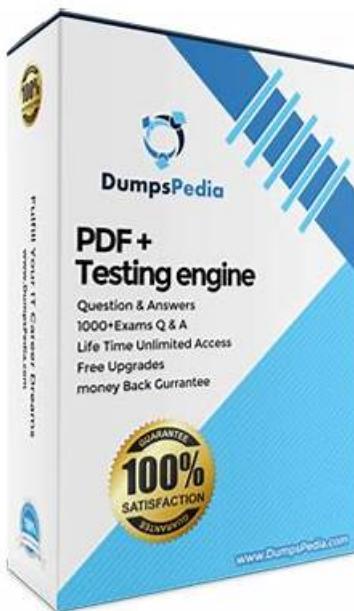


# HP HPE7-J02 Exam Dump - HPE7-J02 Latest Exam Online



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## HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Storage Transport in Multi-Site Solutions: This section evaluates the skills of Storage Architects in describing and applying transport technologies within multi-site solutions. It involves distinguishing between SAN topologies, analyzing transport components, and recommending advanced data protection methods to ensure reliability across enterprise environments.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

#### >> HP HPE7-J02 Exam Dump <<

## **New HPE7-J02 Exam Dump | Pass-Sure HP HPE7-J02: Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam 100% Pass**

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### **HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 44**

Select the scenario where implementing FCoE would be an appropriate solution.

- A. A large enterprise data center with existing Fibre Channel SANs is looking to reduce hardware complexity and costs by consolidating their storage and production networks onto a single infrastructure, while maintaining high performance for mission-critical applications.
- B. A corporation needs to replicate data between data centers in different countries. The data must be synchronized in real-time across a WAN, and the solution must tolerate variable network conditions with minimal impact on performance.
- C. A tech startup is developing an AI-based application that relies heavily on machine learning models. The team needs a solution that allows them to access and process large datasets in the cloud.
- D. A company with data centers in different states wants to establish a unified SAN infrastructure. The goal is to centralize storage management across all sites, using a single protocol that can efficiently handle high-latency, long-distance connections between data centers.

#### **Answer: A**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

#### Rationale for Correct Answer:

Option A is correct because Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) is designed for large enterprise environments that already have Fibre Channel (FC) infrastructures but want to simplify cabling and reduce hardware by converging LAN and SAN traffic over a single Ethernet fabric. FCoE retains the efficiency, low latency, and reliability of Fibre Channel while leveraging Ethernet to minimize physical infrastructure costs.

This aligns with HPE's best practices for environments using HPE Alletra 9000/Primera or HPE Nimble arrays connected to converged networks where cost reduction and high performance are equally important.

#### Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

B: Real-time replication across WANs requires protocols like HPE 3PAR/Alletra Remote Copy, asynchronous/synchronous replication, or HPE Peer Persistence. FCoE is not suited for high-latency WANs because it is a LAN protocol designed for short distances within a data center.

C: For inter-data center SAN unification, FCIP (Fibre Channel over IP) or iSCSI are more suitable. FCoE does not handle long-distance high-latency links effectively.

D: A startup building AI applications with cloud workloads typically benefits from object storage (HPE Scality RING, HPE GreenLake for File and Object) or direct cloud-native APIs (S3/Blob). FCoE is irrelevant in this use case since it is on-prem and infrastructure-focused.

#### Key Concept:

The question is testing knowledge of FCoE and its appropriate deployment scenarios - specifically, its role in consolidating storage and network traffic inside enterprise data centers while preserving Fibre Channel protocol advantages.

#### Reference:

HPE Storage Networking Best Practices Guide

HPE Primera/Alletra 9000 Technical White Paper

Fibre Channel over Ethernet Standards Overview (IEEE 802.1Qbb, 802.1Qaz)

## NEW QUESTION # 45

Which statement is true regarding HPE's SAP HANA solutions?

- A. About 40% of HANA infrastructure runs on HPE.
- B. 77% of customers prefer SAP HANA solutions on HPE.
- C. HPE supplies custom HANA licenses exclusive for HPE appliances.
- D. Customers can reduce licensing costs with Alletra MP Block.

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

#### Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE is one of the leading infrastructure providers for SAP HANA, with ~40% of global SAP HANA deployments running on HPE platforms (ProLiant, Alletra, Nimble/Primera for storage). This is an official HPE statistic repeatedly cited in white papers and customer references.

#### Distractors:

A: SAP HANA licensing is provided directly by SAP, not custom-issued by HPE.

B: Licensing costs are tied to SAP metrics (memory size), not Alletra storage type.

C: "77% prefer" is a marketing exaggeration and not the accurate documented figure.

Key Concept: HPE's strong positioning in SAP HANA infrastructure market share.

Reference: HPE SAP HANA Solutions Overview, HPE Global SAP HANA Customer Reference Sheet.

## NEW QUESTION # 46

A pool of Microsoft SQL servers started to use the Alletra 6000 family array six months ago. The data growth has been higher than expected, and the performance of the databases is facing some latency issues.

Which method would allow both capacity and performance to grow when expanding the array, while keeping the management simple?

- A. By initially selecting the timeless storage option for the array.
- B. By selecting more flash to cache ratio on the expansion shelves.
- C. By adding more arrays and capacity to a single scale-out group.
- D. By including more NIC cards to load balance host traffic.

#### Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE Alletra 6000 is a scale-out architecture array. Adding more arrays to a single scale-out group increases both performance (IOPS, throughput) and capacity, while maintaining single-pane management via HPE Data Services Cloud Console. This is the most efficient way to address both capacity growth and latency reduction for SQL workloads.

Distractors:

B: Adding NICs may help with throughput but not backend latency or capacity scaling.

C: Flash-to-cache ratios can optimize read caching but don't fundamentally increase system-wide performance.

D: Timeless storage is a procurement/licensing option, not a performance/capacity scaling method.

Key Concept: Alletra 6000 scale-out clustering for balanced growth of capacity and performance.

Reference: HPE Alletra 6000 Technical Architecture Guide.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

A global financial services company is looking to enhance its disaster recovery (DR) capabilities. They operate VMware workloads across multiple data centers and a mix of AWS and Azure cloud workloads. They need a solution that can replicate data with near-zero recovery point objectives (RPOs) and orchestrate rapid recovery of critical applications in case of a site-wide failure.

- A. Cohesity
- B. CommVault
- C. SimpliVity
- **D. Zerto**

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

Zerto, now part of HPE, provides continuous data protection (CDP) with near-zero RPOs and very low RTOs. It supports VMware workloads, as well as hybrid cloud deployments with AWS and Azure. Zerto is specifically designed for disaster recovery orchestration, enabling automated failover, failback, and application-consistent protection across sites and cloud environments.

Distractors:

B (CommVault): Primarily a backup/recovery and data management platform - RPOs are not near-zero.

C (Cohesity): Strong in backup, secondary storage, and ransomware recovery, but not near-zero RPO DR orchestration.

D (SimpliVity): Hyperconverged infrastructure with built-in backup, but not optimized for large-scale multi- cloud DR.

Key Concept: Continuous Data Protection (Zerto) for hybrid/multi-cloud disaster recovery.

Reference: HPE Zerto DR for Hybrid and Multi-cloud Environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

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. Define a StorageClass by running `kubectl create -f storageclass.yaml`**
- C. Create a PersistentVolumeClaim by using `kubectl create -f my-pvc.yaml`
- D. Create a PersistentVolume by using `kubectl create -f pv.yaml`

#### Answer: B

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 # 49

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