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Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HP2-T16

Exam Name: Industry Standard Architecture and
Technology

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

What is provided by the serial port hardware interface for managing network devices?

- A. scalability
- B. ability to offload functions from the host
- C. well-defined communications standards
- D. caching and advanced functions

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

Which statement is true about the installation of DIMM memory modules?

- A. A bank of DIMMs cannot contain DIMMs of mixed size and speed.
- B. DIMMs with gold pins can be used on system boards with gold planet and tin plated contacts.
- C. DIMMs with 144 pins provide error checking and correcting capabilities.
- D. Performance defaults to the highest DIMM speed.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 118:\par Depending on the server model and memory technology, installations might require that memory be added in banks of four DIMMs. Mixing of 50ns and 60ns memory is permitted; however, each bank of four DIMMs must contain the same size and speed DIMMs.\par }

QUESTION 3

Which statement is true about PCI Express architecture?

- A. Data is sent serially.
- B. PCI Express utilizes more pins than PCI-X.
- C. PCI Express transfers data in half-duplex.
- D. Data is sent in parallel.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4

Your server is running Windows 2003 and you are experiencing network performance issues. What can you do to determine if the bottleneck is the network card?

- A. Replace the NVRAM on the network card.
- B. If the server contains multiple network cards, remove all but one card.
- C. Run the system monitor applet to monitor the network throughput.
- D. Add NVRAM to the network card.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

How many address lines does an Intel Xeon processor use, and what is the maximum amount of accessible, addressable memory?

- A. 32 address lines; 64GB addressable memory
- B. 36 address lines; 4GB addressable memory
- C. 36 address lines; 64GB addressable memory
- D. 64 address lines; 64GB addressable memory

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Advantages of EM64T\par 64-bit allows an installation of up to 16 EB (exabyte) of RAM; however, current Celeron D, Pentium 4, and Xeon CPUs have 36 address lines, which can support 64 GB of RAM , while Xeon DP CPUs can hold up to 1 TB (terabyte)\par }

QUESTION 6

What must you check prior to adding another processor to an existing system. (Select three)

- A. amount of memory in the system
- B. compatibility of the new process with existing processors
- C. firmware requirements for the new processor
- D. number of users currently logged into the system
- E. number of processors the operating system supports
- F. weight of the new processor

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

Which events could require a firmware update? (Select two)

- A. downgrading memory
- B. re-installing the operating system
- C. adding support for larger, faster drives
- D. adding virtual machines to a server
- E. removing an existing processor
- F. adding plug and play support

Correct Answer: CF

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 177\par It may be necessary to upgrade the system BIOS or firmware for one or more of the following reasons:\par

To support new hardware or features on the server\par
To correct bugs discovered in the BIOS\par
To fix a security hole in the BIOS\par
To add support for newer or faster processors\par
To add Plug and Play support\par
To add support for larger or faster hard drives\par
To add support for special removable drives, such as LS-120 or ZIP drives\par }

QUESTION 8

Which statements are true about active and passive cooling systems? (Select two)

- A. A passive cooling system uses only heat sinks.
- B. An active cooling system uses only heat sinks.
- C. An active cooling system adds devices such as fans.
- D. A passive cooling system adds devices such as fans.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 26\par A passive cooling system utilizes heat sinks and natural convection. Heat sinks are blocks of metal that absorb heat and have fins or ridges to dissipate the heat.\par An active cooling system adds mechanical means. Fans are added to blow cooling air across or through the heat sink and other interior parts.\par }

QUESTION 9

In systems with AMD processors, what allows communication between processors and the I/O subsystem?

- A. Northbridge
- B. Southbridge
- C. HyperTransport link
- D. APIC
- E. QuickPath Interconnect

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 37\par AMD processors are able to communicate with each other through HyperTransport point-to-point links. This enables one processor to access the memory connected to another processor. Inside the processor, a crossbar switch connects the processor, memory controller, and HyperTransport links.\par AMD processors also use HyperTransport links to connect to the I/O subsystem.\par The links on particular processors are connected to I/O tunnels that support the I/O devices.\par All other processors can communicate with the I/O system through the HyperTransport links.\par Legacy devices are also connected to one of the I/O tunnels.\par }

QUESTION 10

Which transfer rate does USB 2.0 support?

- A. 32Mb/s
- B. 64Mb/s
- C. 64Mb/s to 120Mb/s
- D. 120Mb/s to 240Mb/s

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 183\par USB 2.0 extends the capabilities of the interface from 12Mb/s (200 x 56Kb/s) to between 120 and 240Mb/s.\par }

QUESTION 11

Which server provides resolution from the hostname to the IP address?

- A. FTP
- B. PXE
- C. DNS
- D. DHCP

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 17\par Domain Name Server (DNS) ?Provides resolution from hostnames to IP addresses and so forth\par }

QUESTION 12

What are characteristics of a virtual machine instance? (Select three)

- A. virtual application
- B. virtual storage controller
- C. virtual processor
- D. virtual operating system
- E. virtual drive

Correct Answer: BCE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 86\par In a virtual machine environment, a software layer abstracts the physical server hardware and creates one or more virtual machine instances, each with its own virtual drives, virtual network interface controllers (NICs), virtual storage controllers, virtual processors, OS, and application(s). The software abstraction layer is typically referred to as a hypervisor or a virtual machine monitor. An OS that runs in the virtual machine instance is called a guest OS.\par }

QUESTION 13

Which address range of the first octet is assigned to a TCP/IP class C network?

- A. 1-64
- B. 64-126
- C. 128-191
- D. 192-223

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 45\par Class Address range Default Subnet IP address Subnet mask\par A 1 -126 Network.host.host.host 255.0.0.0\par B 128 -191 Network.network.host.host 255.255.0.0\par C 192-223 Network.network.network.host 255.255.255.0\par }

QUESTION 14

Which management protocol can notify you when a fan fails in your server?

- A. SMTP
- B. DHCP
- C. TFTP
- D. IPMI

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 185\par IPMI is an embedded management specification for servers, storage devices, and other network devices. It defines a common and secure interface for monitoring system voltages, temperature, and fan speeds through the use of embedded monitors. It is designed to directly control system components while permitting remote system management and recovery of failed systems.\par }

QUESTION 15

Which protocols are support in FC-SAN? (Select three)

- A. Arbitrated Loop
- B. Ethernet
- C. Switched Fabric
- D. Point to Point
- E. CSMA/CD
- F. Token Ring

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 15\par Fibre Channel technology greatly enhances flexibility by providing the following advantages:\par Multiple topologies (point to point, arbitrated loop, and switched fabric)\par }

QUESTION 16

Which action do you perform after installing the Network Operating System (NOS)?

- A. Configure the boot order.
- B. Ensure that the latest drivers are installed.
- C. Format the hard disk drive.
- D. Configure hardware RAID.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17

Which switch port type is required to support FC-AL devices in a SAN?

- A. U_Port
- B. E_Port
- C. FL_Port
- D. NL_Port

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 33\par The arbitrated loop topology permits several devices to share the bandwidth of a single loop of fiber running between them. The FC-AL standard is implemented by modifying an N_port to be an NL_port. Each NL_port is attached to one link. The information flows in one direction around the arbitrated loop.\par }

QUESTION 18

What is the software abstraction layer instance commonly called?

- A. guest
- B. partition
- C. hypervisor
- D. mirror

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 86\par The software abstraction layer is typically referred to as a hypervisor or a virtual machine monitor.\par }

QUESTION 19

What contributes to the use of virtualization?

- A. the need to conserve space in data centers
- B. an abundance of overutilized hardware
- C. decreasing IT agility
- D. the need for more system administrators

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

Into what range do reserved TCP/IP server ports generally fall?

- A. 0-1023

- B. 1-512
- C. 21-80
- D. 1024-8080

Correct Answer: A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 53\par Server ports, or ports associated with services generally fall within the range of 0-1023.\par Any client can use any port number above 1024\par }

QUESTION 21

You want to create a RAID set with 8 disks. Which RAID technology incurs a 50% capacity penalty?

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 6

Correct Answer: B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 256\par RAID 1 - Disk Mirroring\par }

Disk mirroring uses two disk drives of identical size. Data is written twice, to two separate mirrored drives. Data is written to one drive and an exact copy is written on the second disk. If one drive fails, the mirrored drive ensures data is not lost and read-write operations continue to be served.\par This fault-tolerant solution is considered expensive because it requires double the drive storage. Only 50% of the total disk space is available for data storage because all data must be duplicated.\par }

QUESTION 22

What are two types of backbone SAN topologies? (Select two)

- A. fat tree
- B. meshed
- C. skinny tree
- D. cascaded
- E. ring

Correct Answer: AC
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 295\par Fat trees and skinny trees are two types of backbone SAN topologies. The main difference between fat and skinny trees is the number of ISLs used to connect the edge switches to the backbone switches. The number of ISLs subtracts from the number of end ports and affects the total number of switches needed for a particular configuration. Fat trees use half the number of edge switch ports as ISL connections; skinny trees use less than half.\par }

QUESTION 23

Which statement is true about a JBOD?

- A. It is configured as a RAID 0 by default.
- B. It contains a minimum of one hot spare disk.
- C. It offers no data redundancy or striping.
- D. It is connected to a minimum of two hosts by default.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 250\par Just a bunch of disks (JBOD) is a storage option that connects one or more standalone disk drives to a RAID controller or other drive controller of a server. This option increases capacity and is used for noncritical business data.\par

The JBOD drive does not become part of a RAID array, but it is made available to the server on the same interconnect bus as the other devices controlled by the RAID controller. The JBOD disk drive has no data redundancy or striping.\par

}

QUESTION 24

Your customer wants to guard against the simultaneous loss of any two disk drives in his RAID array. Which RAID level can be used to accomplish this?

- A. RAID 1
- B. RAID 3
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 6

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 261\par RAID 6 ?Advanced data guarding\par

RAID 6, also known as Advanced Data Guarding (ADG), provides high fault tolerance. It distributes two sets of parity data protecting against two drive failures.\par As the graphic shows, parity (P) is written twice for each piece of data (D). These two sets are different, and each set occupies a capacity equivalent to that of one of the constituent drives.\par }

QUESTION 25

You are integrating a RAID array for mixed read/write applications. What should you do with striping to achieve optimal performance?

- A. Accept the default stripe size.
- B. Disable striping.
- C. Increase the stripe size.
- D. Decrease the strip size.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}

\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 265\par
Optimizing the stripe size\par
Type of server application Suggested stripe size change\par Mixed read/write Accept the default value\par
}

QUESTION 26

Which RAID level offers disk mirroring and data striping without parity?

- A. RAID 1+0
- B. RAID 5+0
- C. RAID 6+0
- D. RAID ADG

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 254\par

RAID levels\par

Level Description\par

RAID 0 Data striping without parity\par

RAID 1 Disk mirroring\par

RAID 1 Disk duplexing\par

RAID 2 Complex error correction\par

RAID 3 Parallel-transfer, parity drive\par

RAID 4 Concurrent access, dedicated parity drive (data guarding)\par RAID 5 Concurrent access,
distributed parity (distributed data guarding)\par RAID 1+0 Disk mirroring and data striping without parity

\par RAID ADG Distributed data guarding with two sets of parity\par }

QUESTION 27

Your RAID 5 array on a Smart Array sustains a drive failure. A hot spare replaces the failed drive and rebuilds successfully. After replacing the failed drive with a new drive, what happens next?

- A. The spare drive replicates its data to the new drive and both work as a mirror until you evict the spare drive.
- B. The new drive stays offline until you assign it to the array, at which point it automatically takes the place of the spare drive.
- C. The new drive re-assumes its place in the RAID set and after data rebuild is complete, the drive that was the spare once again becomes the hot spare drive.
- D. The new drive becomes a spare drive and you must go to the ACU to remove the old spare drive and then re-add the new drive to the array.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 269\par

As soon as the failed drive is replaced, data is automatically rebuilt on the new drive. After data has been completely rebuilt on the new drive, the online spare returns to its role as an online spare drive.

This avoids roaming online spare drives.\par

}

QUESTION 28

Which statements are correct about mixing drives with different sizes and speeds within an array? (Select two)

- A. Performance may be degraded.

- B. Performance of the fastest disk is provided.
- C. Capacity is wasted.
- D. There is no impact on the capacity usage of each disk.
- E. Usage of hot spare disks is not necessary.

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 247\par It is possible to mix drives with different sizes, speeds, and SCSI protocols in an array. This configuration can result in wasted space and degraded performance, but it will work.\par }

QUESTION 29

Which statements are true about out-of-band network management? (Select three)

- A. TELNET or SSH protocols are used to manage the devices.
- B. TCP/IP and SMTP protocols are used to manage the devices.
- C. A separate network is maintained for management access and control data.
- D. Control and management data share the same network as the data being processed.
- E. Network ports are not used for device management.

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 155\par Out-of-band management is especially suited to situations when no other server access is available. It can be invaluable in emergency situations to return a server with a non-responding operating system to service until it can be managed again with in-band tools. Out-of-band management is less secure because it depends on the configurations of the other out-of-band components in the mix.\par Telnet or SSH are used to manage the devices. Network ports are not used for device management. A separate network is maintained for management access and control data.\par }

QUESTION 30

What is the most commonly used measurement unit for describing a UPS?

- A. kW
- B. VA
- C. Amps
- D. kJ

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 187\par An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) system provides power to the server in case of loss of electrical power from the main building power. The UPS is rated in volt-amperes (VA) which is the total power it can handle and the time it can run the server, usually the time required for the operating system to close all running applications, gracefully shut itself down, and turn off the server.\par }

QUESTION 31

Which material should be used for cleaning the ends of fibre optic cables?

- A. water
- B. carbon dioxide
- C. polyester cloth
- D. gravel

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 129\par Cabling best practices For cleaning the ends of fiber-optic cables, be sure to use the proper material, which is polyester cloth.\par }

QUESTION 32

What can you use to access the server console remotely when an operating system is not running? (Select two)

- A. KVM switch with IP remote access
- B. MS Terminal Services
- C. Telnet
- D. server emdedded remote management card
- E. pcAnywhere solution

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33

Which categories of questions should you ask the customer during needs analysis? (Select two)

- A. facility size
- B. company location
- C. future plans
- D. business requirements

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 98\par Conducting a needs analysis\par Future plans\par What are the business goals?\par What is the projected role of the server?\par What is the projected operating system?\par Will RAID be implemented?\par Will the server be connected to more than one network?\par Current environment\par How much storage currently is used?\par Have storage needs grown over the last 12 months?\par Business requirements\par What is the expected availability of the server?\par Is server price or functionality more important?\par }

Is a rack or tower configuration preferred?\par
Will backups be performed?\par
Is power protection needed?\par
What kinds of system management tools are needed?\par
}

QUESTION 34

Which network management protocols are typically supported by system monitoring agents? (Select two)

- A. Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
- B. Server Message Block (SMB)
- C. Secure Sock Layer (SSL)
- D. Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI)
- E. Web-based Enterprise Management (WBEM)

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\charset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 185\par

Upgrading system monitoring agents\par

Web-based Enterprise\par

Management \par

Common Information\par

Model (WBEM/CIM)\par

The DMTF has recently replaced DMI with the Web-based Enterprise Management (WBEM) and Common Information Model (CIM) standards for system management. WBEM/CIM defines an object-based, client/server model. In the WBEM/CIM model, clients send requests for data about managed devices to the CIM object manager server which forwards those requests to providers for the specific devices. The providers return the requested data to the clients through the CIM object manager. The clients can also subscribe for indications about events that occur in the system.\par Intelligent Platform\par

Management Interface (IPMI)\par

IPMI is an embedded management specification for servers, storage devices, and other network devices. It defines a common and secure interface for monitoring system voltages, temperature, and fan speeds through the use of embedded monitors. It is designed to directly control system components while permitting remote system management and recovery of failed systems.\par }

QUESTION 35

What is the easiest solution for a company to implement in order to defend data from being compromised if a physical hard disk is stolen?

- A. a strong password policy for data shares
- B. TPM (Trusted Platform Module) in conjunction with encryption software
- C. Integrated Encryption System, enabled on disk arrays located in data centers
- D. RAID 6 volumes used to protect against stolen data

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

What is considered a best practice for a data center?

- A. leaving KVM stations unlocked for ease of administration
- B. labeling both ends of cables for easy identification
- C. unplugging redundant power supplies to conserve power

D. storing all administrative passwords on a sheet in the locked data center

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 234\par Equipment moves, rack additions, and personnel changes are much less disruptive when the cable infrastructure is planned, documented, and simplified through the use of proper spacing, cable ties, color coding, and accurate labeling.\par }

QUESTION 37

What are recommended procedures to ensure backup media is securely stored? (Select two)

- A. Place the backup media in a fire-proof safe.
- B. Ensure the switch on backup tapes is set to lock.
- C. Store a copy of all backup media in a locked server rack.
- D. Have a bonded third-party firm store backup media at a secure remote facility
- E. Take a copy of all backup media home.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 203\par Ensuring security of backup media\par The following are some of the methods used to secure backup media:\par Lock the media in an office.\par Lock the media in a cabinet with strict key control.\par Place the media in a safe or in a fire-safe.\par Engage a bonded third-party firm to store the media in their secure facility.\par }

QUESTION 38

In the GFS backup tape rotation plan, which type of backup is the Grandfather?

- A. copy
- B. normal
- C. differential
- D. incremental

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 302\par Grandfather-Father-Son tape rotation The Grandfather-Father-Son (GFS) tape rotation scheme is the most commonly used and requires a weekly backup capacity of at least double the server storage capacity. It uses three levels of backup to provide redundancy and security. Among other things, this scheme allows for different levels of data retention. The system administrator can select which generation of tapes to store temporarily and which to archive.\par GFS backup requires the following:\par Monthly grandfathers\par Weekly fathers\par Daily sons\par Example\par }

The system administrator typically performs a full backup every Monday (father) and incremental backups on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays (sons). The administrator performs another full backup at the

end of the week (father) and another at the end of the month (grandfather).\par }

QUESTION 39

What happens during an incremental backup? (Select two)

- A. The archive bit is set to 1.
- B. The archive bit is left alone
- C. The archive bit is reset to 0.
- D. The transaction log is cleared.
- E. The transaction log is left alone.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 194\par In an incremental backup, only the new or changed files with the archive bit set on are backed up. After a file is backed up, its archive bit is turned off, or cleared. An incremental backup takes much less time to perform than the full backup, but more than the differential backup.\par }

QUESTION 40

Which backup operations clear the archive bit after the file has been backed up? (Select two)

- A. copy
- B. normal
- C. differential
- D. incremental

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 194\par Full\par In a normal full backup, all specified files are backed up regardless of the value of the archive bit. After a file is backed up, its archive bit is turned off. A copy full backup also backs up all of the files but does not turn off, or clear, the archive bit. A full backup takes the longest to perform.\par Incremental\par In an incremental backup, only the new or changed files with the archive bit set on are backed up. After a file is backed up, its archive bit is turned off, or cleared. An incremental backup takes much less time to perform than the full backup, but more than the differential backup.\par Differential\par In a differential backup, only the new or changed files with the archive bit set on are backed up. After a file is backed up, the setting of its archive bit is NOT changed. A differential backup initially takes the least amount of time to perform, but the time it takes increases as more and more files are included.\par }

QUESTION 41

What happens during a differential backup? (Select two)

- A. The archive bit is set to 1
- B. The archive bit is left alone
- C. The archive bit is reset to 0.
- D. The transaction log is cleared.
- E. The transaction log is left alone.

Correct Answer: BE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 194\par Differential\par

In a differential backup, only the new or changed files with the archive bit set on are backed up. After a file is backed up, the setting of its archive bit is NOT changed. A differential backup initially takes the least amount of time to perform, but the time it takes increases as more and more files are included.\par }

QUESTION 42

What should a successful Disaster Recovery Plan contain? (Selecte three)

- A. offsite media storage location
- B. regular bakcup rotation
- C. proven restore process
- D. cost-effective tape formats
- E. change management procedures
- F. effective performance alternatives

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 264\par

Thoroughly planning a process and detailed procedures for recovery can minimize damage in a catastrophe. The plan should include these elements:\par Backup tape rotation scheme\par

Proven restore process\par

Hardware protection\par

Off-site storage of media\par

Procedures for re-creating the affected environment\par Classification of systems and prioritization for recovery\par Operating system media and license materials\par

Methods for maintaining business operations during the disaster period\par }

QUESTION 43

Which information is required for the implementation of a successful backup strategy? (Select two)

- A. passwords for domain users
- B. backup method
- C. passwords for application files
- D. data to be backed up
- E. number of users using the system

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 292\par Implementing a successful backup strategy\par

To develop a successful company-wide backup strategy, you must understand the network architecture and the demands placed on the system by its users. Equipped with that information, you can conduct a network backup needs analysis to:\par

1. Determine which data to back up.\par

2. Record how often and when the data is modified.\par

3. Establish the best time to perform the backups.\par To create and implement an effective backup solution, you need to:\par

1. Choose a backup method.\par
 2. Select and install hardware.\par
 3. Select and install software.\par
 4. Determine a backup tape rotation scheme.\par
 5. Plan for offsite storage of backup media.\par
- }

QUESTION 44

In the GFS backup tape rotation plan, how often is the Son backup performed?

- A. daily
- B. weekly
- C. monthly
- D. quarterly

Correct Answer: A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 302\par
 GFS backup requires the following:\par
 Monthly grandfathers\par
 Weekly fathers\par
 Daily sons\par
 }

QUESTION 45

You notice that your server has a high amount of unexpected disk activity. You suspect that a disk subsystem bottleneck exists. Which other subsystem could be causing the problem?

- A. memory
- B. graphics
- C. network
- D. processor

Correct Answer: A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

You are asked to update the firmware of the backplane of an external disk enclosure to the latest versions. The disk enclosure is connected to a RAID adapter on your server. You have updated the firmware successfully and rebooted to complete the setup. The disk enclosure does not start after rebooting. What can be done to resolve the problem? (Select three)

- A. Roll back to the old firmware revision.
- B. Ensure that the disk enclosure is connected to a working AC source.
- C. Ensure that the power source and power supplies are working properly.
- D. Replace the disk enclosure.
- E. Remove the AC power cords from both enclosure power supplies and reinsert them.

Correct Answer: ADE
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

A customer has a single-threaded application running on a dual-core base ProLiant server. Processor utilization is consistently between 80 - 100%. Which step should you take to reduce system load on the processors?

- A. Replace with slower quad-core processors.
- B. Replace with faster single core processors.
- C. Change the application to use a single thread.
- D. Add more memory.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

A customer complains about server performance. Performance parameters show the following:

Network Segment: % Network Utilization - 55%
Page/Sec - 3
% Processor Time - 65%
% Disk Time - 75%

- A. disk
- B. memory
- C. network
- D. processor

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 246\par
Evaluating the storage subsystem\par

Two useful counters in the PhysicalDisk category of performance objects are:\par % Disk Time ---Displays the percentage of elapsed time that the selected disk drive is busy servicing read or write requests. If Disk time is higher than 60%, a bottleneck condition is developing.\par Avg. Disk Queue Length---Displays the average number of read and write requests that were queued for the selected disk during the sample interval.\par

}

QUESTION 49

Which tool does Windows provide to monitor and trend system performance?

- A. Component Service
- B. Windows Analyzer
- C. Service Manager
- D. System Monitor

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\fcharset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 243\par

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