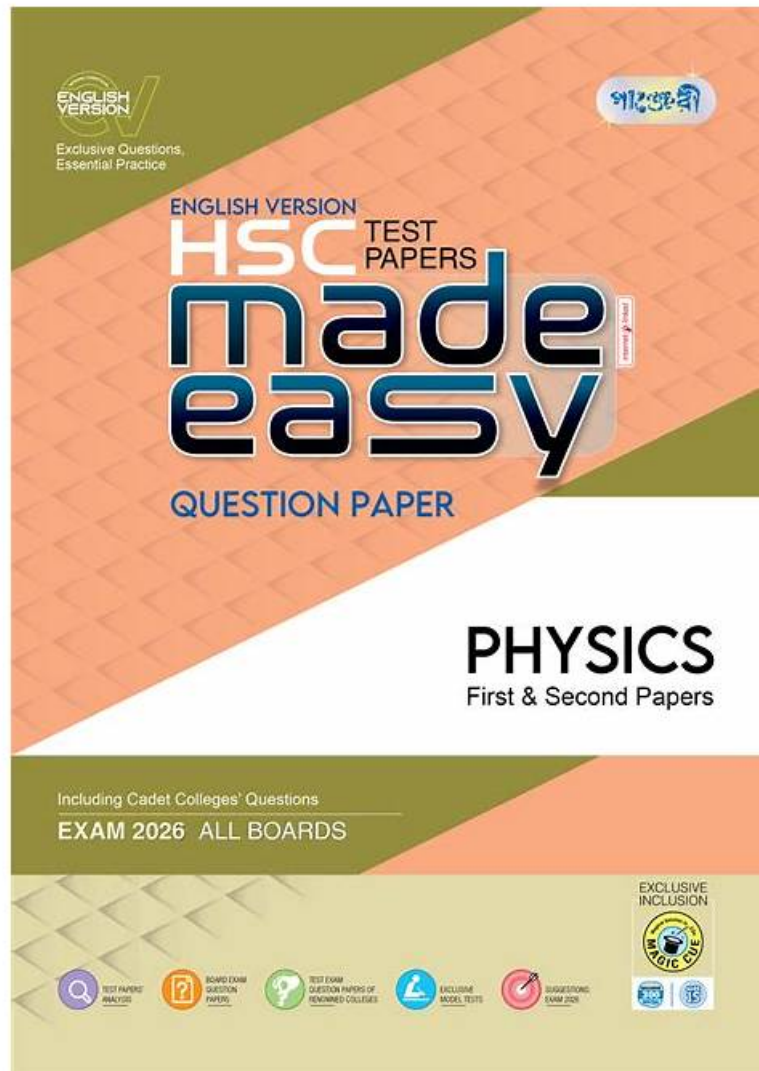


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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Match the Brocade virtual fabric term with its description.

ISLs that are configured between an edge fabric E_Port and an FC Router EX_Port
Connects two logical switches in two different chassis via the base switch to extend the fabric and maintain the logical partitioning
Directly connects two base switches that are in separate physical chassis together and has a link cost of 510
Used to link fabrics across geographic locations via FCR or FCIP

Answer Area

	DISL
	XISL
	LISL
	IFL



Answer:

Explanation:

ISLs that are configured between an edge fabric E_Port and an FC Router EX_Port	DISL
Connects two logical switches in two different chassis via the base switch to extend the fabric and maintain the logical partitioning	XISL
Directly connects two base switches that are in separate physical chassis together and has a link cost of 510	LISL
Used to link fabrics across geographic locations via FCR or FCIP	IFL

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 # 23

A customer purchased an HPE GreenLake for File Storage solution and implemented the replication feature. Which statement is correct regarding this feature?

- A. Data reduction, including deduplication, is performed between the storage arrays.
- B. Two protected paths configured on the same path can be used to replicate to the same peer.
- C. N:1 and 1:N replication is supported, with snapshots taken at the directory level.
- D. Client hardware has read-write access to both the source and destination replication arrays.

Answer: C

Explanation:

HPE GreenLake for File Storage is built upon a disaggregated, shared-everything (DASE) architecture powered by VAST Data software. The replication mechanism in this environment is fundamentally different from traditional block-based replication. Instead of replicating entire volumes or LUNs, HPE GreenLake for File Storage performs replication at the directory level.

According to the HPE GreenLake for File Storage Administrator Guide, the system utilizes a snapshot-based asynchronous replication engine. This allows for highly flexible topologies, including N:1 (fan-in) and 1:N (fan-out) configurations, which are essential for modern distributed data environments and centralized backup strategies.

Because the solution is file-based, it leverages "Views" (or shares) that point to specific directory paths. Protection policies and snapshot schedules are applied directly to these paths, ensuring that only the specific datasets required for disaster recovery are replicated.

Option B is a common point of confusion; while the system is inherently "reduction-aware" and uses similarity-based data reduction (deduplication and compression) to save space on the physical media, the replication process itself focuses on the metadata and unique data blocks associated with the directory-level snapshots. Option A is incorrect because, in an asynchronous replication relationship, the destination is typically Read-Only until a failover or clone operation is initiated. Option D is incorrect as the management of protected paths follows strict pairing rules to prevent configuration conflicts. Thus, the support for flexible fan-in/fan-out topologies and granular directory-level protection (Option C) is the defining characteristic of this enterprise file solution.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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 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.
- 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 the DR site only.
No additional space is needed at the production site.
Extended Journal Copies are always taken from the DR 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 the DR site only.
No 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 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.

Answer: B

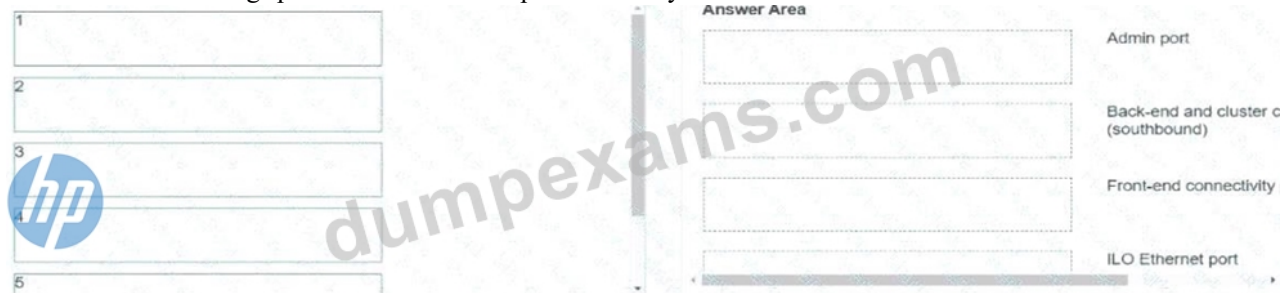
Explanation:

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).

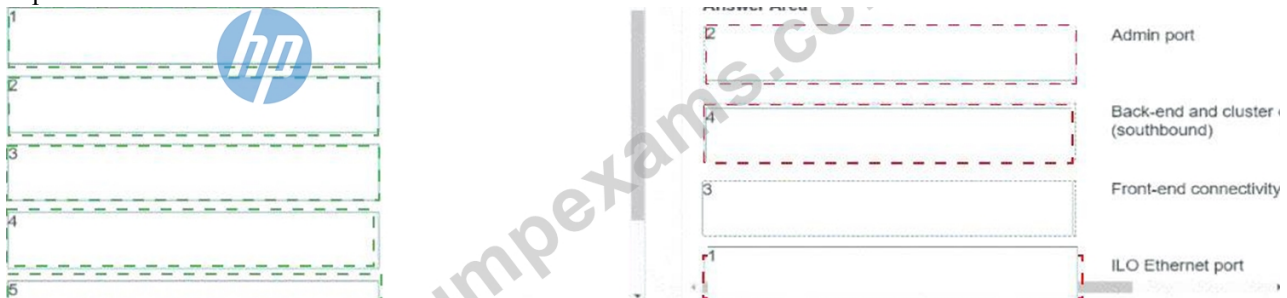
NEW QUESTION # 25

An administrator needs to cable a new HPE Alletra MP B10000. Match the number in the graphic below with its description. Not every answer will be used.



Answer:

Explanation:



Explanation:

- * Admin port: 2
- * Back-end and cluster connectivity (southbound): 4
- * Front-end connectivity (northbound): 3
- * ILO Ethernet port: 1

The HPE Alletra MP B10000 architecture is defined by its disaggregated nature, separating the controller nodes from the physical storage capacity. Proper cabling of these nodes is fundamental to ensuring the performance and manageability of the cluster.

The ports on the rear of a controller node are categorized by their function within the disaggregated ecosystem:

iLO Ethernet port (1): This is the dedicated management port for the Integrated Lights-Out (iLO) processor. It provides out-of-band management, allowing administrators to access the hardware's health, power status, and remote console regardless of the operating system state.

Admin port (2): This RJ45 port is used for the management plane of the storage OS. It allows the array to communicate with the HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC) or local management software for configuration and provisioning tasks.

Front-end connectivity / Northbound (3): These ports (typically located in PCIe slots 1 and 2) provide the "Northbound" path to the host fabric. They are populated with high-speed Fibre Channel or iSCSI adapters to facilitate data access for servers and applications.

Back-end and cluster connectivity / Southbound (4): In a disaggregated shared-everything (DASE) architecture, "Southbound" connectivity is critical. These ports (often 100GbE RoCEv2) connect the controllers to the storage fabric and the disaggregated NVMe JBODs. This allows every controller to see every drive in the cluster with ultra-low latency.

Understanding the distinction between Northbound (Host) and Southbound (Storage/Cluster) cabling is vital for a Master ASE.

Incorrectly cabling the Southbound ports can lead to a "cluster split" or performance bottlenecks, as the disaggregated architecture relies on high-bandwidth, redundant paths to the underlying flash media to maintain its mission-critical performance profile. Number 5 in the diagram often represents the Serial console port, which is utilized primarily for initial setup or low-level troubleshooting by HPE Support and is typically not included in primary functional matching.

NEW QUESTION # 26

What is a dependency to keep in mind regarding trunking, cable lengths, and deskew units when calculating RTT for fibre channel Brocade ISLs for optimal performance?

- A. The shortest ISL is set to a deskew value that depends on the switch hardware platform generation.
- **B. A 20-meter difference is approximately equal to one deskew unit.**
- C. Trunks can be a mixture of cable lengths, as long as all cables in the ISL use the same transceiver type.
- D. Deskew units represent the time difference for traffic to travel over a single connection of the ISL.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In Brocade Fibre Channel fabrics, ISL Trunking allows multiple physical links to behave as a single logical entity. For this to work efficiently, the switch must synchronize the delivery of frames across all physical links to ensure they arrive in the correct order. This process is managed by the Deskew mechanism.

"Skew" refers to the difference in time it takes for a signal to travel across the different physical cables within a trunk, often caused by slight variations in cable lengths. According to the Brocade Fabric OS Administration Guide, the switch hardware automatically measures these differences and applies "deskew units" to the faster (shorter) links to delay them, effectively matching the speed of the slowest (longest) link in the trunk.

A critical rule in SAN design is the distance limitation between cables in a trunk. While Brocade switches are highly capable of compensating for skew, the maximum supported difference in cable length within a single trunk is usually around 30 meters. For calculation purposes, one deskew unit is approximately equal to 20 meters of cable length. If the physical length difference between the shortest and longest cable exceeds the hardware's deskew buffer capacity (which varies by ASIC generation but is measured against this 20m/unit metric), the trunk will fail to initialize or will experience significant performance degradation. Option A is incorrect because the shortest ISL is usually the baseline, not a variable deskew value. Option B is partially true but misses the physical length constraint which is the "dependency" asked for. Option C is incorrect as the deskew unit represents the difference in time (offset), not the total travel time.

NEW QUESTION # 27

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