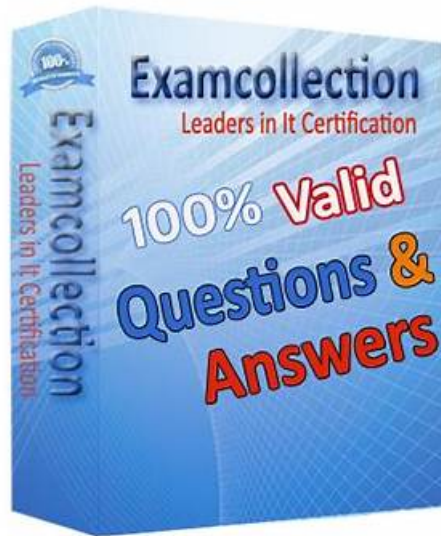


HPE7-J02 Actual Test Answers - Free HPE7-J02 Updates



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HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Storage Transport in Multi-Site Solutions: This section evaluates the skills of Storage Architects in describing and applying transport technologies within multi-site solutions. It involves distinguishing between SAN topologies, analyzing transport components, and recommending advanced data protection methods to ensure reliability across enterprise environments.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and Telemetry: This section examines the skills of Cloud Operations Specialists in using HPE or third-party management tools to monitor customer telemetry. Candidates must configure alerts, analyze logs, and evaluate reports to identify SLA trends, outages, and performance issues.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Advanced Troubleshooting and Prevention: This section focuses on the ability of Support Engineers to identify root causes of issues and implement advanced preventive measures. It emphasizes building resilience in customer environments to minimize future disruptions.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive Positioning of HPE Storage: This part of the exam focuses on the ability of Trusted Advisors to identify competitive opportunities for HPE Storage solutions. It requires articulating HPE's strengths in comparison to multi-vendor environments, customer needs, and market trends, helping customers make informed technology choices.
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HP Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):

NEW QUESTION # 39

You are sizing an HPE Alletra 5030. Unless otherwise indicated by the HPE sizing tool or the customer's requirements, HPE best practices state that you should default to which minimum FDR calculation?

- A. 23% of the smallest drive size
- B. Above 12% for low-read latency
- C. 23% of the largest drive size
- D. Below 12% for low-read latency

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

In Alletra 5000/6000 sizing, the Failure Domain Reserve (FDR) is used to account for rebuild overhead in case of drive failure. HPE best practices define that, unless otherwise directed by the sizing tool or customer requirements, the minimum FDR value should be set to 23% of the largest drive size. This ensures enough reserve capacity for fault tolerance and sustained performance during rebuilds.

Distractors:

B/C: Low-read latency is influenced by cache and workload profile, not by arbitrary FDR percentages.

D: Using the smallest drive is incorrect - rebuild impact must be sized against the largest drive.

Key Concept: FDR sizing based on 23% of largest drive = HPE best practice.

Reference: HPE Alletra 5000/6000 Sizing and Configuration Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 40

A pool of Microsoft SQL servers started to use the Alletra 6000 family array six months ago. The data growth has been higher than expected, and the performance of the databases is facing some latency issues.

Which method would allow both capacity and performance to grow when expanding the array, while keeping the management simple?

- A. By adding more arrays and capacity to a single scale-out group.
- B. By including more NIC cards to load balance host traffic.
- C. By selecting more flash to cache ratio on the expansion shelves.
- D. By initially selecting the timeless storage option for the array.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE Alletra 6000 is a scale-out architecture array. Adding more arrays to a single scale-out group increases both performance (IOPS, throughput) and capacity, while maintaining single-pane management via HPE Data Services Cloud Console. This is the most efficient way to address both capacity growth and latency reduction for SQL workloads.

Distractors:

B: Adding NICs may help with throughput but not backend latency or capacity scaling.

C: Flash-to-cache ratios can optimize read caching but don't fundamentally increase system-wide performance.

D: Timeless storage is a procurement/licensing option, not a performance/capacity scaling method.

Key Concept: Alletra 6000 scale-out clustering for balanced growth of capacity and performance.

Reference: HPE Alletra 6000 Technical Architecture Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 41

You need to evaluate a customer virtual server environment to size an HPE Block storage solution according to the metrics seen on the system over a period of time. The environment consists of Lenovo servers and Pure Storage as the storage vendor for a Microsoft Hyper-V cluster managed by Microsoft SCVMM.

Which HPE tools can you utilize to gather the usage metrics of this setup?

- A. Install the SAFcollector agents into the environment and use SAFanalyze to import the agent output.
- **B. Import the HPE CloudPhysics.vhdx collector to the Hyper-V cluster to gather the analytics.**
- C. Use the HPE InfoSight Primary Storage sizing tool to calculate the competitive performance metrics.
- D. Export the Microsoft System Center Virtual Machine Manager database for NinjaProtected analysis.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

HPE CloudPhysics provides comprehensive environment assessment and competitive sizing for virtualized environments (VMware, Hyper-V, etc.). The CloudPhysics collector (available as a .vhdx for Hyper-V) is deployed into the cluster to gather metrics on CPU, memory, storage IOPS/latency, and utilization trends.

These analytics feed into the sizing of HPE storage solutions.

Distractors:

B: InfoSight sizing tools work with HPE systems, not competitive 3rd-party storage like Pure.

C: SAF is a manual assessment requiring email submission and is not the correct modern method for this case.

D: NinjaProtected applies to backup analysis, not production Hyper-V cluster sizing.

Key Concept: CloudPhysics.vhdx collector for Hyper-V sizing with 3rd-party infrastructure.

Reference: HPE CloudPhysics Assessment Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 42

A growing technology company is planning to upgrade its data center infrastructure. Their considerations:

Budget: Predictable monthly payments, no upfront CapEx.

Flexibility: Long-term use, no forced returns.

Ownership: Prefer eventual ownership, spread payments.

Control: Full customization and upgrades.

Which procurement option best meets their needs?

- A. Operating lease
- B. Consumption based
- C. Capital purchase
- **D. Capital lease**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

A Capital Lease (also known as a finance lease) spreads costs over time like OpEx, while giving the customer the ability to own the equipment at the end of the lease term. This matches the desire for predictable payments, eventual ownership, and full control.

Distractors:

A (Consumption model): GreenLake provides OpEx flexibility but does not lead to ownership.

B (Operating lease): Pure rental; equipment must be returned, no ownership.

C (Capital purchase): Requires large upfront payment, which the customer wants to avoid.

Key Concept: Capital Lease = predictable payments + ownership path.

Reference: HPE Financial Services Procurement Options.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Refer to the exhibit of Zerto Vault architecture.



Which statement about the Zerto Vault architecture is correct?

- A. The Resilience Automation Server manages port access between Production and the Replication Target.
- **B. Data is replicated via encrypted periodic replication between the Replication Target and the Vault.**
- C. Data is replicated via encrypted periodic replication between Production and the Replication Target.
- D. Immutable snapshots of all Zerto components are taken at the Replication Target and replicated to the Vault.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:

In the Zerto Vault architecture, production workloads replicate continuously to a Replication Target (secondary site). From there, data is further replicated periodically and encrypted into the Vault (air-gapped, isolated site). This two-step process ensures ransomware resilience and immutability, as the Vault acts as a hardened third copy.

Distractors:

A: Production-to-replication target traffic is continuous synchronous/asynchronous replication, not periodic.

Periodic replication applies to Replication Target # Vault.

C: The Resilience Automation Server (RAS) is responsible for orchestrating failover and immutability enforcement, but it does not control port access between production and replication target.

D: Snapshots of Zerto components are not what is replicated - it's application data VMs/volumes. The Vault ensures immutability of replicated data, not ZVM components.

Key Concept: Zerto Vault = encrypted, periodic replication from replication target to immutable vault.

Reference: HPE Zerto Vault Architecture White Paper, HPE Ransomware Recovery Solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 44

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