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XenApp 5 for Windows Server 2003:
Administration

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following does a data collector not do?

- A. Hosts an in-memory database with dynamic information about servers in the zone
- B. Receives incremental data updates and queries from servers within the zone
- C. Communicates server information to other data collectors in the farm
- D. Hosts applications that are deemed to be of critical importance for the zone

Answer: D

Explanation:

A data collector is a server that hosts an in-memory database that maintains dynamic information about the servers in the zone, such as server loads, session status, published applications, users connected, and license usage. Data collectors receive incremental data updates and queries from servers within the zone. Data collectors relay information to all other data collectors in the farm. By default, the first server in the farm functions as the data collector. By default, the data collector is configured on the first farm server during the Create Farm Setup and all other servers are configured with equal rights to become the data collector if the data collector fails. The data collector is an infrastructure server and applications are typically not published on it. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/ XenApp / XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/ Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Farm Terminology and Concepts; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-farmconcepts-v2.html>

QUESTION NO: 2

When a zone's data collector fails, what is the process to fix on a new data collector?

- A. Data election occurs and another server takes over the data collector functionality
- B. A failover data collector that has already been designated takes over as the main data collector
- C. The administrator creates a new data collector and installs the necessary data from backup
- D. The administrators determine which of the remaining servers has the least load and elect that to be the new data collector

Answer: A

Explanation:

When the zone's data collector fails, a data collector election occurs and another server takes over the data collector functionality. Farms determine the data collector based on the election preferences set for a server. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/ XenApp / XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/ Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Farm Terminology and Concepts; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/ps-planning-farmconcepts-v2.html>

QUESTION NO: 3

What is the XenApp data store? (Choose 2)

- A. When new servers come online in a farm, they access it for configuration and administration information
- B. The database that decides which server in the environment gets which application
- C. It is a repository of persistent information
- D. It is a repository of dynamic information

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

When you deploy your server farm, it must have an associated data store. When servers in a farm come online, they query the data store for configuration information. The data store provides a repository of persistent information, including: Farm configuration information, Published application configurations, Server configurations, Citrix administrator accounts, Printer configurations. Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/ XenApp / XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datastore-intro-v2.html>

QUESTION NO: 4

The default database type for the XenApp farm data store is ____? ____

- A. Microsoft SQL
- B. Oracle
- C. IBM DB2
- D. Microsoft Access

Answer: D

Explanation:

Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/ XenApp / XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datastore-intro-v2.html>

QUESTION NO: 5

You are planning the requirements for a farm size of 500 workstations, 500 applications and 3000 named users. The farm will be spread across 5 zones of 100 workstations each. Which of these are optimal for this farm?

- A. One dedicated infrastructure server, Microsoft SQL for the data store, a dedicated data collector per zone.
- B. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers that also act as data collectors, SQL Server Express for the data store.
- C. Five infrastructure servers (one per zone) that also act as data collectors, SQL Server Express for the data store.
- D. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers, Microsoft SQL for the data store, a dedicated data collector per zone.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Microsoft SQL is necessary as a true client-server DBMS for what is obviously a large farm. Although the documentation calls for minimal number of data collectors (so that network traffic is minimized), dedicated collectors per zone will ensure information consistency across a large farm. Two or more dedicated infrastructure servers are necessary based on CPU and memory usage, and on the other performance parameters listed - ResolutionWorkItemQueueReadyCount , WorkItemQueueReadyCount , LastRecordedLicenseCheck - OutResponseTime . Source: Citrix Product Documentation Library/ XenApp / XenApp 5 Feature Pack 2 for Windows Server 2003/Planning Your XenApp Deployment/Planning Infrastructure Servers/Planning the XenApp Data Store; <http://support.citrix.com/proddocs/index.jsp?topic=/xenapp5fp2-w2k3/psplanning-datastore-intro-v2.html>

QUESTION NO: 6

You manage an enterprise farm with several remote sites that are connected across a WAN. Administrators from remote sites have been complaining of data store locks for extended periods of time while performing routine farm maintenance. Which of the following measures can mitigate this issue?

- A. Place replicated data stores in remote sites
- B. Limit routine maintenance from remote sites - only critical jobs should be done remotely
- C. Monitor the number of data reads per minute on the data store, and increase memory in the data store as necessary
- D. Talk to the network administrator about bandwidth issues that may be a bottleneck for traffic