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Question 1

A cloud administrator wants to provision a host with two VMs. The VMs require the following:

	Host	VM1	VM2
NIC	1Gbps	1Gbps	1Gbps
CPU	4	1	1
RAM	8	2	2
Storage (thin provisioned)	2TB	1.5TB	1.2TB
Storage utilization		22.5%	50%
Daily network traffic		1.2TB	200GB

After configuring the servers, the administrator notices that during certain hours of the day, the performance heavily degrades. Which of the following is the best explanation?

Options:

A- The host requires additional physical CPUs.

B- A higher number of processes occur at those times.

C- The RAM on each VM is insufficient.

D- The storage is overutilized.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Given the provided table, the VMs have been allocated 2GB of RAM each, which may be insufficient for their workload, especially during peak hours which could lead to performance degradation. Insufficient RAM can cause the VMs to use swap space on disk, which is significantly slower and can lead to poor performance. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg.

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Users have been reporting that a remotely hosted application is not accessible following a recent migration. However, the cloud administrator is able to access the application from

the same site as the users. Which of the following should the administrator update?

Options:

A- Cipher suite

B- Network ACL

C- Routing table

D- Permissions

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Since the cloud administrator can access the application from the same site but users cannot, it suggests a possible issue with the network routing. The routing table may need to be updated to ensure that traffic from the users' location is correctly directed to the new location of the remotely hosted application after the migration. Reference: CompTIA Network+ Certification Study Guide by Glen E. Clarke.

Question 3

A developer at a small startup company deployed some code for a new feature to its public repository. A few days later, a data breach occurred. A security team investigated the

incident and found that the database was hacked. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this breach?

Options:

A- Database core dump

B- Hard-coded credentials

C- Compromised deployment agent

D- Unpatched web servers

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Hard-coded credentials within code, especially when deployed in a public repository, are a common security vulnerability. If credentials such as passwords or API keys are embedded in the code, anyone with access to the repository can potentially use them to gain unauthorized access to databases or other sensitive resources. This is a likely cause of the data breach in the scenario described. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Guide to Network Security Fundamentals by Mark Ciampa.

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company has developed an online trading platform. The engineering team selected event-based scaling for the platform's underlying resources. The platform resources scale up

with every 2,000 subscribed users. The engineering team finds out that although compute utilization is low, scaling is still occurring. Which of the following statements best explains

why this is the case?

Options:

A- Event-based scaling does not scale down resources.

B- Event-based scaling should not be triggered at the 2,000-user frequency.

C- Event-based scaling should not track user subscriptions.

D- Event-based scaling does not take resource load into account.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Event-based scaling triggers based on specific events, such as the number of user subscriptions in this case. It does not necessarily account for the actual load or utilization of compute resources. This is why the platform's resources continue to scale up even though compute utilization is low; the scaling decision is being made based on the number of subscribed users rather than the current resource usage. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 5

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A cloud consultant needs to modernize a legacy application that can no longer address user demand and is expensive to maintain. Which of the following is the best migration

strategy?

Options:

A- Retain

B- Rehost

C- Refactor

D- Replatform

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Refactoring is the process of restructuring existing computer code without changing its external behavior. In cloud computing, it often means modifying the application to better leverage cloud-native features and services. This can address user demand and reduce maintenance costs by making the application more scalable, resilient, and manageable. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 6

A cloud security analyst is investigating the impact of a recent cyberattack. The analyst is reviewing the following information:

Web server access log:

104.210.233.225 - - [21/10/2022:11:17: 40] "POST /uploadfile.html?f=myfile.php" 200 1638674

45.32.10.66 - - [21/10/2022:11:19:12] "GET /welcome.html" 200 5812

104.210.233.225 - - [21/10/2022:11:21:19] "GET / .. / .. / .. / .. /conf/server.xml HTTP/1.1" 200 74458

45.32.10.66 - - [21/10/22:11:22:32] "GET /admin.html HTTP/1.1" 200 9518

Web application firewall log:

"2022/10/21 11:17:33" "10.25.2.35" "104. 210.233.225" "userl" "File transfer completed successfully."

"2022/10/21 11:21:05" "10. 25.2. 35" "104. 210.233.225" "userl" "Accessed application page."

"2022/10/21 11:22:13" "10.25.2.35" "45. 32. 10. 66" "user2" "Accessing admin page. "

Which of the following has occurred?

Options:

A- The corporate administration page was defaced by the attacker.

B- A denial-of-service attack was successfully performed on the web server.

C- A new user was created on the web server by the attacker.

D- Sensitive information from the corporate web server was leaked.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The logs indicate that the IP address 104.210.233.225 made a GET request that appears to traverse directories (as indicated by the '/../../') to access 'server.xml', which is a configuration file for the server. This type of request is indicative of a directory traversal attack, which can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive files on the server. The successful 200 response code suggests that the file was accessed, implying that sensitive configuration data could have been leaked. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A security team recently hired multiple interns who all need the same level of access. Which of the following controls should the security team implement to provide access to the

cloud environment with the least amount of overhead?

Options:

A- MFA

B- Discretionary access

C- Local user access

D- Group-based access control

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Implementing group-based access control is the most efficient way to provide access to multiple interns who require the same level of access. This method allows the security team to assign permissions to a group rather than to individual user accounts, thereby reducing the administrative overhead involved in managing access rights for each intern individually. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 8

A cloud engineer is designing a high-performance computing cluster for proprietary software. The software requires low network latency and high throughput between cluster nodes.

Which of the following would have the greatest impact on latency and throughput when designing the HPC infrastructure?

Options:

A- Node placement

B- Node size

C- Node NIC

D- Node OS

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Node placement is critical in high-performance computing (HPC) clusters where low network latency and high throughput are required. Proper placement of nodes within the network infrastructure, including proximity to each other and to key network components, can significantly reduce latency and increase throughput. Ensuring that nodes are physically close and well-connected can facilitate faster data transfer rates between them. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud engineer is deploying a cloud solution that will be used on premises with need-to-know access. Which of the following cloud deployment models best meets this

requirement?

Options:

A- Community

B- Public

C- Private

D- Hybrid

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A private cloud deployment model is the most appropriate when the requirement is for 'need-to-know' access, as it offers a more secure environment with resources dedicated to a single organization. It can be hosted on-premises or off-premises but is maintained on a private network, ensuring greater control over the data, security, and compliance when compared to other cloud models. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A DevOps engineer is integrating multiple systems. Each system has its own API that exchanges data based on different application-level transactions. Which of the following

delivery mechanisms would best support this integration?

Options:

A- Enterprise service bus

B- Socket

C- RPC

D- Queue

Answer:

A

Explanation:

An Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) is designed to facilitate application integration by providing a centralized architecture for high-level, message-based, and event-driven communication between different systems. It is particularly well-suited for integrating multiple systems with their own APIs because it can handle various data formats and protocols, enabling different applications to communicate with each other seamlessly. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg

Question 11

The company's IDS has reported an anomaly. The cloud engineer remotely accesses the cloud instance, runs a command, and receives the following information:

```
UID    PID    PPID  CMD
                     sshd /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100
0      987    1
                     startups
0      915    915   sshd: su seceng
0      45078 987    sshd: seceng [priv]
1000   45418 45078 sshd: seceng @pts/0
1000   45419 45418 -bash
1000   45440 45419 ps -elf
0      50596 1      /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
65535  50597 50596 /usr/sbin/apache2 -k start
0      50612 50597 /var/www/command.py
```

Which of the following is the most likely root cause of this anomaly?

Options:

A- Privilege escalation

B- Leaked credentials

C- Cryptojacking

D- Defaced website

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The output from the 'ps' command indicates there is a process running under the UID (User ID) of 0, which is the root user, and the command that was run is '/var/www/command.py'. Given that the normal Apache processes are running under their own UID (65535), this suggests that a command was executed with root privileges that typically should not have such high-level access. This is a strong indicator of privilege escalation, where an unauthorized user or process gains elevated access to resources that are normally protected from an application or user. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Study Guide (Exam CV0-004) by Scott Wilson and Eric Vanderburg