



# ITTEST

## QUESTION & ANSWER

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**Exam : HP0-S24**

**Title : Planning and Designing  
ProLiant Solutions for the  
Enterprise**

**Version : Demo**

1. What is the recommended tool for configuring iLO 2 settings on new servers?

- A. HP Systems Insight Manager (HP SIM)
- B. ROM-Based Setup Utility (RBSU)
- C. SmartStart
- D. SmartStart Scripting Toolkit (SSST)

**Answer: B**

2. Which features are included with the HP Modular Cooling System? (Select three.)

- A. hot-swappable components
- B. height range from 14 to 47U
- C. support for very high density hardware
- D. perforated front and back doors
- E. support for up to 35kW per rack
- F. loading capacity up to 1500 pounds (680 kg)

**Answer: ACE**

3. In dual-core processor technologies, which components are duplicated within the single physical processor chip?

- A. execution core and processor cache
- B. processor cache and cache controller
- C. execution core, processor cache, and cache controller
- D. execution core, processor cache, cache controller, and bus interface

**Answer: D**

4. Click Next or More to continue.

Match each RAID level with its characteristic function.

RAID level functions

place here	maintains dual parity information distributed across all disk drives
place here	requires two physical writes for every logical write
place here	stripes data across all disk drives
place here	distributes single parity information across all disk drives

RAID levels

RAID 0

RAID 5

RAID 1

RAID 6 (RAID ADG)

Done

**Answer:**

Match each RAID level with its characteristic function.

RAID level functions

RAID 6 (RAID ADG)	maintains dual parity information distributed across all disk drives
RAID 1	requires two physical writes for every logical write
RAID 0	stripes data across all disk drives
RAID 5	distributes single parity information across all disk drives

RAID levels

RAID 0

RAID 5

RAID 1

RAID 6 (RAID ADG)

Done

5. Click Next or More to continue.

Match each memory type with its description.

	Description
place here	calculates and stores an XOR-based parity for every 64 bits of data and uses it to detect and correct multi-bit errors and a full DRAM chip failure
place here	calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if multi-bit errors occurred in a single DRAM chip and to correct them
place here	calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if a single-bit error occurred and to correct it
place here	calculates and stores a special bit for every memory byte and uses it to determine if an odd number of memory errors occurred

Memory types

Advanced ECC  
memory

RAID memory

Parity memory

ECC memory

Done

**Answer:**

Match each memory type with its description.

	Description
RAID memory	calculates and stores an XOR-based parity for every 64 bits of data and uses it to detect and correct multi-bit errors and a full DRAM chip failure
Advanced ECC memory	calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if multi-bit errors occurred in a single DRAM chip and to correct them
ECC memory	calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if a single-bit error occurred and to correct it
Parity memory	calculates and stores a special bit for every memory byte and uses it to determine if an odd number of memory errors occurred

Memory types

Advanced ECC  
memory

RAID memory

Parity memory

ECC memory

Done