HP

Exam HP2-Z22

Selling HP Network Solutions

Version: 9.0

[Total Questions: 75]

Question No : 1

How does the fact that the business model is shifting to a more centralized and virtualized data center impact branch office networks?

A. Because businesses are shifting away from dedicated application servers running in the branch, branch office network management is radically simplified.
B. Branch office networks have very little security and compliance concerns because all company data is stored and backed up at a centralized location with targeted security.
C. Branch office networks may be farther from productivity enhancing network resources than they used to be, creating delay when helping customers.
D. Because the data center is composed of high-performance network devices with next-generation traffic-prioritization capabilities, emerging voice and video applications will run with ease in today's branch offices.

Answer: A

Explanation: The main benefits of virtualization in the branch office include:
* Lower infrastructure and operating costs
* Less application downtime and faster response time and failure recovery time
* Faster time to deployment for applications

In summary, branch-office server virtualization increases the speed of application deployment, improves application uptime and performance guarantees, and reduces equipment and operating costs.

In summary, the capability to copy and restore the entire state of a virtual server to a specific point in time improves the speed of recovery after a server failure, speeds up the migration process to new server hardware, and helps enable faster rollback to a fail-safe state in case of an unstable application.

Note: Branch-office infrastructure has always been a source of challenge for IT departments. Some of these are specific to the company's line of business, and others cut across all industries. The cost of deploying new applications to remote locations, the impact of insufficient environmental controls on equipment, security and regulatory compliance constraints, the performance of centralized applications, and support for critical uptime requirements are just a few examples. Further, the challenges increase as the number of branch offices grows. According to a 2010 study by the Internet Research Group (IRG), in the past decade the number of branch offices in the United States has grown by 21 percent.2 Although no one product or technology can cure all of the current branch office headaches, server virtualization does address some of the most difficult issues.

Question No : 2

A mid-sized business is seeking a networking solution, and the customer is concerned about how the components will work together from end to end now and in the future.

What message should the HP sales professional deliver?

A. The customer must use the same vendor from end to end to ensure interoperability; HP provides servers, storage, and networking components.
B. The customer should implement open standards wherever possible, and certainly at the boundaries of each network segment to enable the company to select the best solutions for each segment and have them interoperate
C. The customer should commit to a single open-standard vendor, which implements with proven, best-in-industry solutions.
D. The customer should select solutions based on which provide the best proprietary protocols for the company's highest priority business needs.

Answer: B

Explanation: With an open, standards-based solution, enterprises can migrate their networks from legacy architectures to advanced architectures so they can meet contemporary business challenges, including cloud computing, federated applications, virtual machine mobility, high-performance mobile access, multimedia and video. Customers can choose best-in-class solutions that will meet their business needs. Using open, industry-standard protocol implementations mitigates the risk and cost of change when the network needs to adapt to new business requirements. And using open networks will make it simpler for enterprises move their applications to public and private cloud services.
Reference: FlexNetwork Architecture

http://h17007.www1.hp.com/docs/mark/FlexNetworkBrochure.pdf (page 4, first paragraph)

Question No : 3

What is a typical struggle for a company that has allowed its network management solution to grow organically?

A. The IT staff must use a diverse set of management tools that do not integrate with each other.
B. The company has been locked into a costly management solution as part of a package with a single vendor.
C. The company has a single management solution, which does not fit the needs of some segments of the network.
D. The IT staff implements all configuration and management manually without the help of any management tools.

Answer: A

Explanation: A large network might begin as a homogenous environment.
Switches, routers, servers, and wireless access points can all be
from the same vendor and use the same network management
software. But as the network expands, it can get equipment from
a variety of manufacturers—each with its own set of network
management tools.
single manufacturer might even have
multiple versions of its network management software. It's this
increasing network management complexity that bogs down IT. A
network manager may need to be proficient with several different
management tools to keep the enterprise up and running reliably.

Reference: HP Intelligent Management Center Extended APIs (eAPIs), Business White Paper, Network management complexity

Question No : 4

For campus LANs, Gartner predicts that one factor will push network capacity by as much as 10 times current levels. What is this factor?

A. applications hosted in private clouds

B. video
C. Voice over IP traffic
D. SANs

Answer: B

Explanation: New video applications will push network capacity needs
by four to 10 times above current average levels.

Reference: Gartner, Inc., "Hype Cycle for Networking and Communications" August 2010.

Reference: FlexNetwork Architecture

http://h17007.www1.hp.com/docs/mark/FlexNetworkBrochure.pdf (page 2, 5th paragraph,
last two lines)

Question No : 5

What is a primary disadvantage for companies that have committed to a single-vendor
network?

A. The single-vendor network often fails to provide advanced solutions because proprietary
technologies so often lag behind open-standard ones.
B. The components in the single-vendor network fail to interoperate with each other well
because they use proprietary technologies.
C. The companies are limited in their future choice of services and solutions based on
whether their choices work with that vendor's proprietary technologies.
D. The company cannot segment the network well, which makes it more difficult for
network designers to implement an efficient, two-tier architecture.

Answer: D

Explanation: Industry analysts predict that these trends—service-oriented
architectures, server virtualization, video and collaboration, and
widespread mobility—will bring a legacy network to a breaking
point if proactive steps are not taken to prepare. According to
Gartner, businesses that don't segment their network infrastructure
will suffer higher costs and increased vendor lock-in.

With this segmentation of functional building blocks, businesses can
choose best-in-class solutions that fit their needs, rather than being

locked into a one-size-fits-all solution. By using standard protocols
at the boundaries, businesses can enable interoperability among the
network segments and gain both agility and scale.

Reference: FlexNetwork Architecture

Reference: Gartner, Inc., "Clients That Don't Segment Their Network Infrastructure Will
Have Higher Costs and Increased Vendor Lock-in," Tim Zimmerman, 15 March 2011.

Question No : 6

Which product feature contributes to the exceptional switching performance of the
FlexFabric portfolio for the mid-sized business?

A. The products for the mid-sized business provide low port density to simplify the network.
B. The products for the mid-sized business provide efficient packet buffering.
C. The products for the mid-sized business provide support for up to 40GbE at the access
layer.
D. The products for the mid-sized business provide support for up to 150GbE at the core

Answer: C

Explanation: The HP 5900 Switch Series is a family of high-density 10 GbE ultra-low
latency top-of-rack (ToR) switches. The 5900 series is part of
the HP FlexFabric solution module of the HP FlexNetwork architecture. The 5900 switch is
ideally suited for deployment at the server
access layer of large enterprise data centers and is also designed for deployment at the
data center core layer of medium-sized
enterprises. With the increase in virtualized applications and server-to-server traffic,
customers now require ToR switch innovations
that will meet their needs for higher-performance server connectivity, convergence of
Ethernet and storage traffic, the capability to
handle virtual environments, and ultra-low latency all in a single device.

Note: The HP 5900 Switch Series is a family of high-density 10GbE and ultra-low-latency
top-of-rack (ToR) switches, ideally suited for deployment at the server access layer in large
enterprise data centers.
Cut-through design for ultra-low 10 GbE latency

HP IRF for virtualization/two-tier architecture

High 10 GbE ToR port density with 40 GbE uplink

IPv6 support in ToR with full L2/L3 features

Convergence ready for DCB and FCoE

Reference: QuickSpecs, HP 5900 Switch Series

http://h18004.www1.hp.com/products/quickspecs/14252_div/14252_div.pdf

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Question No : 7

Microsoft, Avaya, and Aastra provide what service through their HP AllianceONE partnership?

A. WAN acceleration for increased remote application performance
B. remote network management
C. reliable, unified communications
D. radio frequency (RF) vulnerability protection

Answer: C

Explanation: AllianceONE partners

So far, we have been doing joint UC&C (unified communications and collaboration) development with Microsoft, Avaya and Aastra as part of our AllianceONE program. In the case of Microsoft and Avaya, we've developed unique products based on our zl services module.

We leave it to our resellers to chart the best course for their business. We then support them through interoperability, open standards and migration guides if that course takes them away from VCX over time. Our networking programs are currently deployed worldwide supporting VoIP & UC&C solutions from Mitel, Shortel, Aastra, Microsoft, Avaya, Alcatel Lucent and Cisco, to mention just a few.

Reference: Setting the record straight on VCX, VoIP and UC&C

http://h30507.www3.hp.com/t5/HP-Networking/Setting-the-record-straight-on-VCX-VoIP-and-UC-amp-C/ba-p/87309 (6th paragraph, UC&C means unified communications and collaboration)

Question No : 8

Your customer is concerned that adding an 802.11n-compliant access point will overload the network infrastructure where the controller connects to the network. How would the HP optimized WLAN alleviate this concern?

A. The HP controllers support aggregated links, allowing you to increase bandwidth as needed to handle the added traffic generated by 802.11n wireless networks.
B. The HP controller can buffer the wireless traffic as needed so that it does not cause congestion on the wired network.
C. Each AP can forward traffic directly onto the wired network, so that the controller and its connection to the network do not become bottlenecks.
D. The HP controller supports quality of service (QoS) mechanisms, allowing you to prioritize delay-sensitive applications.

Answer: C

Explanation: There is an expanding architecture available today that is equipped to take advantage of the speeds and capacity of 802.11n—the optimized WLAN architecture. This architecture delivers a scalable, efficient, high-performing wireless network, combining the advantages of central management while addressing the limitations of having a central wireless switch. It consists of intelligent APs and a WLAN controller. The APs forward traffic and enforce security and prioritization policies, while the WLAN controller centrally manages and controls all APs. In this model, the AP dispatches all traffic directly from source to destination without requiring a detour to the controller.
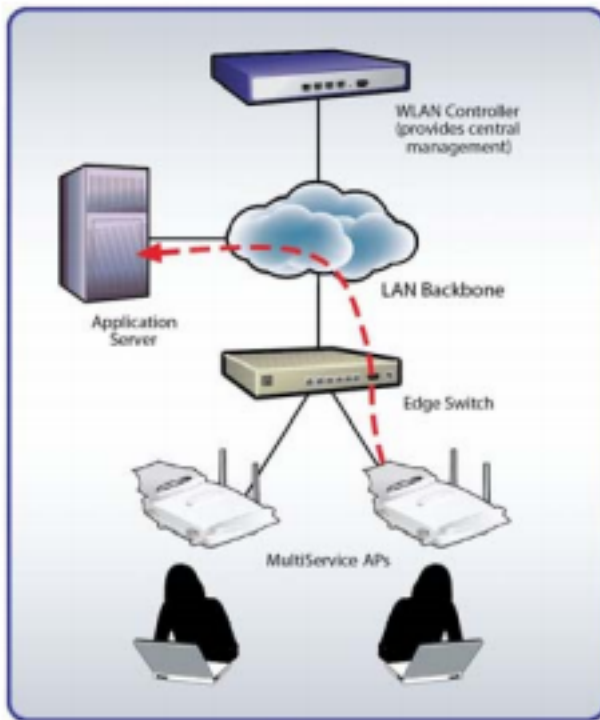See figure below:

Figure 3: Next-generation WLAN—optimized WLAN architecture

- Cost-effective migration to 802.11n
- Efficient traffic forwarding
- No single point of failure or performance bottleneck
- Adds no superfluous traffic on LAN
- Cost-effective scalability
- Time-saving central management

Reference: 802.11n Drives an Architectural Evolution, HP White Paper

http://www.techdata.com/(S(bmutwnra1lla5maguh5gckmt))/techsolutions/wireless/files/HP%20Procurve%208021-11n%20Drives%20Architectural%20Evolution.pdf

Question No : 9

How many ports in a legacy three-tier network are typically used just to interconnect the switches?

A. one-quarter (1/4)

B. one-half (1/2)
C. two-thirds (2/3)
D. three-quarters (3/4)

Answer: B

Explanation: HP estimates that more than $1 billion is spent annually on the aggregation layer of the data center network, and half the ports in a legacy three-tier network are used to interconnect switches.
Reference: Innovation over converged networks.

http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Innovation+over+converged+networks.-a0258819457

Question No : 10

The FlexNetwork architecture is tailored to the needs of which business size?

A. Small businesses
B. Small and mid-sized businesses
C. Mid-sized and large businesses
D. Small, mid-sized, and large businesses

Answer: D

Explanation: The FlexNetwork architecture scales on three
dimensions—functionality, connectivity, and capacity.

HP offers network solutions for organizations of
any size that scale from the most basic functionality to the most
feature-rich; from limited connectivity to multisite large-scale
connectivity, and from megabit to terabit capacity.
This allows,
for instance, operators of the largest networks to use basic
functionality to lower costs for the volume of access switches
they need, while the operators of smaller networks can use
feature-rich functionality to create a competitive advantage.
However, businesses can continue to scale up in features, port
count, and capacity without sacrificing performance or wasting
capital along the way.
Reference: HP FlexNetwork Architecture, Change the rules of networking