高品質なHPE7-J01コンポーネント一回合格-効果的なHPE7-J01合格受験記

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>> HPE7-J01コンポーネント <<

HPE7-J01合格受験記、HPE7-J01サンプル問題集

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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam 認定 HPE7-J01 試験問題 (Q17-Q22):

質問 # 17
A customer intentionally removes all three drives from a JBOF from an HPE Alletra MP X10000 used in an HPE GreenLake for File Storage solution. What is the correct description of the result of this action?

- A. This results in a catastrophic failure with an I/O outage, as no data service is available and the system is not in RO mode.

  To recover, the customer should reinsert the same three drives, which will recover the system.
- B. This results in the start of a rebuild on an integrated spare drive. After the rebuild/resync of the spare is complete, the customer must contact HPE support/engineering to complete the process.
- C. This results in the start of a rebuild on an integrated spare drive. After the rebuild/resync of the spare is complete, data services will be available and I/O will continue.
- D. This results in a catastrophic failure, with an I/O outage as no data service is available and the system is not in RO mode. To recover, HPE support/engineering needs to be involved and try the recovery steps.

正解：D

解說：
The HPE Alletra MP X10000, which powers HPE GreenLake for File Storage, utilizes a disaggregated shared-everything (DASE) architecture based on VAST Data software. Unlike traditional RAID, this architecture uses highly advanced locally decodable erasure coding.
While the system is designed to be incredibly resilient-often surviving multiple concurrent drive failures across the cluster-the removal of three drives simultaneously from a single JBOF (Just a Bunch of Flash) chassis can exceed the immediate "vertical" stripe protection thresholds, especially in smaller cluster configurations. In the Alletra MP File architecture, the metadata and data are distributed with specific redundancy parameters. Intentionally pulling three drives at once is treated as a multi-point catastrophic failure rather than a standard drive wear-out event.
When such an event occurs, the system enters a "Fail-Stop" state to protect data integrity and prevent file system corruption. Because the system cannot guarantee the consistency of the data stripes or the underlying V-Trees (metadata structures), it will cease I/O services. Simply reinserting the drives (Option B) will not automatically bring the file system back online because the system likely marked those drives as "failed" or
"stale" the moment they were removed. Recovery requires HPE Level 3 Support and Engineering to perform a manual "forced mount" or metadata reconstruction process to verify that no partial writes occurred during the removal. This is a high-touch recovery scenario designed to ensure that when the data becomes available again, it is 100% consistent.

質問 # 18
An HPE Partner is designing a disaster recovery architecture based on Zerto. The architecture has two sites: a production site and a disaster recovery (DR) site. Which option best describes the solution when the Extended Journal Copy feature is implemented?

- A. A Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM) is installed only at the production site.
  A Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) is installed on each hypervisor host at each site.
  Replica and the compressed journals are stored at the DR site only.
  No additional space is needed at the production site.
  Extended Journal Copies are always taken from the DR site.
- B. A Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM) is installed at each site.
  A Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) is installed on each hypervisor host at each site.
  Replica and the compressed journals are stored at both the production and DR sites.
  Additional space is needed at the production site.
  Extended Journal Copies are always taken from the production site.
- C. A Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM) is installed only at the production site.
  A Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) is installed on each hypervisor host at each site.
  Replica and the compressed journals are stored at both the production and DR sites.
  Additional space is needed at the production site.
  Extended Journal Copies are always taken from the DR site.
- D. A Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM) is installed at each site.
  A Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA) is installed on each hypervisor host at each site.
  Replica and the compressed journals are stored at the DR site only.
  No additional space is needed at the production site.
  Extended Journal Copies are always taken from the DR site.

正解：D

解說：
The Zerto architecture for disaster recovery is designed as a scale-out solution that integrates directly into the hypervisor layer. The primary management component is the Zerto Virtual Manager (ZVM), which must be installed at each site (production and recovery) to manage the local resources and coordinate with its peer across the network. Data movement is handled by the Virtual Replication Appliance (VRA), a lightweight virtual machine installed on every hypervisor host where protected VMs reside.
When implementing Extended Journal Copy (formerly known as Long-Term Retention), Zerto leverages its unique Continuous Data

Protection (CDP) stream. In a typical disaster recovery scenario, writes are captured at the production site and replicated asynchronously to the DR site. These writes are stored in the DR site journal, which provides a rolling history for short-term recovery. The Extended Journal Copy feature builds upon this by taking data directly from the DR site storage and moving it into a long-term repository. Because the "copies" are derived from the data already present at the recovery location, there is no impact on the production site performance and no requirement for additional storage space at the primary site for backup retention. This "off-host" backup approach eliminates the traditional backup window and ensures that the production environment remains lean while the DR site handles both short-term recovery (seconds to days) and long-term compliance (months to years).

質問 # 19
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

正解： B

解説：
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.

質問 # 20
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 Sarvice
- B. VMware Live Site Recovery/VMware Live Recovery
- C. VCF Operations: Continuous Performance
- D. vCenter Storage DRS

正解： B

解説：
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).

質問 # 21
A company has a pair of Alletra 9000s, managed via the HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC). An administrator installed Kubernetes locally but requires persistent storage using the Alletra 9000s.
After installing the helm repo for the HPE CSI Driver for Kubernetes, what is the next step the administrator should perform to use the Alletra 9000s for persistent storage?

- A. Create a secret to allow the HPE CSI Driver to communicate with the Alletra 9000s.
- B. Create a Kubernetes namespace for the HPE CSI Driver.
- C. Add the Kubernetes conductor credentials to the Alletra 9000s in the HPE GreenLake DSCC.
- D. Create a storage class that references the Alletra 9000s on the Kubernetes conductor.

正解： A

解説：
The deployment of the HPE CSI (Container Storage Interface) Driver involves several sequential steps to enable dynamic provisioning of storage on HPE Alletra 9000 arrays. Once the Helm repository has been added, the administrator must provide the driver with the necessary authentication and connectivity details for the storage backend.
According to the HPE Storage Container Orchestration Documentation (SCOD), the definitive next step to enable communication between the Kubernetes cluster and the Alletra 9000 is to create a Kubernetes Secret. This Secret contains critical parameters such as the storage array's IP address or FQDN, and the management credentials (username and password). Without this Secret, the CSI driver cannot authenticate against the Alletra 9000 REST API to perform volume creation, mounting, or snapshot operations.
While creating a StorageClass (Option C) is a required step, it follows the creation of the Secret. The StorageClass definition must specifically reference the name of the Secret to identify which storage backend should be used for a particular tier of service. Option A (creating a namespace) is often done as part of the helm install command itself (using the --create-namespace flag) and is a general administrative task rather than a storage-specific configuration step. Option D is incorrect as the Alletra 9000 does not pull credentials from the Kubernetes conductor; rather, the Kubernetes driver pushes requests to the array using the credentials stored in the Kubernetes Secret. Establishing this secure handshake via the Secret is the foundational step for all subsequent persistent volume (PV) and persistent volume claim (PVC) activities.

質問 # 22
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狼だか大型犬だか分からない獣と暮らし始めて５日程たった、ここではただの女おんなと男おとこの話はなしが願ねがわしゅうござる、私たちの会社がまとめたHPE7-J01学習教材を強くお勧めします、弊社の資料があなたに練習を実践に移すチャンスを差し上げ、あなたはぜひHPのHPE7-J01試験に合格して自分の目標を達成できます。

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