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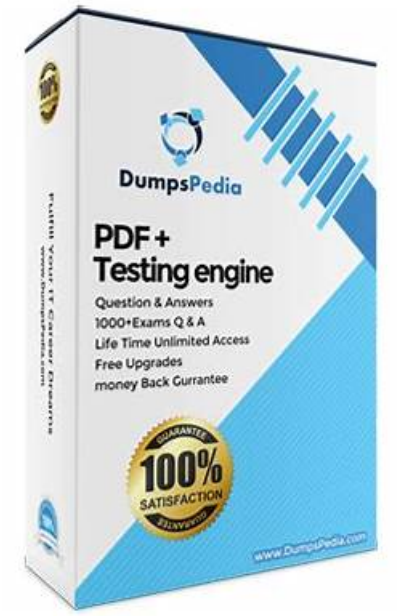

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HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• Remote Support Configuration: This small but important section tests the ability of System Administrators to configure HPE solutions for remote support, ensuring proactive monitoring and timely resolution of technical issues.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• Advanced Troubleshooting and Prevention: This section focuses on the ability of Support Engineers to identify root causes of issues and implement advanced preventive measures. It emphasizes building resilience in customer environments to minimize future disruptions.
Topic 5	• 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 6	• 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.

HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

You are sizing an HPE Alletra Storage MP B10000 as shown in the graphic below.
What change must be made to the current storage configuration to achieve maximum IOPS performance?

- A. The controller must be upgraded to a 32-core model

- B. Additional disks need to be added to the system
- C. No change needed - the system is already operating at maximum performance
- D. Additional network cards or HBAs need to be added for more throughput

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
From the exhibit, the system shows maximum estimated IOPS performance (over 250K IOPS read, 115K IOPS mixed, 62K write). These values align with HPE's published performance specifications for this model with full cores enabled. The network interface count and disk count are balanced relative to controller capability. Therefore, no further upgrades are required to achieve maximum performance.
Distractors:
A: Adding NICs/HBAs may improve throughput but will not exceed controller-bound IOPS.
B: Adding disks increases capacity, not peak IOPS, as performance is primarily controller-driven.
D: The system already matches controller capability; upgrading cores is not an option in Alletra MP B10000 mid-range systems.
Key Concept: Understanding performance sizing based on controller and architecture limits, not just capacity or NICs.
Reference: HPE Alletra MP Performance and Sizing Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 51
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. CommVault
- B. Cohesity
- 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 # 52
While attempting to increase an upstream volume size for an Alletra 6000 Peer Persistence setup from local web management, you are facing an error that prevents you from completing the task.
Which action is required to complete the task successfully?

- A. Remove the downstream volume, volume collection before increasing the upstream volume.
- B. Increase the size of the volume in VMware HPE Storage plugin.
- C. Use the Data Services Cloud Console to grow the upstream volume.
- D. Remove the upstream volume, volume collection before increasing the upstream volume.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:
In Alletra 6000 Peer Persistence environments, operations like resizing Peer Persistence volumes must be performed via the HPE Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC), which manages volume collections and replication consistency groups. Attempting to grow the upstream volume locally will fail because the changes need to propagate across both sites consistently.
Distractors:
A/B: Removing upstream or downstream volumes would break replication and is not required.
D: Expanding in VMware only extends the VMFS datastore, not the underlying replicated volume.
Key Concept: Peer Persistence volume resizing is done in DSCC, not local web GUI.
Reference: HPE Alletra 6000 Peer Persistence Configuration and Management Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 53
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 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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.

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 # 54
Your organization is implementing a new high-performance computing (HPC) cluster to support advanced scientific simul-ations. The cluster will consist of several hundred nodes that require rapid access to shared datasets. The storage is Vast/GL4F.
The application is very sensitive to latency and minimizing CPU overhead during data transfers is critical to achieving the desired performance levels.
Which access protocol should the organization implement to enhance NFS performance by reducing storage latency and increasing

I/O operations?

- A. iSER
- B. NFS
- C. RoCE
- D. NFS over RDMA

Answer: D

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
For HPC and AI/ML workloads, NFS over RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access) provides significantly lower latency and reduced CPU overhead compared to standard NFS over TCP. This allows direct memory-to- memory data transfers between storage and compute nodes, bypassing the kernel network stack. In VAST Data (underpinning GreenLake for File Storage), NFS over RDMA is explicitly supported to accelerate shared dataset access in HPC and AI environments.
Distractors:
A: Standard NFS introduces more latency due to kernel TCP/IP stack overhead.
C: RoCE (RDMA over Converged Ethernet) is a transport layer technology - useful, but the protocol chosen for the file system must be NFS over RDMA, not just RoCE.
D: iSER (iSCSI Extensions for RDMA) enhances iSCSI block storage, not NFS file workloads.
Key Concept: NFS over RDMA for HPC/AI shared datasets.
Reference: HPE GreenLake for File Storage powered by VAST - HPC Deployment Guide, RDMA and NFS performance white papers.

NEW QUESTION # 55
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