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## Exam Code: HP0-815 Advanced SAN Architecture

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## HP0-815

1. What are three characteristics of the M-series (McDATA) High Availability Fabric Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. single switch management
- B. multiple switch management
- C. provides in-band management
- D. is a separate software package
- E. provides out-of-band management
- F. is embedded in the McDATA switch/director firmware

**Answer: BDE**

2. What are two security requirements that have evolved as SANs increase in size and are inter-networked over MAN/WANs? (Choose two.)

- A. administrator and user access control/authentication
- B. strong or binding authentication among SAN devices (switches and servers)
- C. increased privacy for sensitive management data such as passwords and files
- D. increased controls and granularity in SAN access and security policy distribution

**Answer: AD**

3. For HP, what is Data Availability Level 4 in a SAN?

- A. designs with dual fabrics using multiple physically separate fabrics, multi-path designs
- B. maximum connectivity using a single non-meshed fabric, a single server and single storage paths
- C. designs with more than one ISL between switches that provide the benefit of fabric resiliency against link failure
- D. designs with more than one ISL between switches and the addition of multiple data paths between servers and storage connecting into one fabric

**Answer: A**

4. What is a best practice for large scale SANs and SAN scaling?

- A. implement bandwidth and throughput with support for a cascaded SAN topology
- B. implement enough bandwidth and throughput to support the business requirements
- C. implement enough bandwidth and throughput to support twice the business growth
- D. implement adequate bandwidth and throughput with support for business driven growth over time

**Answer: D**

5. A customer currently performs a full backup of a 1 TB LUN on an application server attached to the SAN using an internal tape drive in the server. They want a SAN-based backup that centralizes their backups and minimizes the downtime of their application. Initially, the customer only wants to back up the changes to the data as they already have a full backup.

Which solution meets this business need?

- A. clone + full backup
- B. snapshot + full backup
- C. clone + differential backup
- D. clone + incremental backup
- E. snapshot + differential backup
- F. snapshot + incremental backup

**Answer: B**

6. What does VersaStor™ virtualization technology accomplish?

- A. It creates a virtual view of storage management frameworks.
- B. It enables associated virtual data objects with high level attributes and management policies.
- C. It enables non-disruptive storage by providing a layer of abstraction between the logical and physical views of storage and data.
- D. It enables non-disruptive storage by providing a layer of abstraction between the logical and physical views of storage at the host, array, and SAN-level.

**Answer: C**

7. SAN architecture is created at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the mid level of storage abstraction
- B. the smallest LUN possible in the SAN
- C. the lowest level of storage abstraction
- D. the highest level of storage abstraction

**Answer: D**

## HP0-815

8. Why does a SAN infrastructure need an architectural approach?
- A. to provide an architecture for one-to-many traffic patterns
  - B. to manage complexity due to flexibility and multiple degrees of freedom
  - C. to achieve a lower number of switches in a fabric and reduce the number of redundant ISLs in the topology
  - D. to allow multiple application servers connected to one of the storage sets connected across all the switches

**Answer: B**

9. What are two reasons for using the SAN architecture approach? (Choose two.)
- A. to align SAN infrastructure with business processes and priorities
  - B. to simplify SAN storage infrastructure resources in a unified direction
  - C. to provide business-related rationale for SAN infrastructure investment
  - D. to minimize SAN technology transitions and establish long-term SAN standards and framework

**Answer: AD**

10. How can you reduce Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) of a SAN?
- A. identify and address “pain levels” at upper management
  - B. identify and address “pain levels” when reducing operating staff
  - C. identify and address SAN islands in large corporations that will merge from smaller organizations
  - D. identify and address “pain levels” associated with data movement, data sharing, and data growth

**Answer: D**

11. What are the business benefits of a SAN infrastructure?
- A. reducing staff skills across distributed geographical locations
  - B. reducing Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) by hiring staff for management tasks
  - C. reducing Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) by eliminating staff associated with SANs
  - D. adaptability to meet changing business requirements allowing faster application deployment

**Answer: D**

12. What are three ways a SAN maximizes business value? (Choose three.)
- A. reduced storage administration
  - B. increased CPU load on servers
  - C. non-disruptive storage scalability
  - D. improved LAN/WAN performance
  - E. increased utilization of DAS solutions

**Answer: ACD**

13. What happens in the Storage Assessment phase of the SAN architecture approach? (Choose three.)
- A. selection and establishment of guidelines models, principles, and standards for the SAN
  - B. description of the feasibility of an effective solution based on obstacles and constraints
  - C. an inventory of systems, software, employee skills, and internal processes/documentation
  - D. analysis and documentation of business requirements, organization, physical environment, networks, and infrastructure management
  - E. Business data is classified, utilization of data is explored, ownership and usage statistics of application volumes on systems are reported.

**Answer: CDE**

14. Which tool should you use to conduct a storage assessment?
- A. HP OpenView Storage Profiler
  - B. HP OpenView Storage Provisioner
  - C. HP OpenView Storage Area Manager
  - D. HP OpenView Storage Configuration Manager

**Answer: C**

15. What three results of a storage assessment are useful in determining the cross-sectional bandwidth and topology requirement in a SAN design? (Choose three.)
- A. backup throughput
  - B. total storage capacity
  - C. volume usage statistics
  - D. application I/O data rates

- E. number of application users
- F. application data access patterns

**Answer: ADF**

16. What are three possible outcomes of a storage assessment? (Choose three.)

- A. SAN design
- B. storage utilization
- C. inventory of systems
- D. standards for the SAN E.
- ROI on existing storage
- F. ownership and usage statistics

**Answer: BCF**

17. What three factors could be used to determine which storage systems should be migrated to the SAN first? (Choose three.)

- A. business needs
- B. storage capacity
- C. protocol requirements
- D. added cost for migration
- E. storage usage and applications

**Answer: ADE**

18. A customer has several applications in their current environment using direct-attached storage and they are implementing a SAN solution.

Which application should you suggest they migrate first?

- A. imaging server
- B. application test server
- C. software repository server
- D. email on a two node cluster
- E. file serving for personal storage

**Answer: D**

19. When deciding which storage system to migrate to the SAN, a customer may have a large investment in legacy storage systems that cannot be moved to the SAN.

What should you recommend they do? (Choose two.)

- A. retire the storage system
- B. leave the storage system as is
- C. upgrade to a newer storage system
- D. move the storage system to business that is less critical

**Answer: BD**

20. What are three characteristics of B-Series (Brocade) Fabric Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. single switch management
- B. multiple switch management
- C. provides in-band management
- D. is a separate software package
- E. provides out-of-band management
- F. is embedded in the Brocade switch firmware

**Answer: BDE**