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QUESTION 1

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 space drive and then re-add the new drive to the array.

Correct Answer: C

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\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\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 2

What happens during a normal 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

{\rtf1\ansi\ansicpg936\deff0\deflang1033\deflangfe2052{\fonttbl{\f0\fnil\charset0 MS Shell Dlg 2;}}
\viewkind4\uc1\pard\lang2052\f0\fs17 Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 298:\par Normal backup ?Backs up files and resets the archive bit. The archive bit is used to determine if the file has been backed up or not.\par A normal backup backs up database files and then the transaction log files. It then deletes the transaction log files from the directory. You can have circular logging disabled because your backup software deletes the log files. Therefore, if you are performing regular backups, you will not have a problem with log files filling your drive.\par }



QUESTION 3

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

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{\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 }
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QUESTION 4

Which are Linux resource monitoring tools? (Select three)

- A. free
- B. monitor
- C. perfmon
- D. vmstat
- E. top
- F. vtune

Correct Answer: ADE

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{\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 251\par Performance evaluation tools\par Red Hat and SuSE Linux include a variety of resource monitoring tools including:\par Free top\par GNOME System Monitor (a more graphically oriented version of top)\par vmstat\par Sysstat suite of resource monitoring tools\par }
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QUESTION 5

What happens when you install a 66Mhz, 32-bit PCI card in a 33MHz, 64-bit PCI slot?

- A. The 66MHz, 32-bit card operates at 33MHz in 64-bit mode.



- B. The 66MHz, 32-bit card operates at 66MHz in 32-bit mode.
- C. All 33MHz, 64-bit cards on the PCI bus operate like 33MHz, 32-bit cards.
- D. The 66MHz card operates at 33MHz.

Correct Answer: D

The rules that govern the use of PCI cards are as follows:
A 66MHz PCI card can be used on a 33MHz PCI bus.
A 33MHz card in a 66MHz PCI bus automatically operates at 33MHz.
A 32-bit PCI card can be installed in a 64-bit PCI slot.
A 64-bit card can be installed in a 32-bit slot and will work in 32-bit mode.
A PCI bus can be so heavily used that it becomes a performance bottleneck. It is best to plan for optimal performance when configuring the PCI devices.
To provide optimal configuration:

1.

Match 66MHz slots with 66MHz devices.

2.

Match 32-bit slots with 32-bit devices.

3.

For the remaining devices, proceed as follows:
If you have available 32-bit slots, place the minimum number of 64-bit devices in the 32-bit slots, using the devices with the lowest throughput.
If you still have more devices than available 64-bit slots, the 66MHz slots will have to run at 33MHz (64-bit).

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