

DUMPS ARENA

Lenovo Data Center Technical Sales Certification Exam (DCP-315C)

Lenovo DCP-315C

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 6

Total Premium Questions: 68

Buy Premium PDF

<https://dumpsarena.co>

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

QUESTION NO: 1

An existing Flex System customer needs to monitor power supplies, cooling devices, installed compute nodes, and I/O modules from one chassis-level management interface. The customer also wants to establish chassis power policies.

Which Lenovo component should you recommend?

- A. Lenovo XClarity Controller
- B. Flex System Chassis Management Module
- C. Lenovo XClarity Administrator
- D. Lenovo XClarity Energy Manager

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The Flex System Chassis Management Module is the appropriate component because it provides centralized chassis-level management for compute nodes, I/O modules, power supplies, cooling devices, and other Flex System chassis components. It also provides power-management functions, including power-policy control and power-consumption information.

XClarity Controller manages an individual server, while XClarity Administrator provides broader centralized infrastructure management. XClarity Energy Manager focuses on energy monitoring and analysis rather than direct management of Flex chassis components.

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer needs shared storage for high-bandwidth block workloads. The customer wants straightforward web-based administration and automatic reconstruction after a drive failure, but does not require NAS file services.

Which three ThinkSystem DE Series characteristics address these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Provides block storage for SAN workloads
- B. Uses SANtricity System Manager for administration
- C. Provides Dynamic Disk Pools for distributed rebuild protection
- D. Provides unified NFS and SMB file services
- E. Uses ONTAP scale-out clustering
- F. Automatically tiers cold blocks to object storage with FabricPool

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

ThinkSystem DE Series arrays are designed for performance-oriented block storage workloads. They use SANtricity System Manager for web-based storage administration and support Dynamic Disk Pools, which distribute protection information and spare capacity across drives to support automatic reconstruction and rebalancing after a drive failure.

Unified file and block access, ONTAP clustering, and FabricPool cloud tiering are associated with ThinkSystem DM unified storage, not the DE Series. DE Series is the suitable platform where block performance, high bandwidth, and simple SANtricity management are the primary requirements.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which three vendors are the Lenovo ThinkAgile SDI solutions integrated with? (Choose three.)

- A. SAP
- B. VMware
- C. SUSE
- D. Microsoft
- E. Red Hat
- F. Nutanix

ANSWER: B D F

Explanation:

Lenovo ThinkAgile software-defined infrastructure solutions are integrated with **VMware, Microsoft, and Nutanix**. These partnerships map to the principal ThinkAgile solution families designed to deliver validated, integrated hyperconverged infrastructure. ThinkAgile VX systems use VMware vSAN and VMware Cloud Foundation technologies to provide a VMware-based HCI platform. ThinkAgile MX systems are built for Microsoft Azure Stack HCI, combining Lenovo infrastructure with Microsoft's hybrid-cloud HCI software and management experience. ThinkAgile HX systems integrate Nutanix Cloud Platform software with Lenovo servers for Nutanix-based HCI deployments. In each case, Lenovo provides engineered and lifecycle-managed infrastructure that is designed, tested, and supported around the respective software ecosystem, helping customers deploy virtualization, hybrid cloud, and application platforms more quickly and consistently. Lenovo identifies VMware, Microsoft, and Nutanix as its key ThinkAgile HCI software partners and presents VX, MX, and HX as the corresponding integrated offerings. See Lenovo's [ThinkAgile solutions overview](#) and the [ThinkAgile HX Series product guide](#) for portfolio and integration details.

QUESTION NO: 4

Your customer wants a new 10Gb switch to connect 28 servers running VMware vSphere. The switch will support automatically configuring VLANs in the physical network. They are using Cat6a/7 cabling in their data center.

Which cost-effective, 10Gb switch should you recommend?

- A. NE1032T
- B. NE1032
- C. CEO128TB
- D. CEO152TB

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The NE1032T is the appropriate recommendation because it provides 32 fixed 10GBASE-T RJ45 ports, giving the customer sufficient copper 10GbE connectivity for 28 VMware vSphere servers while retaining ports for uplinks or future growth. Its 10GBASE-T interfaces are designed for twisted-pair copper infrastructure and are compatible with the Cat6a/Category 7 cabling specified in the requirement. This avoids the additional cost and operational complexity of deploying optical transceivers and fiber where the data center is already cabled for copper.

The switch also supports Lenovo VMready functionality, which integrates with VMware vCenter Server to discover virtual machines and apply network policies dynamically. This capability enables automated VLAN configuration in the physical network as virtual workloads move or are provisioned, maintaining appropriate network connectivity without requiring administrators to manually reconfigure switch ports for each VM change. The combination of 32 10GBASE-T ports, VMware-aware network automation, and a cost-conscious copper deployment makes the NE1032T a direct fit for this environment. Lenovo's product information is available in the [Lenovo RackSwitch NE1032T Product Guide](#), and VMware describes vCenter-based virtual infrastructure management at [VMware vSphere](#).

QUESTION NO: 5

A customer is evaluating Lenovo support coverage for systems that host revenue-generating applications. The customer wants the support recommendation to match the operational impact of an outage.

Which three discovery questions are most important to establish before recommending a support service category? (Choose three.)

- A. Do the systems host mission-critical applications?
- B. What support coverage hours are required?
- C. What response objective is required for a hardware failure?
- D. Which operating system is installed on the servers?
- E. Which hypervisor is used in the environment?
- F. How many rack units does each server occupy?

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The business criticality of the applications, the required hours of support coverage, and the needed response objective are key factors for selecting the appropriate service category. These factors determine the customer's tolerance for interruption and the support level needed when a hardware incident occurs.

The operating-system type and hypervisor choice can be useful technical information, but they do not by themselves establish the service response level. Rack height is a configuration consideration and does not determine the required support category.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the key question to ask your customer when determining which category of Lenovo Support Services is the best fit for their data center?

- A. What type of OS are you running?
- B. Do you have mission critical applications?
- C. Do you have a hyperconverged infrastructure?
- D. Do you have a strategy in place for disaster recovery?

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Do you have mission critical applications? is the key discovery question because the business criticality of the workloads determines the appropriate level of Lenovo support coverage. Systems hosting mission-critical applications commonly have a lower tolerance for downtime, may require faster response and restoration targets, and can need around-the-clock access to technical expertise. Understanding this operational impact lets a sales specialist align the customer with a support category that provides the required service level, escalation path, and availability protection rather than selecting coverage solely from the hardware configuration.

Lenovo's services portfolio is designed to match support capabilities to customer operational requirements across the data center lifecycle. Establishing whether an application is mission critical also opens the right follow-up discussion: the cost of an outage, required recovery timeframe, support hours, onsite response expectations, and whether proactive support capabilities are needed. These factors directly inform the support recommendation and help ensure that the customer's infrastructure support matches the importance of the workloads it runs. Lenovo describes its infrastructure and support-service offerings at [Lenovo Services](#) and provides product-support resources at [Lenovo Support](#).