CLO-002 Q&As

CompTIA Cloud Essentials+

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QUESTION 1

A DevOps team wants to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution. The team needs a dedicated virtual environment separate from the production systems to replicate multiple installations. Which of the following BEST represents what the team needs?

A. Containerization

B. Cold storage

C. Infrastructure as code

D. Sandboxing

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: According to the CompTIA Cloud Essentials objectives and documents, sandboxing is the best option for the DevOps team that wants to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution. Sandboxing is a technique that creates a virtual environment that is isolated from the production systems and allows the team to replicate multiple installations without affecting the real data or applications. Sandboxing is useful for testing, debugging, and experimenting with new features or configurations in a safe and controlled way. Sandboxing can also help the team to identify and resolve any potential issues or errors before deploying the upgrade to the production environment. The other options are not as suitable for the team\\'s needs. Containerization is a method of packaging software code with the necessary dependencies and libraries to run it on any platform or cloud. Containerization is beneficial for creating portable and scalable applications that can run consistently across different environments. However, containerization does not provide a dedicated virtual environment that is separate from the production systems, nor does it allow the team to replicate multiple installations of the same software. Cold storage is a type of data storage that is used for infrequently accessed or archived data. Cold storage is typically cheaper and slower than hot storage, which is used for frequently accessed or active data. Cold storage is not relevant for the team\\'s need to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution, as it does not involve data storage or access. Infrastructure as code is a practice of managing and provisioning cloud infrastructure using code or scripts, rather than manual processes or graphical user interfaces. Infrastructure as code is advantageous for automating and standardizing the deployment and configuration of cloud resources, such as servers, networks, or storage. However, infrastructure as code does not provide a dedicated virtual environment that is separate from the production systems, nor does it allow the team to replicate multiple installations of the same software. References: 1, 2, 3, 4

QUESTION 2

Which of the following explains why a cloud provider would establish and publish a format data sanitization policy for its clients?

A. To establish guidelines for how the provider will cleanse any data being imported during a cloud migration

B. To be transparent about how the CSP will handle malware infections that may impact systems housing client data

C. To provide a value add for clients that will assist in cleansing records at no additional charge

D. To ensure clients feel comfortable about the handling of any leftover data after termination of the contract

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A data sanitization policy is a document that defines how a cloud service provider (CSP) will permanently delete or destroy any data that belongs to its clients after the termination of the contract or the deletion of the service.

Data sanitization is a process that ensures that the data is not recoverable by any means, even by advanced forensic tools. Data sanitization is important for cloud security and privacy, as it prevents unauthorized access, disclosure, or misuse of the data by the CSP or any third parties. A data sanitization policy can help the CSP demonstrate its compliance with the data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), that may apply to its clients\\' data. A data sanitization policy can also help the CSP build trust and confidence with its clients, as it assures them that their data will be handled securely and responsibly, and that they will have full control and ownership of their data. Therefore, option D is the best explanation of why a cloud provider would establish and publish a format data sanitization policy for its clients. Option A is incorrect because it does not explain why a cloud provider would establish and publish a format data sanitization policy for its clients, but rather how the provider will cleanse any data being imported during a cloud migration. Data cleansing is a process that improves the quality and accuracy of the data by removing or correcting any errors, inconsistencies, or duplicates. Data cleansing is not the same as data sanitization, as it does not involve deleting or destroying the data. Option B is incorrect because it does not explain why a cloud provider would establish and publish a format data sanitization policy for its clients, but rather how the CSP will handle malware infections that may impact systems housing client data. Malware is a malicious software that can harm or compromise the systems or data of the CSP or its clients. Malware prevention and detection are important aspects of cloud security, but they are not the same as data sanitization, as they do not involve deleting or destroying the data. Option C is incorrect because it does not explain why a cloud provider would establish and publish a format data sanitization policy for its clients, but rather how the CSP will provide a value add for clients that will assist in cleansing records at no additional charge. Data cleansing, as explained above, is a process that improves the quality and accuracy of the data, not a process that deletes or destroys the data. Data cleansing may or may not be offered by the CSP as a value-added service, but it is not the same as data sanitization, which is a mandatory and essential service for cloud security and privacy. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Cloud Security Principles, Section 5.2: Data Security Concepts, Page 1471 and Data sanitization for cloud storage | Infosec

QUESTION 3

A redundancy option must be provided for an on-premises server cluster. The financial team is concerned about the cost of extending to the cloud. Which of the following resources about the on-premises infrastructure would BEST help to estimate cloud costs?

A. Server cluster architecture diagram

B. Compute and storage reporting

C. Industry benchmarks

D. Resource management policy

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Compute and storage reporting is the best resource to help estimate cloud costs for a redundancy option for an on-premises server cluster. Compute and storage reporting provides information about the current usage and performance of the on- premises servers, such as CPU, memory, disk, network, and I/O metrics. This information can help to determine the appropriate cloud service level and configuration that can match or exceed the on-premises capabilities. Compute and storage reporting can also help to identify any underutilized or overprovisioned resources that can be optimized to reduce costs12 Server cluster architecture diagram is not the best resource to help estimate cloud costs, because it only shows the logical and physical structure of the on-premises server cluster, such as the number, type, and location of the servers, and the connections and dependencies between them. This information can help to understand the high-level design and requirements of the server cluster, but it does not provide enough details about the actual usage and performance of the servers, which are more relevant for cloud cost estimation3 Industry benchmarks are not the best resource to help estimate cloud costs, because they only show the average or standard performance and cost of similar server clusters in the same industry or domain. Industry benchmarks can help to compare and evaluate the on- premises server cluster against the best practices and expectations of the market, but they do not reflect the specific needs and characteristics of the server cluster, which are more important for cloud cost

estimation4 Resource management policy is not the best resource to help estimate cloud costs, because it only shows the rules and procedures for managing the on-premises server cluster, such as the roles and responsibilities, the service level agreements, the security and compliance standards, and the backup and recovery plans. Resource management policy can help to ensure the quality and reliability of the server cluster, but it does not provide enough information about the actual usage and performance of the servers, which are more critical for cloud cost estimation5 References: 1: https://www.ibm.com/cloud/blog/how-to-estimate-cloud-costs-a-pricing- crash-course 2: https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study- guide, page 48 3: https://www.ibm.com/cloud/architecture/ architectures/server-cluster 4: https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide, page 50 5: https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide, page 52

QUESTION 4

A contract that defines the quality and performance metrics that are agreeable to both parties is called an:

A. SOP.

B. SOA.

C. SOW.

D. SLA.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A service level agreement (SLA) is a contract that defines the quality and performance metrics that are agreeable to both parties. An SLA specifies the expectations and responsibilities of the service provider and the customer in terms of service availability, reliability, security, and responsiveness. An SLA also defines the penalties or remedies for non-compliance with the agreed-upon metrics. An SLA is a key component of cloud computing contracts, as it ensures that the cloud service provider delivers the service according to the customer\\'s requirements and expectations12. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Cloud Business Principles, Section 3.4: Cloud Service Agreements, p. 117-1181 What is SLA? - Service Level Agreement Explained - AWS 2

QUESTION 5

Which of the following allows an IP address to be referenced via an easily remembered name for a SaaS application?

A. DNS

B. CDN

C. VPN

D. WAN

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: DNS stands for Domain Name System, which is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses. Domain names are easier to remember than IP addresses, and they can also change without affecting the users. For

example, a SaaS application can have a domain name like www.saas.com, which can be resolved to different IP addresses depending on the location, availability, and performance of the servers. DNS allows users to access the SaaS

application by typing the domain name in their browser, instead of memorizing the IP address. References:

https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide, Chapter 2, page 43.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following should be considered to ensure the availability of data that is accessed across multiple sites? (Choose two.)

A. Auto-scaling

B. Geo-redundancy

C. Backup

D. Provisioning

E. Locality

F. Zones

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: Geo-redundancy and backup are two methods that can ensure the availability of data that is accessed across multiple sites. Geo-redundancy is the practice of storing data in more than one geographic location, such as different regions, countries, or continents. This can improve the data availability by reducing the impact of natural disasters, network failures, or malicious attacks that may affect one site. Geo-redundancy can also improve the data performance by allowing users to access the data from the nearest or fastest site. Backup is the process of creating and storing copies of data that can be used to restore the original data in case of data loss, corruption, or deletion. Backup can ensure the data availability by providing a way to recover the data from a previous state, such as before a hardware failure, software error, or human error. Backup can also protect the data from accidental or intentional modifications that may compromise its integrity or security. Geo-redundancy and backup are different from other options, such as auto-scaling, provisioning, locality, and zones. Auto-scaling is the ability of a cloud service to automatically adjust the amount of resources allocated to a workload based on the demand or usage. Provisioning is the process of allocating and configuring the resources needed to run a cloud service or application. Locality is the principle of storing data close to where it is used, such as in the same region, country, or jurisdiction. Zones are logical or physical subdivisions of a cloud region that provide isolation and redundancy for the cloud resources. While these options may also affect the data availability, they do not directly address the data access across multiple sites, which is the focus of the question. References: Extending a Datastore Across Two Sites with Stretched Clusters, SQL Server Multi-Subnet Clustering - SQL Server Always On, What Is a Distributed Database? {Features, Benefits and Drawbacks}, Cloud Computing Availability - CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ (CLO-002) Cert Guide

QUESTION 7

A low-budget project with a flexible completion time can become financially feasible via the use of:

A. right-sizing.

B. resource tagging.

C. reserved instances.

D. spot instances.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Spot instances are instances that use spare cloud capacity that is available for less than the On-Demand price. They are suitable for low-budget projects that can tolerate interruptions and have flexible completion time. Spot instances can be reclaimed by the cloud provider when the demand for the capacity increases, so they are not guaranteed to run continuously. However, they can offer significant cost savings compared to other pricing models. References: Spot Instances - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, Amazon Web Services ?Introduction to EC2 Spot Instances, What are AWS spot instances? - Spot.io

QUESTION 8

Which of the following cloud migration methods would take full advantage of the cloud computing model?

A. Rip and replace

B. Lift and shift

C. Phased

D. Hybrid

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Rip and replace is a cloud migration method that involves discarding the existing legacy system and building a new one from scratch on the cloud platform. This method allows the organization to take full advantage of the cloud computing model, such as scalability, elasticity, performance, and cost-efficiency. Rip and replace also enables the organization to leverage the cloud-native features and services, such as serverless computing, microservices, and containers. However, rip and replace is also the most complex and risky migration method, as it requires a complete redesign and redevelopment of the system, which can be time-consuming, expensive, and prone to errors. Therefore, rip and replace is only suitable for systems that are outdated, incompatible, or unsuitable for the cloud environment, and that have a clear business case and return on investment for the migration. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Cloud Migration, page 1971

QUESTION 9

A developer is leveraging a public cloud service provider to provision servers using the templates created by the company\\'s cloud engineer.

Which of the following does this BEST describe?

A. Subscription services

B. Containerization

C. User self-service

D. Autonomous environments

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: User self-service is a cloud computing feature that allows users to provision, manage, and terminate cloud resources on demand, without the need for human intervention or approval. User self-service enables users to access cloud services through an online control panel, a web portal, or an API. User self-service can improve the agility,

efficiency, and scalability of cloud computing, as users can quickly and easily obtain the resources they need, when they need them, and pay only for what they use. User self- service can also reduce the workload and costs of the cloud service provider, as they do not have to manually process requests or allocate resources. In this scenario, a developer is leveraging a public cloud service provider to provision servers using the templates created by the company\\'s cloud engineer. This means that the developer can access the cloud provider\\'s web portal or API, select the desired template, and launch the server instance without waiting for approval or assistance from the cloud provider or the cloud engineer. This is an example of user self-service, as the developer can self-manage the cloud resources according to their needs. References:

1: What is On-Demand Self Service? - Definition from Techopedia

2: What is Self-Service Provisioning in Cloud? | CloudBolt Software CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 2: The Business Side of Cloud Computing, Section 2.1: Cloud Service Models3

QUESTION 10

Which of the following is the cloud storage technology that would allow a company with 12 nearly identical servers to have the SMALLEST storage footprint?

A. Capacity on demand

B. Compression

C. Software-defined storage

D. Deduplication

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Deduplication is the cloud storage technology that would allow a company with 12 nearly identical servers to have the smallest storage footprint. Deduplication is the process of eliminating redundant or duplicate data blocks within a storage system, and replacing them with pointers to a single copy of the data. Deduplication can reduce the amount of storage space required, as well as the bandwidth and cost of data transfer. Deduplication is especially effective for data that has a high degree of similarity, such as backup data, virtual machine images, or server data. Deduplication can be performed at the source or the target, and at the file or the block level. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Storage2, Data Deduplication in Cloud Computing3

QUESTION 11

A small business is engaged with a cloud provider to migrate from on-premises CRM software. The contract includes fixed costs associated with the product. Which of the following variable costs must be considered?

A. Time to market

B. Operating expenditure fees

C. BYOL costs

D. Human capital

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Operating expenditure (OPEX) fees are variable costs that depend on the usage of cloud services, such as storage, bandwidth, compute, or licensing fees. OPEX fees are typically charged by the cloud provider on a monthly or pay-as-you-go basis. A small business that migrates from on-premises CRM software to a cloud provider must consider the OPEX fees as part of the total cost of ownership (TCO) of the cloud solution. OPEX fees can vary depending on the demand, performance, availability, and scalability of the cloud service. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments

QUESTION 12

A company has a perpetual license for a database application. Which of the following is the MOST cost- effective option when moving to the cloud?

A. Fixed

B. Subscription

C. EULA

D. BYOL

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: BYOL stands for Bring Your Own License, which is a cloud service model that allows customers to use their existing software licenses when migrating to the cloud. BYOL can help customers to reduce costs, avoid vendor lock-in, and leverage their existing investments in software. BYOL is the most cost-effective option when moving to the cloud for a company that has a perpetual license for a database application, as it does not require paying additional fees for the cloud provider\\'s license or subscription. However, BYOL may have some limitations, such as compatibility, compliance, or support issues, depending on the cloud provider and the software vendor. Therefore, customers should carefully review the terms and conditions of their licenses and the cloud provider\\'s policies before choosing BYOL. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments2, What is BYOL (Bring Your Own License)?3

QUESTION 13

A company is deploying a new application and must decide whether to build an infrastructure to host the application on premises or in the cloud. Which of the following BEST describes the financial impact of hosting the application in the cloud?

A. The company\\'s capital expense will be less.

B. The company will be able to defer licensing costs.

C. The provider will share responsibility for the company\\'s monthly bill.

D. Monthly operating costs will remain constant despite usage.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Hosting the application in the cloud means that the company does not need to invest in building and maintaining an infrastructure to host the application on premises. This reduces the company\\'s capital expense, which is the money spent on acquiring or upgrading fixed assets, such as servers, storage, network, and software1. Instead, the company can pay for the cloud services that they use on a subscription or consumption basis, which is considered

an operating expense, which is the money spent on the day-to-day running of the business1. Hosting the application in the cloud can also provide other financial benefits, such as lower energy costs, higher scalability, and faster time to market2. The other options are not correct, as they do not describe the financial impact of hosting the application in the cloud accurately. The company will not be able to defer licensing costs, as they will still need to pay for the software licenses that they use in the cloud, either as part of the cloud service fee or separately3. The provider will not share responsibility for the company\\'s monthly bill, as the company will be solely responsible for paying for the cloud services that they consume, based on the provider\\'s pricing model and terms of service4. Monthly operating costs will not remain constant despite usage, as the cloud services are typically charged based on the amount of resources or features that the company uses, such as storage, bandwidth, CPU, memory, or transactions4. Therefore, the monthly operating costs will vary depending on the usage and demand of the application. References: Capital Expenditure (CapEx) Definition; Cloud Computing Benefits: 7 Key Advantages for Your Business; Cloud Computing Licensing: What You Need to Know; Cloud Computing Pricing Models: A Comprehensive Guide.

QUESTION 14

The Chief Financial Officer for a company that operates a popular SaaS application has noticed compute costs from the CSP are extremely high but storage costs are relatively low. Which of the following does the company MOST likely operate?

A. An email application

B. A CDN service

C. A gaming application

D. Audio streaming service

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A gaming application is a type of SaaS application that requires high compute resources to run the game logic, graphics, physics, and networking. Gaming applications also need to handle a large number of concurrent users and provide low latency and high performance. Therefore, the compute costs from the CSP would be extremely high for a gaming application. On the other hand, a gaming application does not need much storage space, as most of the game data is stored on the client side or in memory. Therefore, the storage costs from the CSP would be relatively low for a gaming application. The other options are not likely to have high compute costs and low storage costs. An email application, a CDN service, and an audio streaming service all need to store large amounts of data on the cloud, which would increase the storage costs. An email application and a CDN service do not need much compute power, as they mainly involve sending and receiving data. An audio streaming service may need some compute power to process and encode the audio files, but not as much as a gaming application. Therefore, the correct answer is C. A gaming application. References:

Cloud Computing for Gaming Applications, Cloud Computing for Online Games: A Survey, Cloud Gaming: A Green Solution to Massive Multiplayer Online Games.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following concepts will help lower the attack surface after unauthorized user- level access?

A. Hardening

B. Validation

C. Sanitization

D. Audit

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Hardening is the concept that will help lower the attack surface after unauthorized user-level access. Hardening is the process of securing a system by reducing its vulnerability to attacks. Hardening involves applying patches, updates, and configuration changes to eliminate or mitigate known weaknesses. Hardening also involves disabling or removing unnecessary services, features, and accounts that could be exploited by attackers. Hardening can help lower the attack surface by reducing the amount of code running, the number of entry points available, and the potential damage that can be caused by unauthorized access. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Security, Section 4.2: Cloud Security Concepts, Page 153.