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QUESTION NO: 1

Which capabilities are provided by an HPE OneView server profile template? (Select two.)

A. Define Ethernet and Fibre Channel connection settings

B. Define firmware and BIOS settings

C. Reserve a specific physical server for all derived profiles

D. Create VMware virtual machines

E. Configure external SAN switch zoning directly

ANSWER: A B

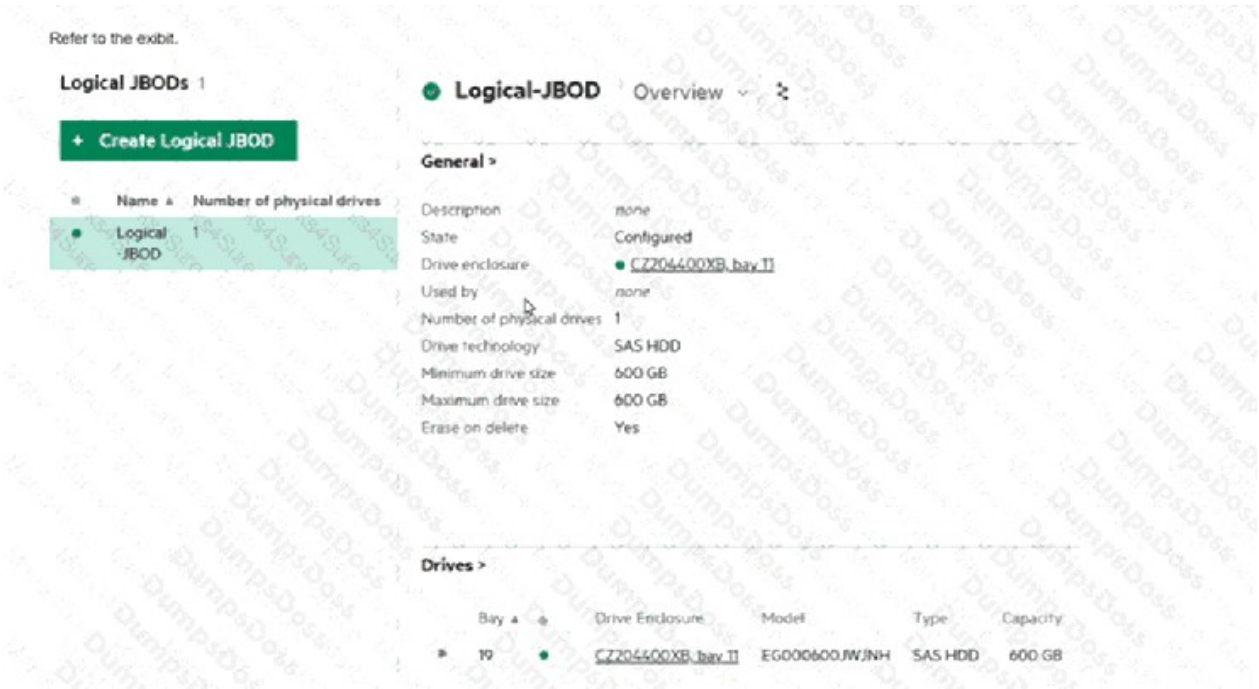
Explanation:

A server profile template provides a reusable configuration definition for server profiles. It can define connection settings, including Ethernet and Fibre Channel connectivity, virtual addresses, network assignments, and bandwidth requirements.

A template can also define firmware and BIOS settings, allowing a common configuration standard to be applied across compatible servers. The template does not reserve a specific physical server; server hardware is selected when an individual server profile is created or assigned. See the HPE OneView documentation for server profile template configuration details.

QUESTION NO: 2

Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about this logical JBOD is true?

A. This logical JBOD can be connected to multiple systems to formulate a snared datastore.

B. After deleting this logical JBOD drives will he blocked for 12h m case this JBOD must be re-created

C. After deleting this logical JBOD, its drives w not be available until a clean-up procedure 6 done

D. This logical JBOD can be presented to the compute nodes in a different frame.

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

This logical JBOD can be presented to the compute nodes in a different frame. In an HPE Synergy environment, a logical JBOD is a OneView-managed grouping of physical drives in an HPE Synergy D3940 Storage Module. The logical JBOD can be associated with a server profile and exposed to a compute module through the HPE Synergy SAS connectivity architecture. This design lets administrators separate the physical location of the storage module from the location of the consuming compute module, including use across frames in the same managed Synergy configuration. As a result, storage capacity can be assigned according to workload requirements instead of being constrained to compute modules physically located alongside the drives. The server profile and its storage attachments provide the policy-based mechanism for defining and consistently applying that presentation. HPE describes the D3940 as direct-attached storage for Synergy compute modules and documents logical JBOD and server-profile storage management in the HPE OneView documentation. See the HPE Synergy D3940 Storage Module QuickSpecs and the HPE OneView documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

You plan to deploy operating systems to HPE Synergy compute modules by using HPE Image Streamer.

Which components are associated with an OS deployment plan? (Select two.)

A. OS build plan

B. OS volume

C. Firmware baseline

D. Logical interconnect group

E. Enclosure group

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An OS deployment plan associates an **OS build plan** and an **OS volume**. The OS build plan contains the sequence of deployment steps and artifacts that customize the operating system image. The OS volume provides the bootable operating-system volume definition that is deployed for the server.

When an OS deployment plan is selected in an HPE OneView server profile, Image Streamer uses these associated resources to create and configure the deployed OS volume. Firmware baselines and logical interconnect groups are managed independently and are not components of an OS deployment plan. See the HPE OneView and HPE Image Streamer documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4 - (SIMULATION)

Match HPE SimpliVity term with the definition.

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Correct matches:

Arbiter — Facilitates communication between nodes and resolves state conflicts to ensure service continuity.
Compute node — A non-hyperconverged server that adds compute capacity while consuming storage provided by the hyperconverged nodes.
Management Virtual Controller — Provides centralized management and the events endpoint for vCenter.
Intelligent Workload Optimizer — Integrates with VMware Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) to ensure optimal placement of VM compute resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

Your customer reports mat an external FC boot volume for Windows server is visible four times in the Disk Management 1 online and 3 offline.

What should you do to resolve this issue?

A. Disable deduplication for this volume at the array level

B. Remove the offline disks using array management tools

C. Install and configure MPIO on me Windows system

D. Remove the offline disks using Windows Disk Management

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Install and configure MPIO on the Windows system. A Fibre Channel boot LUN can be presented to a server through several independent physical paths, such as multiple host bus adapters, SAN switches, and array target ports. Without Microsoft Multipath I/O configured, Windows can enumerate each path as a separate disk instance. To protect data consistency, Windows leaves one instance online and typically marks the additional instances offline, which produces the reported one-online, three-offline view in Disk Management.

MPIO recognizes that these paths lead to the same storage device and combines them into one logical disk presented to Windows. It also provides path failover and, where an appropriate load-balancing policy is selected, can use multiple available paths. For boot-from-SAN deployments, MPIO must be installed and configured with the storage vendor's supported device-specific module or supported Microsoft MPIO settings before relying on redundant FC paths. After the multipathing configuration is correct, the operating system should see a single disk rather than separate path-specific copies. Microsoft documents MPIO installation and configuration at MPIO overview. HPE's SAN design guidance and interoperability resources are available through HPE Storage SAN.

QUESTION NO: 6

Your customer with an HPE Synergy environment needs to prevent a timeout and loss of communication during an external switch firmware upgrade.

Which parameter can the customer configure within an uplink set to meet their requirements?

A. The customer should set the connection mode to manual.

B. The customer should disable LACP failover trigger.

C. The customer should enable LACP load-balancing.

D. The customer should set LACP timer to long.

ANSWER: D

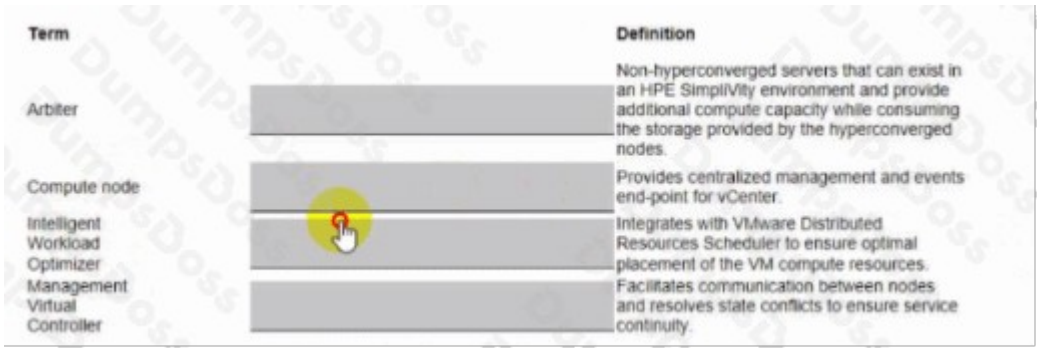
Explanation:

The customer should set LACP timer to long. An HPE Synergy logical interconnect uplink set can use Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) for its connections to external switches. The LACP timer controls how quickly a device declares its LACP partner unavailable when LACP protocol data units are no longer received. During an external-switch firmware upgrade, ports and LACP control traffic can be interrupted while the switch reloads or its links reconverge. Selecting the long timer extends the partner-timeout period, allowing the logical interconnect to tolerate a longer temporary interruption before treating the aggregated uplink as failed. This reduces the chance of an unnecessary timeout and associated communication loss during the maintenance event, provided the switch returns to service within the longer timeout window. HPE OneView exposes this setting as part of uplink-set configuration so it can be aligned with the maintenance and convergence behavior of the connected network equipment. HPE documentation describes uplink sets and their LACP configuration in the HPE

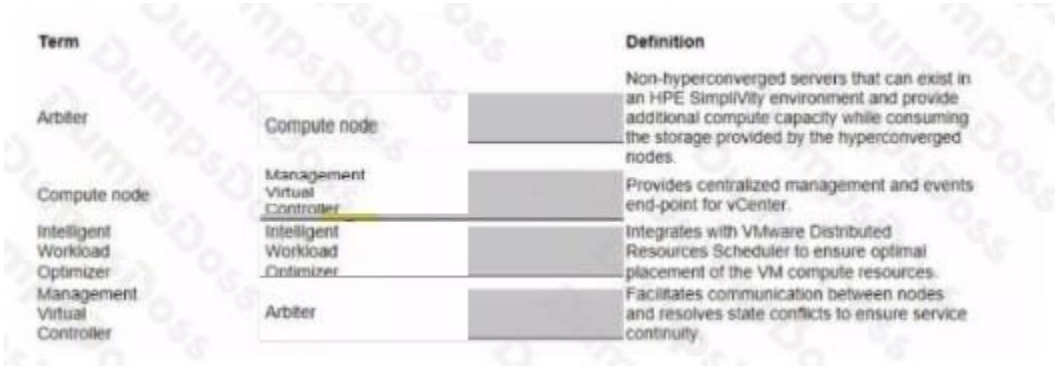
OneView API Reference. The LACP protocol behavior, including short and long timeout operation, is defined by IEEE in IEEE 802.1AX.

QUESTION NO: 7 - (DRAG DROP)

Match HPE SimpliVity team with the definition.



ANSWER:



Explanation:

HPE SimpliVity uses several distinct components to provide scalable compute, VMware-integrated operations, intelligent placement, and resilient cluster behavior. The **Compute node** is the appropriate match for a non-hyperconverged server that participates in an HPE SimpliVity deployment while consuming storage made available by hyperconverged nodes. This allows compute capacity to be expanded independently where a workload needs processing resources without requiring another local storage contribution.

The **Virtual Controller** is the HPE SimpliVity software component integrated into the VMware environment. It provides the central management interface and serves as the event endpoint for vCenter, enabling administrators to manage SimpliVity data services through familiar VMware tools. HPE describes this VMware-based management model in its HPE SimpliVity documentation.

Intelligent Workload Optimizer is designed to work with VMware Distributed Resource Scheduler. Its role is to help ensure that virtual machines are placed on suitable resources, supporting efficient use of available compute capacity and operationally appropriate workload placement. This capability fits naturally with environments that rely on VMware automation to balance resources across hosts.

The **Arbiter** supports availability by facilitating communication between nodes and helping resolve state conflicts. This arbitration function is important when the cluster must determine the authoritative state during a communication disruption, allowing services to continue safely and consistently. HPE's SimpliVity deployment guidance describes the product's resiliency and cluster-management architecture. Together, these mappings reflect the separate responsibilities of compute expansion, vCenter management, DRS-aware optimization, and cluster-state arbitration.

QUESTION NO: 8

Your customer uses HPE OneView to manage their HPE Synergy environment. They plan to use it to manage a new set equipment that includes.

- 20 HPE ProLiant DL365 Gen10 Plus servers

- 20 HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 Plus servers

- 5 HPE Primera 650

- 5 HPE MSA 2062 Storage Array

Which statements about now OneView will work with this new equipment are true? (Select two)

A. HPE ProLiant DL365 Gen10 Plus servers are not supported in HPE OneView

B. HPE MSA 2062 Storage Array is not supported in HPE OneView

C. HPE OneView replaces array management tools for both types of array

D. HPE ProLiant DL380 Gen10 Plus servers have an HPE OneView license included

E. HPE Primera 650 can be managed using HPE OneView.

ANSWER: B E

Explanation:

HPE MSA 2062 Storage Array is not supported in HPE OneView is correct because the MSA 2062 is not a supported HPE OneView storage-system integration target. HPE OneView's storage integration is intended for supported enterprise storage platforms and enables infrastructure administrators to use storage resources in conjunction with server profiles and SAN connectivity. An MSA 2062 must instead be administered through the MSA's own management interfaces and associated tools.

HPE Primera 650 can be managed using HPE OneView is also correct. HPE OneView supports integration with HPE Primera storage systems, enabling administrators to add the array as a storage system and use supported storage resources in profile-based infrastructure operations. This provides policy-driven server and storage connectivity workflows, including volume presentation where the environment and configuration meet the documented requirements. The authoritative compatibility decision should always be made against the HPE OneView Support Matrix for the deployed OneView release, since supported firmware and feature levels can vary by release. HPE provides product information and documentation through the HPE OneView page and the HPE OneView Support Matrix.

QUESTION NO: 9

An admin wants to experiment with HPE VM Essentials on a single node. What is one recommendation?

A. Manage the solution with the HPE VM Essentials Console, rather than HPE VM Essentials Manager (Morpheus)

B. Use DHCP, rather than network pools, to assign IP addresses to VMs

C. Use local data stores, rather than Ceph or other data store options

D. Consolidate the management and compute networks

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Manage the solution with the HPE VM Essentials Console, rather than HPE VM Essentials Manager (Morpheus) is the appropriate recommendation for an administrator evaluating VM Essentials on one node. VM Essentials Console is the lightweight, integrated management interface intended for directly administering the VM Essentials host environment, including virtual-machine lifecycle tasks, host configuration, networking, and storage. This makes it well suited to an initial single-node lab or proof-of-concept, where the objective is to become familiar with the virtualization platform without first deploying additional management infrastructure. HPE VM Essentials Manager, powered by Morpheus, is designed for

broader cloud-management and automation use cases, such as centralized governance, self-service provisioning, policy-based operations, and management across a larger environment. Those capabilities are valuable as an environment grows, but they add deployment and operational scope that is not necessary for a basic single-node experiment. Starting with the Console lets the administrator validate VM creation and core host functionality quickly, then adopt Manager later if centralized orchestration and cloud-management capabilities are needed. HPE describes the VM Essentials platform and its management choices at HPE Virtualization Software and provides VM Essentials documentation through the HPE VM Essentials documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 10

You need to configure HPE OneView to notify the operations team when managed infrastructure generates critical alerts.

Which notification mechanisms can be configured in HPE OneView? (Select two.)

A. Email notification

B. SNMP trap notification

C. Fibre Channel zoning notification

D. iLO virtual media notification

E. Server-profile connection notification

ANSWER: A B

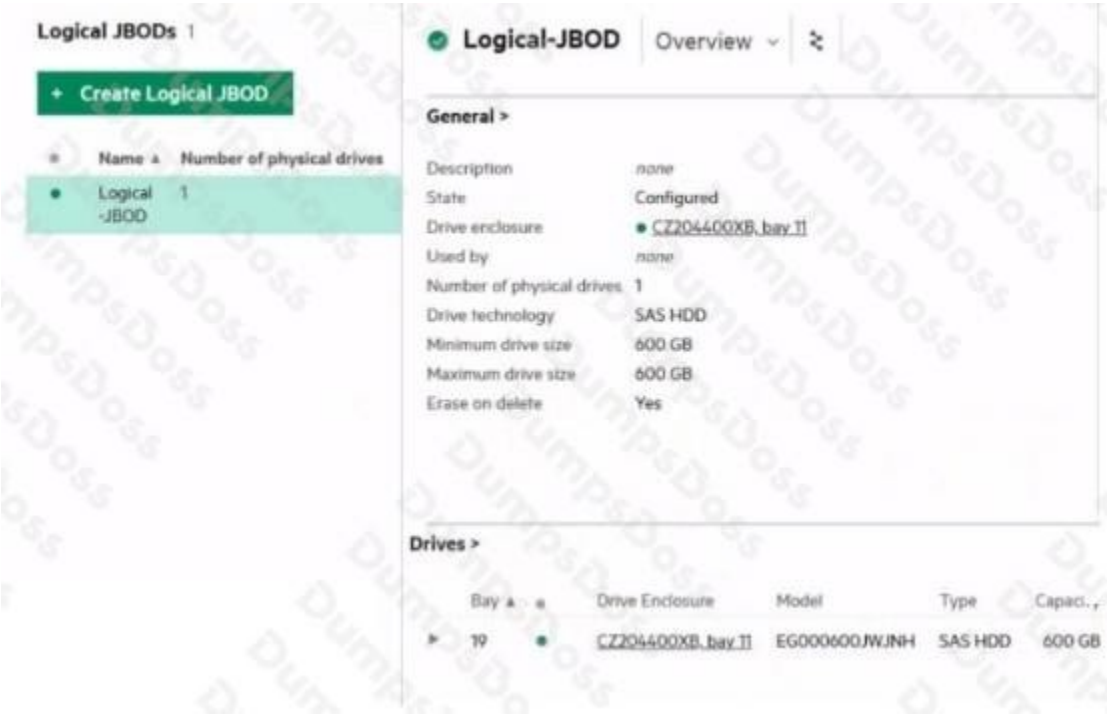
Explanation:

HPE OneView can send alert notifications by **email** and by **SNMP trap**. Email alerts provide direct notification to administrators or operations distribution lists. SNMP traps allow HPE OneView to forward alert information to an external network-management system that receives and processes SNMP events.

These notification settings are configured at the appliance level and can be used with alert rules to control which events generate notifications. HPE OneView does not use Fibre Channel zoning or an iLO virtual-media session as alert-notification mechanisms. See the HPE OneView documentation.

QUESTION NO: 11

Refer to the exhibit.



Which statement about this logical JBOD is true?

A. This logical JBOD can be connected to multiple systems to formulate a shared datastore.

B. After deleting this logical JBOD, drives will be blocked for 12 hours in case this JBOD must be re-created.

C. After deleting this logical JBOD, its drives will not be available until a clean-up procedure is done.

D. This logical JBOD can be presented to the compute nodes in a different frame.

ANSWER: C

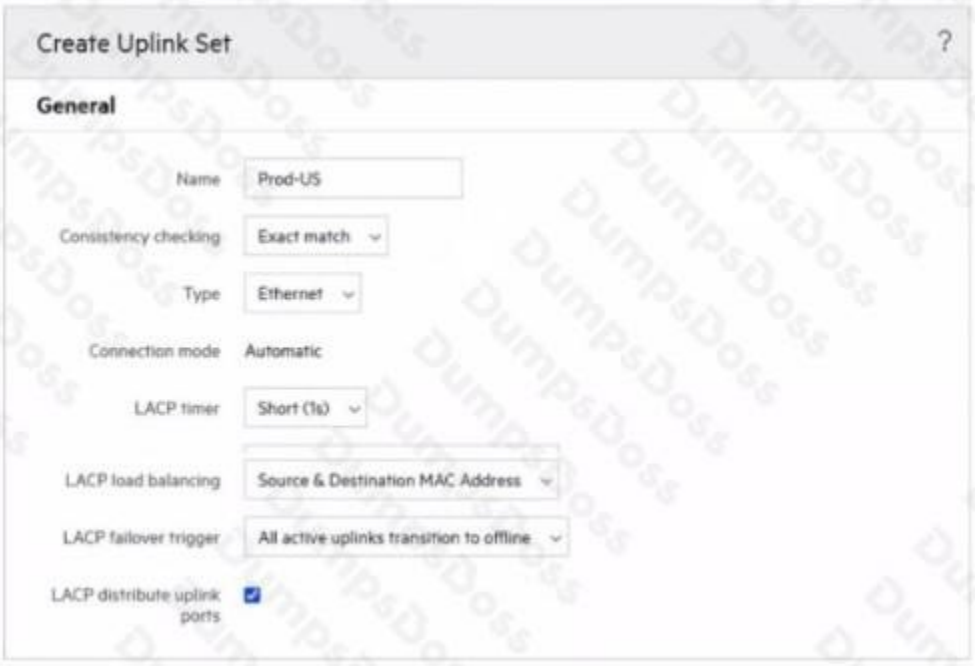
Explanation:

After deleting this logical JBOD, its drives will not be available until a clean-up procedure is done is correct. In HPE Synergy storage management, a logical JBOD is a defined grouping of physical drives in a D3940 Storage Module that has been assigned for use by a compute module. Deleting the logical-JBOD definition does not immediately return its member drives to the pool of drives available for a new logical JBOD. HPE OneView retains the drives in a state that protects the prior logical-drive configuration and prevents unintended reuse of disks that may still contain data or metadata. An administrator must run the applicable clean-up operation to clear the previous configuration and release the drives for subsequent allocation. This workflow is important when repurposing storage, because it provides an explicit administrative action before previously assigned disks can be consumed by another configuration. The D3940 Storage Module documentation describes logical JBOD management through HPE OneView, while the HPE OneView documentation covers storage resource administration and cleanup behavior. See the HPE Synergy D3940 Storage Module User Guide and the HPE OneView documentation library.

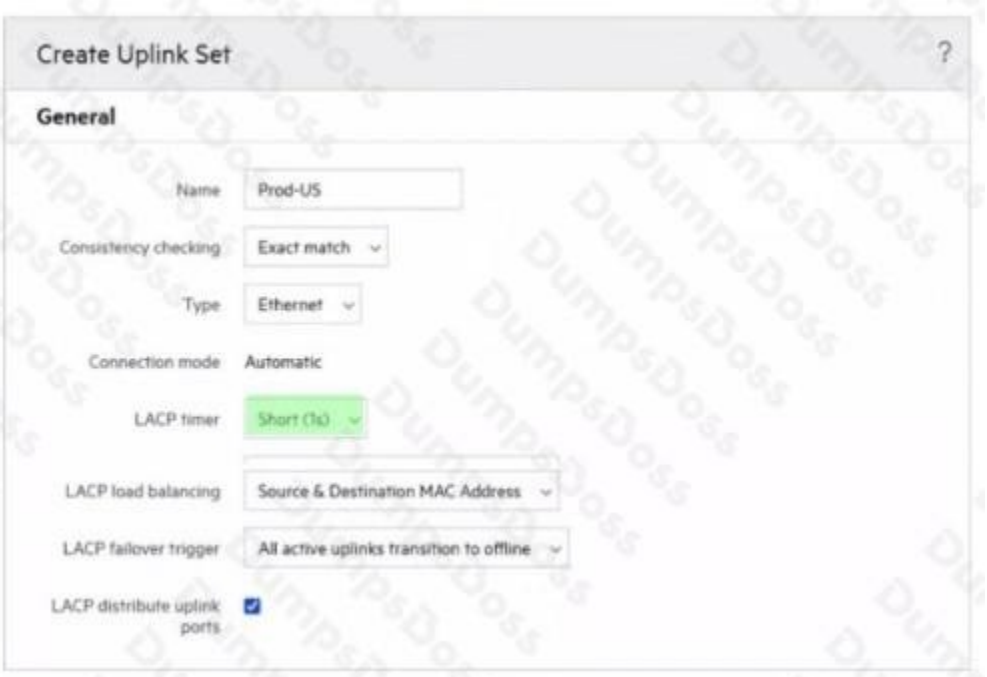
QUESTION NO: 12 - (HOTSPOT)

An HPE Synergy customer needs to prevent a timeout and loss of communication during an external switch firmware upgrade.

Click the parameter that the customer should configure within an uplink set to meet this requirement



ANSWER:



Explanation:

The correct parameter is **LACP timer**. An HPE Synergy Ethernet uplink set uses Link Aggregation Control Protocol to maintain the logical connection across its physical uplinks to the external switch. During a switch firmware upgrade, the switch can temporarily stop sending or processing LACP control frames while it reloads or brings interfaces back into service. The LACP timer determines how quickly the uplink set considers those LACP communications to have timed out.

Configuring the LACP timer appropriately provides enough tolerance for the expected interruption during the external switch maintenance event. In practice, a longer LACP timeout prevents a brief switch restart or control-plane outage from being treated immediately as a failed aggregation relationship. This helps preserve communication through the maintenance window and avoids an unnecessary uplink failover or loss of connectivity caused solely by the temporary absence of LACP packets.

The parameter belongs in the uplink set because that is where HPE OneView defines the LACP behavior used by the Synergy logical interconnect and its external Ethernet connectivity. The external network team should coordinate the timer behavior with the settings and expected reboot interval of the connected switch, so both ends of the LAG have compatible

expectations during the upgrade. HPE's Synergy documentation describes uplink sets as the configuration point for Ethernet uplink connectivity and LACP-related behavior; see the HPE Synergy Configuration and Compatibility Guide. General LACP protocol timeout behavior is also defined by the IEEE link aggregation standard family, summarized at IEEE 802.1AX.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (SIMULATION)

An HPE Synergy customer needs to prevent a timeout and loss of communication during an external switch firmware upgrade.

Click the parameter that the customer should configure within an uplink set to meet this requirement

ANSWER: Check the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Configure the uplink set **LACP failover trigger** parameter.

Set it to `All active uplinks transition to offline` (or the equivalently labeled option indicating that all active uplinks go offline). This causes the logical interconnect to trigger LACP failover promptly when the external switch is taken down or ports transition offline during its firmware upgrade, helping prevent communication loss and timeout.

QUESTION NO: 14

Your customer plans to deploy HPE OneView for VMware vCenter Server together with HPE Storage Integration Pack for VMware vCenter. The customer wants to use them to manage HPE Synergy Gen10 compute modules. HPE ProLiant Gen 10 servers and an MSA array.

Which statement about compatibility of the existing environment with the planned software components is true?

A. Both HPE Synergy Gen10 full-height compute module plugins will require a license

B. HPE OneView for VMware vCenter Server does not support standalone HPE ProLiant servers

C. To use the required plugins HPE ProLiant Gen10 systems must be managed using HPE OneView

D. HPE Storage integration Pack for VMware vCenter does not support MSA arrays

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

HPE OneView for VMware vCenter Server does not support standalone HPE ProLiant servers. The vCenter integration is designed to expose infrastructure information and automate VMware-related operations through the HPE OneView appliance. Consequently, a server must first be an HPE OneView-managed resource for its server hardware, profiles, firmware baseline, and inventory data to be available to the integration. A standalone ProLiant server that is not enrolled and managed in HPE OneView is therefore outside the integration's supported server-management scope; connecting that server to vCenter does not make it manageable through the HPE OneView vCenter integration. This distinction matters in mixed environments: VMware vCenter can manage ESXi hosts independently, while HPE OneView provides the infrastructure-management layer only for hardware under its management. The customer should plan to add eligible ProLiant systems to HPE OneView if they require OneView-based lifecycle and infrastructure operations, while using the applicable HPE VMware integrations for their respective supported functions. HPE's HPE OneView documentation library describes its VMware integration and managed-resource model, and the HPE OneView product page provides the platform overview.

QUESTION NO: 15

Your customer plans to boot HPE Synergy compute modules from an HPE Primera array through redundant Fibre Channel fabrics.

Which configuration tasks are required in the HPE OneView server profile? (Select two.)

A. Create two Fibre Channel connections on separate SAN fabrics

B. Configure primary and secondary SAN boot targets

C. Add the FC networks to an Ethernet network set

D. Configure an iSCSI initiator name for each compute module

E. Enable PXE boot as the first boot device

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Two Fibre Channel connections assigned to separate SAN fabrics are required to provide redundant paths between the compute module and the array. Each connection uses a virtual WWPN defined by the server profile, allowing the SAN administrator to zone the boot initiators consistently.

The server profile must also define primary and secondary SAN boot targets. These targets identify the boot LUN paths that the server firmware uses during startup. Together, redundant FC connections and boot targets provide a resilient boot-from-SAN design. See the HPE OneView documentation and the HPE Primera product information for supported SAN connectivity guidance.

QUESTION NO: 16

Your customer plans to use HPE SimpliVity to protect virtual machines at a remote site without deploying a separate backup appliance.

Which HPE SimpliVity capabilities support this requirement? (Select two.)

A. Policy-based virtual machine backups

B. Replication of backups between SimpliVity clusters

C. A requirement for a dedicated external backup appliance

D. Disabling deduplication before creating backups

E. Using only Fibre Channel storage for backup replication

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

HPE SimpliVity provides policy-based virtual machine backups that are integrated with the hyperconverged platform. These backups use the platform's built-in data efficiency capabilities rather than requiring a separate physical backup appliance for the basic protection workflow.

HPE SimpliVity can also replicate backup data between SimpliVity clusters, supporting remote-site recovery and disaster-recovery designs. The platform uses inline deduplication and compression to reduce the capacity and WAN bandwidth required for protected data. See the HPE SimpliVity product page for data protection and replication information.

QUESTION NO: 17

Your customer needs to move an application from an HPE Synergy 480 Gen10 Compute Module to an HPE Synergy 660 Gen 10 Compute Module. The 480 has a switch that has been manually zoned outside of HPE OneView.

What must the customer do before migrating the application?

A. Migrate the application to a Logical JBOD and connect it to the new server

B. Copy the server profile and assign the clone to the new hardware

C. Edit the server profile and change server hardware type

D. Create a new server profile template and apply to the new hardware

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Edit the server profile and change server hardware type is required because the application is moving between different Synergy compute-module hardware types while relying on SAN zoning that was configured externally to HPE OneView. A server profile retains the logical server configuration, including its assigned virtual addresses. In particular, preserving the profile's virtual Fibre Channel WWPNs lets the workload present the same SAN identities after it is assigned to the target compute module. The manually configured zones can therefore continue to recognize the application's storage connections without requiring the zoning configuration to be rebuilt solely because the physical compute module changes.

Before assignment to the Synergy 660 Gen10, the server profile must be updated to the applicable target server hardware type. HPE OneView then validates that the profile configuration, such as connections, boot settings, firmware baseline, and hardware-specific settings, is suitable for the new module. This approach maintains the profile-based identity and connectivity required for an orderly application migration, while accommodating the differing capabilities of the target hardware. HPE describes server profiles as the mechanism for defining and applying server configuration and virtual identities, and its documentation covers profile editing and assignment workflows. See the HPE OneView User Guide and HPE OneView documentation and resources.

QUESTION NO: 18

You are creating an Ethernet network set in HPE OneView for use by HPE Synergy server profiles.

Which statements about an Ethernet network set are true? (Select two.)

A. It can contain multiple Ethernet networks

B. It can be assigned to a single server-profile connection

C. It can contain Fibre Channel networks and Ethernet networks

D. It can include a RoCE network

E. It can be used only for uplink connections

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

An Ethernet network set can contain **multiple Ethernet networks** and can be assigned to **a single server-profile connection**. This lets a server connection carry traffic for several VLAN-backed Ethernet networks without creating an individual profile connection for each network.

Network sets are used for Ethernet connectivity and do not contain Fibre Channel networks. A RoCE network is configured as a dedicated untagged network and cannot be included in a network set. See the HPE OneView documentation for Ethernet network and server-profile connection configuration.