Module3 questions.

1. ……. execute software of providers and consumers. compute system
2. ……. store business and application data. storage system
3. ……. connect compute systems with each other and with storage system network
4.

Key components of a compute system.

5. RAM is a volatile data storage device containing the programs for execution and the data used by the processor.
6. ……. is a collection of microchips on a motherboard to manage specific functions, such as processor access to RAM and to peripheral ports
7. ……. is a PCB that holds the processor, RAM, ROM, network and 1/0 ports, and other integrated components, such as GPU and NIC
8. ……. is an IC that executes software programs by performing brithmetical, logical, and input/output operations.
9. ……. is a semiconductor memory containing boot, power management, and other device-specific firmware.

Software deployed on compute systems.

10. ……. Enables consumers to view and request cloud services Platform software.
11. …… Includes the software that the provider offers through Paas platform software
12. ….. Includes the applications that the provider offers through SaaS Application software
13. …… Enables resource pooling and creation of virtual resources virtualization software
14. ……. Enables a provider to manage the cloud infrastructure and services cloud management software
15. …… Includes a consumer's platform software and business applications consumer software

16. What is the types of compute system ? Compare between these types. Tower , rack , blade
17. What is the disadvatages of tower compute system ? make noise and take floor space
18. on the rack-mounted compute system what is the device that use to manage the compute systems?.... consule mounted
19. Blades are interconnected via a ..high speed bus
20. …… is the repository for saving and retrieving electronic data. storage system
21. What is the types of storage devices ? and compare. magnetic disk , magnetic tape , ssd , optical disk
22. …… Stores data on a thin plastic film with a magnetic coating, Provides anly sequential data access, Low-cost solution for long term data storage magnetic tape
23. ……Stores data on a circular disk with a ferromagnetic coating , Provides random read/write access , Most popular storage device with large storage capacity magnetic disk
24. ……Stores data on a semiconductor-based memory ,Very low latency per 1/0, low power requirements, and very high throughput SSD
25. …… A storage technology in which data is written in blocks across multiple disk drives that are combined into a logical unit RAID
26. …… A RAID technique to store the same data simultaneously on two different drives, yielding two copies of the data mirroring

Stripping

27. ..... A RAID technique to spread data across multiple drives in order to use the drives in parallel.

Parity check

28. ..... A RAID technique to protect striped data from drive failure by performing a mathematical operation on individual strips and storing the result on a portion of the RAID group.

RAID types (0 , 1 , 1+0 , 3 , 5, 6).

29. ....Nested RAID (striping and mirroring) 1+0
30. .... Striped set with parallel access and a dedicated parity disk 3
31. .... Striped set with independent disk access and distributed parity 5
32. ....Striped set with independent disk access and dual distributed parity 6
33. ....Disk mirroring 2
34. ....Striped set with no fault tolerance. 0

35. Storage system architectures are based on the data access methods . what is this types ?
36. İn ..... Enables clients to share files over an IP network. (Block-based ,File-based ,Object-based)
37. İn..... Stores file data in the form of objects based on data contents and attributes . (Block-based ,File-based ,Object-based)
38. İn ..... Enables creating and assigning storage volumes to compute systems (Block-based ,File-based ,Object-based)

Data transfer and sharing

39. Networking enables ..... and .....of IT resources between nodes across geographic regions.
40. What is the types of network communication ? compute to compute , compute to storage , inter cloud
41. Compute-to-compute communication typically uses ip-based protocol
42. .....A network that interconnects storage systems with compute systems, enabling the compute systems to access and share the storage systems. compute to storage
43. İn storage area network , Based on the protocols they support, SANs can be classified as:
    1- 2- 3- fc san , foce san , ip san
44. A SAN that uses ..... protocol to transport data, commands, and status information between compute and storage systems (FC SAN-IP SAN-FCoE SAN)
45. .....provides block-level access to storage. (FC SAN-IP SAN-FCoE SAN)
46. What is Fiber Channel SAN (FC SAN) components ? network adapter , cabling , intermediate device
47. İn Fiber Channel SAN (FC SAN) Each switch in a fabric contains a .....ID unique domain identifier
48. A SAN that uses Internet Protocol (IP) for the transport of storage traffic. It transports block I/O over an IP-based network. Why ? matssure security option and tightly and legacy network
49. Network that uses the FCoE protocol to transport FC data along with regular Ethernet traffic over high speed Ethernet links. FCoE encapsulates FC frames into Ethernet frames. Why ? reduce complexity and number of cables and switch
50. İn .....Converged network adapter (CNA) Provides functionality of both NIC and FC HBA in a single device Encapsulates FC traffic onto Ethernet frames(FC SAN-IP SAN-FCoE SAN).
51. Choose from 1 to 4 about these products is example of
    VMAX: ... VNX: ... Isilon: ... XtremIO:...
    1-Scale-out NAS storage platform
    2-Family of unified storage platforms
    3-All-flash, block-based, scale-out enterprise storage array
    4-Block-based storage systems