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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50

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. Full stack automation with hybrid cloud
- B. Granular disaster recovery

- C. Ransomware detection
- D. Fractional scaling
- E. AIOps for infrastructure

Answer: A,E

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 # 51

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 # 52

A customer intentionally removes all three drives from a JBOD 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, HPE support/engineering needs to be involved and try the recovery steps.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- 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, the customer should reinsert the same three drives, which will recover the system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 53

Which statement is correct concerning the hardware configuration of the HPE Alletra 5000 storage arrays?

- A. Dual Flash Carriers support both SAS and NVMe SSD drives.
- B. The head shelf must have the maximum number of SSD drives installed.
- C. A maximum of six SSD drives are supported across the entire system.
- D. The SSD drives are installed in slots 22-24.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The HPE Alletra 5000 is a hybrid storage array family built on the legacy of the HPE Nimble Storage Adaptive Flash architecture. Its hardware design is optimized for a mixture of high-capacity Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) and high-performance Solid State Drives (SSDs) used for caching (CASL architecture).

The chassis is a 4U enclosure featuring 24 drive slots. To maintain consistent performance and thermal profiles, the architecture designates specific slots for different media types. According to the HPE Alletra

5000 Installation and Service Guide, the SSDs used for cache are housed in Dual Flash Carriers (DFC).

Each DFC can hold either one or two SSDs, allowing for a total of 3 or 6 cache drives per shelf. These DFCs are specifically required to be installed in the last three slots of the array, which are slots 22, 23, and 24.

The remaining 21 slots (slots 1 through 21) are populated with Large Form Factor (LFF) HDDs for the primary capacity tier.

Option B is incorrect because the system is flexible; it can be configured with a minimum of 3 SSDs (one in each DFC) and does not require the maximum of 6. Option C is incorrect because expansion shelves (like the HPE Alletra 2120) also support their own cache SSDs, meaning the "entire system" capacity for SSDs scales as shelves are added. Option D is incorrect because the Alletra 5000 is a SAS/SATA-based hybrid platform; it does not support NVMe SSDs in its drive slots. NVMe support is reserved for the all-flash Alletra 6000 and

9000 models. Understanding this physical slotting is crucial for site planning and field service operations to ensure the array initializes correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 54

A customer has a pair of HPE Alletra MP B10000 storage arrays with Peer Persistence configured between them. The customer will be adding Veeam to the solution for data protection. Which statement is correct regarding Peer Persistence orchestration and the snapshots taken by Veeam?

- A. Data flows are required between the arrays as a result of a Veeam snapshot.
- B. The primary array is always used as the data source for Veeam backups.
- C. Veeam storage snapshots are kept for up to 30 minutes.
- **D. Veeam performs a snapshot on both arrays.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

HPE Peer Persistence is a high-availability solution that provides synchronous replication with transparent failover between two storage arrays. When integrating Veeam Backup & Replication with an HPE Alletra MP B10000 (Block) environment using Peer Persistence, the software must account for the synchronous nature of the volumes.

To maintain the integrity of the synchronous replication state and ensure that a crash-consistent or application-consistent recovery point exists at both locations, Veeam utilizes the HPE Storage Snapshot Provider.

When a backup job or a snapshot-only job is triggered for a volume in a Peer Persistence relationship, the orchestration logic ensures that the snapshot is created on both the primary and the secondary array. This

"dual-snapshot" approach is critical; if a site failover occurs shortly after the snapshot is taken, the backup software can still perform a recovery from the secondary array because the corresponding snapshot exists there.

Furthermore, this integration allows for Backup from Storage Snapshots (BfSS), which reduces the impact on the production virtual environment by offloading the I/O processing to the storage layer. While Option A suggests the primary array is always the source, Veeam can actually be configured to back up from the secondary array to save primary site bandwidth (though the snapshot itself must exist on both). Option B is incorrect as snapshot retention is defined by the Veeam backup policy, not a hardcoded 30-minute limit.

Option D is incorrect because the synchronous link handles the data flow naturally; the snapshot is a pointer-based operation within each array's metadata layer once the synchronous write is acknowledged.

NEW QUESTION # 55

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