Exam : HP HP0-815

Title : Advanced SAN Architecture

Version : Demo

1. You are replicating data over long distances using 1 Gbps B-series (Brocade) fabric switches. Extended fabrics (increased buffer-to-buffer credits) should be used when the minimum distance exceeds _____ km.

A. 10

B. 15

C. 20

D. 35

Answer: A

2. Why do customers want to extend the SAN?

A. to make SANs more manageable

B. to scale SANs with more switches

C. to increase the speed of data transport

D. to connect geographically distributed data centers

Answer: D

3. You are using 2 Gb switches connected in a dual ring topology with two ISLs. What is the maximum cross-sectional bandwidth?

A. 200 Mbyte/sec

B. 350 Mbyte/sec

C. 400 Mbyte/sec

D. 800 Mbyte/sec

Answer: D

4. A customer has implemented a multi-switch core-edge fabric with B- series (Brocade) 2 Gbps fabric switches. How can the SAN administrator back up the SAN configuration data every time a change is made to the SAN? (Choose two.)

A. download the switch and zoning configurations with the Fabric Manager

B. use a Telnet session with FTP to download the switch and zoning information

C. download the switch and zoning configurations with the High Availability Fabric Manager

D. Switch configuration and zoning configuration are automatically saved to a pre-defined location before a

change is applied to either a switch

or the fabric.

Answer: AB

5. What is a design property of the Core+Edge+Leaf SAN topology?

A. It allows many devices to share a single ISL.

B. It allows many hosts to share a single storage port.

C. It can start at one switch and grow almost without limit.

D. It involves simplex I/O, meaning only one path is utilized for I/O.

Answer: C

6. What is dark fiber?

A. fiber optic cable that has black color coding

B. a special version of single-mode 9 fiber optic cable

C. shared fiber optic cable running from a to b offered by a service provider

D. unused fiber optic cable running from a to b offered by a service provider

Answer: D

7. A SAN administrator has an existing test SAN, based on 1 Gbps B-series (Brocade) fabric switches. To evaluate the compatibility of 1 Gbps and 2 Gbps switches, the administrator powers on a 1 Gbps and a 2 Gbps fabric switch (factory default settings). An ISL is then installed between the two fabric switches. The administrator notices that the fabric segments. What are two possible causes of this segmentation? (Choose two.)

A. The zoning information is incompatible.

B. The Core PID parameters are conflicting.

C. The new switch has a conflicting Domain ID.

D. The speed on the port must first be set for 1 Gbps operation.

Answer: BC

8. How can you reduce Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of a SAN?

A. identify and address ain levels?at upper management

B. identify and address ain levels?when reducing operating staff

C. identify and address SAN islands in large corporations that will merge from smaller organizations

D. identify and address ain levels?associated with data movement, data sharing, and data growth

Answer: D

9. What is the recommended way to fail over a site in a replication solution?

A. as a result of an application timeout

B. by an operator with scripted procedures

C. as a result of the loss of the inter-site links

D. by the absence of heart beat of the source array

Answer: B

10. What is a common cause of downtime in a customer's IT application, databases, and infrastructure?

A. human error

B. power outages

C. computer viruses

D. software malfunction

Answer: A

11. What are three OVSAM primary device discovery components? (Choose three.)

A. SNMP discovery

B. host agent discovery

C. LUN masking discovery

D. system reboot discovery

E. managed hosts discovery

F. discovery by event modeling

Answer: ABE

12. What are two benefits of migrating from one SAN topology to another SAN topology? (Choose two.)

A. Zone conflicts and limitations are resolved.

B. The management of the SAN is simplified.

C. Many smaller switches are consolidated into fewer large fabric switches.

D. The SAN can scale to support additional storage devices and applications servers.

Answer: CD

13. Who is responsible for the security in the SAN?

A. SAN Change Manager

B. LAN Security Manager

C. SAN Security Manager

D. SAN Configuration Manager

Answer: C

14. What does a SAN high availability configuration provide?

A. a non-disruptive merging of multiple SANs

B. a non-disruptive upgrade process of the iSCSI protocol definitions

C. the capability to test new switch firmware in a production environment

D. non-disruptive SNMP messages to the system management framework

Answer: A

15. What does SAN performance management monitor and analyze?

A. SNMP traffic

B. SAN traffic patterns

C. RSCN traffic patterns

D. SAN name server traffic

Answer: B

16. A SAN administrator plans to implement fabric wide storage virtualization. The current SAN consists of dual redundant ring topology. Without detailed information about the virtualization, what topology should they plan to migrate to?

A. tree topology

B. meshed topology

C. cascaded topology

D. no change ring topology

Answer: A

17. What are Fiber Optic Interconnects/Distance Rules for HP StorageWorks M-Series (McDATA) and B-Series (Brocade) fabric switches, per cable segment between devices and switches or switches and switches using 2 Gbit/sec speed and 50/125 micron multi-mode fiber optic cable and short wavelength SFP or SFF?

A. up to 100 meters maximum distance

B. up to 200 meters maximum distance

C. up to 300 meters maximum distance

D. up to 500 meters maximum distance

Answer: C

18. What is the result of merging a zoned fabric with a non-zoned fabric?

A. The fabrics do not merge. They segment and require manual intervention.

B. Devices that were in the non-zoned fabric are not accessible until they are added into the current enabled configuration.

C. Devices in the fabric are not accessible until the devices in the non-zoned fabric are zoned and made part of the effective configuration.

D. Any devices that were in the non-zoned fabric are automatically configured into a new zone as part of the effective configuration so they can
function.

Answer: B

19. A SAN administrator needs to migrate a SAN topology from a ring to a core-edge topology using a new switch. Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

A. This migration is not supported.

B. This can be done without disruption.

C. This cannot be done without disruption.

D. The switch routing configuration is automatically updated to reflect the new topology.

E. The switch routing configuration needs to be manually updated to reflect the new topology.

Answer: BD

20. When planning to scale a SAN by migrating topologies, best practices recommend the SAN should be _____.

A. restarted

B. well documented

C. zoned before the change

D. using non-persistent addressing

Answer: B