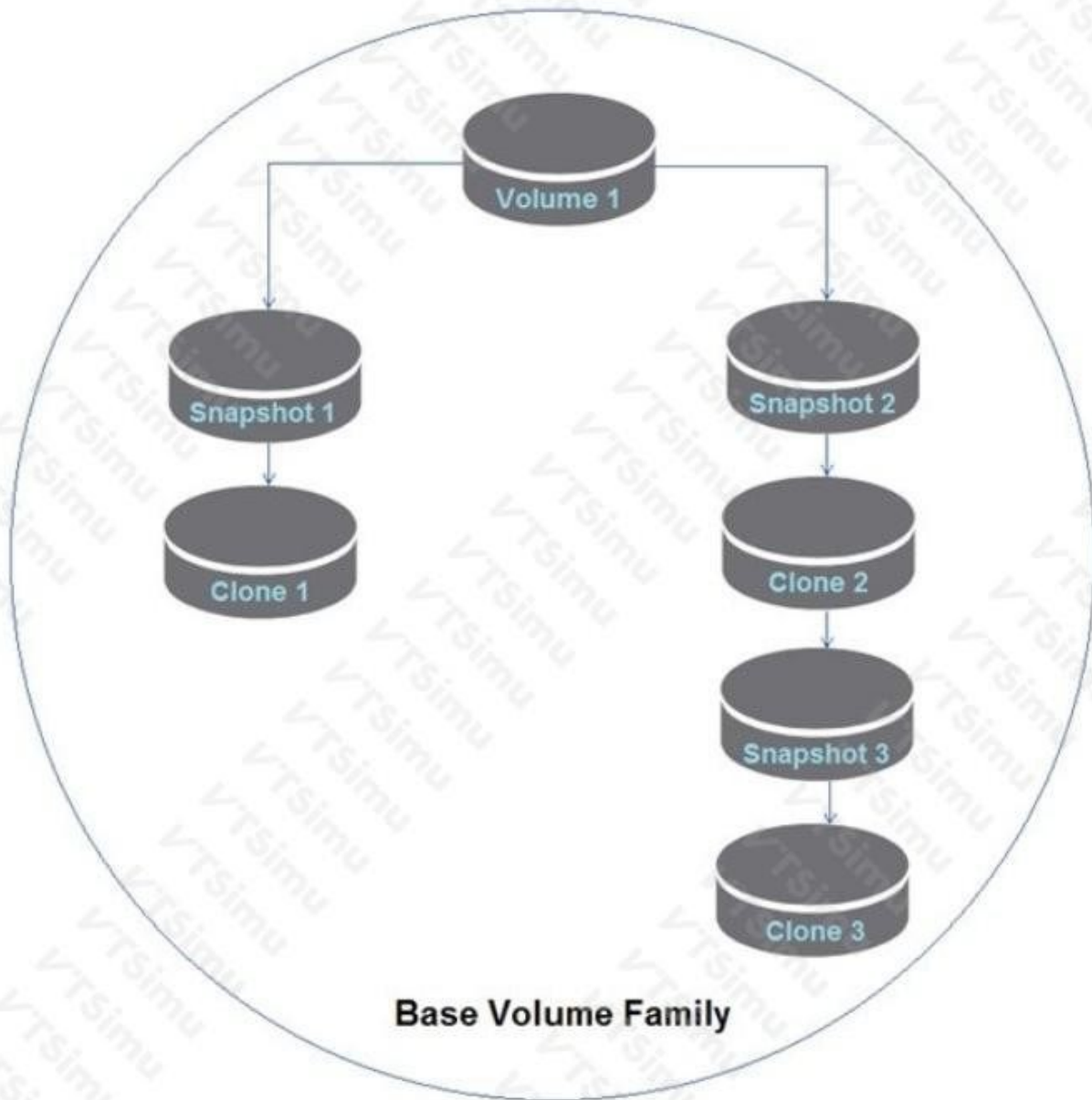
Explanation:

Create the replication protection policy first, then apply it to the volume.

Required final configuration: volume `Prod_vol`, capacity **100 GB**, replicated to the configured destination cluster using a protection-policy replication rule with **RPO = 30 minutes**.

QUESTION NO: 5

Refer to the Exhibit.



What happens to the parent resource of thin clone 3 if thin clone 2 is deleted?

- A. Snapshot 3 becomes the parent
- B. Thin clone 3 becomes parent
- C. Thin clone 1 becomes parent
- D. Thin clone 3 has an empty parent

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Thin clone 3 has an empty parent is correct. In a Dell Unity thin-clone hierarchy, a thin clone can be derived from a snapshot associated with another thin clone. If the intermediate thin clone is deleted, Unity preserves dependent thin-clone data rather than requiring the child thin clone to continue referencing an object that no longer exists. The surviving descendant, thin clone 3, is therefore retained, but its parent-resource association is removed. Its Parent Resource value is shown as empty because thin clone 2, the resource from which its lineage was established, has been deleted.

This behavior lets the remaining thin clone continue as an independent resource while avoiding an invalid reference to the deleted parent. The clone's data remains available and manageable; only the displayed parent relationship is no longer populated. Dell Unity documentation describes thin-clone relationships and the effects of managing and deleting resources in

a clone family. See the Dell Unity block thin-clone configuration documentation at [Configuring block thin clones](#) and the Unity product documentation portal at [Dell Unity Family documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

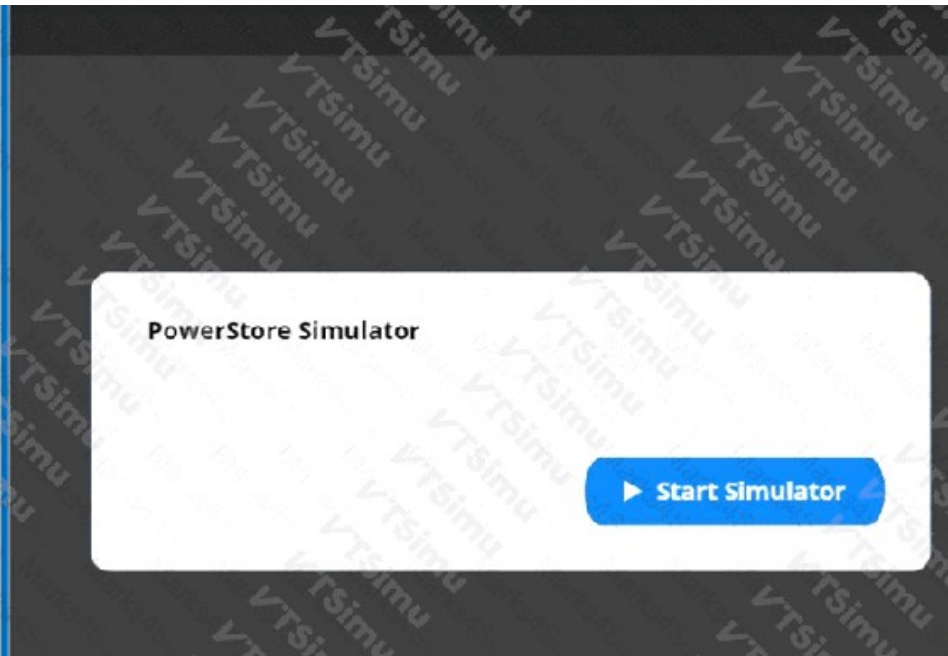
You are a network administrator that needs to setup a Data switch model S5248F-ON to be used for PowerStore 7000T system Use the Simulator to:

- 1) Check the OS version and license status.
- 2) Set management IP address 172.17.57.10 subnet as 255.255.255.0 on chassis = 1, slot = 1, port = 10
- 3) Enable the port
- 4) Configure default route with gateway 192.168.1.254, NTP server 192.168.1.50
- 5) Enable RSTP with priority 4096
- 6) Commit and exit.

You are a network administrator that needs to setup a Data switch model S5248F-ON to be used for PowerStore 7000T system. Use the simulator to:

- 1) Check the OS version and license status
- 2) Set management IP address 172.17.57.10, subnet as 255.255.255.0 on chassis = 1, slot = 1, port = 1
- 3) Enable the port
- 4) Configure default route with gateway 192.168.1.254, NTP server 192.168.1.50
- 5) Enable RSTP with priority 4096
- 6) Commit and exit

When you have finished using the simulator, click **Next**.

The image shows a screenshot of the PowerStore Simulator interface. It features a dark background with a repeating 'VTSimu' watermark. In the center, there is a white rectangular box with the title 'PowerStore Simulator' at the top. Below the title, there is a large blue button with a white play icon and the text 'Start Simulator'.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Use the following OS10 CLI sequence.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator received the following alert from PowerStore regarding a previously created NAS server?

Description:

The SMB server of the NAS server PowerStore_NAS_01 is configured to be joined to the domain test.mid, but is currently not joined.

Which setting should the administrator change?

A. UDS

- B. NIS
- C. LDAP
- D. NTP

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

NTP is the setting to review and correct because an SMB server that is configured for Active Directory domain membership relies on Kerberos authentication. Kerberos is deliberately sensitive to time differences between the client, the SMB server, domain controllers, and the Key Distribution Center. If the PowerStore appliance or NAS server has an inaccurate clock, or if it cannot synchronize with its configured NTP source, Kerberos ticket validation can fail. This can prevent a previously configured SMB server from successfully joining, maintaining, or re-establishing its Active Directory domain relationship, resulting in the reported “configured to be joined” but “currently not joined” state.

The administrator should confirm that PowerStore has reachable, reliable NTP servers configured, that DNS and network connectivity permit access to them, and that the appliance time is synchronized with the Active Directory domain controllers. After time synchronization is restored, the SMB domain-join status can be validated and, if necessary, the SMB server can be rejoined using the appropriate domain credentials. Microsoft documents that Kerberos authentication depends on synchronized time and enforces a clock-skew tolerance; see [Kerberos authentication overview](#). PowerStore product documentation is available through the [Dell PowerStore documentation portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 8

At what point in the configuration of an External Storage Import session does the data path from the host to the PowerStore system become the active IO path?

- A. When the import session begins
- B. Before launching the Import Storage wizard
- C. During the ImportKit installation
- D. As MPIO restarts on the host

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

The data path from the host to PowerStore becomes the active I/O path as MPIO restarts on the host. External Storage Import is designed to provide a nondisruptive transition of host access from the source array to PowerStore. ImportKit prepares the host and its multipathing environment for this transition, including configuring the host so that it can recognize the PowerStore-provided paths. The actual activation of those paths occurs when the host MPIO service is restarted. At that point, the operating system reloads its multipath configuration and begins using the PowerStore path as the active route for I/O while PowerStore continues to proxy access to the imported source volume. This controlled MPIO refresh is the key host-side cutover event: it changes the active data path without requiring an application-level migration or a separate manual remapping of the host volume. The import session can then proceed with PowerStore managing the import and background data movement while host access remains available through the newly active PowerStore path. Dell’s PowerStore documentation and product-support documentation provide the External Storage Import procedures and host prerequisites: [Dell PowerStore documentation](#) and [Dell PowerStore External Storage Import overview](#).