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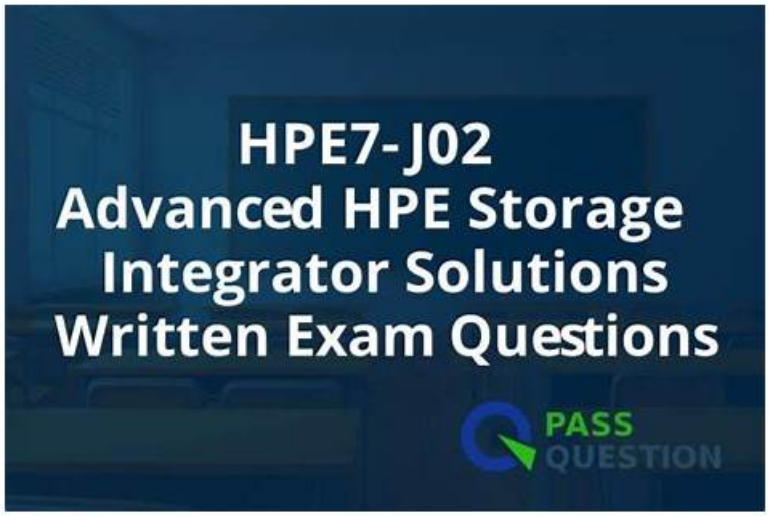

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HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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	• Storage Access and Data Protection: This part of the exam tests the expertise of Infrastructure Engineers in configuring storage access, provisioning capacity, and applying replication policies. It also covers disaster recovery validation and role-based access control to secure storage operations.
Topic 5	• Optimizing the Customer's Environment: This domain evaluates the skills of Optimization Specialists in identifying opportunities for improvement. Candidates will design and validate optimization plans that enhance customer environments, ensuring measurable performance and efficiency gains.

Topic 6	• 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 (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
The storage solution based on the exhibit is deployed at a customer site.
How can the sequential read performance values be enhanced for this configuration?

- A. By adding SCM to the solution
- B. By replacing 10/25 Gb with a 32 Gb FC HBA
- C. By increasing the amount of 10/25 Gb NICs
- D. By adding another expansion shelf

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
The exhibit shows a system delivering ~2.3 GB/s sequential read. For large-block sequential workloads, aggregate host link bandwidth (number × speed of front-end ports) is the primary limiter. Increasing the count of 10/25 Gb iSCSI NICs adds parallel lanes, raising sustained read GB/s to the hosts. This is a recommended first step in HPE sizing before changing protocols.
Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):
A: Adding an expansion shelf increases capacity, not front-end bandwidth.
C: Moving to 32 Gb FC can help, but simply adding more existing 10/25 Gb ports achieves the same goal without a protocol/adapter change and is the straightforward, supported scale-out path.
D: SCM (Storage Class Memory) targets latency/IOPS; it doesn't materially lift sequential GB/s if the link budget is the bottleneck.
Key Concept: Scale front-end connectivity to increase sequential throughput; capacity or media class changes won't fix a link-limited system.
Reference: HPE Alletra 6000/MP Sizing and Host Connectivity Guidelines (throughput scaling via additional host ports).

NEW QUESTION # 14
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. Increase the pinned cache size.
- B. Upgrade the controllers to Alletra 5050 models.
- C. Increase the flash to disk ratio.
- D. Upgrade the setup with additional expansion shelf.

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Your customer is a regional bank with branches in two different cities. Each branch is run as an isolated independent business and IT manages their SANs as separate fabrics to limit the scope of any failure. They use B-Series Switches.
The customer has requested a disaster recovery option that will allow replication between the two sites without merging the fabrics.
Which SAN technology meets the requirements?

- A. FC-FC routing
- B. Fabric partitioning
- C. FCIP
- D. NPIV

Answer: A

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
FC-FC routing (also known as Fibre Channel Routing / LSANs on B-Series switches) allows replication between separate SAN fabrics without merging them. This supports disaster recovery scenarios while preserving fabric isolation, exactly matching the bank's requirement.
Distractors:
A: FCIP tunnels extend Fibre Channel over IP networks, but this typically merges SAN domains.
C: NPIV (N_Port ID Virtualization) allows multiple virtual WWNs per port, not cross-fabric replication.
D: Fabric partitioning is zoning and segmentation within a single fabric, not between independent fabrics.
Key Concept: FC-FC routing on Brocade (B-Series) for SAN isolation with replication.
Reference: HPE B-Series SAN Design Guide, Brocade FCR/LSAN Concepts.

NEW QUESTION # 16
The storage solution based on the exhibit is deployed at a customer site.
How can the sequential read performance be enhanced with this setup?

- A. By adding more NVMe media to the solution
- B. By adding a third node to the solution
- C. By increasing the amount of 10Gb NICs
- D. By upgrading the nodes to 32-core IOMs

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
The exhibit shows an Alletra MP configuration delivering ~4.6 GB/s (256 KB sequential read) with four 10 Gb host ports. That throughput is close to the aggregate front-end bandwidth ceiling of 4×10 GbE (#5 GB/s raw, less with protocol overhead). For large-block sequential workloads, the front-end link budget is often the bottleneck; adding additional 10 GbE ports (or moving to higher-speed links) increases available host bandwidth and raises sustained sequential read throughput. This aligns with HPE sizing guidance: scale host connectivity to meet sequential throughput targets before adding media.
Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):

B: Adding a third node isn't applicable to a 2-node HA block pair and would not address a front-end bandwidth limit.
C: More controller cores don't raise link-level throughput if host I/O is already constrained by port bandwidth.
D: Adding NVMe media primarily boosts IOPS/parallelism; sequential read is bounded here by front-end ports.
Key Concept: Sequential throughput is front-end bandwidth bound; scale host ports to increase GB/s.
Reference: HPE Alletra MP Performance and Sizing best practices (host connectivity scaling for throughput).

NEW QUESTION # 17
You are sizing an HPE Alletra 5030. Unless otherwise indicated by the HPE sizer or the customer's requirements, HPE best practices state that you should default to which minimum FDR calculation?

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

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 # 18
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