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NEW QUESTION: 1

An environmental-research organization wants a centralized storage environment for laboratory systems, reporting applications, and virtualized workloads. Administrators want the platform to remain available during certain hardware failures and support future growth. Which characteristics should be prioritized? (Choose TWO.)

- A. Controller resiliency
- B. Expandable capacity design
- C. Fixed hardware allocation
- D. Single-component dependency

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Controller resiliency provides continued availability during hardware failures, while expandable capacity design supports future growth - both directly addressing the stated requirements, unlike fixed allocation or single-component dependency.

NEW QUESTION: 2

When planning a disaster recovery strategy, why is it essential to conduct a Business Impact Analysis, especially in relation to recovery objectives?

- A. To identify the intersection of acceptable data loss and software glitches.
- B. To evaluate the effectiveness of single-point-of-failure solutions.
- C. To determine which backup methods protect against hardware failures.
- D. To ensure the cost of downtime is aligned with recovery time objectives.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A Business Impact Analysis quantifies the cost of downtime and data loss, which informs realistic RTO/RPO targets that align with business priorities.

NEW QUESTION: 3

A financial institution requires a storage solution to support a high-volume transactional database with minimal latency.

Which HPE block storage product would be suitable because of its ability to provide low latency and high availability?

- A. HPE Alletra 9000 (Primera and 3PAR)
- B. HPE Alletra 5000 and 6000 (Nimble 5000 and 6000)
- C. HPE Alletra Storage MP B10000
- D. HPE MSA

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

HPE Alletra 9000 (built on Primera/3PAR architecture) is designed for mission-critical, high-performance workloads requiring low latency and high availability, such as transactional databases.

NEW QUESTION: 4

What is the purpose of implementing role-based access control (RBAC) in a storage management platform?

- A. To grant all users unrestricted administrative access
- B. To limit user permissions based on their assigned role and responsibilities
- C. To disable authentication for faster access
- D. To automatically encrypt all stored data

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

RBAC restricts what actions users can perform based on their assigned roles, ensuring users only have the access necessary for their responsibilities and improving security.

NEW QUESTION: 5

How does HPE Zerto ensure effective recovery of multi-VM applications while maintaining consistency across VMs with different roles, such as web servers and databases?

- A. By allowing each VM to be restored independently at different times
- B. By offering separate policies for web servers and databases
- C. By creating recovery points with write order fidelity across all VMs
- D. By requiring manual intervention for boot order management

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Write order fidelity across VMs ensures all VMs in a multi-VM application are recovered to the same consistent point in time, preserving application integrity.

NEW QUESTION: 6

How does the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst technology enhance data protection and efficiency when managing backup data across multiple locations?

- A. By offering exclusively a fixed chunk size for data processing and using a unique API for deduplication

- B.** By using post-processing deduplication to minimize data storage requirements and increase data retrieval speed
- C.** By providing a cloud-exclusive solution that archives data using only in-line deduplication methods
- D.** By enabling bandwidth-efficient data movement without rehydration and allowing backup application control

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Catalyst moves deduplicated data between locations without rehydrating it first, saving bandwidth, while still letting the backup application manage and control the data.

NEW QUESTION: 7

A customer wants to consume storage infrastructure using an as-a-service, pay-per-use model while keeping the hardware on their own premises. Which HPE offering matches this requirement?

- A.** HPE Alletra Storage MP purchased outright
- B.** HPE GreenLake
- C.** HPE StoreOnce standalone appliance
- D.** HPE MSA with capital purchase

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

HPE GreenLake delivers a pay-per-use, cloud-like consumption model for infrastructure deployed on the customer's premises, combining on-prem control with cloud economics.

NEW QUESTION: 8

A company's compliance policy requires that certain backup data cannot be altered or deleted for a fixed retention period. Which capability should be implemented?

- A.** Thin provisioning
- B.** Immutability / data retention lock
- C.** Deduplication
- D.** Load balancing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Immutability (retention lock) prevents data from being modified or deleted until a specified retention period expires, satisfying compliance requirements for unalterable backups.

NEW QUESTION: 9

A pharmaceutical company expects several new research projects to begin throughout the next two years. Workload requirements are difficult to predict, and leadership wants to avoid maintaining large amounts of unused infrastructure. Which characteristics should be included in the recommendation? (Choose TWO.)

- A.** Permanent overallocation
- B.** Fixed-capacity ownership
- C.** Usage-based growth

D. Resource elasticity

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Usage-based growth and resource elasticity allow infrastructure to scale in line with actual, unpredictable demand, avoiding the waste of maintaining large unused capacity that permanent overallocation or fixed-capacity ownership would cause.

NEW QUESTION: 10

A financial-services organization is modernizing storage infrastructure supporting transaction- processing systems, customer analytics platforms, and regulatory reporting applications.

Administrators want to reduce operational overhead while improving visibility across the storage environment through a unified management experience. Which outcome is most important when evaluating potential platforms?

- A. Independent storage ownership**
- B. Centralized operational control**
- C. Manual resource coordination**
- D. Department-specific administration**

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Centralized operational control provides unified visibility and management across diverse storage systems, reducing the overhead of managing environments separately.

NEW QUESTION: 11

What is the main purpose of a storage area network (SAN) zoning configuration?

- A. To increase the physical capacity of storage arrays**
- B. To control and restrict which devices can communicate with each other on the fabric**
- C. To automatically deduplicate stored data**
- D. To convert block storage into object storage**

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

SAN zoning restricts visibility and communication paths between host initiators and storage targets on the fabric, improving security and reducing congestion.

NEW QUESTION: 12

When designing an HPE solution that requires high availability, what is the primary reason for including redundant components and clustering software?

- A. To increase the number of users the application can support**
- B. To ensure compatibility with existing virtualization technologies**
- C. To eliminate single points of failure in the infrastructure**
- D. To reduce the overall cost of IT resource allocation**

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Redundancy and clustering are implemented specifically to remove single points of failure, ensuring continued operation if a component fails.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Which statement best describes the difference between RAID 5 and RAID 6?

- A. RAID 5 uses double parity while RAID 6 uses single parity
- B. RAID 6 can tolerate two simultaneous drive failures while RAID 5 can tolerate only one
- C. RAID 5 mirrors all data while RAID 6 stripes without parity
- D. RAID 6 requires fewer drives than RAID 5

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

RAID 6 uses double distributed parity, allowing it to survive two simultaneous drive failures, whereas RAID 5's single parity can only tolerate one drive failure.

NEW QUESTION: 14

HPE GreenLake Flex Solutions fundamentally alter the traditional approach to capacity management in IT infrastructure.

What are the implications for cost efficiency and scalability?

- A. Emphasizing long-term commitment over flexibility to reduce operational complexity
- B. Reducing upfront costs and enabling rapid scalability
- C. Increasing initial costs but simplifying long-term budgeting
- D. Ensuring consistent billing regardless of actual demand to stabilize cash flow

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

GreenLake Flex Solutions shift from large capital expenditures to a pay-as-you-go model, lowering upfront costs while allowing capacity to scale quickly with demand.

NEW QUESTION: 15

What is the primary purpose of implementing thin provisioning in a storage array?

- A. To physically reserve full capacity for each volume at creation
- B. To allocate storage capacity on demand rather than upfront
- C. To duplicate data across multiple arrays
- D. To disable automatic tiering

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Thin provisioning allocates physical capacity as data is actually written, rather than reserving the full logical volume size upfront, improving storage utilization efficiency.

NEW QUESTION: 16

A retail company operates multiple data centers and wants a storage architecture that avoids downtime if an entire site becomes unavailable. Which capability is most critical for this requirement?

- A. Local RAID protection
- B. Synchronous data replication between sites
- C. Single-site backup retention
- D. Manual data copy scheduling

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Synchronous replication keeps data identical across sites in real time, allowing operations to continue from a secondary site with no data loss if the primary site fails.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

An engineering firm wants storage that presents raw volumes directly to application servers for maximum I/O performance, such as for a database. Which storage type should be recommended?

- A. File storage
- B. Object storage
- C. Block storage
- D. Archive storage

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Block storage presents raw, low-latency volumes directly to servers, which is the preferred model for performance-sensitive workloads like databases.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Which factor most directly determines the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) a disaster recovery solution can achieve?

- A. The frequency of data replication or snapshot intervals
- B. The total physical distance between data centers
- C. The number of storage administrators on staff
- D. The brand of network switch used

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

RPO is determined by how frequently data is replicated or captured (e.g., snapshot or replication interval); more frequent replication results in a smaller potential data loss window.

NEW QUESTION: 19

What advantage does HPE Zerto provide through its orchestration and automation capabilities in terms of recovery processes for large-scale environments?

- A. It automates manual processes and allows frequent nondisruptive testing

- B. It limits testing to non-business hours to avoid interference
- C. It requires additional software for compliance and reporting
- D. It separates orchestration from automation to prevent disruptions

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Zerto's orchestration automates recovery workflows, removing manual steps and enabling frequent, nondisruptive DR testing without impacting production.

NEW QUESTION: 20

A telecommunications provider is evaluating strategies for retaining operational records over extended periods while minimizing the storage footprint associated with protected data. Which capability best supports this requirement?

- A. Deduplicated data retention
- B. Dedicated resource allocation
- C. Static workload placement
- D. Infrastructure segmentation

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Deduplicated data retention removes redundant data during long-term storage, minimizing the footprint of retained records while preserving the ability to recover them.

NEW QUESTION: 21

Why might an organization choose a scale-out storage architecture over a scale-up architecture for a rapidly growing analytics workload?

- A. Scale-out allows adding nodes to increase both capacity and performance together
- B. Scale-up architectures have no capacity limits
- C. Scale-out requires replacing the entire array when more capacity is needed
- D. Scale-up is always more cost-effective at any scale

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Scale-out architectures grow by adding nodes, which increases capacity and performance together, making them well-suited to rapidly growing, performance-intensive workloads like analytics - unlike scale-up designs which are limited by a single system's ceiling.

NEW QUESTION: 22

When designing a server specifically for handling business-critical database applications, which factor is crucial for ensuring minimal points of failure and optimal performance?

- A. Choosing an older operating system to reduce hardware demands
- B. Utilizing a non-RAID configuration to minimize costs
- C. Selecting a server with basic networking capabilities
- D. Implementing a RAID configuration for enhanced data redundancy

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

RAID configurations provide data redundancy and fault tolerance, which are essential for minimizing failure points in business-critical database servers.

NEW QUESTION: 23

A media production company needs hundreds of designers to access shared project files simultaneously from multiple locations. Users must view a common directory structure and collaborate on the same content. Which data-access approach best supports this requirement?

- A. Object-based access
- B. Block-level access
- C. Shared file access
- D. Direct device access

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Shared file access (file-based/NAS storage) allows many users to concurrently access a common directory structure and collaborate on the same files from different locations.

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which HPE solution is designed to unify data management and provide mobility for containerized and virtualized workloads across on-premises and cloud environments?

- A. HPE StoreOnce
- B. HPE Ezmeral / Data Fabric
- C. HPE MSA
- D. HPE 3PAR StoreServ (legacy)

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

HPE's data fabric/Ezmeral capabilities provide a unified namespace and data mobility for containerized and virtualized workloads spanning on-premises and cloud.

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