

# HPE7-J01인기자격증덤프문제인기자격증시험덤프공부



HPE7-A08	
시험 시간:	90분
질문수:	약 60문
합격점:	비공식, 보통 약 70%
테스트 언어:	영어
시험요금:	약 200달러

2026 Fast2test 최신 HPE7-J01 PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 HPE7-J01 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유:  
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1L5CtOY66n-Ob6S25ckjgi8EulZFEov6T>

목표를 이루는 방법은 여러가지가 있는데 어느 방법을 선택하면 가장 빨리 목표를 이룰수 있을까요? HP인증 HPE7-J01 시험을 패스하는 길에는 Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-J01 덤프를 공부하는 것이 가장 좋은 방법이라는것을 굳게 약속드립니다. Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-J01 덤프는 시험문제에 초점을 두어 제작된 공부자료이기에 HP인증 HPE7-J01 패스를 가장 빠른 시일내에 한방에 할수 있도록 도와드립니다.

Fast2test에서 제공해드리는 IT인증시험대비 덤프를 사용해보신적이 있으신지요? 만약에 다른 과목을 사용해보신 분이라면 HP HPE7-J01 덤프도 바로 구매할것입니다. 첫번째 구매에서 패스하셨다면 덤프에 신뢰가 있을것이고 불합격받으셨다하더라도 바로 환불해드리는 약속을 지켜드렸기때문입니다. 처음으로 저희 사이트에 오신 분이라면 HP HPE7-J01 덤프로 첫구매에 도전해보지 않으실래요? 저희 덤프로 쉬운 자격증 취득이 가능할것입니다.

>> HPE7-J01인기자격증 덤프문제 <<

## 높은 통과율 HPE7-J01인기자격증 덤프문제 인기 덤프자료

HP인증 HPE7-J01 시험을 등록했는데 마땅한 공부자료가 없어 고민중이시라면 Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-J01 덤프를 추천해드립니다. Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-J01 덤프는 거의 모든 시험문제를 커버하고 있어 시험패스율이 100%입니다. Fast2test 제품을 선택하시면 어려운 시험공부도 한결 가벼워집니다.

## 최신 HPE Storage Solutions HPE7-J01 무료샘플문제 (Q20-Q25):

### 질문 # 20

Match the fibre channel topology to its use case. Each answer will be used once.

정답:

설명:

Explanation:

- \* Meshed fabric: Has many-to-many connectivity and requires high performance.
- \* Cascaded fabric: Data access is localized with servers and storage connected to the same switch.
- \* Core-edge fabric: Data access is a mix of local and distributed.
- \* Ring fabric: Accommodates diverse geographic conditions and location.

In the design of modern Storage Area Networks (SANs), selecting the right topology is critical for balancing performance, scalability, and cost. Each of these Brocade/HPE B-series architectures serves a specific workload profile:

**Meshed Fabric:** This design provides the highest level of redundancy and performance by connecting switches in an "any-to-any" pattern. Because every switch is connected to multiple other switches, it provides many-to-many connectivity and minimized "hop counts," making it ideal for high-performance environments where application traffic is unpredictable and widely distributed.

**Cascaded Fabric:** The simplest topology, where switches are connected in a serial or daisy-chain fashion. It is most effective in small

environments where data access is localized-meaning the server and the storage it needs are physically connected to the same switch, minimizing Inter-Switch Link (ISL) traversal.

Core-Edge Fabric: The standard for enterprise data centers. Servers are connected to "Edge" switches, and storage is connected to a high-capacity "Core". This allows for a mix of local and distributed data access.

Large enterprises use this to scale easily by adding edge switches without disrupting the core storage connectivity.

Ring Fabric: By connecting switches in a closed loop, this topology is designed to accommodate diverse geographic conditions. If a single link between two locations fails, traffic can be re-routed the other way around the ring. This provides a cost-effective way to link multiple sites or campus buildings while maintaining fabric integrity.

### 질문 # 21

A company has many applications running on bare metal, as well as on VMs.

Match the data protection software solution with its description. Each answer will be used once.

정답 :

설명 :

Explanation:

\* Cohesity: Provides a backup and recovery solution with NFS, SMB, and S3 features.

\* Commvault: Integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst for deduplication of data.

\* Zerto: Provides disaster recovery for only VMs.

Enterprise data protection requires selecting the right software partner to align with specific infrastructure needs, whether protecting bare-metal servers, virtualized workloads, or modern unstructured data.

\* Cohesity: This solution is defined by its "multicloud data platform" approach. It is often used to consolidate secondary storage silos by providing a single platform that handles not only backup and recovery but also serves as a scale-out NAS. It natively provides NFS, SMB, and S3 features, allowing it to act as a target for unstructured data while simultaneously protecting applications and VMs.

\* Commvault: As a long-standing leader in enterprise backup, Commvault features deep, verified integration with HPE hardware. A key differentiator for HPE customers is how Commvault integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst. This integration allows Commvault to manage the movement of deduplicated data directly to StoreOnce appliances without needing to rehydrate the data, significantly reducing network traffic and storage costs across the enterprise.

\* Zerto: Unlike traditional backup products that rely on snapshots, Zerto utilizes continuous data protection (CDP) through the hypervisor layer. While it is a powerhouse for replication and orchestration, it is architecturally focused on virtualized environments. Within the context of this comparison, it is the solution that provides disaster recovery for only VMs, as its Virtual Replication Appliances (VRAs) are purpose-built to intercept I/O within VMware or Hyper-V environments.

### 질문 # 22

A customer currently has an HPE Alletra 9000 with data reduction on all volumes and plans to migrate to an HPE Alletra MP B10000. Which formula should be used to size the new solution?

- A. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.5
- B. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.35
- C. Size to original capacity
- **D. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25**

정답 : D

설명 :

When sizing a migration from a highly efficient array like the HPE Alletra 9000 (or Primera) to the next-generation HPE Alletra MP B10000, storage architects must account for the difference between the "Written Capacity" (what the host thinks it has stored) and the "Consumed Capacity" (the physical space used after data reduction).

The standard best practice for an HPE Master ASE when performing these migrations is to Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25. This "1.25 factor" (representing a 25% overhead) is the recommended safety margin used in sizing tools like HPE NinjaStars and the HPE Cloud Physics assessment reports.

This 25% buffer is designed to cover several critical architectural requirements:

\* System Metadata and Overhead: Both the Alletra 9000 and Alletra MP require physical capacity to store internal metadata, map tables, and the structures required for their respective data reduction engines.

\* Snapshot Reserve: While snapshots are thin and pointer-based, they still consume physical space as data changes over time. The 1.25 multiplier ensures there is enough "headroom" for typical snapshot retention policies.

\* Data Reduction Parity: Data reduction ratios (deduplication and compression) can fluctuate based on the specific workload. Sizing exactly to current consumption without a buffer risks an out-of-space condition if the new array's reduction engine handles a specific block pattern slightly differently during the initial ingest.

\* Operational Performance: SSD-based arrays perform best when they are not "packed" to 100% capacity, as the garbage collection and wear-leveling processes require free blocks to operate efficiently.

Sizing to "original capacity" (Option D) would lead to a massive over-provisioning and wasted cost, as it ignores the benefits of modern data reduction. Option C (1.5) is generally considered overly conservative for modern flash environments, while 1.25 provides the optimal balance of cost-efficiency and technical risk mitigation.

### 질문 # 23

A customer is interested in a backup repository solution with long-term data retention. The customer has the following requirements:

\* Needs to leverage secondary storage for development operations and development testing

\* Fast granular restore and instant recovery features

\* Cost-effective, yet scalable solution that provides built-in replication features What is the best solution for this customer?

- A. HPE Alletra 5000s and Scality RING
- B. HPE Alletra 4000s and Commvault
- C. HPE Alletra 5000s and Veeam
- D. HPE dHCI and Cohesity

정답: C

#### 설명:

The requirements provided point toward a "Secondary Storage" use case where the data must be more than just a "cold" backup; it needs to be "active" for DevOps and testing. The HPE Alletra 5000 (the successor to the HPE Nimble Storage Adaptive Flash arrays) is specifically engineered for this hybrid role.

Architecturally, the Alletra 5000 utilizes the CASL (Content Aware Storage Architecture) file system. This allows it to perform high-speed inline deduplication and compression, making it a cost-effective repository for long-term retention. Crucially for the customer's DevOps requirement, Alletra 5000 supports Zero-Copy Clones. This means the storage administrator can instantly create multiple copies of production datasets for development and testing without consuming additional storage space or impacting the performance of the primary backup repository.

When paired with Veeam Backup & Replication, the solution meets the "fast granular restore" and "instant recovery" requirements perfectly. Veeam's vPower technology enables Instant VM Recovery, which allows a virtual machine to be started directly from the compressed and deduplicated backup file on the Alletra 5000.

Because the Alletra 5000 includes a flash tier for metadata and frequently accessed data, it provides the necessary IOPS to run these recovered VMs or DevTest workloads with near-production performance.

In contrast, while Cohesity (Option B) is a strong secondary platform, HPE dHCI is a primary infrastructure solution and not just a backup repository. Scality RING (Option C) is an object storage solution geared toward massive scale and petabyte-level archives, but it lacks the performance characteristics for "instant recovery" and seamless DevOps cloning found in the Alletra 5000. HPE Alletra 4000 (Option D) is a high-density data server (formerly Apollo) which provides the raw hardware but lacks the integrated CASL-based intelligence and "Better Together" orchestration that the Alletra 5000/Veeam partnership offers for this specific customer profile.

### 질문 # 24

Refer to the exhibit.

A company is implementing a disaster recovery solution. The Asynchronous Remote Copy feature has been implemented between the HPE AUetra 9000 arrays at both sites. The customer is interested in providing a disaster recovery (DR) solution that allows for business connectivity of their VMware VMs.

Which VMware solution should the company implement?

- A. vCenter Lifecycle Management Service
- B. VCF Operations: Continuous Performance
- C. vCenter Storage DRS
- D. VMware Live Site Recovery/VMware Live Recovery

정답: D

#### 설명:

To provide automated orchestration and business continuity for VMware virtual machines in a disaster recovery scenario, the

industry-standard solution integrated with HPE storage is VMware Live Site Recovery (formerly known as VMware Site Recovery Manager or SRM).

When a customer utilizes Asynchronous Remote Copy on HPE Alletra 9000 arrays, the storage layer handles the data replication between the production and recovery sites. However, the storage array alone cannot automate the re-registration of virtual machines, the mapping of network port groups, or the specific power-on sequencing required for complex applications at the secondary site. VMware Live Site Recovery serves as the orchestration engine that bridges this gap. It works in conjunction with a Storage Replication Adapter (SRA) provided by HPE. The HPE SRA allows the VMware software to communicate directly with the Alletra 9000 arrays to initiate tasks such as promoting recovery volumes to a read-write state, taking temporary snapshots for DR testing, and automating the "failover" and "failback" workflows.

As shown in the exhibit (image\_6601ef.jpg), a complete solution requires an SRM appliance and a vCenter appliance at both the production and recovery sites. This architecture ensures that even if the primary site is completely lost, the recovery site has all the necessary metadata and orchestration instructions to bring the business-critical VMs online with minimal manual intervention. Option A (Lifecycle Management) is for patching and updates, Option D (Storage DRS) is for load balancing within a cluster, and Option C refers to operational monitoring rather than disaster recovery orchestration. For a customer already invested in Alletra 9000 Remote Copy, VMware Live Site Recovery is the "Better Together" choice for achieving low Recovery Time Objectives (RTO).

## 질문 # 25

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Fast2test의 인지도는 고객님께서 상상하는것보다 훨씬 높습니다. 많은 분들이 Fast2test의 덤프공부가이드로 IT자격증 취득의 꿈을 이루었습니다. Fast2test에서 출시한 HP인증 HPE7-J01덤프는 IT인사들이 자격증 취득의 험난한 길에서 없어서는 안될중요한 존재입니다. Fast2test의 HP인증 HPE7-J01덤프를 한번 믿고 가보세요. 시험불합격시 덤프비용은 환불해드리니 믿겨보아야 본전 아니겠습니까?

**HPE7-J01완벽한 인증 시험덤프** : <https://kr.fast2test.com/HPE7-J01-premium-file.html>

Fast2test HPE7-J01완벽한 인증 시험덤프의 각종인증시험자료는 모두기출문제와 같은 것으로 덤프보고 시험패스는 문제없습니다, Fast2test 제작팀의 부단한 노력으로 인하여 HPE7-J01인증시험 패스는 더는 어려운 일이 아닙니다, Fast2test HPE7-J01완벽한 인증 시험덤프는 여러분의 시간을 절약해드릴 뿐만 아니라 여러분들이 안심하고 응시하여 순조로이 패스할수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다, HP HPE7-J01 자격증을 취득하시면 취업하는데 가산점이 될수 있고 급여 인상에도 많은 도움을 드릴수 있습니다, Fast2test HPE7-J01완벽한 인증 시험덤프덤프로 자격증취득의 꿈을 이루세요.

인정해주시고 감사네요. 상단연합회, 라면 몰라도 천하 상인들이 외부 위협에 휩쓸리 HPE7-J01지 않고 각자 본분에 충실할 수 있게 하기 위한 단체입니다, Fast2test의 각종인증시험자료는 모두기출문제와 같은 것으로 덤프보고 시험패스는 문제없습니다.

## 인기자격증 HPE7-J01인기자격증 덤프문제 시험덤프 최신자료

Fast2test 제작팀의 부단한 노력으로 인하여 HPE7-J01인증시험 패스는 더는 어려운 일이 아닙니다, Fast2test는 여러분의 시간을 절약해드릴 뿐만 아니라 여러분들이 안심하고 응시하여 순조로이 패스할수 있도록 도와주는 사이트입니다.

HP HPE7-J01 자격증을 취득하시면 취업하는데 가산점이 될수 있고 급여 인상에도 많은 도움을 드릴수 있습니다, Fast2test덤프로 자격증취득의 꿈을 이루세요.

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