

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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**HP**

# HP0-Y45

*Architecting HP Network Solutions*

<https://killexams.com/pass4sure/exam-detail/HP0-Y45>



**QUESTION: 51**

A network architect needs to schedule a network outage for migrating to a new HP solution. What primarily determines the maximum length for the outage?

- A. Time for racking all equipment, configuring all network settings, and completing all user acceptance tests (UATs).
- B. Migration time plus time for testing
- C. Valid maintenance windows for any affected applications
- D. Scope negotiated with customer for user acceptance tests (UATs)

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 52**

**HOTSPOT**

A customer is updating the server hardware for a data center. The customer can choose between Hp rack servers or HP blade servers. Select the typical choice based on the customer's top requirement.

**Minimize cabling**

**Supports very large internal storage requirements**

**Uses power and space efficiently**

**Answer:**

Minimize cabling

▼  
Blade  
Rack

Supports very large internal storage requirements

▼  
Blade  
Rack

Uses power and space efficiently

▼  
Blade  
Rack

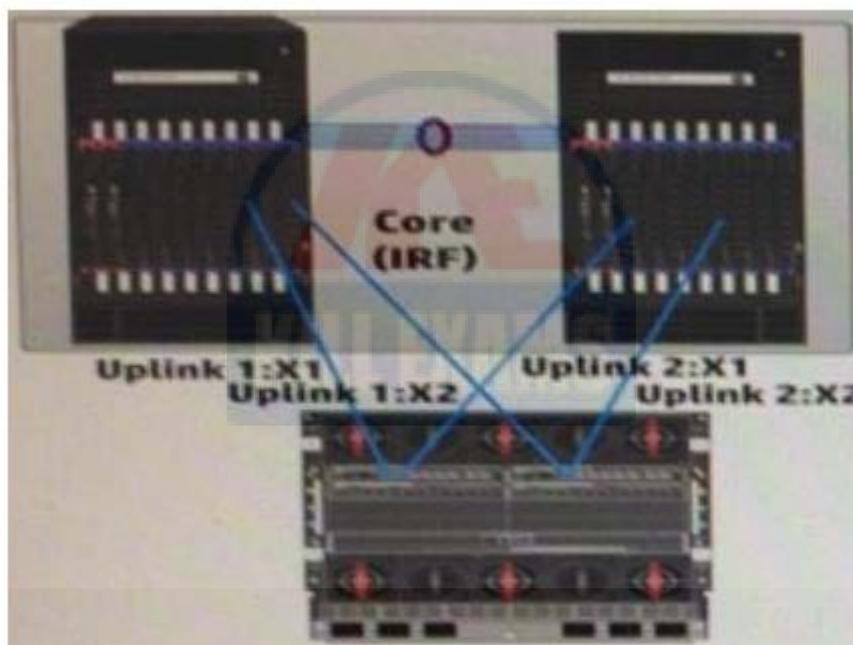
Minimize cabling – Blade

Support very large internal storage requirements – Rack

Uses power and space efficiently - Blade

**QUESTION: 53**

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows the uplink that the blade servers use to reach the data center LAN may carry traffic from VLAN2.4.6 or 8, or some combination.

A network architect is planning the Virtual Connect configuration. The configuration should allow the server administration to provision new server ports with the correct VLANs easily. The customer wants to create a redundant solution for the uplinks in which uplinks in both modules are used by the server blades to which they are bound. Based on these needs, what is the correct design for the shared uplink ser (SUS) or SUSs?

- A. One SUS that has multiple networks, for half of the VLANs, and is bound to the uplinks on VC module 1. A second SUS that has multiple networks. For the other half of the VLANs, and is bound to the uplinks on VC module2.
- B. On SUS for each VLAN. Half of the SUSs are bound to the uplinks on VC module 1. The other half of the SUSs are bound to the uplinks on VC module 2.
- C. One SUS has multiple networks, one for each VLAN, and is bound to the uplinks on VC module 1. A different SUS that supports the same VLANs and is bound to the uplinks on VC module 2.
- D. One SUS that has multiple networks, one for each VLAN, and is bound to the uplinks on VC module 1 as well as to the uplinks on VC module 2.

**Answer: C**

**QUESTION: 54**

A network architect is planning a complete access layer and core upgrade for a customer's campus LAN. The campus has four large buildings, each requiring between 1000 and 3000 edge ports. Which factor will play a primary role in determining whether the network architect needs to plan a two-tier or three-tier topology for the campus LAN?

- A. Whether the customer can afford the core switches that support intelligent Resilient Framework (IRF).
- B. The number of fiber links between each building and the building where the core switches reside.
- C. Whether the customer requires a wireless solution.
- D. The high number of edge ports that the solution requires.

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 55**

A customer requires a storage solution that can be backed up to a disaster recovery site, which the source data center reaches over 10G Ethernet connections. The storage solution should also present the remote storage as a virtual disk on the server.

Which technology currently meets these needs?

- A. Fibre Channel (FC)
- B. Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)
- C. Converged Enhanced Ethernet (CEE)
- D. Internet Small Computer System Interface (iSCSI)

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION: 56**

A customer has a virtualized data center and these key requirements:

- The customer can scale any application and easily install new hardware that supports that application.
- The network supports vMotion for live migration of virtual machines (VMs).
- Rack servers experience a high load of traffic. Each server has two Gigabit Connections to the data center LAN. These connections need to be established to two different switches, and the rack servers use Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)-based network interface card teaming.
- Each set of server access layer switches has two 10G connections to the data center core. The network architect is searching for server access layer switches that meet the customer requirements. The customer has suggested an HP switch that is usually recommended for the campus LAN access layer.

Why should the network architect suggest a different switch that would better meet the customer requirements?

- A. The need to implement IRF
- B. The need for Gigabit edge ports
- C. The need for access layer routing
- D. The need for deep packed buffers

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION: 57**

Which description best characterizes current trends in deploying services for an enterprise solution?

- A. Companies are transferring their campus LAN and data centers into one large 2 layer network.

- B. Companies are moving services out of the private cloud into more responsive pods that are distributed throughout the campus LAN.
- C. Companies are connecting multiple sites together but distributing services to each site to increase resiliency and responsiveness.
- D. Companies are creating their own private cloud solutions to scale services quickly.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 58**

What are information technology service Management (ITSM) frameworks, such as the Infrastructure Technology Infrastructure Library (ITILv3) and The Open Group Architecture Framework (TOGAF)?

- A. They are high level approaches that provide recommendations and best practices for IT design and management.
- B. They are Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards that provide evolving guidelines and best practices for IT design and management.
- C. They are industry-wide standards that provide guidelines for enterprise network design and management.
- D. They are Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards that define proper network design.

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION: 59**

**HOTSPOT**

QoS relies on traveling traffic according to the needs of the application. Match each application with the correct description.

<b>Voice</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Network control and management</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Streaming video</b>	<input type="text"/>

**Answer:**

Voice

Latency and jitter but not bandwidth intensive  
Loss sensitive  
Latency sensitive and bandwidth sensitive

Network control and management

Latency and jitter but not bandwidth intensive  
Loss sensitive  
Latency sensitive and bandwidth sensitive

Streaming video

Latency and jitter but not bandwidth intensive  
Loss sensitive  
Latency sensitive and bandwidth sensitive

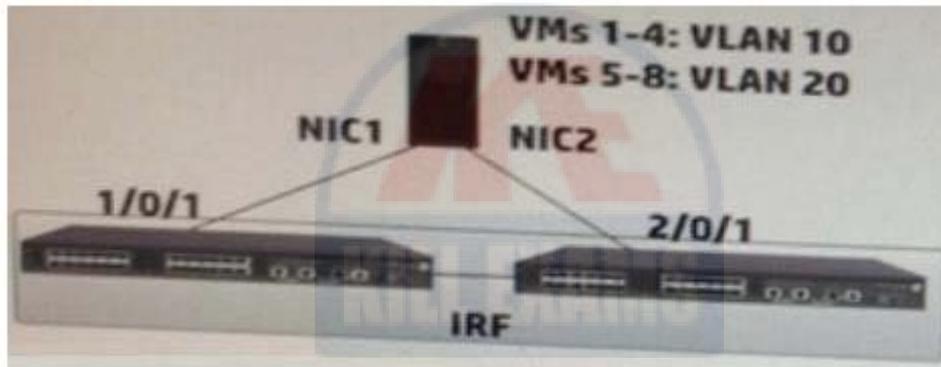
Voice – Latency sensitive and bandwidth sensitive

Network control and management – latency and jitter but not bandwidth sensitive

Streaming video – loss sensitive

**QUESTION: 60**

Refer to the exhibit.



The exhibit shows how two NICs on a physical server connect to two HP 5820 switches. The server supports eight virtual machines (VMs) with VMware version 5.1. A virtual switch is bound to NIC 1 and NIC 2. The switch implements source MAC load balancing for the NIC team. Ports 1/0/1 and 2/0/1 are Comware trunk ports. What is the proper configuration for their permitted VLAN IDs and native or port VLAN ID (PVID)?

- A. The ports permit VLANs 10 and 20 and use PVID 20
- B. The ports permit VLANs 10 and 20 and use PVID 10
- C. The ports permit VLANs 10 and 20 both of which are the PVID
- D. The ports permit VLANs 10 and 20 and use PVID 1

**Answer:** D



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