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# 250-240

Administration of Storage Foundation 4.0 for  
UNIX

DEMO

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

What is the virtual object that Volume Manager uses to represent the structured or ordered collection of subdisks?

- A. volume
- B. plex
- C. vmdisk
- D. disk group

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION NO: 2**

In this volume layout the mirroring occurs below the striping or concatenation in order to mirror each column of the stripe or each chunk of the concatenation. This type of layout is called a layered volume. What is the correct RAID level for a volume layout that combines mirroring with striping or concatenation?

- A. RAID-1+0
- B. RAID-0+1
- C. RAID-5
- D. RAID-2

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION NO: 3**

Which two virtual objects are components of a Volume Manager volume? (Choose two.)

- A. VM disk
- B. subdisk
- C. plex
- D. physical disk

**Answer: B,C**

**QUESTION NO: 4**

Which three are characteristics of a disk group? (Choose three.)

- A. collection of Volume Manager disks

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- B. eases the use of resources in a high availability environment
  - C. allows Volume Manager objects to span multiple disk groups
  - D. represents a management and configuration boundary

**Answer: A,B,D**

**QUESTION NO: 5**

Which three plex types are valid in Volume Manager? (Choose three.)

- A. complete
- B. partial
- C. log
- D. sparse
- E. partition

**Answer: A,C,D**

**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which area of a disk is used by Volume Manager to store information such as disk headers, configuration copies, and kernel logs?

- A. the public region
- B. the private region
- C. the virtual region
- D. the CDS region

**Answer: B**

**QUESTION NO: 7**

When using Volume Manager, what is considered the correct definition for RAID-5?

- A. Combines mirroring with striping or concatenation where the mirroring occurs below the striping or concatenation in order to mirror each column of the stripe or each chunk of the concatenation
- B. Refers to mirroring where data from one disk is duplicated on another disk to provide redundancy and enable fast recovery.
- C. Refers to simple concatenation or striping where disk space is combined sequentially from two or more disks or striped across two or more disks. RAID-0 does NOT provide data redundancy.
- D. Refers to a striped layout that includes the calculation of parity information and the striping of that parity information across the disks.

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**Answer: D**

**QUESTION NO: 8**

You have a disk group named testdg, which you want to rename to engdg. To rename the disk group from the command line, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must destroy the disk group and then re-create the disk group using the new name
- B. must use thevxgdg change command, which performs a deport and an import in a single step
- C. usevxgdg deport followed by vxgdg import, and the volumes are automatically started in the disk group after the import
- D. usevxgdg deport followed by vxgdg import, then you must manually start volumes in the disk group by using the vxvol command

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION NO: 9**

You have used the vxprint command with the appropriate options to save information about the volume layouts on your system. Now, you want to use vxprint to provide useful information that can be used later as input for the vxmake command to help rebuild your volume configurations. Which option must be used with vxprint?

- A. -r
- B. -t
- C. -a
- D. -m

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION NO: 10**

In order to resize an existing volume and its file system in Volume Manager while it remains online, the file system must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in thebootdg disk group
- B. checked before the process
- C. shared across disk groups
- D. mounted during the process

**Answer: D**