



[HP HP0-438](#)

Exam Name: Advanced SAN Architecture

Q & A : 74 Q&As

[Pdf Demo](#)

Quality and Value for the HP0-438 Exam

[Just4Exams Practice Exams](#) for HP Certification III HP0-438 are written to the highest standards of technical accuracy, using only certified subject matter experts and published authors for development.

100% Guarantee to Pass Your HP0-438 Exam

If you do not pass the Certification III HP0-438 exam on your first attempt using our Just4Exams **HP0-438 testing engine and pdf study guide**, we will give you a FULL REFUND of your purchasing fee.

Downloadable, Interactive HP0-438 Testing engines and PDF Version

Our Exam Preparation Material provides you everything you will need to take a [Certification III certification](#) examination. Details are researched and produced by [HP Certification](#) Experts who are constantly using industry experience to produce precise, and logical.

Free HP0-438 Exams:

This is demo only, this pdf do not include the questions and answers picture

Exam : HP HP0-438

Title : Advanced SAN Architecture

1. What should the security manager do if there are data paths between security domains?

- A. Disable any data path between the domains.
- B. Approve any potential paths between domains.
- C. Nothing. Between the domains, all data is safe.
- D. Implement data encryption on paths between domains.

Answer: B

2. A SAN administrator has an existing test SAN based on 1 Gbps B-series SAN switches with zoning. To evaluate the compatibility of 1 Gbps and 2 Gbps switches, the administrator powers on a 1 Gbps and a 2 Gbps SAN switch (factory default settings without zoning). An

ISL is then installed between the two switches. The administrator notices that the fabric segments. What are two possible causes of the segmentation? Select TWO.

- A. The zoning information is incompatible.
- B. The core PID parameters are conflicting.
- C. The new switch has a conflicting domain ID.
- D. The two switches are not at the same firmware version.
- E. The speed on the port must first be set for 1 Gbps operation.

Answer: BC

3. A SAN consists of two cascaded switches with no free ports and one ISL. The SAN administrator intends to add a new switch and cascade it off one of the existing switches. What is the recommended procedure?

- A. Shut down the SAN and recable it with the new switch.
- B. Use the ISL to connect the two existing switches to the new switch.
- C. Shut down one of the existing switches and recable with the new switch.
- D. Attach the new switch to the least critical device port and recable the SAN.

Answer: D

4. Which are two of the most important considerations when deciding to expand a fabric? Select TWO.

- A. maintain the original fabric topology
- B. maintain the original data access needs
- C. expand the fabric for maximum bandwidth
- D. expand the fabric for maximum connectivity
- E. expand the fabric so that it supports future growth

Answer: BE

5. Which zoning type must be used in a heterogeneous fabric with M- and B- Series switches?

- A. VSAN zoning
- B. name server zoning
- C. fabric address zoning
- D. domain-port-area zoning

Answer: B

6. Which two factors affect the merging of SANs? Select TWO.

- A. IP addresses
- B. SNMP configuration
- C. zone naming standards
- D. switch fabric parameters
- E. switch naming standards

Answer: CD

7. What is the definition of "User Port" in switch configurations?

- A. any port on a switch available for hosts
- B. any port on a switch available for storage systems
- C. any port on a switch where hosts and storage systems are connected
- D. any port of a switch where hosts, storage systems, and ISLs are connected

Answer: C

8. What is required to consolidate two fabrics with B-Series switches in a Meta SAN with some common storage? Select TWO.

- A. MP Router
- B. fabric merge
- C. proxy devices
- D. proxy switches
- E. unique domain IDs

Answer: AC

9. What is the consequence of merging a zoned fabric with a non-zoned fabric?

- A. The fabrics do not merge. They segment and require manual intervention.
- B. Devices that were in the non-zoned fabric are not accessible until they are added to the currently enabled configuration.
- C. Devices in the fabric are not accessible until the devices in the non-zoned fabric are zoned and made part of the effective configuration.
- D. Any devices that were in the non-zoned fabric are automatically configured into a new zone as part of the effective configuration so they can

function.

Answer: B

10. What is a typical consequence when you migrate a cascaded to a meshed fabric?

- A. average hop count increases
- B. number of user ports decreases
- C. ISL latency affects data throughput
- D. number of device paths does not change

Answer: B

11. Which PID formats use the same PIDs for a port?

- A. native and core
- B. VC encoded and native
- C. core and extended edge
- D. native and extended edge

Answer: D

12. What is an advantage of WWN spoofing?

- A. You can remotely change FCA settings on SAN hosts.
- B. You can configure zones in-band from any attached FCA.
- C. You do not need to reconfigure the WWN based SAN security after an FCA failure.
- D. The FCA automatically reconfigures the WWN based SAN security after an FCA failure.

Answer: C

13. What is NOT an important security foundation for IT environments?

- A. security audits at regular time intervals
- B. a secure area for the systems in the security domain
- C. remote access for management and monitoring
- D. defined security policies for a defined security domain

Answer: C

14. Why is it important to secure the WWNs in the storage environment?

- A. to disable WWN spoofing attacks from FCAs
- B. to allow safe promiscuous mode on FC ports
- C. to prevent FC ports from entering promiscuous mode
- D. to harden the name service in the fabric for security reasons

Answer: A

15. Before merging a fabric in a high-available redundant SAN environment with B-Series switches, you change conflicting zoning configurations and domain IDs. What else must you do in case of a mismatch to avoid fabric segmentation?

- A. Adjust the name table entries for one switch at a time.
- B. Adjust the buffer-to-buffer credits settings in one fabric at a time.
- C. Adjust the Core PID parameter bit settings in one fabric at a time.
- D. Adjust the TCP/IP subnet address settings for one switch at a time.

Answer: C

More [HP0-438 Braindumps](#) Information

Related HP0-438 Exams

HP0-S16	HP0-D04	HP0-J26	HP0-P13	HP0-M23
HP0-918	HP0-M28	HP0-S14	HP0-920	HP0-265
HP0-263	HP0-084	HP0-239	HP0-085	HP0-266
HP0-205	HP0-071	HP0-286	HP0-080	HP0-787

Other HP Exams

HP0-759	HP0-277	HP0-J36	HP0-S18	HP0-065
HP0-765	HP0-683	HP0-786	HP0-J12	HP0-M26
HP0-093	HP0-678	HP0-P10	HP0-239	HP0-J28
HP2-056	HP0-634	HP0-205	HP0-891	HP0-671