

# IT 认证电子书



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**Exam : HP2-T16**

**Title : Industry Standard  
Architecture and Technology**

**Version : Demo**

1.How does single-mode fiber compare with multimode fiber?

- A. Single mode fiber has a higher bandwidth and lower loss.
- B. Multimode fiber has a higher bandwidth and lower loss.
- C. Multimode fiber is more often used for long-distance telecommunications.
- D. Single-mode fiber has higher loss and lower bandwidth.

**Answer: A**

2.What must you check prior to adding another processor to an existing system.? (Select Three)

- A. amount of memory in the system
- B. compatibility of the new processor with existing processors
- C. firmware requirements for the new processor
- D. number of users currently logged into the system
- E. number of processors the operating system supports
- F. weight of the new processor

**Answer: BCE**

3.Which statements are true about AMD 2P or 4P system architecture? (Select three)

- A. Requests for memory access are handle by the Northbridge ASIC.
- B. Memory must be installed in banks corresponding to the installed processors.
- C. Each processor has its own memory controller
- D. The maximum amount of memory can be installed, regardless of the number of installed processors.
- E. Requests for memory access are handle directly by the corresponding processor and relayed through the HyperTransport link.
- F. Communications between CPU and memory is handle through the QuickPath Interconnect.

**Answer: BCE**

4.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.

**Answer: D**

5.What must you check prior to adding another processor to an existing system? (Select Three)

- A. amount of memory in the system
- B. compatibility of the new processor with existing processors
- C. firmware requirements for the new processor
- D. number of users currently logged into the system
- E. number of processors the operating system supports
- F. weight of the new processor

**Answer: BCE**

6.What does a system require to achieve PCI Hot Plug capability? (Select three)

- A. hot-plug fans

- B. hot-plug operating systems
- C. hot-plug adapter drivers
- D. hot-plug memory
- E. hot-plug system tray
- F. hot-plug platform

**Answer:** BCF

7.What can you do to optimize memory performance?

- A. Enable Advanced Memory Buffer.
- B. Rearrange existing memory to allow interleaving.
- C. Implement memory caching
- D. Configure processor interleaving.

**Answer:** B

8.A customer is running a single-threaded application and experiences performance problems connected with the processor subsystem. How would you solve this issue?

- A. Change processor affinity to enable splitting single threads into multiple threads
- B. Add additional processors
- C. Upgrade the processor with a higher frequency processor.
- D. Replace the processor with a higher stepping processor
- E. Upgrade the processor with a multi-core processor.
- F. Enable the integrated memory controller of the process at the BIOS.

**Answer:** C

9.You are comparing similar versions of Intel Xeon and AMD Opteron processors. Which statements are true about these processors? (Select two)

- A. Opteron processors use a Northbridge that operates at core bus speed.
- B. AMD Opteron processors are optimized for virtualization and AMD-V technology.
- C. An Intel Xeon processor uses HyperTransport link to access its memory.
- D. Intel Xeon processors are optimized for virtualization with Intel VT technology.
- E. An AMD Opteron processors uses QuickPath Interconnect to access its memory.

**Answer:** BD

10.Why should server firmware be updated to the most recent version? (Select two)

- A. to maintain a valid warranty
- B. to fix problems from earlier versions
- C. to support new features
- D. to refresh changes that a user has edited in the existing firmware
- E. to support legacy features

**Answer:** BC

11.Which command can be used to verify connectivity to a client machine?

- A. ping
- B. nslookup

- C. nbstat
- D. ipconfig

**Answer: A**

12.Which port type does a host server use when connected to an FC-SAN?

- A. N\_Port
- B. E\_Port
- C. G\_Port
- D. F\_Port

**Answer: A**

13.Which server filters outgoing network requests?

- A. FTP
- B. Proxy
- C. DNS
- D. WINS

**Answer: B**

14.Into which range do reserved TCP/IP server ports generally fall?

- A. 0-1023
- B. 1-512
- C. 21-80
- D. 1024-8080

**Answer: A**

15.Which Network Operating System (NOS) filesystem allows you to set security on individual files?

- A. FAT32
- B. FAT
- C. NTFS
- D. CDFS

**Answer: C**

16.Which Network Operating System (NOS) security practices are commonly used when planning server management? (Select three)

- A. disable FTP and SSH
- B. install hardware and software firewalls
- C. disable unused TCP/IP service ports
- D. use easy to remember password
- E. enforce regular password changes

**Answer: BCE**

17.Which major challenges of I/O virtualization do Virtual Machine Managers need to address? (Select two)

- A. WWN virtualization

- B. DMA virtualization
- C. IRQ virtualization
- D. port virtualization
- E. MAC virtualization

**Answer: AE**

18.Which technology should you implement for disk redundancy?

- A. SATA
- B. NTFS
- C. RAID
- D. SCSI

**Answer: C**

19.What is the virtual machine instance commonly called?

- A. guest
- B. host
- C. partition
- D. hypervisor

**Answer: A**

20.Your RAID 5 array on a Smart Array sustains a drive failure. A host 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 a hot spare drive.
- D. The new drive becomes a spare drive and you must go to the ACU to remove the old spare drive and then re-add the new drive to the array.

**Answer: C**