

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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**Intel**

## ISS-003

*Intel(R) Server Specialist Certification*

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**Answer:** F

**QUESTION:** 171

Your customer has called you with the following question and would like to know what (if any) are the headline differences between a traditional server virtualisation model and the cloud. (Select ALL that apply).

- A. There is no difference.
- B. The cloud model has one large virtualized, orchestrated resource pool allowing for addition of capacity on demand.
- C. In the cloud, applications and services are automatically and intelligently orchestrated within a single physical resource pool.
- D. The cloud has compute and storage resources connected to the same local area network.
- E. The server virtualisation model has no automation.
- F. Only a private cloud offers the intelligence and automation for applications with “always- on” elastic services.

**Answer:** B, C

**QUESTION:** 172

The Intel® Server Board S2600WT has two Front Panel headers through which front panel signals can be routed. Which of the following documents would an Intel® Server Specialist use to identify the headers used in a particular chassis?

- A. The Spare Parts and Configuration Guide
- B. The Quick Start Guide
- C. The Service Guide
- D. The Technical Product Specification

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 173

You have been asked to explain to your customer some of the differences in the server that you are suggesting they purchase. In particular they have requested more information on some elements of the DRAM within the server. They would like to know the definition of “UDIMM”, “RDIMM” and “LRDIMM” and what the differences would mean to the suggested server configuration. (Select ALL that apply).

- A. RDIMM means reduced speed dynamic inline memory module – as these are

much slower than normal, double the memory is required

B. LRDIMM means load reduced dual inline memory module – which reduces the electrical load on the server and thus allows for higher memory densities per module than RDIMM.

C. LRDIMM means low voltage registered (or buffered) dual inline memory module – which is more energy efficient than a regular RDIMM.

D. UDIMM means unregistered (or unbuffered) dual inline memory module – which is a cost optimized memory solution.

E. LRDIMM means leading dynamic inline memory module and is a modern contraction which includes both UDIMM and RDIMM.

F. RDIMM means registered (or buffered) dual inline memory module – which means you can support more modules per channel than UDIMM.

G. UDIMM means ultra-high speed dynamic inline memory module – as these are much faster than normal, half the memory is required.

**Answer:** B, D, F

**QUESTION:** 174

Which of the following can trigger an Intel® Active System Console email alert from a server? (Select ALL that apply).

- A. The server cooling fan(s) stop.
- B. The server chassis intrusion switch is enabled.
- C. A duplicate IP address is registered on the network.
- D. The Operating System service fails to start IASC.
- E. The HDD free space goes lower than 75%.

**Answer:** A, B, E

**QUESTION:** 175

A customer has a system based on an Intel® Workstation Board W2600CR2, with 2 Intel® Xeon® Processors E5-2650 v2 and 16x DDR3 ECC RDIMMs populated. The system is reporting memory failures on DIMM A1. The company's Specialist swaps this DIMM with a known working one, and the error remains on DIMM slot A1. Next the Specialist replaces the processor and motherboard, and the error still persists on the same slot. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of this error?

- A. The power supply is supplying an incorrect voltage on the 1.5V line.
- B. The chassis has not been earthed properly.
- C. There is a motherboard standoff installed in the wrong position.
- D. There is an issue with the operating system.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 176

As an Intel® Server Specialist you have been asked to advise your customer for a tender. Amongst the questions they have, they would like to know what NTB means in PCIe. How would you advise your customer?

- A. Non Transparent Bridge
- B. Near Tunnel Barrier
- C. Narrow Transport Bridge
- D. Native Turbo Boost
- E. Network Technology Broadcast

**Answer:** A

**QUESTION:** 177

You are giving your customer a brief overview of some of the Intel technologies that are enabling cloud deployments. You have to explain that virtualisation technologies while required for the cloud do not actually support cloud architecture. Please choose the technology name from the list below to those which relate specifically to providing virtualisation implementations as opposed to enabling better cloud implementations. (Select ALL that apply).

- A. Intel® VT for Directed I/O
- B. Intel® AES-NI
- C. Intel® Turbo Boost technology
- D. Intel® Virtualisation Technology
- E. Intel® SMX technology
- F. Intel® Quick Sync Video
- G. Enhanced Intel Speedstep® Technology
- H. Intel® Hyper-Threading Technology

**Answer:** A, D

**QUESTION:** 178

How many 6Gb SATA ports does the Intel® Serverboard S2600CW have? Please choose your answer from the list below.

- A. 0 ports
- B. 2 port
- C. 10 ports

- D. 4 ports
- E. 6 ports

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 179

You are educating your customer on the benefits of server management as a way of adding value and revenue to their business. You are now discussing how accessing a customer's server remotely can save both time and money, and potentially generate an income stream for the business. You have given advice on the different tools used for getting all of the events from a managed Intel® server. Are there any tools in the list below that do NOT allow the SEL to be read remotely?

- A. You cannot read the SEL through the Intel® Active system console
- B. You cannot read the SEL through the CmdTool2
- C. You cannot read the SEL through the IPMI Tool/IPMI Utility
- D. You cannot read the SEL through the BMC web-GUI

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 180

Which of the following sequences of RAID levels list the MOST redundant level to the LEAST redundant level in regard to their ability to withstand disk failure?

- A)RAID 1
- B)RAID 5
- C)RAID 10
- D)RAID 6
- E)RAID 0

- A. D, B, C, A, E
- B. C, D, B, A, E
- C. D, C, B, A, E
- D. B, D, A, C, E

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 181

Which of the following BIOS setup pages should be entered to disable the NUMA option?

- A. Advanced-Processor Configuration
- B. Advanced-PCI Configuration
- C. ServerManagement- BMC LAN Configuration
- D. Advanced-Memory Configuration-Memory RAS and Performance Configuration
- E. Security Page

**Answer:** D

**QUESTION:** 182

Your customer is planning a new compact HPC data centre. Some of the critical features that need to be considered in such a data centre include rack space along with heat and energy dissipation. One of the design considerations relates to large capacity and cost efficient storage. Please advise your customer on their requirements from the list below.

- A. Intel® Intelli-Path™ Fabric
- B. Intel® Server H2000G Chassis with 24 2.5 SATA drives configured with NVM technology
- C. Intel® Server H2000G Chassis with 24 2.5 SAS drives configured with NVM technology
- D. Intel® True-Path Technology
- E. Intel® Server system modularised with the S8600ANX and configured for 4 nodes

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 183

Your customer is discussing the use of ECC in memory modules and wants to know what ECC means. How would you answer this question?

- A. Expeditious Crash Caution
- B. Enhanced Channel Control
- C. Error Correcting Code
- D. Extended Cache Check
- E. Enlarged Capacity Contain

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 184

How would an Intel® Server Specialist find the MAC addresses of the NICs

(NIC1/NIC2/BMC (2 channels)/Dedicated MGMT NIC) on the Intel® Server Board S2600WT / S2600CW (based on the MAC address listed on the label)?

- A. NIC2 = MAC\_on\_label; NIC1 = MAC\_on\_label + 2; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 1) = MAC\_on\_label + 3; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 0) = MAC\_on\_label + 4; Dedicated Onboard NIC = MAC\_on\_label + 5
- B. NIC1 = MAC\_on\_label; NIC2 = MAC\_on\_label + 1; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 0) = MAC\_on\_label + 2; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 1) = MAC\_on\_label + 3; Dedicated Onboard NIC = MAC\_on\_label + 4
- C. NIC1 = MAC\_on\_label; NIC2 = MAC\_on\_label + 2; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 0) = MAC\_on\_label + 3; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 1) = MAC\_on\_label + 4; Dedicated Onboard NIC = MAC\_on\_label + 5
- D. NIC1 = MAC\_on\_label; NIC2 = MAC\_on\_label + 11; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 0) = MAC\_on\_label + 12; BMC (LAN CHANNEL 1) = MAC\_on\_label + 13; Dedicated Onboard NIC = MAC\_on\_label + 14

**Answer:** B

**QUESTION:** 185

Your customer has telephoned you urgently as the Intel® Server Specialist, since their customer is still on the phone complaining that their new server installation is “not working properly!” Apparently all the system fans are running at full speed. What are the FIRST 3 steps an Intel® Server Specialist should take in a case like this? Please choose your answers from the below list. (Select ALL that apply).

- A. Check for chassis intrusion
- B. Check CPU temperature
- C. Update the BIOS and the BMC
- D. Install and Intel® RMM4 module
- E. Turn up the air conditioning
- F. Change the server to acoustic mode in bios setup
- G. Check the FAN connections to the correct headers
- H. Update the FRUSDR

**Answer:** A, G, H

**QUESTION:** 186

As an Intel® Server Specialist, you are working through a configuration with your customer who wants to know which of the following Intel® Server systems can be used with the Intel® Xeon®™ Phi Coprocessor? (Select ALL that apply).

- A. Intel® ServerSystem R1304GZ4GS9
- B. Intel® Server System H2312JFJR

- C. Intel® Server System R2208LH2HKCS
- D. Intel® Server Board S1200V5SP H2312JFJR
- E. Intel® Server System R2208WTTYC1
- F. Intel® Server Board S1200V3RPMs
- G. Intel® Server System R1304JP4GS

**Answer:** C, E, G



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