

Code No: 58040

Set No. 1

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

IV B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April-2014

STORAGE AREA NETWORKS

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. _____ virtualization addresses the NAS challenges by eliminating the dependencies between the data accessed at the file level and the location where the files are physically stored. []
(A) File-level (B) Block-level storage (C) Network (D) All
2. In _____ backup, the NAS head retrieves data from storage over the network and transfers it to the backup client running on the application server []
(A) Synthetic (B) application server-based (C) direct-attached (D) All
3. Security domains to identify the threats that apply to a storage network _____ []
(A) application access (B) management access (C) BURA (D) All
4. _____ is a backup of data at a point in time and is used to restore data in the event of data loss or logical corruptions that may occur during routine processing. []
(A) Hot backup (B) cold backup (C) Operational backup (D) full backup
5. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
6. Which of the following is BC planning lifecycle stage []
(A) Establishing objectives (B) Analyzing (C) Implementing (D) All
7. _____ is the average time required to repair a failed component []
(A) MTTR (B) RPO (C) RTO (D) None
8. Information availability can be defined with the help of _____ []
(A) Reliability (B) accessibility (C) timeliness (D) All
9. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
10. _____ is the basic SAN security mechanism used to protect against unauthorized access to storage []
(A) LUN masking (B) zoning (C) both A&B (D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. _____ is a copy of production data, created and retained for the sole purpose of recovering deleted or corrupted data.
12. In _____ replication, logical volume manager is responsible for creating and controlling the host-level logical volume.
13. _____ prevents an unauthorized switch from joining any existing switch in the fabric.
14. _____ is an integrated and enterprise wide process that includes all activities (internal and external to IT) that a business must perform to mitigate the impact of planned and unplanned downtime.
15. _____ is a control mechanism on the switches that segments the network into specific paths to be used for data traffic.
16. _____ defines the exact moment or the time window (a particular time of the day, week, month, and/or year as specified) during which information must be accessible.
17. Businesses can optimize _____ plans after defining the RTO for a given data center or network.
18. _____ is a backup of the complete data on the production volumes at a certain point in time.
19. _____ security domain includes management access to storage and interconnect devices and to the data residing on those devices.
20. _____ creates virtual networks whereby each application sees its own logical network independent of the physical network.

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Set No. 2

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. _____ is a backup of data at a point in time and is used to restore data in the event of data loss or logical corruptions that may occur during routine processing. []
(A) Hot backup (B) cold backup (C) Operational backup (D) full backup
2. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
3. Which of the following is BC planning lifecycle stage []
(A) Establishing objectives (B) Analyzing (C) Implementing (D) All
4. _____ is the average time required to repair a failed component []
(A) MTTR (B) RPO (C) RTO (D) None
5. Information availability can be defined with the help of _____ []
(A) Reliability (B) accessibility (C) timeliness (D) All
6. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
7. _____ is the basic SAN security mechanism used to protect against unauthorized access to storage []
(A) LUN masking (B) zoning (C) both A&B (D) None
8. _____ virtualization addresses the NAS challenges by eliminating the dependencies between the data accessed at the file level and the location where the files are physically stored. []
(A) File-level (B) Block-level storage (C) Network (D) All
9. In _____ backup, the NAS head retrieves data from storage over the network and transfers it to the backup client running on the application server []
(A) Synthetic (B) application server-based (C) direct-attached (D) All
10. Security domains to identify the threats that apply to a storage network _____ []
(A) application access (B) management access (C) BURA (D) All

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. _____ is an integrated and enterprise wide process that includes all activities (internal and external to IT) that a business must perform to mitigate the impact of planned and unplanned downtime.
12. _____ is a control mechanism on the switches that segments the network into specific paths to be used for data traffic.
13. _____ defines the exact moment or the time window (a particular time of the day, week, month, and/or year as specified) during which information must be accessible.
14. Businesses can optimize _____ plans after defining the RTO for a given data center or network.
15. _____ is a backup of the complete data on the production volumes at a certain point in time.
16. _____ security domain includes management access to storage and interconnect devices and to the data residing on those devices.
17. _____ creates virtual networks whereby each application sees its own logical network independent of the physical network.
18. _____ is a copy of production data, created and retained for the sole purpose of recovering deleted or corrupted data.
19. In _____ replication, logical volume manager is responsible for creating and controlling the host-level logical volume.
20. _____ prevents an unauthorized switch from joining any existing switch in the fabric.

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Set No. 3

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STORAGE AREA NETWORKS

Objective Exam

Name: _____ Hall Ticket No.

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. Which of the following is BC planning lifecycle stage []
(A) Establishing objectives (B) Analyzing (C) Implementing (D) All
2. _____ is the average time required to repair a failed component []
(A) MTTR (B) RPO (C) RTO (D) None
3. Information availability can be defined with the help of _____ []
(A) Reliability (B) accessibility (C) timeliness (D) All
4. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
5. _____ is the basic SAN security mechanism used to protect against unauthorized access to storage []
(A) LUN masking (B) zoning (C) both A&B (D) None
6. _____ virtualization addresses the NAS challenges by eliminating the dependencies between the data accessed at the file level and the location where the files are physically stored. []
(A) File-level (B) Block-level storage (C) Network (D) All
7. In _____ backup, the NAS head retrieves data from storage over the network and transfers it to the backup client running on the application server []
(A) Synthetic (B) application server-based (C) direct-attached (D) All
8. Security domains to identify the threats that apply to a storage network _____ []
(A) application access (B) management access (C) BURA (D) All
9. _____ is a backup of data at a point in time and is used to restore data in the event of data loss or logical corruptions that may occur during routine processing. []
(A) Hot backup (B) cold backup (C) Operational backup (D) full backup
10. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. _____ defines the exact moment or the time window (a particular time of the day, week, month, and/or year as specified) during which information must be accessible.
12. Businesses can optimize _____ plans after defining the RTO for a given data center or network.
13. _____ is a backup of the complete data on the production volumes at a certain point in time.
14. _____ security domain includes management access to storage and interconnect devices and to the data residing on those devices.
15. _____ creates virtual networks whereby each application sees its own logical network independent of the physical network.
16. _____ is a copy of production data, created and retained for the sole purpose of recovering deleted or corrupted data.
17. In _____ replication, logical volume manager is responsible for creating and controlling the host-level logical volume.
18. _____ prevents an unauthorized switch from joining any existing switch in the fabric.
19. _____ is an integrated and enterprise wide process that includes all activities (internal and external to IT) that a business must perform to mitigate the impact of planned and unplanned downtime.
20. _____ is a control mechanism on the switches that segments the network into specific paths to be used for data traffic.

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Set No. 4

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Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.

I. Choose the correct alternative:

1. Information availability can be defined with the help of _____ []
(A) Reliability (B) accessibility (C) timeliness (D) All
2. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
3. _____ is the basic SAN security mechanism used to protect against unauthorized access to storage []
(A) LUN masking (B) zoning (C) both A&B (D) None
4. _____ virtualization addresses the NAS challenges by eliminating the dependencies between the data accessed at the file level and the location where the files are physically stored. []
(A) File-level (B) Block-level storage (C) Network (D) All
5. In _____ backup, the NAS head retrieves data from storage over the network and transfers it to the backup client running on the application server []
(A) Synthetic (B) application server-based (C) direct-attached (D) All
6. Security domains to identify the threats that apply to a storage network _____ []
(A) application access (B) management access (C) BURA (D) All
7. _____ is a backup of data at a point in time and is used to restore data in the event of data loss or logical corruptions that may occur during routine processing. []
(A) Hot backup (B) cold backup (C) Operational backup (D) full backup
8. A _____ refers to the failure of a component that can terminate the availability of the entire system or IT service. []
(A) Disaster recovery (B) single point of failure (C) Information availability (IA) (D) None
9. Which of the following is BC planning lifecycle stage []
(A) Establishing objectives (B) Analyzing (C) Implementing (D) All
10. _____ is the average time required to repair a failed component []
(A) MTTR (B) RPO (C) RTO (D) None

Cont.....2

II Fill in the Blanks:

11. _____ is a backup of the complete data on the production volumes at a certain point in time.
12. _____ security domain includes management access to storage and interconnect devices and to the data residing on those devices.
13. _____ creates virtual networks whereby each application sees its own logical network independent of the physical network.
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17. _____ is an integrated and enterprise wide process that includes all activities (internal and external to IT) that a business must perform to mitigate the impact of planned and unplanned downtime.
18. _____ is a control mechanism on the switches that segments the network into specific paths to be used for data traffic.
19. _____ defines the exact moment or the time window (a particular time of the day, week, month, and/or year as specified) during which information must be accessible.
20. Businesses can optimize _____ plans after defining the RTO for a given data center or network.