Vendor: LSI

Exam Code: L50-503

Exam Name: LSI SVM5 Sales Consultant

Version: DEMO

1.In an IT center with several different vendors storage arrays, virtualized networked storage with SVM provides migration of data to less expensive tiers of storage by doing what?

A. Pooling the storage into a server virtualization model whereby different servers can emulate hosts and tier the data.

B. Pooling the storage into a networked virtualization model zoning the virtualized storage utilizing third-party tools.

C. Pooling the storage across different vendors?storage arrays into a centralized pool and then assigning different applications and tiers to different pools.

D. Pooling the storage across different vendors?storage arrays into assigned volume groups and use virtual servers to tier the data.

Answer: C

2.Your customer calls to discuss their DPMs and their consolidation project's impact on their DPM port count. They are moving from a pair of dual controllers with four ports to one dual controller with eight ports.

Which statement accurately describes what they should do.?

A. They will need four more ports on each DPM.

B. They will need four fewer ports on each DPM.

C. They will need eight more ports on each DPM.

D. They will not need to change their DPM port count.

Answer: D

3.How can SVM's centralized management provide better performance?

A. by allocating capacity across RAID arrays

B. by striping volumes across RAID arrays

C. by mirroring volumes across RAID arrays

D. by provisioning additional servers

Answer: B

4.Which statement describes tiered storage?

A. An infrastructure designed to lower the overall cost of storage by placing volumes on "fit for purpose" storage based on defined cost, availability, and performance requirements.

B. An infrastructure designed to place data on the storage devices that have the lowest price per megabyte ratio.

C. An infrastructure designed to place data on different storage devices to ensure a heterogeneous model.

D. An infrastructure designed to place data on different storage devices to ensure a homogeneous model.

Answer: A

5.When consolidating onto a new storage platform, what actually moves the data?

A. the Data Path Module

B. the SVM server
C. the storage array
D. the SAN switch
Answer: B

6.What are two functions of the Data Path Module? (Choose two.)
A. DPM processes control frames.
B. DPM processes data frames.
C. DPM manages metadata.
D. DPM translates addresses.
Answer: B,D

7.A long time customer and SVM prospect just called requesting your help to virtualize their data center using VMware. What are three ways that SVM's snapshot capabilities will help this customer? (Choose three.)
A. SVM snapshots will eliminate tape from the customer's environment.
B. SVM makes it possible to keep the point-in-time snapshots online for extended periods of time and to recover from them quickly.
C. SVM snapshots can eliminate the need to install backup agents on every virtual machine.
D. SVM snapshots will protect from physical failures.
E. SVM snapshots can be used to reduce time required to stage, test, and debug software applications.
Answer: B,C,E

8.Your customer calls to discuss their SVM servers and their consolidation project's impact on their SVM server port count. They are moving from a pair of dual controllers with four ports to one dual controller with eight ports. Which statement accurately describes what the impact will be?
A. They will need four more ports on each SVM server.
B. They will need four fewer ports on each SVM server.
C. They cannot change the SVM server's port count.
D. They will need eight more ports on each SVM server.
Answer: C

9.What are two ways that SVM supports consolidation? (Choose two.)
A. SVM can reserve space for future use on a LUN-by-LUN basis.
B. SVM can build RAID structures for enhanced data protection.
C. SVM can migrate data from multiple storage arrays onto a single storage array.
D. SVM can make snapshots of volume groups that are spread across multiple storage arrays.
Answer: C,D

10.What are three functions of the SVM server? (Choose three.)

A. The SVM server processes control frames.
B. The SVM server processes data frames.
C. The SVM server manages metadata.
D. The SVM server translates addresses.
E. The SVM server moves data.
Answer: A,C,E

11.A warehousing company is in the process of a changeover to a new supplier thus switching out their inventory. During this changeover, the business requires the highest performance of the inventory database application. This database currently resides on Tier 3 storage. The customer's Tier 1 storage has 15000 RPM Fibre Channel drives while the Tier 3 storage has 7200 RPM SATA drives. What is the SVM solution for this customer?
A. Use the multi-pathing architecture to zone the host dedicated to the Tier 1 storage and zone a separate host dedicated to Tier 3.
B. Non-disruptively promote the volumes from the Tier 3 storage to the Tier 1 storage before the changeover and demote the volumes back to Tier 3 when the changeover is complete.
C. Define data policies which will automatically migrate data to Tier 1 and Tier 3 storage levels providing instant tiering.
D. Non-disruptively place all of the 15000 RPM drives in one array and all of the 7200 RPM drives in another array thus automatically tiering your storage to different workloads.
Answer: B

12.What are two recommended ways of organizing pools? (Choose two.)
A. by host
B. by RAID level
C. by DPM
D. by users
Answer: B,D

13.A long time customer just called requesting your help justifying SVM as they virtualize their data center using VMware. What are three reasons SVM's storage services would benefit this customer? (Choose three.)
A. Rapid application recovery is easier with SVM's snapshot capabilities.
B. SVM will make provisioning easy and fast.
C. Disaster recovery will be less expensive than using traditional methods.
D. SVM will eliminate the need for tape.
E. SVM will automatically size storage to fit the data.
Answer: A,B,C

14.When moving existing LUNs into a pool, which feature would you use?
A. SVM multiCopy
B. SVM multiMirror

C. SVM multiView
D. SVM disk import
Answer: D

15.What is an advantage of using thin provisioning over traditional capacity provisioning?
A. A thin volume serves up only the data blocks called for by a read or write request.
B. A thin volume automatically provisions additional capacity for large I/O read requests.
C. A thin volume holds only the changes (writes) made by hosts to the thin volume.
D. A thin volume migrates data from an existing LUN into a new pool.
Answer: C

16.An SVM prospect just called requesting that you virtualize their data center using VMware. What are three ways that SVM's volume management capabilities will help this customer? (Choose three.)
A. SVM allows users to quickly and efficiently create and manage volumes for each of the virtual machines.
B. SVM eliminates the need to deal with ongoing LUN management at the array level.
C. SVM will prevent the virtual servers from running out of space.
D. SVM allows storage be provisioned and reallocated after use with the same simplicity as the virtual servers.
E. SVM will size the volumes to the actual data size.
Answer: A,B,D

17.Your client is concerned about disaster recovery. You are explaining that SVM can recover from both physical and logical failures positioning the fact that the majority of failures are actually logical. What would be a good example for your client?
A. file deletion
B. hardware failure
C. loss of a site due to a disaster
D. split-path architecture
Answer: A

18.Your SVM customer calls with questions about performance tuning in their VMware environment. One of their storage arrays is not running fast enough to support the application for several days each month. What would you recommend?
A. Buy a faster storage array and move the data with multiView.
B. Use multiCopy to copy the data to a different storage tier, stop the application and remount the data to the copy.
C. Back up the data off a snapshot and restore it to a faster array.
D. Use multiMigrate to move the application's data to a higher performing storage tier for the busy days.
Answer: D

19.What are three benefits of using thin provisioning? (Choose three.)

A. reclaiming trapped capacity

B. creating empty volumes to reserve capacity

C. expanding volume capacity automatically

D. making multiple copies of volumes for backups

E. saving money on overall storage costs

Answer: A,C,E

20.Why would a customer use thin provisioning to manage their storage?

A. to provision more physical capacity to a LUN than is actually needed

B. to cluster LUNs of similar type into one management entity

C. to add more volumes to a management domain than are supported by hardware

D. to create large virtual volumes based on a small amount of physical capacity

Answer: D