

Dell PowerEdge Operate 2023

EMC D-PE-OE-23

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 7

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Topic Break Down

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Topic 2, PowerEdge Server Management	26
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QUESTION NO: 1

What is a characteristic of Dell PowerEdge server out-of-band management?

- A. Cannot manage a powered off device
- B. Gives firmware update access to all users
- C. Network connection separate from data source
- D. Requires an operating system level agent

ANSWER: C

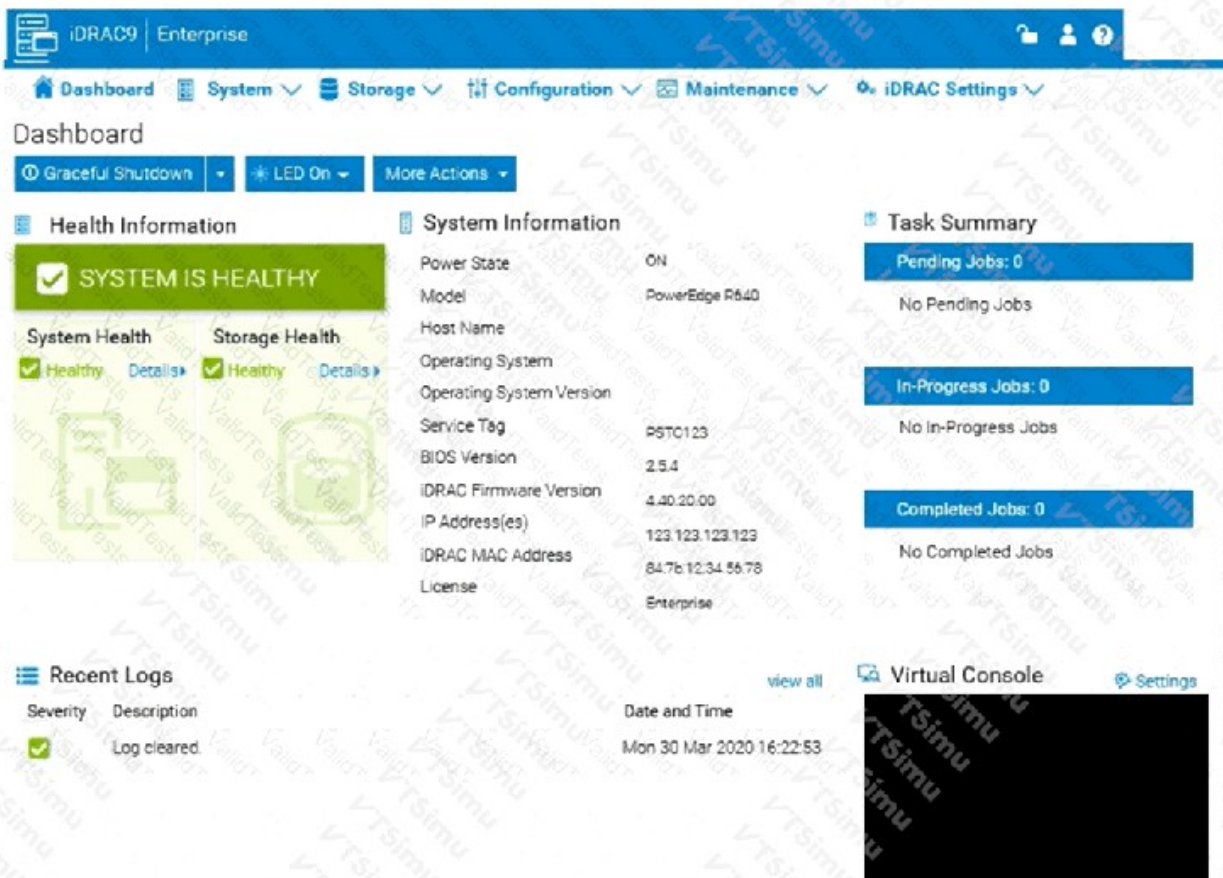
Explanation:

Network connection separate from data source is the defining characteristic intended here. Dell PowerEdge out-of-band management is delivered through the Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC), a hardware-based management controller that remains available independently of the server's installed operating system and normal in-band management path. iDRAC can use its dedicated management NIC, which separates administrative traffic from the host's production data traffic. This lets an administrator reach the controller for such tasks as viewing hardware health, changing system configuration, reviewing logs, updating firmware, and controlling power, even when the operating system is unavailable.

The separation is operationally valuable because a fault affecting the operating system or its normal network configuration does not necessarily prevent remote administrative access. The management interface is configured with its own network settings and access controls, providing a controlled path to the server-management processor rather than relying on software running within the host OS. Dell describes iDRAC as an embedded systems-management solution that enables remote access and management of PowerEdge servers. For further details, see Dell's [iDRAC overview](#) and the [iDRAC network settings documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 2 - (SIMULATION)

A system administrator is asked to create an iDRAC shared management port using LOM2 and create a failover network using LOM3. Use the simulator to accomplish this task.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

In the iDRAC9 web interface, configure the iDRAC network interface to share the required LOM ports:

Required final values:

LOM3 will then be used automatically if the shared iDRAC connection through LOM2 fails.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements describe an advantage of using iDRAC Virtual Media from a management station?

(Select 2)

- A. An ISO image can be mapped to the server remotely.
- B. No physical presence is required at the data center.
- C. The ISO image is permanently copied to iDRAC storage.
- D. The management station can disconnect while mapped media is in use.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Virtual Media allows an administrator to map an ISO image from the management station and present it to the PowerEdge server as locally attached media. This allows operating system installation, recovery, and diagnostic tasks to be performed without physical presence at the server location.

Virtual Media does not permanently transfer the ISO to iDRAC storage. The management station must remain available while its mapped media is in use by the server.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (HOTSPOT)

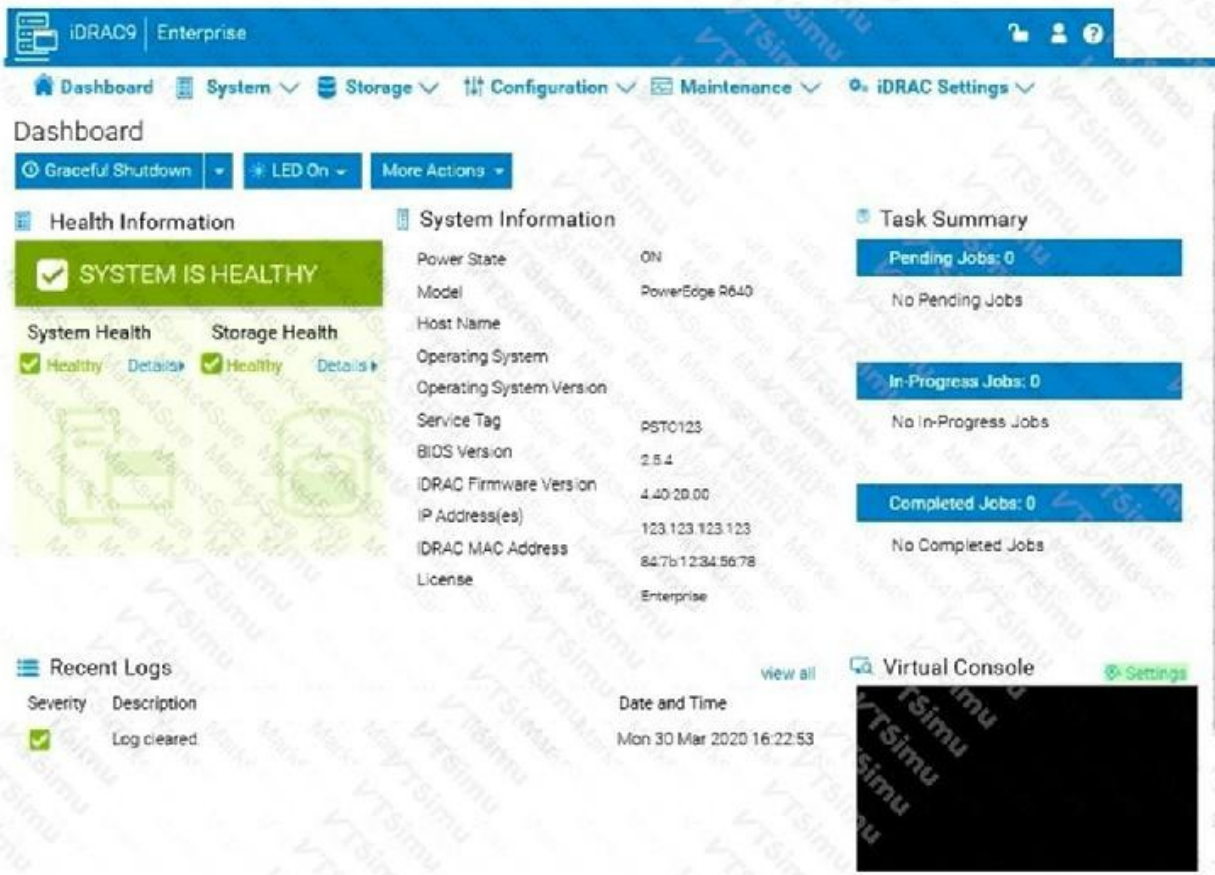
The system administrator cannot boot their R660 server. To help troubleshooting, use the iDRAC UI to enable capturing the full POST sequence for the next time it attempts to boot.

The screenshot displays the iDRAC9 Enterprise web interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, System, Storage, Configuration, Maintenance, and iDRAC Settings. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Dashboard:** Features buttons for Graceful Shutdown, LED On, and More Actions.
- Health Information:** A green banner indicates "SYSTEM IS HEALTHY". Below this, "System Health" and "Storage Health" are both marked as "Healthy".
- System Information:** A table listing system details:

Power State	ON
Model	PowerEdge R640
Host Name	
Operating System	
Operating System Version	
Service Tag	PSTC123
BIOS Version	2.5.4
iDRAC Firmware Version	4.30.20.00
IP Address(es)	123.123.123.123
iDRAC MAC Address	64:7b:12:34:56:78
License	Enterprise
- Task Summary:** Three blue boxes show "Pending Jobs: 0", "In-Progress Jobs: 0", and "Completed Jobs: 0", each with "No [Job Type] Jobs" below.
- Recent Logs:** A table with columns for Severity, Description, and Date and Time. One entry is visible: "Log cleared" on "Mon 30 Mar 2020 16:22:53".
- Virtual Console:** A black rectangular area for remote viewing, with a "Settings" link nearby.

ANSWER:



Explanation:

To capture the complete Power-On Self-Test output during the server's next boot attempt, select **Settings** in the **Virtual Console** panel on the lower-right portion of the iDRAC Dashboard. This is the entry point to the virtual-console configuration, which includes the boot-capture capability. Enable **Boot Capture** in that configuration and apply the setting before initiating the next power-on or reboot. iDRAC will then retain the console screen output produced during POST, allowing the administrator to review the sequence even if the operating system never starts or the server stops at an early firmware or hardware initialization stage.

Boot capture is specifically useful in this situation because POST messages can identify the stage at which startup fails, such as memory initialization, processor checks, storage-controller discovery, PCIe-device initialization, or a boot-device issue. The captured output is accessed through the iDRAC virtual console after the attempted boot, so troubleshooting can be performed remotely without needing someone physically present at the server. Dell's iDRAC documentation describes the virtual console as the remote console interface for observing server video and interacting with the system during startup; see the [Dell iDRAC9 Virtual Console documentation](#). The setting must be configured before the boot being investigated, which is why the Virtual Console Settings control is the required selection from this Dashboard screen.

QUESTION NO: 5

The Dell PowerEdge R660 sei /ei is not responding during POST.

What can the system administrator do to enter BIOS progress mode?

- A. Press and hold the power button for 15 seconds.
- B. Enter when the server tries to POST.
- C. Press and hold the System ID button for more than five seconds.
- D. Disconnect and reconnect the power cables for both PSUs.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Press and hold the System ID button for more than five seconds. Dell PowerEdge servers provide this hardware-based recovery action specifically for a system that stops responding during the power-on self-test process. Holding the System ID button beyond five seconds causes the server to enter BIOS Progress Mode, allowing the administrator to observe BIOS/POST progress information and identify the stage at which initialization has stopped. This is useful when normal interactive startup behavior is unavailable or when the system does not advance far enough for standard firmware setup access to be practical.

The System ID button is accessible on the server chassis and is normally used to identify a particular system physically in a rack. Its extended press function also provides a direct means of requesting BIOS Progress Mode without requiring a functioning operating system, a remote-management session, or successful completion of POST. The resulting progress display supports focused troubleshooting of hardware initialization and firmware startup conditions before proceeding with corrective action. Dell's R660 documentation is available through the [PowerEdge R660 support documentation](#); Dell also provides platform documentation and lifecycle resources at the [Dell Support portal](#).

QUESTION NO: 6

Which two servers are designed for HPC, AI, and VDI solutions with the highest GPU density?

(Select 2)

- A. XR11
- B. XE9680
- C. R660xs
- D. R7615
- E. XE8640

ANSWER: B E**Explanation:**

"XE9680" and "XE8640" are the PowerEdge accelerated-computing platforms purpose-built for GPU-intensive HPC, AI, and VDI workloads. The PowerEdge XE9680 is Dell's flagship high-density GPU server, using an 8U form factor to accommodate up to eight double-width, high-performance GPUs. This provides the substantial parallel-processing capacity and high-speed GPU interconnect capabilities required for large AI training jobs, inference at scale, scientific and technical computing, and dense virtual-desktop graphics workloads.

The PowerEdge XE8640 is also an accelerator-optimized PowerEdge XE platform. In its compact 4U design, it supports up to four double-width GPUs and is engineered around the CPU, memory, PCIe, power, cooling, and I/O requirements of demanding accelerated workloads. Its GPU capacity and workload focus make it a high-density choice for organizations deploying AI, HPC, and GPU-backed VDI solutions where a four-GPU platform is appropriate. Dell positions both systems in the XE family for intensive accelerated compute rather than general-purpose or edge-focused deployments. Dell product information for the [PowerEdge XE9680](#) and [PowerEdge XE8640](#) documents their GPU-optimized architecture and supported accelerator configurations.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

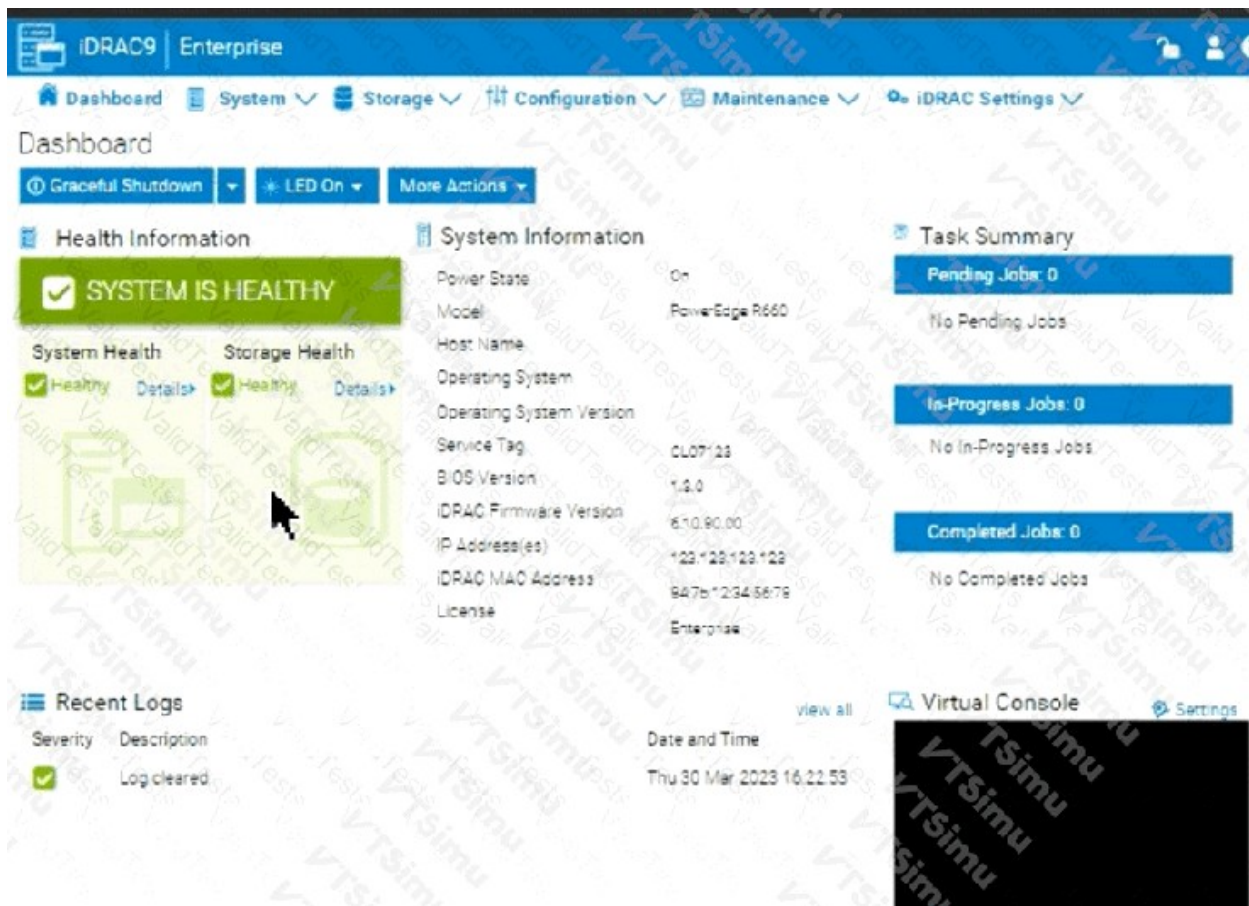
An administrator has been tasked to create and save replacement of a server configuration with the file name of "PE-server".

The profile must include the configuration for only the following components:

- . NIC
- . RAID

. iDRAC

Using the simulator, create and save the replacement with these components.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Create/export the Server Configuration Profile as follows:

The required saved profile is therefore `PE-server`, containing only NIC, RAID, and iDRAC configuration data.