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>> HPE7-J01퍼펙트 덤프공부문제 <<

100% 합격보장 가능한 HPE7-J01퍼펙트 덤프공부문제 덤프자료

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최신 HPE Storage Solutions HPE7-J01 무료샘플문제 (Q35-Q40):

질문 # 35
A storage administrator will be implementing the HPE Peer Persistence feature between many arrays at many different sites across the company. The administrator will be using the Quorum Witness (QW) solution to determine when automatic failover will occur between the primary and secondary arrays. Which statement is correct regarding the use of this feature?

- A. The QW can only be installed as a VM solution on Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Linux.
- B. The QW requires IP and fibre channel (FC) connectivity between the QW and the storage arrays.
- C. The QW is active and will initiate a failover when a split-brain situation occurs between two HPE Peer Persistence storage arrays.
- D. The QW should be installed at a site that is different from where the primary and secondary storage arrays are located.

정답：D

설명：
The HPE Quorum Witness (QW) is a critical component for facilitating Automatic Transparent Failover (ATF) in Peer Persistence, Active Peer Persistence, and Active Sync Replication configurations. Its primary architectural purpose is to act as an independent "tie-breaker" during a split-brain scenario-a situation where the storage arrays lose their heartbeat/replication links and both attempt to claim primary ownership of the volumes.
According to HPE documentation, the Quorum Witness must be installed at a third, neutral site that is geographically separate and failure-independent from the sites hosting the primary and secondary arrays. This
"Third Site" placement ensures that if either site hosting an array experiences a total power or network failure, the remaining array

can still reach the Quorum Witness via the network to obtain a "quorum vote" and safely assume the primary role without manual intervention. If the QW were placed at the same site as one of the arrays, a failure at that site would take down both the storage and the witness, preventing the surviving array at the other site from achieving quorum for an automatic failover.
Connectivity to the Quorum Witness is strictly over IP (Ethernet); it does not require Fibre Channel (FC) connectivity. While Option B suggests a limitation to specific Linux VMs, the QW is a self-contained application that can be installed on either physical or virtual machines running a variety of supported Linux host OS versions listed in the HPE SPOCK matrix (including RHEL, SUSE, and CentOS). Option A is slightly imprecise because the arrays themselves initiate the failover logic after querying the QW, rather than the QW "initiating" it autonomously. Therefore, the recommendation for third-site placement remains the most essential architectural requirement.

질문 # 36
A customer has an older HPE StoreOnce Gen3 data protection solution. They do not want to upgrade the hardware, but they do want to integrate the existing solution with AWS using HPE Cloud Bank Storage.
Other than HPE Cloud Bank licenses, what must also be included in the bill of materials (BOM)?

- A. RAM upgrade
- B. Object store license
- C. StoreOnce VSA appliance license
- D. Catalyst license

정답：A

설명:
HPE Cloud Bank Storage is an extension of the StoreOnce Catalyst protocol that allows for the movement of deduplicated data to object storage in the cloud. When retrofitting this technology onto older HPE StoreOnce Gen3 hardware, there are specific hardware prerequisites that must be satisfied for the feature to be supported and performant.
The primary technical constraint on Gen3 systems (such as the StoreOnce 3100, 3500, 5100, and 5500) is the overhead required to manage the massive metadata associated with cloud-tiering. For the StoreOnce system to effectively index, deduplicate, and track data chunks residing in a remote AWS S3 bucket, it requires additional system memory. According to the HPE StoreOnce QuickSpecs and Configuration Guides, a RAM Upgrade Kit (Memory Upgrade) is a mandatory BOM component for Gen3 systems if the combined local and Cloud Bank Storage capacity will exceed the original system limits or if the Cloud Bank feature is being enabled for the first time on specific entry-to-midrange models.
Without the additional RAM, the Gen3 appliance may lack the necessary resources to run the Catalyst Cloud Bank services alongside local backup operations, leading to severe performance degradation or the inability to create a Cloud Bank store. While a Catalyst license (Option C) is technically required for Cloud Bank to function, most Gen3 customers seeking Cloud Bank already utilize Catalyst; however, the RAM upgrade is the physical hardware prerequisite that is often overlooked in "license-only" upgrades. Options A and B are incorrect as the VSA is a separate virtual product and the "Object store" is a destination, not a StoreOnce hardware component.

질문 # 37
A storage administrator is creating a disaster recovery solution for HPE Alletra 9000 storage arrays.
Currently, the company has three storage arrays at three different primary sites. When implementing the N-to-1 Remote Copy (RC) feature, what is the minimum number of storage arrays the storage administrator needs to plan for at the disaster recovery site?

- A. Six
- B. One
- C. Four
- D. Two

정답：B

설명:
The HPE Alletra 9000 (and its predecessor, HPE Primera) supports various Remote Copy (RC) topologies to meet different disaster recovery and data distribution requirements. These include 1-to-1, 1-to-N (fan-out), and N-to-1 (fan-in) configurations.
In an N-to-1 Remote Copy configuration, multiple source storage systems (represented by 'N') replicate their data to a single, centralized target system at a disaster recovery (DR) or secondary site. This architecture is particularly efficient for organizations with multiple regional or branch offices that wish to centralize their backup and DR operations into a single data center to reduce hardware costs and simplify management. In the scenario described, the company has three primary sites ($N = 3$), each with its

own storage array. To implement an N-to-1 strategy, the administrator only needs to provide one storage array at the DR site. This single target array must be sized appropriately to handle the combined capacity and performance requirements (IOPS and throughput) of the incoming replication streams from all three source systems.
Architecturally, the Alletra 9000 uses Remote Copy Groups to manage these relationships. Each group on the source systems is mapped to a corresponding group on the single target system. It is important to note that while the hardware requirement is a single array, the administrator must ensure the target array has sufficient Remote Copy ports (RCIP or RCFC) and licensed capacity to accommodate the fan-in ratio. The Alletra
9000 management interface and HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC) provide the orchestration necessary to monitor these multiple inbound streams and ensure that the Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs) are met across all sites simultaneously.

질문 # 38
Which statement is correct concerning the hardware configuration of the HPE Alletra 5000 storage arrays?

- A. Dual Flash Carriers support both SAS and NVMe SSD drives.
- B. The head shelf must have the maximum number of SSD drives installed.
- C. The SSD drives are installed in slots 22-24.
- D. A maximum of six SSD drives are supported across the entire system.

정답：C

설명：
The HPE Alletra 5000 is a hybrid storage array family built on the legacy of the HPE Nimble Storage Adaptive Flash architecture. Its hardware design is optimized for a mixture of high-capacity Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) and high-performance Solid State Drives (SSDs) used for caching (CASL architecture).
The chassis is a 4U enclosure featuring 24 drive slots. To maintain consistent performance and thermal profiles, the architecture designates specific slots for different media types. According to the HPE Alletra
5000 Installation and Service Guide, the SSDs used for cache are housed in Dual Flash Carriers (DFC).
Each DFC can hold either one or two SSDs, allowing for a total of 3 or 6 cache drives per shelf. These DFCs are specifically required to be installed in the last three slots of the array, which are slots 22, 23, and 24.
The remaining 21 slots (slots 1 through 21) are populated with Large Form Factor (LFF) HDDs for the primary capacity tier.
Option B is incorrect because the system is flexible; it can be configured with a minimum of 3 SSDs (one in each DFC) and does not require the maximum of 6. Option C is incorrect because expansion shelves (like the HPE Alletra 2120) also support their own cache SSDs, meaning the "entire system" capacity for SSDs scales as shelves are added. Option D is incorrect because the Alletra 5000 is a SAS/SATA-based hybrid platform; it does not support NVMe SSDs in its drive slots. NVMe support is reserved for the all-flash Alletra 6000 and
9000 models. Understanding this physical slotting is crucial for site planning and field service operations to ensure the array initializes correctly.

질문 # 39
A customer is interested in a backup repository solution with long-term data retention. The customer has the following requirements:
* Needs to leverage secondary storage for development operations and development testing
* Fast granular restore and instant recovery features
* Cost-effective, yet scalable solution that provides built-in replication features What is the best solution for this customer?

- A. HPE Alletra 5000s and Scality RING
- B. HPE Alletra 5000s and Veeam
- C. HPE dHCI and Cohesity
- D. HPE Alletra 4000s and Commvault

정답：B

설명：
The requirements provided point toward a "Secondary Storage" use case where the data must be more than just a "cold" backup; it needs to be "active" for DevOps and testing. The HPE Alletra 5000 (the successor to the HPE Nimble Storage Adaptive Flash arrays) is specifically engineered for this hybrid role.
Architecturally, the Alletra 5000 utilizes the CASL (Content Aware Storage Architecture) file system. This allows it to perform high-speed inline deduplication and compression, making it a cost-effective repository for long-term retention. Crucially for the customer's DevOps requirement, Alletra 5000 supports Zero-Copy Clones. This means the storage administrator can instantly create multiple

copies of production datasets for development and testing without consuming additional storage space or impacting the performance of the primary backup repository.
When paired with Veeam Backup & Replication, the solution meets the "fast granular restore" and "instant recovery" requirements perfectly. Veeam's vPower technology enables Instant VM Recovery, which allows a virtual machine to be started directly from the compressed and deduplicated backup file on the Alletra 5000.
Because the Alletra 5000 includes a flash tier for metadata and frequently accessed data, it provides the necessary IOPS to run these recovered VMs or DevTest workloads with near-production performance.
In contrast, while Cohesity (Option B) is a strong secondary platform, HPE dHCI is a primary infrastructure solution and not just a backup repository. Scality RING (Option C) is an object storage solution geared toward massive scale and petabyte-level archives, but it lacks the performance characteristics for "instant recovery" and seamless DevOps cloning found in the Alletra 5000. HPE Alletra 4000 (Option D) is a high- density data server (formerly Apollo) which provides the raw hardware but lacks the integrated CASL-based intelligence and "Better Together" orchestration that the Alletra 5000/Veeam partnership offers for this specific customer profile.

질문 # 40
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