



Vendor: HP

Exam Code: HPE0-J82

Exam Name: HPE Storage Architect

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 2

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 host application is transmitting an encrypted payload, which mathematically neutralizes the storage array's ability to deduplicate the snapshot differentials
- 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 storage controllers are suffering from severe CPU contention, which artificially inflates the physical capacity metrics reported to the telemetry engine
- E. The Space Reclamation (UNMAP) protocol is malfunctioning, trapping deleted database tables as "active" physical blocks on the backend storage

Answer: AC

QUESTION 3

A Storage Administrator is assessing an aging legacy environment for migration to an HPE Alletra platform. The administrator reviews the following performance telemetry snippet from a critical Oracle volume:

Time: 10:00:00 | Vol: Ora_Data_01 | IOPS: 45,000 | Latency_Read: 1.2ms | Latency_Write: 8.5ms | Queue_Depth: 128
Time: 10:05:00 | Vol: Ora_Data_01 | IOPS: 48,000 | Latency_Read: 1.5ms | Latency_Write: 12.1ms | Queue_Depth: 144
Time: 10:10:00 | Vol: Ora_Data_01 | IOPS: 46,000 | Latency_Read: 1.3ms | Latency_Write: 10.5ms | Queue_Depth: 132

Which TWO conclusions can be drawn from this telemetry data regarding the legacy array's current state? (Choose 2.)

- A. The current workload profile exhibits significant write latency that the target Alletra must address
- B. The legacy array is experiencing a critical read performance bottleneck due to insufficient cache
- C. The host queue depth limits are set too low, artificially throttling the database application's I/O
- D. The read latency indicates a complete failure of the legacy array's predictive tiering algorithms
- E. The legacy storage backend is struggling to destage write operations during high transactional loads

Answer: AE

QUESTION 4

A Storage Administrator is configuring a critical financial archive using an S3-compatible HPE object storage platform. The compliance department strictly mandates that once a financial record is written, it cannot be deleted, altered, or overwritten by any user, script, or storage administrator for exactly 7 years.

[Bucket Configuration Draft]

Bucket Name: FY26_Financial_Ledgers

Versioning: Enabled

Access Control List (ACL): Read-Only for all users

MFA Delete: Enabled

The compliance auditor reviews the configuration and rejects it, stating it fails the strict 7-year immutability requirement.

Which THREE architectural gaps explain why the current configuration fails, and what specific S3 API feature must be implemented? (Select all that apply.)

- A. The administrator must disable S3 versioning and instead configure the bucket to use traditional Fibre Channel Persistent Reservations (PR) to establish a 7-year SCSI hardware lock on the logical volume
- B. To satisfy the mandate, the administrator must implement S3 Object Lock in Compliance Mode, which mathematically enforces a retention period at the storage layer that cannot be bypassed by any user, including the root administrator
- C. Enabling Versioning inherently violates compliance mandates because it allows multiple differing copies of a financial record to exist simultaneously, destroying the cryptographic chain of custody
- D. MFA Delete only requires a token when deleting the entire bucket or explicitly deleting a version; it does not prevent a malicious script from issuing millions of PUT requests to overwrite the data with new, corrupted versions
- E. The current configuration relies entirely on logical Access Control Lists (ACLs), which can be easily modified or bypassed by anyone possessing the AWS Root Account credentials or local

array Administrator privileges

Answer: BDE

QUESTION 5

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

Answer: D

QUESTION 6

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 dynamically reconfigure the Fibre Channel SAN zoning to physically isolate the host bus adapters of the critical workloads onto dedicated, unshared switch ISLs
- C. QoS policies automatically migrate the active blocks of the development workloads to a secondary, lower-performing storage array transparently over the IP network
- D. 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

Answer: A

QUESTION 7

A Customer Success Manager is reviewing a Data Ops Manager dashboard with a client. The client is confused because the dashboard shows a massive discrepancy between two capacity metrics on their HPE Alletra array.

[Data Ops Manager - Capacity Overview]

Total Logical Space Provisioned: 150 TB

Total Physical Space Consumed: 25 TB

The client asks: "If I have provisioned 150 TB of volumes to my VMware hosts, how is it physically possible that the array only shows 25 TB of actual disk space being used?" Which core architectural feature of modern HPE storage arrays natively creates this mathematical discrepancy, and how should the Customer Success Manager explain it?

- A. The array utilizes background automated tiering, moving 125 TB of cold data to an external S3 object bucket that is not tracked by the local Data Ops Manager dashboard
- B. The VMware ESXi hosts have crashed and temporarily lost their Fibre Channel zoning, causing the array to logically unmount the volumes and report the physical space as unconsumed
- C. The array uses Thin Provisioning and Inline Data Reduction (Deduplication and Compression); the hosts believe they have 150 TB of space (Logical), but because the data is highly compressible, deduplicated, and largely empty (zeroes), it only occupies 25 TB of actual flash media (Physical)
- D. The Data Ops Manager only displays physical capacity consumed by the active array controller (Node 0); the remaining 125 TB is safely stored on the standby controller (Node 1) and will not appear in the dashboard until a failover occurs

Answer: C

QUESTION 8

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

Answer: ACD

QUESTION 9

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. 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
- B. 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
- C. 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
- D. 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
- E. 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
- F. 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

Answer: AEF

QUESTION 10

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 automatically negotiate and apply the maximum possible partner discounts and deal registration pricing against the global price list
- B. 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
- 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 validate the host operating system compatibility against the storage array's target firmware version to prevent data corruption

Answer: C

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