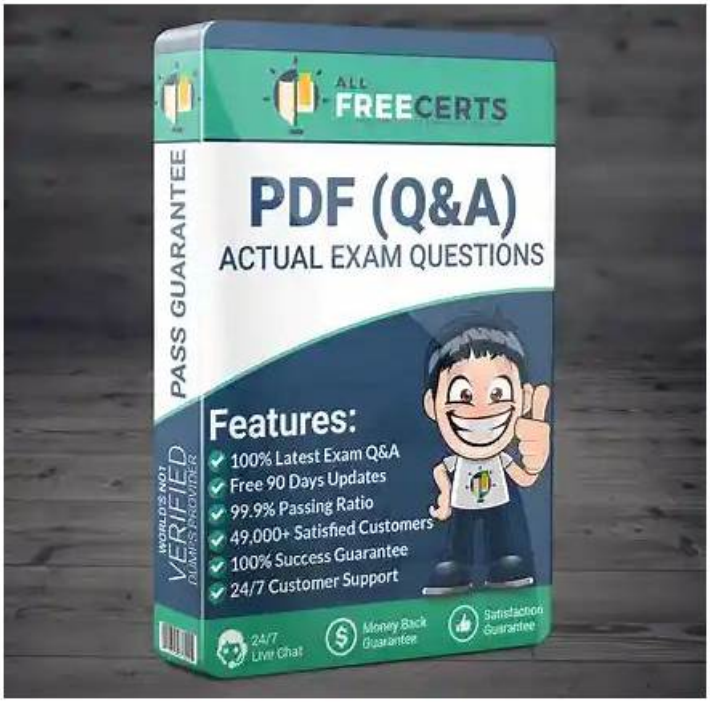
Free PDF Quiz HP - HPE7-J02 - The Best 100% Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam Correct Answers



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HP HPE7-J02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Remote Support Configuration: This small but important section tests the ability of System Administrators to configure HPE solutions for remote support, ensuring proactive monitoring and timely resolution of technical issues.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• Planning and Validating Storage Solutions: This section assesses the role of Storage Consultants in evaluating complex, multi-vendor environments. Candidates will demonstrate their ability to plan, size, and validate storage solutions tailored for enterprise workloads, ensuring proposals meet customer requirements effectively.

Topic 5	• 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.

New 100% HPE7-J02 Correct Answers | Reliable HP HPE7-J02: Advanced HPE Storage Integrator Solutions Written Exam 100% Pass

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

NEW QUESTION # 10
Two HPE Alletra 6000 arrays are configured for peer persistence between datacenters A and B, which have a fiber distance of 50km (31mi). The datacenter B hardware will be relocated to a new location that will increase the fiber distance to 150km (93mi). Which condition is valid once the relocation is finished?

- A. The peer persistence configuration is supported, when latency remains <10ms.
- B. The peer persistence replication links need to be changed to RC transport.
- C. The fiber distance exceeds the distance supported for peer persistence setup.
- D. The peer persistence setup needs to be changed to active peer persistence.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
HPE Peer Persistence is supported over distances of up to 150-200 km, as long as the round-trip latency is
#10ms. Therefore, even after relocation to 150km, Peer Persistence remains supported provided latency requirements are met.
Distractors:
B: RC (Remote Copy) transport is already the underlying technology, but no change is required.
C: Peer Persistence is already an active-active design; no change to "active" mode is needed.
D: Distance does not exceed the supported range; only latency matters.
Key Concept: Latency <10ms is the critical requirement for Peer Persistence.
Reference: HPE Alletra 6000/Primera Peer Persistence Best Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 11
Your customer is beginning to convert their applications to cloud-native apps on Kubernetes. They are considering HPE GreenLake for Containers.
Which statement about this platform is true?

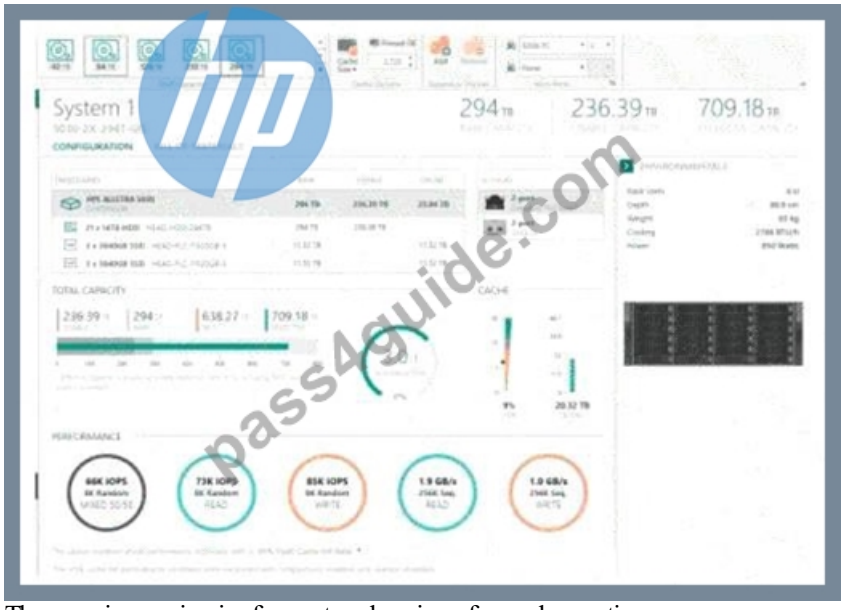
- A. Provides open-source Kubernetes with simplified management.
- B. Supports only cloud-native applications.
- C. Supports legacy virtualization technologies with manual configuration for containers.
- D. Provides tools for orchestration of containers without microservices support.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:

Rationale for Correct Answer:
HPE GreenLake for Containers delivers an enterprise-grade Kubernetes platform, leveraging open- source Kubernetes but with simplified lifecycle management, monitoring, and integration with HPE infrastructure. It provides full support for containerized workloads, whether cloud-native or modernized traditional applications.
Distractors:
A: Incorrect - not about legacy virtualization.
B: Incorrect - microservices are supported; orchestration is Kubernetes-native.
D: Incorrect - it supports both cloud-native and modernized workloads.
Key Concept: GreenLake for Containers = Kubernetes with simplified enterprise management.
Reference: HPE GreenLake for Containers Overview.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Refer to the exhibit.



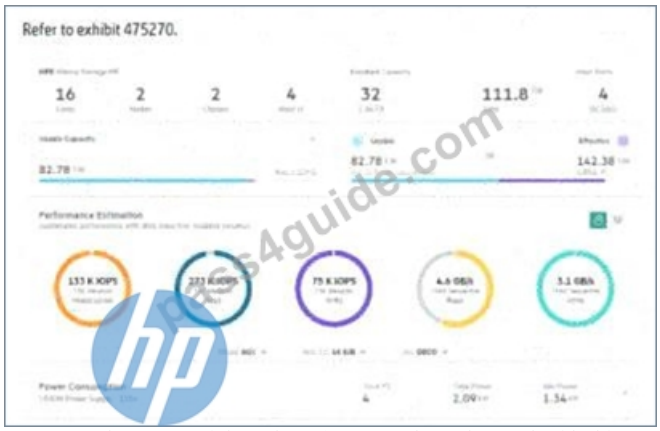
The array is experiencing frequent cache misses for read operations.
Which action plan would you suggest to correct the issue?

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

Answer: A

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 # 13
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 increasing the amount of 10Gb NICs
- B. By adding more NVMe media to the solution
- C. By adding a third node to the solution
- D. By upgrading the nodes to 32-core IOMs

Answer: A

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 # 14
Select the scenario where implementing FCoE would be an appropriate solution.

- A. A tech startup is developing an AI-based application that relies heavily on machine learning models.The team needs a solution that allows them to access and process large datasets in the cloud.
- B. A corporation needs to replicate data between data centers in different countries. The data must be synchronized in real-time across a WAN, and the solution must tolerate variable network conditions with minimal impact on performance.
- C. A large enterprise data center with existing Fibre Channel SANs is looking to reduce hardware complexity and costs by consolidating their storage and production networks onto a single infrastructure, while maintaining high performance for mission-critical applications.
- D. A company with data centers in different states wants to establish a unified SAN infrastructure. The goal is to centralize storage management across all sites, using a single protocol that can efficiently handle high-latency, long-distance connections between data centers.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detailed Explanation:
Rationale for Correct Answer:
Option A is correct because Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) is designed for large enterprise environments that already have Fibre Channel (FC) infrastructures but want to simplify cabling and reduce hardware by converging LAN and SAN traffic over a single Ethernet fabric. FCoE retains the efficiency, low latency, and reliability of Fibre Channel while leveraging Ethernet to minimize physical infrastructure costs.

This aligns with HPE's best practices for environments using HPE Alletra 9000/Primera or HPE Nimble arrays connected to converged networks where cost reduction and high performance are equally important.
Analysis of Incorrect Options (Distractors):
B: Real-time replication across WANs requires protocols like HPE 3PAR/Alletra Remote Copy, asynchronous/synchronous replication, or HPE Peer Persistence. FCoE is not suited for high-latency WANs because it is a LAN protocol designed for short distances within a data center.
C: For inter-data center SAN unification, FCIP (Fibre Channel over IP) or iSCSI are more suitable. FCoE does not handle long-distance high-latency links effectively.
D: A startup building AI applications with cloud workloads typically benefits from object storage (HPE Scality RING, HPE GreenLake for File and Object) or direct cloud-native APIs (S3/Blob). FCoE is irrelevant in this use case since it is on-prem and infrastructure-focused.
Key Concept:
The question is testing knowledge of FCoE and its appropriate deployment scenarios - specifically, its role in consolidating storage and network traffic inside enterprise data centers while preserving Fibre Channel protocol advantages.
Reference:
HPE Storage Networking Best Practices Guide
HPE Primera/Alletra 9000 Technical White Paper
Fibre Channel over Ethernet Standards Overview (IEEE 802.1Qbb, 802.1Qaz)

NEW QUESTION # 15
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