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

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