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Question 1

Your customer wants to implement an environment for machine learning that requires low latencies and high transfer rates.

Which technology should you recommend to the customer?

Options:

A- SCSI

B- RoCE

C- SMB

D- NFS

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The technology that should be recommended to the customer for machine learning that requires low latencies and high transfer rates is RoCE. RoCE stands for RDMA over Converged Ethernet, which is a protocol that enables Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) over Ethernet networks. RDMA is a technology that allows direct memory access from one computer to another without involving the operating system or the CPU, thus reducing the overhead and latency of data transfers. RoCE offers the following benefits for machine learning environments:

It supports high bandwidth and low latency data transfers, which are essential for machine learning applications that involve large amounts of data and complex computations12.

It improves the efficiency and scalability of the network, as it reduces the CPU utilization and the network congestion caused by data transfers13.

It leverages the existing Ethernet infrastructure, which is widely deployed and cost-effective, and does not require any specialized hardware or software14.

It is compatible with HPE solutions, such as HPE Alletra, HPE Synergy, and HPE Apollo, which support RoCE and provide optimized infrastructure and management services for machine learning workloads567.

The other options are not suitable for machine learning that requires low latencies and high transfer rates because:

A) SCSI stands for Small Computer System Interface, which is a set of standards for connecting and transferring data between devices, such as hard disks, tape drives, scanners, and printers.SCSI is mainly used for storage devices and does not support RDMA or Ethernet networks8.

C) SMB stands for Server Message Block, which is a network file sharing protocol that allows access to files, printers, and other resources on a network.SMB is mainly used for file sharing and does not support RDMA or Ethernet networks9.

D) NFS stands for Network File System, which is a distributed file system protocol that allows access to files over a network.NFS is mainly used for file sharing and does not support RDMA or Ethernet networks10.

What is RoCE? | Mellanox Technologies

RoCE: The Key to Unlocking the Full Potential of AI - RoCE Initiative

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HPE Alletra 6000 Data Sheet

HPE Synergy 480 Gen10 Compute Module - Overview

HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus System - Overview

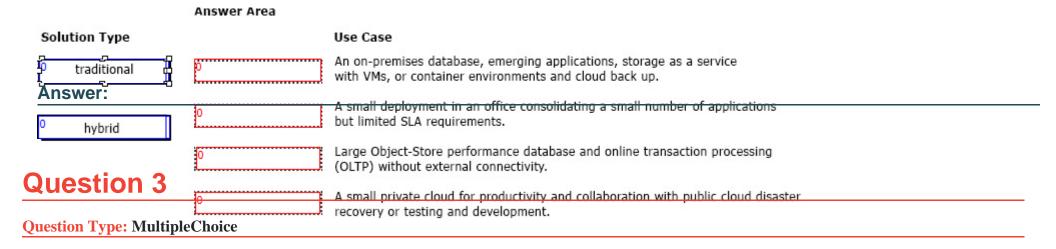What is SCSI (Small Computer System Interface)? - Definition from WhatIs.com

What is SMB (Server Message Block)? - Definition from WhatIs.com

What is NFS (Network File System)? - Definition from WhatIs.com

Question 2

Question Type: DragDrop

For each use case, identify whether it is a traditional solution or a hybrid solution.

Answer Area

Solution Type	Answer Area	Use Case
traditional	[ ]	An on-premises database, emerging applications, storage as a service with VMs, or container environments and cloud back up.
Answer:		
hybrid	[ ]	A small deployment in an office consolidating a small number of applications but limited SLA requirements.
	[ ]	Large Object-Store performance database and online transaction processing (OLTP) without external connectivity.
	[ ]	A small private cloud for productivity and collaboration with public cloud disaster recovery or testing and development.

Question 3

A. HPE SimpliVity running a moderate SQL database

Options:

B- HPE GreenLake for Containers with HPE Alletra 6000

C- HPE Solutions for Qumulo deployed on GCP

D- Commvault HyperScale Software with HPE Apollo Hardware

Answer:

B

Explanation:

HPE GreenLake for Containers is a cloud service that delivers a fully managed Kubernetes platform for containerized applications. It provides a consistent and secure environment across the edge, data center, and cloud, with integrated data protection, security, and compliance.HPE GreenLake for Containers also offers flexible consumption and pay-per-use models, as well as self-service provisioning and management tools1.

HPE Alletra 6000 is a cloud-native data infrastructure that delivers a cloud experience for business-critical workloads. It is designed to provide fast and consistent performance, high availability, and efficiency in a 2U enclosure. HPE Alletra 6000 supports NVMe and SCM drives, up to 4M IOPS, and sub-millisecond latency.HPE Alletra 6000 also offers data services, such as snapshots, replication, encryption, and deduplication, as well as native integration with cloud platforms2.

HPE GreenLake for Containers with HPE Alletra 6000 is a solution that combines the benefits of both offerings, enabling customers to run their containerized applications with high performance, reliability, and scalability, while enjoying a cloud-like experience and consumption model.This solution is ideal for customers who need to modernize their applications, accelerate their time to market, and optimize their costs3.Reference:HPE GreenLake for containers | HPE,HPE Alletra 6000 | HPE Store US,HPE GreenLake for Containers with HPE Alletra 6000 - Data Sheet

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are generating a customer HPE GreenLake proposal for a customer.

Select the items that are mandatory when submitting the initial proposal to HPE for quoting.

(Choose two.)

Options:

A- Start Bill of Materials

B- End Bill of Materials

C- Signed statement of Work

D- Completed Order Checklist

E- Credit Check Form

Answer:

A, D

Explanation:

When generating a customer HPE GreenLake proposal, you need to submit the following mandatory items to HPE for quoting:

Start Bill of Materials: This is a document that lists the initial hardware and software components, quantities, and prices that are required for the HPE GreenLake solution. It also includes the service level, the billing unit, the minimum and maximum capacity, and the buffer size. The Start Bill of Materials helps HPE to calculate the monthly fee and the buffer charge for the customer.

Completed Order Checklist: This is a document that contains the essential information and documents that are needed to process the HPE GreenLake order. It includes the customer name, address, contact details, legal entity, billing frequency, payment method, contract term, start date, end date, and signature. It also includes the attachments such as the Start Bill of Materials, the End Bill of Materials, the Statement of Work, the Credit Check Form, and the Customer Acceptance Form.

The other items are not mandatory for the initial proposal, but they may be required later in the order process:

End Bill of Materials: This is a document that lists the final hardware and software components, quantities, and prices that are delivered and installed for the HPE GreenLake solution. It may differ from the Start Bill of Materials due to changes in the customer requirements, availability, or pricing. The End Bill of Materials helps HPE to reconcile the actual usage and billing with the customer.
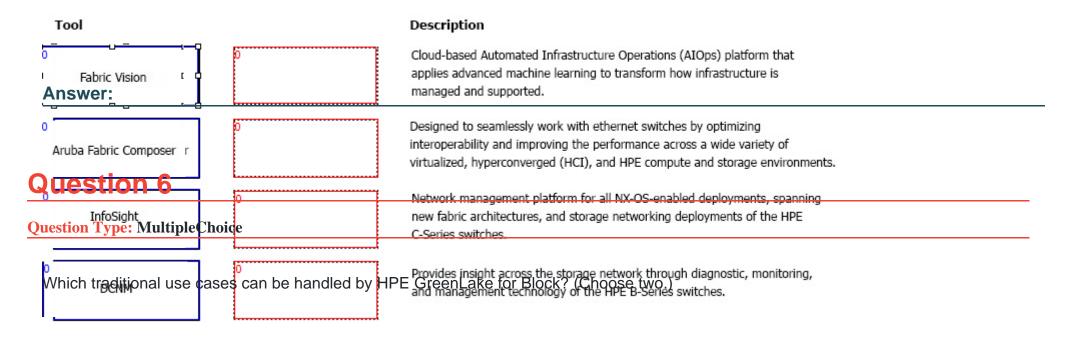
Signed Statement of Work: This is a document that defines the scope, deliverables, responsibilities, and terms and conditions of the HPE GreenLake service. It also includes the service level agreement, the service description, the service activation, the service management, the service reporting, and the service termination. The Statement of Work must be signed by both HPE and the customer before the service can start.

Credit Check Form: This is a document that authorizes HPE to perform a credit check on the customer to assess their financial stability and creditworthiness. The credit check helps HPE to determine the payment terms and conditions for the HPE GreenLake service.

Question 5

Match each tool with its description.

Tool		Description
Fabric Vision		Cloud-based Automated Infrastructure Operations (AIOps) platform that applies advanced machine learning to transform how infrastructure is managed and supported.
Aruba Fabric Composer		Designed to seamlessly work with ethernet switches by optimizing interoperability and improving the performance across a wide variety of virtualized, hyperconverged (HCI), and HPE compute and storage environments.
InfoSight		Network management platform for all NX-OS-enabled deployments, spanning new fabric architectures, and storage networking deployments of the HPE C-Series switches.
DCNM		Provides insight across the storage network through diagnostic, monitoring, and management technology of the HPE B-Series switches.

Answer:

Question 6

Which traditional use cases can be handled by HPE GreenLake for Block? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Containerized AI workload utilizing Microsoft Azure and an Apollo 4000.

B- Highly secure, air-gapped NFS share from an MSA 2062.

C- Collocated VMFS datastore mounted from an Alletra 9080 and protected bv Zerto.

D- Mainframe volumes provided by HPE XP8 storage.

E- On-premises mission critical Oracle database hacked by an Alletra 6050.

Answer:

C, E

Explanation:

HPE GreenLake for Block Storage can handle traditional use cases that require high-performance, reliable, and scalable block storage for mission-critical applications.According to the HPE GreenLake for Block Storage planning overview1, some of the use cases that can be supported by HPE GreenLake for Block Storage are:

Collocated VMFS datastore mounted from an Alletra 9080 and protected by Zerto: This use case involves running virtual machines (VMs) on a VMware vSphere cluster that uses a VMFS datastore hosted on an HPE Alletra 9080 system. The VMFS datastore provides fast and consistent access to the VMs' data, while the HPE Alletra 9080 system delivers extreme performance, availability, and efficiency for the block storage. The VMs' data is also protected by Zerto, a software solution that provides continuous data protection, disaster recovery, and backup for virtualized environments. Zerto replicates the data from the HPE Alletra 9080 system to another site or cloud, ensuring business continuity and data integrity in case of any failure or outage.

On-premises mission critical Oracle database backed by an Alletra 6050: This use case involves running an Oracle database on a physical server that uses an HPE Alletra 6050 system as the block storage. The Oracle database supports mission-critical workloads that require high performance, availability, and security. The HPE Alletra 6050 system provides enterprise-grade block storage that delivers consistent low latency, high throughput, and high IOPS for the database. The HPE Alletra 6050 system also supports data services such as snapshots, clones, encryption, and replication for the database, enhancing its functionality and protection.

The other options are not traditional use cases that can be handled by HPE GreenLake for Block Storage. A containerized AI workload utilizing Microsoft Azure and an Apollo 4000 is a hybrid cloud use case that involves running AI applications on containers that use an HPE Apollo 4000 system as the storage. The HPE Apollo 4000 system is a big data and analytics platform that provides high-density, scalable, and cost-effective storage for large data sets. The containers are deployed on Microsoft Azure, a public cloud service that provides compute, storage, and networking resources for cloud applications. This use case is not supported by HPE GreenLake for Block Storage, as it does not involve block storage or HPE Alletra systems. A highly secure, air-gapped NFS share from an MSA 2062 is a file storage use case that involves creating an NFS share on an HPE MSA 2062 system that is isolated from the internet and other networks. The HPE MSA 2062 system is an entry-level storage system that provides affordable and flexible storage for small and medium businesses. The NFS share provides file access to the data stored on the HPE MSA 2062 system, while the air-gap provides security and protection from external threats. This use case is not supported by HPE GreenLake for Block Storage, as it does not involve block storage or HPE Alletra systems. A mainframe volumes provided by HPE XP8 storage is a mainframe storage use case that involves providing block storage for mainframe systems using an HPE XP8 system. The HPE XP8 system is a high-end storage system that provides extreme performance, availability, and scalability for mainframe and open systems. The HPE XP8 system supports mainframe volumes such as FICON, CKD, and ECKD, as well as open system volumes such as FC, iSCSI, and NVMe. This use case is not supported by HPE GreenLake for Block Storage, as it does not involve HPE Alletra systems.Reference:

HPE GreenLake for Block Storage

HPE GreenLake for Block Storage planning overview

HPE Alletra 9000 and 6000 systems

Zerto

HPE Apollo 4000 systems

[HPE MSA 2062 storage]

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your customer needs an 8:1 GPU to CPU ratio to support their natural language processing (NLP) application.

Which HPE platform meets their requirement?

Options:

A- Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus

B- Synergy SY480 Gen10 Plus with 8 Bay PCIe Expansion

C- ProLiant DL380 Gen10 Plus
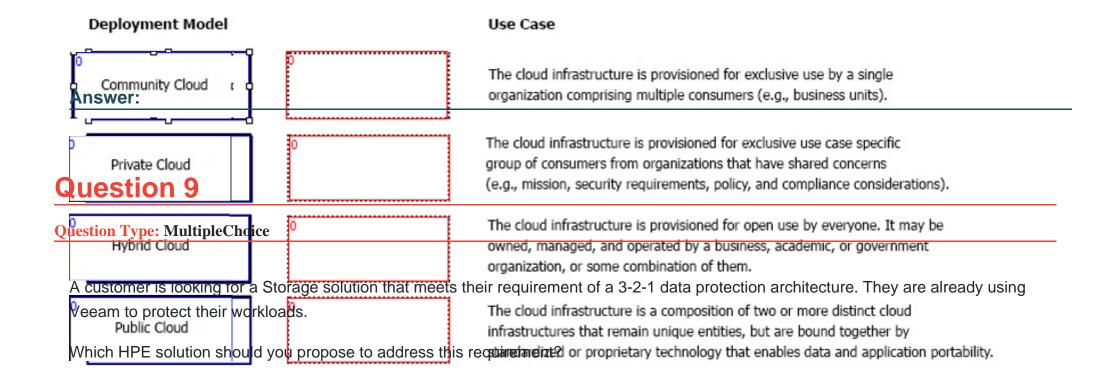
D- EdgeLine e910 Server Blades

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus is a high-performance computing platform that supports up to 16 GPUs and 2 CPUs in a 4U chassis, providing an 8:1 GPU to CPU ratio. This platform is ideal for NLP applications that require massive parallel processing and high-speed data transfer between GPUs and CPUs. The HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus supports Nvidia L40 GPUs, which are optimized for NLP workloads and deliver up to 10x faster performance than previous generations. The HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus also offers flexible configuration options, advanced cooling and power efficiency, and comprehensive management and security features.Reference:HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus System,HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 Plus Data sheet,NVIDIA Teams With HPE to Take AI From Edge to Cloud

Question 8

Question Type: **DragDrop**

Match the use case with the appropriate cloud deployment model.

Deployment Model		Use Case
Community Cloud		The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a single organization comprising multiple consumers (e.g., business units).
Private Cloud		The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use case specific group of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations).
Hybrid Cloud		The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for open use by everyone. It may be owned, managed, and operated by a business, academic, or government organization, or some combination of them.
Public Cloud		The cloud infrastructure is a composition of two or more distinct cloud infrastructures that remain unique entities, but are bound together by standardized or proprietary technology that enables data and application portability.

Answer:

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A customer is looking for a Storage solution that meets their requirement of a 3-2-1 data protection architecture. They are already using Veeam to protect their workloads.

Which HPE solution should you propose to address this requirement?

Options:

A- HPE GreenLake Central

B- HPE Data Services Cloud Console

C- HPE Alletra Peer Persistence

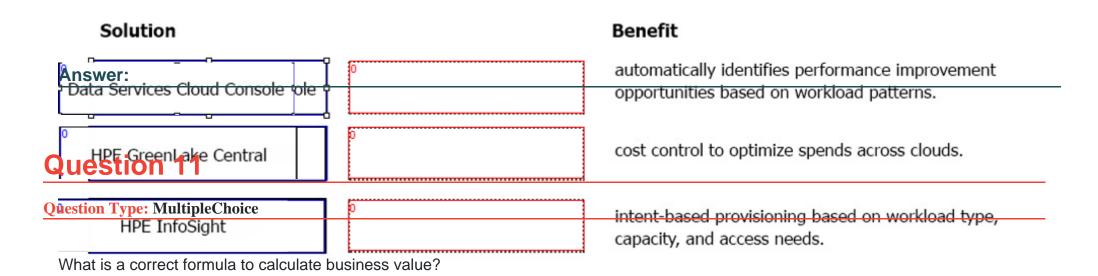**D-** HPE Cloud Volumes Backup

Answer:

D

Explanation:

HPE Cloud Volumes Backup is a cloud-native backup storage target that enables customers to seamlessly back up data from their on-premises arrays to the cloud, without changing their existing data protection workflows. HPE Cloud Volumes Backup supports various backup applications, including Veeam, and integrates with them through a secure client that runs on the customer's premises. HPE Cloud Volumes Backup can help customers meet the 3-2-1 data protection architecture, which recommends having at least three copies of data, on two different media, with one copy off-site. By using HPE Cloud Volumes Backup, customers can have an off-site copy of their data in the cloud, which can be easily restored to their on-premises storage or to HPE Cloud Volumes Block, a cloud-native block storage service. HPE Cloud Volumes Backup offers flexible and predictable pay-per-use pricing, as well as security, scalability, and simplicity features.Reference:https://www.hpe.com/us/en/what-is/cloud-server-backups.html

https://buy.hpe.com/us/en/enterprise-solutions/cloud-solutions/storage-cloud-saas-solutions/storage-cloud-saas-solutions/hpe-cloud-volumes-backup/p/1013033925\

Question 10

Question Type: **DragDrop**

Match the solution from left to right the benefits.

Solution		Benefit
Data Services Cloud Console		automatically identifies performance improvement opportunities based on workload patterns.
HPE GreenLake Central		cost control to optimize spends across clouds.
HPE InfoSight		intent-based provisioning based on workload type, capacity, and access needs.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a correct formula to calculate business value?

Options:

A- profit = revenue / expenses

B- profit = revenue + expenses

C- profit = revenue * expenses

D- profit = revenue - expenses

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Business value is a measure of the benefits that an organization or a project delivers to its stakeholders, such as customers, employees, shareholders, or society1.

One way to quantify business value is to calculate the profit, which is the difference between the revenue and the expenses of an organization or a project2.

Revenue is the income that an organization or a project generates from its products, services, or other sources2.

Expenses are the costs that an organization or a project incurs to operate, produce, or deliver its products, services, or other outputs2.

Therefore, the formula to calculate profit is: profit = revenue - expenses2.

For example, if an organization has a revenue of $100,000 and an expense of $80,000, its profit is $20,000.

The other options are incorrect because they do not reflect the correct relationship between revenue, expenses, and profit:

A) profit = revenue / expenses would imply that the profit is inversely proportional to the expenses, which is not true. For example, if the revenue is $100,000 and the expense is $80,000, the profit would be $1,250, which is lower than the actual profit of $20,000.

B) profit = revenue + expenses would imply that the profit is equal to the sum of the revenue and the expenses, which is not true. For example, if the revenue is $100,000 and the expense is $80,000, the profit would be $180,000, which is higher than the actual revenue.

C) profit = revenue * expenses would imply that the profit is equal to the product of the revenue and the expenses, which is not true. For example, if the revenue is $100,000 and the expense is $80,000, the profit would be $8,000,000, which is unrealistic and unreasonable.

The references are:

1:What is Business Value?2:What is Profit?