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Hitachi Vantara Qualified Professional - VSP Midrange Family Installation

Hitachi HQT-4180

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

How many batteries does a VSP E1090 have per controller (CTL)?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **2**. A VSP E1090 controller includes two battery backup units per controller. These batteries provide temporary backup power for the controller cache during an unexpected loss of external power. Their purpose is to preserve unwritten cached data long enough for the system to protect that data and complete the required cache-destaging or recovery process when power is restored. The battery arrangement is part of the controller hardware design, so the quantity applies independently to each installed controller rather than to the storage system as a whole. During installation and service activities, both controller batteries must be present, correctly seated, and allowed to reach an appropriate charge state before the array is considered fully ready for normal protected write-cache operation. This controller-level redundancy supports the availability and data-integrity requirements of the VSP E1090 platform. Consult the applicable VSP E series hardware documentation for component locations, battery status indicators, replacement procedures, and any service prerequisites. Hitachi Vantara publishes product documentation through its Documentation Portal; platform information is also available on the Virtual Storage Platform product page.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two settings can be configured during initial setup by using the Initial Setup Wizard on a VSP Midrange system? (Choose two.)

A. IP addresses of management ports

B. NTP server settings

C. Host Group LU paths

D. RAID level of existing parity groups

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The Initial Setup Wizard is used to establish the storage system's basic initial configuration. It can configure the **IP addresses of the management ports**, allowing administrators and management applications to communicate with the storage system on the customer management LAN.

The wizard can also configure **NTP server settings**. NTP synchronization is important because the storage system uses accurate time for event logs, alerts, audit records, and support activities. Front-end host port topology and host LUN mappings are configured later through the applicable storage-management workflow. See the Hitachi Vantara Documentation Portal for VSP initial-setup procedures.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which two statements describe a RAID 6 parity group? (Choose two.)

A. It uses two distributed parity values.

B. It can tolerate two drive failures in the same parity group.

C. It uses no parity capacity.

D. It can tolerate only one drive failure.

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A RAID 6 parity group uses **two distributed parity values** across the drives in the group. The dual-parity design provides additional protection compared with RAID 5, which uses one distributed parity value.

Because it uses dual parity, a RAID 6 parity group can **tolerate the failure of two drives** in the same parity group without data loss. RAID configuration must be selected during parity-group planning based on the required protection level, usable capacity, and workload characteristics. See the Hitachi Vantara Documentation Portal for supported VSP RAID-group configurations.

QUESTION NO: 4

You need to replace a failing power supply (PS) in a VSP E590.

What is the correct procedure?

A. Check if the status of the PS is blocked, and if yes, then replace it directly.

B. Use the Maintenance Utility for blocking the PS, then replace it.

C. Use the Maintenance Utility for blocking the controller, then replace the PS.

D. Use the MPC for blocking the PS, then replace it.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Use the MPC for blocking the PS, then replace it. On a VSP E590, the maintenance procedure must first place the specific power-supply unit into a blocked state through the Maintenance PC (MPC). Blocking identifies the exact field-replaceable unit being serviced and prepares the system for a controlled, hot-service replacement. Confirm that the intended PS is the component selected in the MPC and that its blocked status is reported before physically removing it. This protects service personnel and helps prevent an unintended action on a healthy or incorrectly identified unit. After the failed PS is removed and the replacement unit is fully seated, use the MPC to confirm that the replacement is recognized and operating normally, then complete the prescribed unblock/recovery and health checks. VSP E-series systems are designed with redundant power components, but redundancy does not remove the requirement to follow the component-specific maintenance workflow. Following the MPC-directed procedure maintains the system's serviceability controls and provides the appropriate operational record for the replacement. Refer to Hitachi Vantara's Virtual Storage Platform E Series documentation and the VSP E Series product information for platform and maintenance guidance.

QUESTION NO: 5

Your customer wants to connect multiple servers to a new port on a VSP G700. The correct topology has already been set for the port.

What should you do next?

A. Enable Port Security.

B. Enable Host Group security.

C. Create a Host Group.

D. Scan for all WWNs.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Create a Host Group. After the port topology is configured, the next configuration task is to create a host group on that port. A host group provides the logical container through which the storage system associates a connected server with its host mode, host-mode options, registered host identifiers, and assigned volumes. This is especially important when multiple servers will use the same physical port, because each server or compatible cluster configuration needs an appropriate host-group definition before its identifiers and storage mappings can be configured.

Creating the host group establishes the required object on the port and allows the administrator to select the operating-system-appropriate host mode. The server World Wide Names can then be registered to the applicable host group, and logical devices can subsequently be mapped as logical unit numbers. This sequence ensures that host access is configured in a controlled manner and that the array presents volumes using the settings required by the attached hosts.

Hitachi Vantara documentation describes host groups as the port-level mechanism used to configure host connectivity and access settings. See the Hitachi Vantara documentation portal and the Virtual Storage Platform product documentation resources.