Cisco

Exam Questions 700-905

Cisco HyperFlex for Systems Engineers

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NEW QUESTION 1
There are often disadvantages when using mixed hardware, and uniform systems are highly advised. What are three disadvantages of using validated yet mixed hardware? (Choose three.)

A. "Hardware only" solutions require less latency for data aggregation.
B. "Software only" solutions are inherently more secure, adhering to government regulations.
C. "Software only" HCI solutions often mean that HCI vendors do not have control over the hardware that the consumer is usin
D. The lack of control over the hardware can result in hardware not beingsecurity-compliant (usually the case with white box solutions) or not being optimally configured for the given HCI solution.
E. Validated yet "mixed" hardware systems may be supported by thespecific original equipment manufacturers but software vendors require a master level services agreement.
F. "Software only" solutions can result in a lack of simplicity for installation and maintenanc
G. While setup and maintenance of an HCI solution might be simple you still need to configure and maintain the hardware part, which is not orchestrated by the HCI solution.
H. Validated hardware does not mean smooth performance, which particularly applies to hardware that is seldom chosen for the hardware part of the "software only" solution.

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

What Is Cisco HyperFlex?

Cisco HyperFlex is a Cisco interpretation of what a hyperconverged solution should look like. HyperFlex tightly integrates software and hardware, for in an easy to install and easy to operate solution.

Some vendors define hyperconverged solutions as software only, which means that when you buy hyperconverged software, you can use any hardware. But that is not really true, because you must follow the hardware compatibility list (HCL) for your individual solution or you will not have vendor support. There are also often huge disadvantages when using mixed hardware, and uniform systems are highly recommended.

While choice is a good thing, it comes with a cost:

- Validated hardware does not mean smooth performance, which particularly applies to hardware that is seldom chosen for the hardware part of the "software only" solution
- "Software only" HCI solutions often mean that HCI vendors do not have control over the hardware that the consumer is using. The lack of control over the hardware can result in hardware not being security-compliant (usually the case with white box solutions) or not being optimally configured for the given HCI solution.
- "Software only" solutions can result in a lack of simplicity for installation and maintenance. While setup and maintenance of an HCI solution might be simple you still need to configure and maintain the hardware part, which is not orchestrated by the HCI solution.

NEW QUESTION 2
When building a HyperFlex cluster which two recommendations should be followed? (Choose two.)

A. Use HX 220s for compute nodes and HX 240s for converged nodes
B. Use B-Series servers to improve converged node scale.
C. Use the same CPU model but memory configuration can be different.
D. Use the same server configuration for the cluster.
E. Use the same server model for the cluster.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 3
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: BD

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.

NEW QUESTION 4
Which two components are automatically configured from the information provided to the HyperFlex installer? (Choose two)

A. the network
B. operating system deployment preparation
C. controller VM configuration
D. application dependencies
E. server firmware policy

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 5
What is required to cluster a pair of Fabric Interconnects?

A. uplink connections to the enterprise network
B. HXDP 3.5.2 or better
C. connection between the Fl pair using ports L1 and L2
D. UCS Manager 2.1 or better

Answer: C

Explanation:

You can use a redundant pair of fabric interconnects in a cluster configuration. If one fabric interconnect becomes unavailable, the other takes over.

In addition, a cluster configuration actively enhances failover recovery time for redundant virtual interface connections. When an adapter has an active virtual interface (VIF) connection to one fabric interconnect and a standby VIF connection to the second, the learned MAC addresses of the active VIF are replicated but not installed on the second fabric interconnect. If the active VIF fails, the second fabric interconnect installs the replicated MAC addresses and broadcasts them to the network through gratuitous Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) messages, shortening the switchover time.

The cluster configuration provides redundancy only for the management plane. Data redundancy depends on the user configuration and might require a third-party tool to support data redundancy.

To use the cluster configuration, you must directly connect the two fabrics interconnects using Ethernet cables between the L1 (L1-to-L1) and L2 (L2-to-L2) high-availability ports, with no other fabric interconnects in between. Also, you can connect the fabric interconnects directly through a patch panel to allow the two fabric interconnects to continuously monitor the status of each other and quickly know when one has failed.

NEW QUESTION 6
HyperFlex virtual servers differ from regular servers in which two key areas? (Choose two.)

A. NVMe: Regular servers do not support NVMe drives for high availability.
B. No RAID is required to consolidate disks into a shared data platform.
C. CVM: Virtual appliance, which performs reading/writing, caching, deduplication, and compression.
D. SP: UCS Service Profiles are used to delineate MAC address pools from upstream networks.
E. CCC: Cisco Cloud Center is used for multi-cloud integration and seamless deployment.

Answer: BC

Explanation:

HyperFlex virtual servers differ from regular servers in these key areas:

- **No RAID** is required to consolidate disks into a shared data platform.
- **CVM:** Virtual appliance, which performs reading/writing, caching, deduplication, and compression.
- **IOVISOR:** Hypervisor driver, which mounts HyperFlex storage and distributes data.
- **VAAI:** vSphere storage API allowing file-system-level snapshots and cloning.

NEW QUESTION 7
Which two steps should be performed before installing HyperFlex? (Choose two.)

A. Determine and download recommended hypervisor
B. Determine and download recommended VCenter required
C. Download service profile templates
D. Determine and download recommended UCS firmware required.
E. Determine and download virtual machine OS' required.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 8
Which three advantages of using the M5 generation of HyperFlex servers over the M4 generation are valid? (Choose three)

A. Support for Cisco VICs
B. Multiple GPUs
C. M.2 SATA drive support for faster disk I/O
D. DDR3 memory
E. Microsoft Hyper-V support
F. NVMe support

Answer: CEF

Explanation:

HyperFlex M5 generation servers are configured with these important features:

- HDD or SSD drives for capacity storage.
  - Self-encrypting drive options are available.
- SSD cache drive (SAS, NVMe, or NVMe Optane).
- M.2 SATA drives as boot drives for the hypervisor (ESXi or Hyper-V).
- All nodes use Intel Xeon Scalable CPUs and DDR4 memory.

M5 servers supersede the M4 generation of Cisco UCS servers that was the first to support Cisco HyperFlex. M4 nodes used Intel Xeon processor E5-2600 v4 family CPU. M4 servers did not contain M.2 drives for the hypervisor boot and did not support Microsoft Hyper-V.

NEW QUESTION 9
Which three additional management tools are included in HXDP to configure HyperFlex clusters? (Choose three.)

A. UCS Manager
B. Storage CLI
C. Data Center Network Manager
D. Cisco IMC 13
E. REST API
F. HyperFlex Connect

Answer: BEF

Explanation:

Three management tools cover a similar configuration scope related to native HyperFlex features: HyperFlex Connect, Storage CLI, and REST API. HX Connect is an HTML5-based web interface; stcli is CLI-based and lends itself very well to troubleshooting. REST API offers the optimal solution when you integrate the HyperFlex system with RESTful orchestration tools.

NEW QUESTION 10
Which three configurations for read caching in Cisco HyperFlex are valid? (Choose three.)

A. Battery-Initiated Read-back (default): Only read data and most commonly used data are deposited in the Level 4 read-back cache
B. Write-back (default): Only write information and most commonly used information are deposited in the cache
C. Write-through (install option for VDI): Only most commonly used data is cached: optimizing VDI performance
D. No caching (SSD): With all-flash nodes; because there is little difference in read speeds between SSDs
E. Level 4 cached (SSD): With semi-flash nodes; there is a large difference in read speeds between SSDs
F. Write-first (default for VDI): Infrequently used data is cached: freeing system resources for VDI performance

Answer: BCD

Explanation:

There are three options for read caching in Cisco HyperFlex:

- **Write-back (default):** Only write information and most commonly used information are deposited in the cache
- **Write-through (install option for VDI):** Only most commonly used data is cached, optimizing VDI performance.
- **No caching (SSD):** With all-flash nodes, because there is little difference in read speeds between SSDs.

Regular Hybrid	VDI Hybrid	All-Flash
(Write-Through)	(Write-Back)	(No Read Cache)

NEW QUESTION 10
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