CLO-002^{Q&As}

CompTIA Cloud Essentials+

Pass CompTIA CLO-002 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/clo-002.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CompTIA
Official Exam Center

⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase

⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee

⚙ **365 Days** Free Update

⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

An organization plans to keep three of its cloud servers online for another nine months and a fourth server online for a year. The current pricing is $200 per month per server. The cloud provider announced the sale price of $1,500 per year per reserved instance.

Which of the following represents the cost savings by converting all four of the cloud servers to reserved instances?

A. $900

B. $1,800

C. $2,400

D. $3,600

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The cost savings by converting all four of the cloud servers to reserved instances can be calculated as follows:

The current pricing is $200 per month per server, which means the total cost for keeping three servers online for another nine months is $200 x 3 x 9 = $5,400, and the total cost for keeping one server online for a year is $200 x 1 x 12 =

$2,400. The total cost for all four servers is $5,400 + $2,400 = $7,800. The sale price of $1,500 per year per reserved instance means the total cost for converting all four servers to reserved instances is $1,500 x 4 = $6,000. The cost savings

by converting all four servers to reserved instances is $7,800 - $6,000 = $1,800.

References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments2, Cloud Essentials+ Certification Training3

QUESTION 2

A software developer wants to ensure a packaged application can be deployed in different environments without modifying anything but the application settings. The developer creates an image and provides instructions for the systems administrator to use for deployment. This is an example of:

A. application versioning.

B. source code control.

C. containerization.

D. deployment automation.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Containerization is the process of developing software applications for containers, which are isolated user spaces that bundle application code with all the dependencies and libraries required to run on any infrastructure. Containerization allows applications to be deployed in different environments without modifying anything but the application settings. This is different from application versioning, which is the practice of assigning unique identifiers to

different versions of an application. Source code control is the management of changes to source code files, which is not related to deployment. Deployment automation is the use of tools and scripts to automate the deployment process, which may or may not involve containers. References: Containerization Explained | IBM, Containerization (computing) - Wikipedia

QUESTION 3

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 4

A company is sending copies of its information to an off-site server managed by a CSR Which of the following BEST describes this strategy?

A. Backup

B. Zones

C. Locality

D. Geo-redundancy

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Geo-redundancy is the strategy of sending copies of data to a distant region from the original cloud storage location. This provides protection against regional disasters or outages that might affect the primary data center. A CSR (cloud service provider) is a third-party company that offers cloud-based services such as storage, computing, networking, or software. A company that uses a CSR to store its data in a geo-redundant manner is leveraging the benefits of cloud computing, such as scalability, availability, and cost-effectiveness. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, page 103; CompTIA Cloud Storage Requirements- What You Need to Know

QUESTION 5

Which of the following DevOps options is used to integrate with cloud solutions?

A. Provisioning

B. API

C. SOA

D. Automation

Correct Answer: B

API stands for Application Programming Interface, which is a set of rules and protocols that allow different software components or systems to communicate and exchange data. API is used to integrate with cloud solutions because it enables developers to access the cloud services and resources programmatically, without having to deal with the underlying infrastructure or platform details. API also allows for automation, scalability, and interoperability of cloud applications and services. References: Chapter 3: Cloud Computing Concepts and Models, Section 3.2: Cloud Service Models, Subsection 3.2.1: Software as a Service (SaaS), Page 87; Chapter 4: Cloud Computing Principles and Design, Section 4.3: Cloud Characteristics and Risks, Subsection 4.3.2: Cloud Characteristics, Page 121; from https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide or CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ sources.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following service models BEST describes a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options?

A. MaaS

B. SaaS

C. PaaS

D. IaaS

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the CompTIA Cloud Essentials objectives and documents, SaaS, or Software as a Service, is the best option for describing a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options. SaaS is a cloud service model that delivers and manages software applications over the internet, without requiring the end user to install, update, or maintain any software or hardware on their own devices. SaaS applications are typically accessed through a web browser or a mobile app, and the end user only pays for the usage or subscription of the service. SaaS providers are responsible for the infrastructure, platform, security, and maintenance of the software applications, and the end user only needs to create user access and configure options according to their preferences and needs. SaaS applications are usually designed for specific purposes or functions, such as email, collaboration, CRM, ERP, or accounting. The other service models are not as suitable for describing a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options. MaaS, or Monitoring as a Service, is a type of cloud service that provides monitoring and management of cloud resources and services, such as performance, availability, security, or compliance. MaaS is not a cloud-hosted application, but rather a cloud service that supports other cloud applications. PaaS, or Platform as a Service, is a cloud service model that delivers and manages the hardware and software resources to develop, test, and deploy applications through the cloud. PaaS provides the end user with a cloud-based platform that includes the operating system, middleware, runtime, database, and other tools and services. PaaS providers are responsible for the infrastructure, security, and maintenance of the platform, and the end user only needs to write and manage the code and data of their applications. PaaS applications are usually

customized and developed by the end user, rather than provided by the cloud service provider. IaaS, or Infrastructure as a Service, is a cloud service model that delivers and manages the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, networking, and virtualization, over the internet. IaaS provides the end user with a cloud-based infrastructure that can be used to run any software or application. IaaS providers are responsible for the hardware, security, and maintenance of the infrastructure, and the end user is responsible for the operating system, middleware, runtime, database, and applications. IaaS applications are usually more complex and require more configuration and management by the end user, rather than by the cloud service provider.

QUESTION 7

A company is moving to the cloud and wants to enhance the provisioning of compute, storage, security, and networking. Which of the following will be leveraged?

A. Infrastructure as code

B. Infrastructure templates

C. Infrastructure orchestration

D. Infrastructure automation

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Infrastructure as code (IaC) is a DevOps practice that uses code to define and deploy infrastructure, such as networks, virtual machines, load balancers, and connection topologies1. IaC ensures consistency, repeatability, and scalability of the infrastructure, as well as enables automation and orchestration of the provisioning process2. IaC is different from infrastructure templates, which are predefined configurations that can be reused for multiple deployments3. Infrastructure orchestration is the process of coordinating multiple automation tasks to achieve a desired state of the infrastructure4. Infrastructure automation is the broader term for any technique that uses technology to perform infrastructure tasks without human intervention5. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Operating in the Cloud, page 137 What is infrastructure as code (IaC)?, Azure DevOps | Microsoft Learn CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 4: Operating in the Cloud, page 137 Infrastructure Automation: 7 DevOps Tools for Orchestration, Secrets Management, and More, Apriorit Blog Infrastructure As Code Vs Configuration Management, DevOpsCube Blog

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is related to data availability in the cloud?

A. Resiliency

B. Deduplication

C. Scalability

D. Elasticity

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Data availability in the cloud refers to the ability of cloud services to provide continuous and uninterrupted access to data, even in the event of a network disruption or a disaster. Resiliency is the ability of a system to recover quickly from failures and restore normal operations. Resiliency is related to data availability in the cloud because it ensures that data is not lost or corrupted due to failures and that data can be accessed by users and applications

without delays or errors. Deduplication, scalability, and elasticity are not directly related to data availability in the cloud, although they may have some impact on the performance and efficiency of cloud services. Deduplication is the process of eliminating redundant copies of data to save storage space and bandwidth. Scalability is the ability of a system to handle increasing or decreasing workloads by adding or removing resources. Elasticity is the ability of a system to automatically adjust the amount of resources based on the current demand. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.3: Cloud Service Characteristics, Page 411

QUESTION 9

An IT team documented the procedure for upgrading an existing IT resource within the cloud. Which of the following BEST describes this procedure?

A. Security procedure

B. Incident management

C. Change management

D. Standard operating procedure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Change management is the process of controlling the lifecycle of all changes to IT services, enabling beneficial changes to be made with minimum disruption and risk1. Change management involves documenting, assessing, approving, implementing, and reviewing changes to IT resources, such as hardware, software, configuration, or capacity2. Change management aims to ensure that changes are aligned with the business objectives, requirements, and expectations, and that they are delivered in a timely, efficient, and effective manner3. A procedure for upgrading an existing IT resource within the cloud is an example of change management, as it describes the steps and actions needed to make a change to the cloud service. A procedure for upgrading an IT resource should include the following elements4: The reason and objective for the upgrade The scope and impact of the upgrade The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the upgrade The prerequisites and dependencies for the upgrade The schedule and timeline for the upgrade The risks and mitigation strategies for the upgrade The testing and validation methods for the upgrade The communication and notification plan for the upgrade The rollback and recovery plan for the upgrade The evaluation and feedback mechanism for the upgrade A security procedure is a set of rules and guidelines that define how to protect IT resources from unauthorized access, use, modification, or destruction5. A security procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the security aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. An incident management is the process of restoring normal service operation as quickly as possible after an unplanned disruption or degradation. An incident management is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the incident aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. A standard operating procedure (SOP) is a document that provides detailed instructions on how to perform a routine or repetitive task or activity. A standard operating procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the operational aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Cloud Service Management, pages 229-230.

QUESTION 10

The legal team is required to share legal proceedings with an outside council. The team uses SaaS fileshares. Which of the following policies will BEST state the requirements for sharing information with external parties?

A. Information security policy

B. Communication policy

C. Resource management policy

D. Identity control policy

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: An information security policy is a document that defines the rules and guidelines for protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data and systems in an organization. It covers topics such as data classification, access control, encryption, backup, incident response, and compliance. An information security policy is essential for ensuring that data is shared securely with external parties, especially when using SaaS fileshares that may have different security standards and features than the organization\'s own systems. A communication policy, a resource management policy, and an identity control policy are all related to information security, but they are not as comprehensive and specific as an information security policy. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Security in the Cloud, page 149.

QUESTION 11

A new company directive requires all departments to ensure intellectual property is kept within a country\'s borders. Which of the following concepts BEST represents this requirement?

A. Data portability

B. Data security

C. Data locality

D. Data sovereignty

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Data sovereignty is the concept that best represents the requirement for keeping intellectual property within a country\'s borders. Data sovereignty refers to the idea that data is subject to the laws and governance of the country in which it is stored or processed. Data sovereignty can have implications for data privacy, security, compliance, and access, as different countries may have different regulations, standards, or policies regarding data protection, ownership, or transfer. Data sovereignty can also affect the choice of cloud providers, as some cloud providers may store or process data in multiple locations across the world, which may not comply with the data sovereignty requirements of the customer or the country. Therefore, customers who need to ensure data sovereignty should carefully review the terms and conditions of the cloud provider, and choose the one that offers the appropriate data location, encryption, or isolation options12 References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives3, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Storage2, Intellectual Property Localization1

QUESTION 12

A company decides to move some of its computing resources to a public cloud provider but keep the rest in-house. Which of the following cloud migration approaches does this BEST describe?

A. Rip and replace

B. Hybrid

C. Phased

D. Lift and shift

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A hybrid cloud migration approach best describes the scenario where a company decides to move some of its computing resources to a public cloud provider but keep the rest in-house. A hybrid cloud is a type of cloud deployment that combines public and private cloud resources, allowing data and applications to move between them. A hybrid cloud can offer the benefits of both cloud models, such as scalability, cost-efficiency, security, and control. A hybrid cloud migration approach can help a company to leverage the advantages of the public cloud for some workloads, while maintaining the on-premise infrastructure for others. For example, a company may choose to migrate its web applications to the public cloud to improve performance and availability, while keeping its sensitive data and legacy systems in the private cloud for compliance and compatibility reasons. A hybrid cloud migration approach can also enable a gradual transition to the cloud, by allowing the company to move workloads at its own pace and test the cloud environment before fully committing to it. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.1: Cloud Deployment Models, Page 43. What is Hybrid Cloud? Everything You Need to Know - NetApp1

QUESTION 13

Which of the following testing techniques provides the BEST isolation for security threats?

A. Load

B. Regression

C. Black box

D. Sandboxing

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Sandboxing is a testing technique that provides the best isolation for security threats. Sandboxing is a technique that creates a virtual environment that mimics the real system or application, but isolates it from the rest of the network. Sandboxing allows testers to run potentially malicious code or inputs without affecting the actual system or application, or exposing it to external attacks. Sandboxing can help testers to identify and analyze security threats, such as malware, ransomware, or zero-day exploits, without risking the integrity or availability of the real system or application. Sandboxing can also help testers to evaluate the effectiveness of security controls, such as antivirus, firewall, or encryption, in preventing or mitigating security threats. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Cloud Service Operations, Section 3.5: Testing and Development in the Cloud, Page 125. What is Sandboxing? Definition, Types, Benefits, and Best Practices - Spiceworks1

QUESTION 14

A company recently launched the first version of an application. Based on customer feedback, the company identified the features that need to be incorporated in the next release. Which of the following will help the company understand the extra effort required to meet the customer requirements?

A. Statement of work

B. Baseline

C. Benchmark

D. Gap analysis

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A gap analysis is the best option for helping the company understand the extra effort required to meet the customer requirements. A gap analysis is a step-by-step process for examining the current state of a system or process

and comparing it with the desired future state, and then identifying the gaps or differences between them1. A gap analysis can help to determine the scope, feasibility, and priority of the changes or improvements needed to bridge the gap and

achieve the desired outcomes2. A gap analysis can also help to estimate the resources, time, and cost involved in implementing the changes or improvements3.

A gap analysis is different from the other options listed in the question, which are not directly related to understanding the extra effort required to meet the customer requirements. A statement of work is a document that describes the scope,

objectives, deliverables, and terms and conditions of a project or contract4. A statement of work can help to define the expectations and responsibilities of the parties involved in the project or contract, but it does not provide a detailed analysis

of the current and future states of the system or process. A baseline is a reference point or standard that is used to measure the performance or progress of a project or process. A baseline can help to track the changes or deviations from the

original plan or goal, but it does not provide a comprehensive comparison of the current and future states of the system or process. A benchmark is a point of reference or criterion that is used to evaluate the quality or performance of a

system or process against a best practice or industry standard. A benchmark can help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system or process, but it does not provide a specific assessment of the gaps or differences between the

current and future states of the system or process.

References: What is Gap Analysis? Definition, Methodology and Examples, What is Gap Analysis? Gap Analysis: A How-To Guide with Examples | The Blueprint, What is Gap Analysis? Gap Analysis: Definition, Benefits, and How to Do It,

What is Gap Analysis? Statement of Work (SOW) - Project Management Docs, Statement of Work Definition. [What is a Baseline? - Definition from Techopedia], Baseline Definition. [What is Benchmarking? - Definition from Techopedia],

Benchmarking Definition.

QUESTION 15

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

Latest CLO-002 Dumps   CLO-002 Study Guide   CLO-002 Exam Questions