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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS
DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

- 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- The assessment period can last up to 90 days and can be extended for another 90 days.
- D- A premium license must be purchased to assess third-party storage solutions.

Answer:

B

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An administrator manages a group of HPE Alletra MP B10000 arrays through the DSCC console. They want to improve the available space for the storage arrays. What should the administrator change to increase the achievable space efficiency?

Options:

- A- Change the High Availability option to Drive Level.
- B- Change the Sparing Algorithm to Default.
- C- Change the Sparing Algorithm to Minimal.
- D- Change the High Availability option to Enclosure Level.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The HPE Alletra MP B10000 (Block) utilizes a disaggregated shared-everything architecture where capacity is distributed across multiple NVMe drives and enclosures. To ensure 100% data availability, the system allows administrators to define the level of resilience required via the High Availability (HA) settings.

Architecturally, there is a direct trade-off between the level of hardware resilience and the achievable space efficiency (usable capacity).

Enclosure Level HA (Option D): This is the most resilient setting. It ensures the system can survive the total failure of an entire drive enclosure (JBOF) without losing data. To achieve this, the system must distribute parity and data stripes across different enclosures. This 'vertical' redundancy requires a larger percentage of raw capacity to be reserved for parity, thereby reducing the net space efficiency.

Drive Level HA (Option A): This setting protects against individual drive failures (similar to traditional RAID 6 or RAID-TP) but assumes the enclosure itself remains operational. Because the stripes can be optimized more densely within fewer hardware boundaries, the system requires less 'overhead' capacity to maintain the protection state.

By changing the High Availability option to Drive Level, the administrator instructs the Alletra MP software to prioritize usable capacity over enclosure-level fault tolerance. This is a common optimization for customers who have multi-enclosure systems but prefer to maximize their ROI on raw NVMe flash. It is important to note that changing this setting may require a re-striping of existing data and should be done in accordance with the customer's risk profile and SLA requirements. The sparing algorithms (Options B and C) manage how much space is set aside for automatic rebuilds, but the

primary driver of bulk space efficiency in a multi-enclosure MP cluster is the HA policy selection.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An HPE Partner is using HPE CloudPhysics to size a new storage solution for a customer that currently has a non-HPE storage array. When looking at the graphs and statistics in CloudPhysics, what is the only summary statistic that has time-correlated values?

Options:

- A- Storage Metrics
- B- Peak Details
- C- Hardware Performance
- D- Deduplication Performance

Answer:

B

Explanation:

HPE CloudPhysics is a SaaS-based analytics platform that collects high-resolution metadata (at 20-second intervals) from a customer's virtualized infrastructure to drive data-led procurement and optimization decisions. In the context of performance analysis and sizing, it is critical to understand not just the average utilization, but how different resource demands interact over time.

The Peak Details statistic is unique within the CloudPhysics analytics framework because it provides time-correlated values across different resource dimensions (CPU, RAM, and Disk I/O). While standard 'Storage Metrics' or 'Hardware Performance' summaries often present aggregated averages or 95th percentile figures that lose their temporal context, Peak Details allows an architect to see exactly when a spike occurred.

This correlation is essential for determining if a storage bottleneck is being driven by a simultaneous compute peak or if a specific 'noisy neighbor' VM is impacting the entire datastore during a backup or batch processing window. By aligning disk latency peaks with IOPS and throughput peaks on the same timeline, CloudPhysics enables the architect to validate if the existing third-party array is truly under-provisioned or simply misconfigured. This time-correlated insight ensures that the new HPE storage solution is sized not just for total capacity, but for the actual performance 'burstiness' observed in the customer's production cycle. Other metrics, while useful for high-level summaries, do not provide the granular, synchronized timeline required to perform a deep-dive root cause analysis or precision sizing.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company is going to upgrade a SAP HANA solution. The company is looking for competitive bids, and only SAP HANA hardware that is certified should be included in a bid. When building the bid, what must you first determine before you can right-size the solution with the appropriate HPE hardware?

Options:

- A- IOPS rate
- B- Read cache size
- C- Number of HANA nodes
- D- Replication features

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Sizing a storage solution for SAP HANA is fundamentally different from sizing general-purpose virtualization workloads. SAP HANA is an in-memory database, but it has extremely strict requirements for the underlying persistent storage layer to ensure data integrity during savepoints and log writes. SAP enforces these requirements through the SAP HANA Tailored Data Center Integration (TDI) program.

To begin the sizing process and ensure the solution will pass the SAP Hardware Configuration Check Tool (HWCCT) or the newer SAP HANA System Check, a storage architect must first determine the required IOPS rate, specifically for the /hana/data and /hana/log volumes. SAP provides specific KPIs for latency and throughput that must be met. For instance, the log volume requires extremely low-latency writes to handle the sequential redo logs, while the data volume requires high-throughput (MB/s) and specific IOPS to handle asynchronous savepoints.

While the number of nodes (Option C) and replication features (Option D) are important for the overall architecture, they do not dictate the 'right-sizing' of the storage performance tier in the same way the IOPS and throughput requirements do. If the storage cannot meet the SAP-certified IOPS and latency thresholds, the entire solution will be unsupported, regardless of how many nodes are present. By identifying the IOPS and throughput needs first, the architect can determine if the customer requires

an All-Flash Alletra 9000 or if an Alletra MP configuration with specific drive counts is necessary to provide the required 'parallelism' to hit SAP's performance targets.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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)?

Options:

- A- Under Data Services, create a Catalyst Store and select the Oracle RMAN option.
- B- From the System Dashboard, click Catalyst Store then specify the Oracle RMAN option and the respective database server.
- 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.

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