

効果的なHPE7-J02認定試験試験-試験の準備方法-認定するHPE7-J02テスト模擬問題集



無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJapancert HPE7-J02 PDFダンプをダウンロードする: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nGabrhtun2HZpfTwaP23qMJZ85XSkfXN>

状況によってはあなたを助けたり破ったりすることができるこの運命的な試験について、当社はこれらのHPE7-J02練習資料を説明責任を持って作成しました。他の場所に受け入れられる可能性が高くなり、より高い給料や受け入れが得られることを理解しています。HPE7-J02トレーニング資料は当社の責任会社によって作成されているため、他の多くのメリットも得られます。参考のために無料のデモを提供し、専門家が自由に作成できる場合は新しいアップデートをお送りします。

HP HPE7-J02 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• HPEストレージポートフォリオと戦略: この領域では、ソリューションアドバイザーがHPEのストレージポートフォリオをエンタープライズインフラストラクチャ内に位置付けるための知識を評価します。受験者は、HPEストレージのハードウェア、調達オプション、利用可能なツール、そしてエンタープライズ規模のソリューションとの関連性を含む包括的なストレージ戦略を理解する必要があります。

トピック 2	ストレージアクセスとデータ保護: この試験では、インフラストラクチャエンジニアのストレージアクセスの構成、容量のプロビジョニング、レプリケーションポリシーの適用に関する専門知識が問われます。また、ストレージ運用のセキュリティを確保するための災害復旧の検証とロールベースのアクセス制御についても取り上げます。
トピック 3	監視とテレメトリ: このセクションでは、クラウド運用スペシャリストがHPEまたはサードパーティの管理ツールを使用して顧客のテレメトリを監視するスキルを検証します。受験者は、アラートの設定、ログの分析、レポートの評価を行い、SLAの傾向、障害、パフォーマンスの問題を特定する必要があります。
トピック 4	HPEストレージの競争優位性: この試験では、信頼できるアドバイザーがHPEストレージソリューションの競争優位性を見極める能力に重点が置かれます。マルチベンダー環境、顧客ニーズ、市場動向と比較したHPEの強みを明確に説明し、顧客が十分な情報に基づいてテクノロジーを選択できるよう支援することが求められます。

>> HPE7-J02認定試験 <<

HPE7-J02テスト模擬問題集 & HPE7-J02合格体験談

JapancertのHPE7-J02問題集は素晴らしい参考資料です。この問題集は絶対あなたがずっと探しているものです。これは受験生の皆さんのために特別に作成し出された試験参考書です。この参考書は短い時間で試験に十分に準備させ、そして楽に試験に合格させます。試験のためにあまりの時間と精力を無駄にしたいくないなら、JapancertのHPE7-J02問題集は間違いなくあなたに最もふさわしい選択です。この資料を使用すると、あなたの学習効率を向上させ、多くの時間を節約することができます。

HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam 認定 HPE7-J02 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):

質問 # 27

Your customer has 2 Alletra 6000 arrays configured for asynchronous replication. The facilities team is planning grid maintenance in the datacenter hosting the source array. They want to proactively move all host I/O to the target array. Which action needs to be done on the Alletra group level to move the host I/O to the other datacenter?

- A. Demote
- **B. Failover**
- C. Handover
- D. Promote

正解: B

質問 # 28

Your customer has expressed an interest in an HPE CloudPhysics assessment of their environment. They would like to know what to expect from this process. Which of the following statements is true of a CloudPhysics assessment?

- A. The assessment period lasts for 5 business days.
- B. Your customer can only access a partial view of the results.
- C. An auto-generated token from HPE is required to view the results.
- **D. Some assessment results are visible in only 2 hours.**

正解: D

解説:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE CloudPhysics begins collecting performance and capacity data immediately after deployment of the Observer VM/collector.

Some initial assessment results (e.g., environment inventory, early utilization stats) can be visible within 2 hours, while deeper trending insights require longer data collection (days/weeks).

Distractors:

B: Tokens are not required for customers to view results; reports are available via the portal.

C: Customers get a full dashboard view of results, not partial.

D: Assessments can run for longer periods (days-weeks), not fixed at 5 days.

Key Concept: CloudPhysics delivers initial insights within hours.

Reference: HPE CloudPhysics Technical Overview.

質問 # 29

Two HPE Storage Alletra MP B10000 arrays are deployed with Active Peer Persistence. Both arrays and hosts are installed in close proximity to each other. To enable symmetric access, Peer Persistence must be configured accordingly.

Which Host Proximity Parameter should be selected for host ESX31 in this case?

- A. Exclusive
- **B. All**
- C. Primary
- D. Secondary

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

Option B (All) is correct because in an Active Peer Persistence deployment where both arrays and hosts are in close proximity (metro or campus cluster scenario), the hosts should be configured with Host Proximity = All. This ensures that the host (ESX31) can access both arrays symmetrically and concurrently, enabling active-active paths. This is essential to deliver seamless failover and load balancing across the arrays in an HPE Alletra MP Peer Persistence environment.

Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

A (Secondary): This is used for hosts located closer to the secondary array, to bias access toward it in asymmetric deployments.

Not applicable here since the hosts are near both arrays.

C (Exclusive): This option assigns the host to a single array exclusively, preventing dual-active access.

This would defeat the purpose of symmetric Peer Persistence.

D (Primary): Similar to Secondary, this biases access to only the primary array, which is not correct when arrays and hosts are in the same site for active-active.

Key Concept:

This question focuses on Host Proximity parameters in HPE Peer Persistence.

Primary/Secondary = asymmetric designs (hosts closer to one array).

All = symmetric design (hosts equidistant to both arrays, enabling active-active).

Exclusive = restricts access to one array only.

Reference:

HPE Alletra MP Storage Peer Persistence Best Practices Guide

HPE Primera/Alletra Remote Copy and Peer Persistence Technical White Paper VMware Metro Storage Cluster with HPE Peer Persistence Implementation Notes

質問 # 30

Refer to the exhibit.



The array is experiencing frequent cache misses for read operations. Which action plan would you suggest to correct the issue?

- A. Upgrade the setup with additional expansion shelf.
- **B. Increase the flash to disk ratio.**
- C. Increase the pinned cache size.
- D. Upgrade the controllers to Alletra 5050 models.

正解: B

解説:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct answer:

Frequent cache misses occur when the working dataset does not fit effectively in cache. Increasing the flash- to-disk ratio ensures a higher portion of hot data is served from flash media rather than backend disk, reducing cache miss penalties. This is the standard HPE recommendation for read-intensive workloads where cache is insufficient.

Distractors:

A: Adding shelves adds capacity, not cache-to-data efficiency.

B: Upgrading controllers increases CPU, but not necessarily cache efficiency.

C: Pinned cache is intended for metadata or specific workloads, not large-scale read caching.

Key Concept: Flash-to-disk ratio optimization reduces cache misses.

Reference: HPE Alletra Performance Sizing Guide.

質問 # 31

You are migrating your customer's virtualization platform from an old third-party storage array to a newly installed HPE Alletra MP B10000 array. You are using HPE Zerto Move for the migration.

Which statement is correct when using HPE Zerto Move compared to the typical Failover feature?

- A. The migration results in an RPO and RTO of seconds
- B. The source VMs are deleted automatically after the migration
- **C. You can keep the source VMs after the migration**
- D. The Zerto Checkpoint (and RPO) is user-selectable during the move

正解: C

解説:

BONUS!!! Japancert HPE7-J02ダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?>

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