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Question: 1

Which two statements are correct regarding hardware upgrades on an HCP G10 system? (Choose two.)

- A. Mixed clusters consisting of both G10 servers and CR servers are not allowed
- B. Node additions are performed using the Configuration menu of the HCP setup program
- C. Upgrades can be performed online or offline
- D. Data is automatically rebalanced after upgrade

Answer: C, D

Explanation:

Upgrades can be performed online or offline (C):

Hitachi Vantara's HCP G10 system supports both online and offline upgrades, allowing administrators flexibility in how they choose to perform hardware upgrades. This capability ensures that the system can be updated with minimal disruption to operations. In an online upgrade, the system continues to run with full service availability, while an offline upgrade typically requires bringing the system down. This flexibility is critical for ensuring high availability and maintaining service level agreements.

Data is automatically rebalanced after upgrade (D):

After a hardware upgrade, such as adding new nodes, HCP automatically rebalances the data across the cluster. This data rebalancing process is necessary to ensure that data is evenly distributed across all nodes, maintaining efficient storage utilization and performance. Rebalancing occurs as a background task without impacting the normal operation of the platform. HCP's intelligent data placement algorithms manage this process, ensuring optimized performance and data integrity.

These two statements accurately reflect how hardware upgrades and data management are handled in the HCP G10 system, as per Hitachi Vantara's architecture.

Reference:

Hitachi Vantara HCP Installation and Configuration Guide

Hitachi Vantara HCP Administration and System Management Guide

Question: 2

In the event of a SAN-attached G10 node failure, which LUN configuration will maintain access to a given set of data LUNs?

- A. Data Protection Level 2
- B. HCP LUN replicator
- C. Zero Copy Failover
- D. Dynamic multi-pathing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Dynamic Multi-Pathing (DMP) is a method that ensures continuous access to data in the event of a node failure or path failure within a SAN environment. When a SAN-attached G10 node in a Hitachi Content Platform (HCP) fails, DMP allows for automatic rerouting of data traffic to an alternate path without interruption. This is accomplished by creating multiple physical paths between the storage devices and the servers, ensuring that if one path fails, another can be utilized, thereby maintaining access to data LUNs.

Hitachi Vantara Content Platform Installation Reference:

Dynamic Multi-Pathing (DMP): In the context of HCP, DMP is critical for high availability and fault tolerance. It enables redundancy in connectivity between nodes and storage arrays, ensuring continuous data access and minimal service disruption in the event of hardware failure. This technology is designed to work in SAN environments where multiple paths are configured between storage and compute resources.

SAN-Attached G10 Node Failure: If a G10 node experiences failure, DMP comes into play by dynamically redirecting I/O operations from the failed path to an alternative path, ensuring uninterrupted access to data stored in the associated LUNs.

By using DMP, the system effectively prevents data loss or access interruption, which is why this configuration is recommended for maintaining LUN access during node failures in a SAN-attached HCP environment

Question: 3

When do you need to check the BIOS configuration on an HCP G10 node?

- A. when replacing an entire node
- B. when upgrading the HCP software version
- C. when replacing a HBA
- D. when replacing a failed hard disk drive

Answer: A

Explanation:

When replacing an entire HCP G10 node, it is necessary to check the BIOS configuration. This ensures that the new hardware is correctly configured according to the required specifications for the HCP system. The BIOS settings need to be consistent with the rest of the cluster nodes to ensure proper functionality, performance optimization, and hardware compatibility. This check might include verifying boot order, enabling virtualization, setting appropriate hardware clock configurations, and other critical settings outlined in the "Hitachi Vantara HCP G10 Installation and Configuration Guide."

Question: 4

You are installing a HCP G10 with attached storage. The system will be networked using four 10 GbE SFP+ interfaces.

How many PCIe cards are installed in each HCP G10 node?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Each HCP G10 node with attached storage and networked using four 10 GbE SFP+ interfaces requires two PCIe cards. Typically, one PCIe card is allocated for network connectivity, while the other is used for storage connectivity. The cards need to support the necessary number of network interfaces and any additional connections required for attached storage. The specific configuration depends on the HCP model, but generally, two PCIe cards are sufficient to handle both networking and storage interfaces as described in the "HCP G10 Hardware Installation Guide."

Question: 5

You are installing an HCP G10 and are now setting the front-end connectivity. The customer has provided you with IP addresses for their network for each node. Which two actions should be performed on each node as part of the OS installation? (Choose two.)

- A. Set the BMC IP address
- B. Set the NTP IP address(es)
- C. Set the front-end IP address
- D. Set the gateway IP address

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

When installing an HCP G10 and setting up front-end connectivity, two critical actions must be performed on each node:

Set the BMC IP Address (A): The Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) IP address must be set to allow for remote management and monitoring of each node. This is crucial for out-of-band management, especially in large data center environments where physical access to servers may be limited. Configuring the BMC IP address is typically done during the initial setup of the operating system on the HCP node.

Set the Front-End IP Address (C): The front-end IP address, which is used for client network traffic, must be configured as provided by the customer. This IP address allows each node to communicate with the client network, and it is a key part of the configuration during OS installation.

These configurations are detailed in the "HCP G10 Network Configuration Guide" and the "HCP G10 Installation and Configuration Manual," which provide step-by-step procedures for setting up both the BMC and front-end IP addresses.



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