

Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2019
CA5EL21 Information Storage & Management

Programme: MCA

Branch/Specialisation: Computer
Application

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Which of the following is sequential access storage device? **1**
(a) Hard Disk (b) CD-ROM
(c) Tape Cartridge (d) Main Memory
- ii. A system has MTBF of 100,000 hours and MTTR of 30 minutes. **1**
What is the average down time of the system in one year?
(a) 2.6 minutes (b) 1.8 minutes
(c) 18 minutes (d) 30 minutes
- iii. This is the activity of copying files or databases so that they will be **1**
preserved in case of equipment failure or other catastrophe.
(a) Snapshot (b) Replication
(c) Backup (d) Archival
- iv. I/O requests to disk storage on a SAN are called **1**
(a) Block I/Os (b) File I/Os
(c) SAN I/Os (d) Disk I/Os
- v. Which one of these is characteristic of RAID 5? **1**
(a) Double Parity (b) No Parity
(c) All parity in a single disk (d) Distributed parity
- vi. Which of the following is not a feature of LVM? **1**
(a) Independent of disk location
(b) Concatenation and striping of storage systems
(c) Protection against disk failures
(d) Snapshot capability

P.T.O.

[2]

[3]

- vii. The common mechanism used to find latent failure in memory modules: **1**
 (a) Scrubbing (b) Sniffing
 (c) Swapping (d) Paging
- viii. Inode bitmaps used for **1**
 (a) Data blocks
 (b) block allocation
 (c) Inode allocation and deallocation,
 (d) All of these
- ix. This is the process of assigning storage, usually in the form of server disk drive space, in order to optimize the performance of a storage area network. **1**
 (a) Storage assignment (b) Data mining
 (c) Storage Provisioning (d) Data Warehousing
- x. Maximum number of SATA devices that can be connected through SATA is **1**
 (a) 15 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 1
- Q.2 i. List down the various storage technologies with example. **2**
 ii. Why data categorization is required? **3**
 iii. What are benefits of Information lifecycle Management? **5**
- OR iv. What are the key Storage Infrastructure Components? **5**
- Q.3 Attempt any two:
 i. Discuss the impact of Random and Sequential I/O in different RAID Configuration. **5**
 ii. Discuss the different core components and working of Hard Disk Drive (HDD). **5**
 iii. What do you understand by data mapping? Explain its various types. **5**
- Q.4 Attempt any two:
 i. What would you consider while choosing serial or parallel data transfer in a DAS implementation? Explain your answer and justify your choice. **5**
 ii. What is FC Port? How does flow control work in an FC network? **5**

- iii. Differentiate between NAS, CAS and SAN on the basis of architectural benefits. **5**
- Q.5 Attempt any two:
 i. Briefly explain the different activity related to the storage management. **5**
 ii. How can a block-level virtualization implementation be used as a data migration tools? And also explain how data migration will be accomplished. **5**
 iii. What is disaster recovery ? Explain the importance of disaster recovery planning?. **5**
- Q.6 Attempt any two:
 i. Briefly explain the Kerberos authorization process with diagram. **5**
 ii. What is SAN? Explain the SAN Security architecture. **5**
 iii. Describe Monitoring storage infrastructure components with example. **5**

Marking Scheme

CA5EL21 Information Storage & Management

Q.1	i.	Which of the following is sequential access storage device? (c) Tape Cartridge	1
	ii.	A system has MTBF of 100,000 hours and MTTR of 30 minutes. What is the average down time of the system in one year? (a) 2.6 minutes	1
	iii.	This is the activity of copying files or databases so that they will be preserved in case of equipment failure or other catastrophe. (c) Backup	1
	iv.	I/O requests to disk storage on a SAN are called (a) Block I/Os	1
	v.	Which one of these is characteristic of RAID 5? (d) Distributed parity	1
	vi.	Which of the following is not a feature of LVM? (c) Protection against disk failures	1
	vii.	The common mechanism used to find latent failure in memory modules: (b) Sniffing	1
	viii.	Inode bitmaps used for (c) Inode allocation and deallocation	1
	ix.	This is the process of assigning storage, usually in the form of server disk drive space, in order to optimize the performance of a storage area network. (c) Storage Provisioning	1
	x.	Maximum number of SATA devices that can be connected through SATA is (a) 15	1
Q.2	i.	Various storage technologies with example. List Example	2
	ii.	Data categorization is required Explanation Example	3
	iii.	Benefits of Information lifecycle Management Explanation List down benefits	5
	iv.	Key Storage Infrastructure Components List of components Explanation	5

OR

Q.3		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Impact of Random and Sequential I/O in different RAID Configuration. 1 mark for each point	5
	ii.	Hard Disk Drive (HDD) core components Working of Hard Disk Drive (HDD) Diagram	5
Q.4	iii.	Definition of data mapping Its various types	5
		Attempt any two:	
	i.	What would you consider while choosing serial or parallel data transfer in a DAS implementation? Explanation Justification	5
Q.5	ii.	Definition FC Port Flow control work in an FC network 1.5 mark for each point (1.5 marks * 2)	5
	iii.	Differentiate between NAS, CAS and SAN	5
		Attempt any two:	
Q.6	i.	Storage management activity 1 mark for each point	5
	ii.	Block-level virtualization implementation be used as a data migration tools Data migration	5
	iii.	Definition of disaster recovery Importance of disaster recovery planning	5
Q.6		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Kerberos authorization process Diagram	5
	ii.	Definition of SAN SAN Security architecture	5
Q.6	iii.	Monitoring storage infrastructure components Example	5
