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Dell EMC
D-PDD-OE-01
Dell PowerProtect Data Domain Operate v2 Exam

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Question: 1

An implementation engineer is racking a Dell PowerProtect Data Domain appliance at a customer site. The controller and all expansion shelves are in the rack, and all the data cables are connected.
What must they validate before connecting the power cables?

A. The site supports three-phase power to the rack.
B. The voltage aligns with the system requirements.
C. There are dual power connections for the appliance.
D. There is a single power connection for the appliance.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy
Before applying electrical power to a Dell PowerProtect Data Domain appliance, the implementation engineer must verify that the available input voltage matches the electrical specifications of the controller and all attached expansion shelves. This is a fundamental pre-deployment requirement because different Data Domain hardware components can have different voltage specifications.
The Dell PowerProtect DD9400 System Installation and Storage Expansion Guide specifies:
A DD9400 system must be operated only from a power supply input voltage range of 100–240 VAC and 50–60 Hz.
The same guide specifies that DS60 and DS600 expansion shelves require 200–240 VAC at 50–60 Hz. Consequently, an electrical supply suitable for the controller may not necessarily satisfy the requirements of every expansion shelf.
The engineer must also verify appropriate grounding, power distribution unit capacity, circuit protection, and the availability of independent power feeds for redundant power supplies.
Option A is incorrect because three-phase power is not universally required; the supported power configuration depends on the rack and installation specifications. Option C describes an important redundancy consideration but does not replace electrical compatibility verification. Option D is incorrect because Data Domain appliances commonly incorporate redundant power supplies.
Therefore, validating the voltage against the system requirements is the essential prerequisite before connecting the power cables.
References: Dell PowerProtect DD9400 System Installation and Storage Expansion Guide — Safety Considerations; Dell PowerProtect DD Hardware Features and Specifications — Site Requirements and Power/Grounding.
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Question: 2

A security company requires limited access to its Dell PowerProtect Data Domain appliance. An account named PDAdmin is created with the limited-admin role. The user is able to log in to the Data Domain System Manager but receives an Access Denied error when trying to open an FTP session.
What is the cause of this error?

A. Only accounts with the admin role are permitted to access the system using FTP.
B. Only the sysadmin account is permitted to access the system using FTP.
C. Only accounts with the backup operator role are permitted to access the system using FTP.
D. Only accounts with the user role are permitted to access the system using FTP.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy
Dell PowerProtect Data Domain Operating System (DDOS) implements role-based access control (RBAC) to regulate administrative operations and access to management services. The permissions assigned to an account determine which system functions and protocols it can use.
The Dell DD Operating System 7.13.1.30 Administration Guide explicitly states under Managing FTP Access:
Only users who are assigned the admin management role are permitted to access the system using FTP.
Dell Philippines
The limited-admin role allows authorized personnel to perform selected configuration, monitoring, and routine administrative tasks without receiving full administrative privileges. However, successful authentication to Data Domain System Manager does not grant unrestricted access to every management protocol.
In this scenario, PDAdmin can access the management interface because its assigned role permits that operation. The FTP connection is rejected because FTP access requires the admin management role.
Option B is incorrect because FTP access is not exclusive to the predefined sysadmin account. Option C is incorrect because the backup-operator role is intended for designated backup operations, not unrestricted administrative file transfers. Option D is incorrect because the user role primarily provides monitoring capabilities.
FTP must also be explicitly enabled and appropriately restricted. Dell recommends secure alternatives such as FTPS or SCP instead of unencrypted FTP.
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Therefore, the Access Denied error results from insufficient role privileges rather than failed authentication.
References: Dell DD Operating System 7.13.1.30 Administration Guide — Managing FTP Access; Dell Data Domain System Hardening and Best Practices Guide — Administrative Access and Role-Based Permissions.

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Question: 3

A customer uses a backup application to back up data to a Dell PowerProtect Data Domain appliance.
In their environment, they require:
Dedicated SAN traffic
No backup traffic on the production IP network
Which connectivity option should the implementation engineer configure?

A. Enable NFS
B. DD Boost over FC
C. Enable CIFS
D. VTL over Ethernet

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy
Dell PowerProtect Data Domain supports DD Boost over Fibre Channel (DFC), which enables compatible backup applications to transfer backup and recovery data directly across a dedicated Fibre Channel storage area network (SAN). This architecture separates backup data movement from the production Ethernet network, meeting the customer's requirements for storage traffic isolation.
The Dell NetWorker and Data Domain Boost Integration Guide confirms that DD Boost devices support data transport over both Ethernet IP networks and Fibre Channel SAN environments. It also recommends using SAN interfaces for backup operations in Fibre Channel deployments.
Dell India+1
During deployment, the engineer must enable DD Boost over Fibre Channel, verify Fibre Channel connectivity, configure initiator access groups, and ensure that the backup application supports the DFC transport mechanism. Appropriate SAN zoning, compatible host bus adapters (HBAs), and correctly presented DD Boost devices are necessary.
Although backup payloads traverse the Fibre Channel fabric, Ethernet connectivity remains necessary for management and certain control operations.
Option A is incorrect because NFS operates over an IP network. Option C is incorrect because CIFS/SMB also uses IP networking. Option D is incorrect because the stated VTL over Ethernet configuration does not provide the required Fibre Channel transport.
Therefore, DD Boost over FC is the appropriate configuration for dedicated SAN-based backup traffic without transferring backup payloads across the production IP network.
References: Dell PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy — Deployment, Connectivity Configuration, DD Boost over Fibre Channel; Dell NetWorker and Data Domain Boost Integration Guide — Fibre Channel Support and Network Requirements; DDOS Administration Guide — Verifying Connectivity and Creating Access Groups.
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Question: 4

An implementation engineer finds that Dell PowerProtect Data Manager fails to add the Dell PowerProtect Data Domain appliance. The connection test fails.
What three actions should be taken to resolve the issue? (Choose three.)

A. Check DD Boost service status.
B. Verify network connectivity.
C. Upgrade the Data Domain to the latest versions.
D. Reboot the Data Domain appliance.
E. Check credentials.

Answer: A, B, E

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy
Successful integration between Dell PowerProtect Data Manager (PPDM) and a PowerProtect Data Domain appliance depends on correctly configured storage services, management network connectivity, and valid authentication credentials. When the storage registration connection test fails, the engineer should investigate these dependencies before performing disruptive maintenance.
A . Check DD Boost service status: DD Boost provides optimized integration between Data Domain and supported backup applications. The engineer should verify that the service is enabled and operational. Dell's PowerProtect Data Manager connectivity troubleshooting documentation specifically identifies DD Boost availability as a validation requirement when a protection storage connection cannot be verified.
Dell US
B . Verify network connectivity: The engineer must confirm IP reachability, DNS resolution, routing, and firewall configuration between PPDM and Data Domain. Dell specifies TCP port 3009 as the default SSL management communication port used when adding protection storage.
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E . Check credentials: Incorrect passwords, expired credentials, or insufficient administrative permissions can prevent storage registration. The configured credentials must permit PPDM to authenticate and manage the protection storage system.
Option C is incorrect because upgrading DDOS is not an initial corrective action unless a documented compatibility or software defect requires it.
Option D is incorrect because restarting the appliance introduces unnecessary disruption and does not directly address the principal connection prerequisites.
Therefore, validating DD Boost service status, network connectivity, and authentication credentials provides the appropriate initial troubleshooting approach.
References: Dell PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy — Deployment, PowerProtect Data Manager Integration and Troubleshooting; Dell PowerProtect Data Manager Administrator Guide — Add Protection Storage; Dell PowerProtect Data Manager Network-Attached Storage User Guide — Connectivity Troubleshooting.

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Question: 5

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Enclosure Show Topology detailed
--------------------------------
Port        enc.ctrl.port         enc.ctrl.port
----  -     -------------   -     -------------
2a    >     2.B.H: 2.B.E    >     3.B.H: 3.B.E
2b    >     4.B.H: 4.B.E    >     5.B.H: 5.B.E
2c    >     7.A.H: 7.A.E    >     6.A.H: 6.A.E
2d
3a    >     3.A.H: 3.A.E    >     2.A.H: 2.A.E
3b    >     6.B.H: 6.B.E    >     7.B.H: 7.B.E
3c          5.A.E: 5.A.H    >     4.A.E: 4.A.H
3d    >
6a    >
6b
6c
6d    >
-----  -    -------------   -     -------------
```

Which port is the cable misconfiguration identified in the command output?

A. 3a
B. 2c
C. 3c
D. 2a

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy
The enclosure show topology command displays the Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) connectivity between the Data Domain controller and its attached expansion shelves. The command identifies the controller's SAS ports, connected enclosure numbers, shelf controllers, and the Host (H) and Expansion (E) port relationships.
In a correctly configured SAS daisy chain, the controller communicates with the Host port of the first expansion shelf. The Expansion port then provides the connection to the Host port of the next shelf. Normal topology output therefore follows the H: E sequence, representing the expected direction of connectivity.
The exhibit shows that ports 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, and 3b consistently display their connections using this sequence.

However, port 3c displays:
5.A.E: 5.A.H > 4.A.E: 4.A.H
This reverses the expected Host-to-Expansion port ordering. The controller path is associated with expansion-side connections rather than the normal host-side entry points, indicating incorrect SAS cabling.
Dell's SAS cabling troubleshooting procedures recommend inspecting the physical connections, checking enclosure show topology, and running enclosure test topology to validate connectivity after correcting cabling problems.
Dell Canada+1
Therefore, port 3c is the misconfigured connection because its enclosure port sequence violates the expected SAS topology.
References: Dell PowerProtect Data Domain Deploy — Post-Deployment, Storage Validation and Enclosure Connectivity; Dell Data Domain SAS Cable Configuration, Topology Checks, and Testing — Topology Verification and Cabling Troubleshooting.
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