DUMPSARENA

Delta - HPE Storage Solutions

HP HPE0-J69

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 13

Total Premium Questions: 139

Buy Premium PDF

https://dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co

sales@dumpsarena.co
dumpsarena.co

Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Identify, describe, and differentiate HPE storage products and solutions	65
Topic 2, Plan and design HPE storage solutions	32
Topic 3, Install and configure HPE storage solutions	19
Topic 4, Manage and monitor HPE storage solutions	20
Topic 5, Troubleshoot and resolve HPE storage solutions issues	3
Total	139

QUESTION NO: 1

You need to deploy a Recovery Manager Central appliance and integrate it with a customer's 3PAR system.

Which information must be collected from the customer in order to proceed with the installer? (Choose two.)

A. StoreOnce store name

B. vCenter IP address or hostname

C. HPE 3PAR used capacity

D. IP address of the RMC

E. NFS path

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The required information is **vCenter IP address or hostname** and **IP address of the RMC**. Recovery Manager Central is delivered as a virtual appliance, so deployment requires connectivity to the customer's VMware vCenter environment. The vCenter address or resolvable hostname identifies the management endpoint where the appliance is deployed and registered, enabling the installer or deployment workflow to communicate with the virtual infrastructure. The appliance also requires its own assigned network identity. Collecting the RMC IP address in advance allows the customer to reserve a valid address and ensure the associated subnet, gateway, DNS, and routing configuration are available for appliance communication with the storage and virtual-infrastructure environments. These details are fundamental deployment inputs rather than capacity-planning or backup-target configuration details. HPE describes Recovery Manager Central as virtualized software that integrates HPE storage copy services with application and virtual-machine environments; VMware vCenter is therefore part of the deployment context. See the HPE Recovery Manager Central overview and the VMware vSphere product documentation resources for the virtual-appliance and vCenter management context.

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer uses HPE Nimble Storage and wants predictive recommendations that can help identify infrastructure issues before they affect application service.

Which HPE capability should you recommend?

A. HPE InfoSight

B. Storage Management Utility

C. HPE OneView

D. Recovery Manager Central

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

HPE InfoSight is the appropriate capability because it collects telemetry from supported storage systems and applies predictive analytics to provide operational insights and recommendations. It can help administrators identify performance, capacity, configuration, and infrastructure conditions that may require attention before they become service issues.

InfoSight is particularly valuable for customers with limited storage-administration resources because it provides centralized visibility and supports proactive troubleshooting workflows. It is not a replacement for array-level configuration tools, but it complements them with cloud-based analytics and support insight. See the HPE InfoSight overview and the HPE InfoSight portal.

QUESTION NO: 3

Refer to the exhibit.



A customer purchased a Primera C6S0 array to replace several older 3PAR arrays. They plan to upgrade the system as each 3PAP reaches the end of its lease. The initial sizing included 100TB effective capacity for an Oracle database environment.

The first 3PAR to come off lease has 100TB of VDI boot images that support thousands of users.

Which addition to the Primera should you recommend?

A)



B)



C)



D)



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The expansion configuration shown in Option B is the appropriate recommendation because it provides the required all-flash capacity expansion while aligning with the performance and data-reduction characteristics of a VDI boot-image workload. Thousands of virtual desktop boot images are highly repetitive: operating-system files, application binaries, and common configuration data are shared across many desktops. HPE Primera uses inline deduplication and compression to reduce the physical capacity consumed by this type of data, so the added raw NVMe capacity can provide substantially more effective usable capacity than its raw rating alone.

This approach also preserves the low latency and high parallel I/O capability needed during VDI boot storms, login storms, patching, and antivirus scans. The customer's existing Oracle workload remains on the same scale-out, all-NVMe Primera platform, while the additional drive capacity allows the incoming VDI workload to be accommodated without replacing controllers or deploying a separate storage system. Capacity expansion should be sized using the customer's expected data-reduction ratio, growth rate, protection overhead, and required spare capacity rather than assuming that the 100 TB logical VDI figure requires 100 TB of additional physical media.

HPE describes Primera as an all-NVMe platform with inline data reduction and non-disruptive scalability in its HPE Primera Storage datasheet. Additional platform details are available from the HPE Primera product page.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer is implementing a new high performance database environment.

What type of storage should you recommend?

A. scale-out storage

B. object store

C. system-defined storage

D. network-attached storage

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

scale-out storage is the appropriate recommendation for a new high-performance database environment because it can increase performance and capacity by adding storage nodes as workload demand grows. This architecture distributes processing, cache, connectivity, and data services across multiple nodes, helping the platform deliver the low latency, high IOPS, and concurrent access that are commonly required by production database workloads. It also allows the customer to start with an appropriately sized configuration and expand nondisruptively rather than replacing the storage platform when database transactions, users, or data volumes increase. For availability-sensitive databases, a scale-out design supports resilient access through redundant controllers, paths, and components while maintaining consistent performance as the

environment scales. HPE positions its enterprise storage portfolio for mission-critical applications that require availability, performance, and flexible growth, and its scale-out storage approach is designed to accommodate evolving workload requirements. Review HPE's overview of enterprise storage solutions at HPE Storage and its explanation of scale-out storage concepts at What is scale-out storage?.

QUESTION NO: 5

You are proposing a new Nimble solution to a customer that recently experienced data loss in their existing storage array.

Which features of the Nimble array should you emphasize to your customer to address their concerns? (Choose two.)

A. quick RAID rebuild

B. deduplication

C. compression

D. encryption

E. triple parity

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

quick RAID rebuild and **triple parity** directly address availability and data-protection concerns caused by drive failures. HPE Nimble Storage uses a distributed RAID implementation designed to rebuild failed-drive data quickly by spreading reconstruction work across the available drives rather than depending on a single dedicated hot spare. Faster rebuild completion reduces the period during which the array is operating with reduced fault tolerance and therefore reduces exposure to an additional drive failure.

Triple parity provides protection against multiple concurrent drive failures within a RAID set. This level of resiliency is particularly relevant for customers concerned about data loss, because it maintains data availability and integrity even when several drives fail before replacement and rebuilding are complete. Together, rapid rebuild capability and triple-parity protection provide a clear message: the platform is designed both to tolerate multiple media failures and to return to a fully protected state as quickly as possible. HPE describes Nimble Storage as delivering enterprise data availability and resilient storage services; see the HPE Nimble Storage product page and the HPE Nimble Storage technical overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

A customer is designing an HPE StoreEver tape solution for long-term backup retention. They require a removable offline copy and want to protect confidential backup data if a cartridge is misplaced.

Which features should you recommend? (Choose two.)

A. LTO tape cartridges

B. LTO hardware encryption

C. Inline volume deduplication

D. iSCSI multipathing

E. SSD automated tiering

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

LTO tape cartridges provide removable media that can be exported from the library and stored offline or at a secure offsite location. This supports an air-gapped retention copy that is isolated from the production network when not mounted in a tape drive.

LTO hardware encryption protects data written to supported tape media using encryption performed by the tape drive. The customer must implement appropriate key management so that encrypted cartridges remain recoverable when required. Encryption and offsite media handling together address both confidentiality and long-term retention requirements.

HPE describes its tape portfolio and StoreEver libraries at HPE StoreEver Tape Storage. LTO technology and encryption concepts are described by the LTO Program.

QUESTION NO: 7

You have proposed a Primera array to a customer for primary storage. The customer currently has an older HPE 3PAR array and will continue to use it moving forward. The customer would like high availability configured.

Which RMC Peer Copy pre-requisites do you need to point out to the customer? (Choose two.)

A. 4-port 1 Gb Ethernet Adapter (NIC) is required in each array

B. Target drive type must match source drive type

C. 2-port 10 Gb Ethernet Adapter (NIC) is required in each array

D. Check that the 3PAR OS version is supported

E. Required license must be provided

F. RMC 6.2

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

4-port 1 Gb Ethernet Adapter (NIC) is required in each array and **Required license must be provided** are the key RMC Peer Copy prerequisites for this Primera-to-3PAR high-availability design. Peer Copy uses the Remote Copy capability of the storage arrays to create and maintain copy relationships between the primary and peer systems. The required Ethernet connectivity must therefore be present on both arrays so that the systems can communicate over the Remote Copy IP network. A four-port 1 Gb Ethernet adapter provides the required ports for the supported Peer Copy network configuration and redundancy.

Licensing must also be confirmed before implementation. The applicable Remote Copy licensing is required on the participating storage systems because Peer Copy relies on Remote Copy functionality to transfer the snapshot data and support recovery operations between the Primera and 3PAR arrays. These requirements should be validated during solution design, along with compatibility of the specific array models and supported software releases. HPE's Recovery Manager Central documentation describes Peer Copy as an integration with array-based Remote Copy, while HPE Primera documentation identifies Remote Copy as a licensed replication feature. See HPE Recovery Manager Central User Guide and HPE Primera OS Remote Copy documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

You are presenting the HPE StoreEver portfolio to a media agency.

What advantage is offered when using LTFS?

A. file management capabilities will be provided with tape cartridges

B. WORM functionality for file, block and object storage access on tape

C. file encryption with public and private key management

D. file and block data management within an HPE HSM solution

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

LTFS provides file management capabilities directly with tape cartridges by formatting an LTO tape with a file-system structure. It stores a searchable index and file metadata on the cartridge, enabling users and applications to view tape contents as files and folders rather than having to manage data solely through traditional backup-software catalogs. This makes individual files easier to locate, drag and drop, exchange, and recover, which is especially useful for media workflows that retain large video, image, and project files for long periods. The cartridge is also self-describing: when it is moved to another compatible LTFS system, the file index travels with the tape, supporting interchange and offline archive workflows without dependence on the original system's proprietary database. HPE positions StoreEver LTFS as a way to use tape in a simple, open, and portable file-based workflow while retaining tape's capacity, longevity, and offline security benefits. See the HPE StoreEver LTFS overview and the LTO Program's LTFS information.

QUESTION NO: 9

You are proposing a new Nimble solution to a customer that recently experienced data loss in their existing storage array.

Which features of the Nimble array should you emphasize to your customer to address their concerns? (Choose two.)

A. quick RAID rebuild

B. deduplication

C. compression

D. encryption

E. triple parity

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

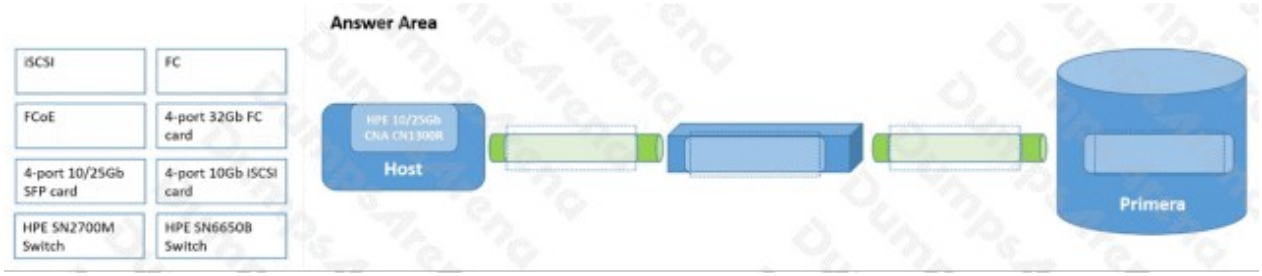
quick RAID rebuild and **triple parity** are the Nimble Storage features most directly relevant to a customer concerned about data loss caused by drive failures. Nimble arrays use an optimized RAID implementation designed to provide strong fault tolerance while rebuilding failed drives rapidly. Fast rebuild activity reduces the time that a RAID set operates in a degraded condition, thereby reducing exposure to an additional drive failure during recovery. This is particularly valuable with high-capacity disk drives, for which conventional rebuild processes can take a long time.

Triple-parity RAID protection provides the ability to tolerate multiple concurrent drive failures within the protected RAID set without losing data. Together, triple parity and rapid rebuild behavior address both key elements of availability during disk failures: resilience when more than one drive fails and a shorter degraded-protection window after a failure. These capabilities are part of the platform's data-resiliency design and should be positioned alongside an appropriately designed backup and disaster-recovery strategy, since RAID availability alone is not a substitute for recoverable backup copies. HPE describes Nimble Storage's data protection and resilience capabilities on its HPE Alletra 6000 and Nimble Storage page and in the HPE Nimble Storage All Flash Arrays data sheet.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

A customer wants to implement a new storage network, but wants to retain the ability to connect with legacy fiber channel-based components.

Drag the appropriate component to each box on the diagram to design a new storage network.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct design uses FCoE at the host side, an HPE SN2700M Switch as the converged Ethernet fabric, and FC at the Primera-facing side. The HPE 10/25Gb CNA in the host is intended to provide converged network connectivity, so FCoE is the appropriate protocol immediately adjacent to that adapter. FCoE carries Fibre Channel storage traffic across an Ethernet-based network, allowing the new design to use a modern high-speed Ethernet fabric rather than requiring a separate host-side Fibre Channel adapter and fabric for every connection.

The HPE SN2700M Switch belongs in the central switch position because it provides the Ethernet switching layer for this type of converged storage network. It is the component that interconnects the FCoE-capable host path with the storage infrastructure across the new network. The HPE SN2700M product family is documented by HPE as part of its storage networking portfolio; see HPE data-center switches.

FC belongs on the storage-facing portion of the path. This is what preserves integration with the customer's existing Fibre Channel-based components and aligns the storage side of the architecture with the Fibre Channel connectivity used by Primera environments. HPE describes Primera as an enterprise storage platform supporting SAN connectivity and modern data services; see HPE Primera storage. Together, FCoE at the CNA, the SN2700M Ethernet switch, and FC at the storage side provide a converged migration path while retaining the required Fibre Channel compatibility.

QUESTION NO: 11

A customer is evaluating an HPE 3PAR StoreServ system in a proof-of-concept project. The customer wants to receive emails about important storage system events and alerts.

What feature do you need to configure?

A. HPE OneView integration

B. Secure Service Agent

C. Real-time Alert Processing

D. Local Notification Service

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Local Notification Service is the HPE 3PAR StoreServ feature used to send email notifications for storage-system events and alerts. It is configured on the array with the required SMTP-server and recipient details, allowing designated

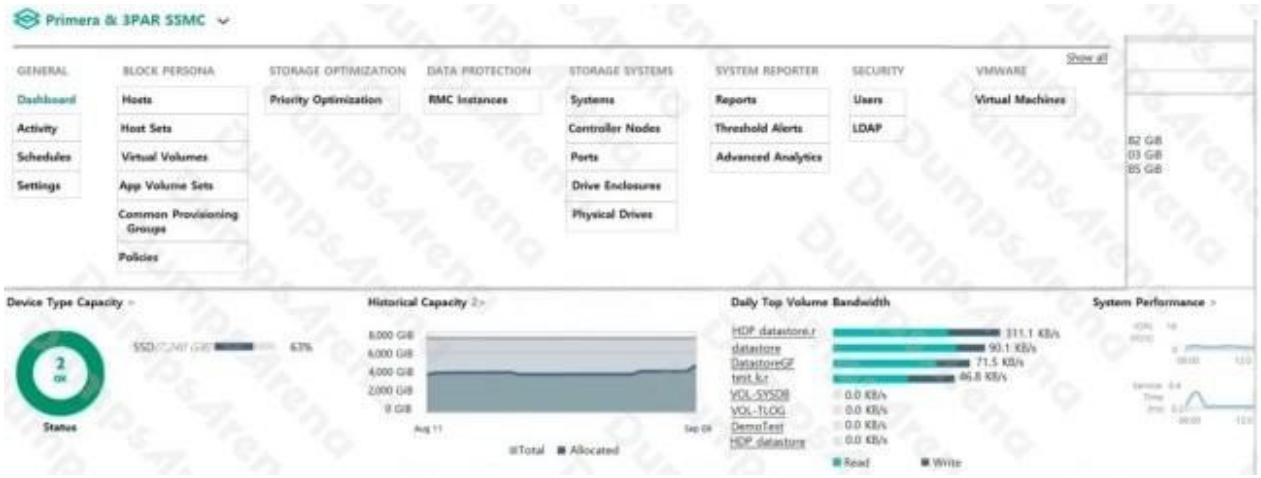
administrators or operations teams to receive timely messages when significant conditions are raised. This is particularly useful during a proof of concept because it provides direct visibility of operational events without requiring an administrator to continually monitor the management interface.

The notification configuration can be tailored to identify the appropriate recipients and the event severity levels that warrant email delivery. As a result, the customer can promptly investigate conditions affecting system health, hardware, capacity, performance, or availability according to its monitoring procedures. HPE 3PAR documentation describes local notification capabilities as part of the system's event and alert-management functions, while the management software documentation covers administration of storage-system alerts and notifications. See the HPE 3PAR OS 3.3.1 CLI Reference Guide and the HPE 3PAR StoreServ product support documentation for configuration and operational guidance.

QUESTION NO: 12 - (HOTSPOT)

You are configuring a new HPE 3PAR solution and need to create a new disk group with a defined RAID level.

Click the appropriate option where the RAID can be selected.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct place to select is **Common Provisioning Groups** in the **Block Persona** section of the Primera & 3PAR SSMC navigation menu. A Common Provisioning Group, usually called a CPG, is the storage-pool definition used by HPE 3PAR and Primera systems to provide capacity to virtual volumes. When creating a CPG, the administrator defines the underlying storage characteristics that control how capacity is laid out across the system's drives. Those characteristics include the drive type and the RAID configuration used for the logical disks created for the CPG.

Selecting **Common Provisioning Groups** takes the administrator to the management view where a new CPG can be created. During that create workflow, the RAID type is selected to match the required balance of usable capacity, availability, and performance. The system then uses that policy when allocating the CPG's logical-disk capacity from the appropriate

physical-drive resources. This is why the CPG area is the relevant starting point when the task is to establish a new storage grouping with a defined RAID level.

In HPE 3PAR terminology, CPGs are central to virtual-volume provisioning: virtual volumes draw capacity from a CPG, while the CPG's configuration governs the storage layout and RAID behavior beneath that capacity. This approach lets administrators standardize protection and performance characteristics before presenting storage to hosts. HPE's storage documentation and product information provide additional context on the platform and its provisioning capabilities at HPE Primera storage and HPE Support Center.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (SIMULATION)

Refer to the exhibit.

You create two snapshots of a thin provisioned base volume in an HPE Primera. One snapshot is read only and the other is read-write. A write occurs at the location shown in in the diagram.

Place the actions on the left into the order they are taken on the right.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order for a write to the base volume:

1. **Preserve the pre-write data.** The old data at the affected logical location is retained in snapshot (copy-on-write) space because both snapshots must continue to present their point-in-time view.
2. **Keep the snapshots mapped to the old data.** The read-only snapshot remains mapped to that preserved page. The read-write snapshot also continues to reference the old page unless that snapshot has independently written to the same location.
3. **Write the new data for the base volume.** Primera allocates/uses the new thin-provisioned page as required and updates the base-volume mapping to the newly written data.

Thus, the essential sequence is `preserve old page for snapshots → retain/update snapshot mappings to old page → write and remap the base volume to the new page`.

The fact that one virtual copy is read-write does not cause it to be overwritten by a base-volume write. A write to the read-write snapshot itself would instead be redirected to that snapshot's own changed-data space; the base volume and read-only snapshot would remain unchanged.