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Dell VxRail Deploy 2023

EMC D-VXR-DY-23

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, VxRail Architecture	31
Topic 2, VxRail Deployment Planning	30
Topic 3, VxRail Deployment	23
Topic 4, VxRail Post-Deployment	36
Total	120

QUESTION NO: 1

A VxRail D560 cluster was delivered six months ago and now needs to be prepared for installation with the target code. What is the correct method to complete the task?

- A. Boot into RASR ISO and perform a RASR Reset
- B. Boot into RASR USB and perform a RASR Reset
- C. Boot into SD card and perform a Factory Reset
- D. Boot into RASR ISO and perform a Factory Reset

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Boot into RASR ISO and perform a RASR Reset is the appropriate preparation method for a VxRail D560 cluster that has been in storage for approximately six months before deployment. Rapid Appliance Self-Recovery (RASR) is the Dell recovery mechanism used to return a VxRail appliance to a known deployment-ready state. A RASR Reset removes the existing VxRail configuration and restores the node software environment so that the appliance can be installed using the required target release rather than relying on the code level that was present when the system originally shipped.

For an appliance held before installation, this process is particularly important because the originally installed software can be behind the intended deployment version. Booting the RASR ISO provides the supported recovery environment from which the reset can be initiated. After the reset completes, the nodes are ready for the normal VxRail deployment workflow and target-code installation. Dell publishes VxRail product documentation, including installation, lifecycle, and recovery guidance, through the [VxRail Appliance Series documentation portal](#). General VxRail deployment and lifecycle capabilities are also described on the [Dell VxRail product page](#).

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer has prepared a customer-supplied vSphere Distributed Switch for a new VxRail deployment.

Which two statements are correct for this deployment method? (Choose two.)

- A. Use the Deployment Wizard step-by-step method
- B. Provide port groups for Discovery, Management, vMotion, and vSAN
- C. Use the Deployment Wizard configuration file method to select the VDS
- D. Allow VxRail to delete the customer-supplied VDS during deployment
- E. Configure the VDS with only a vSAN port group

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A customer-supplied VDS is deployed by using the VxRail Deployment Wizard step-by-step method, which allows the engineer to select the existing distributed switch and map the required networks. The VDS must provide the required VxRail port groups, including Discovery, Management, vMotion, and vSAN. The deployment workflow does not require VxRail to create a new VDS, and a configuration-file method is not used to select the customer-supplied switch.

QUESTION NO: 3

An existing VxRail cluster is being expanded with a supported node that has a compatible, but older, VxRail software image. The customer wants to minimize the time required for the node-addition workflow.

Which two actions should the implementation engineer perform before adding the node? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform a RASR Factory Image Upgrade on the expansion node
- B. Rack and connect the node to the planned ToR switch ports
- C. Perform a RASR Factory Reset on the expansion node
- D. Manually add the ESXi host to the vCenter cluster
- E. Install a separate vCenter Server for the new node

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The engineer should use RASR Factory Image Upgrade to align the expansion node with the current cluster software level before beginning the node-addition workflow. This avoids additional image alignment activity during expansion and helps provide the quickest supported addition.

The new node must also be physically racked and connected to the planned ToR switch ports so it can participate in the validated VxRail network design. A Factory Reset is not the appropriate procedure for bringing an older compatible image to the cluster target level, and manually adding the host to vCenter bypasses the VxRail expansion workflow.

QUESTION NO: 4

A VxRail API request has been executed and the user account does not have vCenter privileges to perform the task What code is returned?

- A. 200
- B. 207
- C. 403
- D. 500

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

500 is the expected result for this VxRail API scenario. VxRail API operations often use the authenticated vCenter identity to carry out the requested action in the vSphere environment. When that identity lacks the vCenter privilege required by the underlying operation, VxRail reports the operation as an internal API failure and returns HTTP status code 500. This result reflects the VxRail API's documented behavior for a request that reaches the service but cannot be completed because the delegated vCenter action fails authorization. Administrators should therefore verify that the API user has the VxRail-required vCenter roles and privileges before running lifecycle-management, cluster-management, or other API operations that make changes through vCenter. Dell's VxRail documentation library provides the applicable API and administration guidance, including required permissions and operational prerequisites: [Dell VxRail Appliance Series documentation](#). HTTP status code definitions are standardized, but product APIs can map backend failures to a product-specific response behavior; the general status-code specification is available in [RFC 9110, section 15.6.1](#).

QUESTION NO: 5 - (SIMULATION)

What is the correct sequence of steps to perform a RASR Factory Reset using an SD card?

Boot the node from the internal SD card	Step 1
Acknowledge the Warning and Caution messages, then type "Disconnected" to proceed	Step 2
Access iDRAC and launch virtual console to the VxRail node	Step 3
Quit the RASR menu and reboot the system	Step 4
Select F – Factory Reset in the RASR Menu	Step 5

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct RASR Factory Reset sequence using the internal SD card is:

1. **Step 1:** Access iDRAC and launch the virtual console to the VxRail node.
2. **Step 2:** Boot the node from the internal SD card.
3. **Step 3:** Select **F – Factory Reset** in the RASR menu.
4. **Step 4:** Acknowledge the Warning and Caution messages, then type **Disconnected** to proceed.
5. **Step 5:** Quit the RASR menu and reboot the system.

This order ensures console access is available before selecting the SD-card boot option, then completes the reset confirmation and final reboot.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (SIMULATION)

Match each iDRAC Maintenance page tab to its description.

Tab	Description
Diagnostics	Displays server and user events
Lifecycle Log	Displays previously scheduled tasks, pending, and current events
Job Queue	Displays the last three boot captures
SupportAssist	Allows soft resets of iDRAC
Troubleshooting	Runs a detailed report on the server

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Match the iDRAC **Maintenance** tabs as follows:

QUESTION NO: 7

An implementation engineer is completing the VxRail Test Plan after deployment. The results will be used for implementation closeout and customer handoff.

Which two actions should be included when recording the test results? (Choose two.)

- A. Record the completion date for each test
- B. Capture a screenshot of each test result
- C. Record only a single overall pass statement for the complete test plan
- D. Document results only after all implementation activities are complete
- E. Replace failed-test evidence with the planned configuration values

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Each test should be documented with the date on which it was completed and evidence of the observed result, such as a screenshot. These records provide an auditable deployment-validation record for closeout and handoff. Merely recording an overall success statement or waiting to document all tests after the implementation does not provide the required per-test evidence.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which vCenter object is created automatically when deploying VxRail with an external vCenter Server?

- A. Resource Pool
- B. Cluster
- C. Datacenter

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Cluster is correct. During a VxRail deployment that uses an external vCenter Server, the VxRail deployment workflow registers the ESXi nodes with the specified external vCenter environment and creates the VxRail cluster object that contains those nodes. This cluster is the principal vCenter inventory construct for the deployed appliance and is where VxRail applies its required configuration, including cluster services and the operational settings needed for lifecycle management. The deployment process therefore establishes the VxRail cluster in vCenter rather than requiring an administrator to build the cluster and manually add the appliance nodes beforehand. This automated creation also ensures that the vCenter inventory structure aligns with the VxRail Manager configuration and that subsequent VxRail operations can manage the cluster as a single engineered system. Administrators must still ensure that the external vCenter environment, connectivity, credentials, permissions, and applicable inventory prerequisites meet the planning requirements before beginning deployment. Dell's VxRail documentation is available through the [Dell VxRail documentation portal](#); general vCenter inventory and cluster concepts are documented in the [VMware vSphere Resource Management documentation](#).

QUESTION NO: 9

How must node ports on Dell EMC ToR switches be configured when the Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled in an environment?

- A. In Port-Channel mode
- B. In Forwarding status
- C. As edge ports
- D. As access ports

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

As edge ports is correct. Each VxRail node's physical uplink connects to a server endpoint, not to another switch that could extend a Layer 2 loop. When Spanning Tree Protocol is enabled, the corresponding top-of-rack switch interfaces must therefore be designated as edge ports (often called PortFast, depending on the switch operating system). This lets the interfaces transition promptly to the forwarding state when a VxRail node or its network interface starts, rather than waiting through normal spanning-tree convergence states. Fast forwarding is important for dependable node boot, vSAN communication, management connectivity, and timely recovery after a link event. Dell's VxRail network guidance identifies edge-port configuration as a required consideration for switch ports connected to VxRail nodes when spanning tree is in use. The setting should be applied to node-facing interfaces in accordance with the switch vendor's implementation and the organization's network standards; protections such as BPDU Guard may also be used where appropriate to protect the edge-port assumption. Consult the Dell VxRail documentation resources at [Dell VxRail Documentation](#) and the applicable switch configuration guide at [Dell Support](#).

QUESTION NO: 10

What is a valid 2-node VxRail cluster configuration?

- A. 2x 10 GbE and 2x 25 GbE in a switch configuration and external vCenter
- B. 2x 1 GbE and 2x 10 GbE in a direct-connect configuration and external vCenter
- C. 2x 1 GbE and 2x 10 GbE in a switch configuration and internal vCenter
- D. 2x 10 GbE and 2x 25 GbE in a direct-connect configuration and internal vCenter

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

2x 1 GbE and 2x 10 GbE in a direct-connect configuration and external vCenter is a valid two-node VxRail deployment. A two-node cluster is a specialized VxRail topology intended for environments requiring a small footprint while retaining vSAN-based availability. In a direct-connect design, the high-speed ports provide the node-to-node connectivity needed for VxRail and vSAN traffic, while the 1 GbE ports can provide management connectivity. The 10 GbE connections meet the required high-bandwidth network capability for the cluster data path in this configuration.

Two-node VxRail clusters use an external vCenter Server rather than a vCenter instance deployed internally on the two-node cluster. This design avoids placing the management-plane vCenter workload on the same minimal two-host cluster it manages and aligns with VxRail deployment requirements for this topology. The external vCenter must be appropriately reachable by both VxRail nodes and must satisfy the supported vCenter version and configuration requirements. Dell's VxRail planning guidance covers network connectivity and vCenter considerations for cluster deployment, while the VxRail support matrix identifies supported software and platform combinations. See the [Dell VxRail Network Planning Guide](#) and the [Dell VxRail Support Matrix](#).

QUESTION NO: 11

What is a consideration when expanding a VxRail cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Mixing of All-Flash and all-NVMe nodes in a cluster is not allowed
- B. Expanding a cluster to 64 nodes requires a 25 GbE network
- C. G Series clusters can be expanded only with G Series nodes
- D. 1 GbE must be hybrid and single processor node type

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Expanding a cluster to 64 nodes requires a 25 GbE network because VxRail scaling is subject to validated network design limits. At the largest supported cluster size, 25 GbE provides the bandwidth needed for vSAN traffic, vMotion, management operations, and other east-west workload traffic while remaining within the supported VxRail configuration. Network bandwidth and switch design must therefore be assessed before adding nodes, rather than treating a node expansion as only a compute and storage change.

G Series clusters can be expanded only with G Series nodes because VxRail expansion must preserve the supported hardware platform and configuration characteristics of the existing cluster. G Series systems are the GPU-capable VxRail platform family, and using G Series expansion nodes maintains the validated hardware profile, including the platform capabilities required for accelerated workloads. Dell documents node-addition compatibility, platform restrictions, and networking prerequisites in its VxRail planning and support documentation. Review the applicable release-specific planning guide and support matrix before performing the expansion: [Dell VxRail Documentation](#) and [Dell VxRail Product Information](#).

QUESTION NO: 12

An implementation engineer is performing a manual readiness review before starting VxRail deployment. The customer has supplied DNS and NTP services for the management environment.

Which two checks should be completed to validate these services? (Choose two.)

- A. Verify forward and reverse DNS resolution for the planned host names and IP addresses
- B. Confirm that the VxRail components can synchronize with the designated NTP source
- C. Ping only the default gateway from the service laptop
- D. Verify that every node uses the same iDRAC password

E. Run show port-channel summary on the vCenter Server

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

VxRail components depend on reliable DNS and time services during deployment and normal operation. The engineer should validate forward and reverse DNS resolution for the planned systems and confirm that the components can synchronize with the designated NTP source. A successful default-gateway ping does not validate DNS records or time synchronization, and a port-channel check does not validate DNS or NTP readiness.