HP

HPE0-V18

HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals

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Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

During the build, the team discovers that a site's power provision cannot support what the design assumed, and the site cannot be upgraded before the agreed launch date. Which responses are appropriate? (Choose two.)

A. Establish what the site can support, and test the design against that.
B. Move the workload to another site, and inform the customer once it is done.
C. Reduce the design at that site to whatever the current power allows.
D. Tell the customer promptly, since the constraint affects scope, date or both.
E. Proceed with the build and address the power provision after launch.

Answer: A, D

Explanation:
Options A, D are correct. The site power supply is a design constraint that must be measured before equipment is installed. Confirm available electrical and UPS capacity, compare it with peak equipment demand, and inform the customer immediately because the finding may affect both scope and the agreed commissioning date. An Edge-to-Cloud implementation combines physical capacity, connectivity, software integration and operational readiness. Dependencies should be commissioned and tested before the workloads relying on them, with deviations subject to controlled review. The rejected alternatives do not establish the necessary combination of compliance, operational suitability and technical feasibility stated in the scenario. Before customer commitment, validate the recommendation against workload measurements, contractual support boundaries and operational readiness. The selected architecture must be achievable under the constraints actually described, not merely plausible as a product configuration. Delivery must follow an approved design and dependency-based implementation sequence. Verify site prerequisites, integration compatibility, change control and acceptance evidence; operational handover should establish that the receiving organisation can sustain the deployed capabilities.
Study Guide HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals — Display an Ability to Build an HPE Edge-to-Cloud Solution; Solution Planning, Implementation and Handover.

Question: 2

What does a solution handover need to leave the customer with?

A. A schedule of the maintenance tasks due in the first year.
B. A complete record of every decision taken during the build.

C. The ability to operate what has been built.
D. Contact details for the engineers who performed the work.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Option C is correct. Handover is an operational readiness milestone, not merely delivery of records. The receiving team must be able to administer, monitor, secure, support and recover the deployed environment using appropriate access, documented procedures and knowledge transfer. Delivery must follow an approved design and dependency-based implementation sequence. Verify site prerequisites, integration compatibility, change control and acceptance evidence; operational handover should establish that the receiving organisation can sustain the deployed capabilities. Alternatives based on product preference, unchecked scope changes or deferred validation would weaken the requirement-to-design traceability on which the recommendation depends. Where implementation work follows, document the responsible owner, acceptance test and escalation path. A technically correct design still needs controlled delivery and a supportable operating model to deliver the business outcome. Infrastructure build decisions require controlled evidence. The architect should distinguish installed components from proved functionality, identify blockers before commissioning and document any remaining acceptance conditions with owners and customer approval.
Study Guide HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals — Display an Ability to Build an HPE Edge-to-Cloud Solution; Solution Planning, Implementation and Handover.

Question: 3

Which characteristics describe a private cloud solution? (Choose two.)

A. Capacity is drawn from a pool shared with other organisations.
B. Resources are provided to users through a self-service request model.
C. Physical infrastructure is necessarily located on the organisation's own premises.
D. Users are billed individually for each request they submit.
E. The environment is dedicated to a single organisation.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
Options B, E are correct. Private cloud resources are dedicated to a single organisation and are made available through governed self-service provisioning. They can be hosted off premises; neither individual invoices nor an on-site location defines the model. HPE private cloud management introduces cloud-style operational processes to on-premises or other dedicated infrastructure. Sound recommendations distinguish resource pooling, policy enforcement, application requirements, automation, consumption metering and the respective responsibilities of customer and service provider. The remaining choices introduce assumptions that the customer has not authorised, or omit a material operational condition that must be

satisfied before commitment. Make the customer-facing trade-off explicit: what the recommended approach satisfies, which alternatives impose unnecessary constraints, and what evidence confirms the decision. This also permits the customer to approve any residual risk knowingly. Before positioning a private cloud, analyse the expected usage profile and operating model. Dedicated infrastructure can favour sustained demand, whereas unpredictable peaks may call for carefully evaluated elastic or hybrid capacity; governance and location requirements remain fundamental.
Study Guide HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals — HPE Private Cloud Solutions; GreenLake Basics; Private Cloud Management; HPE Morpheus Software.

Question: 4

A customer's private cloud offers development teams a catalogue of approved environment configurations. The security function has now changed what an approved configuration must contain, and many environments built from the old definition are already running. What should the architect advise?

A. Update the catalogue so new environments conform, and plan separate remediation for those already running.
B. Update the catalogue, since running environments will pick up the change from the new definition.
C. Leave the catalogue unchanged until every running environment has been brought into line.
D. Withdraw the catalogue and route requests to the security function until the change settles.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Option A is correct. Revising approved catalogue definitions governs new deployments but does not retroactively modify all running instances. Update templates and controls promptly, inventory affected environments, and schedule separately controlled remediation of those provisioned under the old standards. Before positioning a private cloud, analyse the expected usage profile and operating model. Dedicated infrastructure can favour sustained demand, whereas unpredictable peaks may call for carefully evaluated elastic or hybrid capacity; governance and location requirements remain fundamental. None of the other options supplies the same direct response to the stated constraint; each would require separate justification before becoming a valid design decision. The recommendation should therefore be recorded as a requirement-led technical decision with measurable success conditions. Any proposed deviation or dependency must be resolved through customer-approved change management before the solution is declared complete. Private-cloud architecture combines dedicated organisational resources with automated provisioning, standardised service definitions and central governance. Self-service shortens fulfilment time but is still bounded by real capacity, operating policies, support responsibilities and the lifecycle of the infrastructure underneath.
Study Guide HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals — HPE Private Cloud Solutions; GreenLake Basics; Private Cloud Management; HPE Morpheus Software.

Question: 5

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:
Options B, D are correct. An unverified network headroom assumption might invalidate performance and connectivity sizing. An unmet recovery-time objective is a direct requirements failure. Cosmetic naming differences, product age alone, and customer-led installation are not automatically pre-commitment architectural blockers. The reviewer tests the proposed design against its agreed requirements baseline, not personal architectural preference. Findings should cite evidence, identify the affected requirement or assumption, explain operational consequences and define an action or customer decision before implementation commitment. The other choices either substitute unverified assumptions for the customer’s actual evidence or solve a secondary issue rather than the controlling requirement. The architect should retain evidence for this decision in the requirements matrix, architectural assumptions, implementation plan and acceptance criteria. That discipline establishes a defensible link between the customer’s stated need and the capabilities delivered. Architecture review is most useful when it identifies latent risks before procurement or deployment. Evaluate sizing, network paths, interoperability, resiliency, lifecycle support, documented assumptions and mandatory constraints, keeping actual noncompliance distinct from accepted residual risk.
Study Guide HPE Edge-to-Cloud Fundamentals — Review an HPE Edge-to-Cloud Solution Based on Customer Needs; Design Considerations; Architecting Methodology.

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