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>> HPE7-J01試験勉強攻略 <<

HPE7-J01専門試験 & HPE7-J01関連日本語版問題集

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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam 認定 HPE7-J01 試験問題 (Q28-Q33):

質問 # 28
Which statement is correct about when an HPE Partner runs a CloudPhysics assessment of a customer's third- party storage solution?

- A. The HPE Partner must create custom cards to generate an assessment report for the customer.
- B. The HPE Partner and the customer have access to the same cards in CloudPhysics.
- C. A premium license must be purchased to assess third-party storage solutions.
- D. The assessment period can last up to 90 days and can be extended for another 90 days.

正解：B

解説：
A foundational principle of the HPE CloudPhysics partner program is transparency and collaboration.

When an HPE Partner invites a customer to run a CloudPhysics assessment (using the "Invite Customer" workflow in the Partner Portal), it establishes a shared view of the customer's data center environment.
According to the HPE CloudPhysics Partner and Customer User Guides, both the partner and the customer have access to the same set of analytics "cards" within the platform. This shared visibility is intentional; it allows the partner to act as a "trusted advisor" by walking the customer through the same data visualizations and insights that the partner is using to build their proposal. Whether looking at the "Storage Inventory," "VM Rightsizing," or "Global Health Check" cards, both parties see the same data points, ensuring there is no "black box" logic in the assessment process.
While partners have additional administrative tools in their specific Partner Portal (like the ability to manage multiple customer invitations or use the Card Builder for advanced custom queries), the actual environment assessment and the standard reports are based on the core cards available to both accounts. Option A is incorrect because CloudPhysics provides a robust library of pre-built "Assessment" cards specifically designed for storage and compute sizing, eliminating the need for custom coding. Option C is incorrect as the typical assessment engagement is 30 days (though data remains in the SaaS data lake), and the 90+90 day cycle is not a standard hard-coded limit. Option D is incorrect because HPE provides these assessments at no cost to both the partner and the end customer to facilitate the transition to HPE solutions.

質問 # 29
A company has many applications running on bare metal, as well as on VMs.
Match the data protection software solution with its description. Each answer will be used once.

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
* Cohesity: Provides a backup and recovery solution with NFS, SMB, and S3 features.
* Commvault: Integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst for deduplication of data.
* Zerto: Provides disaster recovery for only VMs.
Enterprise data protection requires selecting the right software partner to align with specific infrastructure needs, whether protecting bare-metal servers, virtualized workloads, or modern unstructured data.
* Cohesity: This solution is defined by its "multicloud data platform" approach. It is often used to consolidate secondary storage silos by providing a single platform that handles not only backup and recovery but also serves as a scale-out NAS. It natively provides NFS, SMB, and S3 features, allowing it to act as a target for unstructured data while simultaneously protecting applications and VMs.
* Commvault: As a long-standing leader in enterprise backup, Commvault features deep, verified integration with HPE hardware. A key differentiator for HPE customers is how Commvault integrates with StoreOnce Catalyst. This integration allows Commvault to manage the movement of deduplicated data directly to StoreOnce appliances without needing to rehydrate the data, significantly reducing network traffic and storage costs across the enterprise.
* Zerto: Unlike traditional backup products that rely on snapshots, Zerto utilizes continuous data protection (CDP) through the hypervisor layer. While it is a powerhouse for replication and orchestration, it is architecturally focused on virtualized environments. Within the context of this comparison, it is the solution that provides disaster recovery for only VMs, as its Virtual Replication Appliances (VRAs) are purpose-built to intercept I/O within VMware or Hyper-V environments.

質問 # 30
A customer has a diverse NoSQL big data and data analytics workload implementation. This workload runs on bare-metal servers to achieve the most efficient performance. The customer requires a new storage solution to meet their growing data needs. Which solution will be best for the customer?

- A. HPE Alletra Storage Server 4110
- B. HPE SimpliVity
- C. HPE GreenLake for Private Business Cloud Edition (PBCE)
- D. HPE Alletra dHCI

正解：A

解説：
For workloads like NoSQL databases (e.g., MongoDB, Cassandra), Big Data analytics (e.g., Hadoop, Spark), and high-throughput data lakes, the primary performance bottleneck is often the latency and bandwidth between the compute and the storage media. When a customer specifies they are running on bare- metal servers to achieve "most efficient performance," they are looking for a solution that minimizes the overhead of hypervisors and provides direct, high-speed access to storage.

The HPE Alletra Storage Server 4000 series, and specifically the Alletra 4110, is purposefully engineered for this "Data-First" server-based storage market. The Alletra 4110 is a 1U, all-NVMe ultra-dense storage server that supports dual 4th or 5th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processors and PCIe Gen5 throughput. Unlike traditional storage arrays that connect via a SAN, the Alletra 4110 functions as high-performance Software- Defined Storage (SDS) infrastructure. It is designed to run the application and the data storage on the same high-density nodes, or to act as a high-speed storage tier for bare-metal clusters.
Other options are less suitable for this specific "bare-metal NoSQL" requirement:
* HPE SimpliVity (B) is a Hyperconverged Infrastructure (HCI) solution that is inherently tied to a hypervisor (VMware or Hyper-V), which contradicts the customer's bare-metal requirement.
* HPE Alletra dHCI (C) is a disaggregated HCI solution that automates a SAN environment but is also centered around VMware virtualization.
* HPE GreenLake for Private Cloud Business Edition (A) is a service-oriented offering primarily for managing virtualized private clouds.
The Alletra 4110 provides the massive I/O throughput (up to 315 GB/s of PCIe Gen5 bandwidth to SSDs) and the low-latency NVMe performance that NoSQL and analytics workloads demand, making it the superior architectural choice for bare-metal, data-intensive environments.

質問 # 31
A company with 2484 VMs and 300 servers needs to implement a file, object, and block storage solution.
What are the minimum requirements for this solution?

- A. Two HPE Alletra MP B10000s and one HPE Alletra MP X10000
- B. One HPE Alletra MP B10000 and two HPE Alletra MP X10000s
- C. Three HPE Alletra MP X10000s
- D. One HPE Alletra MP B10000 and one HPE Alletra MP X10000

正解：C

解説：
The HPE Alletra MP is a modular, disaggregated storage platform designed to provide different storage personas (Block or File/Object) based on the software stack installed on the controller nodes. However, the minimum hardware "footprint" required to form a functional, supported cluster differs significantly between these personas.
For HPE GreenLake for File Storage (which utilizes the Alletra MP X10000 hardware and provides both File and Object protocols), the architecture is based on a disaggregated shared-everything (DASE) model.
According to the HPE Alletra MP Installation and Architecture Guide, the minimum supported configuration for a File/Object cluster is three X10000 controller nodes. This 3-node minimum is a hard requirement to establish proper quorum and high availability for the V-Tree metadata and the distributed file system logic. A single X10000 node (as suggested in Options A and C) cannot function as a standalone file
/object cluster in a production environment.
Furthermore, the Alletra MP X10000 persona is specifically optimized for high-density unstructured data (File and Object). While the B10000 persona (Options A, B, and C) is intended for Block storage, the question asks for a solution that covers file, object, and block. In many modern software-defined or unified scenarios, especially those aligned with the Alletra MP's future-proof roadmap, the X10000 hardware can serve multiple personas. However, strictly following the current architectural minimums for the File/Object requirement mentioned, you must have at least three nodes. Therefore, a 3-node cluster of X10000s is the foundational requirement to even begin providing the file and object services the customer needs. Options A and B fail the minimum cluster size requirement for the File/Object persona.

質問 # 32
What is a prerequisite for a successful Fibre Channel storage array Peer Motion migration?

- A. IP connectivity to initiate and control the data migration.
- B. An N-Port ID Virtualization (NPIV) capable FC fabric between the source and destination.
- C. A direct connection between storage arrays via their FC ports.
- D. The configuration of a maximum of eight peer link pairs.

正解：B

解説：
The HPE Peer Motion Utility (PMU) and its integrated counterpart in HPE GreenLake and SSMC are designed for the non-disruptive migration of data between storage systems, such as from an HPE 3PAR to an HPE Alletra 9000 or Primera. A core

requirement for the "Online" (non-disruptive) version of this migration is that the storage fabric must support and have N-Port ID Virtualization (NPIV) enabled.
Architecturally, Peer Motion relies on the destination array's ability to "masquerade" as the source array during the transition. When a volume is migrated, the destination array creates virtual ports using NPIV to inherit the identity (WWNs) of the source array's ports. This allows the host's multipathing software to see the new storage paths as if they were additional paths to the original volume, enabling a seamless transition without a server reboot or I/O interruption. According to the HPE Peer Motion Utility User Guide, if the SAN fabric (the switches) does not support NPIV or if NPIV is disabled on the specific ports, the migration utility will default to a Minimally Disruptive Migration (MDM) or an offline migration, both of which involve host-side downtime.
Furthermore, the fabric must be zoned such that the source and destination arrays can "see" each other to establish the Peer Motion relationship and handle the data orchestration. Option B is incorrect because while the management station (running the PMU) requires IP connectivity to send commands, the actual data movement and host-transparent pathing are strictly dependent on the FC fabric's NPIV capability. Option C is incorrect as fabric connections (via switches) are required; direct point-to-point connections between array FC ports are typically not supported for Peer Motion federations.

質問 # 33
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