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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

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. Deskew units represent the time difference for traffic to travel over a single connection of the ISL.
- **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. The shortest ISL is set to a deskew value that depends on the switch hardware platform generation.

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 # 21

Which statement is correct regarding Fibre Channel over IP (FCIP)?

- A. A single controller pair should be used for all circuits for the FCIP connectivity.
- B. It has the same latency as CWDM or DWDM.
- C. It is reliant on fibre channel (FC) buffer credits.
- **D. It has no fixed distance limitation.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Fibre Channel over IP (FCIP), as defined by IETF RFC 3821, is a tunneling protocol used to interconnect Fibre Channel (FC) storage area networks (SANs) over long distances using standard IP infrastructure. One of the primary architectural reasons for choosing FCIP over native Fibre Channel extension is its ability to overcome distance constraints.

Native Fibre Channel is governed by a flow-control mechanism called Buffer-to-Buffer (BB) Credits. In a native FC link, a frame cannot be sent until the sender has a "credit" from the receiver. As the distance between sites increases, the time it takes for an acknowledgment (and thus the return of a credit) to travel back significantly increases. This creates a "protocol drop-off" where performance collapses once the distance exceeds the available buffer memory. In contrast, FCIP encapsulates FC frames into TCP/IP segments.

TCP/IP uses a different flow-control mechanism called windowing.

By moving the transport to TCP/IP, the storage traffic is no longer strictly bound by the physical light- propagation constraints of the FC buffer-credit mechanism. While latency still increases with distance (governed by the speed of light in fiber), FCIP provides no fixed protocol distance limitation, making it possible to replicate data across continents or globally (asynchronous replication) as long as the IP network provides a path. Option D is incorrect because the "tunnel" handles the delivery, effectively shielding the FC fabric from the long-haul buffer requirement. Option A is incorrect because the encapsulation process in FCIP always adds more latency than "transparent" optical extensions like DWDM. Therefore, the architectural value of FCIP is its ability to provide "unlimited" distance connectivity using existing WAN infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A storage administrator is creating a disaster recovery solution for HPE Alletra 9000 storage arrays.

Currently, the company has three storage arrays at three different primary sites. When implementing the N-to-1 Remote Copy (RC) feature, what is the minimum number of storage arrays the storage administrator needs to plan for at the disaster recovery site?

- **A. One**
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Six

Answer: A

Explanation:

The HPE Alletra 9000 (and its predecessor, HPE Primera) supports various Remote Copy (RC) topologies to meet different disaster recovery and data distribution requirements. These include 1-to-1, 1-to-N (fan-out), and N-to-1 (fan-in) configurations. In an N-to-1 Remote Copy configuration, multiple source storage systems (represented by 'N') replicate their data to a single, centralized target system at a disaster recovery (DR) or secondary site. This architecture is particularly efficient for organizations with multiple regional or branch offices that wish to centralize their backup and DR operations into a single data center to reduce hardware costs and simplify management. In the scenario described, the company has three primary sites (\$N = 3\$), each with its own storage array. To implement an N-to-1 strategy, the administrator only needs to provide one storage array at the DR site. This single target array must be sized appropriately to handle the combined capacity and performance requirements (IOPS and throughput) of the incoming replication streams from all three source systems.

Architecturally, the Alletra 9000 uses Remote Copy Groups to manage these relationships. Each group on the source systems is mapped to a corresponding group on the single target system. It is important to note that while the hardware requirement is a single array, the administrator must ensure the target array has sufficient Remote Copy ports (RCIP or RCFC) and licensed capacity to accommodate the fan-in ratio. The Alletra

9000 management interface and HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC) provide the orchestration necessary to monitor these multiple inbound streams and ensure that the Recovery Point Objectives (RPOs) are met across all sites simultaneously.

NEW QUESTION # 23

What will occur when a new node is added to an existing HPE Alletra MP X10000 storage array?

- A. An automatic rebalancing across JBOFs occurs as soon as a new drive or an additional JBOF is added.
- B. Additional drives can be used to increase drive protection beyond the default limit of three drives.
- C. An automatic cluster upgrade is supported across all releases of the operating systems and models.
- D. The expanded capacity is immediately available in the shared pool.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The HPE Alletra MP X10000 is an object and file storage solution utilizing a Disaggregated Shared- Everything (DASE) architecture. A key differentiator of this disaggregated design is the stateless nature of the controller nodes and the centralized management of the data plane.

When a cluster expansion occurs—such as adding a new controller node or an additional JBOF (Just a Bunch of Flash) storage shelf—the system is designed to automatically optimize the workload distribution.

According to the HPE Alletra MP Architectural Guide, adding an additional JBOF or drives triggers an automatic rebalancing of the data stripes. Unlike older architectures where manual rebalancing services were required (such as in the 3PAR/B10000 block lineage), the X10000 uses a sophisticated hashing mechanism.

Specifically, data is distributed across DSPs (Data Storage Processors) which are virtualized management units. Upon the addition of hardware, these DSPs are rebalanced across the available compute and storage resources in a matter of seconds. Because the nodes are stateless and state is persisted only within the JBOFs, this rebalancing happens with minimal performance impact and no need for the massive "data movement" traditionally associated with expanding a RAID group. This ensures that as a customer scales from the minimum of 3 nodes up to 8 or more, the system always maintains an optimal load balance and utilizes all available flash bandwidth and compute cycles in parallel.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A customer needs to replace its HPE Alletra 6000 storage array with either an HPE Alletra 9000 managed with GreenLake or an IBM FlashSystem solution. Which two advantages should an HPE Partner share with the customer as to why the customer should opt for the HPE storage solution? (Choose two.)

- A. AIOps for infrastructure
- B. Fractional scaling
- C. Full stack automation with hybrid cloud
- D. Ransomware detection
- E. Granular disaster recovery

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

When competing against IBM FlashSystem, HPE's primary differentiators lie in the intelligence of the management platform and the integration into the broader hybrid cloud ecosystem.

The first major advantage is AIOps for infrastructure, pioneered by HPE InfoSight. While IBM has Storage Insights, HPE InfoSight is widely considered the industry benchmark for deep-stack predictive analytics. It uses machine learning to analyze millions of sensor points across the global install base to predict and prevent up to 86% of problems before they occur. This goes beyond simple storage monitoring; it provides visibility into the "noisy neighbor" VMs and host-side issues that impact storage performance, providing a level of autonomous management that IBM's portfolio currently lacks.

The second advantage is Full stack automation with hybrid cloud. By managing the Alletra 9000 through the HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC), the customer transitions from managing a "box" to a cloud-native operational model. This provides a unified API and a consistent management experience whether the data is on-premises or in the cloud. DSCC enables "Intent-Based Provisioning," where the user simply specifies the workload type and the cloud console automatically selects the best-suited array and volume parameters, ensuring optimal performance without manual tuning. This "Cloud Ops" model is a cornerstone of the HPE GreenLake strategy, offering a more streamlined, automated experience than the traditional management software typically associated with the IBM FlashSystem line. While IBM does offer ransomware features (Option C), HPE's focus on AIOps and hybrid cloud integration provides a more transformative operational benefit for most enterprise customers.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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