



Vendor: Dell-EMC

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Exam Name: Dell PowerStore Design

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

A Designer is working with a customer with limited network resources. The customer confirms that management, storage (iSCSI/NFS), and replication traffic are all running on the same VLAN. The environment has the following constraints:

- High replication traffic is impacting production I/O performance.
- Latency-sensitive storage traffic would be prioritized.
- The existing network infrastructure supports VLAN segmentation.
- Additional bandwidth upgrades are not immediately feasible.
- The solution would follow PowerStore networking best practices.

What would the Designer recommend in this scenario?

- A. Disable QoS policies so all traffic types share equal network priority levels.
- B. Separate traffic types into dedicated VLANs based on function and workload.
- C. Consolidate all PowerStore traffic into a larger subnet to simplify network design.
- D. Increase uplink bandwidth and continue using a single shared VLAN for all traffic.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dedicated VLANs isolate management, storage, and replication traffic, reducing contention and protecting latency-sensitive production I/O. Dell recommends using multiple unique VLANs to separate PowerStore network traffic.

Reference: <https://www.dell.com/support/manuals/en-us/powerstore-3200t/pwrstr-ntwkg-stor-serv/vlan-requirements-for-storage-networks?guid=guid-bac8cdd4-2ff0-4638-b9de-d2c1051aaed5&lang=en-us>
<https://www.dell.com/support/manuals/en-us/powerstore-3200q/pwrstr-ntwkg-init-deploy/network-configuration-worksheet-for-storage-services?guid=guid-aeaeb4de-a7d9-412b-ad40-ea08bb0469f8&lang=en-us>

QUESTION 2

A customer is designing a PowerStore solution to protect a file system that hosts engineering home directories. The requirement is to have frequent local recovery points and asynchronous replication of the file data to a remote PowerStore system. The customer wants to use a single, consistent configuration that can be applied to multiple file systems.

Which design approach meets these requirements?

- A. Use a protection policy that includes both a snapshot rule and a replication rule, and apply this policy to the source file system.
- B. Use a File Metro session on the file system, and schedule snapshots on the destination system.
- C. Use a file import session from the remote PowerStore to the source, and rely on import checkpoints as recovery points.
- D. Use a manual snapshot on the source file system, and configure replication separately on the destination file system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

A PowerStore protection policy can combine scheduled snapshot and asynchronous replication rules and be reused across multiple storage resources, providing consistent protection with minimal administration.

QUESTION 3

A Solutions Architect is designing a replication configuration for a customer whose network latency between sites typically ranges from 10 to 15 ms.

Which Network Latency option would be used for this design?

- A. Low Medium
- B. High
- C. Medium High
- D. Low

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Low Medium setting applies to intersystem latency of 5 ms or greater but less than 20 ms, which includes the stated 10-15 ms range.

Reference: <https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-uk/l/dell-powerstore-replication-technologies/remote-systems-configuration-4/>

QUESTION 4

A PowerStore Engineer has already validated interoperability and now must determine the most appropriate source for generating leaf-spine fabric design artifacts, including logical and physical diagrams, a bill of materials (BOM), and cabling layouts for a PowerSwitch-based deployment.

When evaluating available resources, which one provides these design-ready outputs?

- A. PowerStore Planning Guide
- B. PowerStore Best Practices Guide
- C. Fabric Design Center
- D. Dell AIOps Observability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dell Fabric Design Center automates network-fabric planning and produces logical and physical network views, bills of materials, network diagrams, and cabling diagrams for PowerSwitch deployments.

Reference: <https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-sg/l/design-guide-vmware-vsphere-with-powerstore-storage-1/dell-emc-fabric-design-center-1/>

QUESTION 5

During the evaluation process, a Storage Engineer determines that workloads must be distributed across multiple appliances in a cluster.

What is the main benefit of this design?

- A. Aggregating performance and scalability resources across clustered appliances
- B. Increasing network availability between hosts and storage systems
- C. Simplifying storage administration through centralized backup management
- D. Improving storage efficiency through advanced data reduction technologies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Distributing workloads across appliances enables scale-out performance and capacity by using the resources of multiple appliances while avoiding concentration on a single appliance.

Reference: <https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-us//dell-powerstore-clustering-and-high-availability/multi-appliance-clusters/>
<https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/it-it//dell-validated-design-for-sap-hana-tdi-with-dell-powerstore-storage-1/dell-powerstore-platform-2/3/>

QUESTION 6

A Storage Architect is designing a Dell PowerStore solution for a VMware vSphere environment experiencing:

- Increasing storage capacity demand
- Periodic latency spikes during peak workloads
- Variable I/O patterns across multiple hosts

The Architect must validate that the proposed design will consistently meet response time SLA.

Which prerequisite would the Architect evaluate to effectively ensure the design meets the requirements?

- A. Host connectivity configurations
- B. Workload distribution across nodes
- C. Workload performance metrics

Answer: C

Explanation:

Performance metrics such as latency, IOPS, throughput, block size, and peak workload behavior are required to size the PowerStore system accurately and confirm that it can meet the response-time SLA.

QUESTION 7

From a Storage Architect's perspective, which key principle makes Dell PowerStore flexible enough to adapt to changing technologies and workloads over time?

- A. Two-Tier System Architecture
- B. Hardware-Centric Design
- C. Software-Driven Architecture
- D. Static Partitioning

Answer: C

Explanation:

PowerStore's software-driven, container-based architecture allows capabilities to evolve through software updates and supports a broad range of traditional and modern workloads without dependence on rigid hardware-centric designs.

Reference: <https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-sg//dell-powerstore-best-practices-guide/powerstore-overview-70/>
<https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-nz//dell-powerstore-introduction-to-the-platform-1/overview-7657/>

QUESTION 8

In designing a PowerStore solution, it is determined that mission-critical block volumes must be protected with frequent local snapshots and replication to a remote site.

How can the Solution Architect accomplish this with minimal effort?

- A. Use a single protection policy for each mission-critical volume.
- B. Create rules for the snapshots and replication sessions.
- C. Create policies for the snapshots and replication sessions.
- D. Use a single protection policy across all mission-critical volumes.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A PowerStore protection policy can combine snapshot and replication rules and be assigned to multiple volumes, providing consistent protection with minimal administrative effort.

Reference: <https://www.dell.com/support/manuals/en-us/powerstore-1000/pwrstr-protect-data/assign-a-protection-policy?guid=guid-9ba0dbe1-1004-47db-bb59-f533b17af7fe&lang=en-us>
<https://www.dell.com/support/manuals/en-us/powerstore-500t/pwrstr-protect-data/protection-policies?guid=guid-c8ba3ba4-6374-4285-9727-900343f64ee2&lang=en-us>

QUESTION 9

A Solutions Architect is designing a PowerStore solution with two PowerStore systems that will replicate both block and file workloads.

What is the minimum number of management IP addresses required for each PowerStore system?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 7
- D. 6

Answer: C

Explanation:

Each system requires four standard management-network IP addresses: one each for Node A, Node B, the appliance, and the cluster. File replication requires three additional File Mobility Network IP addresses, resulting in seven IP addresses per system.

Reference: <https://www.dell.com/support/manuals/en-us/powerstore-3200q/pwrstr-ntwkg-init-deploy/ip-requirements-for-initial-deployment?guid=guid-89fae5aa-6b8b-430e-a30d-434d69d4445b&lang=en-us>
<https://infohub.delltechnologies.com/en-nz//dell-powerstore-replication-technologies/powerstore-replication-over-tcp-2/>

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