

HP

HPE0-V18

HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals

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Question: 1

An architect is weighing two ecosystem components that both meet the customer's stated requirement equally well today, and both are already covered by the customer's existing support arrangement. What is the most useful additional consideration?

- A. Which choice has the larger installed base across the industry.
- B. Which choice the customer's existing support arrangement already covers.
- C. Which choice leaves the customer with more room to change direction later.
- D. Which of the two was put on the market more recently than the other one.

Answer: C

Explanation:

When two options are equal against today's requirement, the tie-breaker worth applying is what each does to tomorrow's options. Preserving room to change is a durable benefit that costs nothing to prefer when the alternatives are otherwise matched.

Question: 2

Within HPE Services, what do HPE Juniper Networking support services address?

- A. Procurement support for networking components bought from third-party resellers.
- B. Support for the networking element of a customer's solution.
- C. Support for migrating workloads between the customer's edge and central locations.
- D. Support for designing the customer's application architecture across its sites.

Answer: B

Explanation:

These services exist so the networking element is supported as part of the solution rather than as a separate arrangement the customer has to co-ordinate. The support concerns the networking once it is in service, not helping the customer buy, move or design something.

Question: 3

Customers sometimes state a solution while believing they are stating a requirement. Which statements are solutions in disguise?
(Choose two.)

- A. "Orders must be processed within two seconds during our peak hour."

- B. "We need a second data centre in the northern region."
- C. "Our field staff must be able to work when the site link is down."
- D. "We want the ordering system rebuilt on a newer platform."
- E. "Costs must be predictable from one quarter to the next."

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

A second data centre is an answer, not a need. The requirement underneath might be resilience, or proximity to users, or a legal constraint on where data sits — and each of those could be met a different way. Stated like this, the design decision has already been taken.

Rebuilding names the work rather than the problem. Whatever is wrong with the ordering system — its speed, its cost, its inability to change — may or may not require a rebuild, and the requirement has to be stated before that can be judged.

Question: 4

A customer's deployed solution is three years old, meets today's requirements, and would need substantial addition to meet a new requirement. A replacement would meet both the current and new requirements but would retire equipment with useful life remaining.

What should the architect establish before recommending either?

(Choose two.)

- A. The value given up by standing down assets before the end of their usefulness.
- B. Which option delivers the new requirement sooner.
- C. Which option the customer's finance team can approve, within the current budget period, without escalation.
- D. Whether the newly arrived need is expected to be lasting or temporary.
- E. When the three-year-old equipment would be taken out of service if it were replaced.

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

Retiring something still serviceable is a real cost even where no cash changes hands, and it is the argument against replacement. Quantifying it is what makes the two options comparable rather than a matter of preference.

Adding to what exists suits a need that may not last; replacing suits one that will. Without knowing which this is, the choice between them rests on the equipment rather than on what the customer actually has to support.

Question: 5

When a solution combines components from more than one supplier, where does difficulty most often arise?

- A. In the component supplied by the smaller of the two organisations.

- B. At the boundaries between the components.
- C. Within the component that carries the largest share of the workload.
- D. In whichever component was added to the solution most recently.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Individual components are usually well tested by their own suppliers. What nobody has necessarily tested is the specific combination, and the boundary is where responsibility becomes ambiguous when something fails.

Question: 6

Why are workload offerings, including those assembled with alliance partner components, described in terms of the workloads they serve rather than only by their components?

- A. Because a workload description is easier to price than a list of components.
- B. Because components change more frequently than the workloads they support.
- C. Because workload descriptions avoid disclosing technical specifications to competitors.
- D. Because customers arrive with a workload to run rather than with a component list to assemble.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Describing an offering by the workload it serves meets the customer where they are. A component list asks them to do the translation into their own problem themselves.

Question: 7

A review of a customer's design produces five observations: a requirement about recovery time is unmet, the naming convention is inconsistent, one assumption about network capacity is unconfirmed, a component is a generation behind the current release, and installation is planned to be carried out by the customer's own team.

Which observations should be raised as findings requiring action before commitment?
(Choose two.)

- A. The naming inconsistency, since it will outlast the project and shape every later change.
- B. The unconfirmed capacity assumption, because the design must be reworked if it proves wrong.
- C. The component a generation behind, because newer options are available.
- D. The unmet recovery-time requirement, because the design does not do what was asked.
- E. The installation by the customer's own team, since mistakes during the build would delay go-live.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

An unconfirmed assumption is a decision resting on something nobody has checked. Its cost is not the checking but what follows if it is false, and here that is a redesign after the customer has committed. A requirement the design fails is the most serious category of finding, because the customer would be buying something that does not meet their own brief.

Question: 8

A customer runs an automated visual check on a production line that must act on each result within a few milliseconds.

Why does this requirement favour placing the processing at the edge site rather than in a central data centre?

- A. A central round trip costs more time than the requirement allows, so that the check cannot complete in time.
- B. A production line generates too little data to process centrally.
- C. Processing at an edge site removes the need to connect that site to the rest of the estate.
- D. Central data centres are provisioned mainly for storage capacity rather than for the processing work this check requires.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When a decision must be acted on in milliseconds, the time spent travelling to and from a distant site is a fixed cost that no amount of central capacity removes. Placing the processing beside the line is what makes the budget achievable.

Question: 9

A draft design for a customer provides capacity roughly three times the peak the customer described, places every workload centrally, and includes no arrangement for the branch offices to keep operating if their links fail. The customer's brief asked for cost efficiency and for branches to remain usable during link outages.

Which findings should the review record?
(Choose two.)

- A. Capacity at three times the described peak is prudent, given that the customer may grow into it.
- B. Capacity substantially exceeds the described peak, which works against the stated cost efficiency.
- C. Branch operation during a link failure is unaddressed, although the brief required it.
- D. The branch link failures should be addressed by improving the links rather than by the design.
- E. The customer's description of its peak demand should be independently verified.

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Three times the stated peak is not headroom, it is a cost the customer explicitly asked to avoid. A review records the mismatch and asks what drove the sizing, since there may be a reason the brief did not capture.

Placing everything centrally means a branch stops when its link stops. The brief asked for the opposite, so this is a requirement the design does not meet rather than a design preference to debate.

Question: 10

An architect is demonstrating a completed solution against the customer's brief.

What constitutes acceptable evidence that a requirement is met?

(Choose two.)

- A. The supplier's published specifications state the capability the requirement calls for.
- B. The behaviour required can be observed in the built solution.
- C. A comparable solution elsewhere has been shown to meet the same requirement.
- D. The components specified in the design are present and correctly configured.
- E. The condition the requirement names can be induced and the solution responds as specified.

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

Observation in the delivered environment is the strongest evidence available, because it tests the thing the customer will actually use rather than a model of it.

Requirements that describe behaviour under a failure or a load are only demonstrated by creating that condition. Anything less is an assertion that it would work.

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