Exam Report: 5.2.5 Practice Questions

Date: 3/15/2020 12:16:56 pm
Time Spent: 5:17

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 71%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Correct

This question includes an image to help you answer the question. Close

Joseph has started using virtual machines (VMs) to help his software development process. As the number of VMs has increased, Joseph has noticed that his hard drive is almost full. He would like you to buy and connect an external hard drive where additional VMs can be stored. When the drive arrives, you find it has the type of connector shown in image 1.

Which type of connector is on the external hard drive?

- VHDC SCSI
- eSATA
- SATA
- SCSI

Explanation

eSATA, or external SATA, allows the use of shielded cables outside of an enclosure. Shielded eSATA cables are available up to two meters in length. eSATA cables are not the same as SATA I cables; they are shielded and have a different connector than the L-shaped design of internal SATA I connectors. This prevents the use of unshielded internal cables in external applications. eSATA uses a point-to-point connection; therefore, each eSATA drive needs to be connected to its own eSATA port.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_ESATA]

Question 2: Incorrect

You want a storage device that has the ability to:

- Integrate data and device power into a single cable.
- Use a connector and port that is neither L-shaped nor rectangular.

Which of the following SATA devices is the BEST to use?

- SATA2
- eSATA
- ~~SATA3~~
- SATA
- eSATAp

Explanation

eSATAp (also known as Power over eSATA or Power eSATA) is meant to replace eSATA. It combines the functionality of eSATA and USB ports with a source of power in a single connector. It integrates data and device power into a single cable, and the connector and port are neither L-shaped nor rectangular.

SATA1 is the original SATA standard. It provided 1.5 Gbps (150 MBps) data transfer. SATA2 supports up to 3 Gbps (300 MBps). SATA3 supports up to 6 Gbps (600 MBps). It mainly addresses solid state drives with SATA (hard disk drives are not capable of sending data at this rate). eSATA is a subset of other standards specifically for externally connected devices.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_ESATAP]

Question 3: Correct

Which generation of SATA storage devices does the following?

- Supports up to 6 Gbps data transfer rates
- Addresses solid state drives

- eSATA
- SATA
- SATA3
- SATA2
- eSATAp

Explanation

SATA3 supports up to 6 Gbps (600 MBps). It mainly addresses solid state drives with SATA (hard disk drives are not capable of sending data at this rate).

SATA1 is the original SATA standard. It provided 1.5 Gbps (150 MBps) data transfer. SATA2 supports up to 3 Gbps (300 MBps). eSATA is a subset of other standards specifically for externally connected devices. eSATAp (also known as Power over eSATA or Power eSATA) is meant to replace eSATA. It combines the functionality of an eSATA and a USB port with a source of power in a single connector.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_SATA3]

Question 4: Incorrect

You are building a new computer and have purchased a motherboard that includes four built-in SATA connectors.

Which of the following MOST accurately lists the maximum number of SATA devices you can connect to the motherboard using the integrated ports?

- 4
- ~~8~~
- 16
- 32
- 64

Explanation

You can connect one SATA device per port. If you have four ports, you can connect four devices.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_SATA_CONNECTORS]

Question 5: Correct

Which of the following tasks would you complete as part of a SATA installation?

- Configure the device ID using a jumper.
- Set the master/slave relationship using a jumper.
- Use the 4-pin molex power connector.
- Plug the 15-pin power connector into the SATA drive.
- Complete a low-level format of the drive.

Explanation

SATA devices use a special 15-pin power connector that supplies 3.3, 5, and 12 volts. Using the 4-pin Molex connector for a SATA device requires an adapter cable. The master setting only applies to IDE drives and is used to determine the active controller with multiple devices on the same cable channel. Device IDs are used with SCSI devices, not SATA devices. Low-level formatting is done at the factory by the drive manufacturer.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_SATA_INSTALLATION_01]

Question 6: Correct

Which interface is primarily used for internal hard drives in modern desktop PC systems?

- SATA
- USB
- SCSI
- Firewire
- PATA

Explanation

SATA is primarily used for internal hard drives in modern desktop PC systems. PATA (also called EIDE, IDE, and ATAPI) is a parallel ATA interface and was the most common interface used for hard disks and CD/DVD drives in the past, but not in modern PC systems. USB and Firewire are interface standards for

connecting various external devices, including external hard drives. SCSI is commonly used for server storage, but is rarely used for hard disks in modern desktop systems.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_SATA_INTERNAL_HD]

Question 7: Correct

Which of the following is the most common disk interface used for optical drives on home and office computers?

- SATA
- Parallel port
- SCSI
- IDE/EIDE (ATAPI)
- Sound card (proprietary)

Explanation

Most modern computer systems use SATA optical drives. At one time, IDE/EIDE (ATAPI) optical drives were the most common type of optical drives implemented, but this has changed. SCSI was also used at one time, but has fallen out of favor for optical drives. In the early 1990s, some sound cards provided a proprietary internal connector for early CD-ROM drives, but these are now obsolete. Likewise, parallel ports were used in the early 1990s for optical drives, but these are also obsolete.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.2 SATA
[e_sata_pp6.exam.xml Q_SER_ATA_SATA_OPTICAL]