



# HP0-J64<sup>Q&As</sup>

Designing HP Enterprise Storage Solutions

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## QUESTION 1

During a customer proposal meeting for a 900 TB HP 3PAR StoreServ 10800, you discover an opportunity to address the lack of disaster recovery for two very critical applications that both require approximately 90 TB of usable storage each. The customer is considering a competitive disaster recovery (DR) solution to meet this requirement in a more cost-efficient manner than a second array.

Which HP 3PAR StoreServ architectural feature should you position to address this customer need?

- A. Specify an HP 3PAR StoreServ Synchronous Long Distance configuration utilizing an HP 3PAR StoreServ 7200 synchronous configuration for the best possible RPO and RTO.
- B. Highlight the benefits of the HP 3PAR unified architecture and propose a minimally- configured HP 3PAR StoreServ 7200 to provide a cost-effective disaster recovery (DR) solution.
- C. Propose an HP 3PAR StoreServ solution that highlights the benefits of duplicated storage.
- D. Propose a second HP 3PAR StoreServ 10400 with a 250 TB replication license to cost- effectively meet the disaster recovery (DR) requirement.

Correct Answer: C

<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetPDF.aspx%2F4AA3-8318ENW.pdf> Replication solutions for demanding disaster tolerant environments HP 3PAR Remote Copy software

Long-distance disaster recovery

Disaster recovery requirements that include low RTOs and zero-data loss RPOs pose a significant challenge.

Adding a requirement for a distant disaster recovery site on the opposite side of a continent rather than in an adjacent town greatly compounds these challenges and the complexity of typical solutions.

PDF Replication solutions for demanding disaster tolerant environments, pp 10 e 11 Synchronous long- distance topology

Synchronous long distance combines the ability to make replicas created using synchronous mode over a high-speed low-latency network along with the high-link latency replication capability offered by asynchronous periodic mode to provide

a long distance replication solution. An SLD topology has the potential of delivering a zero data loss RPO to the remote asynchronous periodic replication site. This is accomplished by using two backup storage servers: one located near the

primary InServ using Synchronous mode (the sync array) and a distant storage server using asynchronous periodic mode (the disaster recovery array). In addition to the HP 3PAR Remote Copy connections from the primary array to the two

backup arrays, a passive asynchronous periodic link is configured from the sync array to the disaster recovery array (see figure 8). This is the only HP 3PAR Remote Copy technology that supports replicating the same Remote Copy primary

volumes from a source array to two separate target arrays. Only a single Remote Copy volume group (consistency group) is supported in an synchronous long distance topology.

The primary intent of the SLD topology is to provide users with a way of potentially achieving an RPO of zero at the distant asynchronous periodic disaster recovery array in the event a disaster renders the primary array down. If a



disaster

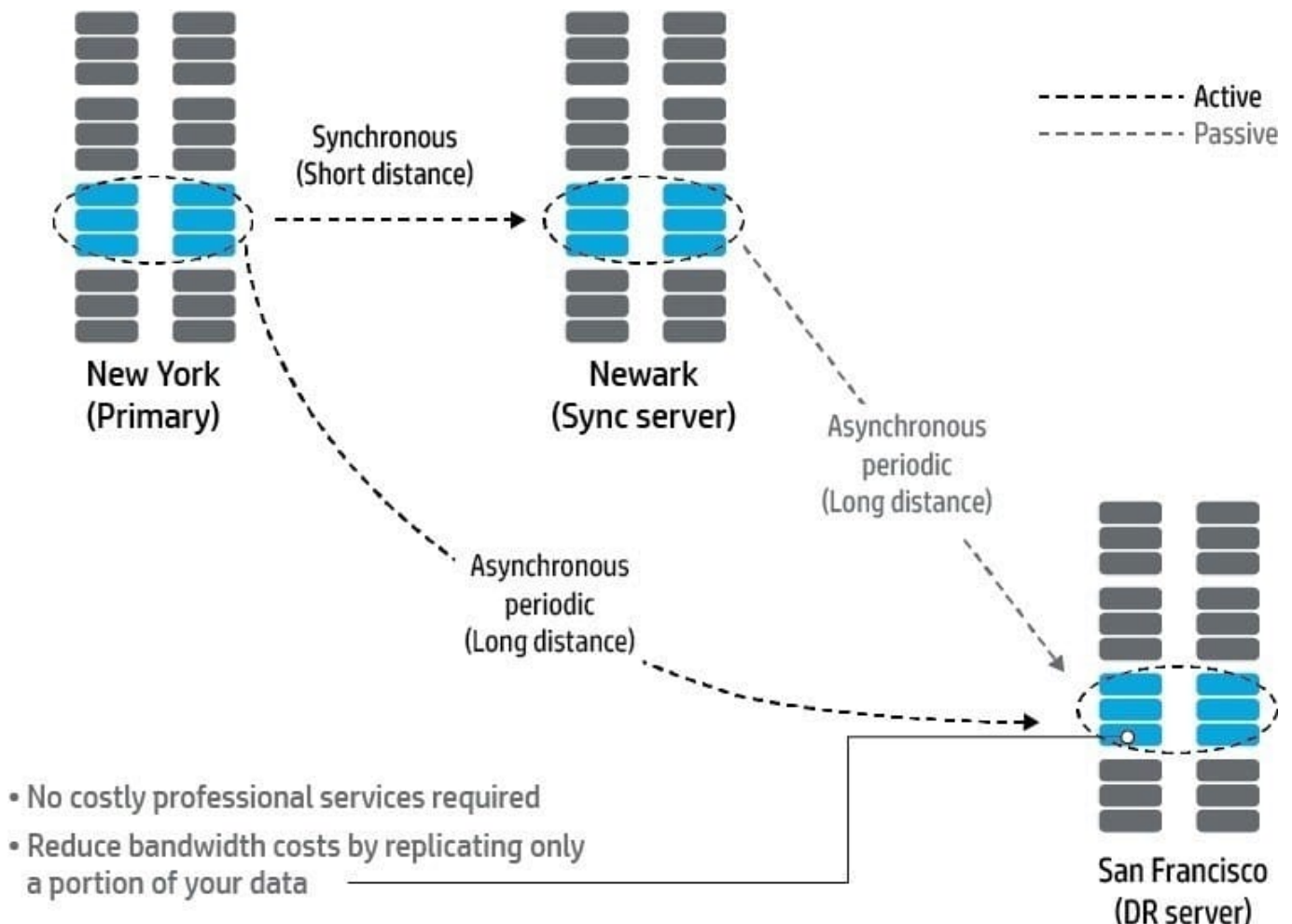
takes the primary storage array down, on failover to the sync array, the passive asynchronous periodic link between the sync array and the disaster recovery array is activated and any data that was written on the sync array but that has not

yet made it to the disaster recovery array is sent from the sync array to the disaster recovery array, bringing the disaster recovery array up to date with the last write that occurred to the primary array. After the disaster recovery array has been

made consistent with the state of the primary storage array at the time of failure, operations may be continued using the disaster recovery site with no loss of data suffered (RPO = 0) (or operations can proceed from the sync array if that is

desired). The normally passive asynchronous periodic link between the sync array and the disaster recovery array is then reversed so updates to the disaster recovery array are replicated back to the sync array albeit in asynchronous periodic

mode. When the original primary array is restored to service, its Remote Copy links are reversed and used to synchronize the primary server's volumes with changes that occurred during the outage before resuming normal service.



## QUESTION 2

An advantage of using HP StoreOnce Catalyst with the HP StoreOnce B6200 Backup System is a reduction in



bandwidth between which two components?

- A. the HP StoreOnce B6200 Backup System and the tape library
- B. the media server and the client
- C. the HP StoreOnce B6200 Backup System and the client
- D. the media server and the HP StoreOnce B6200 Backup System

Correct Answer: D

<http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/GetDocument.aspx?docname=4AA4-4480ENWandcc=usandlc=en> [http://www.conres.com/stuff/contentmgr/files/0/a1d681554de12de089adc5229589f778/download/hp\\_storeonce\\_catalyst\\_best\\_practice\\_release1.pdf](http://www.conres.com/stuff/contentmgr/files/0/a1d681554de12de089adc5229589f778/download/hp_storeonce_catalyst_best_practice_release1.pdf)

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### QUESTION 3

A customer has an HP StoreVirtual six node cluster. The HP StoreVirtual system is presenting 30 Network RAID 10 LUNs to an application server. The application server has HP DSM for MPIO and HP Application Aware Snapshot Manager installed. The customer wants to add four more nodes to the cluster.

What must be considered when adding the four additional nodes?

- A. There is a maximum number of eight nodes per cluster.
- B. Network RAID 10 drives need to be converted to Network RAID 10+1.
- C. HP DSM for MPIO will not support the new configuration.
- D. All data needs to be backed up and restored.

Correct Answer: C

<http://www.certificationexplorer.com/Documents/HP0-J64.pdf>

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### QUESTION 4

A company hosts several Microsoft SQL server instances and virtual machines for their internal sales departments on HP EVA6400 storage systems running View 10.0 and XCS 9.53400. The acts globally and runs a 24x7 business with limited IT staff. The customer requires a solution design focused on a short ROI and an optimal total cost of ownership (TCO) for 5 years. The new storage solution should support the customer's flexible business demands.

What has to be considered when planning the data online migration from the EVA systems within the first 5 months after implementing an HP 3PAR StoreServ system?

- A. Exclusive data access for the HP 3PAR system is required during the migration period
- B. Command View has to be upgraded
- C. HP Service has to be involved
- D. Peer Motion has to be purchased

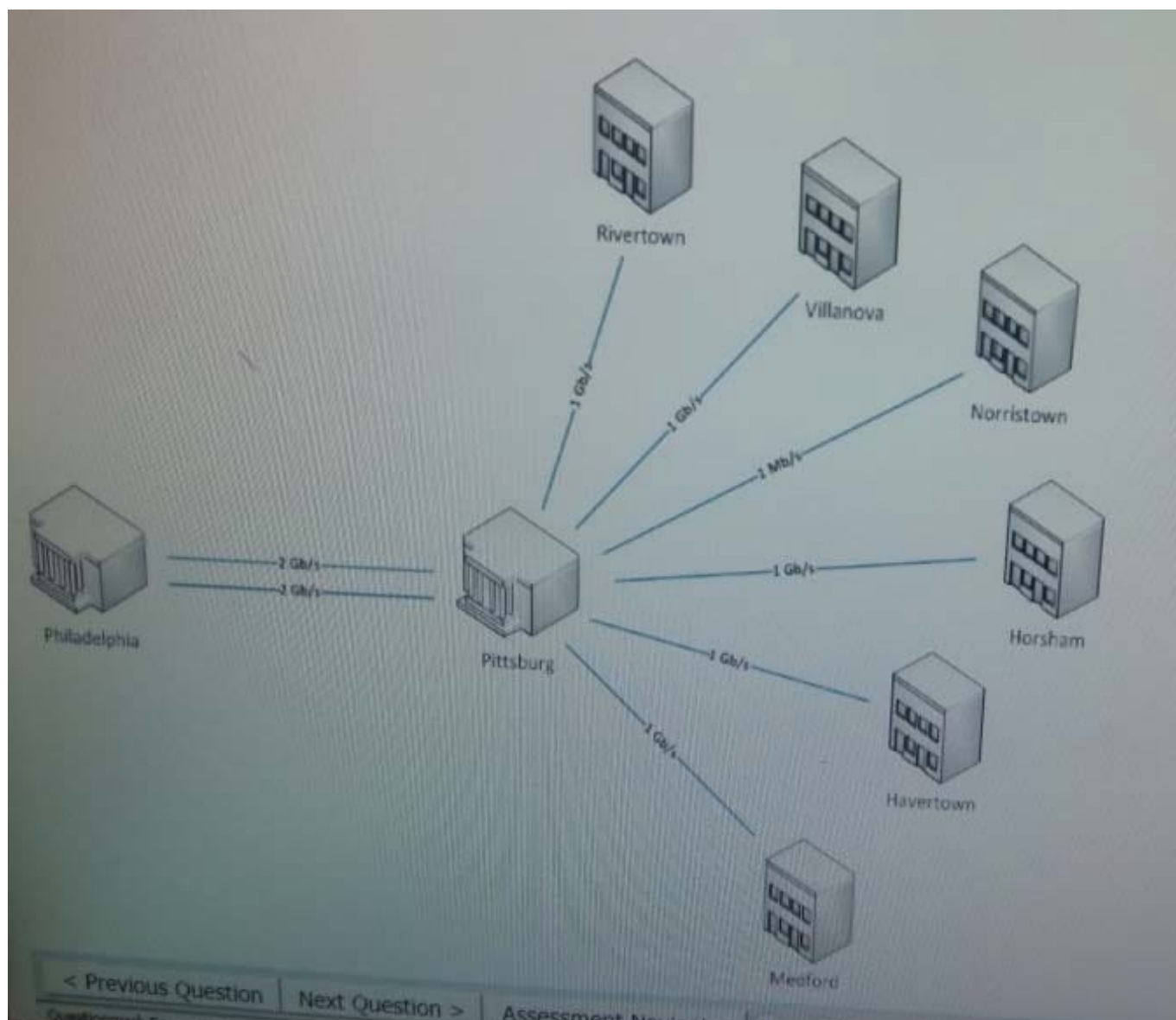


Correct Answer: D

HP 3PAR Peer Motion Software enables Storage Federation and is the first non-disruptive, do-it-yourself data migration and load balancing tool for enterprise storage. With Peer Motion, HP 3PAR StoreServ customers can load balance I/O workloads across systems at will, perform technology refresh seamlessly, cost-optimize asset lifecycle management, and lower technology refresh capital expenditure

## QUESTION 5

Refer to the exhibit.



The customer wants to implement an HP StoreVirtual solution for the environment shown. The storage requirements dictate that the solution must have four nodes per site. What needs to be considered when designing the solution?

- A. the latency on the link
- B. a failover manager required on both sites



C. 200 MB/s bandwidth per storage nodes pair required

D. the type of data being replicated

Correct Answer: A

Best practices Use a single IP subnet with Layer 2 switching

Configure redundant network paths between sites to help minimize link failure in a two-site

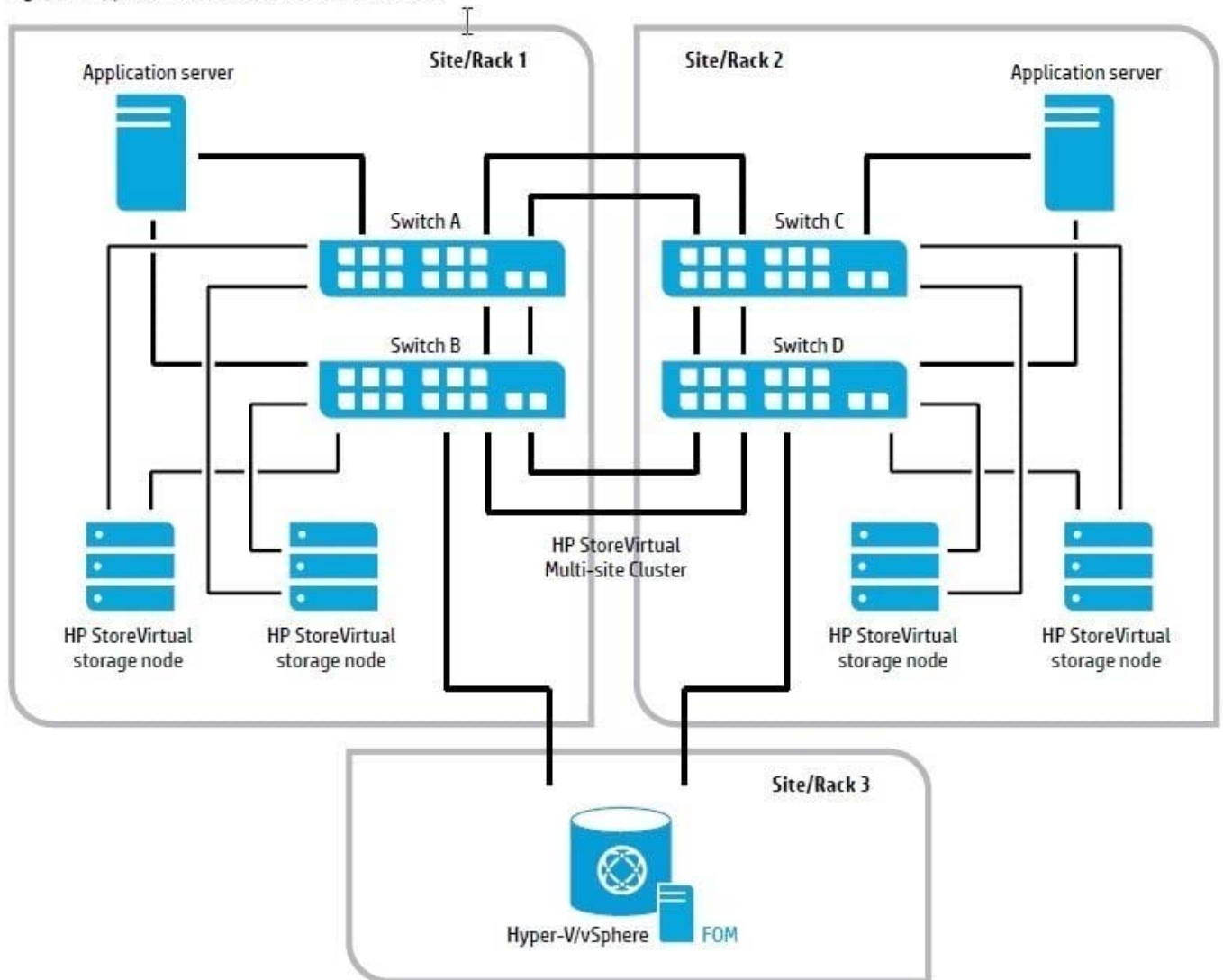
configuration. In multi-site cluster with three sites, HP recommends a triangle network design, not a V- design to ensure high availability.

For 1GbE installations allocate 50 MB/s per storage node in the sites between data centers; for

environments with 10GbE storage connectivity, reserve 250 MB/s. For campus cluster deployments with Fibre Channel connectivity on HP StoreVirtual, plan for 500 MB/s per storage node in the sites (only two sites supported). In the example (see Figure 7) above with 1GbE storage connectivity and two storage nodes in each

site, designate  $50 \text{ MB/s} \times 2 = 100 \text{ MB/s}$  of bandwidth between the sites (at least one 1GbE link; two for redundancy). HP StoreVirtual Fail-over Manager is not in the data path and has to be connected using at least Fast

Ethernet (100 Mb/s) with a latency not exceeding 50 ms.

**Figure 7.** Typical multi-site cluster environment

**Network latency** High network latency can be the primary cause of slow I/O performance, or worse, iSCSI target disconnects. It is important to keep round trip network latency on your storage subnet below two milliseconds. Many factors can contribute to increasing network latency, but two are most common:

Distance between storage cluster nodes

Router hops between storage cluster nodes

Configuring a multi-site cluster on a single IP subnet with Layer 2 switching will help to lower the network latency between storage cluster nodes.

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