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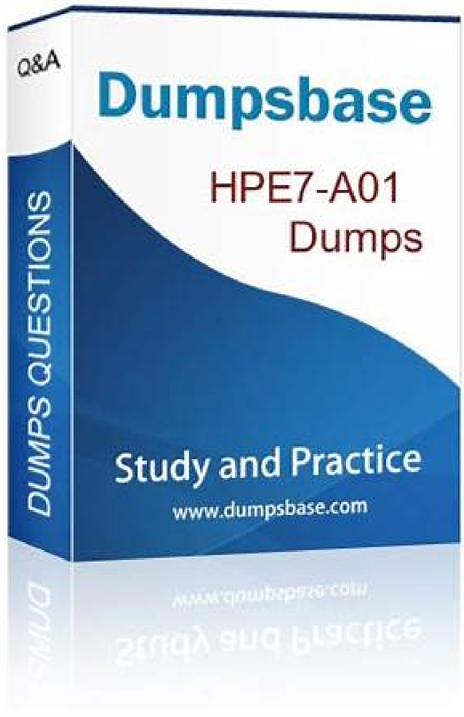

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HP Advanced HPE Storage Architect Solutions Written Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
A customer currently has an HPE Alletra 9000 with data reduction on all volumes and plans to migrate to an HPE Alletra MP B10000. Which formula should be used to size the new solution?

- A. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.5
- B. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.35
- C. Size to original capacity
- D. Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25

Answer: D

Explanation:
When sizing a migration from a highly efficient array like the HPE Alletra 9000 (or Primera) to the next- generation HPE Alletra MP B10000, storage architects must account for the difference between the "Written Capacity" (what the host thinks it has stored) and the "Consumed Capacity" (the physical space used after data reduction).
The standard best practice for an HPE Master ASE when performing these migrations is to Size to consumption multiplied by 1.25. This "1.25 factor" (representing a 25% overhead) is the recommended safety margin used in sizing tools like HPE NinjaStars and the HPE Cloud Physics assessment reports.
This 25% buffer is designed to cover several critical architectural requirements:
* System Metadata and Overhead: Both the Alletra 9000 and Alletra MP require physical capacity to store internal metadata, map tables, and the structures required for their respective data reduction engines.
* Snapshot Reserve: While snapshots are thin and pointer-based, they still consume physical space as data changes over time. The 1.25 multiplier ensures there is enough "headroom" for typical snapshot retention policies.
* Data Reduction Parity: Data reduction ratios (deduplication and compression) can fluctuate based on the specific workload. Sizing exactly to current consumption without a buffer risks an out-of-space condition if the new array's reduction engine handles a specific block pattern slightly differently during the initial ingest.
* Operational Performance: SSD-based arrays perform best when they are not "packed" to 100% capacity, as the garbage collection and wear-leveling processes require free blocks to operate efficiently.
Sizing to "original capacity" (Option D) would lead to a massive over-provisioning and wasted cost, as it ignores the benefits of modern data reduction. Option C (1.5) is generally considered overly conservative for modern flash environments, while 1.25 provides the optimal balance of cost-efficiency and technical risk mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 11
A customer is concerned about the long distances between their data centers and significant latencies that might exist between the SAN fabrics at the two data centers. Since SCSI write operations can involve multiple handshake messages between the target and initiator, which Brocade feature should be used to double the recommended distance, but maintain the same latency as a shorter haul link?

- A. FCIP trunking
- B. Write Acceleration
- C. FastWrite
- D. Leave Fast

Answer: C

Explanation:
Standard SCSI write operations are inherently sensitive to distance because they require multiple round-trip handshakes before data is actually transmitted. A typical write involves: 1) the Command, 2) a Transfer Ready (XFER_RDY) response from the target, 3) the Data, and 4) the Status. In a long-distance SAN, each of these round trips adds significant "latency wait time," severely degrading performance as distance increases.
To solve this, Brocade (HPE B-series) utilizes a protocol optimization feature known as FastWrite. FastWrite works by creating a Proxy Target (PT) local to the initiator host and a Proxy Initiator (PI) local to the target storage device. When the host issues a SCSI write command, the local Brocade switch (acting as the Proxy Target) immediately sends the XFER_RDY back to the host without waiting for the signal to travel across the long-distance link. This allows the host to send the data segment immediately.
By eliminating the need for every handshake message to traverse the distance multiple times, FastWrite significantly reduces the aggregate latency felt by the application. Architecturally, this enables customers to extend their SAN fabrics over double the distance (and often much further) while maintaining performance comparable to a significantly shorter link. This is critical for asynchronous replication and remote copy applications that issue large I/O blocks. Option C (Write Acceleration) is a generic term often used by other vendors, while FastWrite is the specific, validated Brocade feature name used in HPE Master ASE documentation for this protocol optimization.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A company has a pair of Alletra 9000s, managed via the HPE GreenLake Data Services Cloud Console (DSCC). An administrator installed Kubernetes locally but requires persistent storage using the Alletra 9000s.
After installing the helm repo for the HPE CSI Driver for Kubernetes, what is the next step the administrator should perform to use the Alletra 9000s for persistent storage?

- A. Create a Kubernetes namespace for the HPE CSI Driver.
- B. Create a secret to allow the HPE CSI Driver to communicate with the Alletra 9000s.
- C. Create a storage class that references the Alletra 9000s on the Kubernetes conductor.
- D. Add the Kubernetes conductor credentials to the Alletra 9000s in the HPE GreenLake DSCC.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The deployment of the HPE CSI (Container Storage Interface) Driver involves several sequential steps to enable dynamic provisioning of storage on HPE Alletra 9000 arrays. Once the Helm repository has been added, the administrator must provide the driver with the necessary authentication and connectivity details for the storage backend.
According to the HPE Storage Container Orchestration Documentation (SCOD), the definitive next step to enable communication between the Kubernetes cluster and the Alletra 9000 is to create a Kubernetes Secret. This Secret contains critical parameters such as the storage array's IP address or FQDN, and the management credentials (username and password). Without this Secret, the CSI driver cannot authenticate against the Alletra 9000 REST API to perform volume creation, mounting, or snapshot operations.
While creating a StorageClass (Option C) is a required step, it follows the creation of the Secret. The StorageClass definition must specifically reference the name of the Secret to identify which storage backend should be used for a particular tier of service. Option A (creating a namespace) is often done as part of the helm install command itself (using the --create-namespace flag) and is a general administrative task rather than a storage-specific configuration step. Option D is incorrect as the Alletra 9000 does not pull credentials from the Kubernetes conductor; rather, the Kubernetes driver pushes requests to the array using the credentials stored in the Kubernetes Secret. Establishing this secure handshake via the Secret is the foundational step for all subsequent persistent volume (PV) and persistent volume claim (PVC) activities.

NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Answer: D

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 # 14

Order the steps for a write data path and a successful write IO in HPE GreenLake for File Storage using NAS.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

* Data is sharded randomly across multiple SCM drives to increase throughput and decrease contention.
* Data is written to two different SCM drives so no data is lost in the event of a SCM drive failure.
* Metadata is updated in the internal data structure (tree) for consistency.

Comprehensive and Detailed 250 to 300 words of Explanation From Advanced Storage Solutions Architect documents and knowledge guide:

The write data path in HPE GreenLake for File Storage (powered by Alletra MP X10000 hardware and VAST Data software) follows a unique Disaggregated Shared-Everything (DASE) architecture. Unlike legacy NAS systems that use front-end caching or complex controller-to-controller talk, this solution leverages Storage Class Memory (SCM) as a persistent write buffer to provide high-sustained performance without the need for traditional data movement between tiers.

The process begins with sharding. When a NAS write request arrives, the system immediately shards the data randomly across multiple SCM drives in the cluster. This sharding is critical because it eliminates hot spots and contention by ensuring that no single drive or node becomes a bottleneck, effectively parallelizing the IO load across the entire storage fabric.

Once the sharding logic is determined, the data is physically written to the SCM tier. To ensure mission- critical resilience, every write is mirrored (written to two different SCM drives). Because SCM is non-volatile random-access memory (NVRAM), the write is persistent the moment it hits the media. This allows the system to send an immediate acknowledgement back to the client while protecting against a drive or node failure.

Finally, the metadata is updated in the internal data structure (the V-Tree). This step ensures the "View" of the file system remains consistent and that the global namespace reflects the newly written data. After this point, the data is asynchronously moved from SCM to high-capacity NVMe SSDs using wide-stripe erasure coding for long-term, efficient storage. This disaggregated flow allows the Alletra MP X10000 to scale performance and capacity independently while maintaining strict data integrity and consistency at AI-scale.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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