Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HP2-T16

Exam Name: Industry Standard Architecture and Technology

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What is provided by the serial port hardware interface for managing network devices?

A. scalability
B. ability to offload functions from the host
C. well-defined communications standards
D. caching and advanced functions

Answer: B

QUESTION 2
Which statement is true about the installation of DIMM memory modules?

A. A bank of DIMMs cannot contain DIMMs of mixed size and speed.
B. DIMMs with gold pins can be used on system boards with gold planet and tin plated contacts.
C. DIMMs with 144 pins provide error checking and correcting capabilities.
D. Performance defaults to the highest DIMM speed.

Answer: C
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 118:
Depending on the server model and memory technology, installations might require that memory be added in banks of four DIMMs. Mixing of 50ns and 60ns memory is permitted; however, **each bank of four DIMMs must contain the same size and speed DIMMs.**

QUESTION 3
Which statement is true about PCI Express architecture?

A. Data is sent serially.
B. PCI Express utilizes more pins than PCI-X.
C. PCI Express transfers data in half-duplex.
D. Data is sent in paralell.

Answer: A

QUESTION 4
Your server is running Windows 2003 and you are experiencing network performance issues.
What can you do to determine if the bottleneck is the network card?

A. Replace the NVRAM on the network card.
B. If the server contains multiple network cards, remove all but one card.
C. Run the system monitor applet to monitor the network throughput.
D. Add NVRAM to the network card.

Answer: C

QUESTION 5
How many address lines does an Intel Xeon processor use, and what is the maximum amount of accessible, addressable memory?

A. 32 address lines; 64GB addressable memory
B. 36 address lines; 4GB addressable memory
C. 36 address lines; 64GB addressable memory
D. 64 address lines; 64GB addressable memory

Answer: C
Explanation:
Advantages of EM64T
64-bit allows an installation of up to 16 EB (exabyte) of RAM; however, current Celeron D,
Pentium 4, and **Xeon CPUs have 36 address lines, which can support 64 GB of RAM**, while
Xeon DP CPUs can hold up to 1 TB (terabyte)

QUESTION 6
What must you check prior to adding another processor to an existing system. (Select three)

A. amount of memory in the system
B. compatibility of the new process with existing processors
C. firmware requirements for the new processor
D. number of users currently logged into the system
E. number of processors the operating system supports
F. weight of the new processor

Answer: BCE

QUESTION 7
Which events could require a firmware update? (Select two)

A. downgrading memory
B. re-installing the operating system
C. adding support for larger, faster drives
D. adding virtual machines to a server
E. removing an existing processor
F. adding plug and play support

Answer: CF
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 177
It may be necessary to upgrade the system BIOS or firmware for one or more of the following
reasons:
▪ To support new hardware or features on the server
▪ To correct bugs discovered in the BIOS
▪ To fix a security hole in the BIOS
▪ To add support for newer or faster processors
▪ **To add Plug and Play support**
▪ **To add support for larger or faster hard drives**
▪ To add support for special removable drives, such as LS-120 or ZIP drives

QUESTION 8

Which statements are true about active and passive cooling systems? (Select two)

A. A passive cooling system uses only heat sinks.
B. An active cooling system uses only heat sinks.
C. An active cooling system adds devices such as fans.
D. A passive cooling system adds devices such as fans.

Answer: AC
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 26
A passive cooling system utilizes heat sinks and natural convection. Heat sinks are blocks of metal that absorb heat and have fins or ridges to dissipate the heat.
An active cooling system adds mechanical means. Fans are added to blow cooling air across or through the heat sink and other interior parts.

QUESTION 9
In systems with AMD processors, what allows communication between processors and the I/O subsystem?

A. Northbridge
B. Southbridge
C. HyperTransport link
D. APIC
E. QuickPath Interconnect

Answer: C
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 37
AMD processors are able to communicate with each other through HyperTransport point-to-point links. This enables one processor to access the memory connected to another processor.
Inside the processor, a crossbar switch connects the processor, memory controller, and HyperTransport links.
AMD processors also use HyperTransport links to connect to the I/O subsystem.
The links on particular processors are connected to I/O tunnels that support the I/O devices.
All other processors can communicate with the I/O system through the HyperTransport links.
Legacy devices are also connected to one of the I/O tunnels.

QUESTION 10
Which transfer rate does USB 2.0 support?

A. 32Mb/s
B. 64Mb/s
C. 64Mb/s to 120Mb/s
D. 120Mb/s to 240Mb/s

Answer: D
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 183
USB 2.0 extends the capabilities of the interface from 12Mb/s (200 x 56Kb/s) to between 120 and 240Mb/s.

QUESTION 11
Which server provides resolution from the hostname to the IP address?

A. FTP
B. PXE
C. DNS
D. DHCP

Answer: C
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 17
Domain Name Server (DNS) — Provides resolution from hostnames to IP addresses and so forth

QUESTION 12
What are characteristics of a virtual machine instance? (Select three)

A. virtual application
B. virtual storage controller
C. virtual processor
D. virtual operating system
E. virtual drive

Answer: BCE
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 1 - Page 86
In a virtual machine environment, a software layer abstracts the physical server hardware and creates one or more virtual machine instances, each with its own virtual drives, virtual network interface controllers (NICs), virtual storage controllers, virtual processors, OS, and application(s). The software abstraction layer is typically referred to as a hypervisor or a virtual machine monitor. An OS that runs in the virtual machine instance is called a guest OS.

QUESTION 13
Which address range of the first octet is assigned to a TCP/IP class C network?

A. 1-64
B. 64-126
C. 128-191
D. 192-223

Answer: D
Explanation:
Industry Standard Architecture - Student Guide 2 - Page 45
Class Address range Default Subnet IP address Subnet mask
A   1 – 126   Network.host.host.host   255.0.0.0
B   128 – 191   Network.network.host.host   255.255.0.0
C   192 – 223   Network.network.network.host   255.255.255.0

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