

IBM 000-965

000-965 XIV Storage System Technical Solutions
Version 1
Practice Test
Version 1.9

QUESTION NO: 1

Which advanced feature of the XIV Storage System eliminates the need for write-through mode?

- A. Redundant UPS
- B. Active/Active topology
- C. Data Striping
- D. Distributed Cache

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 2

Which table contains the location of the physical data?

- A. Volume table
- B. Partition table
- C. Data table
- D. Distribution table

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 3

An XIV event indicates that usage of a thin provisioned storage pool is at 90%. There is plenty of capacity left in the system. What should the system administrator do to the pool?

- A. Nothing
- B. Resize the soft capacity
- C. Resize hard capacity
- D. Extend the volume

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 4

What are two unique benefits of thin provisioning on the XIV System? (Choose two.)

- A. Volumes can easily be moved between storage pools
- B. Reclaim capacity that is no longer in use after data migration
- C. Limit the storage expense to the actual capacity used
- D. Easy to resize the volume

E. Provides quota management

Answer: B,C

QUESTION NO: 5

What describes the XIV System strategy for new generation hardware upgrades?

- A. The XIV system architecture allows upgrading to new modules non-disruptively
- B. XIV System firmware version updates are automatic
- C. An XIV system administrator will perform an update to the new product release non-disruptively
- D. The XIV system is the only product that does dynamic data migration between systems

Answer: A,C

QUESTION NO: 6

What are two advantages of the recommended multipath drivers over first generation multipath drivers? (Choose two.)

- A. They allow multi-vendor storage support
- B. HBA vendor-supplied multi-path software is available and mature
- C. They provide superior performance via next-generation fibre channel
- D. They allow for integration with other network management tools
- E. They do NOT cost extra

Answer: A,E

QUESTION NO: 7

What are two limitations of Hitachi USP-V snapshots as compared to XIV? (Choose two.)

- A. There is a maximum volume size that can be snapped
- B. RAID 1 arrays cannot be snapped
- C. Additional volume must be the same size as the source
- D. Only one snapshot can be taken of a volume
- E. A snapshot of a snapshot cannot be taken

Answer: A,E

QUESTION NO: 8

If the customer wants to snap a 1 TB volume on an XIV System, how much space needs to be reserved for the snapshot target?

- A. None
- B. 150 GB Minimum
- C. 15% of source is the default
- D. Depends on the change rate

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 9

An administrator is migrating data from legacy storage to an XIV System. What is the behavior of the host systems during this process?

- A. They access data at half their normal speed
- B. They function normally
- C. Their applications are suspended
- D. They are shut down

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 10

How does the XIV System rapidly return to full redundancy after disk failures?

- A. The XIV System's data module uses cache and processor to calculate parity for disks in the drawer
- B. The XIV System's data module uses SMART data from the drive to begin proactive rebuild on a spare disk in the module
- C. The XIV System uses all disks to rebuild the failed disk using spare capacity throughout the system
- D. The XIV System quickly identifies the failed disk and starts rebuild on a spare disk in a separate data module

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 11

Which feature helps keep copies self-consistent during a re-sync or link failure while remote mirroring?

- A. Distribution table
- B. Snapshot
- C. Thin provisioning
- D. Redirect-on-write

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 12

An IBM Service Representative replaces a data module in an XIV Storage System. What happens to the data when the new module is installed?

- A. Data remains on the current disks
- B. Data is automatically redistributed equally across the system
- C. Data is redistributed as it is brought into the cache via a read or write operation
- D. Data must be manually redistributed across the system

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 13

The XIV Storage System best fits which category in IBM's disk positioning?

- A. Multi-vendor open storage
- B. Compatible copy services with DS8000
- C. Competitive takeout
- D. Mainframe and distributed

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 14

How is cache scalability enhanced in the XIV Storage System?

- A. Distributed cache removes the need for centralized cache locking
- B. Chipkill memory is used
- C. UPS protects data until properly destaged
- D. Aggressive prefetch allows for more cache to be used

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 15

Which characteristics of EMC Symmetrix architecture is responsible for an increased probability of double disk failure?

- A. Fibre Channel disks
- B. Smaller per disk capacity
- C. Absence of the SMART algorithm
- D. Rebuild to hot spare disks

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 16

When does the XIV System have a "Point in time" consistent image for a snapshot to be taken?

- A. When the application writes the data to its mirrored pair
- B. When dependent writes are received with write order consistency
- C. When the write has been both sent and acknowledged by the system
- D. When incremental writes are received in write order consistency

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 17

How does the XIV System's disk rebuild process time compare with traditional storage solutions?

- A. Traditional rebuild times are long and put massive stress on a hard drive. XIV rebuild times take minutes and reduces stress on any single disk
- B. The unique XIV rebuild algorithm reduces stress on a drive by segmenting the time and data to the drive being rebuilt
- C. XIV technology does not require the rebuilding of any drive, thereby eliminating any stress associated with rebuilds
- D. Traditional rebuild times and XIV rebuild times are equivalent both taking only minutes to complete and have the same amount of stress on the drive

Answer: A