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From simulation to data analysis, HP's technology enables Ferrari's mastery: enhancing performance, precision and efficiency both trackside and at the factory. American information technology company This article is about the enterprise-focused company that was spun off from Hewlett-Packard. For the predecessor company, see Hewlett-Packard. For the printer and personal computer company, see HP Inc. Hewlett Packard Enterprise CompanyLogo used since June 2025Headquarters in Spring, Houston, TexasCompany typePublicTraded asNYSE: HPES&P 500 componentIndustryInformation technologyPredecessorHewlett-PackardFoundedNovember 1, 2015; 10 years ago (2015-11-01) in San Jose, CaliforniaHeadquartersSpring, Houston, Texas, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey peoplePatricia Russo(chairwoman)Antonio Neri(president and CEO)ProductsFinancial computer hardwareComputer softwareCloud computingInternet of Things (IoT)Artificial intelligenceComputer networkingServicesConsultingRevenue US$30.1 billion (2024)Operating income US$2.19 billion (2024)Net income US$2.58 billion (2024)Total assets US$71.3 billion (2024)Total equity US$24.8 billion (2024)Number of employees61,000 (2024)DivisionsIntelligent EdgeHPC & MCSComputeStorageFinancial ServicesHewlett Packard LabsSubsidiariesAruba NetworksCrayJuniper NetworksZertoSilver Peak SystemsAxis SecurityAthonetWebsitehpe.comFootnotes / referencesFinancials as of October 31, 2023[update].[1] The Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (HPE) is an American multinational information technology company based in Spring, Texas. It is a business-focused organization which works in servers, storage, networking, containerization software and consulting and support. HPE was ranked No. 107 in the 2018 Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue. Jo Bhasin recived the PQA at HPE for 2025. [2] HPE was founded on November 1, 2015, in Palo Alto, California, as part of the splitting of the Hewlett-Packard company.[3] The split was structured so that the former Hewlett-Packard Company would change its name to HP Inc. and spin off Hewlett Packard Enterprise as a newly created company. HP Inc. retained the old HP's personal computer and printing business, as well as its stock-price history and original NYSE ticker symbol for Hewlett-Packard; Enterprise trades under its own ticker symbol: HPE. At the time of the spin-off, HPE's revenue was slightly less than that of HP Inc.[4] The company relocated to Texas in 2020.[5] In 2017, HPE spun off its Enterprise Services business and merged it with Computer Sciences Corporation to become DXC Technology. Also in 2017, it spun off its software business segment and merged it with Micro Focus.[6] Also in 2024, as part of the change in strategy, HPE's telecommunications business unit, the Communication Technology Group (CTG), was acquired by HCLTech for $225 million.[7] HPE campus in San Jose, California The full name for the company is "Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company", which drops the hyphen that previously existed between the "Hewlett" and "Packard" of the former Hewlett-Packard Company. The company is commonly referred to as "Hewlett Packard Enterprise" or by its initials "HPE". The company has also been referred to as "HP Enterprise" by some media outlets[8] and has even been incorrectly referred to as "HP Enterprises".[9] Logo used from November 2015 to June 2025 IT service management employees hold up the new company's logo rectangle in 2015. In May 2016, the company announced it would sell its enterprise services division to one of its competitors, Computer Sciences Corporation in a deal valued at US$8.5 billion.[10] The merger of HPE Enterprise Services with CSC, to form a new company DXC Technology, was completed on March 10, 2017. Approximately 100,000 current HPE employees were affected. More than 30,000 services employees from other areas of the HPE business remained at HPE including technology services support and consulting as well as software professional services.[citation needed] In August 2016, the company announced plans to acquire Silicon Graphics International (SGI), known for their capabilities in high performance computing.[11] On November 1, 2016, HPE announced it completed the acquisition, for US$7.75 per share in cash,[12] a transaction valued at approximately US$275 million, net of cash and debt. [13] On September 7, 2016, HPE announced a "spin-merge" with Micro Focus, who would acquire HPE's "non-core" software (which included the HP Autonomy unit), and HPE shareholders would own 50.1 percent of the merged company, which would retain its current name.[14] The merger concluded on September 1, 2017.[15] High-performance processor test bed built by HPE for the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility in 2018 In September 2016, Hewlett Packard Enterprise transferred two patents to Texas-based wholly owned shell company Plectrum LLC. These two patents were originated at 3Com Corporation, which was bought by HP in 2010, along with about 1,400 patents.[16] On April 11, 2017, it was reported that Synack had raised US$21 million in a round of funding that included Hewlett Packard Enterprise.[17] In January 2017, the company acquired data management platform SimpliVity, the developer of the OmniCube hyper-converged infrastructure appliance, for US$650M.[18] In April 2017, Hewlett Packard Enterprise completed its acquisition of hybrid flash and all flash manufacturer, Nimble Storage Inc, for US$1.2 billion or US$12.50 per share. In October, Reuters reported that the company had allowed a Russian defense agency to examine a cyber-defense system used by The Pentagon. The report noted: "Six former U.S. intelligence officials, as well as former ArcSight [Hewlett Packard Enterprise] employees and independent security experts, said the source code review could help Moscow discover weaknesses in the software, potentially helping attackers to blind the U.S. military to a cyber attack."[19] Antonio Neri, President and CEO as of 2018 In November 2017, Meg Whitman announced that she would be stepping down as CEO, after six years at the helm of HP and HPE, stating that, on February 1, 2018, Antonio Neri[20] would officially become HPE's president and chief executive officer. The announcement created controversy leading to a 6% drop in stock price, which quickly recovered during the next few days.[21] In June 2018, Hewlett Packard Enterprise launched a hybrid cloud service called GreenLake Hybrid Cloud, built on top of HPE's OneSphere cloud management SaaS console, offered under its brand HPE GreenLake.[22] GreenLake is designed to provide cloud management, cost control, and compliance control capabilities, and will run on AWS and Microsoft Azure. [23] GreenLake includes cloud data services for containers, machine learning, storage, compute, data protection and networking through a management portal called GreenLake Central.[24] In February 2019, Meg Whitman announced she would not be seeking re-election to the board of directors, ending her professional involvement in HPE.[25] In May 2019, Hewlett Packard Enterprise announced plans to acquire Cray Inc for US$35 per share.[26] The announcement came soon after Cray had landed a US$600 million US Department of Energy contract to supply the Frontier supercomputer for Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 2021.[27] The acquisition was completed in September 2019 in a transaction valued at approximately US$1.4 billion.[28] In December 2020, Hewlett Packard Enterprise disclosed it is relocating its corporate headquarters from San Jose, California, to Spring, Texas, a northern suburb of Houston.[29][30] From December 2021 to April 2022, HPE headquarters was located at the former HP property and headquarters campus of Compaq in northwest Harris County near SH 249 and Louetta. Construction of the new Springwoods Village campus in Spring was completed in early 2022.[31] Concerns about major flooding at the Compaq complex were a contributing factor for HPE CEO Antonio Neri to have the new campus built.[32] The old campus had previously been flooded by Hurricane Harvey in 2017.[33] In April 2022, HPE relocated from the Compaq complex to its recently finished Spring campus,[31] coinciding with the sale of the former complex to Mexican beverage distributor Mexcor that month.[34][35] HPE's proposed $14 billion acquisition of Juniper Networks was subjected to an investigation by the UK's antitrust watchdog, the Competition and Markets Authority. On June 19, 2024, the Competition and Markets Authority announced that it had initiated a merger inquiry to assess potential competition concerns arising from the deal, setting an August 14, 2024 deadline to decide whether to conduct a full investigation. At the time the deal was announced, HPE had agreed to pay $40 per share in cash for Juniper.[36] In January 2025, the US Department of Justice Antitrust Division filed an antitrust lawsuit against HPE to block its acquisition of Juniper Networks, alleging that the proposed deal would raise prices, harm competition, and reduce innovation.[37] Following a settlement with the DOJ, in which HPE agreed to divest their Instant On wireless division and license the source code for Juniper's Mist AI (a key component of Juniper's WLAN products), the acquisition was completed on July 2, 2025.[38][39] Later that month, Axios reported that the U.S. Intelligence Community had earlier directly intervened to persuade the acquisition, arguing that blocking the merger would have harmed U.S. companies and strengthened Chinese competitors—particularly Huawei—framing the decision as critical to national security.[40] In September 2025, attorneys general from 20 states voiced support of further investigation in a letter to the courts. The letter proposed that the acquisition may not be in the best interest of the public.[41] The company's headquarters is in Houston, in a limited purpose annexation area.[42] Intelligent Edge (10% of FY20 revenue[43]) – offers platforms designed for network security, including Aruba Networks and Silver Peak Systems HPC & MCS (11% of FY20 revenue) – High Performance Compute and Mission Critical Systems. Also includes Hewlett Packard Labs Compute (44% of FY20 revenue) – the core server business Storage (17% of FY20 revenue) – the core storage business, including recent acquisition Zerto HPE Financial Services (12% of FY20 revenue) – provides financing services for HPE customers and partners A&PS (4% of FY20 revenue) – Advisory and Professional Services through 'HPE Pointnext'. Corporate Investments (2% of FY20 revenue) – includes 'HPE Pathfinder' (HPE's venture capital arm) and the Communications Technology Group CEO Antonio Neri announced in 2019 that he expects all products to be sold 'as a service' by 2022 [44] via HPE Greenlake.

The key trends for Hewlett Packard Enterprise are (as of the financial year ending December 31:[45]

Year	Revenue in million USD	Net income in million USD	Assets in million USD	Employees
2015	31,077	2,461	79,916	
2016	30,280	3,161	79,629	
2017	28,871	344	61,406	66,000
2018	30,852	1,908	55,493	60,000
2019	29,135	1,049	51,803	61,000
2020	26,982	(322)	54,015	59,400
2021	27,784	3,427	57,699	60,400
2022	28,496	868	57,123	60,200
2023	29,135	2,025	57,153	62,000
2024	30,127	2,554	71,262	61,000

HPE is mainly owned by institutional investors, who hold around 88% of all shares. The 5 largest shareholders in mid-2025 were:[46] Vanguard Group Inc (169,804,055 shares held) Blackrock Inc. (137,553,957 shares held) Capital World Investors (73,552,085 shares held) Bank of America (51,846,776 shares held) JPMorgan Chase (47,124,039 shares held) Intelligent Edge: Aruba Networks, Silver Peak Systems, FlexFabric HPC & MCS: Apollo (High-Performance Computing), Cray Compute: HP XP, HPE GreenLake Hybrid Cloud, Edgeline, Cloudline, Synergy, OneView, OneSphere, ProLiant, Synergy, Cloudline, Edgeline, HPE Integrity Servers, NonStop, HPE Superdome, Apollo (High-Performance Computing). Simplicity (HyperConvergence) Storage: HPE 3PAR, StoreOnce, StoreEver, Nimble Storage, HP XP, HPE GreenLake Hybrid Cloud, HPE Alletra, HPE Primera, MSA, Nimble & Alletra dHCI Communications Technology Group: OpenCall and Service Activator Further information: Hewlett-Packard Israel In 2025, Hewlett Packard Enterprise was identified in a report by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that listed companies facilitating the occupation of Palestine. The report states: "Before IBM, Hewlett Packard Enterprises (HPE) maintained the database and its Israeli subsidiary is still providing servers. Hewlett Packard (HP) has long enabled the apartheid systems of Israel, supplying technology to the Coordination of Government Activities in the Territories (COGAT), the prison service and police. Since the 2015 split of the company into Hewlett Packard Enterprises and HP Inc., opaque business relations have obscured the roles of their seven remaining Israeli subsidiaries."[47][48] Company acquired Date of acquisition Business Country Price Aruba Networks March 2, 2015 Network hardware US $3B[49] Rasa Networks May 6, 2016 Wireless network analytics US N/A[50] Silicon Graphics International (SGI) August 11, 2016 Hardware and software US $275M[51] SimpliVity January 17, 2017 Hyperconverged infrastructure US $650M[52] Cloud Cruiser January 23, 2017 Cloud consumption analytics US N/A[53] Niara February 1, 2017 Network security US N/A[54] Nimble Storage April 17, 2017 Storage US $1.2B[55][56][57] Cloud Technology Partners September 5, 2017 Cloud services US N/A[58][59][60] Cape Networks March 27, 2018 Network security South Africa N/A[61] RedPixie April 10, 2018 Cloud consulting UK N/A[62] Plexxi May 15, 2018 Software-defined networking US N/A[63] BlueData December 18, 2018 Software US N/A[64][65] MapR August 5, 2019 Software US N/A[66] Cray September 25, 2019 Hardware and software for supercomputing US $1.4B[67][68] Scytale February 3, 2020 Web Security US N/A[69] Silver Peak Systems September 21, 2020 SD-WAN US $925 million[70] Cloud Physics February 24, 2021 Infrastructure assessment US N/A[71] Determined AI June 21, 2021 Software US N/A[72] Zerto July 1, 2021 Software Israel $374 million[73] Ampool July 7, 2021 Software US N/A[74] Pachyderm January 12, 2023 Data Versioning and Pipelines US N/A[75] Athonet February 24, 2023 Private 5G Italian N/A Axis Security March 2, 2023 Cloud based Security SoftwareSSE, SASE) Israel $500 million[76] Opsramp March 20, 2023 IT operations management US N/A Morpheus Data August 30, 2024 Cloud management Software US N/A[77] Juniper Networks July 2, 2025 Network hardware, AI network operations, Cloud Management US $14B[78] Note: Aruba Networks was acquired by the Hewlett-Packard Company before demerger and was inducted into Hewlett Packard Enterprise while demerging. HPE reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending 30 September 2020 at 343 Kt (-48 /-12.4% y-o-y).[79] The company commits to reduce emissions by 55% by 2025 from 2016 base year, and this science-based target is aligned with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.[80] HPE's annual Total CO2e Emissions - Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Sep 2015 Sep 2016 Sep 2017 Sep 2018 Sep 2019 Sep 2020 Sept 2021 580[81] 642[82] 412[82] 448[82] 391[82] 343[79] 306[83] List of networking hardware vendors HP Inc. – the demerged sibling company that offers the company into Hewlett Packard Enterprises and HP Inc., opaque business relations have discured the roles of their seven remaining Israeli subsidiaries."[47][48] Company acquired Date of acquisition Business Country Price Aruba Networks March 2, 2015 Network hardware US $3B[49] ^ "FY 2024 Form 10-K". U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. 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Alt URL ^ a b c d "Hewlett Packard Enterprise's Sustainability Report for 2020Q3" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on November 13, 2021. Alt URL ^ Hewlett Packard Enterprise Corporate Publication (September 2021). "Hewlett Packard Enterprise Living Progress Report for fiscal year 2021" (PDF). HPE Living Progress Report for fiscal year 2021. Retrieved December 17, 2022. Official website Portals: Companies Electronics Technology Retrieved from " HP Inc. gave a profit outlook for current year that fell short of estimates and the company said it will cut 4,000 to 6,000 employees through fiscal 2028 by using more AI tools. The Palo Alto PC and printer maker will exit 2028 with gross savings of $1 billion annually as a result of the cuts. The savings will come from HP applying AI tools to areas like product development, customer support, sales and manufacturing, Chief Executive Enrique Lores said in an interview. "It's something we have to do to make sure the company stays competitive," he said. The cuts will result in about $650 million in restructuring charges, with about $250 million of that in fiscal 2026, which began Nov. 1, the company said Tuesday in a statement. The company's workforce was about 58,000 as of October 2024.Shares of HP declined as much as 3% after markets opened in New York on Wednesday. The stock had dropped 25% this year before the results were released.Three years ago, HP unveiled a different cost-cutting program also aimed at eliminating 4,000 to 6,000 jobs. At the time, it employed about 61,000 workers. The company said that plan resulted in gross savings of $2.2 billion. Profit for the year, excluding items such as the restructuring charges, will be $2.90 to $3.20 a share. Analysts, on average, expected $3.32, according to Bloomberg-compiled data. HP projects earnings per share, excluding items, to be 73 cents to 81 cents in the period ending in January. Wall Street estimated 78 cents.The shortfall stems from rising costs for the memory chips that go into computers. That increase blunts the benefits of a sales cycle for PCs. HP has enough inventory to limit the impact in the first half of the year. "For the second half, we are taking a prudent approach to our guide, while at the same time we're implementing aggressive actions" like bringing on more memory suppliers, putting less memory in products where it isn't needed by customers and raising prices while shipping AI PCs that have special chips. Sales in the company's printer unit fell 4% to $4.27 billion, in line with estimates.Bass writes for Bloomberg.