

# *KillTest*

更に上のクオリティ 更に上のサービス



## 問題集

<http://www.killtest.jp>

1年で無料進級することに提供する

**Exam** : **HPE2-T39**

**Title** : HPE Morpheus VM  
Essentials Software

**Version** : DEMO

### 1. Select-all-that-apply

A Virtualization Architect is delegating specific platform maintenance tasks within HPE Morpheus VM Essentials. The business requires that the 'Security Operations' team is exclusively responsible for rotating and updating the appliance's SSL certificates, but they must NOT be granted the ability to modify infrastructure integrations or delete clouds.

...

Constraint 1: Security Ops must update the Morpheus web SSL certificate annually.

Constraint 2: Security Ops must NOT have full System Admin privileges.

Constraint 3: Access must be dynamically tied to their Active Directory group.

...

To satisfy these zero-trust and segregation of duties requirements, which THREE integrated configuration steps must the architect perform? (Select all that apply.)

- A. Create a custom Morpheus Role that denies all infrastructure access but explicitly grants the 'Appliance Settings - SSL' or equivalent administrative feature permission.
- B. Utilize the Morpheus Identity Source settings to create a Role Mapping that binds the Active Directory group 'SecOps-Admins' directly to the newly created custom role.
- C. Provide the Security Operations team with access to the Administration -> Settings -> Appliance menu, where they can input the PEM-encoded certificate and private key.
- D. Instruct the Security Operations team to bypass the Morpheus UI and apply the SSL certificates directly to the Linux filesystem using root SSH access.
- E. Enable mutual TLS (mTLS) authentication on the Morpheus load balancer, ensuring only users with valid smartcards can view the Appliance Settings page.

**Answer:** A, B, C

### 2. Multiple-choice

A Data Center Engineer is executing pre-flight validation checks on several VMware virtual machines scheduled for migration to HPE Morpheus VM Essentials next weekend.

...

[VirtualMachineConfig - SRV-DB-01]

GuestOS = "Windows Server 2019"

Firmware = "EFI"

SecureBoot = "Enabled"

Disk1 = "Virtual disk (Thin)"

Disk2 = "Raw Device Map (Physical Compatibility)"

Snapshots = 2 (Active)

NetworkAdapter = "VMXNET3"

...

Which TWO configurations shown in this virtual machine's profile represent anti-patterns that will cause the automated migration workflow to fail or be rejected? (Choose 2.)

- A. EFI firmware with SecureBoot enabled on the virtual machine.
- B. VMXNET3 virtual network adapter in the guest OS.
- C. The presence of active VMware snapshots on the virtual machine structure during pre-flight validation checks, creating an unconsolidated delta disk chain that blocks migration processing.
- D. The use of a Raw Device Mapping (RDM) disk in Physical Compatibility mode, which provides direct

access to a physical SAN LUN and bypasses the VMFS storage abstraction layer.

**Answer:** C, D

### 3. Multiple-choice

An IT Operations Analyst receives a critical alert indicating that the HPE Morpheus VM Essentials environment is exhibiting subscription synchronization failures. The dashboard displays a "License Out of Sync" warning.

...

```
[2026-05-18T10:15:00] INFO [GreenLakeTelemetry] - Initiating scheduled consumption sync.
```

```
[2026-05-18T10:15:05] ERROR [GreenLakeTelemetry] - Connection Timeout: Unable to reach https://api.greenlake.hpe.com
```

```
[2026-05-18T10:15:05] WARN [LicenseManager] - Telemetry sync failed. Retrying in 1 hour.
```

```
[2026-05-18T11:15:05] ERROR [GreenLakeTelemetry] - Connection Timeout: Unable to reach https://api.greenlake.hpe.com
```

```
[2026-05-18T11:15:06] FATAL [LicenseManager] - Grace period expired. Subscription unverified.
```

...

Based on the diagnostic logs, which TWO conditions are the most likely root causes for this subscription sync failure? (Choose 2.)

- A. The external DNS servers configured on the Morpheus appliance are failing to resolve the api.greenlake.hpe.com hostname to a valid IP address.
- B. A physical edge firewall or proxy server is blocking outbound TCP port 443 traffic from the Morpheus Manager appliance to the GreenLake cloud endpoints.
- C. The local hypervisor cluster has exhausted its physical memory, causing the Morpheus agent to drop GreenLake telemetry packets.
- D. The internal message broker (RabbitMQ) has experienced a split-brain partition, corrupting the local license database.

**Answer:** A, B

### 4. Single-choice

When planning the network architecture for an HPE Morpheus VM Essentials deployment, what is the fundamental architectural distinction between the Management VLAN and the Compute VLAN?

- A. The Management VLAN carries control plane traffic between the Morpheus Manager and hypervisors; the Compute VLAN isolates data plane traffic of guest VMs.
- B. The Management VLAN exclusively routes external internet traffic for tenant workloads via edge routers, while the Compute VLAN handles internal database replication across cluster nodes.
- C. The Management VLAN provides Layer 2 broadcast isolation for storage protocols such as iSCSI in SAN deployments, whereas the Compute VLAN handles hypervisor API requests for operations like VM provisioning and status polling.
- D. The Management VLAN is dynamically provisioned by the Morpheus appliance per tenant during onboarding workflows, while the Compute VLAN is statically configured for the master tenant within the foundational network architecture.

**Answer:** A

### 5. Single-choice

A Systems Administrator is configuring an Ubuntu 24.04 server that will join an HPE Morpheus VM Essentials HVM cluster. The server has dual-port Fibre Channel HBAs connected to dual redundant SAN fabrics.

...

[Multipath Configuration - /etc/multipath.conf]

```
defaults {
    user_friendly_names yes
    find_multipaths yes
    path_grouping_policy _____
    path_selector "round-robin 0"
    failback immediate
}
```

...

Which `path_grouping_policy` value must the administrator specify to ensure the Linux kernel actively utilizes all available healthy FC paths simultaneously for maximum I/O throughput to the storage array?

A. The `group_by_serial` policy creates separate path groups using the storage controller's serial number, intended for arrays requiring per-controller path isolation, but does not combine all paths for concurrent use.

B. `active-backup` is a network interface bonding mode, not a multipath policy; it designates one port for all traffic with the other as backup, making it unsuitable for Fibre Channel multipathing.

C. The `multibus` policy groups all valid paths into one priority group, enabling the round-robin selector to distribute I/O across all paths simultaneously for maximum throughput.

D. The `failover` policy is designed for Active/Passive storage arrays; it configures the kernel to maintain exactly one active I/O path at a time, with all other discovered paths held in a hot-standby state for immediate failover.

**Answer: C**