DUMPSARENA

Building HPE Hybrid IT Solutions (Rev. 19.41)

HP HPE0-V14

Version Demo

Total Demo Questions: 37

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Identify and describe the business value of HPE Hybrid IT solutions	14
Topic 2, Architect HPE Hybrid IT solutions	87
Topic 3, Recommend and position HPE Hybrid IT solutions	124
Topic 4, Install, configure, and validate HPE Hybrid IT solutions	145
Total	370

QUESTION NO: 1

A customer is enhancing their server and storage virtualization infrastructure. They need to maximize memory density per rack unit and provide an all-flash array to the environment.

Which HPE solutions should they install to fulfill these requirements (Select two.)

A. Nimble AF3000

B. ProLiant ML350 Gen10

C. ProLiant DL360 Gen10

D. ProLiant ML380 Gen10

E. MSA 2042

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Nimble AF3000 fulfills the all-flash storage requirement. The HPE Nimble Storage AF family is designed as an all-flash array platform, combining flash media with HPE InfoSight predictive analytics and data services that suit virtualized server and storage environments. The AF3000 model is therefore the appropriate storage solution when the stated requirement is specifically an all-flash array rather than a hybrid or primarily disk-based system. HPE's Nimble all-flash portfolio documentation describes the AF platform and its intended use for performance-sensitive workloads: HPE Nimble Storage All Flash Arrays QuickSpecs.

ProLiant DL360 Gen10 fulfills the rack-memory-density requirement. It is a compact one-rack-unit ProLiant server that supports a substantial memory capacity for its physical rack footprint. For a virtualization deployment, this permits more host memory to be installed per rack unit, enabling greater virtual-machine consolidation while preserving valuable rack space. The DL360 Gen10 is explicitly positioned as a dense, versatile rack server, and its supported processor and memory configurations are documented in the HPE technical specifications: HPE ProLiant DL360 Gen10 Server QuickSpecs. Together, these solutions address both the compute-side memory-density objective and the required all-flash storage capability.

QUESTION NO: 2

A Network administrator connects two switches together with multiple links of the same speed, duplex, and media type. The administrator expected the links to be aggregated, but they are not. The administrator confirmed that the ports are part of the appropriate link aggregation groups and that the permitted VLANs match.

Switch A has the lower LACP System Priority.

Which LACP operation states describe the failure above?

A. Switch A: Active; Switch B: Active

B. Switch A: Active; Switch B: Passive

C. Switch A: Passive; Switch B: Passive

D. Switch A: Passive; Switch B: Active

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

"Switch A: Passive; Switch B: Passive" correctly describes the failure because an LACP interface in passive mode waits to receive LACP protocol packets before participating in negotiation. When both ends are passive, neither switch initiates the LACP exchange, so no LACP partner relationship is established and the physical member links cannot be selected into the aggregated link. At least one endpoint must operate in active mode to initiate LACP packet transmission; the peer may then be either active or passive.

The lower LACP System Priority on Switch A does not resolve this condition. System priority is used with the system MAC address to identify the LACP system and help determine selection behavior when a LAG is negotiated. It does not cause a passive interface to initiate LACP. Since the links have matching physical characteristics, are assigned to the intended aggregation groups, and have matching permitted VLANs, the mutually passive negotiation state is the condition that prevents aggregation. Aruba's LACP documentation describes active mode as initiating LACP negotiation and passive mode as responding to received LACP packets. See Aruba AOS-CX LACP documentation and HPE ArubaOS-Switch Management and Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 3

A customer needs a storage solution to host a new virtualization platform that will host a database application. The customer is considering an HPE Nimble array.

What features would lead you to propose an HPE Nimble array over an HPE 3PAR array? (Select two.)

A. future proof design

B. global replication

C. 10GD Base-T connectivity

D. lower operating costs

E. supports Object S3 Storage

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

10GD Base-T connectivity is a differentiating consideration where the customer's virtualized database environment uses existing copper Ethernet cabling and switches. HPE Nimble Storage arrays offered 10GbE BASE-T host connectivity, enabling iSCSI deployment over standard twisted-pair copper infrastructure. This can simplify adoption in environments that do not require a Fibre Channel SAN and may avoid the additional cost and operational complexity of optical transceivers and fibre cabling. HPE's Nimble documentation describes support for iSCSI host connectivity and the relevant network configuration requirements: HPE Nimble Storage Installation Guide.

lower operating costs is also appropriate because Nimble was positioned for operational simplicity through predictive analytics and lifecycle management. InfoSight provides AI-driven infrastructure monitoring, recommendations, and proactive support capabilities that can reduce troubleshooting effort, shorten issue resolution, and help administrators manage storage efficiently. For a virtualization platform hosting a database, this operational visibility is especially valuable because storage performance and capacity conditions can be identified before they affect application service levels. HPE describes these predictive-management capabilities and their role in simplifying operations in its HPE Alletra 6000 and Nimble Storage overview.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Drag the correct protocols from the left to their appropriate area on the topology.

ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Place the protocols as follows:

Area 1: `FC`
Area 2: `FC`
Area 3: `TCP/IP`

Fibre Channel (FC) is used for the storage-fabric connections in areas 1 and 2. TCP/IP is used for the Ethernet/network connection in area 3.

QUESTION NO: 5

A customer needs to integrate a new digital video surveillance solution into their existing environment and available network ports. The solution needs to include redundant hypervisor servers and a redundant SAN with a shared Fibre Channel attached storage array.

You plan to propose the following configuration:

2 HPE DL380 Gen10 servers with dual processors, 384 GB of memory, dual port 10 Gb NIC, and High Performance Fan Kit

1 HPE MSA 2050 Dual Controller Storage Array with 24x 1.8 TB 10 K SAS drives and 96x 7.2K NL drives

4 VMware vSphere Standard licenses

1 VMware vCenter Server Foundation licenses

5 year 24x7x4 support for all equipment

What must be added to the configuration to provide a complete solution? (Choose two.)

A. 2 HPE 10/25 Gb 2-port 622FLR-SFP28 CNA

B. 2 HPE FlexFabric 5710 switches

C. 2 Aruba 8320 switches

D. 2 HPE SN3000B switches

E. 2 HPE StoreFabric SN1200E 16 Gb Dual Port FC HBAs

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

The correct additions are **2 HPE SN3000B switches** and **2 HPE StoreFabric SN1200E 16 Gb Dual Port FC HBAs**. The proposed DL380 Gen10 servers include dual-port 10 Gb Ethernet adapters, but these adapters provide Ethernet connectivity rather than the Fibre Channel host connectivity required for access to a shared FC storage array. A dual-port StoreFabric FC HBA in each server supplies independent FC paths from each hypervisor host to the storage environment, supporting multipathing and continued storage access when an adapter port, cable, or SAN path fails.

Two SN3000B Fibre Channel switches create the redundant FC SAN fabric. Each server HBA can be connected across both fabrics, and the dual controllers of the MSA array can likewise be cabled to both fabrics. This design removes a single-switch failure domain and enables resilient shared datastore connectivity for VMware hosts. The MSA 2050 FC model supports 16 Gb Fibre Channel host connectivity, which aligns with the proposed 16 Gb FC HBAs and FC switching infrastructure. HPE describes the MSA 2050 family's FC host-interface availability in its HPE MSA 2050 QuickSpecs; HPE StoreFabric FC adapters are designed to provide SAN host connectivity for servers, as detailed in the HPE StoreFabric SN1200E documentation.

QUESTION NO: 6

You are troubleshooting a HPE ProLiant Gen 9 server and need to find a consolidated view of all the system health and co nfiguration information in a single web interface.

Which HPE tool should you use?

A. Central Management Console

B. UEFI

C. System Management Homepage

D. InfoSight

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

System Management Homepage is the appropriate tool because it supplies a browser-based, consolidated interface for viewing a ProLiant server's health and configuration data. It works with the HPE management agents and related management software installed on the host to present information such as system status, hardware inventory, sensors, storage details, event information, and configuration-related management pages in one location. This makes it well suited to an administrator troubleshooting a Gen9 server who needs a single local web interface rather than separate operating-system utilities or firmware setup screens.

System Management Homepage was part of the HPE Insight Management/management-agent ecosystem used with ProLiant systems. Its role is specifically to aggregate the information exposed by installed system-management providers and make it available through a secure web server. HPE documentation describes System Management Homepage as a web-based interface for viewing and managing system information, while the HPE Service Pack for ProLiant documentation provides the associated server-management software context. See the HPE System Management Homepage User Guide and the HPE Service Pack for ProLiant product page.

QUESTION NO: 7

A customer has a HPE OneView environment and has added all their HPE ProLiant servers and enclosures.

Which benefits does a customer gain by configuring Remote Support on their environment? (Choose two.)

A. Support case resolutions are automatically generated for them based on real-time analyses

B. HPE is given remote access rights to registered devices for quick and accurate problem resolution

C. HPE Proactive Care is enabled and cases are created automatically in the event of hardware failures

D. Proactive Scan reports and firmware/software analysis reports can be provided from collected data

E. Real-time performance analytics result in failure predictions and online self-healing

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Configuring Remote Support in HPE OneView connects the managed environment to HPE's support infrastructure and automates important support workflows. For devices covered by an eligible HPE support entitlement, including HPE Proactive Care, Remote Support monitors hardware events and automatically opens a support case when a qualifying hardware failure is detected. The case includes relevant device and diagnostic information collected by the platform, helping HPE begin resolution with the information needed for the affected server or enclosure. This reduces the manual effort and delay involved in identifying a fault, gathering logs, and contacting support.

Remote Support also securely collects inventory, configuration, and health information that can be used for proactive services. This collected data supports Proactive Scan reports as well as firmware and software analysis reports, providing actionable visibility into the environment and helping customers plan updates and maintain supportability. These capabilities align with the proactive operational value delivered through HPE Proactive Care when Remote Support is configured and the appropriate service contract is in place. HPE describes the Remote Support integration and its automated case-creation capability in the HPE OneView Remote Support documentation, and describes proactive reporting and analysis services in the HPE Proactive Care overview.

QUESTION NO: 8

A customer needs to share files among their Microsoft Windows servers cost-effectively and requires disaster support Which native StoreEasy features win address the customer's need? (select two)

recovery

A. Dual controller architecture

B. DFS-Replication

C. Microsoft Azure support

D. Enhanced data deduplication

E. File classification infrastructure

ANSWER: C D

Explanation:

Microsoft Azure support and **Enhanced data deduplication** together address the stated operational and cost requirements. StoreEasy is based on Windows Server storage technologies and supports integration with Microsoft Azure services for off-site protection. This enables a customer to maintain a cloud-based recovery copy, supporting disaster-recovery planning without requiring a second fully equipped on-premises recovery site. Azure-based protection is especially useful when the customer needs geographically separate recovery capability for file data shared by Windows workloads.

Enhanced data deduplication improves the cost efficiency of the file-sharing environment by identifying and storing repeated data blocks only once. Windows file shares commonly contain duplicate operating-system files, installers, user documents, and copies of similar data; deduplication reduces the physical capacity consumed by that repeated content. The resulting capacity savings can lower the storage footprint while preserving normal access to the files. These capabilities complement one another: deduplication optimizes the primary StoreEasy capacity, while Azure integration provides an off-site recovery destination. HPE describes StoreEasy as Windows Server-based storage with data-efficiency and cloud-integrated protection capabilities; see the HPE StoreEasy product page and Microsoft's Data Deduplication overview.

QUESTION NO: 9

A customer needs to implement VMware across a few racks of servers. They anticipate a large amount of VM creation and retirement.

What are key technologies in a Top of Rack (ToR) switch that support this environment? (Choose three.)

A. Smart Rate Support

B. Deep Packet Buffers

C. VPN Support

D. PoE support

E. MLAG support

F. Rapid Configuration Management

ANSWER: B E F

Explanation:

"Deep Packet Buffers," "MLAG support," and "Rapid Configuration Management" are key capabilities for a virtualized, multi-rack VMware deployment with frequent workload lifecycle changes. Deep packet buffering helps a ToR switch absorb short-lived bursts of east-west traffic, which are common when virtual machines communicate with one another, access shared storage, or are migrated. This capability helps maintain predictable application performance during congestion events. MLAG support provides active-active server connectivity across a pair of ToR switches, enabling link and switch resiliency while allowing available uplink bandwidth to be used efficiently. This is particularly valuable for VMware hosts that need highly available network access. Rapid Configuration Management supports the operational side of a dynamic VM environment: administrators can consistently deploy, modify, and validate switch configurations through automation and centralized management rather than manually adapting configurations as workloads change. HPE Aruba networking platforms support automation-oriented operations through programmable interfaces and configuration-management tooling, while data-center switching designs commonly use multi-chassis link aggregation for resilient host attachment. See ArubaOS-CX automation and programmability and Aruba AOS-CX MC-LAG documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

A customer is considering an upgrade of their network, which connects 10 servers. The customer has a converged data center networking architecture with Layer 2 and Layer 3 functionality. Which HPE product family will meet this customer's needs?

A. Arista

B. Altoline

C. Aruba

D. FlexFabric

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

FlexFabric is the appropriate HPE product family for a converged data-center network that requires both Layer 2 switching and Layer 3 routing. HPE positions FlexFabric switches for data-center and cloud environments, where they provide high-performance, resilient connectivity for server, storage, and network fabrics. The portfolio includes models suitable for small deployments, such as a network connecting 10 servers, while also supporting growth in port density, bandwidth, and routing requirements. FlexFabric platforms support the core data-center capabilities needed in converged designs, including VLAN-based Layer 2 segmentation, IP Layer 3 routing, link aggregation, redundancy, and virtualization-oriented network features. This makes the family a suitable foundation when server traffic, storage traffic, and application connectivity share a common network infrastructure. HPE's FlexFabric overview describes the family as data-center switches designed to deliver performance and scalability for modern enterprise data centers. Product documentation also identifies Layer 2 and Layer 3 switching and routing capabilities across applicable FlexFabric switch models. The appropriate specific model would be selected based on required port count, uplink speeds, redundancy design, and anticipated expansion, but the correct product family is FlexFabric. See HPE Data Center Switches and HPE Support Center for FlexFabric product and technical documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

A system administrator's performing the BIOS/Platform configuration of a DL380 Gen10 server. You notice the amber health LED.

The health status of which solution components can be verified with embedded UEFI Diagnostics?

(Choose two.)

A. UEFI shell

B. Memory

C. Fans

D. Nimble controller

E. iSCSI HBA

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

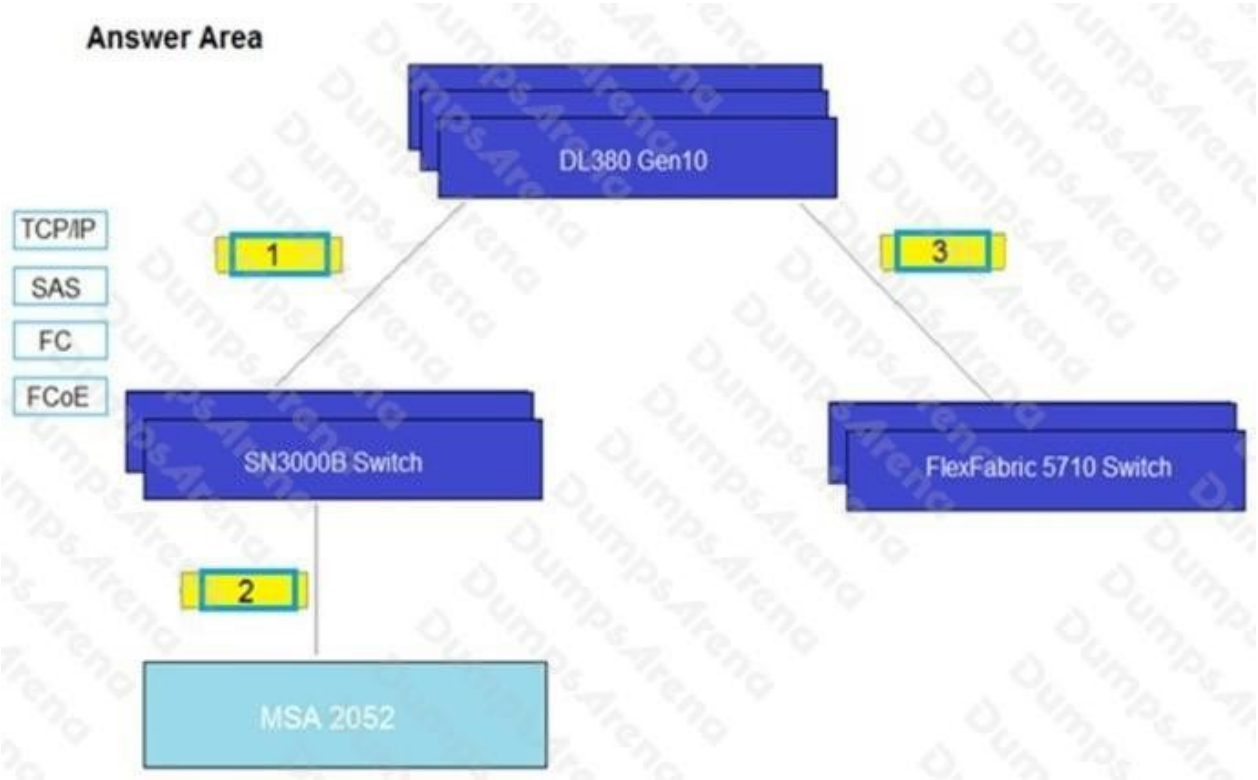
Memory and **Fans** are health-status components that can be checked through the HPE ProLiant Gen10 embedded UEFI diagnostics environment. When a server health indicator is amber, UEFI System Utilities provides a firmware-level method to inspect hardware condition without requiring the operating system to be running. The System Health area reports the state of monitored server hardware, including installed memory and the thermal-cooling subsystem. Memory status is important because the platform can identify DIMM faults or degraded memory conditions that may trigger a health alert. Fan status is equally relevant because the server continuously monitors fan presence, speed, and operational state to protect components from inadequate cooling. These checks help an administrator determine whether the amber indication relates to a DIMM

issue or a cooling condition before proceeding with deeper troubleshooting or hardware replacement. HPE documents that embedded diagnostics can be launched from the UEFI System Utilities interface and used to view platform health information and run applicable tests. See the HPE documentation for launching embedded UEFI diagnostics and the HPE ProLiant Gen10 UEFI System Utilities user guide.

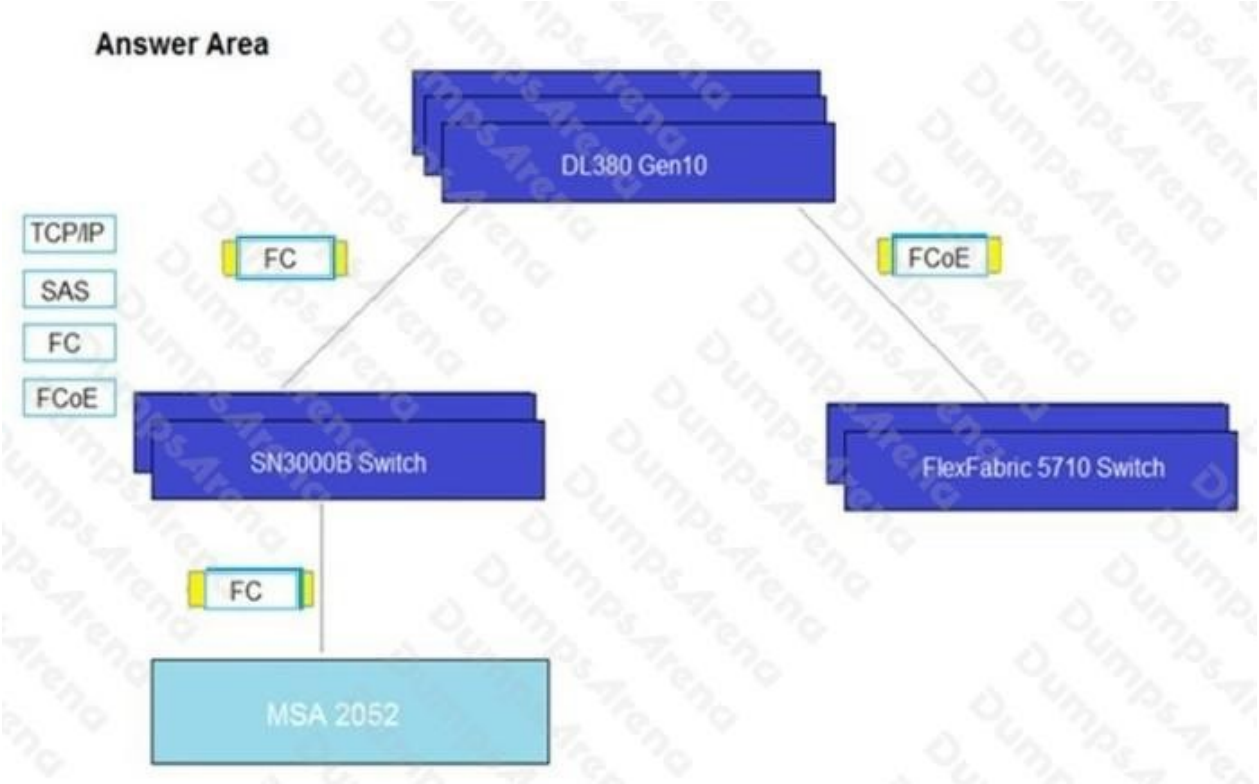
QUESTION NO: 12 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP Drag the correct protocols from the left to their appropriate area on the topology.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The topology represents a Fibre Channel storage area network alongside a converged Ethernet network. The connection from the DL380 Gen10 servers to the SN3000B Switch uses Fibre Channel, because the SN3000B is an HPE Storage Networking SAN switch designed to provide Fibre Channel switching for host and storage connectivity. The connection from that switch to the MSA 2052 also uses Fibre Channel, completing the FC SAN path from the servers, through the SAN switch, to the shared storage array. This arrangement provides block-storage access through the dedicated storage fabric.

The DL380 Gen10-to-FlexFabric 5710 Switch connection uses Fibre Channel over Ethernet. FCoE transports Fibre Channel storage traffic across a lossless, converged Ethernet fabric, and the FlexFabric family is intended for these data-center Ethernet and converged-network deployments. Thus, the three connection labels are FC from the servers to the SN3000B Switch, FC from the SN3000B Switch to the MSA 2052, and FCoE from the servers to the FlexFabric 5710 Switch. HPE's Storage Networking SAN switch information describes the Fibre Channel SAN role of this class of switch, while HPE's data-center switching portfolio covers FlexFabric switching for data-center connectivity. The HPE MSA storage portfolio provides the shared storage endpoint used in this SAN design.

QUESTION NO: 13

What should you install with a server for a customer who may need to perform maintenance on the server while it is the rack? (Select two.)

A. Cable Management Arm (CMA)

B. redundant PDUs

C. high performance fan kit

D. rack stabilization kit

E. blanking panels

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

A Cable Management Arm (CMA) and a rack stabilization kit should be installed when a customer needs to service a rack-mounted server in place. A Cable Management Arm (CMA) routes power, network, and peripheral cables so they remain controlled as the server is extended on its rails. This provides the needed cable slack and helps prevent cable strain, disconnection, or obstruction while technicians access internal components from the front or rear of the system. The rack stabilization kit is equally important because extending a heavy server changes the rack's center of gravity. Stabilizing the rack helps prevent it from tipping during installation, removal, or maintenance with equipment extended. Together, these accessories support safe, practical serviceability without requiring the server to be fully removed from the rack or disconnected. HPE identifies cable-management solutions as rack accessories that support equipment movement and organized cabling, while HPE rack guidance emphasizes using appropriate rack stability measures when servicing installed equipment. See HPE's server and compute portfolio and rack and power infrastructure information.

QUESTION NO: 14

What does StoreOnce use to allow independent software vendors (ISV) to be aware of the HPE StoreOnce Backup system and its capabilities without emulation?

A. Recovery Manager Central

B. Catalyst Target

C. Virtual Tape Library

D. NAS Target

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

HPE StoreOnce Catalyst Target is correct because it uses the StoreOnce Catalyst interface to provide application-aware integration between backup software and a StoreOnce system. Rather than presenting storage through an emulated tape or generic file interface, Catalyst enables supported independent software vendor applications to identify the StoreOnce device and use its data-protection capabilities directly. This integration allows the backup application and StoreOnce system to coordinate operations such as source-side deduplication, optimized data transfer, replication, and management of backup data. Catalyst therefore gives ISV backup applications awareness of the target's native capabilities, reducing unnecessary data movement and improving efficiency across backup and disaster-recovery workflows. HPE describes StoreOnce Catalyst as the technology that integrates StoreOnce with leading backup applications and enables efficient, deduplicated data protection. See the HPE StoreOnce overview and the HPE StoreOnce Catalyst documentation for further details.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (HOTSPOT)

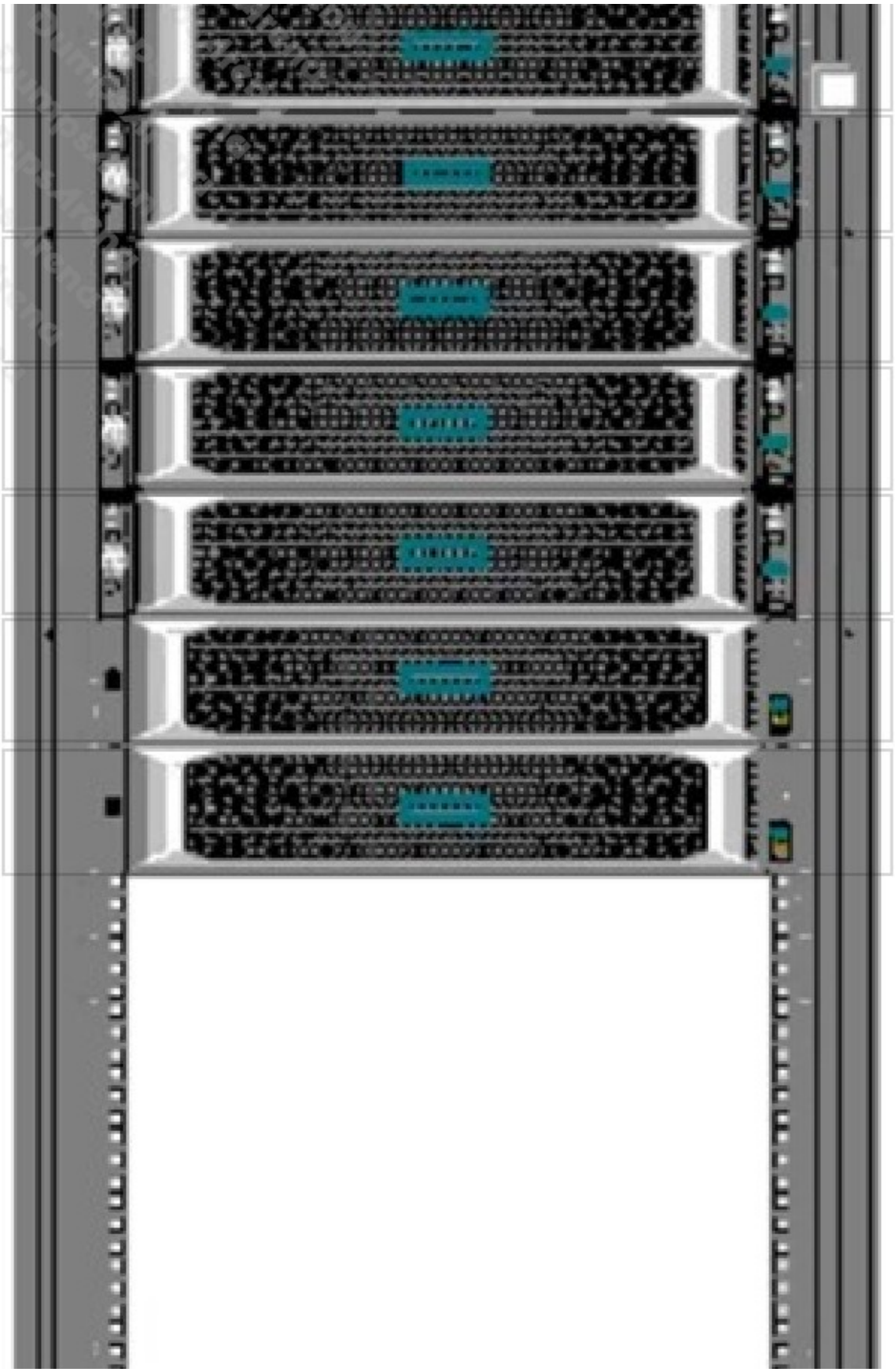
HOTSPOT

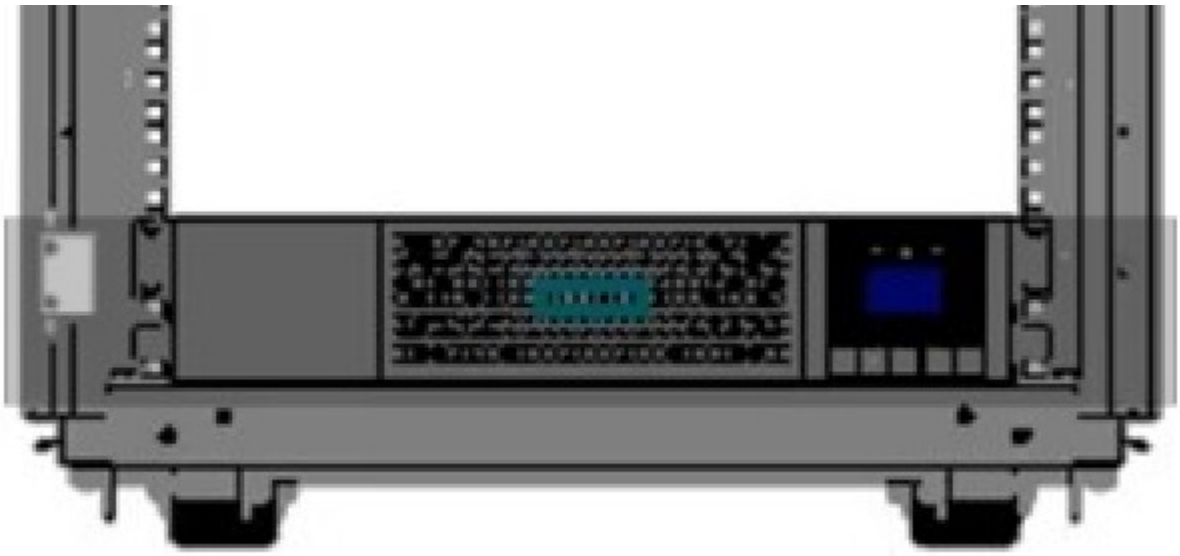
A solution integrator is installing new equipment to the rack.

Click the recommended location for HPE R/T3000 Extended Runtime Module.

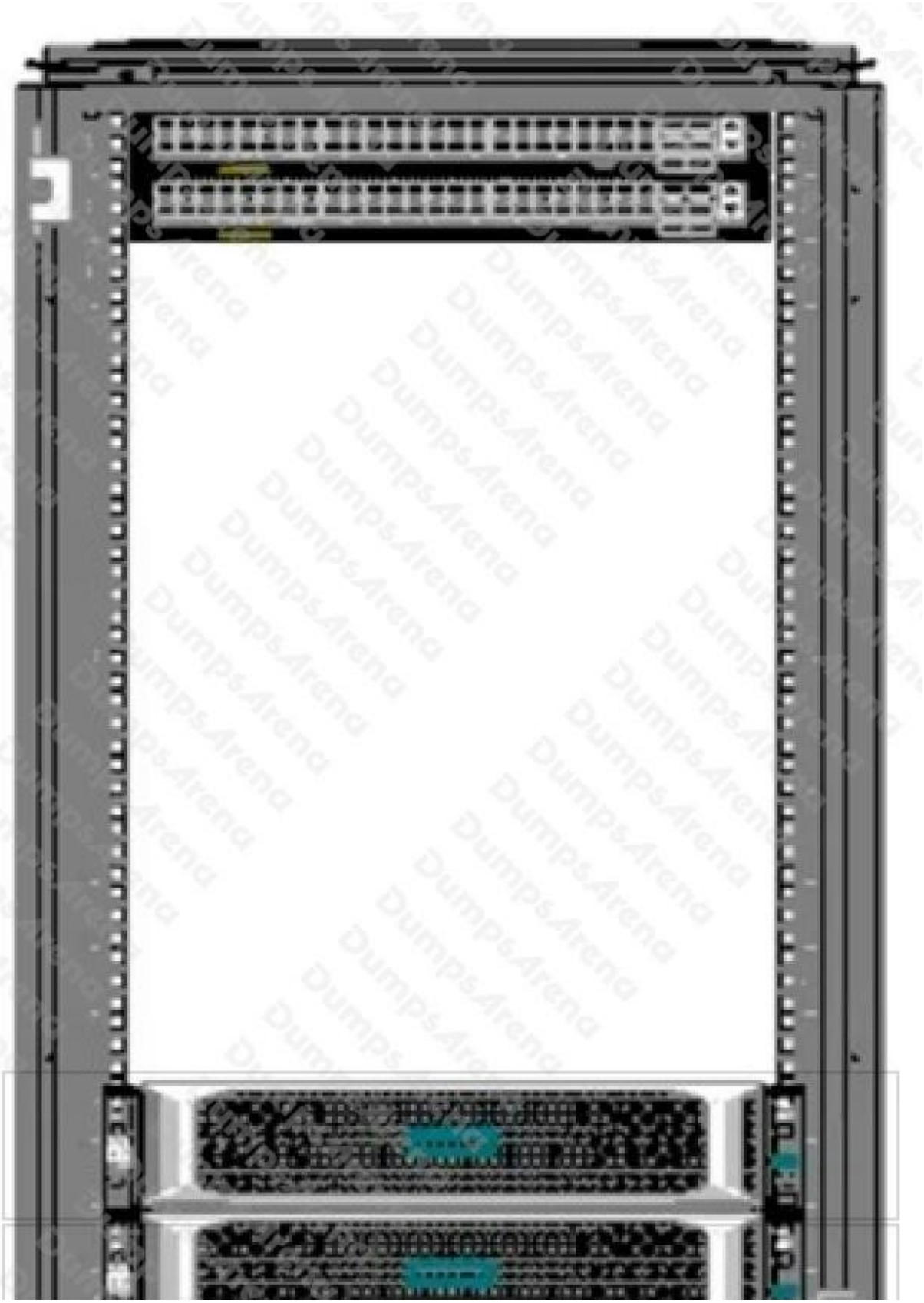
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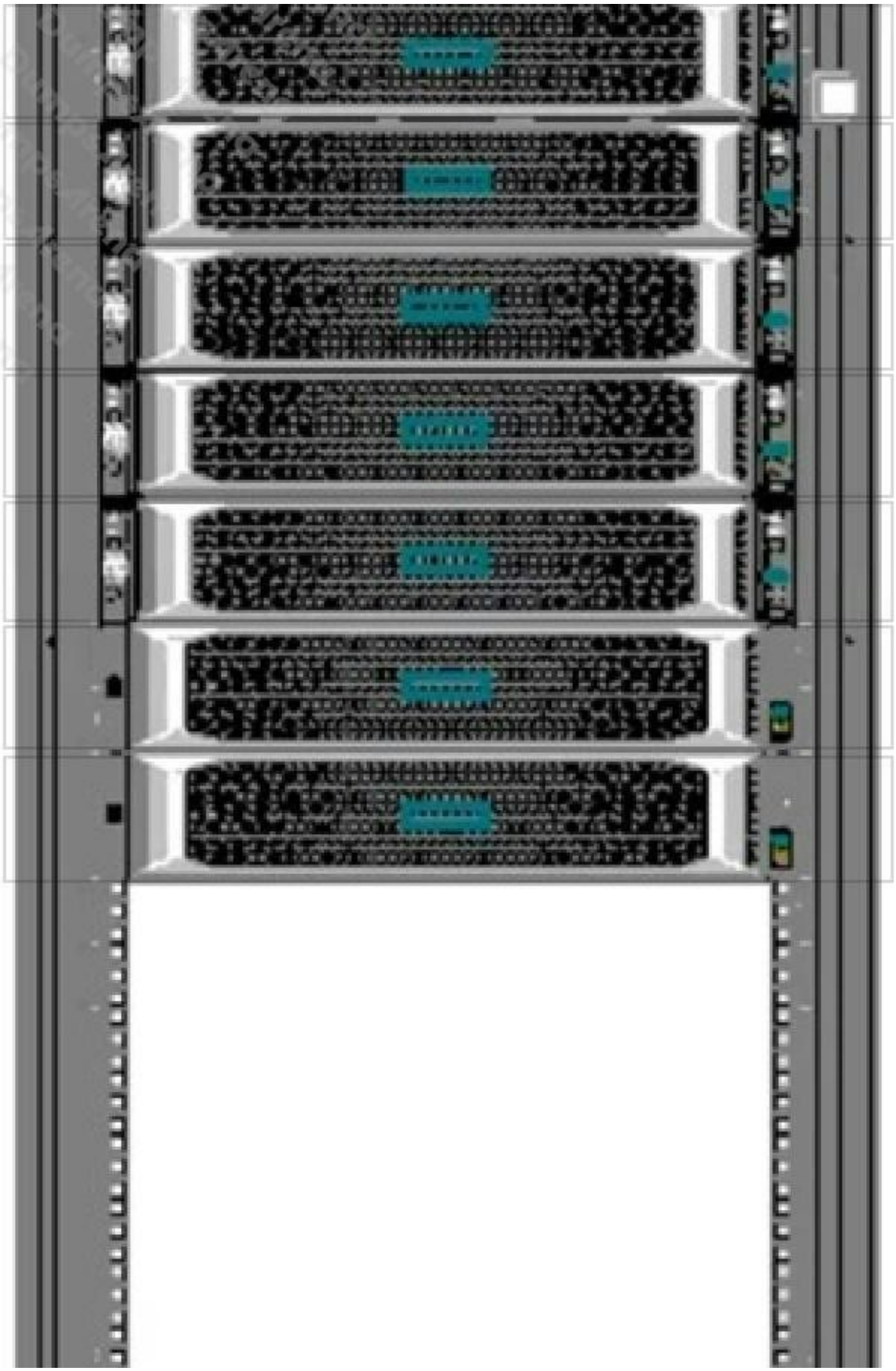


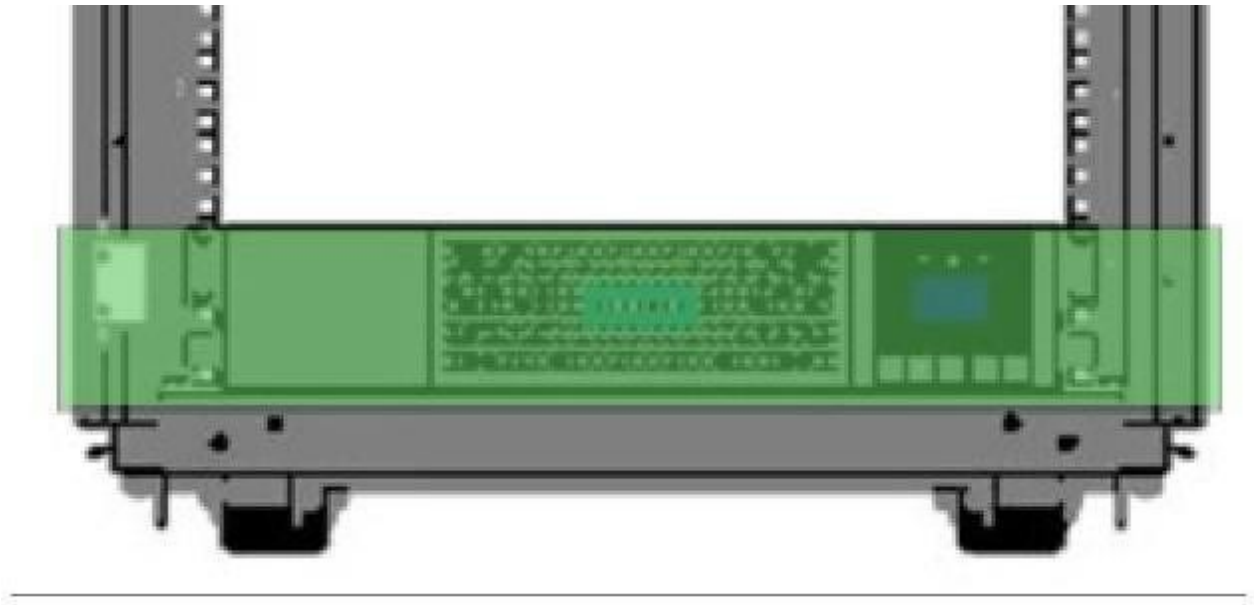




ANSWER:







Explanation:

The correct placement is the lowest rack location, shown by the selected area at the base of the rack. An HPE R/T3000 Extended Runtime Module is an external battery module, and battery equipment is deliberately installed as low as possible in a rack. This keeps the heaviest portion of the UPS solution near the floor, lowers the rack's center of gravity, and supports a stable, safe installation. It also follows standard rack-loading practice: heavier equipment belongs below lighter servers and network equipment, particularly in a rack that contains multiple installed server systems.

The intended finished arrangement places the Extended Runtime Module at the bottom and the associated rack-mounted UPS immediately above it. Keeping the ERM directly adjacent to the UPS provides the expected physical relationship for the battery cable, avoids unnecessary cable length, and makes the power system easier to service as a single stack. The selected bottom location is also separated from the main concentration of servers, helping preserve orderly equipment placement and ensuring the UPS subsystem remains in the most structurally appropriate part of the cabinet.

HPE documentation and product-support resources should always be consulted for the specific rail kit, weight, clearance, and installation sequence applicable to the exact UPS and ERM generation. HPE's Support Center provides product manuals and installation documentation, while HPE's compute infrastructure resources provide broader deployment guidance. The key principle applied here is to install the ERM in the bottom rack position, with its UPS directly above it.

QUESTION NO: 16

A customer needs a storage to run a database in an environment with many virtual machines. You have recommended a HPE MSA 2042 solution, but the customer has reservations about whether the MSA 2042 can deliver the required performance.

Which feature of MSA 2042 will help to improve iOP performance?

A. 1 Gb iSCSI connectivity

B. thin provisioning

C. RAID 6 Advanced Data Guarding (ADG)

D. optimal flash acceleration

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

optimal flash acceleration is correct because the HPE MSA 2042 was designed to provide an affordable flash-enabled configuration for workloads such as virtualized servers and databases. It includes solid-state capacity intended to accelerate storage performance, allowing frequently accessed, latency-sensitive data to benefit from flash media rather than relying exclusively on spinning disks. This is especially valuable in a virtual-machine environment, where many guests can generate

concurrent random reads and writes, and in database workloads, where low latency and high IOPS are central performance requirements.

The MSA platform can use its flash resources with its storage-tiering capabilities so that active data can be placed on the highest-performing media. This improves response times and increases the number of I/O operations the array can service compared with an all-HDD configuration. The included flash capability is therefore a practical differentiator of the MSA 2042 model when performance is a customer concern, while retaining the simplicity and cost profile expected from entry-level shared storage.

HPE describes the MSA 2042 flash-enabled design and its performance features in the HPE MSA 2040/2042 Storage QuickSpecs. Additional platform documentation is available through the HPE MSA 2042 support page.

QUESTION NO: 17

A customer environment is being managed and monitored with HPE OneView. A review of the OneView log shows that there have been several trap storm events.

Which series of events must take place for OneView to insert a Trap Storm event entry into the log of system events?

A. SNMP traps from three or more identical hosts have been logged within the past 256 seconds.

B. Four or more identical SNMP traps have been logged within the past 30 seconds.

C. Three or more SNMP trap messages have been logged with increasingly critical variable string values.

D. Four or more ports on the same network switch have reported sequential SNMP trap mesages

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Four or more identical SNMP traps logged within the past 30 seconds is the condition that causes HPE OneView to create a Trap Storm entry in the system-events log. OneView uses this threshold to identify repeated, duplicate trap notifications arriving at a rate that could otherwise flood event processing and obscure more useful operational information. The traps must be identical, meaning that OneView recognizes them as the same trap event, and the count must reach at least four during the rolling 30-second interval. When that pattern is detected, OneView records the Trap Storm event so an administrator can investigate the originating managed device, its configuration, and the underlying condition producing the repeated notifications. This event is therefore a monitoring safeguard: it provides a visible record that duplicate SNMP notifications have exceeded the product's defined storm-detection threshold rather than treating every repeated message as an unrelated event. HPE's discussion of OneView SNMP trap-storm handling documents the four-identical-traps-in-30-seconds behavior: HPE Community: SNMP Trap Storm Handling. General HPE OneView documentation and product resources are available through the HPE OneView information page.

QUESTION NO: 18

A customer uses HPE StoreEver tape for long-term retention of financial records. The customer requires retained backup data to be protected from modification and isolated from an online ransomware attack.

Which practices should you recommend? (Choose two.)

A. Use LTO WORM cartridges for retained records

B. Eject completed cartridges for offline storage

C. Keep all cartridges continuously mounted and online

D. Disable backup retention policies

E. Overwrite each cartridge after every backup job

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

LTO WORM media is appropriate for records that must not be modified after they are written. WORM cartridges provide write-once, read-many behavior, which supports retention and compliance requirements when used with compatible tape hardware and software policies.

Ejecting completed backup cartridges and storing them offline provides an air-gapped copy. Because the media is not continuously connected to the production environment, an online attack is less able to encrypt, delete, or alter the retained backup data. Together, WORM media and offline handling provide strong protection for long-term copies. See the HPE StoreEver tape storage overview.

QUESTION NO: 19

A customer with a Microsoft server environment wants to consolidate their employee home directories and other company file shares presented from an appliance as a single name space.

Which HPE product should you recommend to the customer?

A. StoreOnce

B. StoreEasy

C. SimpliVity

D. MSA storage

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

StoreEasy is the appropriate recommendation because it is HPE's purpose-built file-storage appliance family for Microsoft-centric environments. It runs Microsoft Windows Server IoT and is designed to deliver familiar Windows file services, including SMB file sharing, Active Directory integration, NTFS permissions, and support for Distributed File System (DFS). DFS Namespaces provides the logical, unified folder structure the customer needs: users can access home directories and corporate shares through a consistent namespace rather than needing to know the individual server or share locations. This approach allows file shares to be organized and presented in a way that aligns with existing Microsoft administration practices and user access controls.

StoreEasy is specifically positioned for consolidating and serving unstructured file data, including user home directories and departmental shares, while retaining the Windows tools and protocols administrators already use. Its appliance model also simplifies deployment compared with building a general-purpose Windows file-server solution from separate components. HPE describes StoreEasy as optimized for file and application storage and built on Microsoft Windows Server IoT; product details are available at HPE StoreEasy Storage. Microsoft's description of DFS Namespaces and their unified namespace capability is available at DFS Namespaces overview.

QUESTION NO: 20

Which information is contained in the Array Diagnostic Report? (Choose two.)

A. firmware version numbers

B. device status

C. file system types

D. partition types

E. operating system mount points

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An Array Diagnostic Report is a controller- and storage-focused diagnostic record produced for troubleshooting HPE Smart Array storage configurations. It documents the firmware version numbers associated with the Smart Array controller and related storage components. Firmware levels are essential diagnostic information because support personnel use them to identify known issues, determine compatibility, and establish whether recommended controller or drive firmware updates have been applied.

The report also includes device status information. Status data identifies the operational condition of the controller and attached storage devices, helping an administrator recognize conditions such as a failed, degraded, rebuilding, or otherwise abnormal device. Together, firmware inventory and current device health/status give support teams the baseline information needed to assess an array issue and correlate it with controller events and configuration data.

HPE Smart Storage documentation describes its diagnostic facilities as collecting controller, configuration, and device-health information for analysis. See the HPE Smart Storage documentation portal and the HPE Support Center for Smart Array diagnostic and support resources.

QUESTION NO: 21

A customer needs to virtualize their storage across physical servers and storage environments.

Which HPE solution meets the customer's needs?

A. Nimble CS3000

B. StoreVirtual 4335

C. StoreVirtual VSA

D. MSA 2050

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

StoreVirtual VSA is the appropriate solution because it is a software-defined storage appliance that runs as a virtual machine and pools capacity from multiple physical servers into shared, networked storage. It provides the StoreVirtual architecture in virtualized environments, allowing storage resources associated with participating server nodes to be presented and managed as a unified storage system. This directly addresses a requirement to virtualize storage across physical servers and storage environments, rather than simply deploying a standalone storage array. StoreVirtual VSA supports clustered storage configurations and the central management capabilities needed to aggregate and deliver storage services to workloads in an environment using virtualization. HPE describes StoreVirtual VSA as software that delivers shared storage by using server resources, with storage virtualization and clustering capabilities designed for flexible deployment. The platform's scale-out approach enables capacity and performance to be expanded by adding appropriately configured nodes, helping organizations use existing server infrastructure for shared storage while maintaining a common storage layer. See the HPE StoreVirtual VSA QuickSpecs at https://www.hpe.com/psnow/doc/c04111542 and the HPE StoreVirtual product documentation portal at https://support.hpe.com/connect/s/product?language=en_US&kmpmoid=1009078578.

QUESTION NO: 22

A customer is configuring their SAN.

Which types of data typically require block storage? (Choose two.)

A. Windows 2016 file server role

B. Microsoft Exchange

C. Oracle database

D. Bridgehead medical image archive

E. Enterprise Vault email archive

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Microsoft Exchange and an **Oracle database** are workloads that typically require block storage when deployed on a SAN. Exchange database and transaction-log files have demanding, latency-sensitive random-I/O patterns and require storage that provides predictable performance, reliability, and data-integrity characteristics. Block storage presents dedicated logical units to the server, allowing Exchange to use a supported file system and storage layout for its databases and logs. Microsoft's Exchange planning guidance discusses storage design, database copies, and the I/O requirements that must be considered for mailbox-server storage.

Oracle databases likewise operate on database files, control files, redo logs, and other structured files that require efficient random reads and writes with consistent low latency. SAN-provisioned block volumes are a standard architecture for Oracle Database because they can be formatted with an appropriate file system or managed through Oracle Automatic Storage Management, while also supporting enterprise availability and performance requirements. Oracle documents the use of block devices and disks for database storage and ASM disk groups. These characteristics make **Microsoft Exchange** and **Oracle database** the appropriate selections for block storage in this SAN scenario. See Microsoft Exchange storage architecture planning and Oracle ASM disk-group documentation.

QUESTION NO: 23

A fast-growing customer with a NAS-based storage solution is evaluating Fibre Channel storage for their VMware environment.

How would this customer benefit from adding 16 Gb Fibre Channel storage to their environment? (Choose two.)

A. increased performance

B. simplified connectivity

C. increased simplicity

D. reduced latency

E. simplified administration

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

increased performance and **reduced latency** are the relevant benefits of implementing a 16 Gb Fibre Channel SAN for VMware workloads. Fibre Channel provides a dedicated, lossless storage network with predictable transport characteristics, rather than sharing Ethernet bandwidth with general-purpose network traffic. The 16 Gb/s link speed increases available storage-path bandwidth, helping hosts sustain greater I/O throughput and support more concurrent virtual-machine activity when the storage array and host configuration can use that capacity. This is particularly valuable for I/O-intensive VM workloads, consolidated environments, and applications that require consistent response times.

Fibre Channel fabrics are designed for reliable block-storage access and use purpose-built host bus adapters, switches, and multipathing. This architecture helps deliver low and consistent I/O latency between VMware hosts and shared storage. Lower latency can improve virtual-machine responsiveness and reduce storage-related wait time, while the dedicated fabric provides a scalable foundation as the customer adds hosts or workloads. HPE identifies Fibre Channel switching as high-performance SAN connectivity, and the Storage Networking Industry Association describes Fibre Channel as a high-speed network technology for storage. See HPE's Fibre Channel switch portfolio and the SNIA's Fibre Channel overview.

QUESTION NO: 24

Which tasks can HPE Smart Update Manager perform when updating HPE ProLiant servers? (Choose two.)

A. Inventory installed firmware and drivers

B. Deploy selected firmware and driver updates

C. Create RAID logical drives

D. Configure Active Directory users

E. Create virtual machines

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

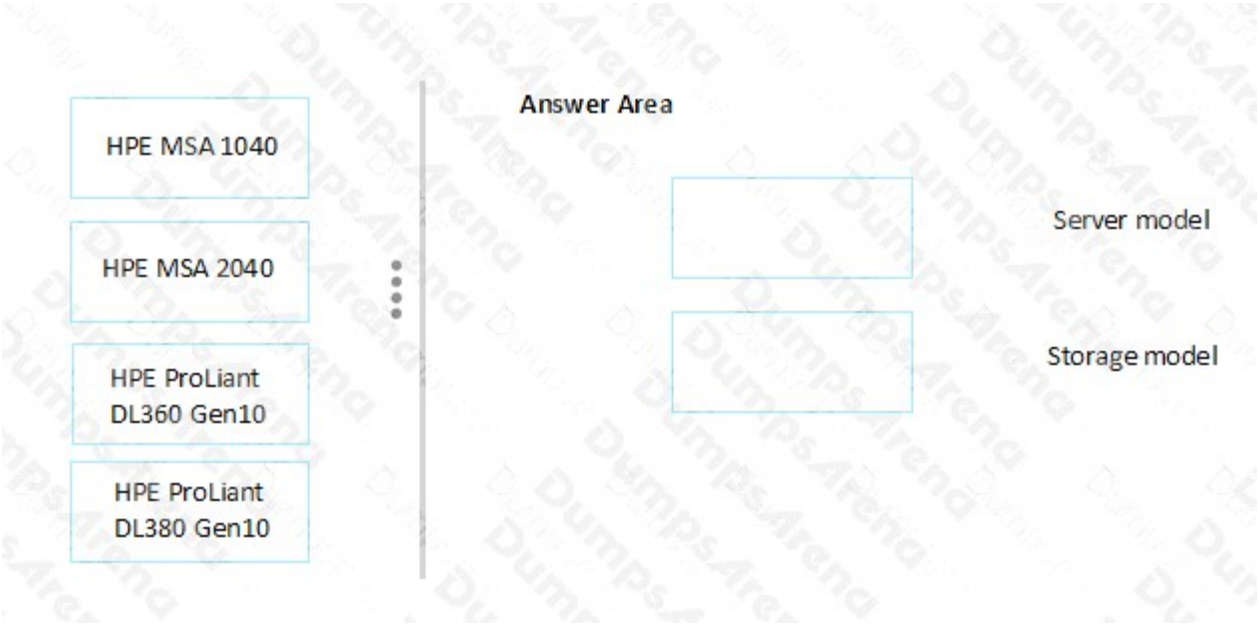
HPE Smart Update Manager can inventory target servers and compare installed firmware, drivers, and system software with a selected update baseline. This inventory process identifies applicable components and helps an administrator determine the update status of each managed server.

HPE Smart Update Manager can also deploy applicable firmware and software updates to the selected targets. It is designed to coordinate controlled updates for individual servers or groups of servers and to report the outcome of the deployment. It does not create RAID logical drives or install application workloads. See the HPE Smart Update overview.

QUESTION NO: 25 - (SIMULATION)

A customer is expanding from local storage to a SAN environment for the firt time. They plan to future proof their environment with a 16 Gb Fibre Channel. They also want to allow for future I/O expansion with new servers.

Identify the correct server and storage to meet the customer requirements.



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Server model: HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10

Storage model: HPE MSA 2040

The DL380 Gen10 provides the expansion capability needed for additional Fibre Channel I/O as new servers are introduced. The MSA 2040 supports a 16 Gb Fibre Channel SAN deployment, whereas the MSA 1040 does not provide the required 16 Gb FC capability.

QUESTION NO: 26

A customer requires an entry-level, all-flash storage system with predictable performance at the lowest possible price. They have performance-sensitive workloads that require speed and efficiency.

Which HPE storage system meets the customer's requirements?

A. 3PAR 8450

B. MSA 2052

C. StoreVirtual 4335

D. Nimble AF 1000

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

3PAR 8450 is the appropriate choice because it was positioned as an entry-level configuration in the HPE 3PAR StoreServ all-flash portfolio, delivering enterprise storage capabilities at an accessible acquisition cost. Its architecture uses a purpose-built, massively parallel design with dedicated ASIC acceleration, enabling consistently low latency and scalable I/O performance for workloads that are sensitive to response time. The platform also provides thin provisioning, hardware-assisted data reduction, and wide striping, which improve usable flash capacity and distribute workload activity efficiently across available resources. Those capabilities help customers obtain predictable performance while limiting the cost per usable gigabyte, rather than simply purchasing raw flash capacity. The 3PAR 8450 therefore aligns directly with a requirement for economical all-flash storage that still supplies the speed, efficiency, and dependable behavior needed by demanding applications. HPE describes the 3PAR StoreServ family's architecture and data-efficiency capabilities in its HPE 3PAR StoreServ Storage data sheet; additional HPE storage portfolio information is available at HPE Storage.

QUESTION NO: 27

A customer is upgrading their network infrastructure to provide the best performance for IP storage.

Which technologies in a network switch meet the customerâ€™s needs? (Choose three.)

A. Jumbo Frames

B. Deep Packet Buffers

C. LLDP Support

D. MLAG Support

E. Fibre Channel Support

F. Static Routing

G. Jumbo Frames, Deep Packet Buffers, and MLAG Support

ANSWER: G

Explanation:

Jumbo Frames, Deep Packet Buffers, and MLAG Support is the correct combined selection for a high-performing IP-storage network. Jumbo frames allow a storage host to send more payload per Ethernet frame, reducing packet-processing overhead and interrupt activity when the entire storage path is consistently configured for the larger MTU. Deep packet buffers are important because storage workloads can be highly bursty; adequate buffering helps absorb transient congestion without immediately dropping traffic, which can otherwise trigger retransmissions and increase latency. MLAG support lets a host or storage controller use a link aggregation group across two physical switches. This provides active-active bandwidth together with switch-level resiliency, avoiding a single-switch dependency while preserving a single logical connection for the attached device. Together, these capabilities address the primary switching concerns for IP storage: efficient frame handling, congestion tolerance, throughput, and resilient multipathing. IP-based block-storage protocols operate over standard IP

networks, as described by the iSCSI protocol specification; the network therefore needs switching features appropriate to sustained, latency-sensitive storage traffic. HPE's networking portfolio also emphasizes high-performance, resilient data-center connectivity for these workloads: HPE Networking.

QUESTION NO: 28

A customer just purchased a ProLiant 300 series Gen10 server and wants to install the latest version of Windows.

Which feature of this server will assist the customer with the initial Windows installation?

A. HPE SSA Diagnostics

B. HPE SmartStart

C. Smart Storage Administrator

D. Intelligent Provisioning

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Intelligent Provisioning is correct because it is the embedded, server-resident deployment tool included with HPE ProLiant Gen10 servers. It streamlines initial server setup by guiding an administrator through essential configuration tasks, including configuring storage, selecting an operating system, and preparing or launching the operating-system installation. For a Windows Server deployment, Intelligent Provisioning can obtain the appropriate HPE server-specific drivers and installation components so that the operating system is installed with hardware support appropriate to the ProLiant platform. This reduces the need to manually locate, download, and inject individual drivers before or during the initial deployment.

The feature is accessed during server startup and is intended specifically for first-time configuration and operating-system deployment workflows. HPE describes Intelligent Provisioning as an embedded single-server deployment capability for ProLiant servers, with assisted installation support for operating systems including Microsoft Windows Server. Its integration into the server makes it especially useful when a newly purchased ProLiant 300 series Gen10 system needs to be brought into service quickly. See HPE's Intelligent Provisioning overview and its guidance for deploying Windows Server on HPE Gen10 servers.

QUESTION NO: 29

A customer needs a solution that will maintain data availability in their campus location. They require a multi-node system that can sustain multiple failures, including a full building outage.

Which HPE storage platform meets the customer's needs?

A. Nimble

B. StoreVirtual

C. StoreEasy

D. MSA

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

StoreVirtual is designed for this type of campus high-availability requirement because its scale-out, software-defined storage architecture supports multi-site clusters. StoreVirtual nodes can be distributed across separate fault domains, such as different buildings on a campus, while presenting clustered storage volumes to hosts. Its Network RAID capability maintains redundant data copies across nodes and sites, allowing storage to remain available when a node, disk, network path, or an entire site/building is lost, provided that the deployment has sufficient surviving replicas and quorum resources.

A multi-site StoreVirtual design uses synchronous data replication within the cluster and can use a Failover Manager as a quorum manager in a third failure domain. This architecture is specifically intended to avoid a split-brain condition while enabling automated continued access after a site failure. For a building-outage scenario, nodes and networking must be placed in independent buildings, with appropriate intersite connectivity and Network RAID configured to tolerate the planned failure level. HPE describes StoreVirtual as clustered storage using Network RAID for data protection and availability, including multisite deployments. See the HPE StoreVirtual Storage User Guide and HPE's StoreVirtual Multi-Site Configuration Guide.

QUESTION NO: 30

You are troubleshooting server issues and need to troubleshoot when online and offline.

Which HPE tool should you use?

A. Integrated Management Log

B. Insight Diagnostics

C. Insight Remote Support

D. Active Health System

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Insight Diagnostics is the appropriate tool because it was designed to identify and isolate hardware problems in HPE ProLiant servers through both online and offline diagnostic modes. The online edition runs while the operating system is available, enabling an administrator to examine system components and collect diagnostic information without taking the server out of service. The offline edition can be started independently of the operating system, which is essential when a server cannot boot normally or when operating-system-level access is unavailable.

The tool performs component-oriented testing and reports information about areas such as processors, memory, storage, and other server hardware. It also supports collecting diagnostic data that can be reviewed during fault isolation or provided to support personnel. This dual online/offline capability directly meets the requirement to troubleshoot a server in either operating state. HPE documents Insight Diagnostics as a server diagnostic utility with online and offline editions in the HPE Insight Diagnostics User Guide. HPE's broader server-management documentation is available through HPE Support Center manuals and guides.

QUESTION NO: 31

You are installing new drives into the internal cage of a HPE ProLiant DL380 server.

How is the drive device number set?

A. The Smart Array controller assigns the device number automatically based on the bay

B. HPE OneView uses the server profile to assign the device number

C. The operating system assigns the device number automatically based on the drive installation order

D. You must use Smart Storage Administrator to assign the device number

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The Smart Array controller assigns the device number automatically based on the bay. In HPE ProLiant servers, each internal drive cage provides physically numbered drive bays, and the Smart Array controller detects a newly inserted supported drive through its bay connection. This physical bay position establishes the drive's device identification for controller management, inventory, status reporting, and fault-location functions. No manual device-number assignment is

required when installing a drive in an internal hot-plug cage. After detection, HPE Smart Storage Administrator can be used to view the controller, enclosure, bay location, drive status, and logical-drive configuration, but the bay-derived physical device identification is already handled by the platform and controller. This automatic association is important because it preserves a clear relationship between the drive shown in management tools and the actual illuminated or labeled bay in the server chassis. HPE's Smart Storage documentation describes how controllers manage physical drives installed in server storage enclosures and present their location and status in SSA. For installation and storage-management guidance, see the HPE Smart Storage Administrator User Guide and the HPE ProLiant DL380 Server User Guide.

QUESTION NO: 32

You are provisioning a new virtual disk group on a MSA storage system.

Which disk group parameters must you specify when creating the vdisk? (Choose three.)

A. RAID level

B. LUN number

C. type

D. cache size

E. name

F. volume size

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

Creating an HPE MSA virtual disk (vdisk) requires defining the core characteristics that identify the disk group and determine how its capacity is organized and protected. **name** is required so that the vdisk can be uniquely identified and subsequently managed when creating volumes, assigning mappings, or reviewing storage configuration. **RAID level** is required because it defines the protection and layout scheme for the selected drives, such as RAID 1, RAID 5, RAID 6, or RAID 10. This selection establishes the usable-capacity, fault-tolerance, and performance characteristics of the vdisk. **type** is also a required vdisk property: MSA systems distinguish the storage organization/type used for the vdisk, such as virtual or linear storage, and the selected type determines the applicable provisioning and management behavior. These parameters are specified as part of the vdisk creation workflow before the system can initialize the disk group. After a vdisk exists, volumes can be created from its available capacity and assigned host-access settings. HPE's MSA storage-management documentation describes vdisk creation and its required configuration properties in the SMU and CLI administration procedures. See the HPE MSA Storage Management Utility Guide and the HPE MSA Storage documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 33

You are installing a rack at customer site.

How can you ensure redundant power to the rack?

A. Install two power distribution units (PDUs) with each one connected to a power socket supplied by an independent electrical power source.

B. Ensure 3-phase power is available in the data center.

C. Connect an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) to redundant circuit breakers at the facility power source.

D. Use two different power cords to connect the server to the power grid at the customer site.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Install two power distribution units (PDUs) with each one connected to a power socket supplied by an independent electrical power source. This establishes two separate power paths into the rack, commonly referred to as the A-side and B-side feeds. Equipment with redundant power supplies can then connect one supply to each PDU, allowing the equipment to remain powered if a PDU, branch circuit, upstream feed, or associated electrical component on one path fails or requires maintenance. The independence of the electrical sources is essential: merely providing two outlets from the same circuit would leave a common point of failure. In a properly designed rack, the PDUs should be sized for the expected load and each power path should be able to support the required equipment load according to the availability design. HPE rack power guidance describes using redundant PDUs and separate power sources to provide resilient rack-level distribution, while HPE server installation guidance supports connecting redundant server power supplies to independent AC sources. See the HPE G2 Advanced and Basic Power Distribution Units User Guide and the HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 Server User Guide.

QUESTION NO: 34

Which backup targets are available from an HPE StoreOnce backup system? (Choose two.)

A. VTL

B. Catalyst

C. NVMe

D. S3

E. iSCSI

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

HPE StoreOnce backup systems provide both Virtual Tape Library (VTL) and StoreOnce Catalyst targets. VTL presents deduplicated backup storage to backup applications as virtual tape devices and tape libraries, allowing organizations to use familiar tape-oriented backup workflows while benefiting from StoreOnce deduplication, replication, and efficient disk-based retention. This makes VTL an appropriate target for applications that write to tape libraries through standard backup interfaces.

StoreOnce Catalyst is HPE's optimized backup interface for supported data-protection applications. A Catalyst store is a logical backup target on the StoreOnce system. It enables the backup application and StoreOnce system to coordinate deduplication and data movement, supporting capabilities such as source-side deduplication, bandwidth-efficient replication, and centralized management of backup copies. HPE documentation identifies VTL and Catalyst stores as StoreOnce backup target types, alongside NAS shares in relevant configurations. For this question's available selections, the applicable targets are VTL and Catalyst. See the HPE StoreOnce documentation and the HPE StoreOnce product information.

QUESTION NO: 35

You are troubleshooting a HPE ProLiant rack-mount server. All installed server fans constantly run at 100%.

Which action should you take first?

A. Update all system firmware

B. Replace all cooling fans

C. Reseat drive blanks

D. Unplug all but one cooling fan

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Reseat drive blanks is the appropriate first action because HPE ProLiant rack servers depend on correctly installed drive blanks to maintain the designed front-to-back airflow path through the drive cage and chassis. A blank that is loose, incorrectly seated, or missing can disrupt the pressure and airflow characteristics expected by the server's thermal design. When the platform detects a thermal or airflow condition that requires protection, its fan-control logic can increase fan speed aggressively, including driving all installed fans to full speed. Checking and reseating the blanks is a fast, nonintrusive physical inspection that restores the intended airflow configuration before performing more disruptive maintenance. Ensure that every unpopulated drive bay has the correct HPE-supported blank installed and that each blank is fully latched and flush with the drive cage. After correcting the physical configuration, allow the server management controller time to reevaluate thermal conditions and verify fan behavior through iLO health and thermal information. HPE's ProLiant documentation resources provide model-specific chassis population, airflow, and maintenance guidance at HPE ProLiant documentation; iLO monitoring and health-management documentation is available through HPE Support Center.

QUESTION NO: 36

You are installing a server solution in a customer's data center.

How can you ensure that the installation complies with relevant electrical best practices? (Choose two.)

A. Use a single-phase, two-wire power receptacle with protective earth or ground (PE) to filter interference from the power grid

B. Do not allow the overall system AC current load to exceed 80% of the branch circuit AC current rating

C. Use fanout cables when connecting the server to the network for maximum electrical impedance

D. Balance the server power load between available AC supply branch circuits

E. Configure the server power to a single electrical circuit in the data center

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

Do not allow the overall system AC current load to exceed 80% of the branch circuit AC current rating is a sound data-center electrical-planning practice. Server equipment can operate continuously for long periods, and limiting the planned load to 80% of the circuit rating provides capacity for continuous operation, startup or transient demand, and normal operational variation. It also helps the installation align with common electrical-code treatment of continuous loads and reduces the chance that a protective device trips because a circuit is operated at its limit. HPE's Power Advisor can be used to estimate a configured server's power requirements so that circuit capacity can be planned appropriately.

Balance the server power load between available AC supply branch circuits is also essential. Balancing distributes demand across the available electrical infrastructure instead of concentrating it on one branch circuit. For servers with redundant power supplies, this supports resilient power design by allowing supplies to be connected to separate appropriately sized circuits or power-distribution paths. The resulting design improves available capacity, supports maintenance planning, and helps maintain service if one power path is unavailable. Electrical branch-circuit loading and overcurrent protection must be designed in accordance with applicable local requirements; the NFPA 70 (National Electrical Code) information page provides the governing U.S. code reference.

QUESTION NO: 37 - (DRAG DROP)

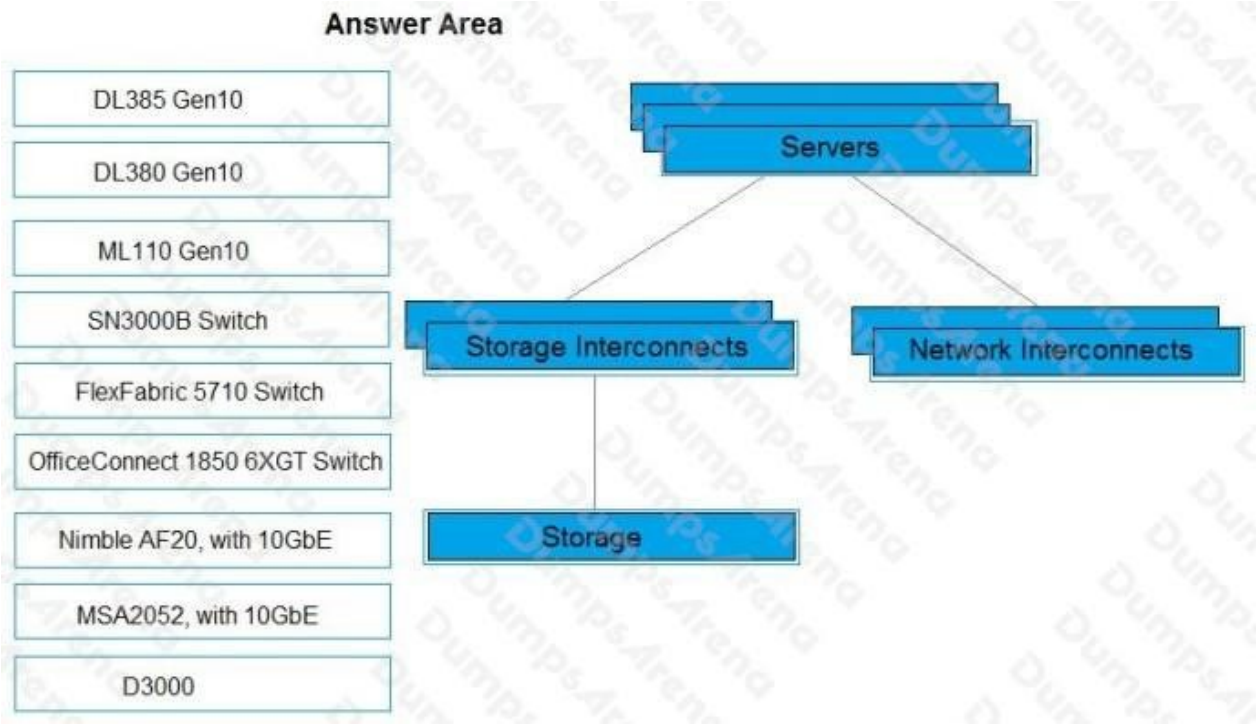
DRAG DROP

A customer needs a new environment to support an ERP system. The sizing information you received shows the following requirements:

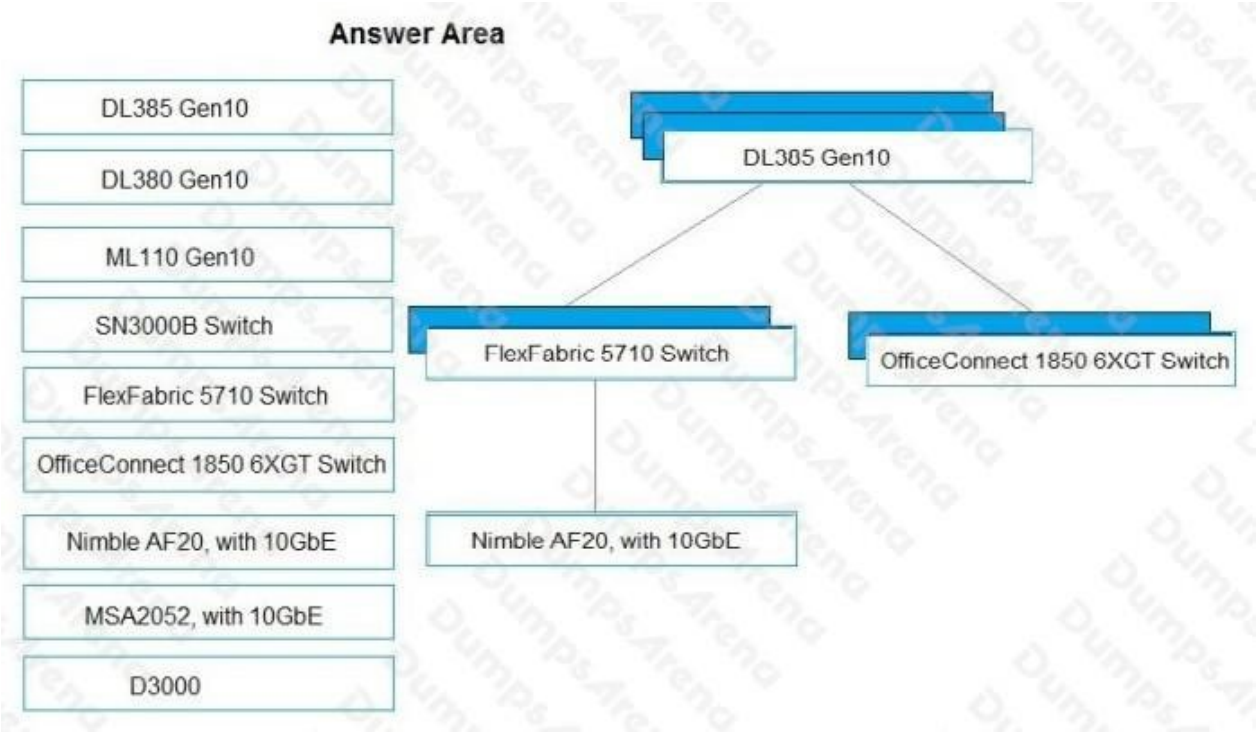
- 3 servers with dual AMD processors, 256GB RAM, and 10Gb network connectivity
- 10TB of high performance shared storage
- Cloud-based performance monitoring and analytics The customer prefers rack mounted equipment.

Identify the components that will meet the customer requirements, then drag the correct components on the left to their appropriate location in the environment on the right.

Select and Place:



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The environment is correctly built around the HPE ProLiant DL385 Gen10 as the compute platform. This is a rack server designed for AMD EPYC processors, so it supports the requirement for three servers with dual AMD processors. It can also be configured with 256 GB of memory and appropriate 10Gb network adapters, making it suitable for an ERP workload that needs a reliable, scalable virtualized or application-server tier. HPE documents the DL385 Gen10 as an AMD-based, two-socket ProLiant platform in its QuickSpecs.

The HPE Nimble Storage AF20 with 10GbE is the appropriate shared-storage platform. The AF family is all-flash storage intended for high-performance application workloads, and the required 10 TB usable capacity can be sized from the array's available all-flash capacity configurations. It also supplies the requested cloud-based performance monitoring and analytics through HPE InfoSight, which collects operational telemetry and provides predictive analytics and recommendations. HPE describes the Nimble all-flash portfolio and InfoSight capabilities on its HPE Alletra Storage MP and Nimble Storage page.

The FlexFabric 5710 Switch correctly provides the storage interconnect role. It is a data-center Ethernet switch family with high-speed connectivity appropriate for carrying the 10GbE storage traffic between the servers and the Nimble array. Separating this storage connectivity from the general network connection supports a clean and performant shared-storage design. The OfficeConnect 1850 6XGT Switch is correctly assigned as the network interconnect, providing the required Ethernet connectivity for the server environment. Together, these placements create a rack-based solution with AMD compute, dedicated high-performance shared storage connectivity, general network access, and the cloud analytics capability delivered by the Nimble platform.