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Exam : HPE0-J83

Title : HPE Storage Integrator

Version : DEMO

1.A customer is modernizing storage for three workloads: a transactional database, departmental file shares, and a cloud-native image repository accessed through APIs.

Which storage model mapping is most appropriate?

- A. File storage for the database, object storage for file shares, and block storage for the image repository
- B. Block storage for the database, file storage for shared folders, and object storage for API-based image data
- C. Object storage for the database, block storage for file shares, and StoreOnce Catalyst for image data
- D. StoreOnce for the database, SANnav for file shares, and DSCC for object access

Answer: B

Explanation:

Block storage fits low-latency database access, file storage fits SMB/NFS shared folders, and object storage fits API-based unstructured data.

2.A customer has a small VMware environment and wants affordable shared block storage with straightforward management, FC or iSCSI connectivity, and room for moderate growth. They do not require cloud consumption or advanced enterprise automation.

Which HPE family is the best fit?

- A. HPE StoreOnce
- B. HPE SANnav Management Software
- C. HPE MSA
- D. HPE GreenLake for Backup and Recovery

Answer: C

Explanation:

HPE MSA is appropriate for entry-level shared storage in cost-sensitive small or midsize environments.

3.A customer needs a backup target that integrates with supported enterprise backup software, reduces backup capacity consumption, and supports efficient copy workflows between backup targets.

Which HPE technology is most relevant?

- A. HPE StoreOnce Catalyst
- B. HPE SANnav Global View
- C. HPE MSA host groups
- D. Data Services Cloud Console volume policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

HPE StoreOnce Catalyst is used with StoreOnce systems for backup application integration and efficient backup/copy workflows.

4.During an HPE block storage deployment, FC switch logs show successful logins from both host initiators and HPE storage target ports. The ESXi hosts still cannot discover the newly created LUN.

What should the integrator check next?

- A. StoreOnce deduplication store utilization
- B. SANnav fabric report history
- C. HPE Support Center entitlement status
- D. Array host definition, LUN masking, and volume mapping

Answer: D

Explanation:

When fabric login is successful but the host cannot see the LUN, the next likely issue is array-side host definition, LUN masking, or volume mapping.

5.A customer is designing a Fibre Channel SAN for HPE storage. The design includes two FC switches, dual HBAs in each host, and redundant array target ports.

Which approach best supports high availability?

- A. Use one production fabric and reserve the second switch for future expansion
- B. Create two independent fabrics with redundant host and array connections
- C. Place all host initiators and storage targets in one shared fabric zone
- D. Use LUN masking as the only redundancy mechanism

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dual independent fabrics reduce single points of failure. Host multipathing should be configured to use redundant paths.