

HPE7-J01 Übungsmaterialien & HPE7-J01 realer Test & HPE7-J01 Testvorbereitung



Die Ausbildungsmaterialien zur HP HPE7-J01 Zertifizierungsprüfung aus It-Pruefung sind nicht nur der Grundstein auf dem Weg zu Ihrem Erfolg, sie können Ihnen auch dabei helfen, Ihre Fähigkeiten in der IT-Branche effektiver zu entfalten. Nach mehrjährigen Bemühungen beträgt die Hit-Rate von HP HPE7-J01 Zertifizierungsprüfung von It-Pruefung bereits 100%. Wenn Sie die Zertifizierungsprüfung nicht bestehen, nachdem Sie unsere Fragenpool gekauft haben, werden wir alle Ihre bezahlten Summe zurückgeben.

Wollen Sie die HP HPE7-J01 Zertifizierungsprüfung schnell bestehen? Dann wählen Sie doch unseren It-Pruefung, der Ihren Traum schnell verwirklichen kann. Unser It-Pruefung bietet die genauen Prüfungsmaterialien zu den IT-Zertifizierungsprüfungen. Unser It-Pruefung kann den IT-Fachleuten helfen, im Beruf befördert zu werden. Unsere Kräfte sind unglaublich stark. Sie können im Internet die Demo zur HP HPE7-J01 Prüfung kostenlos herunterladen, so dass Sie die Glaubwürdigkeit von It-Pruefung testen können.

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Viele Leute, die in der IT-Branche arbeiten, wissen die mühsame Vorbereitung auf die HP HPE7-J01 Prüfung. Wir It-Pruefung können doch den Schwierigkeitsgrad der HP HPE7-J01 Prüfung nicht ändern, aber wir können die Schwierigkeitsgrad der Vorbereitung für Sie vermindern. Ihre Angst vor der HP HPE7-J01 Prüfung wird beseitigen, solange Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen von unserem Technik-Team probiert haben. Wir tun unser Bestes, um Ihnen zu helfen, Ihre Konfidenz für HP HPE7-J01 zu verstärken!

HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam HPE7-J01 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q29-Q34):

29. Frage

An administrator is creating Virtual Protection Groups (VPGs) in Zerto to replicate information locally and to a remote disaster site. What is the maximum number of VPGs with which a VM can be associated?

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

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In a Zerto environment, a Virtual Protection Group (VPG) is the fundamental unit of management used to group virtual machines that must be replicated together to maintain write-order fidelity and application consistency. This is particularly vital for multi-tier applications, such as a database server and a web server, that need to be recovered to the exact same point in time. According to the HPE Advanced Storage Solutions technical guides and Zerto's architectural specifications, a single Virtual Machine

(VM) can be associated with a maximum of three VPGs simultaneously. This capability is often referred to as "one-to-many" replication. This architectural flexibility allows a storage administrator to design complex data protection strategies that go beyond simple site-to-site disaster recovery.

For example, a VM could be part of:

- * A Local VPG for high-speed recovery from the local journal (Short-term retention).
- * A Remote VPG for disaster recovery to a secondary data center or public cloud.
- * A Tertiary VPG for long-term retention or to a third site for regional disaster protection.

When a VM is protected in multiple VPGs, each VPG maintains its own independent journal, settings, and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) targets. However, the Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) on the host only needs to read the data changes (IOs) from the hypervisor once; it then distributes those changes to all the target VRAs associated with the various VPGs. This ensures that while the VM is highly protected across multiple locations, the overhead on the production host and the hypervisor remains minimal. It is important to note that while three is the maximum, the storage architect must ensure that the available network bandwidth and the IOPS of the target storage systems can handle the aggregate replication load of all associated VPGs.

30. Frage

A company with 2484 VMs and 300 servers needs to implement a file, object, and block storage solution.

What are the minimum requirements for this solution?

- A. One HPE Alletra MP B10000 and two HPE Alletra MP X10000s
- B. One HPE Alletra MP B10000 and one HPE Alletra MP X10000
- **C. Three HPE Alletra MP X10000s**
- D. Two HPE Alletra MP B10000s and one HPE Alletra MP X10000

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The HPE Alletra MP is a modular, disaggregated storage platform designed to provide different storage personas (Block or File/Object) based on the software stack installed on the controller nodes. However, the minimum hardware "footprint" required to form a functional, supported cluster differs significantly between these personas.

For HPE GreenLake for File Storage (which utilizes the Alletra MP X10000 hardware and provides both File and Object protocols), the architecture is based on a disaggregated shared-everything (DASE) model.

According to the HPE Alletra MP Installation and Architecture Guide, the minimum supported configuration for a File/Object cluster is three X10000 controller nodes. This 3-node minimum is a hard requirement to establish proper quorum and high availability for the V-Tree metadata and the distributed file system logic. A single X10000 node (as suggested in Options A and C) cannot function as a standalone file

/object cluster in a production environment.

Furthermore, the Alletra MP X10000 persona is specifically optimized for high-density unstructured data (File and Object). While the B10000 persona (Options A, B, and C) is intended for Block storage, the question asks for a solution that covers file, object, and block. In many modern software-defined or unified scenarios, especially those aligned with the Alletra MP's future-proof roadmap, the X10000 hardware can serve multiple personas. However, strictly following the current architectural minimums for the File/Object requirement mentioned, you must have at least three nodes. Therefore, a 3-node cluster of X10000s is the foundational requirement to even begin providing the file and object services the customer needs. Options A and B fail the minimum cluster size requirement for the File/Object persona.

31. Frage

An HPE Partner is creating a proposal for an HPE customer that involves HPE Morpheus Enterprise. What does the partner need to determine to configure the correct number of Morpheus licenses in Online Config Advanced (OCA)?

- **A. The customer workload elements (WLEs) on-prem and in the public cloud**
- B. The customer CPU count
- C. The customer VM count
- D. The license types are the Community Edition type

Antwort: A

Begründung:

HPE Morpheus Enterprise is a comprehensive multi-cloud management and orchestration platform that enables self-service provisioning and lifecycle management across private and public clouds. To accurately size and quote a Morpheus solution in tools like HPE Online Config Advanced (OCA), the primary licensing metric is the Workload Element (WLE), also frequently referred to

as a Workload Element (WE) in some documentation.

A Workload Element is defined as a granular unit of compute directly associated with an application service that is being managed or inventoried by Morpheus. This includes:

- * Virtual Machines (VMs) on-premises (e.g., VMware vCenter, Hyper-V).
- * Instances in the public cloud (e.g., AWS EC2, Azure VMs, Google Cloud instances).
- * Bare metal servers if they are provisioned to run application services.
- * Container deployments (such as Kubernetes pods).

Importantly, Morpheus does not count supporting infrastructure like storage arrays, load balancers, or physical hypervisor hosts (e.g., the physical server running ESXi) as Workload Elements. Licensing is typically based on a concurrent model, meaning the customer must license the total number of WLEs under management at any given time, regardless of whether they are located on-prem or in a public cloud.

Therefore, the partner must calculate the aggregate sum of all VMs and cloud instances the customer intends to manage to ensure the license quantity in OCA is correct.

32. Frage

A company has many applications running on bare metal, as well as on VMs.

Match the data protection software solution with its description. Each answer will be used once.

Antwort:

Begründung:

Explanation:

- * Cohesity: Provides a backup and recovery solution with NFS, SMB, and S3 features.
- * Commvault: Integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst for deduplication of data.
- * Zerto: Provides disaster recovery for only VMs.

Enterprise data protection requires selecting the right software partner to align with specific infrastructure needs, whether protecting bare-metal servers, virtualized workloads, or modern unstructured data.

* Cohesity: This solution is defined by its "multicloud data platform" approach. It is often used to consolidate secondary storage silos by providing a single platform that handles not only backup and recovery but also serves as a scale-out NAS. It natively provides NFS, SMB, and S3 features, allowing it to act as a target for unstructured data while simultaneously protecting applications and VMs.

* Commvault: As a long-standing leader in enterprise backup, Commvault features deep, verified integration with HPE hardware. A key differentiator for HPE customers is how Commvault integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst. This integration allows Commvault to manage the movement of deduplicated data directly to StoreOnce appliances without needing to rehydrate the data, significantly reducing network traffic and storage costs across the enterprise.

* Zerto: Unlike traditional backup products that rely on snapshots, Zerto utilizes continuous data protection (CDP) through the hypervisor layer. While it is a powerhouse for replication and orchestration, it is architecturally focused on virtualized environments. Within the context of this comparison, it is the solution that provides disaster recovery for only VMs, as its Virtual Replication Appliances (VRAs) are purpose-built to intercept I/O within VMware or Hyper-V environments.

33. Frage

A storage administrator wants to set up NAS replication between two HPE StoreOnce appliances. A corresponding NAS library was created between the two systems, primary and secondary, where the secondary will receive the replicated information. When the administrator tries to create the NAS mapping on the primary StoreOnce solution, the administrator is presented with an error stating they do not have permission. What should the administrator do to solve this issue?

- **A. On the secondary StoreOnce appliance, define the primary StoreOnce appliance, along with the respective username and password.**
- B. On the primary StoreOnce appliance, define the secondary StoreOnce appliance, along with the respective username and password.
- C. On the primary StoreOnce appliance, generate an access token and configure this token on the secondary StoreOnce appliance.
- D. On the secondary StoreOnce appliance, set the Replication Permissions to allow Enabled Public Access.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

In the context of HPE StoreOnce Catalyst and NAS replication, security is governed by a bi-directional trust or permission-based

handshake. When configuring replication between two StoreOnce appliances, the "Target" (Secondary) system acts as the gatekeeper. The error described occurs because the primary system is attempting to push data or create a mapping to a destination that has not authorized it.

According to the HPE StoreOnce documentation regarding Replication Permissions, the secondary appliance must explicitly grant permission to the source appliance before any mapping or data transfer can occur. This is a security measure designed to prevent unauthorized data ingestion or "rogue" replication tasks from consuming storage resources on the target system. To resolve the permission error, the administrator must log into the Secondary StoreOnce appliance (the target) and navigate to the replication settings. There, they must add the Primary StoreOnce appliance as an authorized "source" by specifying its network address (FQDN or IP) and providing the necessary credentials (username and password) that the primary system will use to authenticate.

Unlike simpler protocols where a "Public Access" setting (Option B) might exist, HPE StoreOnce requires a defined relationship for NAS and Catalyst replication to ensure data integrity and multi-tenancy security.

Option A refers to token-based authentication, which is more common in modern cloud-native Alletra environments via DSCC, but not the standard for legacy StoreOnce NAS replication. Option D is incorrect because the permission must be granted at the receiving end, not the sending end. Once the secondary system has the primary's details stored in its Replication Permissions list, the primary appliance will be able to successfully "discover" the target libraries and establish the mapping without further permission errors.

34. Frage

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