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HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

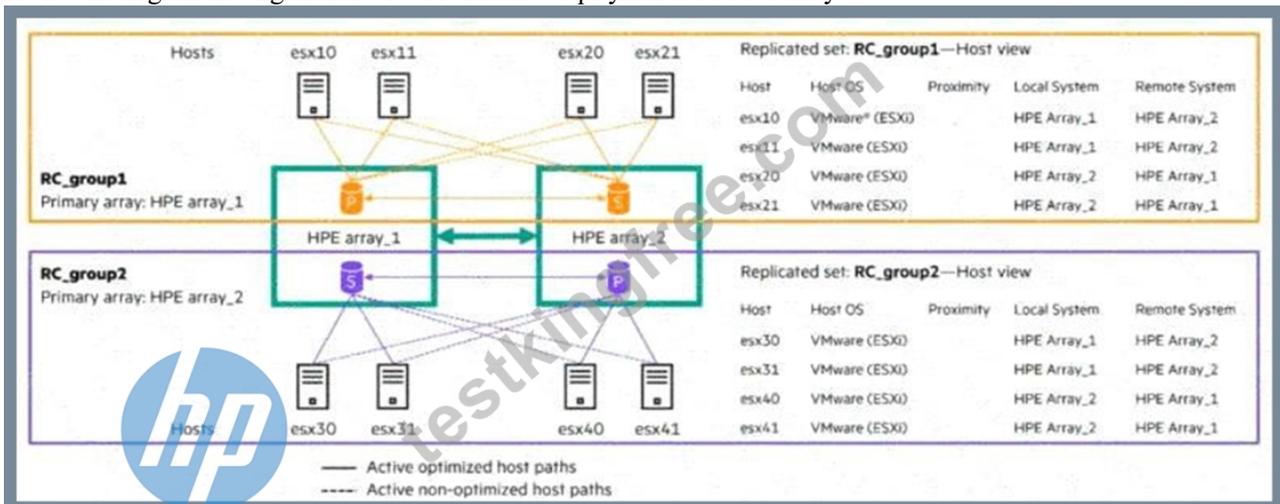
Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning and Validating Storage Solutions: This section assesses the role of Storage Consultants in evaluating complex, multi-vendor environments. Candidates will demonstrate their ability to plan, size, and validate storage solutions tailored for enterprise workloads, ensuring proposals meet customer requirements effectively.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Competitive Positioning of HPE Storage: This part of the exam focuses on the ability of Trusted Advisors to identify competitive opportunities for HPE Storage solutions. It requires articulating HPE's strengths in comparison to multi-vendor environments, customer needs, and market trends, helping customers make informed technology choices.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimizing the Customer's Environment: This domain evaluates the skills of Optimization Specialists in identifying opportunities for improvement. Candidates will design and validate optimization plans that enhance customer environments, ensuring measurable performance and efficiency gains.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HPE Storage Portfolio and Strategy: This domain measures the knowledge of Solution Advisors in positioning HPE's Storage portfolio within enterprise infrastructure. Candidates must understand HPE Storage hardware, procurement options, available tools, and the overarching storage strategy, including its relevance to enterprise-scale solutions.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Telemetry: This section examines the skills of Cloud Operations Specialists in using HPE or third-party management tools to monitor customer telemetry. Candidates must configure alerts, analyze logs, and evaluate reports to identify SLA trends, outages, and performance issues.
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage Access and Data Protection: This part of the exam tests the expertise of Infrastructure Engineers in configuring storage access, provisioning capacity, and applying replication policies. It also covers disaster recovery validation and role-based access control to secure storage operations.

HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Review the diagram showing an Active Peer Persistence deployment across two arrays.



Question: Which Host Proximity Parameter should be configured for ESX31 to ensure localized access?

- A. Primary
- B. All
- C. Secondary
- D. Exclusive

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 33

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. Create a PersistentVolume by using `kubectl create -f pv.yaml`
- B. Update the Helm repository by using `helm repo update` to recognize the CSI driver
- C. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim by using `kubectl create -f my-pvc.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 # 34

You need to evaluate a customer's virtual server environment to size an HCI solution based on HPE SimpliVity according to usage metrics over time. The environment consists of Dell servers and storage running VMware virtualization.

Which action can you use to gather the usage metrics of this setup?

- **A. Import the HPE CloudPhysics Observer to the vCenter cluster to gather the analytics.**
- B. Use the HPE InfoSight Primary Storage sizing tool to calculate the competitive performance metrics.
- C. Use HPE InfoSight for SimpliVity to gather data from external compute clusters.
- D. Use HPE NinjaOnline SimpliVity Sizer to gather the usage metrics of the current environment and have them imported directly into the sizer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

For competitive or 3rd-party (non-HPE) environments like Dell + VMware, HPE CloudPhysics is the correct tool. The Observer VM is deployed into vCenter to gather real-world workload metrics (CPU, memory, storage I/O). These analytics can then be used for SimpliVity HCI sizing.

Distractors:

A: NinjaOnline SimpliVity Sizer requires input metrics, but it cannot directly collect from 3rd-party environments.

B: InfoSight sizing applies to HPE arrays, not competitive storage.

D: InfoSight for SimpliVity only monitors existing HPE SimpliVity clusters.

Key Concept: CloudPhysics Observer # gathers competitive workload metrics # feeds into SimpliVity sizing.

Reference: HPE CloudPhysics for HCI Sizing.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Your customer has deployed an HPE Alletra MP B10000 array in its virtualized environment. Data protection follows 3-2-1 best practices, with snapshots on the array, Veeam v12 backups, and storage on an external HPE StoreOnce appliance. Despite this, a ransomware attack made data recovery impossible.

Your customer asks how to enhance data protection with immutability and application consistency.

What is a possible solution using HPE Virtual Lock technology?

- A. Enable Virtual Lock on the HPE Alletra storage array
- B. Enable Virtual Lock on the VMware datastores in VMware vCenter
- C. Enable Virtual Lock for each backup job inside Veeam v12
- **D. Enable Virtual Lock on the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst stores**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

Option C is correct because HPE StoreOnce Virtual Lock technology provides immutability at the Catalyst store level, preventing

backup data from being deleted or modified for a defined retention period.

This ensures ransomware or malicious actors cannot encrypt, alter, or delete the protected backups, aligning with modern data protection requirements for immutability and compliance. In integration with Veeam v12, backups stored on StoreOnce Catalyst stores can be locked, creating an additional immutability layer beyond application-consistent snapshots.

Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

A: Virtual Lock is not a Veeam feature. While Veeam v12 supports immutability on certain storage backends (object lock-enabled S3, hardened Linux repositories), HPE Virtual Lock is specific to StoreOnce Catalyst stores, not Veeam job settings.

B: VMware vCenter datastores do not have a native immutability feature. Snapshots in vCenter can be deleted or corrupted during ransomware events, making this option incorrect.

D: HPE Alletra arrays support application-consistent snapshots and replication, but they do not provide the immutability guarantee that StoreOnce Virtual Lock enforces. Array-level snapshots can still be deleted if admin credentials are compromised.

Key Concept:

This question targets knowledge of HPE StoreOnce Virtual Lock - a feature designed to enforce immutability on Catalyst backup stores, making backup data resistant to deletion or alteration during ransomware or insider attacks.

Reference:

HPE StoreOnce Systems Technical White Paper

HPE StoreOnce and Veeam Integration Best Practices

HPE Data Protection Solutions for Ransomware Resilience Guide

NEW QUESTION # 36

Your customer is beginning to convert their applications to cloud-native apps on Kubernetes. They are considering HPE GreenLake for Containers.

Which statement about this platform is true?

- A. Supports only cloud-native applications.
- B. Provides tools for orchestration of containers without microservices support.
- C. Supports legacy virtualization technologies with manual configuration for containers.
- **D. Provides open-source Kubernetes with simplified management.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE GreenLake for Containers delivers an enterprise-grade Kubernetes platform, leveraging open-source Kubernetes but with simplified lifecycle management, monitoring, and integration with HPE infrastructure. It provides full support for containerized workloads, whether cloud-native or modernized traditional applications.

Distractors:

A: Incorrect - not about legacy virtualization.

B: Incorrect - microservices are supported; orchestration is Kubernetes-native.

D: Incorrect - it supports both cloud-native and modernized workloads.

Key Concept: GreenLake for Containers = Kubernetes with simplified enterprise management.

Reference: HPE GreenLake for Containers Overview.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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