



HP2-K34^{Q&As}

Supporting and Servicing HP 3PAR StoreServ Solutions

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**QUESTION 1**

Your customer plans to buy multiple HP StoreServ systems and wants to implement Remote Copy between the StoreServ 7200 and their remote location. What must the customer consider in order to perform a correct setup?

- A. The customer needs to use RCFC over an IP network for two-node Synchronous Long Distance configurations.
- B. All hosts that access the HP 3PAR Storage Systems for management purposes must be on the same subnet as the RCIP ports.



- C. The RCIP port needs to be set to Initiator Mode, and the RCFC port needs to be set to Peer Mode
- D. Only two Synchronous Long Distance configurations may be created among a set of three HP 3PAR StoreServ 7000 systems.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:<http://h20000.www2.hp.com/bc/docs/support/SupportManual/c03618143/c03618143.pdf>

QUESTION 2

Which task must be executed after you replace a node drive in an HP 3PAR StoreServ system?

- A. Wipe the affected node.
- B. Execute the InServ data copy on the other node
- C. Perform a node rescue.
- D. Perform an OOTB on the affected node.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which type of cable is used to mesh the controller nodes in an HP 3PAR StoreServ 7400?

- A. Fibre Channel
- B. proprietary
- C. four-lane SAS
- D. 10 Gb Ethernet DAC



Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 4

Match each description to the correct HP 3PAR StoreServ thin technology.

Thin Built in Zero Detection	<input type="text"/> - allocates capacity only as data is actually written - reclaims unused space associated with deleted data - changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC - reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots - feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly
Thin Conversion	<input type="text"/> - allocates capacity only as data is actually written - reclaims unused space associated with deleted data - changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC - reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots - feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly
Thin Copy Reclamation	<input type="text"/> - allocates capacity only as data is actually written - reclaims unused space associated with deleted data - changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC - reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots - feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly
Thin Persistence	<input type="text"/> - allocates capacity only as data is actually written - reclaims unused space associated with deleted data - changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC - reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots - feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly
Thin Provisioning	<input type="text"/> - allocates capacity only as data is actually written - reclaims unused space associated with deleted data - changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC - reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots - feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly

Hot Area:



Thin Built in Zero Detection

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Thin Conversion

- allocates capacity only as data is actually written
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Thin Copy Reclamation

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Thin Persistence

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Thin Provisioning

- allocates capacity only as data is actually written
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Correct Answer:



Thin Built in Zero Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- allocates capacity only as data is actually written- reclaims unused space associated with deleted data- changes inefficient volumes on legacy arrays to more efficient, higher-utilization volumes by using the zero-detection capabilities within the HP 3PAR ASIC- reclaims unused space resulting from the deletion of virtual copy snapshots- feature of the HP 3PAR ASIC that recognizes and virtualizes blocks of zeros on the fly
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QUESTION 5

What is an advantage of Cache persistence?

- A. It eliminates the performance penalties associated with traditional arrays and Write-through mode by maintaining required service levels even in the event of a controller-node failure or upgrade
- B. It increases performance and resilience because it is automatically enabled during bus; workloads
- C. It ensures that when a controller node is placed into Cache Write-through mode, the node will dynamically form a mirrored cache relationship with another storage controller node
- D. In the event of a partner-node failure, it allows a node to mirror the write data to all nodes that do not have direct access to the drives

Correct Answer: A

Reference: http://www.ts.avnet.com/uk/vendors/hp/assets/hp_p10000_3par_architecture_white_paper.pdf (page 13, see persistent cache)



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