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NEW QUESTION: 1

A Backup and Recovery Engineer is attempting to right-size the storage capacity for an aging hybrid array. The primary application owner claims their database only grows by 100 GB per week, yet the storage array telemetry indicates the volume's physical footprint is expanding by 1.5 TB per week.

[Telemetry Logs - Volume: Fin_DB_01]

Mon 02:00 - Array Snap Created (Retention: 30 Days)

Tue 02:00 - Array Snap Created (Retention: 30 Days)

...

[Analytics Profile]

Host Data Change Rate: 2% Daily (Highly random overwrites)

Inline Deduplication: Disabled (Encrypted Payload)

Space Reclamation (UNMAP): Enabled & Active

Which TWO diagnostic conclusions accurately explain the massive discrepancy between the application owner's perceived growth and the actual physical capacity consumption? (Choose 2.)

- A.** The application's 2% daily random overwrite rate forces the array's 30-day snapshot retention policy to permanently lock massive amounts of modified physical blocks
- B.** The Space Reclamation (UNMAP) protocol is malfunctioning, trapping deleted database tables as "active" physical blocks on the backend storage
- C.** The application owner's calculation of 100 GB/week represents pure logical net-new data insertion, ignoring the storage-level retention overhead of their own highly volatile overwrites
- D.** The host application is transmitting an encrypted payload, which mathematically neutralizes the storage array's ability to deduplicate the snapshot differentials

E. The storage controllers are suffering from severe CPU contention, which artificially inflates the physical capacity metrics reported to the telemetry engine

Answer: A,C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 2

A Procurement Specialist is preparing a final review before approving an HPE Alletra Storage MP deployment.

Requirements:

Oracle RAC

VMware

Fibre Channel

Remote Replication

Future NVMe expansion

Which THREE validation activities should be completed before purchase approval? (Choose 3.)

A. Validate configuration rules and hardware dependencies through OneConfig

B. Execute production failover simulations prior to procurement

C. Generate snapshot retention reports to validate future growth projections

D. Review supported hardware and software capabilities through QuickSpecs

E. Verify host, firmware, driver, and software interoperability through SPOCK

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

NEW QUESTION: 3

An IT Compliance Auditor is reviewing the standard operating procedures for the infrastructure team's storage procurement process. The auditor asks for clarification on the distinct tools used before a purchase order is submitted.

What is the primary functional difference between HPE QuickSpecs and HPE OneConfig during the storage validation workflow?

A. QuickSpecs automates the creation of a valid Bill of Materials (BOM) by cross-referencing global supply chain inventories, while OneConfig provides static PDF documents detailing physical component dimensions

B. QuickSpecs automatically flags missing software capacity licenses in a drafted quote, while OneConfig calculates and lists the absolute theoretical maximum IOPS for the storage array

C. QuickSpecs serves as the static reference document for individual component specifications, whereas OneConfig acts as the automated rules engine ensuring a combined hardware configuration is physically buildable

D. QuickSpecs is exclusively utilized by field engineers to validate third-party switch interoperability during deployment, while OneConfig checks legacy host operating system compatibility

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 4

A multinational manufacturing company is evaluating two expansion strategies.

Option A:

Purchase additional NVMe shelves immediately.

Option B:

Enable inline deduplication and compression on selected workloads.

Current Environment:

Controller CPU: 76%

Physical Utilization: 89%

Workload Mix:

VDI

VMware

Oracle Databases

Encrypted Backups

Which THREE considerations should influence the final recommendation? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Additional data reduction processing may increase controller resource consumption and should be evaluated against current utilization
- B.** Encrypted backup datasets often provide minimal deduplication benefit compared to VDI environments
- C.** Different workload types will achieve significantly different data reduction outcomes
- D.** Data reduction universally improves write latency and should therefore always be preferred over hardware expansion
- E.** Future capacity planning should account for projected growth regardless of anticipated reduction savings

Answer: A,B,C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 5

A Customer Success Manager is explaining the financial benefits of modern HPE storage arrays to a client. The client is confused by the terminology used in the capacity sizing proposal, specifically the difference between "usable capacity" and "effective capacity." How does the concept of "effective capacity" mathematically differ from "usable capacity" in modern HPE storage sizing methodologies?

- A.** Effective capacity represents the raw, unformatted hardware space before RAID penalties, while usable capacity represents the space after RAID is applied.
- B.** Usable capacity includes the buffer reserved for system snapshots, whereas effective capacity is strictly dedicated to host-written volumes.
- C.** Usable capacity is the physical space available after RAID overhead, while effective capacity is the logical space available after applying deduplication and compression ratios.
- D.** Effective capacity guarantees a 4:1 data reduction ratio universally across all workloads, while usable capacity guarantees storage performance SLAs.

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

NEW QUESTION: 6

A Global Banking Institution is performing a storage modernization assessment. The organization currently operates multiple independent storage platforms supporting:

Oracle RAC trading databases

SQL Server reporting environments

VMware production clusters

Development and QA environments

Assessment Findings:

Current Physical Capacity: 380 TB

Current Logical Capacity: 1.9 PB

Data Reduction Ratio: 5.0:1

Annual Capacity Growth: 32%

Business Requirements:

Consolidate infrastructure

Maintain sub-millisecond latency

Improve cyber resiliency

Enable predictive operations

Which THREE architectural principles should guide the target-state design? (Choose 3.)

A. Predictive analytics should be incorporated into operational workflows to identify risks before service degradation occurs

B. Consolidation should include workload isolation mechanisms such as QoS to preserve application SLAs after migration

C. Data reduction should be disabled globally because large enterprise environments inevitably experience controller CPU saturation

D. Development environments should be deployed on separate storage platforms because modern enterprise arrays cannot safely support mixed workloads

E. Capacity planning should consider physical consumption, projected growth, and expected reduction efficiency rather than logical allocation alone

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

NEW QUESTION: 7

An IT Infrastructure Director is establishing policies for a new multi-tenant Windows Server environment hosted on VMware ESXi. The storage backend is an HPE Alletra array.

[Policy Draft - Storage Presentation]

Policy: All Windows Server guest VMs must receive their data drives as Direct-Attached iSCSI LUNs via the "In-Guest iSCSI Initiator," completely bypassing the VMware hypervisor's VMDK layer.

While technically possible, why is this "In-Guest iSCSI" policy an architectural anti-pattern that the Director should revoke in favor of standard VMDK (or vVol) presentation?

- A.** In-Guest iSCSI mathematically forces the Windows VMs to format the volumes using the legacy FAT32 file system, severely restricting maximum file sizes and performance
- B.** In-Guest iSCSI completely breaks hypervisor-level storage features like VMware HA, Storage vMotion, and hypervisor-based snapshots, as the ESXi host is entirely blind to the data traversing the network directly into the guest OS
- C.** In-Guest iSCSI routes the block traffic over the management VMkernel port (vmk0), inevitably saturating the vCenter communication pathways and causing host disconnects
- D.** The Windows Server iSCSI initiator is mathematically incompatible with HPE Alletra arrays; the host requires a proprietary HPE MPIO DSM driver that can only be installed on the ESXi hypervisor layer

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

NEW QUESTION: 8

An Infrastructure Planner is reviewing a predictive capacity alert.

[InfoSight Capacity Forecast]

Physical Used: 420 TB

Physical Free: 28 TB

Forecasted Exhaustion: 24 Days

Application Growth: 0.6 TB/month

Snapshot Growth: 18 TB/month

Recent Changes:

Immutable retention enabled

Snapshot retention extended from 14 days to 180 days

Which THREE conclusions are supported by the telemetry? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Retained changed blocks are likely driving physical consumption increases
- B.** Retention requirements should be reviewed before purchasing additional storage
- C.** Deduplication engines automatically disable themselves when immutable retention is enabled
- D.** Snapshot retention policy changes are contributing more significantly to capacity growth than application growth
- E.** Fibre Channel congestion is preventing snapshot expiration

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

NEW QUESTION: 9

An HPE InfoSight report identifies an emerging performance anomaly.

[Cross-Stack Analytics]

Array Latency: 0.8 ms

Host Latency: 19 ms

Controller CPU: 44%

Drive Utilization: 37%

Additional Findings:

Supported Array Firmware

Unsupported Multipathing Software

Unsupported HBA Drivers

Which THREE conclusions should be drawn? (Choose 3.)

- A. The storage array is unlikely to be the primary bottleneck
- B. Unsupported host software may be contributing to elevated latency
- C. Sub-millisecond array latency indicates controller saturation
- D. SSD replacement is the preferred initial remediation action
- E. SPOCK validation should be performed before infrastructure expansion decisions

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 10

A Data Center Operations Engineer is tasked with managing the firmware lifecycle for a multi-tenant environment. Seeking to access a new telemetry feature, the engineer upgrades the central HPE Alletra Storage MP array to the absolute latest OS version released that morning.

The next day, several legacy Windows Server 2016 clusters and an older AIX database host completely lose access to their LUNs, causing a massive severity-1 outage.

Which TWO statements describe the anti-patterns and critical failures executed during this upgrade process? (Choose 2.)

- A. Bypassing the HPE OneConfig hardware validation portal, which must be run prior to every software upgrade to generate a new software entitlement BOM
- B. Applying major array OS updates without first validating that all connected host operating systems and multipath drivers are certified on the SPOCK matrix
- C. Assuming that the newest storage array firmware is universally backward-compatible with all legacy host OS versions without reading the release notes
- D. Upgrading array firmware without simultaneously forcing a reboot of all connected Fibre Channel switches violates standard SAN fabric clearing protocols
- E. Failing to execute a manual LUN unmasking script prior to the upgrade, which permanently corrupted the host-to-volume presentation mappings

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 11

A Backup and Recovery Engineer is reviewing a long-term capacity forecast generated by a custom script via the storage array's REST API. The script is designed to project when the secondary backup tier will run out of space.

```
{  
  "forecast_model":  
    "linear_regression",  
  "target_system":  
    "StoreOnce_Archive_Tier",
```

```
"current_consumption_tb": 120,  
"historical_growth_avg_tb_per_month": 5,  
"new_workload_scheduled":  
"Encrypted_Video_Surveillance_30TB_Initial",  
"projected_exhaustion_months": 15  
}
```

Which TWO statements identify critical anti-patterns within this automated growth projection methodology? (Choose 2.)

- A.** The projection model assumes that the Fibre Channel replication link has sufficient bandwidth to transport the new surveillance data within the backup window
- B.** The script utilizes a basic linear regression model, failing to account for the compound data reduction impact of adding a massive influx of incompressible encrypted video data
- C.** The methodology incorrectly calculates the exhaustion period by assuming the 30TB initial workload will immediately deduplicate at the historical average ratios
- D.** The forecast ignores the impact of overlapping snapshot retention expiration cycles, which typically cause backup tier growth to follow a stepped, non-linear trajectory
- E.** The API script fails to account for the mandatory 20% headroom buffer required on StoreOnce appliances to perform secure erase operations

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 12

An Infrastructure Capacity Planner is evaluating a legacy-to-modern storage migration assessment. The customer has a strict OpEx budget model, requires seamless scalability for an unpredictable VDI workload expansion, and mandates Proactive Support Manager integration.

They are deciding between acquiring HPE MSA Gen7 arrays via traditional CapEx or an HPE GreenLake for Block Storage solution.

Which THREE factors make the GreenLake consumption model the optimal choice for this specific assessment scenario? (Select all that apply.)

- A.** It inherently includes advanced proactive support models, satisfying the Proactive Support Manager requirement
- B.** It eliminates the need to perform any pre-migration performance baselining on the legacy storage arrays
- C.** It allows for rapid, buffer-based capacity scaling to accommodate the unpredictable VDI workload growth
- D.** It provides a lower total cost of ownership over a 10-year period compared to a fully depreciated CapEx model
- E.** It aligns perfectly with the customer's strict requirement for an OpEx-driven financial acquisition framework

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 13

An Infrastructure Capacity Planner is reviewing telemetry from an HPE Alletra Storage MP deployment.

[Capacity Dashboard]

Physical Used: 385 TB

Physical Free: 42 TB

Logical Consumed: 1.7 PB

Data Reduction Ratio: 4.4:1

Average Growth: 8 TB/month

Forecasted Physical Exhaustion: 6 Months

Forecasted Logical Exhaustion: 31 Months

Several application owners have requested an immediate storage purchase because they believe the array is nearly full.

Which THREE conclusions should the planner communicate? (Choose 3.)

- A.** The logical consumption figure proves that the array is operating beyond supported design limits
- B.** Data reduction technologies are currently providing significant capacity savings and extending platform life
- C.** Future expansion planning should be based primarily on physical growth trends rather than logical allocation alone
- D.** The primary near-term risk is physical capacity exhaustion rather than logical allocation limits
- E.** The current data reduction ratio should be ignored because effective capacity calculations are not valid for enterprise planning

Answer: B,C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 14

An HPE Pre-Sales Consultant is discussing disaster recovery strategies with a customer. The customer plans to rely entirely on native storage array snapshots (taken every 5 minutes) to protect a highly transactional Microsoft SQL Server database running on a bare-metal Windows server connected via Fibre Channel.

If the customer executes these storage array snapshots natively via the array's GUI without any host-level integration, what is the exact consistency state of the resulting snapshot, and what operational risk does this pose during a recovery?

- A.** The snapshot is "File-System-Consistent"; the array natively flushes the NTFS metadata tables before snapping the blocks, ensuring the OS boots perfectly but leaving the SQL application state unknown
- B.** The snapshot is "Application-Consistent"; the array's ASICs automatically inspect the SQL payloads in flight to ensure zero transactions are dropped, guaranteeing instant recovery

C. The snapshot is "Crash-Consistent"; the array captures the exact state of the disk blocks at that millisecond, completely ignoring data held in the Windows OS RAM or SQL buffers, risking database corruption and requiring a lengthy database log replay upon recovery

D. The snapshot is "Log-Consistent"; the array forces the SQL server to truncate its transaction logs to the snapshot delta file, preventing any data loss but corrupting the active database

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 15

A Data Protection Specialist is configuring a data lifecycle policy for an S3-compatible object storage bucket on an HPE Alletra Storage MP array. The bucket hosts highly volatile document revisions.

[Proposed S3 Lifecycle Configuration]

Bucket: Marketing_Assets

Versioning: Enabled

Rule 1: Transition current versions to 'Cold_Archive_Tier' after 30 days.

Rule 2: Transition non-current versions to 'Cold_Archive_Tier' after 7 days.

Rule 3: Permanently delete non-current versions after 90 days.

Rule 4: Permanently delete Delete Markers after 120 days.

Which TWO statements accurately describe the operational and financial outcomes of implementing this specific lifecycle policy? (Choose 2.)

A. Rule 3 acts as a critical metadata hygiene mechanism, preventing the object storage system from suffering performance degradation caused by infinitely accumulating thousands of historical revisions of frequently edited files

B. Enabling Versioning inherently disables the array's ability to execute Rule 1, as S3 architectures cannot transition "current" versions if historical versions exist

C. Rule 4 violates compliance standards by prematurely deleting the cryptographic hashes required to prove the chain-of-custody for the permanently deleted non-current versions

D. The policy ensures that if a user accidentally deletes a document today, the historical versions of that document will be permanently purged from the system within 7 days to save space

E. Rule 2 provides significant cost optimization by aggressively moving older, superseded versions of documents off the premium performance tier (flash) and onto cheaper, high-capacity storage

Answer: A,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 16

A Data Center Operations Engineer is tasked with implementing Quality of Service (QoS) on an HPE Alletra array to resolve performance complaints from the finance department. The finance database shares the array with several aggressive development workloads.

Which statement accurately defines the core mechanism by which HPE QoS policy tuning prioritizes mission-critical workloads over less critical environments?

- A.** QoS policies establish strict Minimum IOPS guarantees to protect critical workloads from latency degradation while simultaneously applying Maximum IOPS limits to throttle noisy neighbor applications during periods of array contention
- B.** QoS policies automatically migrate the active blocks of the development workloads to a secondary, lower-performing storage array transparently over the IP network
- C.** QoS policies instruct the host operating systems to artificially delay their own TCP/IP packet acknowledgments, forcing the development servers to throttle their storage requests
- D.** QoS policies dynamically reconfigure the Fibre Channel SAN zoning to physically isolate the host bus adapters of the critical workloads onto dedicated, unshared switch ISLs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 17

A Storage Architect is reviewing a proposed QoS design.

Array Sustainable Performance:

160,000 IOPS

Configured Minimum Guarantees:

Oracle RAC: 70,000

SAP HANA: 50,000

SQL Production: 45,000

VDI: 25,000

Which THREE conclusions are correct? (Choose 3.)

- A.** SLA violations may occur during periods of contention
- B.** The storage platform automatically creates additional performance resources during saturation events
- C.** Thin provisioning compensates for oversubscribed performance guarantees
- D.** The QoS design should be revised before implementation
- E.** The configured guarantees exceed sustainable platform capability

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

NEW QUESTION: 18

A Storage Solutions Architect is calculating the storage network requirements for a new medical imaging application that will be hosted on an HPE Alletra X10000 platform. The vendor provides the following workload specifications:

Application: PACS Image Archival System

Peak Operational IOPS: 12,500 IOPS

Average Block Size: 64 KB

Read/Write Ratio: 40% Read / 60% Write

Network Infrastructure: 10GbE iSCSI

Based on standard IOPS and throughput calculation methodology, what is the expected peak throughput generated by this specific application workload?

- A. Approximately 320 MB/s of total aggregate throughput across the network
- B. Approximately 12.5 MB/s of total aggregate throughput across the network
- C. Approximately 800 MB/s of total aggregate throughput across the network
- D. Approximately 480 MB/s of total aggregate throughput across the network

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

NEW QUESTION: 19

An HPE Storage Platform Engineer is reviewing an HPE InfoSight cross-stack analytics dashboard. InfoSight has flagged a critical warning regarding a VMware environment connected to an HPE Nimble/Alletra array, fusing performance telemetry with compatibility matrix rules.

[InfoSight Wellness & Interoperability Report]

Array ID: ALLETRA_PROD_SITE1

Array OS: v6.1.2.0

Host: ESXi_Host_Prod_04

Hypervisor Build: VMware ESXi 7.0 U3

[Cross-Stack Anomaly Detected]

Symptom: Elevated Host-Side Read Latency (18ms) vs Array-Side Latency (1.5ms) Root

Cause Identification: Interoperability Matrix Violation Installed NCM Plugin: HPE Nimble

Connection Manager v7.0.0 Required NCM Plugin: HPE Nimble Connection Manager

v7.0.2 or higher Status: CRITICAL - Pathing Suboptimal Which THREE statements accurately analyze how telemetry data and compatibility matrix enforcement intersect in this complex scenario? (Select all that apply.)

- A. InfoSight's cross-stack telemetry actively cross-references the deployed host-side software versions against the active array OS to proactively identify matrix violations before they cause total data unavailability
- B. Upgrading the array OS without updating the host-side Connection Manager plugin to a matrix-compliant version frequently leads to suboptimal ALUA path routing, causing the massive latency delta observed

- C.** The compatibility matrix is only relevant during the initial procurement and installation phase and has no bearing on ongoing day-to-day performance analytics or latency troubleshooting
- D.** The engineer must utilize the authoritative HPE SPOCK matrix to verify the exact Connection Manager plugin version certified for the intersection of ESXi 7.0 U3 and Array OS v6.1.2.0
- E.** The telemetry data indicates that the underlying physical Fibre Channel cables are degrading, necessitating immediate replacement to restore matrix compliance and reduce the 18ms latency
- F.** InfoSight has the native capability to automatically push and install the correct NCM plugin directly to the ESXi hosts to resolve the matrix violation without administrator intervention

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 20

A Storage Architect is reviewing an HPE Alletra MP sizing assessment.

Assessment Findings:

Current Physical Consumption: 310 TB

Current Logical Consumption: 1.5 PB

Data Reduction Ratio: 4.8:1

Projected Annual Growth: 30%

Expected Performance Growth: 35%

Which THREE sizing principles should be applied? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Current reduction ratios are guaranteed after migration
- B.** Logical consumption alone should determine future hardware purchases
- C.** Future performance requirements should be evaluated independently from capacity growth
- D.** Existing data reduction ratios should be validated rather than assumed to remain constant
- E.** Capacity planning should primarily consider physical consumption and projected growth

Answer: C,D,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 21

An IT Compliance Auditor is reviewing the procurement standards for data center hardware. The auditor asks why the storage engineering team requires a formal Bill of Materials (BOM) completeness verification step before executing a purchase order for a new storage array.

What is the primary technical objective of verifying BOM completeness prior to procurement?

- A.** To validate the host operating system compatibility against the storage array's target firmware version to prevent data corruption

- B.** To automatically negotiate and apply the maximum possible partner discounts and deal registration pricing against the global price list
- C.** To guarantee that all required physical hardware components, transceivers, cables, and mandatory software licenses are present to ensure a fully functional deployment
- D.** To logically pre-provision the logical unit numbers (LUNs) and host groups so the array is plug- and-play upon arrival at the customer site

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

NEW QUESTION: 22

A Data Protection Specialist is implementing a snapshot policy for an Oracle Database running on Linux connected to an HPE Alletra array. To guarantee that the database will boot instantly from a recovered snapshot without requiring a lengthy instance recovery or log replay, the specialist must ensure the snapshots are "Application-Consistent." Which mechanism must the specialist deploy to upgrade the native array snapshots from "Crash-Consistent" to "Application-Consistent" for this specific Oracle environment?

- A.** Install a specialized host-based integration agent (such as HPE Application Integration for Oracle or RMC-O) on the Linux server to orchestrate a brief "hot backup mode" quiesce of the Oracle database immediately prior to triggering the array's hardware snapshot
- B.** Configure the array to utilize the Network File System (NFS) protocol instead of Fibre Channel, as file protocols natively enforce POSIX compliance for application consistency
- C.** Enable the "Virtual Lock" compliance feature on the Alletra array's volume collection, which mathematically forces the array controllers to serialize the incoming database writes
- D.** Deploy the HPE Storage Connection Manager on the Linux host, which utilizes multipath (MPIO) pausing to briefly disconnect the LUNs while the array snaps the metadata

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

NEW QUESTION: 23

An HPE InfoSight Cross-Stack Analytics report identifies the following anomaly.

[Performance Telemetry]

Array Latency: 0.7 ms

Host Latency: 21 ms

Controller CPU: 43%

SSD Utilization: 36%

Additional Findings:

Unsupported NCM Version

Unsupported HBA Firmware

Supported Array OS

Which THREE recommendations should be completed before considering hardware expansion?

(Choose 3.)

- A. Add SSD capacity because host latency exceeds 20 ms
- B. Validate all host-side software through SPOCK
- C. Upgrade unsupported HBA firmware
- D. Upgrade storage controllers because host latency indicates controller saturation
- E. Upgrade unsupported multipathing software

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 24

A Storage Solutions Architect is reviewing the deployment requirements for a specialized AI analytics platform. The application runs on bare-metal Linux servers and requires access to 5 PB of unstructured training data stored on an HPE GreenLake for File Storage cluster.

[Application Requirements]

Requirement 1: Extremely high throughput (GB/s per host).

Requirement 2: Native integration with POSIX file system semantics (application cannot be rewritten for S3 APIs).

Requirement 3: Bypassing the limitations of the traditional Linux kernel TCP/IP stack.

Which storage protocol configuration natively provided by the HPE GreenLake for File Storage (VAST) architecture uniquely satisfies all three of these contradictory requirements?

- A. The architect must deploy Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), utilizing NPIV to emulate a massive POSIX file system directly on the array's custom ASICs
- B. The architect must deploy NFSv3 using standard TCP, and configure the Linux host's multipathing daemon (MPIO) to aggregate dozens of 10GbE links to simulate kernel bypass
- C. The architect must deploy NFS over RDMA (NFSoverRDMA); this allows the Linux host to mount a standard POSIX-compliant NFS share while utilizing the RNICs to bypass the Linux kernel's TCP stack, delivering massive, low-latency throughput
- D. The architect must deploy NVMe/TCP, which inherently translates all Block SCSI commands into standard NFS file handles dynamically at the host HBA layer

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

A Backup and Recovery Engineer is calculating the required physical storage reserve for a new local snapshot policy on an HPE Alletra array.

[Capacity Sizing Worksheet]

Target Volume: SQL_Logs (10 TB Logical)

Snapshot Frequency: Every 4 hours

Retention: 14 Days

Which THREE specific variables must the engineer accurately quantify to mathematically model the projected physical capacity footprint of this snapshot retention schedule over the 14-day period? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The physical spindle speed (RPM) of the target array's standby caching tier
- B. The average daily data change rate (churn) generated by the host application writing to the base volume
- C. The overall deduplication and compression ratios achieved by the specific data payload residing on the volume
- D. The average physical latency of the SAN fabric ISL links
- E. The total number of snapshots that will coexist simultaneously based on the scheduled frequency and expiration timers

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 26

A Disaster Recovery Architect is reviewing a proposed replication design for a healthcare provider.

Requirements:

RPO = 0

RTO < 10 minutes

Datacenter Separation: 20 km

Automated failover

VMware vSphere

Current Proposal:

Asynchronous replication every 15 minutes

Manual recovery procedures

Independent storage presentation at DR site

Which THREE concerns should be raised regarding the proposal? (Choose 3.)

- A. Manual recovery procedures may conflict with aggressive recovery-time objectives
- B. Asynchronous replication cannot guarantee zero data loss during a site failure
- C. Fibre Channel replication is unsupported beyond 10 km
- D. VMware environments cannot utilize storage-based disaster recovery technologies
- E. The proposed design does not align with the stated requirement for automated failover

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

NEW QUESTION: 27

An HPE InfoSight predictive analytics report identifies a rapidly deteriorating capacity forecast.

[Capacity Forecast Dashboard]

Physical Capacity Used: 560 TB

Physical Capacity Free: 34 TB

Forecasted Exhaustion: 21 Days

Application Growth: 0.9 TB/Month

Snapshot Growth: 24 TB/Month

Recent Changes:

Immutable Snapshot Policy Enabled

Retention Increased from 14 Days to 365 Days

Ransomware Protection Policy Applied

Which THREE conclusions are supported by the available telemetry? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Snapshot retention changes are contributing more significantly to capacity growth than application growth
- B.** Long-lived immutable recovery points are likely retaining changed blocks that would otherwise be reclaimed
- C.** Retention policies should be reviewed before purchasing additional storage capacity
- D.** Fibre Channel congestion is preventing snapshot metadata cleanup operations
- E.** Enabling ransomware protection automatically disables data reduction technologies

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 28

A Chief Infrastructure Architect is evaluating a final target-state architecture.

Proposed Environment:

HPE GreenLake for Block Storage

HPE Alletra Storage MP

InfoSight Analytics

StoreOnce Immutable Backups

Multi-Site Replication

QoS-Based Workload Segmentation

Business Objectives:

Improve cyber resiliency

Reduce operational complexity

Maintain enterprise SLAs

Improve capacity forecasting

Transition toward an OpEx model

Which THREE elements most directly contribute to achieving the stated objectives? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Immutable recovery mechanisms strengthen protection against ransomware and privileged deletion events
- B.** QoS policies remove all requirements for workload performance monitoring
- C.** GreenLake consumption-based delivery aligns infrastructure costs with actual utilization growth
- D.** InfoSight predictive analytics improve operational visibility and forecasting accuracy
- E.** Fibre Channel fabrics eliminate the need for capacity planning activities

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 29

A customer is reviewing a ransomware protection architecture.

Current Design:

Snapshots: Every 15 minutes

Retention: 30 days

Replication: Daily

StoreOnce: Standard Backup Repository

Business Requirement:

"No administrator should be capable of deleting all recovery points."

Which THREE recommendations should be implemented? (Choose 3.)

- A. Additional RAID parity protection
- B. Immutable StoreOnce backup copies
- C. Object Lock Compliance Mode where applicable
- D. Increased SAN bandwidth
- E. Immutable snapshot retention

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 30

A SAN Network Engineer is tasked with deploying an NVMe over Fabrics (NVMe-oF) solution for a customer. The customer refuses to upgrade their existing, standard 10GbE and 25GbE Top-of- Rack (ToR) switches, which explicitly lack support for Data Center Bridging (DCB) and Priority Flow Control (PFC).

[Switch Configuration Extract]

Switch Model: Standard Layer 2/3 25GbE

DCBX State: Disabled/Unsupported

PFC State: Disabled/Unsupported

Which NVMe-oF transport protocol MUST the engineer select to successfully deploy this solution over the customer's existing, unupgraded network?

- A. NVMe over RoCEv2 (RDMA over Converged Ethernet)
- B. NVMe over RDMA using Infiniband
- C. NVMe over TCP (NVMe/TCP)
- D. NVMe over Fibre Channel (FC-NVMe)

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

NEW QUESTION: 31

A Storage Administrator is evaluating a proposed lifecycle management policy for an object storage platform.

Configuration:

Versioning Enabled

Transition Non-Current Versions After 30 Days

Archive Non-Current Versions After 90 Days

Delete Non-Current Versions After 7 Years

Compliance Requirements:

Historical recovery capability

Long-term retention

Reduced storage cost

Which THREE outcomes should be expected? (Choose 3.)

A. Historical object versions remain recoverable until expiration policies are reached

B. Lifecycle transitions can reduce storage costs for older object revisions

C. Versioning prevents lifecycle policies from executing

D. Archived versions are permanently inaccessible

E. Capacity growth can be controlled through automated expiration policies

Answer: A,B,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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NEW QUESTION: 32

A customer plans to deploy NVMe-oF connectivity for a new high-performance analytics environment.

Current Network Infrastructure:

25Gb Ethernet

Standard Layer-3 switching

No DCB

No PFC

No planned network upgrades

Which THREE conclusions are most appropriate? (Choose 3.)

A. Standard Ethernet switching is incompatible with NVMe/TCP

B. RoCEv2 environments commonly benefit from lossless networking technologies

C. NVMe/TCP reduces dependency on DCB-related infrastructure requirements

D. FC-NVMe can operate natively across Layer-3 Ethernet routing domains

E. NVMe/TCP can operate successfully within the existing network architecture

Answer: B,C,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 33

A Global Manufacturing Enterprise is evaluating a complete storage refresh strategy. The organization currently operates four independent storage arrays supporting:

SAP HANA Production

Oracle RAC Databases

VMware Production Clusters

VDI Infrastructure

Assessment Findings:

Current Peak IOPS: 420,000

Current Physical Capacity: 520 TB

Current Logical Capacity: 2.4 PB

Annual Growth Rate: 28%

Business Objectives:

Reduce operational complexity

Consolidate management tools

Improve cyber resiliency

Move from CapEx to OpEx

Maintain Tier-0 application SLAs

The proposed solution is HPE GreenLake for Block Storage with HPE Alletra Storage MP. Which THREE recommendations best align with the customer's business and technical objectives? (Choose 3.)

A. Disable all data reduction technologies because consolidated environments inherently experience controller CPU bottlenecks

B. Implement InfoSight analytics to proactively identify infrastructure risks before service-impacting events occur

C. Deploy separate storage platforms for SAP, Oracle, VMware, and VDI workloads to minimize operational risk

D. Design workload-specific QoS policies to preserve application SLAs after consolidation

E. Utilize the GreenLake consumption model to align spending with actual growth while reducing large capital expenditures

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 34

A customer is evaluating HPE GreenLake for File Storage for an AI training platform.

Application Requirements:

Linux compute cluster

15 PB of unstructured training data

POSIX compliance

Multi-GB/s throughput per node

Minimal application modifications

Which THREE architectural statements are accurate? (Choose 3.)

A. Fibre Channel is mandatory for AI environments larger than 10 PB

- B.** RDMA-capable networking can improve throughput efficiency and reduce CPU overhead
- C.** Existing applications can continue utilizing standard file APIs without requiring object-storage rewrites
- D.** SMB provides superior performance for Linux-based AI training workloads
- E.** NFS over RDMA can preserve POSIX semantics while reducing traditional TCP/IP overhead

Answer: B,C,E ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 35

A Storage Operations Team receives a predictive capacity alert.

[InfoSight Capacity Forecast]

Physical Capacity Used: 440 TB

Physical Capacity Free: 20 TB

Forecasted Exhaustion: 18 Days

Application Growth: 0.8 TB/month

Snapshot Growth: 22 TB/month

Recent Configuration Changes:

Immutable snapshots enabled

Snapshot retention increased from 14 days to 365 days

Which THREE conclusions are most appropriate? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Snapshot retention changes are contributing more significantly to capacity consumption than application growth
- B.** Deduplication engines disable themselves automatically when immutable retention is enabled
- C.** Retention objectives should be reviewed before purchasing additional storage capacity
- D.** Long-lived immutable recovery points are retaining changed blocks that would otherwise be reclaimed
- E.** Fibre Channel congestion is preventing metadata cleanup operations

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

NEW QUESTION: 36

A Data Protection Specialist is reviewing the system event logs of an HPE Nimble storage array.

The array is hosting a critical Oracle database volume.

[System Event Log - 04:00:00 AM]

Warning: Snapshot creation skipped for Volume Collection 'Oracle_DB_VolCol'.

Reason: Maximum snapshot retention limit reached (10,000 snapshots).

The administrator investigating the issue reveals they configured an extremely aggressive policy:

Take a snapshot every 5 minutes and retain all of them locally for 1 year.

How does the storage array's architecture fundamentally handle this configuration flaw, and what is the required remediation?

- A.** The storage array automatically and silently deletes the base production volume to make room for new snapshots; the specialist must instantly restore the production LUN from tape
- B.** The array's operating system imposes a hard architectural limit on the maximum number of retained snapshots per volume (or globally) to protect the controller's metadata processing performance; the specialist must drastically reduce the retention schedule to stay within the array's supported maximums
- C.** The array automatically converts the oldest snapshots into an S3 archive format, which takes 24 hours to process; the specialist must simply wait for the deduplication queue to clear before the schedule resumes
- D.** The array relies on the host hypervisor (VMware vCenter) to execute a scheduled task to delete old snapshots; the specialist must reboot the vCenter server to force the hypervisor to clear the snapshot cache

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 37

A Global Pharmaceutical Company is planning a consolidation project.

Workloads:

Oracle RAC

SAP HANA

SQL Server

VMware

VDI

Research Applications

Business Requirement:

"Research workloads must never affect production transaction processing." Assessment

Findings:

Peak Production IOPS: 280,000

Research Peaks: Highly Variable

Which THREE design recommendations are most appropriate? (Choose 3.)

- A.** Implement QoS maximum limits for research workloads
- B.** Disable compression globally to eliminate controller utilization
- C.** Implement QoS minimum guarantees for production applications
- D.** Utilize InfoSight analytics to monitor contention patterns and performance drift
- E.** Disable snapshots across research environments

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 38

A Storage Procurement Specialist is evaluating an OLTP workload expansion using the HPE Data Ops Manager dashboard. The array is nearing its physical capacity limits, but the database performance SLAs are extremely strict. The specialist must decide whether to purchase additional NVMe enclosures or enable aggressive inline data reduction on the active OLTP data volumes.

Dashboard Warning: Physical Capacity at 88%

Workload Profile: 85% Random Read / 15% Random Write

Current Data Reduction: OFF

Avg Latency: 0.6ms

Which THREE factors must be considered when evaluating the trade-offs of enabling data reduction to delay the hardware purchase? (Select all that apply.)

- A.** Enabling data reduction will universally increase the read latency for all data currently residing in the host's local RAM cache
- B.** Inline compression processes may introduce a marginal write penalty that could slightly impact the application's transaction commit times
- C.** Purchasing additional NVMe enclosures guarantees uninterrupted performance scaling but significantly increases the upfront CapEx or OpEx footprint
- D.** Inline deduplication on highly active OLTP database tables often yields minimal savings due to the high entropy of small, unique transactional records
- E.** Data reduction algorithms consume storage controller CPU cycles, which could impact overall array performance during peak IOPS bursts

Answer: B,D,E (LEAVE A REPLY)

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