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UCS Invicta for System Engineers

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Questions
& Answers

Question: 1

Which three options are three characteristics of Cisco UCS Invicta interfaces and bonds? (Choose three.)

- A. Bond 0 is used for management.
- B. A bond can blend both Ethernet and Fibre Channel interfaces.
- C. 10 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces can be independent or aggregated into a bond.
- D. iSCSI interfaces can be aggregated into bond 0.
- E. Bonds that are created for iSCSI can have only one VLAN.
- F. Administrators can change the MTU setting on bonds that are created for iSCSI.

Answer: A, C, F

Explanation:

Ethernet interfaces can either be stand-alone or part of a bond; the user-defined setting is the MTU.

Question: 2

Which three options are three functions of a Cisco UCS Invicta scaling system router? (Choose three.)

- A. Host connectivity
- B. Power fail data protection
- C. Error correction
- D. Mirror protection
- E. RAID
- F. Replication

Answer: A, D, F

Explanation:

The UCS Invicta scaling system router is the component that provides communications with the network and includes the features described above.

Question: 3

Which option is the definition of "parity" in a RAID environment?

- A. An error correction technique that improves fault tolerance
- B. A technique to ensure that read/write operations on one drive are mirrored to another drive
- C. A technique to ensure that read/write operations are balanced across two or more drives

D. A technique to ensure that either one of two drives can service a request

Answer: B

Explanation:

Parity will actually validate that when data is meant to be copied/moved, it arrives successfully to the intended destination.

Question: 4

Which three options are three connectivity and management differences between Cisco UCS Invicta and PCIe flash memory? (Choose three.)

- A. Cisco UCS Invicta supports AGP connections.
- B. Connectivity between PCIe flash memory cards is supported through USB cables.
- C. PCIe flash memory supports Fibre Channel and iSCSI protocols.
- D. Cisco UCS Director can manage Cisco UCS Invicta.
- E. Cisco UCS Invicta involves external connections to host servers, but PCIe flash memory is embedded inside a host server.
- F. Cisco UCS Invicta is managed centrally, but PCIe flash memory is managed individually.

Answer: D, E, F

Explanation:

PCIFlash memory resides at each particular server and management is a host by host task; UCS Invicta, in contrast, is a unified storage platform that is external to the servers and can be managed using UCS director, while effectively serving different hosts in the environment.

Question: 5

Which three descriptions of the Cisco UCS Invicta scaling system router are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Connects to scaling system nodes using AGP cables
- B. Provides node management
- C. Manages connectivity between hosts and scaling system nodes
- D. Supports FCIP, iSCSI, and Fibre Channel
- E. Configured using CiscoWorks
- F. Supports combination of acceleration and data reduction nodes

Answer: B, C, F

Explanation:

Scaling System router provides hosts connectivity, node management and it does support iSCSI and FibreChannel but not FcoE which makes option D incorrect. You could order, however, a combination of acceleration and standard reduction nodes.

Question: 6

Which three workloads are ideal to accelerate using Cisco UCS Invicta? (Choose three.)

- A. Mobile applications
- B. Database loads
- C. Transitioning from disk-based to in-memory databases
- D. Storage media for backup and recovery operations
- E. Virtual desktops
- F. Batch processing

Answer: B, E, F

Explanation:

Because of the criticality of Database loads, the high I/O operations demand of VDI and the necessary to comply with allotted batch processing windows, these three workloads will specially benefit of the acceleration provided by UCS Invicta.

Question: 7

Which three options are three benefits of faster applications based on Cisco sales experiences? (Choose three.)

- A. Run more virtual servers on a single physical host
- B. Consolidate high-performance computing nodes
- C. Consolidate databases
- D. Consolidate servers
- E. Consolidate virtual machines
- F. Combine big data applications alongside relational databases

Answer: A, B, F

Question: 8

Which option is the definition of the "RAID penalty"?

- A. The limitation that RAID can only be enabled for one storage shelf per cluster
- B. The increase in the purchase price for a product when RAID is utilized
- C. The extra wait time required for all operations required by the RAID level
- D. The fact that RAID requires a dedicated cache to properly function

Answer: C

Explanation:

When planning for storage operations, RAID penalty is a measure to calculate carefully as it implies the waiting time for parity info to be written.

Question: 9

Which protection mechanism is used by the Cisco UCS Invicta appliance to protect data writes if a power outage occurs?

- A. The UPS option is available to prevent loss of power to the device.
- B. The LSI RAID card protects data in the event of power loss.
- C. The QLogic HBA card protects data in the event of power loss.
- D. The NVRAM card protects data in the event of power loss.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The NVRAM card is the actual ring buffer which protects data to be written in the case of power outages.

Question: 10

Which three statements about solid state drives are true? (Choose three.)

- A. Solid state drives typically exceed the capacity of hard disk drives.
- B. Solid state drives typically deliver about 1,000 times less latency than hard disk drives.
- C. Solid state drives typically deliver 5-10 times less latency than hard disk drives.
- D. Cisco best practices dictate that random and sequential workloads should not be mixed on the same solid state drive because poor performance results.
- E. Solid state drives typically deliver about 100 times the IOPS performance of hard disk drives.
- F. Solid state drives do not suffer from mechanical seek time latency.

Answers: A, B, F

Explanation:

SDDs have superior performance to HDD, and outperform them by big differences. The lack of mechanical latency incurred in HDDs allows SDD provide improved performance.

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