



HP HPE7-M03

Advanced HPE Edge-to-Cloud Solutions Written Exam

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Questions**

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Question: 1

Which of the following is a primary financial benefit of cloud adoption for businesses?

- A. Unlimited scalability with zero cost
- B. Elimination of CAPEX through pay-as-you-go models
- C. Guaranteed service uptime
- D. Full control over physical hardware

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud enables businesses to shift from capital expenditure (CAPEX) to operational expenditure (OPEX) using pay-as-you-go models. This reduces upfront investment and improves cash flow flexibility. However, service uptime is not guaranteed unless under SLAs. Cloud still requires monitoring, and you don't control physical hardware.

Question: 2

Which risk is most associated with multi-cloud deployments?

- A. Improved vendor lock-in
- B. Enhanced security due to redundancy
- C. Increased complexity in governance and management
- D. Reduced operational flexibility

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-cloud environments offer flexibility but increase governance complexity. Each cloud provider may have different security, compliance, and operational tools. Proper policy enforcement becomes harder. While vendor lock-in is reduced, integration becomes more challenging and costly.

Question: 3

- C. Resource scalability based on demand
- D. Elimination of disaster recovery plans

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud elasticity allows resources to scale up or down based on usage demand. This optimizes cost and performance during workload spikes. It doesn't eliminate DR needs or hardware tuning. Elasticity ensures efficient use of resources without manual intervention.

Question: 4

Which of the following are challenges associated with cloud cost management? (Choose two)

- A. Transparent billing practices
- B. Unused reserved instances
- C. Overprovisioning of resources
- D. Static cost models

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Overprovisioning and unused reserved instances increase cloud spend without benefit. Many organizations struggle with right-sizing workloads and managing commitments. Cloud cost models are typically dynamic, and billing, though itemized, may lack transparency on usage patterns.

Question: 5

What is a key differentiator of High Performance Computing (HPC) workloads in the cloud?

- A. They prioritize availability over performance
- B. They require tightly-coupled computing nodes
- C. They are latency-insensitive by nature
- D. They rely on loosely integrated processing

Answer: B

Explanation:

HPC workloads require tightly-coupled, parallel computing nodes to solve complex calculations. They are highly sensitive to latency and interconnect bandwidth. Cloud providers must offer specialized instances with optimized networking to support HPC efficiency.

Which type of workload benefits most from a hybrid cloud architecture?

- A. Static web hosting
- B. Video transcoding at scale
- C. Regulatory-sensitive healthcare data processing
- D. Batch analytics with no privacy concerns

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hybrid cloud allows sensitive data to remain on-premises for compliance while leveraging public cloud for scalability. Healthcare workloads often require data residency and privacy control. Hybrid solutions meet both regulatory and performance needs.

Question: 7

What workload characteristic is most critical when selecting a cloud region for deployment?

- A. User interface design
- B. Data gravity
- C. Licensing model
- D. Virtualization platform

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data gravity refers to the idea that large datasets are difficult to move. The location of data affects performance, latency, and cost. Selecting a cloud region close to the data source optimizes access and integration for workloads.

Question: 8

Which are benefits of optimizing cloud workloads for performance and availability? (Choose two)

- A. Reducing security management overhead
- B. Improving user experience
- C. Enabling cost-efficient scalability
- D. Eliminating backup requirements

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Question: 9

Which KPI is most aligned with availability optimization?

- A. CPU utilization
- B. SLA uptime percentage
- C. Cost per transaction
- D. Memory allocation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Availability optimization targets minimizing downtime and service interruptions. SLA uptime percentage measures system reliability and is a direct indicator of availability performance. Other metrics like CPU or cost are more relevant to efficiency and performance tuning.

Question: 10

A workload with unpredictable traffic spikes should be deployed with which cloud feature?

- A. Static resource allocation
- B. Manual provisioning
- C. Auto-scaling groups
- D. On-prem deployment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Auto-scaling enables dynamic adjustment of compute resources based on traffic or demand. This ensures performance remains high during spikes and reduces costs during low usage. Manual provisioning is inefficient and prone to delays in such cases.

Question: 11

Which two factors are crucial when evaluating cloud cost efficiency for a given workload? (Choose two)

- A. Resource utilization metrics
- B. Availability zone naming
- C. Reserved instance duration
- D. Number of APIs used

Cost efficiency involves analyzing how much of the provisioned resources are used and whether committed pricing (like reserved instances) fits usage patterns. API usage may affect performance or integration, but not cost efficiency directly.

Question: 12

What describes a "cloud-native workload"?

- A. A legacy app migrated to a cloud VM
- B. A monolithic application using a database
- C. A microservices-based app using container orchestration
- D. A batch job running in a dedicated cloud server

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud-native workloads are designed for cloud scalability, resilience, and agility. They typically use microservices, containers, CI/CD pipelines, and are deployed using platforms like Kubernetes. They contrast with lift-and-shift legacy applications.

Question: 13

What is a downside of over-optimizing workloads for performance in the cloud?

- A. Reduced availability
- B. Increased costs from overprovisioning
- C. Slower auto-scaling response
- D. Data locality issues

Answer: B

Explanation:

Over-optimizing often involves provisioning more resources than necessary, which leads to increased operational costs. It might temporarily boost performance but defeats the purpose of elasticity and cost efficiency that cloud offers.

Question: 14

Which characteristics define a latency-sensitive workload? (Choose two)

- A. Requires frequent backups

Answer: B, C

Explanation:

Latency-sensitive workloads need near-instant data transmission and processing, as seen in real-time apps like video conferencing or trading platforms. Batch jobs are typically latency-tolerant and don't require immediate processing.

Question: 15

What is the most important consideration for disaster recovery in a cloud-based workload?

- A. Compliance with local regulations
- B. Number of users accessing the service
- C. Number of virtual CPUs used
- D. UI framework used in the app

Answer: A

Explanation:

DR plans in the cloud must ensure regulatory compliance, particularly regarding data residency, access control, and recovery time objectives. The number of users or UI frameworks has minimal impact on DR strategies.

Question: 16

Which options help optimize cloud workload costs? (Choose two)

- A. Using reserved instances for predictable usage
- B. Disabling auto-scaling
- C. Continuous monitoring of utilization
- D. Increasing resource allocation preemptively

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

Reserved instances reduce costs for steady workloads. Monitoring ensures resources align with real demand. Disabling auto-scaling or allocating resources unnecessarily increases cost without benefit. Cost optimization is a continuous process.

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