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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

A customer has an older HPE StoreOnce Gen3 data protection solution. They do not want to upgrade the hardware, but they do want to integrate the existing solution with AWS using HPE Cloud Bank Storage.

Other than HPE Cloud Bank licenses, what must also be included in the bill of materials (BOM)?

- A. RAM upgrade
- B. Object store license
- C. StoreOnce VSA appliance license
- D. Catalyst license

Answer: A

Explanation:

HPE Cloud Bank Storage is an extension of the StoreOnce Catalyst protocol that allows for the movement of deduplicated data to object storage in the cloud. When retrofitting this technology onto older HPE StoreOnce Gen3 hardware, there are specific hardware prerequisites that must be satisfied for the feature to be supported and performant.

The primary technical constraint on Gen3 systems (such as the StoreOnce 3100, 3500, 5100, and 5500) is the overhead required to manage the massive metadata associated with cloud-tiering. For the StoreOnce system to effectively index, deduplicate, and track data chunks residing in a remote AWS S3 bucket, it requires additional system memory. According to the HPE StoreOnce QuickSpecs and Configuration Guides, a RAM Upgrade Kit (Memory Upgrade) is a mandatory BOM component for Gen3 systems if the combined local and Cloud Bank Storage capacity will exceed the original system limits or if the Cloud Bank feature is being enabled for the first time on specific entry-to-midrange models.

Without the additional RAM, the Gen3 appliance may lack the necessary resources to run the Catalyst Cloud Bank services alongside local backup operations, leading to severe performance degradation or the inability to create a Cloud Bank store. While a Catalyst license (Option C) is technically required for Cloud Bank to function, most Gen3 customers seeking Cloud Bank already utilize Catalyst; however, the RAM upgrade is the physical hardware prerequisite that is often overlooked in "license-only" upgrades. Options A and B are incorrect as the VSA is a separate virtual product and the "Object store" is a destination, not a StoreOnce hardware component.

NEW QUESTION # 31

An HPE Partner is talking to a potential customer about the HPE Alletra MP B10000 storage array solution.

What is an important feature the partner should share with the customer?

- A. If locally decodable EC is implemented by the customer, this will increase rebuild time.
- B. The behavior of common applications can be predicted with Workload Simulator.
- C. Stripe sizes vary from 16 (data) + 3 (parity) to 146 (data) + 3 (parity).
- D. When writing data into volatile memory, SCM is persistent with batteries.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The HPE Alletra MP B10000 (Block storage) represents a paradigm shift in HPE's high-end storage strategy by utilizing a modular, disaggregated architecture. One of the most significant technical advantages of this platform is its Advanced Erasure Coding and the way it handles data layout across the disaggregated NVMe capacity.

According to the HPE Alletra MP technical deep-dive documents, the system does not use traditional fixed RAID groups. Instead, it uses a massive, distributed stripe mechanism. The software is capable of varying the stripe width dynamically based on the number of available drives and nodes in the cluster. This allows the system to achieve industry-leading capacity efficiency. Specifically, the system can utilize stripe sizes ranging from a minimum of 16+3 to a maximum of 146+3. This high data-to-parity ratio (e.g., 146 data segments for every 3 parity segments) allows customers to realize significantly higher usable capacity from their raw NVMe investment compared to traditional RAID 6 (6+2 or 8+2) or even typical erasure coding in competitive mid-range arrays.

Option A is technically incorrect because, in the Alletra MP, data is typically committed to persistent NVMe media or SCM (Storage Class Memory) in a way that doesn't rely on legacy battery-backed volatile DRAM in the same manner as older controllers. Option C is incorrect because Locally Decodable Erasure Coding is actually designed to reduce rebuild times by requiring fewer IOPS to reconstruct a missing fragment. Option D, while "Workload Simulator" is a tool used in sizing (NinjaStars), the most "important" architectural feature listed that differentiates the Alletra MP's efficiency is its unique and massive scaling stripe width.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Match the Brocade virtual fabric term with its description.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

LISL: Directly connects two base switches that are in separate physical chassis together and has a link cost of 510

XISL: Connects two logical switches in two different chassis via the base switch to extend the fabric and maintain the logical partitioning
DISL: ISLs that are configured between an edge fabric E_Port and an FC Router EX_Port
IFL: Used to link fabrics across geographic locations via FCR or FCIP
Brocade Virtual Fabrics (VF) allow a single physical switch to be partitioned into multiple logical switches, each with its own data and control planes. This architectural flexibility requires specialized Inter-Switch Link (ISL) types to maintain logical isolation across physical chassis.

LISL (Logical ISL): These are logical links that directly connect two Base Switches located in separate physical chassis. A defining characteristic of an LISL in Brocade Fabric OS is its default link cost of 510, which ensures it is typically used only for specific inter-fabric control traffic unless manually adjusted.

XISL (Extended ISL): An XISL is a transport link used to connect two logical switches residing in different physical chassis by tunneling through the Base Fabric. This allows the administrator to extend a single logical fabric across multiple physical devices while maintaining strict logical partitioning and reducing the number of physical cables required between chassis.

DISL (Dedicated ISL): These links are specifically configured between an edge fabric E_Port and an FC Router EX_Port. They are used in Fibre Channel Routing (FCR) topologies to provide a dedicated path for inter-fabric traffic between a standard fabric and a meta-fabric router.

IFL (Inter-Fabric Link): IFLs are the foundational links used to connect disparate fabrics across geographic locations. They utilize either Fibre Channel Routing (FCR) or FCIP tunneling to enable communication between devices in different fabrics without merging them into a single logical entity. This is a key component for large-scale disaster recovery and data distribution architectures where fabric stability and distance are primary concerns.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A customer has a variety of HPE Alletra arrays running various VM workloads managed by VMware vCenter. These arrays are managed with HPE GreenLake. The customer is concerned they are not getting the best efficiency from the HPE storage arrays. You access CloudPhysics in GreenLake to get an overall view of the hosts and VMs that have the biggest impact on the customer's current environment. Which card should you first examine to see this information?

- A. Shared Storage Analysis
- **B. Simulator for VM Rightsizing**
- C. Summary for VMware vCenters
- D. Host Analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

HPE CloudPhysics is a SaaS-based analytics platform integrated into the HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC) that provides deep insights into virtualized infrastructure. It uses a visual metaphor called "cards" to present focused analytics for specific use cases.

When a customer is concerned about storage efficiency and the overall impact of VM workloads, the Simulator for VM Rightsizing (also known as the VM Rightsizing Simulator) is the primary tool for analysis. This card specifically identifies inefficiencies such as over-provisioned or "oversized" virtual machines. By analyzing the actual resource utilization (CPU, memory, and I/O) versus the allocated capacity, the rightsizing simulator can highlight which VMs are consuming excessive resources without operational need. Reviewing this card first is critical because storage efficiency is often compromised by "virtual sprawl" and bloated VM templates that waste disk space and IOPS on the backend HPE Alletra arrays. While the Shared Storage Analysis card (Option C) provides

visibility into datastore contention and performance, the Simulator for VM Rightsizing provides the most direct answer to "efficiency" concerns by identifying the exact VMs that can be trimmed down to reclaim stranded capacity. Correcting VM sizing at the hypervisor level is often the most effective first step in optimizing the performance and capacity return on investment of the underlying storage hardware.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A customer has a diverse NoSQL big data and data analytics workload implementation. This workload runs on bare-metal servers to achieve the most efficient performance. The customer requires a new storage solution to meet their growing data needs. Which solution will be best for the customer?

- A. HPE SimpliVity
- **B. HPE Alletra Storage Server 4110**
- C. HPE Alletra dHCI
- D. HPE GreenLake for Private Business Cloud Edition (PBCE)

Answer: B

Explanation:

For workloads like NoSQL databases (e.g., MongoDB, Cassandra), Big Data analytics (e.g., Hadoop, Spark), and high-throughput data lakes, the primary performance bottleneck is often the latency and bandwidth between the compute and the storage media. When a customer specifies they are running on bare-metal servers to achieve "most efficient performance," they are looking for a solution that minimizes the overhead of hypervisors and provides direct, high-speed access to storage.

The HPE Alletra Storage Server 4000 series, and specifically the Alletra 4110, is purposefully engineered for this "Data-First" server-based storage market. The Alletra 4110 is a 1U, all-NVMe ultra-dense storage server that supports dual 4th or 5th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors and PCIe Gen5 throughput. Unlike traditional storage arrays that connect via a SAN, the Alletra 4110 functions as high-performance Software-Defined Storage (SDS) infrastructure. It is designed to run the application and the data storage on the same high-density nodes, or to act as a high-speed storage tier for bare-metal clusters.

Other options are less suitable for this specific "bare-metal NoSQL" requirement:

* HPE SimpliVity (B) is a Hyperconverged Infrastructure (HCI) solution that is inherently tied to a hypervisor (VMware or Hyper-V), which contradicts the customer's bare-metal requirement.

* HPE Alletra dHCI (C) is a disaggregated HCI solution that automates a SAN environment but is also centered around VMware virtualization.

* HPE GreenLake for Private Cloud Business Edition (A) is a service-oriented offering primarily for managing virtualized private clouds.

The Alletra 4110 provides the massive I/O throughput (up to 315 GB/s of PCIe Gen5 bandwidth to SSDs) and the low-latency NVMe performance that NoSQL and analytics workloads demand, making it the superior architectural choice for bare-metal, data-intensive environments.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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