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Question: 1

With HPE GreenLake for File Storage Release 3.3, you can define an Indestructible Object period of one year.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
HPE GreenLake for File Storage Release 3.3 incorporates enterprise cyber-resilience features, notably the Indestructible Object (and Indestructible Snapshot) retention mechanism designed to combat malicious encryption and deliberate ransomware deletion
Under this security policy, administrators can establish an unalterable retention lock across filesystem snapshots and objects for an operational duration spanning between 1 and 400 calendar days. A retention policy specifying exactly one year equates to 365 days (or 366 days in a leap year), which sits squarely within the architecturally supported 400-day operational ceiling. Once applied, no administrative role, compromised privileged user account, or internal API command can delete or truncate the protected data until the timer has expired, validating the full viability of a one-year retention setting.
[Reference: HPE Unstructured Data Solutions Study Guide – Module: HPE GreenLake for File Storage Data Protection and Indestructible Snapshot Retention.,]

Question: 2

What is the RPO (Recovery Point Objective) for the upcoming native replication feature of the HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000?

A. Synchronous RPO (< 5 msecs)
B. Asynchronous based on latency of the WAN from 10 to 150 msecs
C. No RPO guarantee

Answer: B

Explanation:
The native replication engine engineered for the HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000 is designed for geographically dispersed object storage deployments across wide area networks (WAN)
Synchronous zero-RPO replication requires strict round-trip latencies below 5 milliseconds, which is architecturally impractical for high-throughput, multi-petabyte object architectures deployed over inter-site links. Consequently, the X10000 implements an asynchronous object replication pipeline. The resulting Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is bounded by the network latency, available WAN bandwidth,

and system load, typically operating within an asynchronous replication window spanning 10 to 150 milliseconds between site acknowledgments.
[Reference: HPE Unstructured Data Solutions Study Guide – Module: Disaster Recovery, WAN Replication Mechanics, and SLA Characterization.,]

Question: 3

A customer requires an HPE object storage solution to support an active data lake use case, for example one built on Apache Hudi. Is the HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000 a suitable option for this requirement?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
The HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000 is engineered specifically to address high-concurrency, low-latency demands of active data lakes and lakehouse architectures built on modern table formats such as Apache Hudi, Apache Iceberg, or Delta Lake
Unlike traditional archive-oriented object stores that exhibit high latency during small-file operations and metadata queries, the X10000's disaggregated all-NVMe architecture provides massive sustained parallel read/write throughput and sub-millisecond object access. Open table formats like Hudi execute frequent micro-batch updates, compaction cycles, and metadata reads directly against the S3 object layer. The X10000 handles these intensive read/write access patterns efficiently, making it an ideal primary object storage foundation for modern real-time streaming and data lake ingestion pipelines.
[Reference: HPE Unstructured Data Solutions Study Guide – Module: Active Data Lake Architectures, Lakehouses, and Apache Hudi Integration.,]

Question: 4

Which security control should a sales engineer point to in order to address concerns about the risk posed by administrators to backup data?

A. Dual authorization
B. Secure Boot with TPM 2.0
C. Role-based access control

Answer: A

Explanation:
Insider threats, compromised administrative credentials, and human operational error represent critical vulnerabilities within enterprise backup repositories. When addressing customer concerns regarding rogue or compromised administrators deleting recovery datasets or altering retention windows, the primary mitigating security architecture is dual authorization (also known as multi-party quorum control)

Dual authorization prevents any single privileged user from unilaterally executing critical, high-impact operations—such as terminating immutable retention locks, purging backup snapshots, deleting storage pools, or factory-resetting arrays. Any destructive command triggers an approval workflow requiring programmatic consent from a designated secondary authorizer before execution. Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) only defines role boundaries and does not restrict a rogue super-administrator, while Secure Boot with TPM 2.0 protects firmware and operating system integrity against rootkits rather than operational administrative abuse.
[Reference: HPE Unstructured Data Solutions Study Guide – Module: Advanced Cyber-Resiliency, Multi-Party Quorum, and Administrative Access Control.,]

Question: 5

In Release 2 for the HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000, are the drives configured to use data-at-rest encryption by default?

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security and data integrity within the HPE Alletra Storage MP X10000 Release 2 operating environment are implemented at the foundational hardware tier via hardware-enforced Data-at-Rest Encryption (DARE)
The platform standardizes on FIPS 140-2 validated Self-Encrypting Drives (SEDs) across all supported NVMe solid-state storage media. Encryption is enabled and enforced by default straight from initialization, eliminating the risk of accidental unencrypted data deployment due to administrative omission or misconfiguration. Cryptographic keys are managed automatically through local key management or can be integrated with external enterprise Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) servers. Because the encryption and decryption processes occur directly within the onboard ASIC controller of each physical NVMe drive, full data protection is achieved at line rate with zero computational penalty or throughput degradation on the primary storage controller nodes.
[Reference: HPE Unstructured Data Solutions Study Guide – Module: Hardware Security Architecture, FIPS Compliance, and Data-at-Rest Encryption (DARE).,]

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