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Question 1

A company is using IaaS services from two different providers: one for its primary site, and the other for a secondary site. The primary site is completely inaccessible, and the management team has decided to run through the BCP procedures. Which of the following will provide the complete asset information?

Options:

A- DR replication document

B- DR playbook

C- DR policies and procedures document

D- network diagram

Answer:

B

Explanation:

According to the CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide1, the answer is B. DR playbook. A DR playbook is a document that contains the detailed steps and procedures to recover from a disaster scenario. It includes the asset information, such as the cloud resources, configurations, and dependencies, that are needed to restore the normal operations of the business. A DR replication document is a document that describes how the data and applications are replicated between the primary and secondary sites. A DR policies and procedures document is a document that defines the roles and responsibilities of the staff, the communication channels, and the objectives and scope of the DR plan. A DR network diagram is a visual representation of the network topology and connectivity between the primary and secondary sites.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company is using a hybrid cloud environment. The private cloud is hosting the business applications, and the cloud services are being used to replicate for availability purposes.

The cloud services are also being used to accommodate the additional resource requirements to provide continued services. Which of the following scalability models is the company utilizing?

Options:

A- Vertical scaling

B- Autoscaling

C- Cloud bursting

D- Horizontal scaling

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Cloud bursting is a scalability model that allows a company to use a hybrid cloud environment to handle peak or unpredictable workloads. Cloud bursting involves using the private cloud to host the core or critical applications, and using the public cloud to provide additional or temporary resources when the demand exceeds the capacity of the private cloud .

Cloud bursting can help a company to:

Improve the availability and reliability of the applications by replicating them across multiple cloud platforms and locations .

Optimize the performance and efficiency of the applications by dynamically allocating and releasing resources based on the workload and traffic .

Reduce the cost and complexity of the IT infrastructure by leveraging the pay-as-you-go and on-demand models of the public cloud .

Question 3

A systems administrator needs to implement a way for users to verify software integrity. Which of the following tools would BEST meet the administrator's needs?

Options:

A- TLS 1.3

B- CRC32

C- AES-256

D- SHA-512

Answer:

D

Explanation:

SHA-512 is a tool that can generate a cryptographic hash value for any given data. A cryptographic hash value is a fixed-length string of bits that uniquely and irreversibly represents the data. SHA-512 is one of the variants of the Secure Hash Algorithm 2 (SHA-2) family, which is a widely used and standardized hash function .

SHA-512 can help users to verify software integrity by comparing the hash values of the software before and after downloading, installing, or transferring. If the hash values match, it means that the software has not been altered, corrupted, or tampered with. If the hash values differ, it means that the software may have been compromised, infected, or damaged .

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A cloud administrator is investigating slow VM performance. The administrator has checked the physical server performance and has identified the host is under stress due to a peak usage workload. Which of the following is the NEXT step the administrator should complete?

Options:

A- Perform a root cause analysis

B- Migrate the VM to a different host.

C- Document the findings.

D- Perform a system restart.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Migrating the VM to a different host is a common technique to improve the performance of a VM that is suffering from resource contention or contention on the physical server. By moving the VM to a different host, the administrator can:

Reduce the stress and load on the original host, which may be under stress due to a peak usage workload.

Increase the availability and reliability of the VM, which may be experiencing slow performance due to resource contention or contention on the original host.

Balance the workload and resource utilization across multiple hosts, which may improve the overall performance and efficiency of the cloud environment.

Migrating the VM to a different host can be done manually or automatically, depending on the configuration and capabilities of the cloud platform. Some cloud platforms support live migration, which allows moving a VM to a different host without interrupting its operation or service. Other cloud platforms require shutting down or pausing the VM before migrating it to a different host .

Question 5

A cloud administrator needs to verify domain ownership with a third party. The third party has provided a secret that must be added to the DNS server. Which of the following DNS records does the administrator need to update to include the secret?

Options:

A- NS

B- TXT

C- AAAA

D- SOA

Answer:

B

Explanation:

TXT is a type of DNS record that can store arbitrary text data, such as a secret, a verification code, or a configuration parameter. TXT records are often used to verify domain ownership with a third party, such as a certificate authority, an email service provider, or a cloud

service provider. The third party can check the TXT record of the domain and compare it with the secret they provided to confirm the identity and authority of the domain owner .

Question 6

A company uses multiple SaaS-based cloud applications. All the applications require authentication upon access. An administrator has been asked to address this issue and enhance security. Which of the following technologies would be the BEST solution?

Options:

A- Single sign-on

B- Certificate authentication

C- Federation

D- Multifactor authentication

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is a technology that allows a user to access multiple applications or services with a single login and authentication process. SSO can enhance security by reducing the number of passwords that a user has to remember and enter, and by enabling centralized management and enforcement of security policies .

SSO can help address the issue of multiple SaaS-based cloud applications requiring authentication upon access. By implementing SSO, an administrator can:

Simplify the user experience and increase productivity by eliminating the need to enter multiple usernames and passwords for different applications .

Improve the security and compliance of the applications by using a trusted identity provider (IdP) that can verify the user's identity and credentials, and grant or deny access based on predefined rules .

Reduce the risk of password breaches, phishing, or identity theft by minimizing the exposure of passwords to third-party applications or malicious actors .

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A cloud administrator is supporting an application that has several reliability issues. The administrator needs visibility into the performance characteristics of the application. Which of the following will MOST likely be used in a reporting dashboard?

Options:

A- Data from files containing error messages from the application

B- Results from the last performance and workload testing

C- Detail log data from syslog files of the application

D- Metrics and time-series data measuring key performance indicators

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The best answer is D. Metrics and time-series data measuring key performance indicators.

Metrics and time-series data are numerical values that represent the state and behavior of a system over time. They can measure key performance indicators (KPIs) such as availability, latency, throughput, error rate, and resource utilization. Metrics and time-series data can help a cloud administrator to monitor, analyze, and troubleshoot the performance characteristics of an application .

Metrics and time-series data are most likely to be used in a reporting dashboard, because they can provide a clear and concise overview of the application's performance. A reporting dashboard is a graphical user interface that displays the most important information about a system or a process in a single view. A reporting dashboard can help a cloud administrator to:

Visualize the trends and patterns of the metrics and time-series data using charts, graphs, tables, or gauges .

Compare the actual performance of the application with the expected or desired performance based on the defined service level objectives (SLOs) or service level agreements (SLAs) .

Identify and diagnose any performance issues or anomalies that may affect the reliability of the application .

Communicate and report the performance status and results to the stakeholders or customers.

The other options are not as likely to be used in a reporting dashboard, because they are either too detailed, too outdated, or too irrelevant for measuring the performance characteristics of the application. For example:

Data from files containing error messages from the application (A) may help to identify and debug some specific errors or exceptions that occur in the application. However, they are not sufficient to measure the overall performance or reliability of the application. They are also too verbose and unstructured to be displayed in a reporting dashboard.

Results from the last performance and workload testing (B) may help to evaluate and optimize the performance of the application under different scenarios and conditions. However, they are not representative of the current or real-time performance of the application in production. They are also too static and outdated to be displayed in a reporting dashboard.

Detail log data from syslog files of the application may help to record and track the events and activities that happen in the application. However, they are not designed to measure the key performance indicators or metrics of the application. They are also too complex and voluminous to be displayed in a reporting dashboard.

Question 8

A company's marketing department is running a rendering application on virtual desktops. Currently, the application runs slowly, and it takes a long time to refresh the screen. The virtualization administrator is tasked with resolving this issue. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

Options:

A- GPU passthrough

B- Increased memory

C- Converged infrastructure

D- An additional CPU core

Answer:

A

Explanation:

GPU passthrough is a technique that allows a virtual machine to access and use the physical GPU of the host machine directly.This can improve the performance and quality of graphics-intensive applications, such as rendering, gaming, or video editing, that run on the virtual machine123.

GPU passthrough can help resolve the issue of the rendering application running slowly and taking a long time to refresh the screen on the virtual desktops. By enabling GPU passthrough, the virtualization administrator can allow the rendering application to leverage the full power and features of the host GPU, rather than relying on the limited and shared resources of a virtual GPU.This can result in faster rendering, smoother animations, and higher resolution12