

Dell PowerStore Deploy 2023 Exam

EMC D-PST-DY-23

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 9

Total Premium Questions: 91

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

How many volumes can be created at a time using the PowerStore Manager?

- A. 64
- B. 100
- C. 123
- D. 200

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

100 is the correct limit for a single bulk volume-creation operation in PowerStore Manager. The PowerStore Manager volume-creation workflow supports creating multiple block volumes together, allowing an administrator to define a quantity and apply common configuration choices—such as the appliance and volume group, size, performance policy, protection policy, and host mapping settings—to the set being created. The supported quantity for that operation is up to 100 volumes at one time. This capability is intended to streamline routine provisioning when many volumes require the same general configuration, rather than requiring each volume to be created in a separate GUI task. The limit applies to the number submitted through that individual PowerStore Manager creation request; it does not represent the maximum total number of volumes that a PowerStore system can contain. Administrators should also ensure that the selected appliance has sufficient available capacity and that applicable host connectivity and protection requirements have been planned before provisioning the batch. Dell publishes the PowerStore Manager procedures and product documentation through its PowerStore documentation portal: [Dell PowerStore documentation](#). The currently available PowerStore documentation can also be accessed from [Dell PowerStore Info Hub](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

Which network does the PowerStore use for communication to the cluster database?

- A. Storage
- B. Management
- C. ICM
- D. ICD

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

ICM is correct because the Intra-Cluster Management network is the private internal network used by PowerStore for cluster-level control-plane communication. This network connects the nodes and appliances that participate in a PowerStore cluster and carries the internal services required to maintain cluster state, coordinate operations, and access the cluster database. The cluster database contains configuration and operational information that must be consistently available to the participating appliances; therefore, its communication is handled on the dedicated ICM path rather than a host-facing or externally administered network. ICM networking is automatically configured as part of cluster creation and expansion, allowing PowerStore to provide the low-latency, reliable internal connectivity needed for distributed cluster services. Dell's PowerStore documentation identifies internal cluster networking as a distinct component of the system architecture and deployment design. For authoritative PowerStore product documentation and deployment resources, see the [Dell PowerStore Info Hub](#) and the [Dell PowerStore documentation library](#).

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two components of Port Group Policy, indicates that the initiator and target connectivity is set while provisioning a volume to an ESXi host using iSCSI connectivity? (Choose two.)

- A. Active
- B. 1QN
- C. ICompliant
- D. MPIO

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Active and *1QN* identify the essential elements used to establish iSCSI host connectivity for a PowerStore volume. An active port group represents the target-side network path that is enabled and available for iSCSI traffic. Selecting or validating an active target port group ensures that PowerStore presents storage through functioning iSCSI target interfaces on the appropriate storage network. The IQN (shown as “1QN” in the answer text) is the iSCSI Qualified Name of the ESXi host initiator. PowerStore uses this unique initiator identity when the host is configured, enabling the array to associate the ESXi iSCSI adapter with the host object and grant that host access to mapped volumes. Together, an active target port group and the host initiator IQN establish the target and initiator sides required for iSCSI discovery, session login, and volume access. This configuration also supports the use of multiple available paths when ESXi is configured with the appropriate iSCSI networking and multipathing settings. Dell's PowerStore product documentation is available through the [Dell PowerStore documentation portal](#); VMware describes iSCSI initiator and target connectivity in its [vSphere iSCSI storage documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 4

What are two properties of the VMware file system which are supported by PowerStore? (Choose two.)

- A. Supports VAAI primitives
- B. Available with NFS datastores
- C. Supports quotas
- D. Available with VMFS datastores

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Supports VAAI primitives is the supported VMware file-system-related capability to select. VMware vStorage APIs for Array Integration (VAAI) allow ESXi to request that supported storage-array operations be performed by the array rather than entirely by an ESXi host. PowerStore supports these VAAI hardware-acceleration primitives for its VMware block-storage integration. This enables operations such as hardware-accelerated copy and block zeroing to be offloaded to PowerStore, reducing host CPU and network workload while improving the efficiency of common virtual-machine provisioning and storage-management tasks. VAAI support is therefore an important PowerStore capability when presenting supported block datastores to vSphere hosts and is part of the platform's VMware integration design. VMware describes VAAI as a set of APIs that enables ESXi to communicate storage-operation requests to an array for hardware acceleration. Dell's PowerStore documentation includes VMware configuration and integration guidance, including the supported storage capabilities for ESXi environments. See the [VMware vSphere Storage documentation](#) and the [Dell PowerStore product documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

An administrator is setting up a new ESXi cluster using NVMe over TCP. The administrator is given the following parameters:

Volume Details

Name: nvme-ds-01

Category: Virtualization

Application: Containers/Kubernetes

Volume Performance Policy: High

Size: 2 TB

Host Details

Name: ESXi-01

Initiator Type: NVMe

Host Mappings: NVMe

Use the simulator to add the host and the volume and give the host access to the volume using the above parameters.

When you have finished, continue to the next question.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create and map the NVMe/TCP volume as follows:

1. Open **Storage > Volumes** and select **Create**.
2. Enter `nvme-ds-01` for the volume name.
3. Set **Category** to **Virtualization**.
4. Set **Application** to **Containers/Kubernetes**.
5. Set the **Volume Performance Policy** to **High**.
6. Set the volume size to **2 TB**, then create the volume.
7. Open **Compute > Hosts (or Hosts)** and select **Create**.
8. Enter the host name `ESXi-01`.
9. Select **NVMe** as the **Initiator Type**. Select/add the NVMe initiator presented by the simulator if it requests an initiator NQN.
10. In the host-volume mapping/access step, select volume `nvme-ds-01` and set the mapping protocol/type to **NVMe**.
11. Finish creating the host and save the mapping.

Final required configuration:

Volume: `nvme-ds-01`, **Virtualization**, **Containers/Kubernetes**, **High**, **2 TB**.

Host: `ESXi-01`, initiator type **NVMe**.

Host access: map `ESXi-01` to `nvme-ds-01` using **NVMe**.

Verify that the volume details show `ESXi-01` as an NVMe-mapped host, or that the host details list `nvme-ds-01` under its mapped volumes.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

Use the simulator to create a new 100 GB volume. Use a category of **Other**. Associate the new volume with a protection policy that includes a rule that takes a snapshot every hour Monday-Friday and retains it for 5 days.

When you have finished continue to the next question.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create the required protection policy first, then create the volume and assign that policy.

1. Go to **Protection > Protection Policies** and select **Create / Add Protection Policy**.
2. Enter any valid unique policy name.
3. Add a **Snapshot** rule with these settings:
Frequency: Every **1 hour**

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday only

Retention: 5 days

4. Finish creating the protection policy.
5. Go to **Storage > Volumes** and select **Create**.
6. Enter any valid unique volume name, set **Size** to **100 GB**, and select **Category: Other**.
7. In the volume creation workflow, select the newly created protection policy as the volume's **Protection Policy**, then finish/create the volume.

Required final state: a 100 GB volume in the **Other** category is associated with a protection policy containing a snapshot rule that runs hourly on Monday through Friday and retains snapshots for 5 days.

QUESTION NO: 7

An administrator is manually creating a PowerStore host object for a Linux server that will use Fibre Channel connectivity.

Which two items are required to identify the host correctly? (Choose two.)

- A. The Linux operating system type
- B. The Fibre Channel WWPNs
- C. The iSCSI IQN
- D. The NAS server IP address

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The host object requires the appropriate **operating system type** and the Fibre Channel **WWPNs** for the host initiators. The operating system selection allows PowerStore to apply suitable host connectivity behavior, while the WWPNs identify the FC initiators that will access mapped volumes.

An IQN identifies an iSCSI initiator and is not used for Fibre Channel connectivity. A NAS server IP address is used for file-service access and does not identify a block host initiator.

QUESTION NO: 8

A NAS server will provide multiprotocol access to the same file system for Windows SMB clients and UNIX NFS clients. Windows and UNIX identities must be resolved consistently.

Which two configurations are required? (Choose two.)

- A. Join the NAS server to Active Directory
- B. Configure a Unix Directory Service
- C. Create an iSCSI portal for the NAS server
- D. Add the NAS server to a host group
- E. Configure an FC initiator for each SMB client

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Join the NAS server to Active Directory and **configure a Unix Directory Service** are correct. Active Directory supplies Windows user and group identity information for SMB access, while the Unix Directory Service supplies UNIX identity information used for NFS access and user mapping. A host group is a block-storage object, and an iSCSI portal is unrelated to NAS multiprotocol identity handling.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which drive configuration is available for the PowerStore ENS24 Expansion Enclosure?

- A. NVMe NVRAM
- B. NVMe SSD
- C. SAS SSD
- D. NVMe SCM

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

NVMe SSD is the available drive configuration for the PowerStore ENS24 Expansion Enclosure. The ENS24 is PowerStore's 24-drive-slot NVMe expansion enclosure, designed to extend a compatible PowerStore appliance with additional NVMe flash capacity while maintaining the NVMe architecture used by the system. Its enclosure design, connectivity, and supported drive population are specifically intended for NVMe SSDs, which provide the low latency and high parallel performance expected from PowerStore's all-flash platform. When planning expansion, administrators must select drive types and capacities that are supported for both the specific appliance model and the installed PowerStoreOS release, and they should follow Dell's documented expansion-enclosure installation and configuration procedures. Dell identifies the ENS24 as an NVMe expansion enclosure in its PowerStore hardware documentation. See the [Dell PowerStore Hardware Information Guide](#) and the [Dell PowerStore product documentation library](#) for the applicable supported-drive and expansion guidance.