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## HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

### NEW QUESTION # 55

An administrator has implemented automatic switchover (ASO) with Peer Persistence on a pair of HPE Alletra 6000 storage arrays. Which statement is correct regarding the ASO feature?

- A. When a downstream synchronously-replicated volume is unavailable, the upstream volume goes out of sync and host I/O is rejected.
- B. If any single controller in the HPE Alletra 6000 storage array fails, ASO occurs as normal.
- C. After a recovery and resynchronization from an ASO situation, a manual handover is required to restore the system back to the default.
- D. If the witness fails or is unreachable, ASO is still available.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

HPE Peer Persistence for the Alletra 6000 (and Nimble) provides synchronous replication and automatic transparent failover (ATF) using the Automatic Switchover (ASO) feature. This process is governed by a Quorum Witness that monitors the health of both arrays in a group.

A fundamental design principle of HPE high-availability storage is to prevent "flapping"-a condition where a workload repeatedly bounces between two sites due to an unstable connection. Consequently, the ASO process is designed to be unidirectional and sticky. When a primary site failure occurs and the Quorum Witness authorizes an automatic switchover, the secondary array becomes the "Upstream" (active) array and begins serving I/O. Once the original primary site is restored and the replication link is re-established, the arrays will automatically begin a resynchronization to ensure data consistency. However, even after the data is fully synced, the system will not automatically move the workload back to the original array. The administrator must perform a manual handover to return the volume collection to its preferred primary site.

Regarding the other options:

\* Option B: If the witness is unreachable, ASO is automatically disabled to prevent a "split-brain" scenario where both arrays might try to become active simultaneously.

\* Option C: A single controller failure within an Alletra 6000 does not trigger an ASO. Instead, the array performs an internal controller failover (ALUA) which is transparent to the Peer Persistence relationship.

\* Option D: In a synchronous relationship, if the target becomes unavailable, the source array typically transitions to an "Out of Sync" state but continues to serve host I/O in order to maintain application availability, rather than rejecting it.

### NEW QUESTION # 56

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 57

Which statement is correct regarding Fibre Channel over IP (FCIP)?

- A. A single controller pair should be used for all circuits for the FCIP connectivity.
- B. It is reliant on fibre channel (FC) buffer credits.
- C. It has no fixed distance limitation.
- D. It has the same latency as CWDM or DWDM.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Fibre Channel over IP (FCIP), as defined by IETF RFC 3821, is a tunneling protocol used to interconnect Fibre Channel (FC) storage area networks (SANs) over long distances using standard IP infrastructure. One of the primary architectural reasons for choosing FCIP over native Fibre Channel extension is its ability to overcome distance constraints.

Native Fibre Channel is governed by a flow-control mechanism called Buffer-to-Buffer (BB) Credits. In a native FC link, a frame cannot be sent until the sender has a "credit" from the receiver. As the distance between sites increases, the time it takes for an acknowledgment (and thus the return of a credit) to travel back significantly increases. This creates a "protocol drop-off" where performance collapses once the distance exceeds the available buffer memory. In contrast, FCIP encapsulates FC frames into TCP/IP segments.

TCP/IP uses a different flow-control mechanism called windowing.

By moving the transport to TCP/IP, the storage traffic is no longer strictly bound by the physical light- propagation constraints of the FC buffer-credit mechanism. While latency still increases with distance (governed by the speed of light in fiber), FCIP provides no fixed protocol distance limitation, making it possible to replicate data across continents or globally (asynchronous replication) as long as the IP network provides a path. Option D is incorrect because the "tunnel" handles the delivery, effectively shielding the FC fabric from the long-haul buffer requirement. Option A is incorrect because the encapsulation process in FCIP always adds more latency than "transparent" optical extensions like DWDM. Therefore, the architectural value of FCIP is its ability to provide "unlimited" distance connectivity using existing WAN infrastructure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 58

An administrator needs to create a backup policy for an Oracle database using the RMAN tool.

Use your cursor to place a + where the administrator can click to configure this option in StoreOnce.

□

**Answer:**

Explanation:

□ Explanation:

Catalyst Stores

To integrate Oracle RMAN with an HPE StoreOnce appliance, the primary requirement is the creation of a StoreOnce Catalyst Store. Unlike traditional NAS shares or Virtual Tape Libraries (VTL), Catalyst is a proprietary, high-performance protocol designed specifically for deduplication-aware backup workloads.

According to the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst for Oracle RMAN User Guide, the first step in the configuration workflow is to establish a target repository on the appliance. As shown in the exhibit (image\_64a41b.png), the administrator has navigated to the Data Services section. To begin the Oracle RMAN integration, they must click on the Catalyst Stores tile (currently showing "0 Store"). Within this menu, they will create a new store and configure the necessary client access permissions, allowing the Oracle database server to communicate with the appliance using the Catalyst protocol.

Once the store is created in the UI, the second phase of the implementation occurs on the Oracle host, where the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst Plug-in for Oracle RMAN must be installed. This plug-in provides the "SBT" (System Backup to Tape) interface that RMAN uses to direct backup streams to the Catalyst Store. By using Catalyst instead of traditional NAS (CIFS/NFS), the customer benefits from source-side deduplication, which significantly reduces network traffic and backup windows by only sending unique data blocks from the database server to the StoreOnce system. Selecting the "NAS Shares" or "VT Libraries" options in the UI would not provide the necessary Catalyst interface required for this optimized Oracle RMAN integration.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

An administrator is setting up Zerto for data protection. The Zerto Virtual Manager <ZVM> has been installed and configured. The administrator is ready to deploy the Zerto Virtual Replication Appliances (VRAs) Use your cursor to place a + on the ZVM screen to deploy the VRAs.

#### Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

Sites

The Zerto Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) is a critical architectural component of the Zerto solution.

It is a lightweight Linux-based virtual machine that must be installed on every hypervisor host (ESXi or Hyper-V) in both the production and recovery sites that will host protected virtual machines. The VRA is responsible for intercepting the I/O writes from the VMs and asynchronously replicating them to the recovery site.

In the Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM) web interface shown in the exhibit (image\_649973.png), the management of site-level infrastructure is centralized within the "Sites" tab. By clicking on this tab, the administrator accesses the view for both local and paired remote sites. Within the Local Site details, there is a sub-tab for "VRAs" or "Hosts" where the administrator can see a list of all hosts managed by the connected vCenter or SCVMM.

To deploy a VRA, the administrator selects the host(s) currently missing the appliance and clicks the "Install" button. The ZVM then automates the deployment, configuring the VRA with the necessary network settings and registering it with the hypervisor. Notably, the "Active alerts" window in the exhibit explicitly provides a hint: it shows an alert stating that "Host esx-e02.telabs.local has no VRA installed". Clicking on the "Sites" tab is the foundational step to resolve this alert and finalize the infrastructure setup required to begin creating Virtual Protection Groups (VPGs).

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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