HP

HPE0-S59

HPE Compute Solutions

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Product Version

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2. **Questions and Answers in PDF Format.**

Latest Version: 9.1

Question: 1

A logical interconnect group can span on multiple HPE Synergy frames for which interconnect type?

A. Brocade 32GB Fibre Channel Switch Module for HPE Synergy
B. HPE virtual Connect SE 32 Gb FC Module for Synergy
C. HPE Virtual Connect SE 100 Gb F32 Module tor Synergy
D. HPE Synergy 12 Gb SAS Connection Module

Answer: C

Explanation:
A logical interconnect group in HPE Synergy is used to define a consistent network configuration across multiple frames. The HPE Virtual Connect SE 100 Gb F32 Module for Synergy allows for logical interconnect groups to span across multiple frames. This is because the 100 Gb module supports highspeed connectivity and the necessary infrastructure to maintain consistent network configurations over multiple frames, which is essential for scalable and flexible Synergy environments.
Reference: HPE Synergy Logical Interconnect Groups

Question: 2

Which HPE Virtual Connect feature allows an administrator to suppress excessive inbound multicast broadcast and destination lookup failure (OLF) packets?

A. Pause flood protection
B. Loop protection
C. LLDP tagging
D. Storm control

Answer: D

Explanation:
Storm control is a feature in HPE Virtual Connect that allows administrators to suppress excessive inbound multicast, broadcast, and destination lookup failure (DLF) packets. This feature helps to mitigate the negative impact of network storms, which can degrade network performance and availability. By configuring storm control, administrators can set thresholds to limit the rate of such packets entering the network, ensuring a stable and reliable network environment.
Reference: HPE Virtual Connect Networking Features

Question: 3

Which statement about a new HPE SimpliVity deployment is true?

A. New HPE SimpliVity deployments give customer flexible choice of hypervisor
B. All new HPE SimpliVity models are based on AMD CPUs
C. All new HPE SimpliVity models support deduplication and compression
D. New HPE SimpliVity deployments are licensed per node not per physical socket

Answer: C

Explanation:
The core value proposition of HPE SimpliVity is its high-efficiency data architecture. Regardless of the specific model or hardware generation, deduplication and compression are fundamental features of the platform:
Always-On Data Efficiency: All HPE SimpliVity models utilize always-on, inline deduplication and compression. This process occurs as data is first ingested into the system, before it is written to the physical storage. This reduces I/O overhead, accelerates application performance, and significantly reduces the storage footprint (guaranteeing a 90% capacity savings in many configurations).
Hardware vs. Software Optimization: Older SimpliVity models used a dedicated hardware accelerator card (FPGA) to handle these tasks. Newer "software-optimized" models (like the 380 Gen11 or 325 Gen11) perform these functions using the server's CPU and specialized software algorithms, but the feature itself remains standard and mandatory across the entire portfolio.
Data Protection: These data efficiencies also underpin the "HyperProtected" pillar, allowing for nearinstant
local backups and restores of large virtual machines because only unique data blocks need to be processed.
Why other options are incorrect:
Option A: While HPE has moved toward "per node" terminology, licensing for HPE SimpliVity software has traditionally been (and in many regions remains) tied to the number of physical sockets in the server. Recent changes to "Term Licenses" (post-July 2025) often package the software per node, but historically and in standard documentation, the socket count is a primary factor in cost.
Option C: While HPE offers excellent AMD-based models (like the SimpliVity 325), many flagship models (like the SimpliVity 380 Gen11) are based on Intel Xeon Scalable processors.
Option D: While HPE recently introduced HPE VM Essentials (based on Morpheus) as an alternative management layer, the core hypervisor support for SimpliVity is still primarily focused on VMware vSphere. It does not currently offer a "flexible" or "open" choice of any hypervisor (such as native Nutanix AHV or Proxmox) in the standard enterprise deployment model.

Question: 4

You configured a vVol datastore using HPE Storage integration Pack for VMware vCenter.
Which storage object should you check using SSMC to verify whether vVol datastore is configured property?

A. App Volume Set
B. Storage Container
C. Virtual Volume Set
D. virtual Volume

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you configure a vVol datastore using the HPE Storage Integration Pack for VMware vCenter, the storage object to check in SSMC (HPE StoreServ Management Console) is the Storage Container. The Storage Container is a logical storage entity that houses virtual volumes (vVols) and represents the vVol datastore in the storage system. Verifying the Storage Container ensures that the vVol datastore is properly configured and managed.
Reference: HPE 3PAR StoreServ Storage Concepts Guide

Question: 5

Which statement about login redistribution is true?

A. Login redistribution is available only If HPE Primera or HPE Alletra is connected directly to the HPE Synergy frame
B. Login redistribution is a licensed feature and the number of licenses required depends on the number of active ports
C. Login redistribution is supported only on the HPE Synergy Virtual Connect SE 32Gb FC Modules
D. Login redistribution is used for login balancing when they are not distributed evenly over the FC links

Answer: D

Explanation:
Login Redistribution is a specific feature within HPE Virtual Connect Fibre Channel (FC) modules (including the 16Gb and 32Gb variants) that manages how server NPIV (N_Port ID Virtualization) logins are distributed across physical uplink ports connected to a SAN fabric.
The Purpose of Redistribution: When a Virtual Connect FC module initiates connections to a SAN, it distributes the virtual HBA logins from the compute modules across the available physical uplinks. If an uplink fails, the logins associated with that port are automatically migrated to the remaining active uplinks. However, when the failed uplink is restored (brought back online), the logins do not automatically move back to the restored port by default to avoid a momentary disruption caused by a logout/re-login sequence.
Balancing Logins: Over time, or after multiple link failures and recoveries, the distribution of logins across the physical ports can become uneven (e.g., one port carrying 10 logins while another carries only 2). Login Redistribution (Option D) is the mechanism used to re-balance these logins across all available healthy uplinks to ensure optimal performance and bandwidth utilization.
Modes of Operation: * Manual: The administrator triggers the redistribution via HPE OneView.
Automatic: The system automatically re-balances the logins when a new link is added or a failed link

is restored, typically after a configurable delay.
Why other options are incorrect:
Option A: This feature works regardless of whether the storage is a 3par, Primera, or Alletra, and whether it is connected directly (Flat SAN) or through a standard FC fabric.
Option B: Login redistribution is a standard feature of the Virtual Connect firmware and HPE OneView; it does not require additional per-port or feature-specific licenses.
Option C: While it is supported on the SE 32Gb FC modules, it was also supported on the older 16Gb FC modules for Synergy and even the legacy Virtual Connect modules for c-Class.

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