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## HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

### NEW QUESTION # 35

Your customer has expressed an interest in an HPE CloudPhysics assessment of their environment. They would like to know what to expect from this process.

Which of the following statements is true of a CloudPhysics assessment?

- A. An auto-generated token from HPE is required to view the results.
- B. The assessment period lasts for 5 business days.
- **C. Some assessment results are visible in only 2 hours.**
- D. Your customer can only access a partial view of the results.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE CloudPhysics begins collecting performance and capacity data immediately after deployment of the Observer VM/collector.

Some initial assessment results (e.g., environment inventory, early utilization stats) can be visible within 2 hours, while deeper trending insights require longer data collection (days/weeks).

Distractors:

B: Tokens are not required for customers to view results; reports are available via the portal.

C: Customers get a full dashboard view of results, not partial.

D: Assessments can run for longer periods (days-weeks), not fixed at 5 days.

Key Concept: CloudPhysics delivers initial insights within hours.

Reference: HPE CloudPhysics Technical Overview.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Refer to the exhibit of Zerto Vault architecture.

Which statement about the Zerto Vault architecture is correct?

- A. Data is replicated via encrypted periodic replication between Production and the Replication Target.
- **B. Data is replicated via encrypted periodic replication between the Replication Target and the Vault.**
- C. The Resilience Automation Server manages port access between Production and the Replication Target.
- D. Immutable snapshots of all Zerto components are taken at the Replication Target and replicated to the Vault.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

In the Zerto Vault architecture, production workloads replicate continuously to a Replication Target (secondary site). From there, data is further replicated periodically and encrypted into the Vault (air-gapped, isolated site). This two-step process ensures ransomware resilience and immutability, as the Vault acts as a hardened third copy.

Distractors:

A: Production-to-replication target traffic is continuous synchronous/asynchronous replication, not periodic.

Periodic replication applies to Replication Target # Vault.

C: The Resilience Automation Server (RAS) is responsible for orchestrating failover and immutability enforcement, but it does not control port access between production and replication target.

D: Snapshots of Zerto components are not what is replicated - it's application data VMs/volumes. The Vault ensures immutability of replicated data, not ZVM components.

Key Concept: Zerto Vault = encrypted, periodic replication from replication target to immutable vault.

Reference: HPE Zerto Vault Architecture White Paper, HPE Ransomware Recovery Solutions.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Your customer wants to use their HPE Alletra Storage MP B10000 array to store persistent data for Kubernetes-based applications. After deploying the CSI driver using Helm and creating the secret with the command `kubectl create -f hpe-backed.yaml`, what is the next required step to enable the containerized applications to consume persistent volumes on the Alletra MP array?

- A. Update the Helm repository by using `helm repo update` to recognize the CSI driver
- B. Create a `PersistentVolumeClaim` by using `kubectl create -f my-pvc.yaml`
- C. Create a `PersistentVolume` by using `kubectl create -f pv.yaml`
- **D. Define a `StorageClass` by running `kubectl create -f storageclass.yaml`**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

After installing the HPE CSI driver and creating backend secrets, the next critical step is to define a `StorageClass` that references the backend driver and parameters. Without the `StorageClass`, Kubernetes cannot dynamically provision `PersistentVolumes` (PVs).

Once the `StorageClass` is created, workloads can request storage using `PersistentVolumeClaims` (PVCs).

Distractors:

A: `helm repo update` only refreshes Helm charts; it does not enable CSI provisioning.

B: A PVC requires a `StorageClass` to bind dynamically - it cannot be created successfully beforehand.

C: Manually creating PVs is possible, but not the HPE best practice with CSI, which relies on `StorageClass` for dynamic

provisioning.

Key Concept: Kubernetes CSI workflow: Secret # StorageClass # PVC # Pod.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Your customer is a software development company using Kubernetes, Canonical, and Tanzu. They are expanding their Dev/Ops container environment and are considering HPE Private Cloud Business Edition (PCBE).

What is a unique benefit that HPE PCBE would bring to this customer's environment?

- A. Multi-tenant VASA
- **B. Full stack intelligence**
- C. Container level protection
- D. Infinite scale to the customer at no additional cost

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE PCBE provides full-stack intelligence across compute, storage, and virtualization layers. It integrates with Kubernetes distributions like Tanzu and Canonical, giving visibility and lifecycle automation across the entire stack. This helps Dev/Ops teams simplify operations, capacity planning, and performance optimization in hybrid environments.

Distractors:

B: Multi-tenant VASA applies more to VMware vVols in multi-tenant setups.

C: No platform offers "infinite scale at no cost" - this is misleading.

D: Container-level protection is delivered through HPE CSI with data protection solutions, not unique to PCBE.

Key Concept: HPE PCBE delivers unified lifecycle management with full-stack intelligence.

Reference: HPE Private Cloud Business Edition Overview.

### NEW QUESTION # 39

Your customer is a regional bank with branches in two different cities. Each branch is run as an isolated independent business and IT manages their SANs as separate fabrics to limit the scope of any failure. They use B-Series Switches.

The customer has requested a disaster recovery option that will allow replication between the two sites without merging the fabrics.

Which SAN technology meets the requirements?

- A. FCIP
- B. NPIV
- C. Fabric partitioning
- **D. FC-FC routing**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

FC-FC routing (also known as Fibre Channel Routing / LSANs on B-Series switches) allows replication between separate SAN fabrics without merging them. This supports disaster recovery scenarios while preserving fabric isolation, exactly matching the bank's requirement.

Distractors:

A: FCIP tunnels extend Fibre Channel over IP networks, but this typically merges SAN domains.

C: NPIV (N\_Port ID Virtualization) allows multiple virtual WWNs per port, not cross-fabric replication.

D: Fabric partitioning is zoning and segmentation within a single fabric, not between independent fabrics.

Key Concept: FC-FC routing on Brocade (B-Series) for SAN isolation with replication.

Reference: HPE B-Series SAN Design Guide, Brocade FCR/LSAN Concepts.

### NEW QUESTION # 40

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- [illegible]

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