HP

HPE0-J82

HPE Storage Architect

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Question: 1

You need to meet the following goals for a customer's large-scale network: Many-to-many connectivity environments that require high performance Unknown or varying IO traffic patterns SAN-wide storage pooling connected to backbone switches.
Which type of FC SAN fabric should the customer Implement?

A. Core-edge fabric
B. Cascaded fabric
C. Ringed fabric
D. Meshed fabric

Answer: A

Explanation:
A core-edge Fibre Channel fabric is the suitable topology for many-to-many connectivity, changing I/O traffic patterns, and SAN-wide storage pooling. High-bandwidth core switches form a central backbone, while edge switches connect hosts and storage arrays. Inter-switch links carry frames between the two layers and allow resource access without requiring every edge switch to connect directly to every other edge switch. This structure supports predictable growth, centralized connectivity, and straightforward path analysis. Redundant fabrics and appropriately provisioned ISLs provide additional resilience and reduce the risk of congestion. A cascade becomes increasingly dependent on successive switch hops; a ring gives alternate paths but is not optimized for complex workload distribution; and a mesh requires numerous ISLs and careful traffic engineering. HPE's SAN design reference explicitly associates the requirements in the question with a core-edge topology. Designers should still calculate oversubscription, path redundancy, and projected peak traffic before finalizing the topology. The SAN topology must also be reviewed against the site's chosen redundancy tier and expected switch-port growth.
Study Guide SAN topology: core-edge, cascaded, ring and mesh fabric; ISLs, backbone design, multipathing.
Official reference(s): SAN Design Reference Guide | Advanced HPE Storage Solutions course

Question: 2

You are using the HPE ProLiant SSD Selector Tool. The customer requires a common protocol for authenticating and attesting to drives in an HPE server or storage system.
Which drive type should be chosen?

A. TPM

B. SED with FIPS
C. SPDM
D. SED

Answer: C

Explanation:
Security Protocol and Data Model (SPDM) is a DMTF standard for authenticating hardware components and obtaining cryptographically protected measurements of their security state. An SPDM requester, such as platform firmware or a management controller, communicates with an SPDM-capable responder, such as a supported SSD, to verify identity and request attestation measurements. The mechanism supports certificate-based authentication, integrity validation, and secure-session establishment. Its value is a common protocol across device categories rather than reliance on a proprietary storage-drive exchange. A Trusted Platform Module provides hardware-rooted cryptographic functions but is not itself the requested drive attestation protocol. Self-Encrypting Drives protect data at rest; a FIPS-qualified SED addresses cryptographic validation requirements. Neither designation alone provides the standardized device-to-platform exchange described in the scenario. Architects must confirm that both the host platform and selected SSD support the required SPDM version and associated authentication workflow. HPE server compatibility and firmware currency remain separate prerequisites for successful drive integration.
Study Guide Drive and platform security: SPDM, TPM, SED, FIPS and hardware attestation.
Official reference(s): SSD Selector | HPE Storage Solutions course

Question: 3

What is the name of the principle that says digital data is subject to the laws and governance structures of the country where it is collected, stored, or processed?

A. Data resiliency
B. Data sovereignty
C. Data protection
D. Data convergence

Answer: B

Explanation:
Data sovereignty is the principle that digital information is governed by applicable law and regulatory requirements associated with the jurisdictions in which the information is held, accessed, or processed. For a multinational storage design, physical data placement is only one component of the analysis. The architect must also understand who operates the service, which legal entities can access the data, whether backups or replicas cross borders, and whether cloud operations introduce additional processing locations. Financial, medical, public-sector, and personally identifiable information can trigger different jurisdictional obligations. An HPE on-

premises or GreenLake deployment can support a controlled architecture, but no product selection by itself establishes legal compliance. Data resiliency refers to continued service and recovery from failures; data protection covers security, integrity, backup, and recovery; and data convergence concerns unifying data or infrastructure resources. The customer discovery process should document location restrictions, retention obligations, access controls, encryption responsibilities, and cross-border transfer approvals before proposing a final solution.
Study Guide Customer discovery: data sovereignty, privacy, residency and governance.
Official reference(s): HPE Storage Solutions course

Question: 4

Which type of FC port connects to another switch using an inter-switch link (ISL)?

A. FL_Port
B. E_Port
C. F_Port
D. U_Port

Answer: B

Explanation:
An E_Port, or Expansion Port, is the Fibre Channel port role used to connect one switch to another across an inter-switch link (ISL). E_Ports exchange fabric-related control information and transport frames between switches, extending the reachable SAN fabric beyond a single chassis. They are essential building blocks for core-edge, cascade, and mesh designs. An F_Port connects a switch to an attached Fibre Channel end device, such as a server HBA or storage port. An FL_Port supports legacy arbitrated-loop connectivity, and a U_Port is a universal or initially unassigned port that can negotiate or be configured for an operational role. Correct E_Port design requires compatible link rates and appropriate buffer credits, trunking policies where supported, and awareness of oversubscription. Redundant links and independent fabric paths improve availability but should not be confused with zoning or storage multipathing. The specific question asks which port terminates the switch-to-switch ISL; therefore E_Port is the precise answer.
Study Guide Fibre Channel port roles: E_Port, F_Port, FL_Port, U_Port and ISLs.
Official reference(s): SAN Design Reference Guide | Advanced HPE Storage Solutions course

Question: 5

Which lossless storage protocol can be used in the same infrastructure with VM traffic?

A. NVMe over Ethernet Fabric with RoCE
B. NVMe over InfiniBand Fabric

C. NVMe over TCP/IP
D. NVMe over FC Fabric

Answer: A

Explanation:
NVMe over Fabrics with RoCE uses RDMA over Ethernet to connect hosts with remote NVMe storage while allowing ordinary virtual-machine network traffic to use the same switching infrastructure. RDMA reduces host CPU intervention and networking-stack overhead, supporting efficient, low-latency storage operations. RoCE storage traffic normally needs a carefully managed Ethernet lossless traffic class, rather than an assumption that every Ethernet packet will never be dropped. Data Center Bridging configuration, including Priority-based Flow Control, Enhanced Transmission Selection, and congestion controls, is important to avoid disruptive loss and head-of-line blocking. VLANs and traffic priorities can separate storage behavior from application or VM data while retaining shared physical links. NVMe over InfiniBand uses a different fabric. NVMe over Fibre Channel uses an FC SAN. NVMe/TCP is suitable for standard routed Ethernet but does not provide the RoCE RDMA transport requested. Designers must validate switch, adapter, and array support before converging the traffic classes.
Study Guide Converged storage networking: NVMe-oF, RoCE, RDMA, PFC and ETS.
Official reference(s): Advanced HPE Storage Solutions course

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