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NEW QUESTION: 1
A systems administrator is deploying a new virtualized environment. The setup is a three-server cluster with 12 VMs running on each server. While executing a vertical-scaling test of the vCPU on the VMs, the administrator gets an error. Which of the following issues is MOST likely occurring?
A. Compute
B. Storage
C. Licensing
D. Scripts
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most likely reason why the systems administrator gets an error while executing a vertical-scaling test of the vCPU on the VMs is that there is a licensing issue with the virtualization software or the operating system. Some virtualization software or operating systems have limitations on how many vCPUs can be assigned to each VM or each host, depending on the license type or edition. The systems administrator should check the license agreement and requirements and ensure that they are compliant with them. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Troubleshooting, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot capacity issues within a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 2
A systems administrator is performing upgrades to all the hypervisors in the environment. Which of the following components of the hypervisors should be upgraded? (Choose two.)
A. The fabric interconnects
B. The virtual appliances
C. The firmware
D. The virtual machines
E. The baselines

F. The operating system

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

These are the components of the hypervisors that should be upgraded by the administrator who is performing upgrades to all the hypervisors in the environment. A hypervisor is a software or hardware that allows multiple VMs (Virtual Machines) to run on a single physical host or server. A hypervisor consists of various components, such as:

The firmware: This is the software that controls the basic functions and operations of the hardware or device. The firmware can affect the performance, compatibility, and security of the hypervisor and the VMs. The firmware should be upgraded to ensure that it supports the latest features and functions of the hardware or device, as well as fix any bugs or vulnerabilities.

The operating system: This is the software that manages the resources and activities of the hypervisor and the VMs. The operating system can affect the functionality, reliability, and efficiency of the hypervisor and the VMs. The operating system should be upgraded to ensure that it supports the latest applications and services of the hypervisor and the VMs, as well as improve stability and performance.

NEW QUESTION: 3

A resource pool in a cloud tenant has 90 GB of memory and 120 cores. The cloud administrator needs to maintain a 30% buffer for resources for optimal performance of the hypervisor. Which of the following would all ow for the maximum number of two-core machines with equal memory?

A. 30 VMs, 3GB of memory

B. 40 VMs, 1,5GB of memory

C. 45 VMs, 2 GB of memory

D. 60 VMs, 1 GB of memory

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To calculate the maximum number of two-core machines with equal memory, we need to consider the resource pool capacity and the buffer requirement. The resource pool has 90 GB of memory and 120 cores, but the cloud administrator needs to maintain a 30% buffer for optimal performance. This means that only 70% of the resources can be used for VM allocation. Therefore, the available memory is 90 GB x 0.7 = 63 GB, and the available cores are 120 x 0.7 = 84 cores. To allocate two-core machines with equal memory, we need to divide the available memory by the available cores and multiply by two. This gives us the memory size per VM: (63 GB / 84 cores) x 2 = 1.5 GB. However, this is not a valid answer option, so we need to find the closest option that does not exceed the available resources. The best option is C, which allocates 45 VMs with 2 GB of memory each. This uses up 45 x 2 = 90 GB of memory and 45 x 2 = 90 cores, which are within the available limits.

NEW QUESTION: 4

A systems administrator is deploying a new storage array for backups. The array provides 1PB of raw disk space and uses 14TB nearline SAS drives. The solution must tolerate at least two failed drives in a single RAID set.

Which of the following RAID levels satisfies this requirement?

A. RAID 0

B. RAID 1

C. RAID 5

D. RAID 6

E. RAID 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

RAID 6 is a type of RAID level that uses block-level striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks. RAID 6 can provide redundancy and fault tolerance, as it can survive the failure of up to two disks without losing any data. RAID 6 can also support large data sets and high-capacity disks, as it can offer more usable space and better performance than other RAID levels with similar features, such as RAID 5 or RAID 10. RAID 6 is the best RAID level for a systems administrator to use when deploying a new storage array for backups that provides 1PB of raw disk space and uses 14TB nearline SAS drives and must tolerate at least two failed drives in a single RAID set. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 5

A cloud engineer has deployed a virtual storage appliance into a public cloud environment. The storage appliance has a NAT to a public IP address. An administrator later notices there are some strange files on the storage appliance and a large spike in network traffic on the machine. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

A. The default password is still configured on the appliance.

B. The appliance's certificate has expired.

C. The storage appliance has no firewall.

D. Data encryption is enabled, and the files are hashed.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

One possible cause for the strange files and the large spike in network traffic on the storage appliance is that the default password is still configured on the appliance. A default password is a password that is set by the manufacturer or vendor of a device or software, and it is often easy to guess or find online. If the cloud engineer did not change the default password after deploying the virtual storage appliance, it could allow unauthorized users to access the appliance remotely and upload or download files, which could explain the symptoms observed by the administrator. This is a serious security risk that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data stored on the appliance.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which of the following strategies will mitigate the risk of a zero-day vulnerability MOST efficiently?

A. Using only open-source technologies

B. Keeping all resources up to date

C. Creating a standby environment with a different cloud provider

D. Having a detailed incident response plan

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An incident response plan is a document or procedure that defines the roles, responsibilities, and actions to be taken in the event of a security incident or breach. Having a detailed incident response plan can help mitigate the risk of a zero-day vulnerability most efficiently, as it can provide a clear and consistent framework for identifying, containing, analyzing, and resolving any potential threats or exploits related to the unknown or unpatched vulnerability. Having a detailed incident response plan can also help minimize the impact and damage of a security incident or breach, as it can enable timely and effective recovery and restoration processes. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 7

A system administrator supports an application in the cloud, which includes a restful API that receives an encrypted message that is passed to a calculator system. The administrator needs to ensure the proper function of the API using a new automation tool. Which of the following techniques would be BEST for the administrator to use to accomplish this requirement?

A. Functional testing

B. Performance testing

C. Integration testing

D. Unit testing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Integration testing is the best technique to use to ensure the proper function of an API that receives an encrypted message that is passed to a calculator system. Integration testing is a type of testing that verifies and validates the functionality, performance, and reliability of different components or modules of a system or application when they are combined or integrated together. Integration testing can help to ensure the API can communicate and interact with the calculator system correctly and securely, as well as identify any errors or issues that may arise from the integration.

NEW QUESTION: 8

A company is using an IaaS environment. Which of the following licensing models would BEST suit the organization from a financial perspective to implement scaling?

A. Subscription

B. Volume-based

C. per user

D. Socket-based

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A volume-based licensing model is a licensing model that charges the customer based on the amount of data or resources that they consume or use. A volume-based licensing model is suitable for an IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) environment, as it allows the customer to pay only for what they need and scale up or down as their demand changes. A volume-based

licensing model can provide financial benefits for the customer, such as lower upfront costs, greater flexibility, and more predictable billing.

NEW QUESTION: 9
A technician is working with an American company that is using cloud services to provide video-based training for its customers. Recently, due to a surge in demand, customers in Europe are experiencing latency.
Which of the following services should the technician deploy to eliminate the latency issue?
A. Auto-scaling
B. Cloud bursting
C. A content delivery network
D. A new cloud provider
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/cdn/what-is-a-cdn/
"A content delivery network (CDN) refers to a geographically distributed group of servers which work together to provide fast delivery of Internet content."

NEW QUESTION: 10
A systems administrator is helping to develop a disaster recovery solution. The solution must ensure all production capabilities are available within two hours. Which of the following will BEST meet this requirement?

A. A hot site
B. A warm site
C. A backup site
D. A cold site
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Reference:
A hot site is what would best meet the requirement of ensuring all production capabilities are available within two hours for a disaster recovery solution. A disaster recovery solution is a plan or process of restoring normal operation and performance of a system or service after a disruption or disaster. A disaster recovery solution can use different types of sites or locations to store and recover data or resources, such as:
A hot site: This is a site or location that has a fully operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, including data, resources, applications, etc. A hot site can provide benefits such as:
Availability: A hot site can provide availability by ensuring that the system or service can be switched or transferred to the hot site immediately or within minutes after a disruption or disaster, without any downtime or interruption.
Capability: A hot site can provide capability by ensuring that the system or service can function and perform at the same level or quality as the original system or service, without any loss or degradation.

A warm site: This is a site or location that has a partially operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, including some data, resources, applications, etc. A warm site can provide benefits such as:
Affordability: A warm site can provide affordability by reducing the cost of maintaining and updating the replica or copy of the original system or service, compared to a hot site.
Flexibility: A warm site can provide flexibility by allowing customers to customize and configure the replica or copy of the original system or service according to their needs and preferences, compared to a hot site.
A cold site: This is a site or location that has no operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, but only has the necessary infrastructure or facilities to support it, such as power, network, space, etc. A cold site can provide benefits such as:
Scalability: A cold site can provide scalability by enabling customers to expand and grow their replica or copy of the original system or service as needed, without any limitations or constraints.
Security: A cold site can provide security by minimizing the exposure or risk of the replica or copy of the original system or service to any threats or attacks, compared to a hot site or a warm site

NEW QUESTION: 11
A security audit related to confidentiality controls found the following transactions occurring in the system:
GET http://gateway.securetransaction.com/privileged/api/v1/changeResource?id=123&user=277
Which of the following solutions will solve the audit finding?
A. Using a TLS-protected API endpoint
B. Implementing a software firewall
C. Deploying a HIDS on each system
D. Implementing a Layer 4 load balancer
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
The audit finding is related to confidentiality, which means the data should be protected from unauthorized access. The current API endpoint is using HTTP, which is not secure and can expose the data in transit. Using a TLS-protected API endpoint would encrypt the data and prevent anyone from reading it. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, apply security configurations and compliance controls to meet cloud security requirements.

NEW QUESTION: 12
A systems administrator needs to migrate email services to the cloud model that requires the least amount of administrative effort. Which of the following should the administrator select?
A. DBaaS
B. SaaS
C. IaaS
D. PaaS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The cloud model that requires the least amount of administrative effort to migrate email services is software as a service (SaaS). SaaS is a cloud model that provides applications or software that are hosted and managed by a cloud provider and delivered to users over the internet. SaaS eliminates the need for installing, configuring, updating, or maintaining the software or its underlying infrastructure, as these tasks are handled by the cloud provider. The systems administrator only needs to subscribe to the email service and configure the user accounts and settings. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.4 Given a scenario, execute a provided deployment plan.

NEW QUESTION: 13

A company is utilizing a private cloud solution that is hosted within its datacenter. The company wants to launch a new business application, which requires the resources below:

Maximum concurrent sessions	Number of nodes required	Required per-node vCPU	Required per-node RAM
1,000	2	4	32
5,000	4	6	64
10,000	6	8	64
25,000	8	8	128

The current private cloud has 30 vCPUs and 512GB RAM available. The company is looking for a quick solution to launch this application, with expected maximum sessions to be close to 24,000 at launch and an average of approximately 5,000 sessions.

Which of the following solutions would help the company accommodate the new workload in the SHORTEST amount of time and with the maximum financial benefits?

A. Configure auto-scaling within the private cloud

B. Set up cloud bursting for the additional resources

C. Migrate all workloads to a public cloud provider

D. Add more capacity to the private cloud

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cloud Bursting can be used for both compute and storage. This question is about compute capability. "Compute Bursting" unleashes the high-performance compute capabilities of the cloud for processing locally created datasets. (reference: https://www.ctera.com/it-initiatives/cloud-bursting/)

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-cloud-bursting/

NEW QUESTION: 14

A systems administrator adds servers to a round-robin, load-balanced pool, and then starts receiving reports of the website being intermittently unavailable. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

A. The network is being saturated.

B. The load balancer is being overwhelmed.

C. New web nodes are not operational.

D. The API version is incompatible.
E. There are time synchronization issues.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
New web nodes are not operational is the most likely cause of the issue of website being intermittently unavailable after adding servers to a round-robin, load-balanced pool. A round-robin, load-balanced pool is a method of distributing network traffic evenly and sequentially among multiple servers or nodes that provide the same service or function. A round-robin, load-balanced pool can help to improve performance, availability, and scalability of network applications or services by ensuring that no server or node is overloaded or underutilized. New web nodes are not operational if they are not configured properly or functioning correctly to provide web service or function. New web nodes are not operational can cause website being intermittently unavailable by disrupting the round-robin, load-balanced pool and creating inconsistency or unreliability in web service or function.

NEW QUESTION: 15
An organization is required to set a custom registry key on the guest operating system.
Which of the following should the organization implement to facilitate this requirement?
A. A configuration management solution
B. A log and event monitoring solution
C. A file integrity check solution
D. An operating system ACL
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A configuration management solution is a type of tool or system that automates and standardizes the configuration and deployment of cloud resources or services according to predefined policies or rules. A configuration management solution can help set a custom registry key on the guest operating system in an IaaS instance, as it can apply the desired registry setting to one or more virtual machines (VMs) without manual intervention or scripting. A configuration management solution can also help maintain consistency, compliance, and security of cloud configurations by monitoring and enforcing the desired state. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 16
An organization is hosting a DNS domain with private and public IP ranges.
Which of the following should be implemented to achieve ease of management?
A. Network peering
B. A CDN solution
C. A SDN solution
D. An IPAM solution
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An IP address management (IPAM) solution is a type of tool or system that automates and standardizes the allocation, tracking, and management of IP addresses in an IP network. An

IPAM solution can help achieve ease of management for hosting a DNS domain with private and public IP ranges, as it can simplify and centralize the process of assigning and updating IP addresses for different DNS records or zones without manual intervention or errors. An IPAM solution can also help optimize DNS performance and security, as it can monitor and report any issues or conflicts related to IP addresses or DNS records. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 17
A systems administrator is configuring a storage array.
Which of the following should the administrator configure to set up mirroring on this array?
A. RAID 0
B. RAID 1
C. RAID 5
D. RAID 6
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
RAID 1 is a type of RAID level that creates an exact copy or mirror of data on two or more disks. RAID 1 can provide redundancy and fault tolerance, as it can survive the failure of one disk without losing any data. RAID 1 can also improve read performance, as it can access data from multiple disks simultaneously. The administrator should configure RAID 1 to set up mirroring on a storage array. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 18
Which of the following definitions of serverless computing BEST explains how it is different from using VMs?
A. Serverless computing is a cloud-hosting service that utilizes infrastructure that is fully managed by the CSP.
B. Serverless computing uses predictable billing and offers lower costs than VM compute services.
C. Serverless computing is a scalable, highly available cloud service that uses SDN technologies.
D. Serverless computing allows developers to focus on writing code and organizations to focus on business.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This is the best definition of serverless computing that explains how it is different from using VMs (Virtual Machines). Serverless computing is a cloud service model that provides customers with a platform to run applications or functions without having to manage or provision any underlying infrastructure or resources, such as servers, storage, network, OS, etc. Serverless computing is different from using VMs in the following ways:
Serverless computing allows developers to focus on writing code and organizations to focus on business, rather than spending time and effort on managing or scaling VMs or other infrastructure components.
Serverless computing is event-driven and pay-per-use, which means that applications or functions are executed only when triggered by a specific event or request, and customers are charged only for the resources consumed during the execution time.
Serverless computing is more scalable and flexible than using VMs, as it can automatically adjust the capacity and performance of applications or functions according to demand or workload, without requiring any manual intervention or configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 19
A vendor is installing a new retail store management application for a customer. The application license ensures software costs are low when the application is not being used, but costs go up when use is higher.
Which of the following licensing models is MOST likely being used?
A. Socket-based
B. Core-based
C. Subscription
D. Volume-based
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Volume-based licensing is a pricing model that charges the customers based on the amount of usage or consumption of a software product or service. The more the customers use the software, the higher the costs will be. This model is suitable for applications that have variable or seasonal demand patterns. Examples of volume-based licensing are AWS Lambda, Azure Functions, Google Cloud Run, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 20
A systems administrator is diagnosing performance issues on a web application. The web application sends thousands of extremely complex SQL queries to a database server, which has trouble retrieving the information in time. The administrator checks the database server and notes the following resource utilization:
CPU: 64%
RAM: 97%
Network throughput: 384,100Kbps
Disk throughput: 382,700Kbps
The administrator also looks at the storage for the database server and notices it is consistently near its OPS limit. Which of the following will BEST resolve these performance issues?

A. Increase CPU resources on the database server.
B. Increase caching on the database server.
C. Put the storage and the database on the same VLAN.
D. Enable compression on storage traffic.
E. Enable deduplication on the storage appliance.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The performance issue is caused by the high demand of complex SQL queries on the database server, which consumes a lot of RAM and disk throughput. Increasing caching on the database server would reduce the number of disk reads and writes, as well as improve the response time of the queries by storing frequently accessed data in memory. This would be the best solution to resolve the performance issue. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Troubleshooting, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot capacity issues within a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 21
An administrator has been informed that some requests are taking a longer time to respond than other requests of the same type. The cloud consumer is using multiple network service providers and is performing link load balancing for bandwidth aggregation. Which of the following commands will help the administrator understand the possible latency issues?
A. ping
B. ipconfig
C. traceroute
D. netstat
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Ping is the command that will help the administrator understand the possible latency issues between different network service providers and link load balancing for bandwidth aggregation. Ping is a network utility that sends packets of data to a specific IP address or hostname and measures the time it takes for them to be sent back (round-trip time). Ping can help to test connectivity, availability, and latency of network devices or systems. Ping can help to understand latency issues by comparing the round-trip times between different network service providers and link load balancing devices, and identifying any delays or variations in response times.

NEW QUESTION: 22
A systems administrator is asked to implement a new three-host cluster. The cloud architect specifies this should be a testing environment, and the budget is limited. The estimated resource consumption for each application is as follows:

Resources	Application 1	Application 2	Application 3
Cores	2	1	4
RAM	10	20	40
Storage (GB)	20	40	120
Bandwidth (Mbps)	30	5	100

A. * Three public cloud hosts with four cores
* 120GB of RAM
* 100GB of storage
* 1Gbps
B. * Three public cloud hosts with six cores
* 80GB of RAM
* 180GB of storage
* 150Mbps
C. * Three public cloud hosts with six cores
* 80GB of RAM
* 1TB of storage
* 200Mbps
D. * Four public cloud hosts with four cores
* 140GB of RAM
* 200GB of storage

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The best option to implement a new three-host cluster with a limited budget for testing purposes is to use three public cloud hosts with six cores, 80GB of RAM, 180GB of storage, and 150Mbps of bandwidth each. This option will provide enough resources to run all the applications without exceeding their estimated consumption, while also minimizing the cost and complexity of the cluster. The other options either provide insufficient or excessive resources, which could affect the performance or cost of the cluster. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario involving requirements for deploying an application in the cloud, select an appropriate solution design.

NEW QUESTION: 23

A cloud architect wants to minimize the risk of having systems administrators in an IaaS compute instance perform application code changes. The development group should be the only group allowed to modify files in the directory.

Which of the following will accomplish the desired objective?

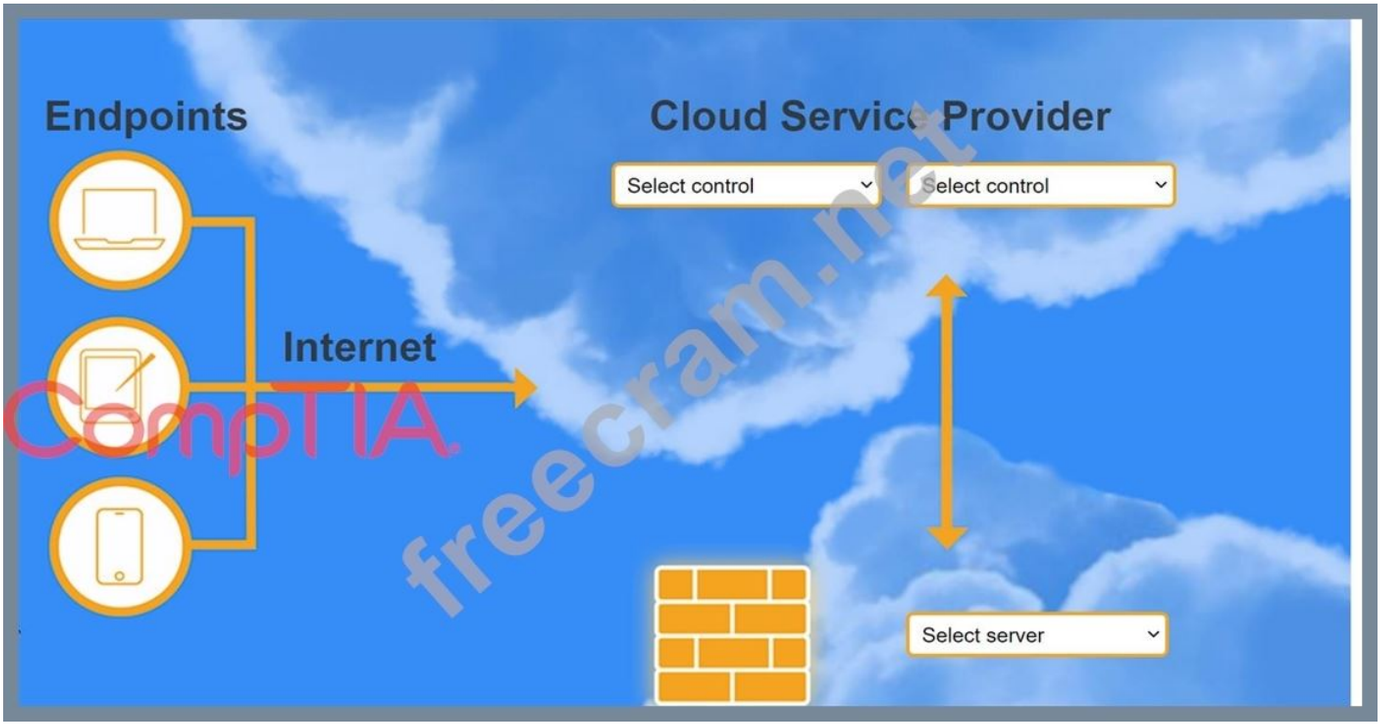
A. Remove the file write permissions for the application service account.
B. Restrict the file write permissions to the development group only.
C. Add access to the fileshare for the systems administrator's group.
D. Deny access to all development user accounts

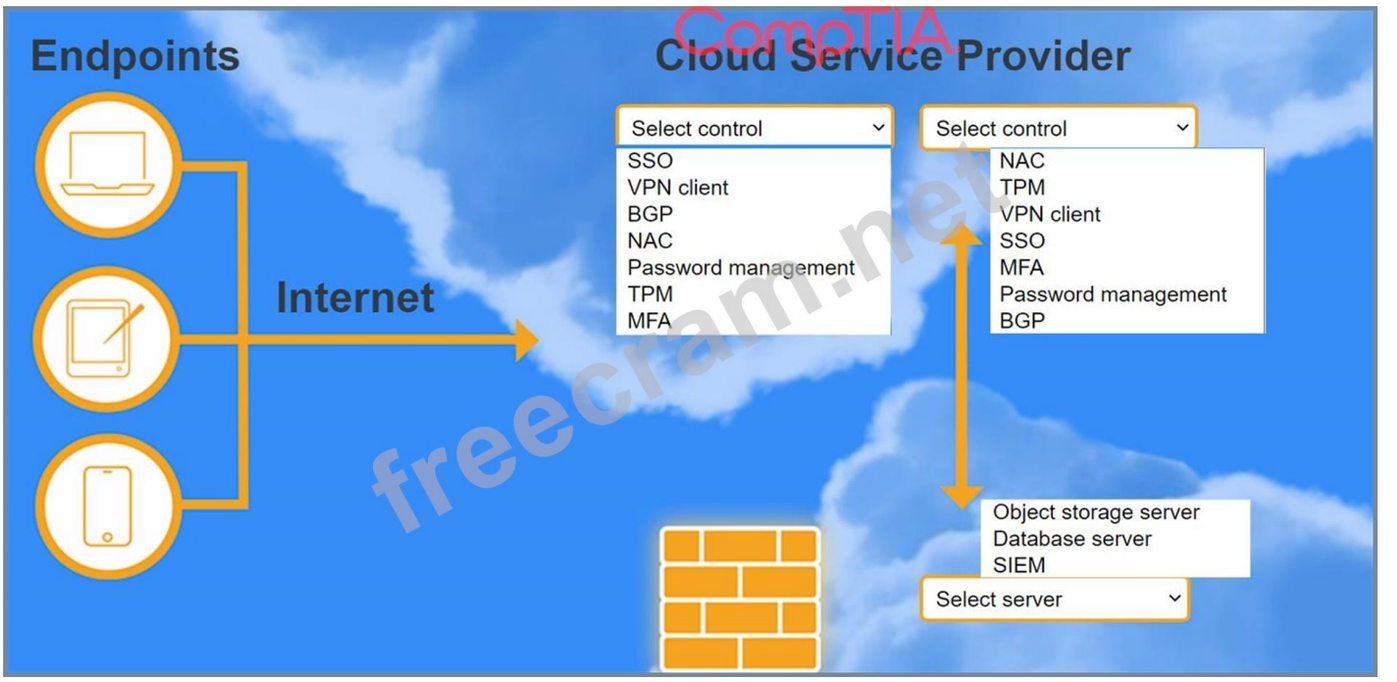
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

File write permissions are permissions that control who can modify or delete files in a directory or system. Restricting the file write permissions to the development group only can help minimize the risk of having systems administrators in an IaaS compute instance perform application code changes, as it can prevent anyone other than the development group from altering or removing any files in the directory where the application code is stored. Restricting the file write permissions can also help maintain consistency and integrity, as it can ensure that only authorized and qualified users can make changes to the application code. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

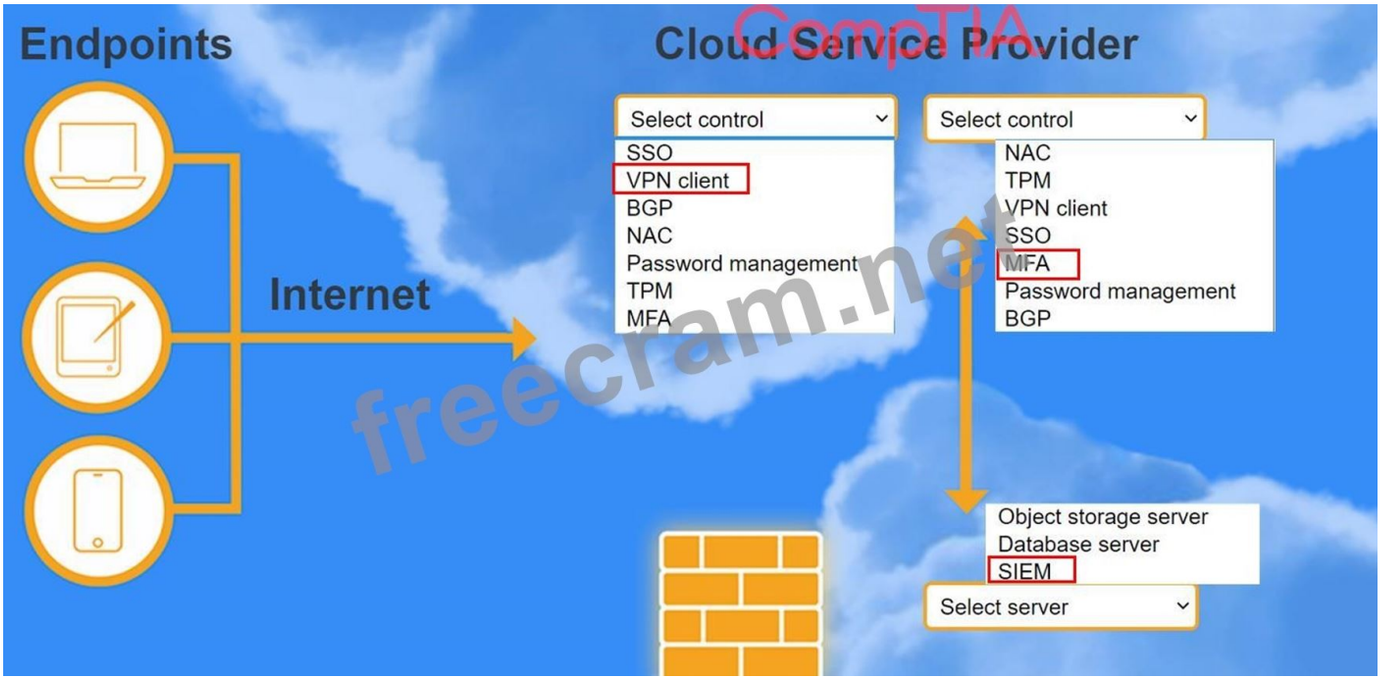
NEW QUESTION: 24

A highly regulated business is required to work remotely, and the risk tolerance is very low. You are tasked with providing an identity solution to the company cloud that includes the following:
secure connectivity that minimizes user login
tracks user activity and monitors for anomalous activity
requires secondary authentication
INSTRUCTIONS
Select controls and servers for the proper control points.





Answer:



NEW QUESTION: 25

A systems administrator needs to configure SSO authentication in a hybrid cloud environment. Which of the following is the BEST technique to use?

A. Access controls

B. Federation

C. Multifactor authentication

D. Certificate authentication

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Federation is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications across different domains or organizations with a single login credential. Federation

can help configure SSO authentication in a hybrid cloud environment, as it can enable seamless and secure access to cloud-based and on-premises resources using the same identity provider and authentication method. Federation can also improve user convenience, productivity, and security, as it can simplify the login process, reduce login errors, and enhance password management. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 26
An organization will be deploying a web application in a public cloud with two web servers, two database servers, and a load balancer that is accessible over a single public IP.
Taking into account the gateway for this subnet and the potential to add two more web servers, which of the following will meet the minimum IP requirement?
A. 192.168.1.0/26
B. 192.168.1.0/27
C. 192.168.1.0/28
D. 192.168.1.0/29
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A /28 subnet is a subnet that has a network prefix of 28 bits and a host prefix of 4 bits. A /28 subnet can support up to 16 hosts (14 usable hosts) and has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. Using a /28 subnet can meet the minimum IP requirement for deploying a web application in a public cloud with two web servers, two database servers, and a load balancer that is accessible over a single public IP, taking into account the gateway for this subnet and the potential to add two more web servers. Using a /28 subnet can provide enough host addresses for the current and future web servers, database servers, load balancer, and gateway, as well as allow for some growth or redundancy. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 27
A cloud administrator is managing an organization's infrastructure in a public cloud. All servers are currently located in a single virtual network with a single firewall that all traffic must pass through. Per security requirements, production, QA, and development servers should not be able to communicate directly with each other. Which of the following should an administrator perform to comply with the security requirement?
A. Create separate virtual networks for production, QA, and development servers.
Move the servers to the appropriate virtual network.
Apply a network security group to each virtual network that denies all traffic except for the firewall.
B. Create separate network security groups for production, QA, and development servers.
Apply the network security groups on the appropriate production, QA, and development servers.
Peer the networks together.
C. Create separate virtual networks for production, QA, and development servers.
Move the servers to the appropriate virtual network.
Peer the networks together.

D. Create separate network security groups for production, QA, and development servers.
Peer the networks together.
Create static routes for each network to the firewall.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
These are the actions that the administrator should perform to comply with the security requirement of isolating production, QA, and development servers from each other in a public cloud environment:
Create separate virtual networks for production, QA, and development servers: A virtual network is a logical isolation of network resources or systems within a cloud environment. Creating separate virtual networks for different types of servers can help to segregate them from each other and prevent direct communication or interference.
Move the servers to the appropriate virtual network: Moving the servers to the appropriate virtual network can help to assign them to their respective roles and functions, as well as ensure that they follow the network policies and rules of their virtual network.
Apply a network security group to each virtual network that denies all traffic except for the firewall: A network security group is a set of rules or policies that control and filter inbound and outbound network traffic for a virtual network or system. Applying a network security group to each virtual network that denies all traffic except for the firewall can help to enforce security and compliance by blocking any unauthorized or unwanted traffic between different types of servers, while allowing only necessary traffic through the firewall.

NEW QUESTION: 28
An OS administrator is reporting slow storage throughput on a few VMs in a private IaaS cloud. Performance graphs on the host show no increase in CPU or memory. However, performance graphs on the storage show a decrease of throughput in both IOPS and MBps but not much increase in latency. There is no increase in workload, and latency is stable on the NFS storage arrays that are used by those VMs.
Which of the following should be verified NEXT?
A. Application
B. SAN
C. VM GPU settings
D. Network
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
The network is the set of devices, connections, protocols, and configurations that enable communication and data transfer between different systems and applications. The network can affect the performance of storage throughput by influencing factors such as bandwidth, latency, jitter, packet loss, and congestion. Poor network performance can result in low storage throughput in both IOPS and MBps, as it can limit the amount and speed of data that can be sent or received by the storage devices. Verifying the network should be the next step for troubleshooting the issue of slow storage throughput on a few VMs in a private IaaS cloud, as it can help identify and

resolve any network-related problems that may be causing the issue. Reference: CompTIA Cloud + Certification Exam Objectives, page 17, section 3.4

NEW QUESTION: 29
A developer is no longer able to access a public cloud API deployment, which was working ten minutes prior.
Which of the following is MOST likely the cause?
A. API provider rate limiting
B. Invalid API token
C. Depleted network bandwidth
D. Invalid API request
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
API provider rate limiting is a restriction on the number of requests that can be made to a web service or application programming interface (API) within a certain time period. API provider rate limiting can cause a failure to access a public cloud API deployment, as it can reject or block any requests that exceed the limit. API provider rate limiting can be used by cloud providers to control the usage and traffic of their customers and prevent overloading or abuse of their resources. API provider rate limiting is the most likely cause for the developer being unable to access a public cloud API deployment that was working ten minutes prior. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 30
A cloud administrator has created a new asynchronous workflow lo deploy VMs to the cloud in bulk. When the workflow is tested for a single VM, it completes successfully. However, if the workflow is used to create 50 VMs at once, the job fails. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Incorrect permissions
B. Insufficient storage
C. Billing issues with the cloud provider
D. No connectivity to the public cloud
E. Expired API token
F. Disabled autoscaling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most likely causes of the issue where the new asynchronous workflow fails to create 50 VMs at once in the public cloud are insufficient storage and expired API token. Insufficient storage means that there is not enough disk space available in the public cloud to accommodate all the VMs that are being created simultaneously. This could result in errors or failures during the provisioning process. Expired API token means that the authentication credential that is used by the workflow to communicate with the public cloud service has expired or become invalid. This could result in errors or failures during the API calls or requests. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+

Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Troubleshooting, Objective 4.5 Given a scenario, troubleshoot automation/orchestration issues.

NEW QUESTION: 31
A cloud solutions architect has received guidance to migrate an application from on premises to a public cloud. Which of the following requirements will help predict the operational expenditures in the cloud?
A. Average resource consumption
B. Maximum resource consumption
C. Minimum resource consumption
D. Actual hardware configuration
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Maximum resource consumption is what will help predict the operational expenditures in the cloud for an application that is being migrated from on premises to a public cloud provider. Operational expenditures are the ongoing costs of running and maintaining a system or service, such as cloud resources or services. Operational expenditures can vary depending on various factors, such as usage, demand, performance, etc. Maximum resource consumption is the highest amount of resources or capacity that are used or consumed by a system or service during peak periods of activity or load. Maximum resource consumption can help predict operational expenditures in the cloud by providing information such as:
Resource type: This indicates what type of resources are used or consumed by the system or service, such as compute, storage, network, etc.
Resource amount: This indicates how much of each resource type are used or consumed by the system or service, such as CPU cores, memory, disk space, bandwidth, etc.
Resource price: This indicates how much each resource type costs in the cloud provider's pricing model, such as per hour, per GB, per Mbps, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 32
An SQL injection vulnerability was reported on a web application, and the cloud platform team needs to mitigate the vulnerability while it is corrected by the development team.
Which of the following controls will BEST mitigate the risk of exploitation?
A. DLP

B. HIDS
C. NAC
D. WAF
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A web application firewall (WAF) is a type of network security device or software that monitors and filters HTTP traffic between a web application and the Internet. A WAF can help mitigate the risk of exploitation of an SQL injection vulnerability reported on a web application while it is corrected by the development team, as it can detect and block any malicious requests or queries that attempt to inject SQL commands into the web application's database. A WAF can also help protect the web application from other common web-based attacks, such as cross-site scripting (XSS), remote file inclusion (RFI), or denial-of-service (DoS). Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 33
A systems administrator would like to reduce the network delay between two servers.
Which of the following will reduce the network delay without taxing other system resources?
A. Decrease the MTU size on both servers
B. Adjust the CPU resources on both servers
C. Enable compression between the servers
D. Configure a VPN tunnel between the servers
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
The maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size of a packet or frame that can be sent over a network. Decreasing the MTU size on both servers can reduce the network delay between them, as it can reduce the fragmentation and reassembly of packets, improve the transmission efficiency, and avoid packet loss or errors. Decreasing the MTU size can also avoid taxing other system resources, as it does not require additional CPU, memory, or disk resources. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 16, section 3.2

NEW QUESTION: 34
A company wants to check its infrastructure and application for security issues regularly. Which of the following should the company implement?
A. Performance testing
B. Penetration testing
C. Vulnerability testing
D. Regression testing
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Vulnerability testing is a type of testing that identifies and evaluates the weaknesses or flaws in a system or application that could be exploited by attackers. Vulnerability testing can help check the infrastructure and application for security issues regularly, as it can reveal the potential risks and exposures that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the system or application. Vulnerability testing can also help remediate or mitigate the vulnerabilities by

providing recommendations or solutions to fix or reduce them. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 19, section 4.1

NEW QUESTION: 35
An organization purchased new servers with GPUs for render farms. The servers have limited CPU resources.
Which of the following GPU configurations will be the MOST optimal for virtualizing this environment?
A. Dedicated
B. Shared
C. Passthrough
D. vGPU
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Passthrough is a type of GPU configuration that allows a VM to directly access a physical GPU on the host system without any virtualization layer or sharing mechanism. Passthrough can provide optimal performance and compatibility for GPU-intensive applications, such as rendering or gaming, as it eliminates any overhead or contention caused by virtualization or sharing. Passthrough is also suitable for servers with limited CPU resources, as it reduces the CPU load and offloads the graphics processing to the GPU. Passthrough is the most optimal GPU configuration for virtualizing a new server with GPUs for render farms. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

NEW QUESTION: 36
A storage administrator is reviewing the storage consumption of a SAN appliance that is running a VDI environment. Which of the following features should the administrator implement to BEST reduce the storage consumption of the SAN?
A. Deduplication
B. Thick provisioning
C. Compression
D. SDS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best feature to reduce the storage consumption of a SAN appliance that is running a VDI environment is deduplication. Deduplication is a process that eliminates redundant or duplicate data blocks or files from a storage system and replaces them with pointers or references to a single copy of data. Deduplication can significantly reduce the storage consumption of a SAN appliance by removing unnecessary data and freeing up disk space. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud + Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0 Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, analyze system performance using standard tools.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following actions should a systems administrator perform during the containment phase of a security incident in the cloud?

A. Deploy a new instance using a known-good base image.

B. Configure a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance.

C. Perform a forensic analysis of the affected instance.

D. Conduct a tabletop exercise involving developers and systems administrators.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Configuring a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance is what the administrator should perform during the containment phase of a security incident in the cloud. A security incident is an event or situation that affects or may affect the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of cloud resources or data. A security incident response is a process of managing and resolving a security incident using various phases, such as identification, containment, eradication, recovery, etc. The containment phase is where the administrator tries to isolate and prevent the spread or escalation of the security incident. Configuring a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance can help to contain a security incident by cutting off any communication or interaction between the instance and other systems or networks, which may stop any malicious or unauthorized activity or access.

NEW QUESTION: 38

An organization has multiple VLANs configured to segregate the network traffic. Following is the breakdown of the network segmentation:

Production traffic (10.10.0.0/24)

Network backup (10.20.0.0/25)

Virtual IP network (10.20.0.128/25)

The following configuration exists on the server:

Server name	Interface	IP address	Gateway
COMPSRV01	Production	10.10.0.12/24	10.10.0.1
COMPSRV01	Network backup	10.20.0.12/25	10.10.0.1

The backup administrator observes that the weekly backup is failing for this server. Which of the following commands should the administrator run to identify the issue?

A. ROUTE PRINT

B. NETSTAT -A

C. IPCONFIG /ALL

D. NET SM

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

ROUTE PRINT is a command that displays the routing table of a system, which shows the destination network, the gateway, the interface, and the metric for each route. ROUTE PRINT can help identify the issue of the weekly backup failing for this server, as it can show if there is a valid route to the network backup segment (10.20.0.0/25) from the production traffic segment (10.10.0.0/24). If there is no route or an incorrect route, the backup will fail to reach the destination. The administrator can use ROUTE PRINT to verify and troubleshoot the routing

configuration of the server. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 16, section 3.2

NEW QUESTION: 39

After a few new web servers were deployed, the storage team began receiving incidents in their queue about the web servers. The storage administrator wants to verify the incident tickets that should have gone to the web server team. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

A. Incorrect assignment group in service management

B. Incorrect IP address configuration

C. Incorrect syslog configuration on the web servers

D. Incorrect SNMP settings

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Incorrect syslog configuration on the web servers is the most likely cause of the issue of storage team receiving incidents in their queue about web servers after new web servers were deployed in a cloud environment. Syslog is a standard protocol that allows network devices and systems to send log messages to a centralized server or collector. Syslog can help to consolidate and manage logs from different sources in one place, which can facilitate monitoring, analysis, troubleshooting, auditing, etc. Incorrect syslog configuration on the web servers can cause them to send log messages to the wrong destination or queue, such as the storage team's queue, rather than the web server team's queue.

NEW QUESTION: 40

A marketing team is using a SaaS-based service to send emails to large groups of potential customers. The internally managed CRM system is configured to generate a list of target customers automatically on a weekly basis, and then use that list to send emails to each customer as part of a marketing campaign. Last week, the first email campaign sent emails successfully to 3,000 potential customers. This week, the email campaign attempted to send out 50,000 emails, but only 10,000 were sent. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for not sending all the emails?

A. API request limit

B. Incorrect billing account

C. Misconfigured auto-scaling

D. Bandwidth limitation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An API request limit is a restriction on the number of requests that can be made to a web service or application programming interface (API) within a certain time period. API request limits are often used by SaaS-based services to control the usage and traffic of their customers and prevent overloading or abuse of their resources. An API request limit can cause a failure to send all the emails if the marketing team exceeds the number of requests allowed by the SaaS-based service in a week. The service may reject or block any requests that go beyond the limit, resulting in fewer emails being sent than expected. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 41
A DevOps administrator is building a new application slack in a private cloud. This application will store sensitive information and be accessible from the internet. Which of the following would be MOST useful in maintaining confidentiality?
A. NAC
B. IDS
C. DLP
D. EDR
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most useful tool in maintaining confidentiality for a new application stack that will store sensitive information and be accessible from the internet is data loss prevention (DLP). DLP is a type of security solution that monitors and controls the flow of data in and out of a system or network. It can detect and prevent unauthorized access, transmission, or leakage of sensitive data, such as personal information, financial records, or intellectual property. DLP can also enforce encryption, masking, or deletion of sensitive data to protect its confidentiality. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.5 Given a scenario, apply data security techniques in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION: 42
A systems administrator disabled TLS 1.0 and 1.1, as well as RC4, 3DES, and AES-128 ciphers for TLS 1.2, on a web server. A client now reports being unable to access the web server, but the administrator verifies that the server is online, the web service is running, and other users can reach the server as well.
Which of the following should the administrator recommend the user do FIRST?
A. Disable antivirus/anti-malware software
B. Turn off the software firewall
C. Establish a VPN tunnel between the computer and the web server
D. Update the web browser to the latest version
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Updating the web browser to the latest version is the first action that the user should do when experiencing a connection timeout error after the administrator configured a redirect from HTTP to HTTPS on the web server. Updating the web browser can ensure that it supports the latest security protocols and standards, such as TLS 1.2 or 1.3, which are required for HTTPS connections. If the web browser is outdated or incompatible with the security protocols or standards used by the web server, it may fail to establish a secure connection and result in a connection timeout error. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 43

A cloud administrator has finished setting up an application that will use RDP to connect. During testing, users experience a connection timeout error.
Which of the following will MOST likely solve the issue?
A. Checking user passwords
B. Configuring QoS rules
C. Enforcing TLS authentication
D. Opening TCP port 3389
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
TCP port 3389 is the default port used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) to connect to a remote system or application over a network. Opening TCP port 3389 on the firewall or network device will most likely solve the issue of users experiencing a connection timeout error when trying to use RDP to connect to an application, as it will allow RDP traffic to pass through. If TCP port 3389 is closed or blocked, RDP traffic will be denied or dropped, resulting in a connection timeout error.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 44
A company has two primary offices, one in the United States and one in Europe. The company uses a public IaaS service that has a global data center presence to host its marketing materials. The marketing team, which is primarily based in Europe, has reported latency issues when retrieving these materials. Which of the following is the BEST option to reduce the latency issues?
A. Add an application load balancer to the applications to spread workloads.
B. Integrate a CDN solution to distribute web content globally.
C. Upgrade the bandwidth of the dedicated connection to the IaaS provider.
D. Migrate the applications to a region hosted in Europe.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best option to reduce the latency issues for the marketing team that is primarily based in Europe when retrieving the marketing materials that are hosted on a public IaaS service is to integrate a CDN (content delivery network) solution to distribute web content globally. A CDN is a network of geographically distributed servers that cache and deliver web content to users based on their proximity and network conditions. A CDN can improve the performance and availability of web content by reducing the distance and hops between the users and the servers, as well as offloading the traffic from the origin server. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0 Maintenance, Objective 3.4 Given a scenario, implement automation and orchestration to optimize cloud operations

NEW QUESTION: 45
A storage array that is used exclusively for datastores is being decommissioned, and a new array has been installed. Now the private cloud administrator needs to migrate the data.
Which of the following migration methods would be the BEST to use?
A. Conduct a V2V migration
B. Perform a storage live migration

C. Rsync the data between arrays
D. Use a storage vendor migration appliance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A storage live migration is a process of moving or transferring data or files from one storage system or device to another without interrupting or affecting the availability or performance of the VMs or applications that use them. Performing a storage live migration can help migrate the data from a SAN that is being decommissioned to a new array, as it can ensure that there is no downtime or disruption for the VMs or applications that rely on the data or files stored on the SAN. Performing a storage live migration can also help maintain consistency and integrity, as it can synchronize and verify the data or files between the source and destination storage systems or devices. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

NEW QUESTION: 46
A company is considering consolidating a number of physical machines into a virtual infrastructure that will be located at its main office. The company has the following requirements:
High-performance VMs
More secure
Has system independence
Which of the following is the BEST platform for the company to use?
A. Type 1 hypervisor
B. Type 2 hypervisor
C. Software application virtualization
D. Remote dedicated hosting
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A type 1 hypervisor is what would best meet the requirements of high-performance VMs (Virtual Machines), more secure, and has system independence for a company that wants to move its environment from on premises to the cloud without vendor lock-in. A hypervisor is a software or hardware that allows multiple VMs to run on a single physical host or server. A hypervisor can be classified into two types:
Type 1 hypervisor: This is a hypervisor that runs directly on the hardware or bare metal of the host or server, without any underlying OS (Operating System). A type 1 hypervisor can provide benefits such as:
High-performance: A type 1 hypervisor can provide high-performance by eliminating any overhead or interference from an OS, and allowing direct access and control of the hardware resources by the VMs.
More secure: A type 1 hypervisor can provide more security by reducing the attack surface or exposure of the host or server, and isolating and protecting the VMs from each other and from the hardware.
System independence: A type 1 hypervisor can provide system independence by allowing different types of OSs to run on the VMs, regardless of the hardware or vendor of the host or server.

Type 2 hypervisor: This is a hypervisor that runs on top of an OS of the host or server, as a software application or program. A type 2 hypervisor can provide benefits such as:
Ease of installation and use: A type 2 hypervisor can be easily installed and used as a software application or program on an existing OS, without requiring any changes or modifications to the hardware or configuration of the host or server.
Compatibility and portability: A type 2 hypervisor can be compatible and portable with different types of hardware or devices that support the OS of the host or server, such as laptops, desktops, smartphones, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 47
After announcing a big sales promotion, an e-commerce company starts to experience a slow response on its platform that is hosted in a public cloud. When checking the resources involved, the systems administrator sees the following consumption:

VM	Memory used	CPU used	Network used
webserver01	89%	98%	12%
appserver01	45%	43%	13%
appserver02	43%	44%	15%
database01	55%	50%	60%

Considering all VMs were built from the same templates, which of the following actions should the administrator perform FIRST to speed up the response of the e-commerce platform?
A. Spin up a new web server
B. Spin up a new application server
C. Add more memory to the web server
D. Spin up a new database server
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Spinning up a new web server is what the administrator should perform first to speed up the response of the e-commerce platform that is hosted in a public cloud and starts to experience a slow response after announcing a big sales promotion. A web server is a system or service that hosts and delivers web content, such as web pages, images, videos, etc., to clients over a network or internet connection. A web server can affect the response of an e-commerce platform

by determining how fast it can process and serve web requests or responses from clients. Spinning up a new web server can speed up the response of an e-commerce platform by providing benefits such as:
Scalability: Spinning up a new web server can increase the scalability of the e-commerce platform by adding more capacity or resources to handle the increased demand or load caused by the sales promotion, without affecting the existing web servers.
Performance: Spinning up a new web server can improve the performance of the e-commerce platform by reducing the latency or overhead of processing and serving web requests or responses from clients, which may cause delays or errors.

NEW QUESTION: 48
A disaster situation has occurred, and the entire team needs to be informed about the situation. Which of the following documents will help the administrator find the details of the relevant team members for escalation?
A. Chain of custody
B. Root cause analysis
C. Playbook
D. Call tree
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A call tree is what will help the administrator find the details of the relevant team members for escalation after a disaster situation has occurred and the entire team needs to be informed about the situation. A call tree is a document or diagram that shows the hierarchy or sequence of communication or notification among team members in case of an emergency or incident, such as a disaster situation. A call tree can help to find the details of the relevant team members for escalation by providing information such as:
Name: This indicates who is involved in the communication or notification process, such as team members, managers, stakeholders, etc.
Role: This indicates what is their function or responsibility in the communication or notification process, such as initiator, receiver, sender, etc.
Contact: This indicates how they can be reached or contacted in the communication or notification process, such as phone number, email address, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 49
A cloud security analyst is implementing a vulnerability scan of the web server in the DMZ, which is running in an IaaS compute instance. The default inbound firewall settings are as follows:

Protocol	Port	Source	Action
TCP	80	any	allow
TCP	443	any	allow
ICMP	echo request	any	allow
any	any	any	deny

Which of the following will provide the analyst with the MOST accurate report?

A. A network credentialed vulnerability scan

B. A network vulnerability scan

C. An agent-based scan

D. A default and common credentialed scan

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 50

A systems administrator is troubleshooting network throughput issues following a deployment. The network is currently being overwhelmed by the amount of traffic between the database and the web servers in the environment.

Which of the following should the administrator do to resolve this issue?

A. Set up affinity rules to keep web and database servers on the same hypervisor

B. Enable jumbo frames on the gateway

C. Move the web and database servers onto the same VXLAN

D. Move the servers onto thick-provisioned storage

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A virtual extensible local area network (VXLAN) is a type of network virtualization technology that creates logical networks or segments that span across multiple physical networks or locations. Moving the web and database servers onto the same VXLAN can help resolve the network throughput issues following a deployment, as it can reduce the network traffic between the database and the web servers by using a common virtual network identifier (VNI) and encapsulating the traffic within UDP packets. Moving the web and database servers onto the same VXLAN can also improve performance and security, as it can provide higher scalability, isolation, and encryption for the network traffic. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 51

An organization is currently deploying a private cloud model. All devices should receive the time from the local environment with the least administrative effort. Which of the following ports needs to be opened to fulfill this requirement?

A. 53

B. 67

C. 123

D. 161

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Reference:

Port 123 is what needs to be opened to ensure all devices receive the time from the local environment with the least administrative effort in a private cloud model. Port 123 is the port used by NTP (Network Time Protocol), which is a protocol that synchronizes the clocks of network devices and systems. NTP can help to ensure accurate and consistent time across different

devices and systems in a cloud environment, which can facilitate coordination, communication, logging, auditing, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 52
A systems administrator recently deployed a VDI solution in a cloud environment; however, users are now experiencing poor rendering performance when trying to display 3-D content on their virtual desktops, especially at peak times.
Which of the following actions will MOST likely solve this issue?
A. Update the quest graphics drivers from the official repository
B. Add more vGPU licenses to the host
C. Instruct users to access virtual workstations only on the VLAN
D. Select vGPU profiles with higher video RAM
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A vGPU profile is a configuration option that defines the amount of video RAM (vRAM) and other resources that are allocated to a virtual machine (VM) that uses a virtual graphics processing unit (vGPU). A vGPU profile can affect the rendering performance of a VM, as it determines how much graphics memory and processing power are available for displaying complex graphics content. Selecting vGPU profiles with higher video RAM can most likely solve the issue of poor rendering performance when trying to display 3-D content on virtual desktops, especially at peak times, as it can provide more graphics resources and improve the quality and speed of rendering. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

NEW QUESTION: 53
A cloud administrator is reviewing a new application implementation document. The administrator needs to make sure all the known bugs and fixes are applied, and unwanted ports and services are disabled.
Which of the following techniques would BEST help the administrator assess these business requirements?
A. Performance testing
B. Usability testing
C. Vulnerability testing
D. Regression testing
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Regression testing is a type of software testing that verifies that existing features or functionalities of a system or application are not affected by any changes or updates made to it. Regression testing can help assess whether all the known bugs and fixes are applied and unwanted ports and services are disabled when reviewing a new application implementation document for a cloud deployment, as it can detect any errors or defects that may have been introduced or re-introduced after applying patches, updates, or configurations to the application. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 19, section 4.1

NEW QUESTION: 54
Users currently access SaaS email with five-character passwords that use only letters and numbers. An administrator needs to make access more secure without changing the password policy. Which of the following will provide a more secure way of accessing email at the lowest cost?
A. Change the email service provider.
B. Enable MFA with a one-time password.
C. Implement SSO for all users.
D. Institute certificate-based authentication
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Enable MFA with a one-time password. MFA stands for multi-factor authentication, which is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring two or more forms of authentication. A one-time password (OTP) is a code that is generated randomly and valid only for a short period of time. By enabling MFA with OTP, the administrator can make access to the SaaS email more secure without changing the password policy, as users will need to provide both their password and an OTP to sign in.

NEW QUESTION: 55
A cloud architect is reviewing four deployment options for a new application that will be hosted by a public cloud provider. The application must meet an SLA that allows for no more than five hours of downtime annually. The cloud architect is reviewing the SLAs for the services each option will use:

Option A	
VM servers	99.00%
Attached block storage	99.99%
Total uptime	99.00%

Option B	
Container hosting	99.90%
Shared network storage	99.90%
Total uptime	99.90%

Option C	
Container deployment services	99.95%
Attached block storage	99.99%
Total uptime	99.95%

Option D	
Container application services	99.99%
Shared network storage	99.99%
Total uptime	99.99%

Based on the information above, which of the following minimally complies with the SLA requirements?
A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Option B is what minimally complies with the SLA (Service Level Agreement) requirements of allowing for no more than five hours of downtime annually for a new application that will be hosted

by a public cloud provider. An SLA is a contract or agreement that defines the level of service or performance that a customer expects from a provider, such as availability, reliability, scalability, security, etc. An SLA can help to measure and monitor the quality and satisfaction of service or performance, as well as identify any penalties or rewards for meeting or failing to meet the SLA. Option B minimally complies with the SLA requirements by using services that have availability percentages that are equal to or higher than 99.95%, which translates to no more than five hours of downtime annually. Option B uses services such as:
Compute: This is a service that provides computing resources such as servers, processors, memory, etc., to run applications or functions. Option B uses compute service with availability percentage of 99.95%, which means that it guarantees to be available for 99.95% of the time in a year, and allows for no more than five hours of downtime in a year.
Storage: This is a service that provides storage resources such as disks, volumes, files, etc., to store data or information. Option B uses storage service with availability percentage of 99.99%, which means that it guarantees to be available for 99.99% of the time in a year, and allows for no more than one hour of downtime in a year.
Database: This is a service that provides database resources such as tables, records, queries, etc., to store and retrieve data or information. Option B uses database service with availability percentage of 99.95%, which means that it guarantees to be available for 99.95% of the time in a year, and allows for no more than five hours of downtime in a year.

NEW QUESTION: 56
A system administrator is migrating a bare-metal server to the cloud. Which of the following types of migration should the systems administrator perform to accomplish this task?
A. V2V
B. V2P
C. P2P
D. P2V
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
P2V (Physical to Virtual) is a type of migration that converts a physical server into a virtual machine (VM). P2V migration can help to move a bare-metal server to the cloud by creating an image of its disk and configuration and uploading it to a cloud platform that supports VM creation from custom images.

NEW QUESTION: 57
A systems administrator has received an email from the virtualized environment's alarms indicating the memory was reaching full utilization. When logging in, the administrator notices that one out of a five-host cluster has a utilization of 500GB out of 512GB of RAM. The baseline utilization has been 300GB for that host. Which of the following should the administrator check NEXT?
A. Storage array
B. Running applications

C. VM integrity
D. Allocated guest resources
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
Allocated guest resources is what the administrator should check next after receiving an email from the virtualized environment's alarms indicating the memory was reaching full utilization and noticing that one out of a five-host cluster has a utilization of 500GB out of 512GB of RAM. Allocated guest resources are the amount of resources or capacity that are assigned or reserved for each guest system or device within a host system or device. Allocated guest resources can affect performance and utilization of host system or device by determining how much resources or capacity are available or used by each guest system or device. Allocated guest resources should be checked next by comparing them with the actual usage or demand of each guest system or device, as well as identifying any overallocation or underallocation of resources that may cause inefficiency or wastage.

NEW QUESTION: 58
Over the last couple of years, the growth of a company has required a more complex DNS and DHCP environment. Which of the following should a systems administration team implement as an appropriate solution to simplify management?
A. IPAM
B. DoH
C. VLAN
D. SDN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best solution to simplify management of a more complex DNS and DHCP environment for a company that has grown over the last couple of years is IPAM (IP address management). IPAM is a tool or service that allows centralized management and automation of DNS and DHCP functions, such as IP address allocation, reservation, release, or renewal, as well as domain name registration or resolution. IPAM can also provide monitoring, auditing, reporting, and security features for DNS and DHCP resources. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0 Maintenance, Objective 3.4 Given a scenario, implement automation and orchestration to optimize cloud operations.

NEW QUESTION: 59
A systems administrator wants the VMs on the hypervisor to share CPU resources on the same core when feasible.
Which of the following will BEST achieve this goal?
A. Configure CPU passthrough
B. Oversubscribe CPU resources
C. Switch from a Type 1 to a Type 2 hypervisor
D. Increase instructions per cycle
E. Enable simultaneous multithreading

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Simultaneous multithreading (SMT) is a type of CPU technology that allows multiple threads to run concurrently on a single CPU core. Enabling SMT can help achieve the goal of having the VMs on the hypervisor share CPU resources on the same core when feasible, as it can increase the CPU utilization and efficiency by executing more instructions per cycle and reducing idle time or wasted cycles. Enabling SMT can also improve performance and throughput, as it can speed up processing and handle increased workload or demand. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 60

A systems administrator is troubleshooting performance issues with a Windows VDI environment. Users have reported that VDI performance is very slow at the start of the workday, but the performance is fine during the rest of the day. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue? (Select TWO).

A. Disk I/O limits

B. Affinity rule

C. CPU oversubscription

D. RAM usage

E. Insufficient GPI-J resources

F. License issues

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The most likely causes of the issue are A. Disk I/O limits and C. CPU oversubscription. Disk I/O limits are the maximum amount of input/output operations per second (IOPS) that a disk can handle. CPU oversubscription is the ratio of virtual CPUs to physical CPUs in a host. Both of these factors can affect the performance of a VDI environment, especially during peak hours when many users log in and launch applications.

Disk I/O limits can cause slow boot times, application lags, and cursor freezes for VDI users12. To avoid this issue, it is recommended to use flash storage or SSDs for VDI workloads, as they have much higher IOPS than traditional hard disk drives31. It is also important to monitor the disk performance and adjust the disk size and configuration as needed1.

CPU oversubscription can also cause performance degradation for VDI users, as it can lead to CPU contention and increased latency42. To avoid this issue, it is recommended to limit the CPU oversubscription ratio to a reasonable level, such as 4:1 or lower42. It is also important to monitor the CPU utilization and balance the load across hosts as needed4.

The other options are less likely to cause the issue. Affinity rules are used to specify which virtual machines should run on which hosts or which virtual machines should not run on the same host. They are not related to the performance of VDI workloads. RAM usage can affect the performance of VDI workloads, but it is usually not a major factor during peak hours, as most users do not consume a lot of memory when they log in or launch applications. Insufficient GPU resources can affect the performance of VDI workloads that require high graphics processing, such as video streaming or 3D rendering, but they are not relevant for most VDI users. License

issues can affect the availability of VDI workloads, but they are not related to the performance of VDI workloads.

NEW QUESTION: 61
A systems administrator is configuring network management but is concerned about confidentiality. Which of the following should the administrator configure to address this concern?
A. SNMPv3
B. Community strings
C. IPSec tunnels
D. ACLs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
SNMPv3 is the protocol that the administrator should configure to address the concern about confidentiality for network management. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a standard protocol that allows network devices and systems to exchange information and perform management tasks. SNMPv3 is the latest version of SNMP that provides security enhancements, such as authentication, encryption, and access control, to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of network data.

NEW QUESTION: 62
A company is currently running a website on site. However, because of a business requirement to reduce current RTO from 12 hours to one hour, and the RPO from one day to eight hours, the company is considering operating in a hybrid environment. The website uses mostly static files and a small relational database. Which of the following should the cloud architect implement to achieve the objective at the LOWEST cost possible?
A. Implement a load-balanced environment in the cloud that is equivalent to the current on-premises setup and use DNS to shift the load from on premises to cloud.
B. Implement backups to cloud storage and infrastructure as code to provision the environment automatically when the on-premises site is down. Restore the data from the backups.
C. Implement a website replica in the cloud with auto-scaling using the smallest possible footprint. Use DNS to shift the load from on premises to the cloud.

D. Implement a CDN that caches all requests with a higher TTL and deploy the IaaS instances manually in case of disaster. Upload the backup on demand to the cloud to restore on the new instances.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

This is the best solution to achieve the objective of reducing current RTO (Recovery Time Objective) from 12 hours to one hour, and RPO (Recovery Point Objective) from one day to eight hours, at the lowest cost possible, for a website that uses mostly static files and a small relational database. RTO is a metric that measures how quickly a system or service can be restored after a disruption or disaster. RPO is a metric that measures how much data can be lost or how far back in time a recovery point can be without causing significant impact or damage. To reduce RTO and RPO, the administrator should implement a website replica in the cloud with auto-scaling using the smallest possible footprint. A website replica is a copy or backup of a website that can be used for recovery or failover purposes. Auto-scaling is a feature that allows cloud resources or systems to adjust their capacity and performance according to demand or workload. Using auto-scaling with the smallest possible footprint can minimize costs by using only the necessary resources and scaling up or down as needed. The administrator should also use DNS (Domain Name System) to shift the load from on premises to the cloud. DNS is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. Using DNS, the administrator can redirect traffic from the on-premises website to the cloud replica in case of a disruption or disaster, and vice versa when recovery is complete.

NEW QUESTION: 63

Which of the following cloud services is fully managed?

A. IaaS

B. GPU in the cloud

C. IoT

D. Serverless compute

E. SaaS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SaaS (Software as a Service) is a cloud service model that provides fully managed applications to the end users. The users do not have to worry about installing, updating, or maintaining the software, as the cloud provider handles all these tasks. Examples of SaaS are Gmail, Office 365, Salesforce, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 64

A cloud administrator is upgrading a cloud environment and needs to update the automation script to use a new feature from the cloud provider. After executing the script, the deployment fails. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

A. API incompatibility

B. Location changes

C. Account permissions

D. Network failure

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

API incompatibility is the most likely cause of the failure of an automation script to use a new feature from the cloud provider. API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules or specifications that defines how different software components or systems can communicate and interact with each other. API incompatibility is a situation where an API does not work or function properly with another software component or system due to differences or changes in versions, formats, parameters, etc. API incompatibility can cause errors or issues when using an automation script to deploy or configure cloud resources or services, especially if the script is not updated or modified according to the new API specifications.

NEW QUESTION: 65

A cloud administrator recently noticed that a number of files stored at a SaaS provider's file-sharing service were deleted. As part of the root cause analysis, the administrator noticed the parent folder permissions were modified last week. The administrator then used a test user account and determined the permissions on the files allowed everyone to have write access. Which of the following is the best step for the administrator to take NEXT?

A. Identify the changes to the file-sharing service and document

B. Acquire a third-party DLP solution to implement and manage access

C. Test the current access permissions to the file-sharing service

D. Define and configure the proper permissions for the file-sharing service

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Permissions are rules or settings that determine what actions users can perform on files or resources in a system or service. Permissions can help control and restrict access to files or resources based on various criteria, such as user identity, role, group, or ownership. Defining and configuring the proper permissions for the file-sharing service is the best step for the administrator to take next after discovering that sales group members can access the financial application due to being part of the finance group and having write access to all files in the file-sharing service. Defining and configuring the proper permissions can prevent unauthorized or accidental access or modification of files or resources by limiting or granting access based on specific criteria. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 66

After accidentally uploading a password for an IAM user in plain text, which of the following should a cloud administrator do FIRST? (Choose two.)

A. Identify the resources that are accessible to the affected IAM user

B. Remove the published plain-text password

C. Notify users that a data breach has occurred

D. Change the affected IAM user's password

E. Delete the affected IAM user

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Removing the published plain-text password and changing the affected IAM user's password are the first actions that a cloud administrator should take after accidentally uploading a password for an IAM user in plain text, as they can prevent or limit any unauthorized or malicious access to the cloud resources or services using the compromised password. Removing the published plain-text password can ensure that the password is not exposed or available to anyone who may access or view the uploaded file. Changing the affected IAM user's password can ensure that the password is updated and secured using encryption or hashing techniques. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 67
An organization has a public-facing API that is hosted on a cloud provider. The API performs slowly at times. Which of the following technologies should the cloud administrator apply to provide speed acceleration and a secure connection?
A. WAF
B. EDR
C. IDS
D. HIPS
E. SSL
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best technology to provide speed acceleration and a secure connection for a public-facing API that is hosted on a cloud provider is SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). SSL is a protocol that encrypts and authenticates the data between a client and a server over an HTTP connection. It also compresses the data to reduce its size and improve its transmission speed. SSL can enhance the security and performance of an API by preventing unauthorized access, tampering, or interception of the data. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, implement appropriate network security controls for a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 68
A cloud administrator is assigned to establish a connection between the on-premises data center and the new CSP infrastructure. The connection between the two locations must be secure at all times and provide service for all users inside the organization. Low latency is also required to improve performance during data transfer operations. Which of the following would BEST meet these requirements?
A. A VPC peering configuration
B. An IPSec tunnel
C. An MPLS connection
D. A point-to-site VPN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An IPSec tunnel is what would best meet the requirements of establishing a connection between the on-premises data center and the new CSP infrastructure that is secure at all times and

provides service for all users inside the organization with low latency. IPSec (Internet Protocol Security) is a protocol that encrypts and secures network traffic over IP networks. IPSec tunnel is a mode of IPSec that creates a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel between two endpoints, such as routers, firewalls, gateways, etc., and encrypts and secures all traffic that passes through it. An IPSec tunnel can meet the requirements by providing:
Security: An IPSec tunnel can protect network traffic from interception, modification, spoofing, etc., by using encryption, authentication, integrity, etc., mechanisms.
Service: An IPSec tunnel can provide service for all users inside the organization by allowing them to access and use network resources or services on both ends of the tunnel, regardless of their physical location.
Low latency: An IPSec tunnel can provide low latency by reducing the number of hops or devices that network traffic has to pass through between the endpoints of the tunnel.

NEW QUESTION: 69
A web-application company recently released some new marketing promotions without notifying the IT staff. The systems administrator has since been noticing twice the normal traffic consumption every two hours for the last three hours in the container environment. Which of the following should the company implement to accommodate the new traffic?
A. A firewall
B. Switches
C. Ballooning
D. Autoscaling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the CompTIA Cloud+ Study Guide1, autoscaling is "the ability to automatically increase or decrease the number of resources allocated to a cloud service based on the current demand". This means that autoscaling can help a cloud environment adjust to changes in traffic and workload, such as the ones caused by the new marketing promotions.
Ballooning, on the other hand, is "a technique used by hypervisors to reclaim unused memory from a virtual machine and allocate it to another virtual machine that needs more memory". This means that ballooning can help optimize the memory usage of a cloud environment, but it does not affect the number of resources allocated to a cloud service.
A firewall is "a device or software that monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules". This means that a firewall can help protect a cloud environment from unauthorized access and malicious attacks, but it does not affect the number of resources allocated to a cloud service.
Switches are "devices that connect multiple devices on a network and forward data packets between them". This means that switches can help improve the network performance and connectivity of a cloud environment, but they do not affect the number of resources allocated to a cloud service.
Based on this information, I think the best answer to your question is D. Autoscaling. Autoscaling can help the company accommodate the new traffic by automatically increasing or decreasing the

number of resources allocated to their web-application service based on the current demand. This can also help reduce costs and improve performance and availability.
I hope this helps you understand the concept of autoscaling better. If you want to learn more about CompTIA Cloud+, you can check out some of these resources:
CompTIA Cloud+ : Cloud High Availability & Scaling: A video course that covers the topics of high availability and scaling in cloud environments, including autoscaling, horizontal scaling, vertical scaling and cloud bursting.
Cloud+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications: The official website of CompTIA Cloud+, where you can find exam details, preparation materials, renewal information and more.

NEW QUESTION: 70

A company is preparing a hypervisor environment to implement a database cluster. One of the requirements is to share the disks between the nodes of the cluster to access the same LUN. Which of the following protocols should the company use? (Choose two.)

A. CIFS
B. FTP
C. iSCSI
D. RAID 10
E. NFS
F. FC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
These are the protocols that should be used to share the disks between the nodes of a database cluster to access the same LUN (Logical Unit Number). A LUN is an identifier that represents a logical unit of storage, such as a disk, partition, volume, etc., that can be accessed by a host system or device. To share the disks between the nodes of a cluster, the following protocols can be used:
iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface): This is a protocol that allows SCSI commands to be sent over IP networks. iSCSI can enable block-level storage access over a network, which means that the host system or device can access the storage as if it were a local disk.
FC (Fibre Channel): This is a protocol that provides high-speed and low-latency data transfer over optical fiber cables. FC can also enable block-level storage access over a network, which means that the host system or device can access the storage as if it were a local disk.

NEW QUESTION: 71
A company is switching from one cloud provider to another and needs to complete the migration as quickly as possible.
Which of the following is the MOST important consideration to ensure a seamless migration?
A. The cost of the environment
B. The I/O of the storage
C. Feature compatibility
D. Network utilization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Feature compatibility is the degree to which the features or functionalities of a system or application are compatible or interoperable with another system or application. Feature compatibility is the most important consideration to ensure a seamless migration from one cloud provider to another, as it can affect the performance, reliability, and security of the system or application in the new cloud environment. Feature compatibility can also help complete the migration as quickly as possible, as it can reduce or eliminate the need for reconfiguration, customization, or testing of the system or application after the migration. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 18, section 3.5

NEW QUESTION: 72
A product-based company wants to transition to a method that provides the capability to enhance the product seamlessly and keep the development iterations to a shorter time frame. Which of the following would BEST meet these requirements?
A. Implement a secret management solution.
B. Create autoscaling capabilities.
C. Develop CI/CD tools.
D. Deploy a CMDB tool.
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
CI/CD tools are software tools that enable continuous integration and continuous delivery or deployment, which are methods to frequently deliver software products to customers by introducing automation into the stages of software development. CI/CD tools can help a product-based company to transition to a method that provides the capability to enhance the product seamlessly and keep the development iterations to a shorter time frame, as they can offer the following benefits:
Faster and more reliable delivery of software products, as CI/CD tools can automate the processes of building, testing, and deploying code changes, reducing manual errors and delays.
Higher quality and performance of software products, as CI/CD tools can facilitate ongoing feedback, monitoring, and improvement of the code, ensuring that it meets the customer expectations and requirements.
Greater collaboration and communication among the development teams, as CI/CD tools can integrate with various tools and platforms, such as version control systems, code repositories, testing frameworks, and cloud services, enabling a seamless workflow and visibility across the software lifecycle.
Some examples of popular CI/CD tools are Jenkins1, CircleCI2, GitLab CI/CD3, and AWS CodeBuild4.

NEW QUESTION: 73
A cloud architect is designing the VPCs for a new hybrid cloud deployment. The business requires the following:
High availability

Horizontal auto-scaling
60 nodes peak capacity per region
Five reserved network IP addresses per subnet
/24 range
Which of the following would BEST meet the above requirements?
A. Create two /25 subnets in different regions
B. Create three /25 subnets in different regions
C. Create two /26 subnets in different regions
D. Create three /26 subnets in different regions
E. Create two /27 subnets in different regions
F. Create three /27 subnets in different regions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A /26 subnet is a subnet that has a network prefix of 26 bits and a host prefix of 6 bits. A /26 subnet can support up to 64 hosts (62 usable hosts) and has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.192. Creating two /26 subnets in different regions can best meet the business requirements for deploying a high availability, horizontally auto-scaling solution that has a peak capacity of 60 nodes per region and five reserved network IP addresses per subnet. Creating two /26 subnets can provide enough host addresses for the peak capacity and the reserved addresses, as well as allow for some growth or redundancy. Creating the subnets in different regions can provide high availability and horizontal auto-scaling, as it can distribute the workload across multiple locations and scale out or in based on demand. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 74
A systems administrator is deploying a solution that includes multiple network I/O-intensive VMs. The solution design requires that vNICs of the VMs provide low-latency, near-native performance of a physical NIC and data protection between the VMs. Which of the following would BEST satisfy these requirements?
A. SR-IOV
B. GENEVE
C. SDN
D. VLAN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
SR-IOV (Single Root Input/Output Virtualization) is what would best satisfy the requirements of low-latency, near-native performance of a physical NIC and data protection between VMs for multiple network I/O-intensive VMs. SR-IOV is a technology that allows a physical NIC to be partitioned into multiple virtual NICs that can be assigned to different VMs. SR-IOV can provide the following benefits:
Low-latency: SR-IOV can reduce latency by bypassing the hypervisor and allowing direct communication between the VMs and the physical NIC, without any overhead or interference.

Near-native performance: SR-IOV can provide near-native performance by allowing the VMs to use the full capacity and functionality of the physical NIC, without any emulation or translation.
Data protection: SR-IOV can provide data protection by isolating and securing the network traffic between the VMs and the physical NIC, without any exposure or leakage.

NEW QUESTION: 75
A cloud engineer recently used a deployment script template to implement changes on a cloud-hosted web application. The web application communicates with a managed database on the back end. The engineer later notices the web application is no longer receiving data from the managed database. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?
A. Misconfiguration in the user permissions
B. Misconfiguration in the routing traffic
C. Misconfiguration in the network ACL
D. Misconfiguration in the firewall
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most likely cause of the issue is C. Misconfiguration in the network ACL. A network ACL (access control list) is a set of rules that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for a subnet or a virtual network in a cloud environment. A misconfiguration in the network ACL can block the communication between the web application and the managed database, resulting in data loss or unavailability. For example, according to the Azure SQL Database documentation1, if you use a virtual network service endpoint to secure your database, you need to configure the network ACL to allow traffic from the web application subnet to the database subnet. Otherwise, the web application will not be able to connect to the database. Similarly, according to the DigitalOcean tutorial2, if you use a managed database cluster, you need to add the web application's IP address or Droplet to the cluster's trusted sources list. Otherwise, the web application will not be able to access the database.
A misconfiguration in the user permissions, the routing traffic, or the firewall can also cause connectivity issues between the web application and the managed database, but they are less likely than a misconfiguration in the network ACL. A misconfiguration in the user permissions can prevent the web application from authenticating or authorizing with the database, but it will not affect the data transmission. A misconfiguration in the routing traffic can cause packets to be lost or delayed, but it will not block the communication entirely. A misconfiguration in the firewall can filter out unwanted traffic, but it will not affect the traffic that is allowed by the network ACL. Therefore, these are not the most likely causes of the issue. For more information on how to troubleshoot connectivity issues between a cloud-hosted web application and a managed database, you can refer to the AWS documentation3 or the Google Cloud documentation.

NEW QUESTION: 76
A cloud administrator is monitoring a database system and notices an unusual increase in the read operations, which is causing a heavy load in the system. The system is using a relational

database and is running in a VM. Which of the following should the administrator do to resolve the issue with minimal architectural changes?

A. Migrate the relational database to a NoSQL database.

B. Use a cache system to store reading operations.

C. Create a secondary standby database instance.

D. Implement the database system using a DBaaS.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The best way to resolve the issue of an unusual increase in the read operations that is causing a heavy load in the system that is using a relational database and is running in a VM is to use a cache system to store reading operations. A cache system is a type of storage system that temporarily stores frequently accessed or recently used data in memory for faster retrieval. A cache system can reduce the load on the database system by serving the read requests from the cache instead of querying the database every time. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 4.0 Troubleshooting, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot capacity issues within a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 77

An organization is hosting its dedicated email infrastructure with unlimited mailbox creation capability. The management team would like to migrate to a SaaS-based solution. Which of the following must be considered before the migration?

A. The SaaS provider's licensing model

B. The SaaS provider's reputation

C. The number of servers the SaaS provider has

D. The number of network links the SaaS provider has

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

The licensing model of the SaaS provider is an important factor to consider before migrating to a SaaS-based solution for email infrastructure. The licensing model determines how much the organization will pay for the service, how many mailboxes they can create, what features they can access, and what SLAs they can expect. The organization should compare different SaaS providers' licensing models and choose the one that best suits their needs and budget. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.4 Given a scenario, execute a provided deployment plan.

NEW QUESTION: 78
A systems administrator must ensure confidential company information is not leaked to competitors. Which of the following services will BEST accomplish this goal?
A. CASB
B. IDS
C. FIM
D. EDR
E. DLP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
DLP (Data Loss Prevention) is a service that prevents the unauthorized or accidental disclosure of confidential or sensitive data, such as company information, intellectual property, customer data, or personal information. DLP can monitor, detect, and block the data in motion (such as email, web, or network traffic), data at rest (such as files, databases, or cloud storage), or data in use (such as endpoints, applications, or clipboard). DLP can help a systems administrator to ensure confidential company information is not leaked to competitors by applying policies and rules that define what data is considered confidential, who can access it, how it can be used, and what actions to take if a violation occurs. For example, DLP can encrypt, quarantine, delete, or alert the administrator if confidential data is being copied, transferred, or shared outside the organization.

NEW QUESTION: 79
A cloud administrator has built a new private cloud environment and needs to monitor all computer, storage, and network components of the environment.
Which of the following protocols would be MOST useful for this task?
A. SMTP
B. SCP
C. SNMP
D. SFTP
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol that enables monitoring and managing network devices and components in an IP network. SNMP can help monitor all computer, storage, and network components of a private cloud environment, as it can collect and report information about their status, performance, configuration, and events. SNMP can also help troubleshoot and optimize the private cloud environment, as it can detect and alert any issues or anomalies related to the network devices and components. Reference: CompTIA Cloud + Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 80
A systems administrator is creating a VM and wants to ensure disk space is not allocated to the VM until it is needed. Which of the following techniques should the administrator use to ensure?

A. Deduplication
B. Thin provisioning
C. Software-defined storage
D. iSCSI storage
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Thin provisioning is the technique that ensures disk space is not allocated to the VM until it is needed. Thin provisioning is a storage allocation method that assigns disk space to a VM on demand, rather than in advance. Thin provisioning can improve storage utilization and efficiency by avoiding overprovisioning and wasting disk space. Thin provisioning can also allow for more flexibility and scalability of storage resources.

NEW QUESTION: 81
A production engineer is configuring a new application, which is running in containers, that requires access to a database. Which of the following methods will allow the application to authenticate to the database in the MOST secure way?
A. Store the credentials in a variable on every worker node
B. Store the credentials on a shared volume using whole-disk encryption
C. Store the credentials in a configuration file using SHA-256 inside the container image
D. Store the credentials using the orchestrator secret manager
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most secure way to store the credentials for a new application that is running in containers and requires access to a database is to use the orchestrator secret manager. The orchestrator secret manager is a feature that allows storing and managing sensitive data, such as passwords, tokens, or keys, for containers in an encrypted and centralized way. It also provides access control, auditing, and rotation features for the secrets. This method will protect the credentials from being exposed or compromised by unauthorized parties or malicious actors. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.5 Given a scenario, apply data security techniques in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION: 82
A systems administrator is responding to an outage in a cloud environment that was caused by a network-based flooding attack. Which of the following should the administrator configure to mitigate the attack?
A. NIPS
B. Network overlay using GENEVE
C. DDoS protection
D. DoH
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A DDoS (distributed denial-of-service) attack is a type of network-based flooding attack that aims to overwhelm a target server or network with a large volume of traffic from multiple sources, making it unavailable or slow for legitimate users. According to the web search results, DDoS

protection is a service or a solution that can detect and mitigate DDoS attacks by filtering out malicious traffic and allowing only legitimate traffic to pass through .
A NIPS (network intrusion prevention system) is a device or a software that can monitor, detect, and block malicious activity on a network, such as unauthorized access, malware, or policy violations. However, a NIPS may not be effective against DDoS attacks, as it can also be overwhelmed by the flood of traffic and fail to distinguish between legitimate and malicious requests.
A network overlay using GENEVE (Generic Network Virtualization Encapsulation) is a protocol that can create virtual networks on top of physical networks, allowing different cloud environments to communicate with each other. However, a network overlay using GENEVE does not provide any protection against DDoS attacks, as it does not filter or block any traffic.
A DoH (DNS over HTTPS) is a protocol that can encrypt and secure DNS queries and responses over HTTPS, preventing eavesdropping or tampering by third parties. However, a DoH does not prevent DDoS attacks, as it does not affect the amount or the source of the traffic.

NEW QUESTION: 83
An administrator is securing a private cloud environment and wants to ensure only approved systems can connect to switches. Which of the following would be MOST useful to accomplish this task?
A. VLAN
B. NIPS
C. WAF
D. NAC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
NAC (Network Access Control) is what the administrator should implement to ensure only approved systems can connect to switches in a private cloud environment. NAC is a security technique that controls and restricts access to network resources based on predefined policies or rules. NAC can verify and authenticate users or devices before granting them access to switches or other network devices. NAC can also enforce compliance and security standards on users or devices before allowing them to connect to switches.

NEW QUESTION: 84
A cloud architect is deploying a web application that contains many large images and will be accessed on two continents. Which of the following will MOST improve the user experience while keeping costs low?
A. Implement web servers in both continents and set up a VPN between the VPCs.
B. Implement web servers on both continents and peer the VPCs.
C. Implement a CDN and offload the images to an object storage.
D. Implement a replica of the entire solution on every continent.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A CDN (content delivery network) is a system of distributed servers that deliver web content to users based on their geographic location, the origin of the web page, and the content delivery server1. A CDN can improve the user experience by reducing the latency, bandwidth, and load on the origin server. By offloading the images to an object storage, such as Google Cloud Storage or Amazon S3, the web application can save costs and improve performance by storing and serving the images from a CDN edge location that is closer to the user2. A CDN can also provide caching, compression, and security features for the web content3.

NEW QUESTION: 85
An organization is hosting a cloud-based web server infrastructure that provides web-hosting solutions. Sudden continuous bursts of traffic have caused the web servers to saturate CPU and network utilizations.
Which of the following should be implemented to prevent such disruptive traffic from reaching the web servers?
A. Solutions to perform NAC and DLP
B. DDoS protection
C. QoS on the network
D. A solution to achieve microsegmentation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) protection is a type of security solution that detects and mitigates DDoS attacks that aim to overwhelm or disrupt a system or service by sending large volumes of traffic from multiple sources. DDoS protection can prevent such disruptive traffic from reaching the web servers by filtering out malicious or unwanted traffic and allowing only legitimate traffic to pass through. DDoS protection can also help maintain the availability and functionality of web services and applications during a DDoS attack. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 86
A systems administrator is examining a managed hosting agreement and wants to determine how much data would be lost if a server had to be restored from backups. To which of the following metrics should the administrator refer?
A. RTO
B. MTBF
C. RPO
D. MTTR
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
RPO (Recovery Point Objective) is the metric that the administrator should refer to determine how much data would be lost if a server had to be restored from backups. RPO is a metric that measures how much data can be lost or how far back in time a recovery point can be without causing significant impact or damage. RPO can help to determine how much data would be lost by comparing the time of the disruption or disaster with the time of the last backup or snapshot.

RPO can also help to determine how frequently backups or snapshots should be performed to minimize data loss.

NEW QUESTION: 87
An administrator recently provisioned a file server in the cloud. Based on financial considerations, the administrator has a limited amount of disk space. Which of the following will help control the amount of space that is being used?
A. Thick provisioning
B. Software-defined storage
C. User quotas
D. Network file system
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
User quotas are what will help control the amount of space that is being used by a file server in the cloud that has a limited amount of disk space due to financial considerations. User quotas are the limits or restrictions that are imposed on the amount of space that each user can use or consume on a file server or storage device. User quotas can help to control the amount of space that is being used by:
Preventing or reducing wastage or overuse of space by users who may store unnecessary or redundant files or data on the file server or storage device.
Ensuring fair and equal distribution or allocation of space among users who may have different needs or demands for space on the file server or storage device.
Monitoring and managing the usage or consumption of space by users who may need to be notified or alerted when they reach or exceed their quota on the file server or storage device.

NEW QUESTION: 88
A cloud administrator is evaluating a solution that will limit access to authorized individuals. The solution also needs to ensure the system that connects to the environment meets patching, antivirus, and configuration requirements. Which of the following technologies would BEST meet these requirements?
A. NAC
B. EDR
C. IDS
D. HIPS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
NAC (Network Access Control) is a technology that will limit access to authorized individuals and ensure the system that connects to the environment meets patching, antivirus, and configuration requirements. NAC can enforce policies and rules that define who, what, when, where, and how a device or a user can access a network or a cloud environment. NAC can also inspect and evaluate the security posture and compliance status of a device or a user before granting or denying access. For example, NAC can check if the device has the latest patches, antivirus software, and configuration settings, and if not, it can quarantine, remediate, or reject the device.

NAC can also monitor and audit the ongoing network activity and behavior of the devices and users, and take actions if any violations or anomalies are detected.

NEW QUESTION: 89
A database analyst reports it takes two hours to perform a scheduled job after onboarding 10,000 new users to the system. The analyst made no changes to the scheduled job before or after onboarding the users. The database is hosted in an IaaS instance on a cloud provider. Which of the following should the cloud administrator evaluate to troubleshoot the performance of the job?
A. The IaaS compute configurations, the capacity trend analysis reports, and the storage IOPS
B. The hypervisor logs, the memory utilization of the hypervisor host, and the network throughput of the hypervisor
C. The scheduled job logs for successes and failures, the time taken to execute the job, and the job schedule
D. Migrating from IaaS to on premises, the network traffic between on-premises users and the IaaS instance, and the CPU utilization of the hypervisor host
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
To troubleshoot the performance of a scheduled job that takes two hours to run after onboarding 10,000 new users to a cloud-based system, the administrator should evaluate the IaaS compute configurations, the capacity trend analysis reports, and the storage IOPS. These factors can affect the performance of a database job in an IaaS instance on a cloud provider. The IaaS compute configurations include the CPU, memory, and network resources assigned to the instance. The capacity trend analysis reports show the historical and projected usage and demand of the resources. The storage IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) measure the speed and performance of the disk storage. The administrator should check if these factors are sufficient, optimal, or need to be adjusted to improve the performance of the job.

NEW QUESTION: 90
An IaaS provider has numerous devices and services that are commissioned and decommissioned automatically on an ongoing basis. The cloud administrator needs to implement a solution that will help reduce administrative overhead.

Which of the following will accomplish this task?
A. IPAM
B. NAC
C. NTP
D. DNS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IP address management (IPAM) is a type of tool or system that automates and standardizes the allocation, tracking, and management of IP addresses in an IP network. IPAM can help reduce administrative overhead for an IaaS provider that has numerous devices and services that are commissioned and decommissioned automatically on an ongoing basis, as it can simplify and centralize the process of assigning and reclaiming IP addresses for different devices and services

without manual intervention or errors. IPAM can also help optimize network performance and security, as it can monitor and report any issues or conflicts related to IP addresses. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

NEW QUESTION: 91
A systems administrator is working in a globally distributed cloud environment. After a file server VM was moved to another region, all users began reporting slowness when saving files. Which of the following is the FIRST thing the administrator should check while troubleshooting?
A. Network latency
B. Network connectivity
C. Network switch
D. Network peering
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Network latency is the first thing that the administrator should check while troubleshooting slowness when saving files after a file server VM was moved to another region in a globally distributed cloud environment. Network latency is a measure of how long it takes for data to travel from one point to another over a network or connection. Network latency can affect performance and user experience of cloud applications or services by determining how fast data can be transferred or processed between clients and servers or vice versa. Network latency can vary depending on various factors, such as distance, bandwidth, congestion, interference, etc. Network latency can increase when a file server VM is moved to another region in a globally distributed cloud environment, as it may increase the distance and decrease the bandwidth between clients and servers, which may result in delays or errors in data transfer or processing.

NEW QUESTION: 92
A large pharmaceutical company needs to ensure it is in compliance with the following requirements:
* An application must run on its own virtual machine.
* The hardware the application is hosted on does not change.
Which of the following will BEST ensure compliance?
A. Containers
B. A firewall

C. Affinity rules
D. Load balancers
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to the Virtual Machine Affinity and Anti-Affinity - VMware Docs1, affinity and anti-affinity rules allow you to spread a group of virtual machines across different ESXi hosts or keep a group of virtual machines on a particular ESXi host. An affinity rule places a group of virtual machines on a specific host so that you can easily audit the usage of those virtual machines.
Containers are "a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another" 2. Containers can run on any virtual machine or physical server, and they can be moved between different hosts without affecting the application functionality.
A firewall is "a device or software that monitors and controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules" 3. A firewall can help protect a cloud environment from unauthorized access and malicious attacks, but it does not affect the placement of virtual machines on hosts.
Load balancers are "devices or software that distribute network or application traffic across a number of servers" . Load balancers can help improve the performance and availability of a cloud environment by distributing the workload among multiple servers, but they do not affect the placement of virtual machines on hosts.
Based on this information, I think the best answer to your question is C. Affinity rules. Affinity rules can help the pharmaceutical company ensure compliance by placing the application on its own virtual machine and keeping it on the same host. This way, the company can easily audit the usage of the application and avoid any changes in the hardware configuration.

NEW QUESTION: 93
A cloud security engineer needs to ensure authentication to the cloud pro-vider console is secure. Which of the following would BEST achieve this ob-jective?
A. Require the user's source IP to be an RFC1918 address.
B. Require the password to contain uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols.
C. Require the use of a password and a physical token.
D. Require the password to be ten characters long.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A password and a physical token are two factors of authentication that can provide a higher level of security than a password alone. A physical token is a device that generates a one-time code or password that the user must enter along with their password to access the cloud provider console. This is an example of multi-factor authentication (MFA), which requires the user to present two or more pieces of evidence to prove their identity. MFA can prevent unauthorized access even if the password is compromised, as the attacker would also need to have the physical token to log in.

NEW QUESTION: 94

A media company has made the decision to migrate a physical, internal file server to the cloud and use a web- based interface to access and manage the files. The users must be able to use their current corporate logins.
Which of the following is the MOST efficient way to achieve this goal?
A. Deploy a VM in a cloud, attach storage, and copy the files across
B. Use a SaaS service with a directory service federation
C. Deploy a fileshare in a public cloud and copy the files across
D. Copy the files to the object storage location in a public cloud
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Software as a service (SaaS) is a type of cloud service model that provides software applications over the Internet that are hosted and managed by a cloud service provider. Directory service federation is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications across different domains or organizations with a single login credential. Using a SaaS service with a directory service federation can help migrate an internal file server to the cloud and use a web-based interface to access and manage the files, as it can eliminate the need for maintaining an on-premises file server and enable seamless and secure access to cloud-based files using the same corporate logins. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 8, section 1.2

NEW QUESTION: 95
A systems administrator is concerned about having two virtual database servers on the same host. Which of the following should be configured?
A. Regions
B. Anti-affinity
C. Oversubscription
D. Container
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The best way to prevent two virtual database servers from being on the same host is to configure anti-affinity. Anti-affinity is a feature that allows specifying which VMs or applications should not run on the same host or cluster. This can improve availability, performance, and security by avoiding resource contention, single point of failure, or interference between VMs or applications. The systems administrator should create an anti-affinity rule or policy for the two virtual database servers to ensure they are placed on different hosts. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario involving requirements for deploying an application in the cloud, select an appropriate solution design.

NEW QUESTION: 96
A financial industry services firm was the victim of an internal data breach, and the perpetrator was a member of the company's development team. During the investigation, one of the security

administrators accidentally deleted the perpetrator's user dat a. Even though the data is recoverable, which of the following has been violated?

A. Chain of custody

B. Evidence acquisition

C. Containment

D. Root cause analysis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The chain of custody is a process that documents and preserves the integrity and authenticity of evidence from the time it is collected until it is presented in court. The chain of custody includes information such as who collected, handled, stored, or transferred the evidence, when and where it was done, and how it was done. By accidentally deleting the perpetrator's user data, the security administrator has violated the chain of custody, as the evidence has been altered or destroyed and can no longer be used in court. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.4 Given a scenario, implement security automation and orchestration in a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 97

A company has two identical environments (X and Y) running its core business application. As part of an upgrade, the X environment is patched/upgraded and tested while the Y environment is still serving the consumer workloads. Upon successful testing of the X environment, all workload is sent to this environment, and the Y environment is then upgraded before both environments start to manage the workloads. Which of the following upgrade methods is being used?

A. Active-passive

B. Canary

C. Development/production

D. Blue-green

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A blue-green deployment is a software deployment technique where two identical environments (X and Y) are used to switch between the old and new versions of the software. In this scenario, the X environment is patched/upgraded and tested while the Y environment is still serving the consumer workloads. Upon successful testing of the X environment, all workload is sent to this environment, and the Y environment is then upgraded before both environments start to manage the workloads. This is an example of a blue-green deployment, where one environment (blue) is active and serving the production traffic, while the other environment (green) is idle and ready to be updated. The advantage of this technique is that it allows for fast and easy rollbacks in case of any issues with the new version, as well as zero downtime for the users.

NEW QUESTION: 98

A systems administrator is provisioning VMs in a cloud environment and has been told to select an OS build with the furthest end-of-life date.

Which of the following OS builds would be BEST for the systems administrator to use?

A. Open-source
B. LTS
C. Canary
D. Beta
E. Stable
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Long-term support (LTS) is a type of release cycle that provides extended support and maintenance for software products or operating systems. LTS releases typically have longer end-of-life dates than regular releases, as they receive security updates, bug fixes, and patches for several years after their initial release date. LTS releases can also offer higher stability, reliability, and compatibility than regular releases, as they undergo more testing and quality assurance processes before being released. LTS is the best OS build for a systems administrator to use when provisioning VMs in a cloud environment and being told to select an OS build with the furthest end-of-life date. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

NEW QUESTION: 99
A systems administrator is troubleshooting a performance issue with a virtual database server. The administrator has identified the issue as being disk related and believes the cause is a lack of IOPS on the existing spinning disk storage. Which of the following should the administrator do NEXT to resolve this issue?
A. Upgrade the virtual database server.
B. Move the virtual machine to flash storage and test again.
C. Check if other machines on the same storage are having issues.
D. Document the findings and place them in a shared knowledge base.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Moving the virtual machine to flash storage and testing again is what the administrator should do next to resolve the issue of disk-related performance issue with a virtual database server that has been identified as being caused by a lack of IOPS on the existing spinning disk storage. IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) is a measure of how fast a storage device can read and write data. IOPS can affect performance of a virtual database server by determining how quickly it can access and process data from storage. Spinning disk storage is a type of storage device that uses rotating magnetic disks to store data. Spinning disk storage has lower IOPS than flash storage, which is a type of storage device that uses solid-state memory chips to store data. Flash storage has higher IOPS than spinning disk storage, which means that it can read and write data faster and more efficiently than spinning disk storage. Moving the virtual machine to flash storage and testing again can help to resolve the issue by increasing the IOPS and improving the performance of the virtual database server.

NEW QUESTION: 100

A company has a cloud infrastructure service, and the cloud architect needs to set up a DR site. Which of the following should be configured in between the cloud environment and the DR site?

A. Failback
B. Playbook
C. Zoning
D. Replication
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Replication is a process of copying or synchronizing data from one location to another to ensure consistency and availability. Replication can help set up a disaster recovery (DR) site for a cloud environment, as it can enable data backup and recovery in case of a failure or outage in the primary site. Replication can also improve performance and reliability, as it can reduce latency and load by distributing data across multiple sites. Replication should be configured between the cloud environment and the DR site to ensure data protection and continuity. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

NEW QUESTION: 101
A systems administrator needs to implement a service to protect a web application from external attacks. The administrator must have session-based granular control of all HTTP traffic. Which of the following should the administrator configure?
A. IDS
B. WAF
C. DLP
D. NAC
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
A web application firewall (WAF) is a type of firewall that monitors and filters HTTP traffic to and from a web application. It can detect and block malicious requests, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, or denial-of-service attacks. It can also provide session-based granular control of HTTP traffic, such as allowing or denying access based on user identity, location, or behavior. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, implement appropriate network security controls for a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 102
A company needs to rehost its ERP system to complete a datacenter migration to the public cloud. The company has already migrated other systems and configured VPN connections. Which of the following MOST likely needs to be analyzed before rehosting the ERP?
A. Software
B. Licensing
C. Right-sizing
D. The network
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The network is the set of devices, connections, protocols, and configurations that enable communication and data transfer between different systems and applications. The network can affect the rehosting of an ERP system to complete a datacenter migration to the public cloud, as it can influence factors such as bandwidth, latency, availability, security, and compatibility. The network needs to be analyzed before rehosting the ERP system to ensure that the network requirements and specifications are met, the network performance and reliability are maintained or improved, and the network security and integrity are preserved or enhanced. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 18, section 3.5

NEW QUESTION: 103
A cloud administrator is troubleshooting a highly available web application running within three containers behind a Layer 7 load balancer with a WAF inspecting all traffic. The application frequently asks the users to log in again even when the session timeout has not been reached. Which of the following should the cloud administrator configure to solve this issue?
A. Firewall outbound rules
B. Firewall inbound rules
C. Load balancer certificates
D. Load balancer stickiness
E. WAF transaction throttling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
Load balancer stickiness is what the cloud administrator should configure to solve the issue of the application frequently asking the users to log in again even when the session timeout has not been reached for a highly available web application running within three containers behind a Layer 7 load balancer with a WAF inspecting all traffic. Load balancer stickiness is a feature that allows customers to maintain user sessions or connections with the same server or node that provides a service or function, such as a web application, database, etc., even when there are multiple servers or nodes behind a load balancer. Load balancer stickiness can solve the issue by providing benefits such as:
Consistency: Load balancer stickiness can provide consistency by ensuring that users receive the same service or function from the same server or node throughout their session or connection, without any changes or variations.
Performance: Load balancer stickiness can provide performance by reducing the latency or overhead of switching between different servers or nodes during a session or connection, which may cause delays or errors.
Security: Load balancer stickiness can provide security by preserving and protecting user authentication or authorization information on the same server or node during a session or connection, without exposing or transferring it to other servers or nodes.

NEW QUESTION: 104

A technician deployed a VM with NL-SAS storage to host a critical application. Two weeks later, users have begun to report high application latency. Which of the following is the BEST action to correct the latency issue?

A. Increase the capacity of the data storage.

B. Migrate the data to SAS storage.

C. Increase the CPU of the VM.

D. Migrate the data to flash storage.

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The correct answer is D. Migrate the data to flash storage. Flash storage is a type of solid-state storage that uses flash memory to store data. Flash storage has much faster performance and lower latency than NL-SAS storage, which is a type of hard disk drive that uses nearline serial attached SCSI interface. According to the web search results, NL-SAS devices have much higher response times than flash devices123. Therefore, migrating the data to flash storage can reduce the application latency and improve the user experience. Increasing the capacity of the data storage, migrating the data to SAS storage, or increasing the CPU of the VM are not likely to solve the latency issue, as they do not address the root cause of the problem, which is the slow performance of NL-SAS storage. For more information on flash storage and its benefits, you can refer to the Dell EMC Unity: FAST Technology Overview2 or the Dell Technologies website4.

NEW QUESTION: 105

A DevOps administrator is automating an existing software development workflow. The administrator wants to ensure that prior to any new code going into production, tests confirm the new code does not negatively impact existing automation activities.

Which of the following testing techniques would be BEST to use?

A. Usability testing

B. Regression testing

C. Vulnerability testing

D. Penetration testing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Regression testing is a type of testing that ensures that new code or changes to existing code do not break or degrade the functionality of the software. Regression testing is often used in software development workflows to verify that new features or bug fixes do not introduce new errors or affect the performance of the software. Regression testing can help prevent negative impacts on existing automation activities by checking that the new code is compatible with the existing code and does not cause any unexpected failures or errors. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 19, section 4.1

NEW QUESTION: 106

The human resources department was charged for a cloud service that belongs to another department. All other cloud costs seem to be correct.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause for this error?

A. Misconfigured templates
B. Misconfigured chargeback
C. Incorrect security groups
D. Misconfigured tags
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Tags are metadata or labels that can be assigned to cloud resources or services to identify and organize them based on various criteria, such as name, purpose, owner, or cost center. Tags can help track the costs for each business unit or department that uses cloud services, as they can enable granular and accurate billing and reporting based on the tags. Misconfigured tags can cause the issue of inaccurate cost tracking for different businesses, as they can result in incorrect or missing billing information or reports. The issue can be resolved by configuring the tags properly to reflect the correct business unit or department for each cloud resource or service.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 107
A systems administrator is configuring a cloud solution for a vulnerability assessment to test the company's resources that are hosted in a public cloud. The solution must test the company's resources from an external user's perspective. Which of the following should the systems administrator configure?
A. An agent-based scan
B. A network-based scan
C. A port scan
D. A credentialed scan
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A network-based scan is a type of vulnerability assessment that tests the security of a system or a network from an external user's perspective, without requiring any software or credentials on the target. A network-based scan can identify vulnerabilities such as open ports, misconfigured firewalls, outdated software, or exposed services .

NEW QUESTION: 108
A cloud administrator is configuring several security appliances hosted in the private laaS environment to forward the logs to a central log aggregation solution using syslog. Which of the

following firewall rules should the administrator add to allow the web servers to connect to the central log collector?

A. Allow UDP 161 outbound from the web servers to the log collector .

B. Allow TCP 514 outbound from the web servers to the log collector.

C. Allow UDP 161 inbound from the log collector to the web servers .

D. Allow TCP 514 inbound from the log collector to the web servers .

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

As mentioned in the question, the security appliances are using syslog to forward the logs to a central log aggregation solution. According to the web search results, syslog is a protocol that runs over UDP port 514 by default, or TCP port 6514 for secure and reliable transport1. However, some implementations of syslog can also use TCP port 514 for non-secure transport2. Therefore, to allow the web servers to connect to the central log collector using syslog over TCP, the firewall rule should allow TCP 514 outbound from the web servers to the log collector.

NEW QUESTION: 109

A company is migrating workloads from on premises to the cloud and would like to establish a connection between the entire data center and the cloud environment. Which of the following VPN configurations would accomplish this task?

A. Site-to-site

B. Client-to-site

C. Point-to-site

D. Point-to-point

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A site-to-site VPN is a type of VPN configuration that establishes a secure connection between two networks, such as a data center and a cloud environment. A site-to-site VPN allows all the devices in one network to communicate with all the devices in the other network, without requiring individual VPN clients or connections. A site-to-site VPN is suitable for a company that is migrating workloads from on premises to the cloud and would like to establish a connection between the entire data center and the cloud environment, as it can provide seamless and secure access to both networks.

NEW QUESTION: 110

A company needs a solution to find content in images. Which of the following technologies, when used in conjunction with cloud services, would facilitate the BEST solution?

A. Internet of Things

B. Digital transformation

C. Artificial intelligence

D. DNS over TLS

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the technology that, when used in conjunction with cloud services, would facilitate the best solution for finding content in images. AI is a branch of computer science

that aims to create machines or systems that can perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, decision making, etc. AI can be used to analyze images and extract information such as objects, faces, text, emotions, etc., using techniques such as computer vision, machine learning, natural language processing, etc. AI can help to find content in images faster, more accurately, and more efficiently than manual methods.

NEW QUESTION: 111
A systems administrator is configuring RAID for a new server. This server will host files for users and replicate to an identical server. While redundancy is necessary, the most important need is to maximize storage.
Which of the following RAID types should the administrator choose?
A. 5
B. 6
C. 10
D. 50
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
RAID 50 is a type of RAID level that combines RAID 5 and RAID 0 to create a nested RAID configuration. RAID 50 consists of two or more RAID 5 arrays that are striped together using RAID 0. RAID 50 can provide redundancy, fault tolerance, and high performance for large data sets. RAID 50 can also maximize storage, as it has a higher usable capacity than other RAID levels with similar features, such as RAID 6 or RAID 10. The administrator should choose RAID 50 to configure a new server that will host files for users and replicate to an identical server, as it can meet the needs of redundancy and storage maximization. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 112
A systems administrator is planning a penetration test for company resources that are hosted in a public cloud. Which of the following must the systems administrator do FIRST?
A. Consult the law for the country where the company's headquarters is located
B. Consult the regulatory requirements for the company's industry
C. Consult the law for the country where the cloud services provider is located
D. Consult the cloud services provider's policies and guidelines
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The first thing that the systems administrator must do before planning a penetration test for company resources that are hosted in a public cloud is to consult the cloud services provider's policies and guidelines. Penetration testing is a type of security assessment that involves simulating an attack on a system or network to identify vulnerabilities and weaknesses. However, not all cloud services providers allow penetration testing on their platforms, or they may have specific rules and requirements for conducting such tests. The systems administrator should check the cloud services provider's policies and guidelines and obtain their permission and approval before performing any penetration testing. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification

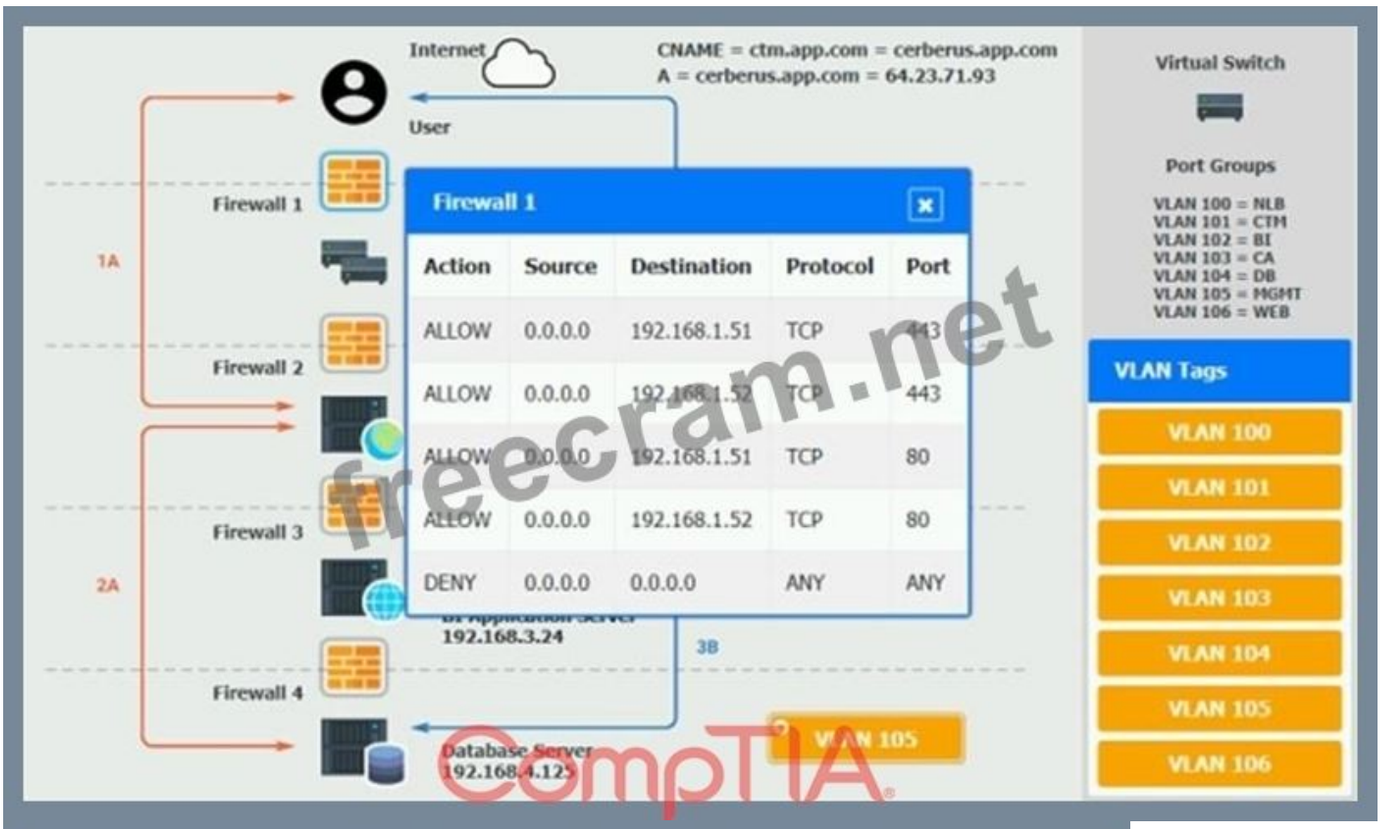
Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.4 Given a scenario, implement security automation and orchestration in a cloud environment.

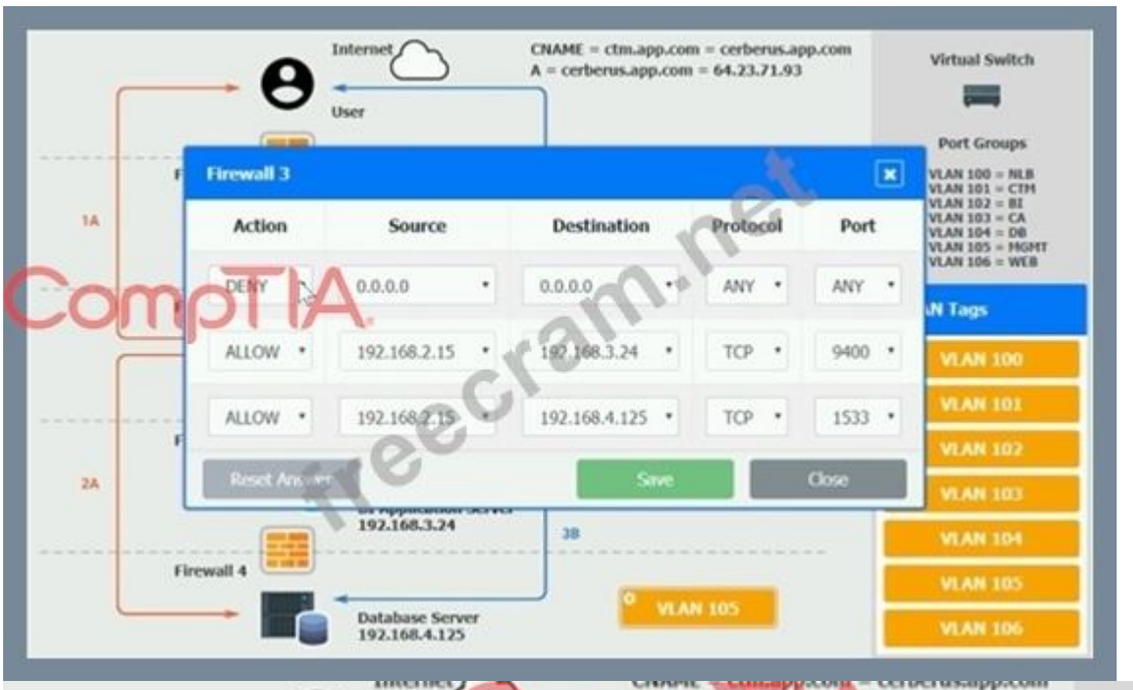
NEW QUESTION: 113
A systems administrator has been asked to restore a VM from backup without changing the current VM's operating state. Which of the following restoration methods would BEST fit this scenario?
A. Alternate location
B. Rolling
C. Storage live migration
D. In-place
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Storage live migration is the best restoration method to restore a VM from backup without changing the current VM's operating state. Storage live migration is a process of moving or transferring storage resources or data from one location to another without affecting or interrupting the operation or performance of the VMs that use them. Storage live migration can help to restore a VM from backup by copying the backup data to a new storage location and switching the VM's storage configuration to point to the new location, without requiring any downtime or reboot.

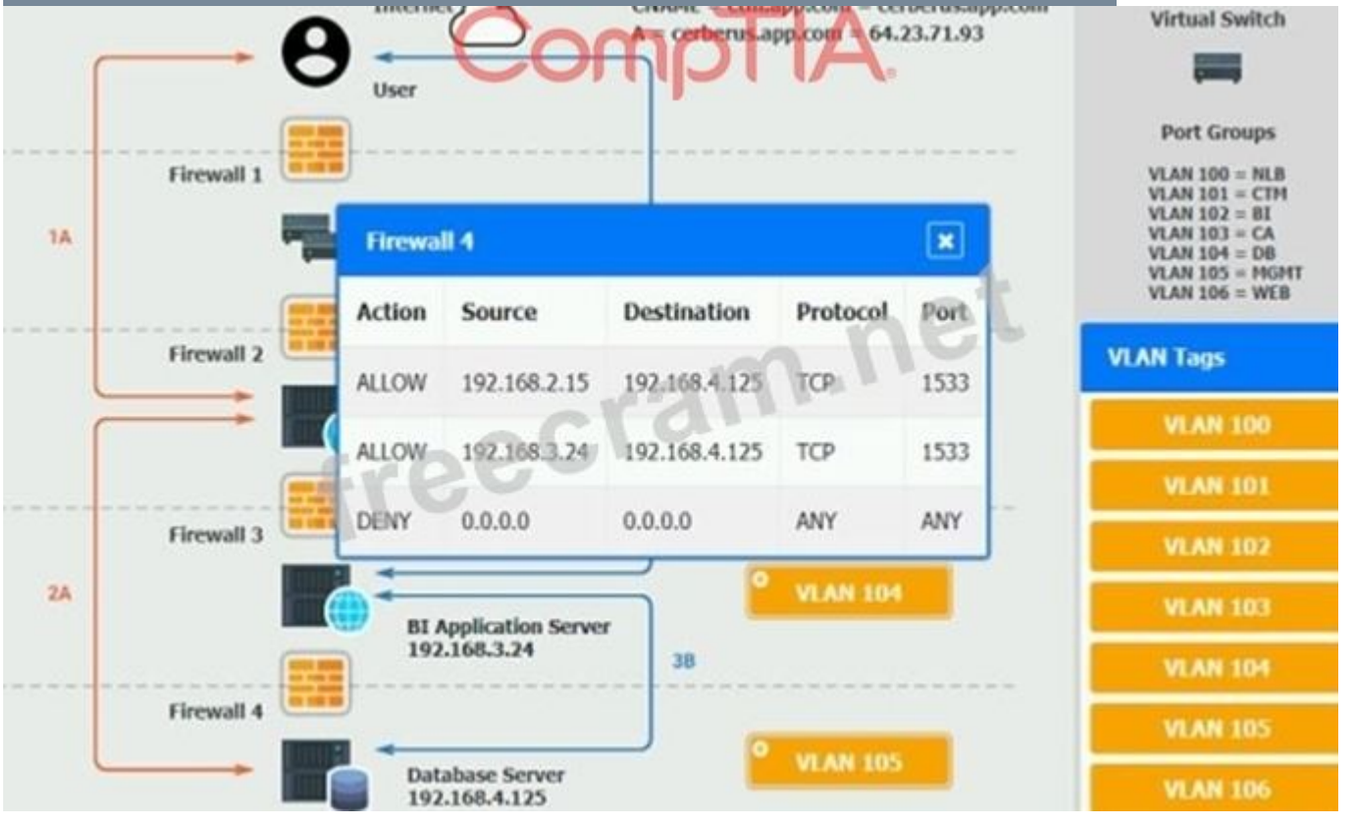
NEW QUESTION: 114
A cloud administrator needs to coordinate and automate the management of a company's secrets and keys for all its cloud services with minimal effort and low cost. Which of the following is the BEST option to achieve the goal?
A. Implement database as a service
B. Configure Key Vault
C. Use password as a service
D. Implement KeePass
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
Key Vault is a service that allows you to store and manage secrets and keys for your cloud services in a secure and centralized way. It also provides access control, auditing, and encryption features. This would be the best option to automate the management of secrets and keys for all cloud services with minimal effort and low cost. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 3.0 Maintenance, Objective 3.4 Given a scenario, implement automation and orchestration to optimize cloud operations.

NEW QUESTION: 115
The QA team is testing a newly implemented clinical trial management (CTM) SaaS application that uses a business intelligence application for reporting. The UAT users were instructed to use HTTP and HTTPS.

Refer to the application dataflow:
1A - The end user accesses the application through a web browser to enter and view clinical data.
2A - The CTM application server reads/writes data to/from the database server.
1B - The end user accesses the application through a web browser to run reports on clinical data.
2B - The CTM application server makes a SOAP call on a non-privileged port to the BI application server.
3B - The BI application server gets the data from the database server and presents it to the CTM application server.
When UAT users try to access the application using https://ctm.app.com or http://ctm.app.com, they get a message stating: "Browser cannot display the webpage." The QA team has raised a ticket to troubleshoot the issue.
INSTRUCTIONS
You are a cloud engineer who is tasked with reviewing the firewall rules as well as virtual network settings.
You should ensure the firewall rules are allowing only the traffic based on the dataflow.
You have already verified the external DNS resolution and NAT are working.
Verify and appropriately configure the VLAN assignments and ACLs. Drag and drop the appropriate VLANs to each tier from the VLAN Tags table. Click on each Firewall to change ACLs as needed.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.







Answer:

See explanation below

Explanation:

On firewall 3, change the DENY 0.0.0.0 entry to rule 3 not rule 1.

NEW QUESTION: 116

Users of an enterprise application, which is configured to use SSO, are experiencing slow connection times. Which of the following should be done to troubleshoot the issue?

A. Perform a memory dump of the OS.

Analyze the memory dump.
Upgrade the host CPU to a higher clock speed CPU.
B. Perform a packet capture during authentication.
Validate the load-balancing configuration.
Analyze the network throughput of the load balancer.
C. Analyze the storage system IOPS.
Increase the storage system capacity.
Replace the storage system disks to SSD.
D. Evaluate the OS ACLs.
Upgrade the router firmware.
Increase the memory of the router.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
These are the steps that should be done to troubleshoot the issue of slow connection times for users of an enterprise application that is configured to use SSO (Single Sign-On). SSO is a feature that allows users to access multiple applications or services with one login credential, without having to authenticate separately for each application or service. SSO can improve user experience and security, but it may also introduce performance issues if not configured properly. To troubleshoot the issue, the administrator should perform a packet capture during authentication to analyze the network traffic and identify any delays or errors in the SSO process. The administrator should also validate the load-balancing configuration to ensure that the SSO requests are distributed evenly and efficiently among the available servers or instances. The administrator should also analyze the network throughput of the load balancer to check if there is any congestion or bottleneck that may affect the SSO performance.

NEW QUESTION: 117
A cloud solutions architect needs to determine the best strategy to deploy an application environment in production, given the following requirements:
No downtime
Instant switch to a new version using traffic control for all users
Which of the following deployment strategies would be the BEST solution?
A. Hot site
B. Blue-green
C. Canary
D. Rolling
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
Blue-green is the best deployment strategy to deploy an application environment in production, given the requirements of no downtime and instant switch to a new version using traffic control for all users. Blue-green is a deployment strategy that involves having two identical environments, one running the current version of the application (blue) and one running the new version of the application (green). The traffic is directed to the blue environment by default, while the green

environment is tested and verified. When the new version is ready to go live, the traffic is switched to the green environment using a router or load balancer, without any downtime or interruption. The blue environment can be kept as a backup or updated with the new version for future deployments.

NEW QUESTION: 118
A systems administrator in a large enterprise needs to alter the configuration of one of the finance department's database servers.
Which of the following should the administrator perform FIRST?
A. Capacity planning
B. Change management
C. Backups
D. Patching
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The SA would do the other three regardless of the need to alter configurations. In this situation, the SA would have to present the change to the CCB in order to do the alteration.
There is no clarification on whether the change management process has been gone through. Any changes, regardless of how small or big, must go through the change management process. This allows proposals to be heard by end-users, management, and possibly stockholders. From there, it will be reviewed and either approved or denied, with reasons specified. From there, the administrator(s) can do whatever processes are necessary.
Change management is a process or procedure that defines the steps, roles, and responsibilities for implementing, documenting, and communicating any changes or updates to a system or service. Change management can help ensure that any changes or updates are done in a controlled and consistent manner, minimizing any risks or impacts to the system or service. Performing change management is the first thing that a systems administrator should do before altering the configuration of one of the finance department's database servers, as it can ensure that the change request is approved, authorized, tested, and verified before applying it to the database server. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 119
A company had a system compromise, and the engineering team resolved the issue after 12 hours. Which of the following information will MOST likely be requested by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to understand the issue and its resolution?
A. A root cause analysis
B. Application documentation
C. Acquired evidence
D. Application logs
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

A root cause analysis is what will most likely be requested by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to understand the issue and its resolution after a system compromise that was resolved by the engineering team after 12 hours. A root cause analysis is a technique of investigating and identifying the underlying or fundamental cause or reason for an incident or issue that affects or may affect the normal operation or performance of a system or service. A root cause analysis can help to understand the issue and its resolution by providing information such as:
What happened: This describes what occurred during the incident or issue, such as symptoms, effects, impacts, etc.
Why it happened: This explains why the incident or issue occurred, such as triggers, factors, conditions, etc.
How it was resolved: This details how the incident or issue was fixed or mitigated, such as actions, steps, methods, etc.
How it can be prevented: This suggests how the incident or issue can be avoided or reduced in the future, such as recommendations, improvements, changes, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 120

An organization has two businesses that are developing different software products. They are using a single cloud provider with multiple IaaS instances. The organization identifies that the tracking of costs for each business are inaccurate.

Which of the following is the BEST method for resolving this issue?

A. Perform segregation of the VLAN and capture egress and ingress values of each network interface
B. Tag each server with a dedicated cost and sum them based on the businesses
C. Split the total monthly invoice equally between the businesses
D. Create a dedicated subscription for the businesses to manage the costs
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Tagging each server with a dedicated cost and summing them based on the businesses is the best method for resolving the issue of inaccurate cost tracking for different businesses that use multiple IaaS instances within a single cloud provider. Tagging can help identify and organize the servers based on various criteria, such as name, purpose, owner, or cost center. Tagging can also enable granular and accurate billing and reporting based on the tags. Summing the costs based on the businesses can help allocate and distribute the costs correctly and fairly among the different businesses. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

NEW QUESTION: 121
An organization suffered a critical failure of its primary datacenter and made the decision to switch to the DR site. After one week of using the DR site, the primary datacenter is now ready to resume operations.
Which of the following is the MOST efficient way to bring the block storage in the primary datacenter up to date with the DR site?

A. Set up replication.
B. Copy the data across both sites.
C. Restore incremental backups.
D. Restore full backups.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Reference:
Setting up replication is the most efficient way to bring the block storage in the primary datacenter up to date with the DR site after a critical failure. Replication is a process of copying data from one location to another in real-time or near real-time. Replication can be synchronous or asynchronous, depending on the latency and bandwidth requirements. Replication can ensure data consistency and availability across multiple sites and facilitate faster recovery.

NEW QUESTION: 122
A systems administrator is troubleshooting performance issues with a VDI environment. The administrator determines the issue is GPU related and then increases the frame buffer on the virtual machines. Testing confirms the issue is solved, and everything is now working correctly. Which of the following should the administrator do NEXT?
A. Consult corporate policies to ensure the fix is allowed
B. Conduct internal and external research based on the symptoms
C. Document the solution and place it in a shared knowledge base
D. Establish a plan of action to resolve the issue
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Documenting the solution and placing it in a shared knowledge base is what the administrator should do next after troubleshooting performance issues with a VDI (Virtual Desktop Infrastructure) environment, determining that the issue is GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) related, increasing the frame buffer on the virtual machines, and testing that confirms that the issue is solved and everything is now working correctly. Documenting the solution is a process of recording and describing what was done to fix or resolve an issue, such as actions, steps, methods, etc., as well as why and how it worked. Placing it in a shared knowledge base is a process of storing and organizing documented solutions in a central location or repository that can be accessed and used by others. Documenting the solution and placing it in a shared knowledge base can provide benefits such as:

Learning: Documenting the solution and placing it in a shared knowledge base can help to learn from past experiences and improve skills and knowledge.
Sharing: Documenting the solution and placing it in a shared knowledge base can help to share information and insights with others who may face similar issues or situations.
Reusing: Documenting the solution and placing it in a shared knowledge base can help to reuse existing solutions for future issues or situations.

NEW QUESTION: 123
A SaaS provider wants to maintain maximum availability for its service.
Which of the following should be implemented to attain the maximum SLA?
A. A hot site
B. An active-active site
C. A warm site
D. A cold site
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An active-active site is a type of disaster recovery (DR) site that runs simultaneously with the primary site and handles part of the normal workload or traffic. An active-active site can help maintain maximum availability for a SaaS service, as it can provide load balancing, redundancy, and failover capabilities for the SaaS service in case of an outage or disruption at the primary site. An active-active site can also improve performance and scalability, as it can distribute the workload or traffic across multiple sites and handle increased demand or peak periods.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

NEW QUESTION: 124
Which of the following will mitigate the risk of users who have access to an instance modifying the system configurations?
A. Implement whole-disk encryption
B. Deploy the latest OS patches
C. Deploy an anti-malware solution
D. Implement mandatory access control
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Mandatory access control (MAC) is a type of access control model that enforces strict security policies based on predefined rules and labels. MAC assigns security labels to subjects (users or processes) and objects (files or resources) and allows access only if the subject has the appropriate clearance and need-to-know for the object. MAC can mitigate the risk of users who have access to an instance modifying the system configurations, as it can prevent unauthorized or accidental changes to critical files or settings by restricting access based on predefined rules and labels. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 125

A systems administrator received an email from a cloud provider stating that storage is 80% full on the volume that stores VDI desktops. Which of the following is the MOST efficient way to mitigate the situation?

A. Deduplication

B. Compression

C. Replication

D. Storage migration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Deduplication is a technique that reduces the amount of storage space required by eliminating duplicate or redundant data blocks. Deduplication can be performed at the file level, where entire files are compared and removed if they are identical, or at the block level, where chunks of data within a file are compared and removed if they are identical. Deduplication can be especially effective for VDI (Virtual Desktop Infrastructure) environments, where multiple virtual desktops share the same base image and have a high degree of similarity. By deduplicating the data blocks across the virtual desktops, the storage space required for the VDI volume can be significantly reduced, which can mitigate the situation of the storage being 80% full.

NEW QUESTION: 126

A cloud administrator implemented SSO and received a business requirement to increase security when users access the cloud environment. Which of the following should be implemented NEXT to improve the company's security posture?

A. SSH

B. MFA

C. Certificates

D. Federation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication) is a security technique that requires the user to present two or more pieces of evidence to prove their identity when they try to access a system or an application. For example, a password and a physical token, or a fingerprint and a one-time code. MFA can improve the company's security posture by preventing unauthorized access even if the password or single-factor authentication is compromised, as the attacker would also need to have the other factors to log in. According to the web search results, MFA can prevent 99.9% of account attacks1.

SSO (Single Sign-On) is a system that allows the user to use one set of login credentials to access multiple systems and applications that previously may have each required their own logins. SSO can improve productivity and user convenience, but it does not replace MFA. In fact, SSO works in conjunction with MFA, as it can enforce MFA for all the systems and applications that are integrated with SSO2. Therefore, implementing SSO does not mean that MFA is not needed.

NEW QUESTION: 127

A systems administrator needs to configure an email client to ensure data integrity of the email messages.
Which of the following provides the BEST mechanism to achieve this goal?
A. Cyclic redundancy check
B. SHA-1 hashes
C. SHA-256 hashes
D. Digital signature
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A digital signature is a type of cryptographic technique that verifies the authenticity, integrity, and non-repudiation of an electronic message or document. A digital signature can help configure an email client to ensure data integrity of the email messages, as it can prove that the email message has not been altered or tampered with during transmission by using a mathematical algorithm to generate a unique code (signature) based on the content and identity of the sender. A digital signature can also help prevent spoofing, phishing, or impersonation attacks, as it can confirm that the email message originates from a legitimate source. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

NEW QUESTION: 128
A systems administrator is trying to reduce storage consumption. Which of the following file types would benefit the MOST from compression?
A. System files
B. User backups
C. Relational database
D. Mail database
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
User backups are the file type that would benefit the most from compression to reduce storage consumption. Compression is a process of reducing the size of data by removing redundant or unnecessary information or using algorithms to encode data more efficiently. Compression can save storage space and bandwidth, but it may also affect the quality or performance of data depending on the compression method and ratio. User backups are typically large files that contain various types of data, such as documents, images, videos, etc., that can be compressed without significant loss of quality or functionality.

NEW QUESTION: 129
An organization is using multiple SaaS-based business applications, and the systems administrator is unable to monitor and control the use of these subscriptions. The administrator needs to implement a solution that will help the organization apply security policies and monitor each individual SaaS subscription. Which of the following should be deployed to achieve these requirements?
A. DLP
B. CASB

C. IPS
D. HIDS
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) is what should be deployed to monitor and control the use of multiple SaaS-based business applications in a cloud environment. SaaS (Software as a Service) is a cloud service model that provides customers with access to software applications hosted on remote servers over a network or internet connection. SaaS can provide customers with convenience, flexibility, and scalability, but it may also introduce security risks such as data breaches, leaks, losses, etc., especially if customers have multiple SaaS subscriptions from different providers. CASB is a tool or service that acts as an intermediary between customers and SaaS providers. CASB can help to monitor and control the use of multiple SaaS subscriptions by providing features such as:
Visibility: CASB can provide visibility into what SaaS applications are being used, by whom, when, where, how, etc., as well as identify any unauthorized or suspicious activities.
Compliance: CASB can provide compliance with various laws, regulations, standards, policies, etc., that apply to SaaS applications and data, such as GDPR, HIPAA, PCI DSS, etc., as well as enforce them using rules or actions.
Security: CASB can provide security for SaaS applications and data by detecting and preventing any threats or attacks, such as malware, phishing, ransomware, etc., as well as protecting them using encryption, authentication, authorization, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 130
All of a company's servers are currently hosted in one cloud MSP. The company created a new cloud environment with a different MSP. A cloud engineer is now tasked with preparing for server migrations and establishing connectivity between clouds. Which of the following should the engineer perform FIRST?

A. Peer all the networks from each cloud environment.
B. Migrate the servers.
C. Create a VPN tunnel.
D. Configure network access control lists.
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Creating a VPN tunnel is the first action that the engineer should perform to prepare for server migrations and establish connectivity between clouds. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) tunnel is a secure and encrypted connection that allows data to be transferred between two networks or locations over the public internet. Creating a VPN tunnel can enable communication and interoperability between different cloud environments, as well as protect data from interception or modification during migration.

NEW QUESTION: 131
An integration application that communicates between different application and database servers is currently hosted on a physical machine. A P2V migration needs to be done to reduce the

hardware footprint. Which of the following should be considered to maintain the same level of network throughput and latency in the virtual server?

A. Upgrading the physical server NICs to support IOGbps

B. Adding more vCPU

C. Enabling SR-IOV capability

D. Increasing the VM swap/paging size

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

SR-IOV stands for Single Root Input/Output Virtualization, which is a technology that allows a physical device, such as a network interface card (NIC), to be shared by multiple virtual machines (VMs) without sacrificing performance or latency. By enabling SR-IOV capability, the integration application can communicate directly with the physical NIC, bypassing the hypervisor and the virtual switch, and reducing the network overhead and latency .

NEW QUESTION: 132

A systems administrator is configuring a storage system for maximum performance and redundancy. Which of the following storage technologies should the administrator use to achieve this?

A. RAID 5

B. RAID 6

C. RAID 10

D. RAID 50

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The best storage technology to configure for maximum performance and redundancy is RAID 10 (Redundant Array of Independent Disks 10). RAID 10 is a combination of RAID 1 (mirroring) and RAID 0 (striping) that provides both fault tolerance and improved performance. RAID 10 divides and replicates the data across multiple disks in pairs, creating mirrored sets, and then stripes the data across those sets, creating a striped set. RAID 10 can withstand multiple disk failures as long as they are not in the same mirrored set, and can also increase the read and write speed by parallelizing the disk operations. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario involving requirements for deploying an application in the cloud, select an appropriate solution design.

NEW QUESTION: 133

An administrator manages a file server that has a lot of users accessing and creating many files. As a result, the storage consumption is growing quickly. Which of the following would BEST control storage usage?

A. Compression

B. File permissions

C. User quotas

D. Access policies

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

User quotas are a feature that allows the administrator to limit the amount of storage space that a user or a group of users can consume on a file server. User quotas can help to control storage usage by preventing users from storing excessive or unnecessary files, as well as by enforcing fair and consistent storage policies across the organization. User quotas can also help to monitor and report on the storage consumption and trends of the users, and alert the administrator or the users when they are approaching or exceeding their quota limits.

NEW QUESTION: 134
An enterprise recently upgraded the memory of its on-premises VMs from 8GB to 16GB. However, users are not experiencing any performance benefit. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason?
A. Insufficient memory on the hypervisor
B. Operating system memory limit
C. Memory mismatch error
D. Dynamic memory allocation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The most likely reason why users are not experiencing any performance benefit after upgrading the memory of their on-premises VMs is that the operating system has a memory limit that prevents it from using more than 8GB of RAM. This could be due to the operating system version, edition, or configuration. The systems administrator should check the operating system settings and requirements and adjust them accordingly to allow the VMs to use the full 16GB of RAM.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0 Troubleshooting, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot capacity issues within a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 135
A systems administrator is building a new virtualization cluster. The cluster consists of five virtual hosts, which each have flash and spinning disks. This storage is shared among all the virtual hosts, where a virtual machine running on one host may store data on another host.
This is an example of:
A. a storage area network
B. a network file system
C. hyperconverged storage
D. thick-provisioned disks
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
Hyperconverged storage is a type of storage architecture that combines compute, storage, and network resources into a single system or appliance. Hyperconverged storage uses software-defined storage (SDS) to pool and share the local storage of each node in the cluster, creating a distributed storage system that can be accessed by any node or virtual machine in the cluster. Hyperconverged storage can provide high performance, scalability, and efficiency for virtualized environments. The scenario of building a new virtualization cluster with five virtual hosts that

share their flash and spinning disks among all the virtual hosts is an example of hyperconverged storage. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 136
A company has hired a security firm to perform a vulnerability assessment of its environment. In the first phase, an engineer needs to scan the network services exposed by the hosts. Which of the following will help achieve this with the LEAST privileges?
A. An agent-based scan
B. A credentialed scan
C. A network-based scan
D. An application scan
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A network-based scan is a type of vulnerability assessment that scans the network services exposed by the hosts without requiring any credentials or agents. This type of scan will help achieve the objective of scanning the network services with the least privileges, as it does not need any access to the hosts or their internal configurations. A network-based scan can identify open ports, running services, and potential vulnerabilities on the hosts. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.4 Given a scenario, implement security automation and orchestration in a cloud environment.

NEW QUESTION: 137
A systems administrator is trying to establish an RDP session from a desktop to a server in the cloud. However, the connection appears to be refused even through the VM is responding to ICMP echo requests. Which of the following should the administrator check FIRST?
A. The firewall
B. The subnet
C. The gateway
D. The services
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The firewall is the first thing that the administrator should check if an RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) session from a desktop to a server in the cloud is refused even though the VM is responding to ICMP echo requests. A firewall is a device or software that controls the incoming

and outgoing network traffic based on predefined rules or policies. A firewall may block RDP connections by default or require specific ports or rules to be opened or configured.

NEW QUESTION: 138
A systems administrator is reviewing two CPU models for a cloud deployment. Both CPUs have the same number of cores/threads and run at the same clock speed.
Which of the following will BEST identify the CPU with more computational power?
A. Simultaneous multithreading
B. Bus speed
C. L3 cache
D. Instructions per cycle
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Instructions per cycle (IPC) is a metric that measures how many instructions a CPU can execute in one clock cycle. IPC can help identify the CPU with more computational power when comparing two CPU models that have the same number of cores/threads and run at the same clock speed, as it indicates the efficiency and performance of the CPU architecture and design. A higher IPC means that the CPU can process more instructions in less time, resulting in faster and better performance. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

NEW QUESTION: 139
A global web-hosting company is concerned about the availability of its platform during an upcoming event. Web traffic is forecasted to increase substantially during the next week. The site contains mainly static content.
Which of the following solutions will assist with the increased workload?
A. DoH
B. WAF
C. IPS
D. CDN
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that delivers web content to users based on their geographic location, origin server, and content delivery server. A CDN can assist with the increased workload caused by sudden continuous bursts of traffic, as it can reduce the load on the origin server by caching and serving static content from edge servers closer to the users. A CDN can also improve the performance and availability of web content delivery, as it can reduce latency, bandwidth consumption, and network congestion. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 12, section 2.2

NEW QUESTION: 140
A systems administrator is about to deploy a new VM to a cloud environment. Which of the following will the administrator MOST likely use to select an address for the VM?

A. CDN
B. DNS
C. NTP
D. IPAM
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
IPAM (IP Address Management) is what the administrator will most likely use to select an address for the new VM that is about to be deployed to a cloud environment. IPAM is a tool or service that allows customers to plan, track, and manage the IP addresses and DNS names of their cloud resources or systems. IPAM can help to select an address for the new VM by providing information such as available IP addresses, IP address ranges, subnets, domains, etc., as well as ensuring that the address is unique and valid.

NEW QUESTION: 141
A company recently experienced a power outage that lasted 30 minutes. During this time, a whole rack of servers was inaccessible, even though the servers did not lose power.
Which of the following should be investigated FIRST?
A. Server power
B. Rack power
C. Switch power
D. SAN power
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
If a whole rack of servers was inaccessible during a power outage, even though the servers did not lose power, it is likely that the switch that connects them to the network lost power. Without network connectivity, the servers would not be able to communicate with other devices or services. The administrator should investigate the switch power source and ensure it has a backup power supply or UPS.

NEW QUESTION: 142
An administrator needs to back up all the data from each VM daily while also saving space.
Which of the following backup types will BEST fit this scenario?
A. Differential
B. Incremental
C. Synthetic full
D. Full
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
A synthetic full backup is a type of backup that combines the latest full backup with all the subsequent incremental backups to create a new full backup. This type of backup will back up all the data from each VM daily while also saving space, as it does not require a new full backup every time and only transfers the changed data from the incremental backups. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 3.0 Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, implement backup, restore, disaster recovery and business continuity measures.