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### **HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q39-Q44):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 39**

A customer currently has a Dell EMC storage array and wants to migrate data to a newly purchased HPE Alletra MP B10000 storage array. Which solution should the administrator use to perform the migration?

- A. Peer motion utility (PMU) over fibre channel (FC)
- **B. Online Import Utility (OIU) over fibre channel (FC)**
- C. Peer persistence over fibre channel (FC)
- D. Remote copy over iSCSI

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Migrating data from a non-HPE (third-party) array to an HPE storage platform requires a specialized toolset designed for interoperability. For the HPE Alletra MP B10000 (Block), the primary tool for migrating from competitive systems like Dell EMC, HDS, or IBM is the HPE Online Import Utility (OIU).

The Online Import Utility is designed to simplify and automate the migration process with minimal disruption to the host applications. Architecturally, OIU leverages the "Peer Motion" technology foundation but is specifically packaged to support "Import" workflows from non-HPE sources. When using OIU over Fibre Channel, the HPE Alletra MP array essentially acts as a "Pass-Through" or proxy. The administrator zones the Dell EMC array to the Alletra MP, and the Alletra MP presents itself as a host to the Dell system.

Once the connection is established, the data is pulled from the source array to the destination array. Because it is an Online utility, the host's I/O is redirected through the Alletra MP during the migration process. This allows the data to be moved in the background while the application remains online. Once the data copy is complete, a "cutover" is performed, and the Dell EMC array can be decommissioned. Option D (Peer Motion Utility) is technically the underlying engine, but "Online Import" is the specific utility name used for multi-vendor migrations. Options B and C are incorrect as Remote Copy and Peer Persistence are proprietary HPE-to-HPE technologies used for ongoing replication and high availability, not for one-time migrations from third-party hardware.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 40**

A company bought an HPE StoreOnce solution as part of its data protection solution. The company has various Oracle installations that need to be backed up to StoreOnce. How should the company's administrator best implement the data protection strategy within the HPE StoreOnce user interface (UI)?

- A. From the System Dashboard, click Catalyst Store then specify the Oracle RMAN option and the respective database server.
- B. Under Data Services, create a Catalyst Store and select the Oracle RMAN option.
- C. From the System Dashboard, click Databases, click Create Library, then specify the Oracle RMAN option and the respective database servers.
- **D. Under Data Services, create a Catalyst Store and install the Oracle RMAN plug-in on the Oracle database server.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To protect Oracle databases using HPE StoreOnce, the preferred architectural method is using HPE StoreOnce Catalyst for Oracle RMAN. This integration allows Oracle Database Administrators (DBAs) to manage backups directly from their native RMAN (Recovery Manager) tools while leveraging the deduplication and performance benefits of the StoreOnce appliance.

According to the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst for Oracle RMAN User Guide, the implementation involves two distinct stages: configuration on the StoreOnce appliance and configuration on the database server. First, the storage administrator must log into the StoreOnce UI and, under the Data Services section, navigate to Catalyst. Here, they must create a Catalyst Store. This store acts as the target repository for the backup data.

During creation, the administrator sets permissions (client access) to allow the Oracle server to communicate with this specific store. The second, and crucial, part of the implementation (as noted in Option D) is the installation of the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst Plug-in for Oracle RMAN on the actual Oracle database server. This plug-in provides the "SBT" (System Backup to Tape) interface that RMAN requires to talk to a non-disk/non-tape target.

Without this plug-in installed on the host, RMAN has no way of translating its commands into the Catalyst protocol. Once the plug-in is installed and configured with the StoreOnce details, the DBA can allocate channels to the "SBT\_TAPE" device and run backup jobs directly to the Catalyst Store created in the UI.

Options A, B, and C are incorrect because the StoreOnce UI does not have an "Oracle RMAN option" toggle or "Database Library" creator; the intelligence resides in the combination of the Catalyst Store and the host-side plug-in.

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

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. Veeam performs a snapshot on both arrays.**
- 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. Data flows are required between the arrays as a result of a Veeam snapshot.

**Answer: A**

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 # 42

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

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

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