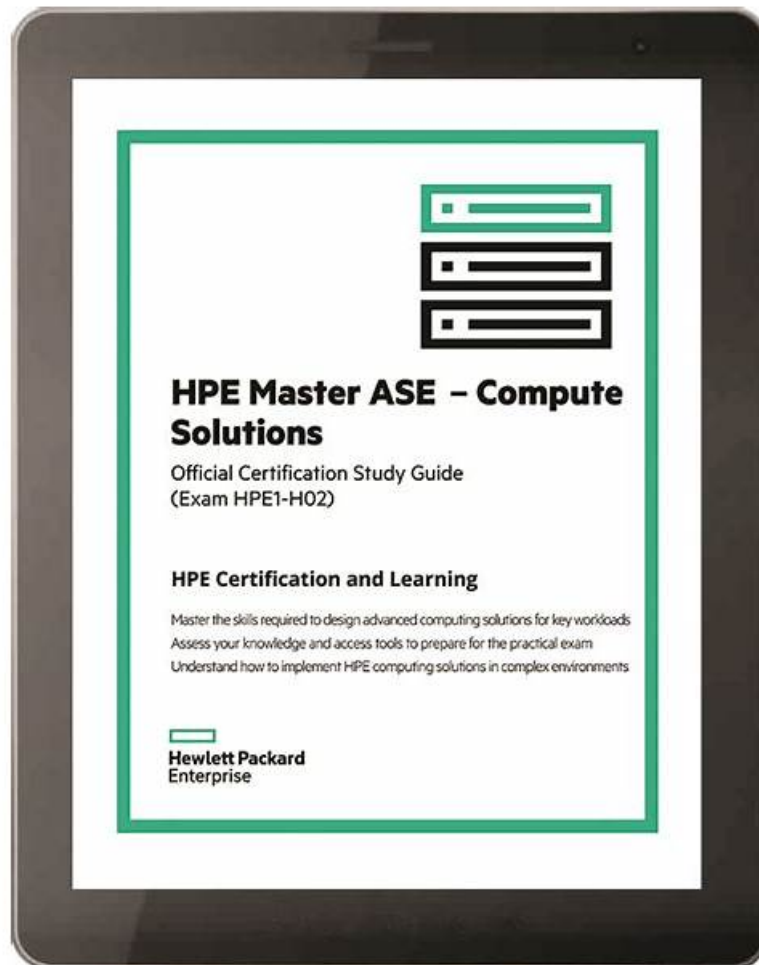


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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

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 # 12

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

Answer: D

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 # 13

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Which statement is correct regarding the HPE Timeless Program for the HPE Alletra Storage MP solutions?

- A. It must have a minimum of 32 cores per CNode and 92TB RAW of storage.
- **B. It must have a minimum of 16 cores per CNode and 42TB RAW of storage.**
- C. It requires an up-front reservation fee that is refunded when the customer extends their support.
- D. It requires a switched configuration of at least four CNodes and four DNodes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The HPE Timeless Program is a strategic lifecycle management offering designed to future-proof customer investments in the HPE Alletra Storage MP platform (specifically the B10000 for Block). The program provides benefits such as a non-disruptive controller refresh at no additional cost after three or more years, all-inclusive software licensing, and a 100% data availability guarantee.

To qualify for the HPE Timeless Program, the storage configuration must meet specific minimum hardware requirements to ensure it can support future generations of controller technology without a "forklift" upgrade.

According to the HPE Master ASE Advanced Storage Architect training materials and program guidelines, the entry-level qualification for the Timeless benefit on Alletra MP requires the system to be configured with at least 16-core controller nodes (CNodes) and a minimum capacity threshold of 42TB RAW storage.

While the Alletra MP architecture supports 8-core, 16-core, and 32-core nodes, the 8-core "entry" models are often excluded from certain enterprise-level refresh programs because they may not provide sufficient overhead for the performance requirements of next-generation operating systems. Option C (32 cores and

92TB) represents a higher-tier mission-critical configuration but is not the minimum required for program eligibility. Option A is incorrect as the Alletra MP supports both switchless (2-node) and switched (multi-node) configurations, with switchless systems also being eligible. Option B is incorrect as the program is built into the support contract and purchase price rather than requiring a separate refundable "reservation fee".

NEW QUESTION # 15

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

Answer: B

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 D are incorrect as the VSA is a separate virtual product and the "Object store" is a destination, not a StoreOnce hardware component.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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