

# IT-DUMPS Q&A

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**Exam : HP0-S24**

**Title : Planning and Designing  
ProLiant Solutions for the  
Enterprise**

**Version : Demo**

1. What is the recommended tool for configuring iLO 2 settings on new servers?

- A. HP Systems Insight Manager (HP SIM)
- B. ROM-Based Setup Utility (RBSU)
- C. SmartStart
- D. SmartStart Scripting Toolkit (SSST)

**Answer: B**

2. Which features are included with the HP Modular Cooling System? (Select three.)

- A. hot-swappable components
- B. height range from 14 to 47U
- C. support for very high density hardware
- D. perforated front and back doors
- E. support for up to 35kW per rack
- F. loading capacity up to 1500 pounds (680 kg)

**Answer: ACE**

3. In dual-core processor technologies, which components are duplicated within the single physical processor chip?

- A. execution core and processor cache
- B. processor cache and cache controller
- C. execution core, processor cache, and cache controller
- D. execution core, processor cache, cache controller, and bus interface

**Answer: D**

4. Click Next or More to continue.

Match each RAID level with its characteristic function.

RAID level functions

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| place here | maintains dual parity information distributed across all disk drives |
| place here | requires two physical writes for every logical write                 |
| place here | stripes data across all disk drives                                  |
| place here | distributes single parity information across all disk drives         |

RAID levels

|        |        |        |                   |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| RAID 0 | RAID 5 | RAID 1 | RAID 6 (RAID ADG) |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|

Done

**Answer:**

Match each RAID level with its characteristic function.

RAID level functions

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| RAID 6 (RAID ADG) | maintains dual parity information distributed across all disk drives |
| RAID 1            | requires two physical writes for every logical write                 |
| RAID 0            | stripes data across all disk drives                                  |
| RAID 5            | distributes single parity information across all disk drives         |

RAID levels

|        |        |        |                   |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| RAID 0 | RAID 5 | RAID 1 | RAID 6 (RAID ADG) |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|

Done

5. Click Next or More to continue.

Match each memory type with its description.

|            | Description   |
|------------|---|
| place here | calculates and stores an XOR-based parity for every 64 bits of data and uses it to detect and correct multi-bit errors and a full DRAM chip failure               |
| place here | calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if multi-bit errors occurred in a single DRAM chip and to correct them |
| place here | calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if a single-bit error occurred and to correct it                       |
| place here | calculates and stores a special bit for every memory byte and uses it to determine if an odd number of memory errors occurred                                     |

Memory types

Advanced ECC  
memory

RAID memory

Parity memory

ECC memory

Done

**Answer:**

Match each memory type with its description.

|                        | Description   |
|------------------------|---|
| RAID memory            | calculates and stores an XOR-based parity for every 64 bits of data and uses it to detect and correct multi-bit errors and a full DRAM chip failure               |
| Advanced ECC<br>memory | calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if multi-bit errors occurred in a single DRAM chip and to correct them |
| ECC memory             | calculates and stores a 72-bit syndrome for every 64 bits of data and uses it to determine if a single-bit error occurred and to correct it                       |
| Parity memory          | calculates and stores a special bit for every memory byte and uses it to determine if an odd number of memory errors occurred                                     |

Memory types

Advanced ECC  
memory

RAID memory

Parity memory

ECC memory

Done