DUMPSARENA

Delta - Building HPE Hybrid IT Solutions

HP HPE0-V15

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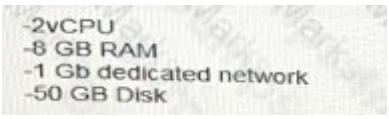
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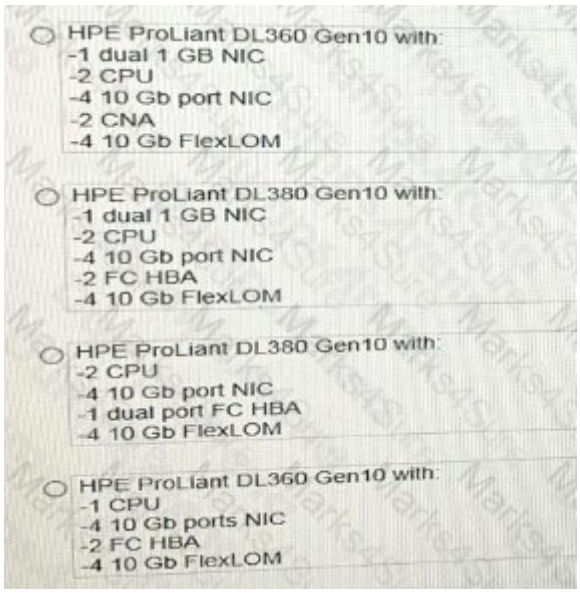
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QUESTION NO: 1

Exhibit:



Which HPE ProLiant Server meets the customer ' s requirements?



Which HPE ProLiant Server meets the customer ' s requirements?

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Option B is the correct selection indicated by the exhibit-based solution mapping. HPE ProLiant server selection should match the workload requirements shown in the customer scenario with the platform's supported processor, memory, storage, expansion, management, and form-factor capabilities. HPE's ProLiant portfolio is designed around workload-appropriate building blocks, allowing a solution to be sized for the required performance, capacity, availability, and growth characteristics rather than choosing a platform solely on a single specification. The selected server therefore represents the configuration that aligns with the requirements captured in the exhibit. HPE also uses the HPE ProLiant family's integrated management capabilities, including HPE iLO, to support secure lifecycle management and operational consistency across supported server platforms. For portfolio context and current platform information, see the HPE ProLiant Servers overview and the HPE iLO management overview. Because this is a single-choice item, the exhibit's indicated matching platform must be the sole selected answer.

QUESTION NO: 2

A customer is deploying two Aruba CX switches as a VSX pair for a virtualized server environment. Each server will be dual-attached with one NIC connected to each VSX peer.

Which two statements describe benefits of this design? (Choose two.)

A. Servers can use a single LAG across both VSX peers

B. A single switch failure does not remove all server connectivity

C. VSX requires all server NICs to operate as independent access ports

D. VSX eliminates the need for an inter-switch link

E. VSX prevents the use of routed uplinks

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Servers can use a single LAG across both VSX peers is correct. VSX supports multi-chassis link aggregation, allowing a dual-attached server to form one logical LAG using links to both physical switches. This simplifies host configuration and provides active-active forwarding.

A single switch failure does not remove all server connectivity is also correct. Because each server has a connection to both VSX peers, a failure of one switch or its server-facing link can leave the alternate path operational. The design therefore removes a single-switch failure domain for dual-attached devices.

VSX does not make the two switches a single physical chassis, and it does not eliminate the need for correct VLAN, LAG, routing, and uplink configuration. See the AOS-CX VSX documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3 - (SIMULATION)

You need to create a dynamic bridge-aggregation group on a FlexFabric switch to ensure the ports are automatically configured with the applicable bridge-aggregation interface configuration

Drag the steps on the left Into their appropriate order in the answer area on the right.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct order for creating a dynamic bridge-aggregation group:

1. Enter system view:
   `system-view`
2. Create/enter the bridge-aggregation interface:
   `interface Bridge-Aggregation 1`
3. Set the aggregation mode to dynamic (LACP):
   `link-aggregation mode dynamic`
4. Exit the bridge-aggregation interface view:
   `quit`
5. Select the physical member ports (or an interface range):
   `interface range GigabitEthernet 1/0/1 to GigabitEthernet 1/0/2`
6. Add those ports to the bridge-aggregation group:
   `port link-aggregation group 1`

The key requirement is to configure the `Bridge-Aggregation` interface as `dynamic` before assigning physical interfaces to the group. The member ports then automatically inherit the applicable bridge-aggregation interface configuration.

QUESTION NO: 4

A customer needs a low cost block storage array for targeted workloads. The array needs to provide automated tiering, thin provisioning, and snapshot capabilities.

Which HPE storage solution meets the customer requirements?

A. HPE MSA

B. HPE D3000

C. HPE Nimble

D. HPE StoreEasy

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

HPE MSA is the appropriate solution because it is HPE's entry-level, cost-optimized shared block-storage platform for small and midsize organizations and for targeted application workloads. MSA arrays provide the required storage-efficiency and data-services capabilities without requiring an enterprise-class platform. Its virtualized storage architecture supports thin provisioning, allowing volumes to consume physical capacity as data is written rather than reserving all capacity up front. MSA also provides snapshot functionality for local point-in-time copies, supporting operational recovery, test and development, and data-protection workflows.

For mixed-media configurations, HPE MSA automated tiering evaluates data activity and automatically moves frequently accessed data to the higher-performance tier while placing less-active data on lower-cost capacity. This lets a customer balance performance and acquisition cost, which directly fits the stated requirement for a low-cost block-storage array. HPE describes MSA as affordable flash-enabled storage with automated tiering and comprehensive data services. See the HPE MSA Storage Gen6 data sheet and the HPE MSA Storage Management Utility Guide for details on tiering, thin provisioning, and snapshots.

QUESTION NO: 5

A customer plans to use HPE iLO for secure remote management of HPE ProLiant servers.

Which two configuration actions are recommended to improve iLO management security? (Choose two.)

A. Use HTTPS for iLO web access

B. Configure individual administrator accounts and remove or secure default credentials

C. Enable Telnet for administrator access

D. Place iLO interfaces on the public Internet without access restrictions

E. Use one shared account for all administrators

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Use HTTPS for iLO web access is correct because HTTPS encrypts browser-based management traffic using TLS. This helps protect administrator credentials and management-session data from interception on the network.

Configure individual administrator accounts and remove or secure default credentials is also correct. Named accounts support accountability and allow access to be assigned according to operational roles. Default credentials should be changed or disabled as part of initial deployment, and unnecessary accounts should not remain enabled.

Management interfaces should also be placed on a controlled management network and protected with appropriate network-access controls. Using clear-text protocols or sharing a common administrator account reduces the security and auditability of remote management. See the HPE Integrated Lights-Out overview.

QUESTION NO: 6 - (HOTSPOT)

You are configuring an MSA 2052 for one of your customers in OCA.

Click on either one of the two places on the Bill of Materials screen that will enable you to verify the configuration and get details on any errors.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

On the Bill of Materials page, the appropriate control is the small three-horizontal-line details/validation glyph in the first column of a Factory Integrated OID line. The marked glyphs beside the J9F49A 0D1 and M0S90A 0D1 entries are both valid entry points. Selecting either one opens the associated configuration details so the configuration can be checked and any validation messages can be reviewed at the relevant integrated-item level.

This is useful because a BOM is more than a static list of part numbers and quantities. In a configured storage solution, integrated line items can carry configuration dependencies and validation results. Opening the details from the integrated OID line lets the configurator present the relevant status and diagnostic information in context, helping the user confirm that the MSA 2052 solution is buildable and identify any issue that needs correction before the configuration is finalized. The hierarchy controls immediately to the left are for expanding and collapsing the BOM structure, whereas the selected details glyph is the entry point that exposes the item's configuration information.

HPE's storage documentation resources are available through the HPE Support Center, and HPE provides MSA family information at HPE MSA Storage. These resources support the general workflow of validating a proposed storage configuration, confirming component compatibility, and reviewing the details needed for deployment.

QUESTION NO: 7

You are discussing storage types with a customer that is configuring their NAS solution. The company's application developers use user-generated media and image files.

For which type of data should this customer use file storage?

A. Mass storage

B. Microsoft Exchange database

C. Server boot volumes

D. VDI applications

ANSWER: A

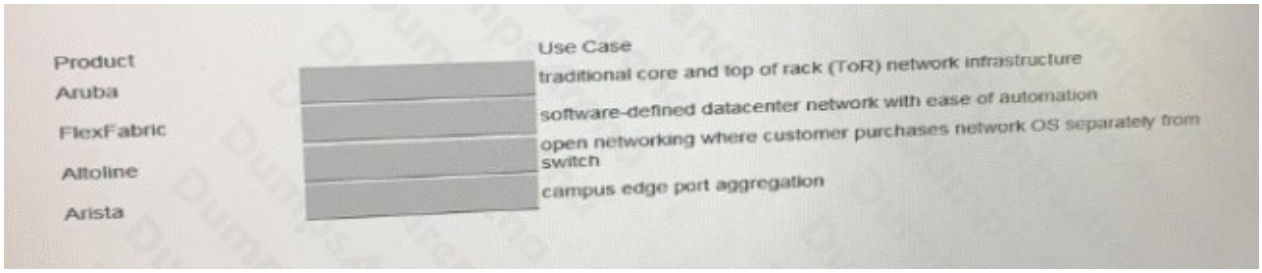
Explanation:

Mass storage is the appropriate use case for file storage in this NAS scenario. User-generated media and image files are generally unstructured data: they are created and consumed as individual files, often organized in folders and shared by many users, applications, or development workflows. File storage exposes a familiar hierarchical file system and is accessed through standard file-sharing protocols such as SMB/CIFS or NFS. This makes it well suited to storing large collections of images, videos, documents, and similar content while allowing permissions, directory structures, and shared access to be managed centrally.

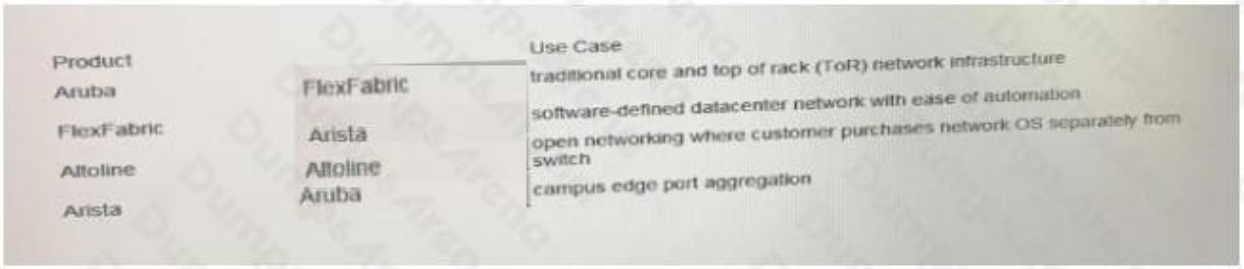
A NAS solution is specifically designed to provide this file-oriented access across an Ethernet network. As media repositories grow, file storage enables capacity expansion and straightforward access without requiring applications to manage raw block devices. HPE describes its file-storage offerings as supporting unstructured data workloads and scale-out file services, which aligns with repositories of user-generated media. See the HPE file storage overview and the Red Hat overview of file storage for additional background on file-based storage and its unstructured-data use cases.

QUESTION NO: 8 - (DRAG DROP)

Match the Networking Product Family to the appropriate use case:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The appropriate family for traditional core and top-of-rack data-center infrastructure is FlexFabric. FlexFabric is HPE's data-center networking portfolio, built for resilient, scalable switching across the data-center fabric, including core, aggregation, leaf, and ToR deployment roles. Its purpose in this matching exercise is to represent the conventional integrated data-center switching use case, where the switching platform and network operating environment are delivered as a unified solution.

Arista fits the software-defined data-center networking use case focused on automation. Arista EOS is designed around a programmable, highly automated operational model and is widely used for modern cloud and data-center networks. This aligns directly with an environment where automation, orchestration, and software-driven operations are central requirements. More information on that approach is available from Arista Data Center.

Altoline belongs with open networking in which the customer obtains the network operating system separately from the switch hardware. HPE Altoline switches were designed as open-networking platforms, allowing organizations to choose a compatible third-party or open NOS according to their operational and feature requirements. This hardware/software disaggregation is the defining characteristic of the stated use case. HPE's open-networking direction is described in its networking portfolio.

Aruba is the correct fit for campus edge port aggregation. Aruba networking is designed for campus access, user and device connectivity, edge services, and centralized management across wired and wireless environments. Aggregating access-layer ports at the campus edge is therefore a natural Aruba deployment scenario. Aruba's campus networking capabilities are outlined at Aruba Campus Networking.

QUESTION NO: 9

A customer needs a video archive repository initially starting at 30TB internal storage. The repository is expected to grow at 20% annually and should have a lifespan of 3 years.

Which HPE ProLiant server solution meets the customer's requirements?

A. HPE ProLiant DL560 Gen10 with LFF SAS drives

B. HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 with LFF SAS drives

C. HPE ProLiant ML110 with SFF SAS drives

D. HPE ProLiant DL560 Gen9 with SFF SAS drives

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 with LFF SAS drives is the appropriate solution because the archive must accommodate substantially more than its initial 30 TB requirement over its planned three-year life. At 20% compound annual growth, the required capacity reaches approximately 51.8 TB by the end of year three (30×1.2^3). A storage design should also account for the usable capacity implications of RAID protection and leave practical expansion headroom rather than sizing only for the initial deployment.

The HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 is a versatile two-processor rack server platform offered in large-form-factor drive configurations. LFF SAS drives provide the high per-drive capacities that are well suited to video archive workloads, allowing the server to meet the projected capacity target with a practical drive count while retaining internal bays for growth. The

DL380 Gen10 platform also supports HPE Smart Array storage controllers and RAID configurations, enabling capacity, resiliency, and performance to be balanced for an archive repository. HPE identifies the DL380 Gen10 as a flexible platform with broad storage configuration options; see the HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 QuickSpecs and the HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 data sheet.

QUESTION NO: 10

A customer plans to boot HPE ProLiant servers from LUNs on an existing Fibre Channel SAN.

Which tasks must be completed for a standard Fibre Channel SAN boot design? (Choose three.)

A. Configure the HBA boot target and boot LUN.

B. Zone the server HBA ports to the required storage target ports.

C. Create and present a boot LUN to the server.

D. Configure an SMB share on the storage array.

E. Install a 10GBASE-T transceiver in the Fibre Channel switch.

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

The server requires a supported Fibre Channel HBA with its **boot target and boot LUN configured** so that system firmware can locate the operating-system volume during startup. The HBA ports must be **zoned to the appropriate storage-array target ports** through the Fibre Channel switches, allowing the required SAN paths. Finally, the storage administrator must **create and present a boot LUN to the server**, typically using host definitions and LUN masking. These steps establish the host adapter, fabric, and storage presentation elements required for SAN boot. See the HPE SAN switches and HPE Fibre Channel host bus adapters information.

QUESTION NO: 11

A customer needs to deploy an application on a newly-installed HPE ProLiant server, but they report that the server is not online. They call you for remote support. The IP address on the production network cannot be reached. You are evaluating the probable root causes of this issue.

According to the troubleshooting methodology, what are next two steps? (Select two)

A. Remote console into the ToR switch to check the server's port configuration.

B. Log in to iLO to see if the server hardware and NIC are online and configured correctly.

C. Use OneView to see f the server firmware is up-to-date

D. Run insight Diagnostics on the Server

E. Use Microsoft Remote Desktop or VNC to check the server's NIC and IP address configuration

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

“Log in to iLO to see if the server hardware and NIC are online and configured correctly.” is an appropriate next action because iLO provides an independent, out-of-band management path. It allows remote support staff to confirm that the server is powered on, has completed POST, and reports healthy network hardware even when the production-network address is unreachable. iLO can also provide remote-console access for further non-disruptive investigation if needed. HPE describes iLO as a remote-management processor designed to manage and monitor ProLiant servers independently of the installed operating system and its production network connection.

“Remote console into the ToR switch to check the server's port configuration.” is also appropriate because a newly installed server can be unreachable when its connected switch interface is disabled, placed in an incorrect VLAN, configured with unsuitable trunk/access settings, or lacks an active link. Reviewing port status, link state, VLAN assignment, and relevant interface configuration validates the network path closest to the server. These two checks efficiently isolate whether the immediate issue is at the server/NIC layer or at the connected switching layer before moving to deeper diagnostics.

References: HPE iLO 5 User Guide; HPE ProLiant Server Troubleshooting Guide.