CLO-002 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following deployment models includes application components on a company\\'s network as well as on the Internet?

A. Private

B. Public

C. Community

D. Hybrid

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A hybrid cloud deployment model includes application components on a company\\'s network as well as on the Internet. A hybrid cloud is a combination of two or more cloud deployment models, such as public, private, or community, that are connected by a common network or technology. A hybrid cloud allows the company to leverage the benefits of both public and private clouds, such as scalability, cost-efficiency, security, and control. A hybrid cloud can also enable the company to use different cloud services for different types of workloads, such as sensitive data, high-performance computing, or disaster recovery12. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+: Essential Cloud Principles, CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives

QUESTION 2

Which of the following risks is MOST likely a result of vendor lock-in?

A. Premature obsolescence

B. Data portability issues

C. External breach

D. Greater system vulnerability

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Data portability is the ability to move data from one cloud service provider to another without losing functionality, quality, or security. Vendor lock-in is a situation where a customer becomes dependent on a particular cloud service provider and faces high switching costs, lack of interoperability, and contractual obligations. Vendor lock-in can result in data portability issues, as the customer may have difficulty transferring their data to a different cloud service provider if they are dissatisfied with the current one or want to take advantage of better offers. Data portability issues can affect the customer\\'s flexibility, agility, and cost-efficiency in the cloud123. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 1: Cloud Principles and Design, pages 19-20.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are considered secure access types of hosts in the cloud? (Choose two.)

A. HTTPS

B. HTTP

C. SSH

D. Telnet

E. RDP

F. FTP

Correct Answer: AC

Explanation: HTTPS and SSH are considered secure access types of hosts in the cloud because they use encryption and authentication to protect the data and the identity of the users. HTTPS is a protocol that uses SSL or TLS to encrypt the

communication between a web browser and a web server. SSH is a protocol that allows secure remote login and file transfer over a network. Both HTTPS and SSH prevent unauthorized access, eavesdropping, and tampering of the data in

transit. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 3:

Security in the Cloud, pages 83-84.

QUESTION 4

A company wants to process a batch job in a faster, cost-effective manner. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

A. Implement right-sizing.

B. Increase CPU usage.

C. Utilize spot instances.

D. Add storage.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Spot instances are cloud computing resources that are available at a lower price than the regular on-demand price, but can be interrupted and reclaimed by the cloud provider at any time1. Spot instances are ideal for batch jobs that have flexible completion times and can tolerate failures, as they can provide faster and cheaper computing power than regular instances2. Spot instances can also be combined with other pricing options, such as on-demand or reserved instances, to optimize the performance and cost of batch jobs3. Implementing right-sizing is a technique of adjusting the size and type of cloud resources to match the actual needs and usage patterns of an application4. Right-sizing can help reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of cloud resources, but it does not necessarily make the batch job faster, as it depends on the workload and demand of the job. Increasing CPU usage is a measure of how much processing power is being consumed by an application or a system. Increasing CPU usage can make the batch job faster, but it can also increase the cost and risk of overloading the system. Increasing CPU usage is not a solution by itself, but rather a consequence of using more or larger cloud resources. Adding storage is a process of increasing the amount or capacity of data that can be stored in the cloud. Adding storage can help store more data or backup data for the batch job, but it does not directly affect the speed or cost of the batch job, as it depends on the type and performance of the storage service. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Cloud Resource Management, pages 191-192.

QUESTION 5

Each time a new virtual machine is created, a systems administrator creates a new script to accomplish tasks such as obtaining an IP, provisioning a virtual machine, and populating information in a change management database. Creating a new script to coordinate all of these existing scripts into one is BEST an example of:

A. automation.

B. orchestration.

C. collaboration.

D. federation.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Orchestration is the process of coordinating multiple automated tasks to create a dynamic and complex workflow1. Orchestration can simplify and streamline the management of cloud resources and services by integrating different scripts, tools, and platforms2. Creating a new script to coordinate all of the existing scripts into one is an example of orchestration, as it involves managing multiple automated tasks to accomplish a larger goal, such as provisioning a virtual machine and updating a change management database. Automation, on the other hand, refers to automating a single task or a small number of related tasks, such as obtaining an IP or populating information in a database1. Automation does not require coordination or decision-making, unlike orchestration. Collaboration and federation are not related to the question, as they refer to the interaction and integration of different cloud providers or users, not the automation or orchestration of cloud tasks3. References: Orchestration vs Automation: The Main Differences - phoenixNAP; Cloud Automation vs Cloud Orchestration: Understanding the Differences; CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Cloud Computing Concepts, pages 85-86.