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Exam : 700-905

Title : Cisco HyperFlex for Systems Engineers Exam

Version : DEMO

1.What is the maximum number of cores supported in the Cisco UCS M5 server?
A. 28
B. 22
C. 12
D. 8
Answer: A

2.How many memory channels does the Cisco UCS M5 server support per CPU?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 6
D. 8
Answer: C

3.What is the maximum size of an HXDP cluster running 3.5.1?
A. 64 nodes
B. 8 nodes
C. 16 nodes
D. 32 nodes
Answer: A
Explanation:

Cisco HyperFlex is a scalable system:

- As of HXDP v3.5.1, maximum size of standard ESXi-based cluster is 64 servers.
  - Cluster, with exception of stretched cluster, cannot be a part of more than one Cisco UCS domain.
  - You can only achieve cluster of this size with Cisco UCS 6296, other fabric interconnects do not have enough ports.
  - An alternative is to have a stretch cluster where servers are split across two Cisco UCS domains.
- If you want to connect Fibre Channel storage to the same Cisco UCS domain, consider that all Fabric Interconnects, except Cisco UCS 6332, support unified ports.

4.With which three components must every HyperFlex cluster be equipped with in regard to disks? (Choose three.)
A. NVMe drives
B. there are no specific requirements
C. same type of cache drives
D. same type and size of capacity of drives
E. same number of capacity drives
F. SAS drives
Answer: C,D,E
Explanation:

Drive Selection Rules

Similar to the limitations about mixing different nodes in a cluster, you must follow these guidelines when selecting drives for each node within a cluster:

Every node in Cisco HyperFlex cluster must be equipped with:

- The same type and size of capacity drives:
  - **HDD:** 1.2, 1.8, 6, or 8 TB.
  - **SSD:** 960 GB or 3.8 TB.
  - **NVMe SSD:** 1 or 4 TB.
- The same number of capacity drives
  - 6–8 in HX220 (all types).
  - 6–23 in HX240c-M5SX.
  - 6–12 in HX240c-M5L.
- The same type of cache drive:
  - SAS SSD, NVMe SSD, or NVMe Optane SSD.
  - Size does not matter; the same amount of space is used no matter the disk size.

5.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: B,D

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.