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## Q&A

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**Exam** : **HPE2-K45**

**Title** : Using HPE SimpliVity

**Version** : DEMO

1.What is the difference between crash consistent and application consistent cloning methods?

- A. Application-consistent clones allow the pending IO operations to finish before committing them to the database.
- B. Both methods are the same; the only difference is speed of cloning.
- C. Crash consistent method should be used only for the virtual machines with Fault Tolerance enabled.
- D. Application consistent method is available only for Linux operating systems.

**Answer: C**

2.Which HPE SimpliVity model can be equipped with the HPE mniStack Accelerator card?

- A. HPE SimpliVity 380 Gen10
- B. HPE SimpliVity 2600
- C. HPE SimpliVity 380 Gen10 H
- D. HPE SimpliVity 325 Gen10

**Answer: A**

3.Which HPE SimpliVity Data Visualization Platform layer is responsible for storage and tracking of all data and metadata?

- A. Persistent Storage layer
- B. Presentation layer
- C. Data Management layer
- D. object Storage layer

**Answer: A**

4.What can be configured using HPE Storence Management Console?

- A. Catalyst store
- B. backup policy
- C. storage policy
- D. deduplication ratio

**Answer: C**

5.A customer wants to provide access to the HPE SimpliVity datastores for compute nodes running CPU-intensive virtual machines.

What should you tell the customer?

- A. It is supported to connect up to 5 compute nodes per SimpliVity node.
- B. Additional license is required to connect ESXi nodes to SimpliVity datastores.
- C. Connecting ESXi compute nodes is possible only when VMFS datastores are configured at SimpliVity Federation level
- D. Compute nodes must reside in the same cluster as HPE SimpliVity nodes.

**Answer: D**