Exam Report: 5.8.5 Practice Questions

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 7%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

On a Windows 10 workstation, you want to use the Storage Spaces feature to create a logical drive. Which of the following components are used to configure Storage Spaces? (Select THREE.)

- [x] Storage spaces, which are logically defined units created from a pool of storage.
- [ ] Pools of storage, which are logically created from free space on storage devices.
- [ ] Mirrored data resiliency, which provides storage redundancy.
- [x] Storage devices, which are physical drives such as SATA drives or external drives.
- [x] ~~Parity, which allows you to reconstruct data if device failure occurs.~~
- [ ] Thin provisioning, which allows you to allocate more space than is available.

Explanation

Storage spaces are comprised of three components:

- Devices are the hard disks or other types of storage from which storage pools are created. You can use a variety of devices, such as SATA drives and external drives, to create storage pools.
- Pools of storage are created from the available disk space. A pool is a logical concept composed of the free space available on the specified storage devices.
- Storage Spaces define logical units of space created from a pool. One or more storage spaces can be created from the pool. To the Windows system and the user, storage spaces appear as disks with typical drive letters (such as E: drive or F: drive).

Parity, thin provisioning, and data resiliency are benefits of Storage Spaces.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.8 Storage Spaces
[e_space_pp6.exam.xml Q_STORAGE_SPACE_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

On Windows 10, using Storage Spaces eliminates the need for which of the following tasks? (Select TWO).

- [ ] Formatting hard drives
- [x] ~~Running defragmentation~~
- [x] Repartitioning drives
- [ ] Resizing volumes
- [ ] Using Disk Cleanup
- [ ] Creating RAID arrays

Explanation

Storage spaces eliminates the need for such tasks as:

- Repartitioning drives
- Resizing volumes
- Backing up data in order to repartition

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.8 Storage Spaces
[e_space_pp6.exam.xml Q_STORAGE_SPACE_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

List the steps you need to follow to add more disk space to a Storage Space in Windows 10. Drag the correct steps from the left to the correct step number on the right. Not all steps on the left will be used.

Step 1

✓ Install a new storage device to the system.

Step 2

~~Allocate space from the storage pool to an existing storage space.~~ Add free space on a new storage device to a storage pool.

Step 3

~~Mirror the storage space to at least one other storage device.~~ Allocate space from the storage pool to an existing storage space.

Explanation

When you need more disk space for your storage spaces, follow these steps:

- Install a new storage device to the system.
- Add the free space on that device to a storage pool.
- Allocate space to an existing storage space.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.8 Storage Spaces
[e_space_pp6.exam.xml Q_STORAGE_SPACE_03-PB]

Question 4: Incorrect

Windows 10 features a storage solution called Storage Spaces. When you configure Storage Spaces, you can include information redundancy with a feature called Data Resiliency.

Match the types of data resiliency on the left with the appropriate descriptions on the right. Each type of data resiliency may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Requires that you have at least three storage devices.

~~Two-way mirror~~ Parity

Requires at least five storage devices.

✓ Three-way mirror

Does not provide redundancy.

~~Parity~~ Simple

Does not provide protection from a single storage device failure.

~~Parity~~ Simple

Requires at least two storage devices.

~~Parity~~ Two-way mirror

Allows you to reconstruct data if one of the storage devices fails.

~~Three-way mirror~~ Parity

Protects your data if two storage devices fail at one time.

✓ Three-way mirror

Explanation

Storage spaces can include data resiliency. Choosing an option that provides resiliency requires you to allocate space for redundant information. The options for storage spaces data resiliency include:

- Simple, which does not provide redundancy. This option simply adds space from the storage pool to the storage space. When you select the Simple option, all of the data in the storage space is lost if one of the drives fails.
- Two-way mirror, which requires at least two storage devices. The data is written to two devices. Two-way mirror requires twice as much device space as the amount of storage allocated to the storage space. This option protects you from a single storage device failure.
- Three-way mirror, which requires at least five storage devices. The data is written to three storage devices. This option provides redundancy for the data if two storage devices fail at one time.
- Parity, which requires that you have at least three storage devices. This option uses parity information to reconstruct data if one of the storage devices fails. Parity uses less space for redundancy than the mirror options, but performance is not as good as the mirror options if a device failure occurs. Parity requires only 50 percent more redundancy space than storage space.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.8 Storage Spaces
[e_space_pp6.exam.xml Q_STORAGE_SPACE_04]

Question 5: Incorrect

Windows 10 features a storage solution called Storage Spaces. What is the name of the Storage Spaces feature that allows you to allocate space for redundant information using options that include two-way mirroring, three-way mirroring, and parity?

data resiliency

Explanation

Storage spaces can include Data Resiliency. Choosing an option that provides resiliency requires you to allocate space for redundant information. The options for storage spaces data resiliency include:

- Simple, which does not provide redundancy. This option simply adds space from the storage pool to the storage space. When you select the Simple option, all of the data in the storage space is lost if one of the drives fails.
- Two-way mirror, which requires at least two storage devices. The data is written to two devices. Two-way mirror requires twice as much device space as the amount of storage allocated to the storage space. This option protects you from a single storage device failure.
- Three-way mirror, which requires at least five storage devices. The data is written to three storage devices. This option provides redundancy for the data if two storage devices fail at one time.
- Parity, which requires that you have at least three storage devices. This option uses parity information to reconstruct data if one of the storage devices fails. Parity uses less space for redundancy than the mirror options, but performance is not as good as the mirror options if a device failure occurs. Parity requires only 50 percent more redundancy space than storage space.

References

TestOut PC Pro - 5.8 Storage Spaces
[e_space_pp6.exam.xml Q_STORAGE_SPACE_05]