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HPE Hybrid Cloud Solutions

HP HPE0-V25

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Your customer plans to deploy a business-critical virtual-machine cluster on HPE Alletra Storage MP B10000. They need the storage design to maintain access to volumes when a controller or host path fails.

Which capabilities should be included? (Select two.)

A. Redundant controller nodes

B. Multipath I/O on the hosts

C. A single fabric connection from each host

D. One active storage controller only

E. Direct-attached disks in every host

ANSWER: A B

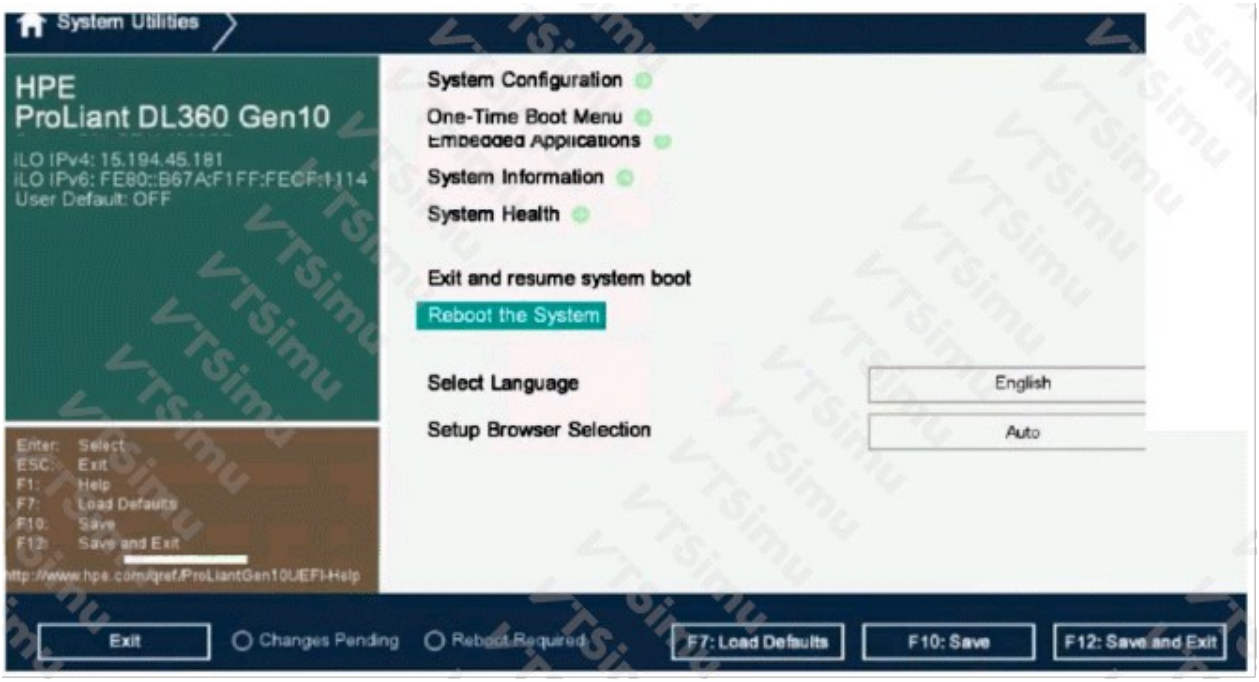
Explanation:

Redundant controller nodes are required because controller redundancy allows storage services to continue when an individual controller node fails. The array must be configured and cabled according to the supported high-availability design.

Multipath I/O on the hosts is also required. MPIO uses more than one path between each host and the storage system and can redirect I/O after a path failure. These capabilities work together to remove single points of failure in the host-to-storage path. HPE provides product and availability information at HPE Alletra Storage.

QUESTION NO: 2 - (HOTSPOT)

Review the exhibit.Click where you can access intelligent provisioning.



ANSWER:

Explanation:

Intelligent Provisioning is accessed from **Embedded Applications** in the HPE ProLiant Gen10 System Utilities menu. This firmware-based utility is part of the server's embedded management and deployment capabilities, rather than a setting saved through the bottom command bar. Selecting Embedded Applications opens the area that contains platform-integrated tools, including Intelligent Provisioning, so an administrator can begin guided server setup and deployment tasks before an operating system is installed.

Intelligent Provisioning is designed to simplify initial configuration of supported HPE ProLiant servers. It can assist with configuring storage, obtaining and applying supported firmware and driver updates, and deploying an operating system using guided workflows. Because it is accessed as an embedded application during boot-time system setup, the correct interaction point on this exhibit is the Embedded Applications row in the central menu. The save function only commits configuration changes made in System Utilities; it does not start the provisioning environment.

HPE documents Intelligent Provisioning as an embedded server-management capability available through the server boot and firmware environment. Its role is to provide an integrated, pre-operating-system path for common deployment and maintenance activities. Additional HPE information is available in the HPE Intelligent Provisioning User Guide and the HPE Intelligent Provisioning documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Your customer is designing a Fibre Channel SAN for a business-critical application. The servers must retain access to block storage if an HBA, SAN switch, or fabric path fails.

Which design practices should you recommend? (Select two.)

A. Use two independent SAN fabrics

B. Configure multipathing on each host

C. Connect every host through one Fibre Channel switch

D. Present each LUN through only one controller port

E. Disable redundant paths to simplify zoning

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Using two independent SAN fabrics is correct because it prevents a single fabric failure from removing all host-to-storage connectivity. Configuring multipathing software on each host is also correct because the operating system can manage multiple available paths to the same LUN and continue I/O through an alternate path after a path failure. These practices provide resilient FC connectivity for shared block storage.

QUESTION NO: 4

What value does deploying workloads on HPE GreenLake provide? (Select two.)

A. Pay for resources consumed

B. Foundation Care support

C. Capacity on demand licensing model

D. capacity ahead Of demand

E. Single-pane management interface with OneView for storage and server management

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

HPE GreenLake provides a cloud operating and consumption experience while workloads remain in locations selected to meet business, performance, security, and data-governance requirements. “Pay for resources consumed” is a core GreenLake value: customers are billed based on measured usage rather than having to make a large up-front capital purchase for all anticipated infrastructure capacity. This model helps align IT spending more closely with actual demand and gives teams greater financial flexibility as workloads change.

“capacity ahead Of demand” is also a key value. GreenLake deployments include a capacity buffer that is installed and available on site before it is needed. HPE monitors utilization and works with the customer to add capacity before the available buffer is exhausted. Consequently, the organization can scale more quickly without waiting for conventional procurement, delivery, and installation cycles, while still paying only for the capacity it consumes. Together, measured consumption and pre-positioned buffer capacity deliver cloud-like agility with the control and performance of infrastructure deployed where the workload requires it. HPE describes this consumption approach and its pay-per-use model on the HPE GreenLake platform page and explains the service’s flexible capacity model in its HPE GreenLake flexible capacity overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

What is the GreenLake as-a-Service "Buffer"?

A. Capacity that is installed by HPE for management and logs

B. Capacity that is installed and reserved by the system in the event of failure

C. Capacity that is installed by HPE and is available for consumption when required

D. Capacity that is reserved by GreenLake Central for HPE upgrades and firmware updates

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Capacity that is installed by HPE and is available for consumption when required is the GreenLake as-a-Service buffer. HPE deploys capacity at the customer location beyond the initially required, committed amount so that the environment can accommodate growth or short-term demand increases immediately. This installed buffer avoids the traditional procurement, delivery, and installation delay that would otherwise occur when additional infrastructure is needed. The customer can therefore consume the available capacity as workloads expand, while the GreenLake consumption model measures usage and supports flexible scaling. When consumption approaches the available installed capacity, HPE can work with the customer to plan and add further capacity, helping maintain the intended headroom for future demand. The buffer is thus a core operational feature of the as-a-service experience: physical resources are already present and ready to be activated or

consumed, enabling agility while retaining the economics of paying according to use rather than purchasing all potential future capacity upfront. HPE describes GreenLake as a consumption-based cloud platform that delivers cloud services to customer-selected locations, with flexible capacity to support changing business needs. See HPE GreenLake cloud platform and HPE GreenLake Flex Capacity.

QUESTION NO: 6

How does HPE GreenLake platform benefit customers? (Select two.)

A. Manages entirely through HPE OneView services to allocate the correct industry and portfolio experts for the required task

B. Allows a simple point-and-click automated provisioning via a self-service portal

C. Provides management through CloudPhysics for infrastructure projects

D. Enables customers to manage capacity ahead of demand

E. Provides a dedicated backup service at no cost for all HPE GreenLake workloads to provide data protection across the platform

ANSWER: B D

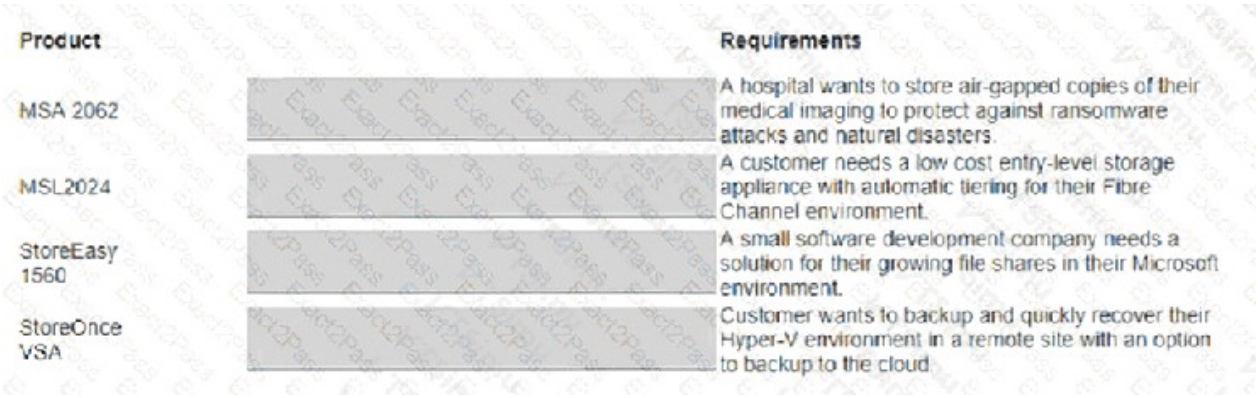
Explanation:

HPE GreenLake provides a cloud operating and consumption experience while allowing organizations to retain appropriate control over where workloads and data reside. “Allows a simple point-and-click automated provisioning via a self-service portal” is correct because the HPE GreenLake platform provides a unified digital experience in which customers can access services, monitor resources, and use self-service capabilities to accelerate the delivery of IT resources. This reduces the operational friction associated with traditional infrastructure acquisition and manual provisioning processes.

“Enables customers to manage capacity ahead of demand” is also correct because a foundational benefit of the HPE GreenLake consumption model is capacity that can be scaled to meet changing business needs. HPE works with the customer to establish capacity requirements and can provide a reserve buffer of installed capacity, allowing resources to be available as demand grows while billing is aligned with actual consumption. This approach supports agility without requiring the customer to purchase and deploy all anticipated capacity at the outset. HPE describes the platform’s cloud experience and self-service operations at HPE GreenLake and explains its flexible, pay-per-use consumption model at HPE GreenLake Flexible Capacity.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (SIMULATION)

Match each HPE product With the customer requirements it meets.



ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Match the products to the requirements as follows:

MSA 2062 → A customer needs a low-cost entry-level storage appliance with automatic tiering for their Fibre Channel environment.

The MSA 2062 is a flash-enabled entry storage array supporting Fibre Channel connectivity and automated tiering across SSD and HDD storage.

MSL2024 → A hospital wants to store air-gapped copies of their medical imaging to protect against attacks and natural disasters.

The MSL2024 is an LTO tape library. Tape provides offline/air-gapped copies appropriate for ransomware resilience, long-term retention, and disaster recovery.

StoreEasy 1560 → A small software development company needs a solution for their growing file shares in their Microsoft environment.

StoreEasy is an HPE file-storage appliance designed for SMB file shares and Microsoft/Windows integration.

StoreOnce VSA → Customer wants to back up and quickly recover their Hyper-V environment in a remote site with an option to back up to the cloud.

StoreOnce VSA is a virtual backup appliance for virtualized environments, including Hyper-V, with deduplication, rapid recovery, and cloud backup/tiering capabilities.

QUESTION NO: 8

You configure an Aruba CX6200 switch to meet your customer's requirement. you want to save all your settings and make sure that your configuration stays during a reboot of the switch.

Which two commands are valid for saving your current configuration to the switch's flash memory? (Select two.)

A. Switch # copy startup-config running-config

B. Switch # save

C. Switch # copy current-config sftp

D. Switch # write memory

E. Switch # copy running-config startup-config

ANSWER: D E

Explanation:

On an Aruba CX 6200 switch, the active configuration is held in the running configuration. To preserve changes across a reboot, the running configuration must be copied to the startup configuration, which is stored in persistent flash memory and is loaded during the next boot. `Switch # copy running-config startup-config` explicitly performs this operation by using the running configuration as the source and the startup configuration as the destination. `Switch # write memory` is the supported equivalent command for saving the current running configuration as the startup configuration. Both commands therefore ensure that the switch will retain the current settings after a restart. This save operation should be performed after validating configuration changes, particularly changes involving management connectivity, VLANs, routing, and security policies. Aruba's AOS-CX documentation describes the copy command syntax and identifies saving the running configuration to startup configuration as the method for making changes persistent. See the AOS-CX copy command documentation and the AOS-CX configuration-saving documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

your customer wants to purchase a new HPE MSA controller enclosure fully populated With SSD fives. They have four existing expansion enclosures from their previous solution that they want to connect to the new controller.

Two expansion enclosures are fully populated with SFF disks, and the other two are populated with LFF drives.

which storage controller enclosure solution should you recommend?

A. HPE MSA 1060 with Advanced Data Services (ADS) Suite LTU

B. HPE MSA 1060

C. HPE MSA 2060 with Advanced Data Services (ADS) Suite LTU

D. HPE MSA 2060

ANSWER: C

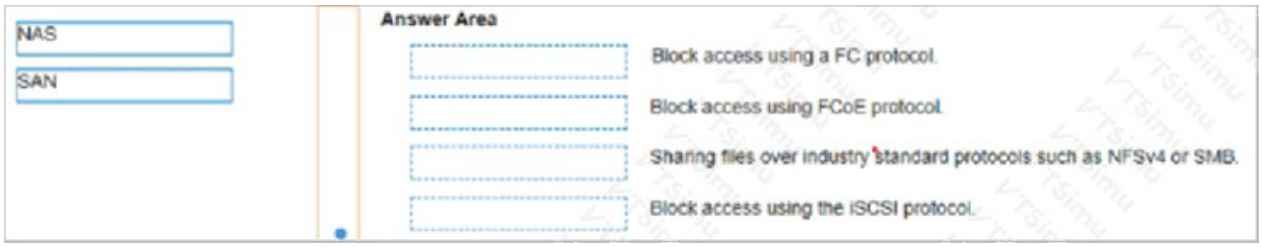
Explanation:

HPE MSA 2060 with Advanced Data Services (ADS) Suite LTU is the appropriate recommendation because the MSA 2060 platform can scale beyond the customer's current four expansion enclosures while supporting a mixed enclosure configuration. The MSA 2060 controller enclosure is available in an SFF format, enabling the requested all-SSD controller enclosure, and it supports attachment of both SFF and LFF expansion enclosures. This allows the customer to retain the existing two SFF and two LFF disk enclosures rather than requiring a disruptive replacement of those shelves.

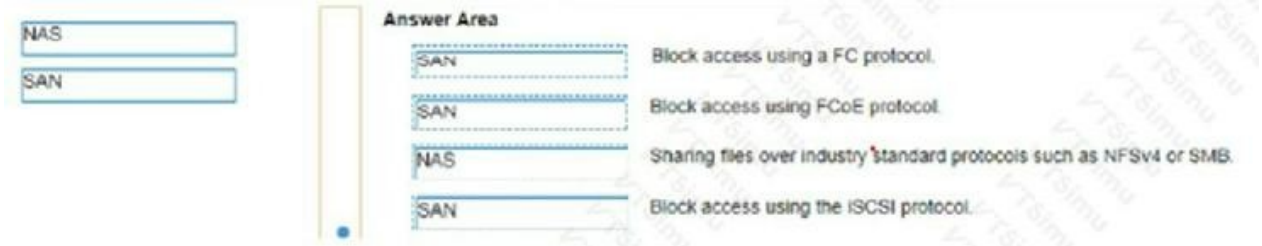
The MSA 2060 supports up to nine drive enclosures in addition to the controller enclosure, providing substantially more expansion capacity than is required for this deployment. Its architecture is also designed for hybrid and flash workloads, making it suitable when SSD performance is desired in the controller shelf while capacity-oriented drives can remain in attached LFF shelves. The Advanced Data Services Suite LTU adds licensed data services, including automated tiering, which can help place frequently accessed data on the SSD tier and improve workload responsiveness. HPE documents the MSA 2060 scalability and mixed SFF/LFF expansion support in its MSA 2060 QuickSpecs; product capabilities are also summarized on the HPE MSA Storage page.

QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

Match the protocol to a fundamental approach for storing data. (Each option may be used once, more than once, or not at all.)



ANSWER:



Explanation:

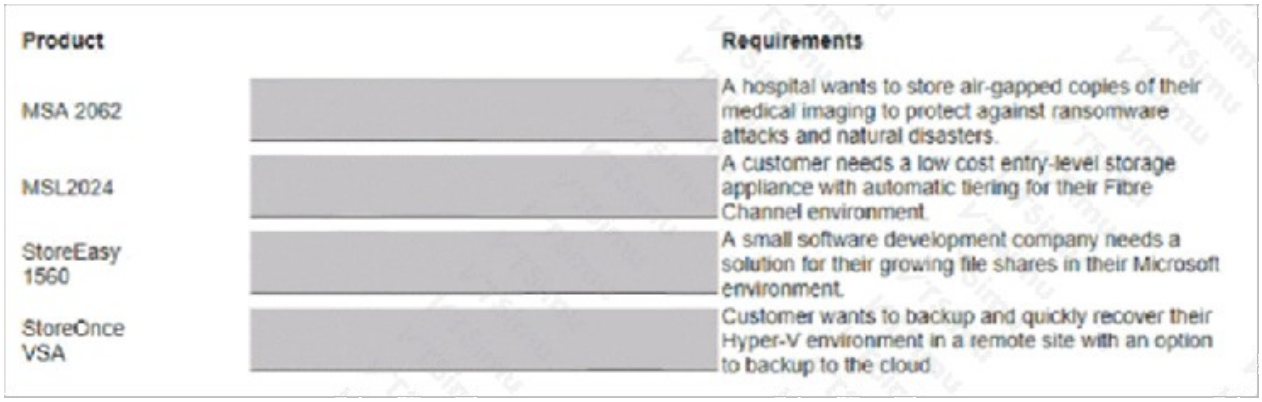
The correct mapping separates storage according to the way clients consume data: block-level storage through a storage network versus file-level storage through a file-sharing service. SAN is the fundamental approach used when a server needs raw block devices. The server treats the remotely presented storage similarly to locally attached disks, then uses its own operating system, volume manager, and file system to organize the data. Fibre Channel is a common dedicated SAN transport, Fibre Channel over Ethernet carries Fibre Channel storage traffic over Ethernet infrastructure, and iSCSI

transports SCSI block commands over IP networks. Therefore, block access using FC, block access using FCoE, and block access using iSCSI all map to SAN.

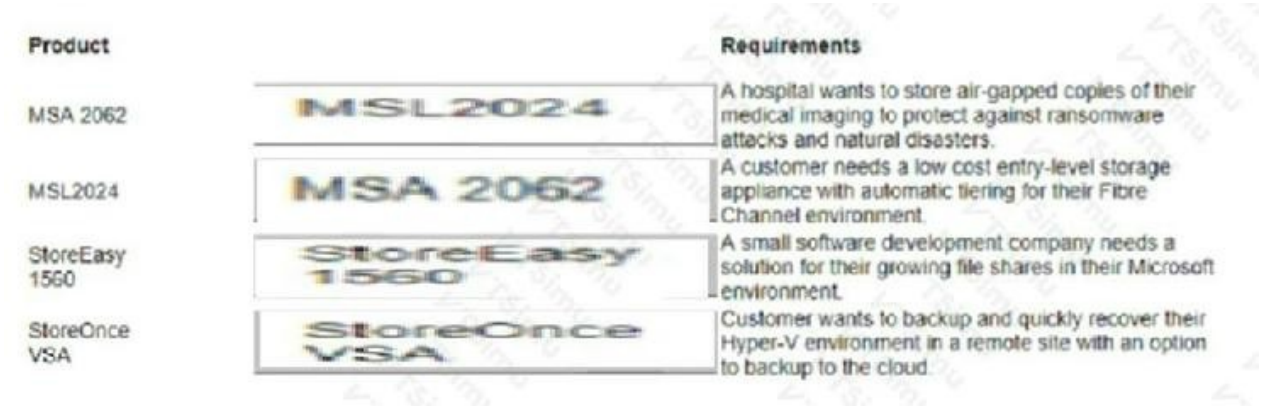
NAS is the fundamental approach used when clients need files and directories exposed over the network. A NAS system owns and manages its file system, then makes shares available to users and applications through file protocols. NFSv4 is widely used for network file sharing in UNIX and Linux environments, while SMB is widely used in Windows environments and is also supported by many other clients. Consequently, sharing files through industry-standard protocols such as NFSv4 or SMB maps to NAS. This distinction matters when designing a hybrid cloud solution because applications requiring shared file access, straightforward user shares, and centralized file services align with NAS, while applications requiring storage volumes and host-managed file systems align with SAN. HPE describes NAS as file-level storage and SAN as block-level storage in its NAS overview and SAN overview.

QUESTION NO: 11 - (DRAG DROP)

Match each HPE product With the customer requirements it meets.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct matches align each workload with the HPE platform designed for that particular storage or data-protection outcome. HPE MSL2024 is a tape-library solution, making it the appropriate fit for retaining air-gapped copies of medical imaging. Tape provides an offline protection layer that is especially useful in a ransomware-resilience strategy and for long-term retention. HPE describes its MSL tape libraries as scalable, automated tape solutions for dependable backup and archive workloads: HPE StoreEver Tape Libraries.

HPE MSA 2062 fits the entry-level Fibre Channel storage appliance requirement because the MSA family provides affordable shared storage for small and mid-sized deployments and includes automated tiering capabilities. The MSA 2062 model combines controller-based storage with integrated flash capacity and is intended to deliver cost-effective performance for SAN workloads. HPE's MSA information is available at HPE MSA Storage.

HPE StoreEasy 1560 is the correct platform for growing file shares in a Microsoft environment. StoreEasy is purpose-built file storage that integrates with Windows-based file-serving capabilities, providing centralized file sharing and management for organizations using Microsoft clients and services. Its role as an optimized file-storage platform is detailed at HPE StoreEasy Storage.

HPE StoreOnce VSA correctly addresses backup and rapid recovery for a remote Hyper-V environment, including a path to cloud-based retention. StoreOnce Virtual Storage Appliance delivers deduplicated backup storage in a virtual form factor, helping remote or branch locations protect workloads efficiently while supporting cloud-oriented data-protection workflows. HPE documents the StoreOnce portfolio at HPE StoreOnce.

QUESTION NO: 12

Which management tool helps HPE customers simplify the management of HPE ProLiant-based NAS solutions?

A. HPE StoreEasy Management Console

B. HPE GreenLake Compute Ops Manager

C. HPE Storage Management Utility v4

D. HPEOneView

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

HPE StoreEasy Management Console is the correct answer because it is the purpose-built management interface for HPE StoreEasy systems, HPE's file and NAS solution family built on HPE ProLiant server technology. It provides a centralized, browser-based experience that streamlines common StoreEasy administrative activities, including initial configuration, monitoring system health and capacity, managing file-sharing services, and handling alerts. By presenting these storage-focused functions in a guided console, it reduces the operational effort required to administer a NAS deployment and helps administrators manage the solution without needing to perform every task directly through the underlying Windows Server interfaces.

This directly matches the need to simplify management of ProLiant-based NAS solutions: StoreEasy combines the proven ProLiant platform with software-defined file-storage capabilities, while the StoreEasy Management Console is designed to make those capabilities easier to deploy and operate. HPE describes StoreEasy as an easy-to-manage file-storage solution for organizations, and its product information identifies the management console as part of the StoreEasy experience. See the HPE StoreEasy product page and the HPE StoreEasy data sheet for additional details.

QUESTION NO: 13

your customer needs to capture, store, manage, and analyze a dataset that exceeds capacity of typical database software tools.

What storage technology should you propose to meet their needs?

A. Block Storage

B. Containers

C. Big Data

D. File Storage

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Big Data is the appropriate choice because the requirement describes data whose volume, variety, velocity, or processing demands exceed the practical capabilities of conventional database tools and architectures. A big-data solution is not merely a larger disk system; it is an approach that combines scalable storage with distributed data processing, data-management services, and analytics capabilities. This enables an organization to ingest and retain very large structured, semi-structured, and unstructured datasets while allowing multiple nodes to process the data in parallel.

For an HPE-oriented proposal, this typically means identifying an architecture that can scale capacity and compute independently or together, supports the customer's data formats and analytics workflows, and provides resilient access as data volumes grow. Big-data platforms can use distributed file systems, object storage, clustered compute, and analytics engines to turn large data collections into usable business insight. The defining requirement in the question is therefore the need to capture, manage, and analyze a dataset beyond typical database capacity, which directly aligns with big-data technologies. IBM describes big data as data that is too large or complex for traditional data-processing applications; see IBM's overview of big data. Additional terminology and architectural context are available from the NIST Big Data Interoperability Framework.

QUESTION NO: 14

How do you access the SSD Wear Gauge report?

A. OneView for Servers

B. OneView for storage

C. HPE Infosight portal

D. Smart Storage Administrator

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is **HPE Infosight portal**. HPE InfoSight centralizes telemetry collected from supported HPE systems and presents it through cloud-based dashboards and reports. The SSD Wear Gauge report is accessed in the InfoSight interface, where it provides a fleet-level view of SSD endurance and remaining wear life. This enables an administrator to identify drives approaching their endurance threshold, evaluate the affected system and drive details, and plan replacement before wear becomes an availability concern. Because the report aggregates device health and predictive-analytics data across monitored infrastructure, it is available through the InfoSight portal rather than only through an individual system's local management utility. Access requires an authorized HPE InfoSight account and the relevant systems to be connected and reporting telemetry to InfoSight. HPE describes InfoSight as its cloud-based platform for AI-driven operations and infrastructure health insights, including proactive identification of hardware risks. For access and service information, see the HPE InfoSight portal and HPE's HPE InfoSight overview.

QUESTION NO: 15 - (SIMULATION)

Place the HPE Simplified IT for User Illustration in the correct order.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

The correct order for the HPE Simplified IT for User illustration is:

1. **Choose** — Services for your customer's workloads in just a few clicks.
2. **Order** — Arrival in as little as 14 days.
3. **Install** — Experts install and configure on site.
4. **Go** — Launch within minutes of connecting to the network.

Therefore, arrange the simulation tiles as: `Choose → Order → Install → Go`.

QUESTION NO: 16

you are preparing a proposal to refresh your customers existing OL380 GE and G7 servers With newer generations. Before making a decision, your customer needs to know if a refresh is worth the cost.

Which option show the value of the purchase to your customer?

A. Solution sales Enablement Tool

B. selective Storage presentation

C. TCO/ROI Calculator

D. Smart CID

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

TCO/ROI Calculator is the appropriate tool for demonstrating the business value of replacing older ProLiant server generations. A refresh decision is not based only on the acquisition price of new hardware; the customer needs a clear comparison of the ongoing cost and expected financial benefit of retaining legacy systems versus deploying current systems. A total cost of ownership analysis incorporates relevant operational factors such as energy use, space, support, administration, and the number of systems required to provide a given level of compute capacity. Return on investment then relates the expected savings and business benefits to the refresh investment.

Using a TCO/ROI Calculator makes the proposal measurable and customer-specific. It enables the seller to translate newer-server capabilities, including improved performance density, efficiency, manageability, and lifecycle support, into a financial case that can be evaluated by technical and business stakeholders. This directly answers whether the refresh is worth its cost and supports a justified purchasing decision. HPE positions its ProLiant portfolio around modern compute performance and operational efficiency; see HPE ProLiant Servers and HPE Compute.