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問題集

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Exam : **HP2-E49**

Title : Technical Essentials of HP
Servers, Storage and
Networking –Upgrade

Version : Demo

1.You have a customer who requires a storage solution for a large amount of structured data. Which drive technology is commonly recommended for such a purpose?

- A. SATA
- B. IDE
- C. PATA
- D. SAS

Answer: A

2.A long-time HP customer has an application that has developed a large quantity of unstructured data. He is looking for a cost-effective storage solution for this data. Which drive technology is commonly used for this type of data.?

- A. SAS
- B. SATA
- C. PATA
- D. SCSI

Answer: A

3.Which requirements does the infrastructure as a service (IaaS) cloud service meet? (Select two.)

- A. storage
- B. application services
- C. processing
- D. database management

Answer: A,B

4.Which feature does the Integrity Superdome 2 support?

- A. internal disk storage
- B. zx2 chipset
- C. passive backplane
- D. sx2000 chipset

Answer: C

5.Which HP clustering software product allocates resources and manages application performance, based on service-level objectives?

- A. Tru64 Unix
- B. HP-UX Workload Manager
- C. HP OpenVMS
- D. HP Serviceguard

Answer: B

6.Which statement is true about Integrity virtual partitions?

- A. They divide soft partitions into separate pools.
- B. They provide isolation of cell boards through partitioning and virtualization technology.
- C. They allocate a complete resource to a specific application.
- D. They run their own image of an operating system to isolate an application from other applications

Answer: B

7.A customer hosts an Integrity server locally. The server is on a Percent CPU agreement within the HP Pay-per-Use program. Which statement is true about this agreement?

- A. The customer determines the percentage of CPUs that are active.
- B. The Utility Metering Appliance reads all CPUs once every 24 hours and averages the utilization.
- C. The customer can use up to 25% of the CPUs in the server.
- D. Cost is based on the number of active processors.

Answer: B

8.How do Integrity Virtual Machines (VMs) differ from vPars?

- A. VMs use dedicated resources that are exclusively under the control of one kernel; vPars do not.
- B. vPars employ the Platform Manager; VMs do not.
- C. vPars are better than VMs for fine-grained, virtualized soft partitioning with shared resources.
- D. VMs share processor and I/O devices among guest kernels; vPars do not.

Answer: D

9.Which is a feature of the Matrix Operating Environment?

- A. real-time capacity planning
- B. control of all infrastructure elements
- C. provision application environments
- D. consolidation of Ethernet and storage networks

Answer: B

10.Which features of Windows Server 2008 R2 Enterprise are supported by the HP Converged Infrastructure? (Select two.)

- A. plug-and-play storage
- B. clustering
- C. hot-add processor
- D. virtual partitions
- E. FlexFabric

Answer: B,D