

700-905 Dumps

Cisco HyperFlex for Systems Engineers

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NEW QUESTION 1

There are often disadvantages when using mixed hardware, and uniform systems are highly advised. What are three disadvantages of using validated yet mixed hardware? (Choose three.)

- A. "Hardware only" solutions require less latency for data aggregation.
- B. "Software only" solutions are inherently more secure, adhering to government regulations.
- C. "Software only" HCI solutions often mean that HCI vendors do not have control over the hardware that the consumer is using.
- D. The lack of control over the hardware can result in hardware not being security-compliant (usually the case with white box solutions) or not being optimally configured for the given HCI solution.
- E. Validated yet "mixed" hardware systems may be supported by the specific original equipment manufacturers but software vendors require a master level services agreement.
- F. "Software only" solutions can result in a lack of simplicity for installation and maintenance.
- G. While setup and maintenance of an HCI solution might be simple you still need to configure and maintain the hardware part, which is not orchestrated by the HCI solution.
- H. Validated hardware does not mean smooth performance, which particularly applies to hardware that is seldom chosen for the hardware part of the "software only" solution.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

What Is Cisco HyperFlex?

Cisco HyperFlex is a Cisco interpretation of what a hyperconverged solution should look like. HyperFlex tightly integrates software and hardware, for in an easy to install and easy to operate solution.

Some vendors define hyperconverged solutions as software only, which means that when you buy hyperconverged software, you can use any hardware. But that is not really true, because you must follow the hardware compatibility list (HCL) for your individual solution or you will not have vendor support. There are also often huge **disadvantages** when using mixed hardware, and uniform systems are highly recommended.

While choice is a good thing, it comes with a cost:

- Validated hardware does not mean smooth performance, which particularly applies to hardware that is seldom chosen for the hardware part of the "software only" solution.
- "Software only" HCI solutions often mean that HCI vendors do not have control over the hardware that the consumer is using. The lack of control over the hardware can result in hardware not being security-compliant (usually the case with white box solutions) or not being optimally configured for the given HCI solution.
- "Software only" solutions can result in a lack of simplicity for installation and maintenance. While setup and maintenance of an HCI solution might be simple you still need to configure and maintain the hardware part, which is not orchestrated by the HCI solution.

NEW QUESTION 2

When cabling a given HX node to the Fabric Interconnect which three actions are required? (Choose three.)

- A. Connect the node to different port numbers on each of the two Fabric Interconnects.
- B. Connect port 1 on the VIC to Fabric Interconnect A.
- C. Connect server port L1 to Fabric Interconnect port L1.
- D. Connect the node to the same port number on each of the two Fabric Interconnects.
- E. Connect server port L2 to Fabric Interconnect port L2.
- F. Connect port 2 on the VIC to Interconnect B.

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

Connect Fabric Interconnect heartbeat: L1-L1 and L2-L2 ports. Optionally connect console management cables to terminal server.

Connect VIC ports on each server to Fabric Interconnects. One port to Fabric Interconnect A, one to Fabric Interconnect B.

Connect uplink both Fabric Interconnects to upstream switch. And connect the IP out-of-band (OOB) management to an access port.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which two features enable RAID cards striping as well as mirroring and parity? (Choose two.)

- A. Integration with Cisco Intersight for a cloud-based storage management solution.
- B. No load on the system resources, drives seem as one drive to the operating system.
- C. On RAID card failure, the RAID onboard concurrent cache assists rebuild cache.

- D. Hot replacement of drives available, depending on configuration
- E. Distributed drives across disparate systems can be in RAID together.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

RAID cards enable striping as well as **mirroring and parity**, with these features:

- No load on the system resources, drives seem as one drive to the operating system.
- Hot replacement of drives available, depending on configuration.
- Disk replacements require RAID rebuilds, taking a long time.
- On RAID card failure, the RAID card compatibility can be an issue.
- Limited drives in a raid field, depending on solution, limiting scalability.
- Only local drives can be in RAID together.

NEW QUESTION 4

Which two processes does Disk Failure initiate? (Choose two)

- A. The affected cluster is marked as unhealthy and placed into standby mode
- B. If the replication factor is sufficient for the failure, the system is marked as unhealthy but remains operational
- C. Distributed pooled data is migrated off nodes to master data store.
- D. Performance is almost unaffected Sets 1-minute timer until self-healing starts.
- E. Self-healing mode is initiated and data replication factors applied.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Disk Failure

Disk failure **initiates** this process:

1. If the replication factor is sufficient for the failure, the system is marked as unhealthy but remains operational.
2. VM running on the node is not migrated and the input/output continues from copies.
3. Performance is almost unaffected. Sets 1-minute timer until self-healing starts.
4. After 1 minute, the missing pieces are re-created from the remaining instances.

NEW QUESTION 5

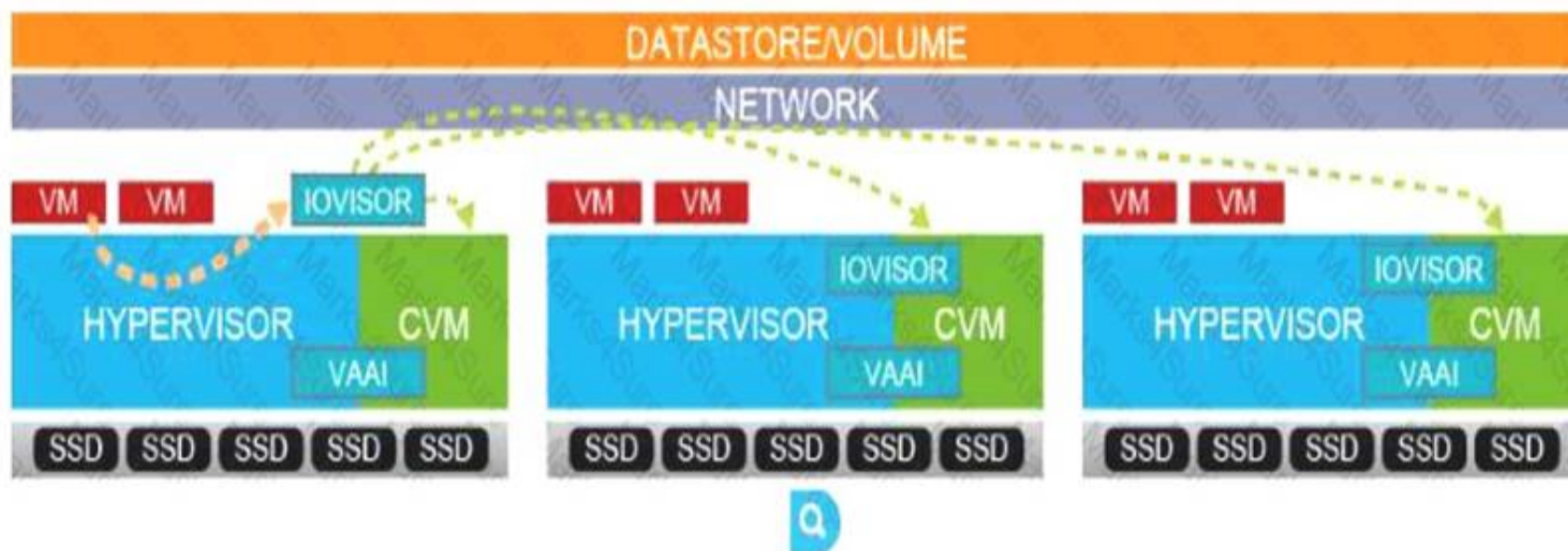
When local writing or reading is performed, the IOVisor intercepts the read/write requests and forwards them to CVMs across the cluster This action allows non-local CVMs to be aware of the input/output requests so that they can perform the appropriate input/output action IOVisor provides which two additional functionalities? (Choose two.)

- A. provides redundancy when local CVM fails, offloading data processing to another CVM in the cluster
- B. when an IOVisor fails, the CVM remains active and functional, which enables uninterrupted operation of the system by forwarding IO to another available IOVisor In the HyperFlex cluster
- C. enables asynchronous replication of data across individual HyperFlex nodes with sub-second re-convergence
- D. integration point for deployment of cloud-based SaaS offerings from eco-system partners
- E. intercepts local virtual machines' reads and writes and distributes them across the network eliminating hotspots

Answer: AE

Explanation:

IOVisor provides these functionalities:



- Intercepts local virtual machines' reads and writes and distributes them across the network, eliminating hotspots.
- Provides redundancy when local CVM fails, offloading data processing to another CVM in the cluster.
- Enables synchronous replication of data across individual HyperFlex nodes according to replication factor.

When local writing or reading is performed, the IOVisor intercepts the read/write requests and forwards them to CVMs across the cluster. This action allows non-local CVMs to be aware of the input/output requests so that they can perform the appropriate input/output action. This feature enables the entire cluster to function as one coherent storage using the network.

NEW QUESTION 6

HyperFlex is tightly integrated Into the Cisco portfolio, allowing which two powerful service integrations" (Choose two)

- A. Cloud mobility: CloudCenter enables workload mobility between HyperFlex and public and private clouds, Including private cloud self-service Infrastructure as a service (IaaS) capabilities
- B. Application centric infrastructure: ACI enables faster deployment via End-Point Group integration of the HyperFlex clusters into existing application environments
- C. Multi-cloud integration Workloads are able to seamlessly migrate to platforms such as Amazon Web Services: Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform
- D. On-premise container platform: Cisco Container Platform automates repetitive tasks, such as installing Kubernetes and Docker, installing analytics tools, creating clusters, load balancing, curating the O
- E. and even updating the distribution
- F. Data Center Network Monitor: This management platform enables administrators to monitor storage In the HyperFlex solution and provide real-time storage performance for the HyperFlex cluster

Answer: AD

Explanation:

HyperFlex is tightly integrated into the Cisco portfolio, so it allows powerful service integrations:

- **Application performance monitoring:** AppDynamics enables performance monitoring of the hybrid applications running application tiers on HyperFlex and across clouds.
- **Application placement:** Cisco Workload Optimization Manager (WOM) analyzes workloads to assists with workload placement on HyperFlex.
- **Cloud mobility:** CloudCenter enables workload mobility between HyperFlex and public and private clouds, including private cloud self-service infrastructure as a service (IaaS) capabilities.
- **On-premise container platform:** Cisco Container Platform automates repetitive tasks, such as installing Kubernetes and Docker, installing analytics tools, creating clusters, load balancing, curating the OS, and even updating the distribution.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two steps should be performed before installing HyperFlex? (Choose two.)

- A. Determine and download recommended installer OVA version required

- B. Complete the pre-installation checklist.
- C. Determine and download recommended hypervisor
- D. Download service profile templates
- E. Determine and download virtual machine OS! required

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 8

How many DIMMs are supported per memory channel in the Cisco UCS M5 server?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 8
- D. 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

Memory

OS memory is used by the Cisco HyperFlex servers not only to serve the internal hypervisor processes but also to expedite VM-related functions. Its performance has a significant impact on overall system operation.

Memory in HyperFlex M5 nodes provides these benefits:

- Allows up to two DIMMs per memory channel.
- Is organized with six memory channels per CPU.
- Comes in 128-, 64-, 32- and 16-GB DIMMs.
- Permits 3-TB (3072-GB) maximum memory.

– 2 x 128 GB x 6 channels x 2 CPU = 3072 GB.

NEW QUESTION 9

Which three additional management tools are included in HXDP to configure HyperFlex clusters? (Choose three.)

- A. UCS Manager
- B. Storage CLI
- C. Data Center Network Manager
- D. Cisco IMC 13
- E. REST API
- F. HyperFlex Connect

Answer: BEF

Explanation:

Three management tools cover a similar configuration scope related to native HyperFlex features: HyperFlex Connect, Storage CLI, and REST API. HX Connect is an HTML5-based web interface; stcli is CLI-based and lends itself very well to troubleshooting. REST API offers the optimal solution when you integrate the HyperFlex system with RESTful orchestration tools.

NEW QUESTION 10

How can the maximum 10 performance be achieved?

- A. Use the HX 220 with all flash drives
- B. Use the HX 240 with all flash drives
- C. Use the HX 220 with all SAS drives
- D. Use the HX 240 with all SAS drives

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two results are expected when you replace a node or expand a cluster? (Choose two.)

- A. Distributed pooled data is migrated off nodes to master data store.
- B. Affected node is marked as unhealthy and placed into standby mode
- C. vSphere DRS migrates the virtual machines to the new node to balance the load

- D. On node replace, the self-healing must finish for the cluster to be healthy
E. The cluster profile is updated and RAID takes care of rebalancing the load.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Expansion and Hardware Replacement

When you replace a node or **expand** a cluster, the following happens:

1. vSphere DRS migrates the virtual machines to the new node to balance the load.
2. On node replace, the self-healing has to finish for the cluster to be healthy.
3. The new node is already used for writing, but the old data is not migrated until the rebalance process.
4. Rebalance is initiated daily at 5:15 AM or can be executed manually with the **stcli cluster rebalance** command.

NEW QUESTION 11

Which three configurations for read caching in Cisco HyperFlex are valid? (Choose three.)

- A. Battery-Initiated Read-back (default): Only read data and most commonly used data are deposited in the Level 4 read-back cache
B. Write-back (default): Only write information and most commonly used information are deposited in the cache
C. Write-through (install option for VDI): Only most commonly used data is cached: optimizing VDI performance
D. No caching (SSD): With all-flash nodes; because there is little difference in read speeds between SSDs
E. Level 4 cached (SSD): With semi-flash nodes; there is a large difference in read speeds between SSDs
F. Write-first (default for VDI): Infrequently used data is cached: freeing system resources for VDI performance

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

There are three options for read **caching** in Cisco HyperFlex:

- **Write-back (default):** Only write information and most commonly used information are deposited in the cache
- **Write-through (install option for VDI):** Only most commonly used data is cached, optimizing VDI performance.
- **No caching (SSD):** With all-flash nodes, because there is little difference in read speeds between SSDs.

Regular Hybrid
(Write-Through)

VDI Hybrid
(Write-Back)

All-Flash
(No Read Cache)

NEW QUESTION 12

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