
Question: 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

Question: 2

How many memory channels does the Cisco UCS M5 server support per CPU?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: C

Question: 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.

Question: 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: CDE

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.

Question: 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: 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.