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QUESTION 1

Which of the following BEST describes how a cloud provider helps a company with security risk responses?

A. Acceptance

B. Mitigation

C. Avoidance

D. Transference

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Transference is the best description of how a cloud provider helps a company with security risk responses. Transference means shifting the responsibility or liability for the risk to another party, such as an insurance company or a cloud service provider (CSP). By using a CSP, the company can transfer some of the security risks to the provider, who has more expertise and resources to manage them. However, the company still retains the ownership and accountability for the data and applications hosted in the cloud, and must ensure that the CSP meets the agreed-upon service level agreements (SLAs) and security standards. The company cannot transfer all the security risks to the CSP, as some risks are inherent to the cloud environment, such as data breaches, misconfigurations, or compliance violations12. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Risk Management, Section 4.3: Risk Treatment Options, p. 164-1651 Cyber Risk Transfer: Can you transfer your cyber / privacy risk ... 2

QUESTION 2

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

A. Security procedure

B. Incident management

C. Change management

D. Standard operating procedure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Change management is the process of controlling the lifecycle of all changes to IT services, enabling beneficial changes to be made with minimum disruption and risk1. Change management involves documenting, assessing, approving, implementing, and reviewing changes to IT resources, such as hardware, software, configuration, or capacity2. Change management aims to ensure that changes are aligned with the business objectives, requirements, and expectations, and that they are delivered in a timely, efficient, and effective manner3. A procedure for upgrading an existing IT resource within the cloud is an example of change management, as it describes the steps and actions needed to make a change to the cloud service. A procedure for upgrading an IT resource should include the following elements4: The reason and objective for the upgrade The scope and impact of the upgrade The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the upgrade The prerequisites and dependencies for the upgrade The schedule and timeline for the upgrade The risks and mitigation strategies for the upgrade The testing and validation methods for the upgrade The communication and notification plan for the upgrade The rollback and recovery plan for the upgrade The evaluation and feedback mechanism for the upgrade A security procedure is a set of rules and guidelines that define how to protect IT resources from unauthorized access, use, modification, or destruction5. A security procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the security aspects of

the IT service, rather than the change aspects. An incident management is the process of restoring normal service operation as quickly as possible after an unplanned disruption or degradation. An incident management is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the incident aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. A standard operating procedure (SOP) is a document that provides detailed instructions on how to perform a routine or repetitive task or activity. A standard operating procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the operational aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Cloud Service Management, pages 229-230.

QUESTION 3

An organization is determining an acceptable amount of downtime. Which of the following aspects of cloud design should the organization evaluate?

A. RPO

B. RTO

C. ERP

D. TCO

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: RTO stands for Recovery Time Objective, which is the time frame within which an IT resource must fully recover from a disruptive event1. RTO is a measure of the acceptable amount of downtime that an organization can tolerate in case of a disaster or a failure2. RTO helps an organization to plan and design its cloud backup and disaster recovery strategy, as it determines how quickly the cloud services and applications need to be restored to resume normal business operations2. RTO also helps an organization to estimate the potential costs and losses associated with downtime, and to balance them with the costs and resources required for recovery2. RTO is different from RPO, which stands for Recovery Point Objective, and is the acceptable amount of data loss that an organization can tolerate in case of a disaster or a failure1. RPO helps an organization to plan and design its cloud backup frequency and retention policy, as it determines how much data needs to be backed up and how often2. RPO also helps an organization to estimate the potential costs and losses associated with data loss, and to balance them with the costs and resources required for backup2. ERP stands for Enterprise Resource Planning, which is a type of software system that integrates and automates various business processes and functions, such as accounting, inventory, human resources, customer relationship management, and more3. ERP is not directly related to cloud design or downtime, although some ERP systems can be deployed on the cloud or use cloud services3. TCO stands for Total Cost of Ownership, which is a financial estimate that considers all the direct and indirect costs associated with acquiring and operating an asset or a service over its lifetime. TCO is a useful metric for comparing different cloud solutions and providers, as it helps an organization to evaluate the true costs and benefits of cloud adoption. TCO is not directly related to cloud design or downtime, although downtime can affect the TCO of a cloud solution by increasing the costs and reducing the benefits. References: 2: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 3: Cloud Planning, Section 3.2: Cloud Adoption, Subsection 3.2.3: Recovery Point Objective and Recovery Time Objective; 1: phoenixNAP, RTO vs RPO Understanding The Key Difference; 3: Investopedia, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP); : CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.2: Cloud Economics, Subsection 2.2.1: Total Cost of Ownership

QUESTION 4

A SaaS provider specifies in a user agreement that the customer agrees that any misuse of the service will be the responsibility of the customer. Which of the following risk response methods was applied?

A. Acceptance

B. Avoidance

C. Transference

D. Mitigation

Correct Answer: C

Transference is a risk response method that involves shifting the responsibility or impact of a risk to a third party3. Transference does not eliminate the risk, but it reduces the exposure or liability of the original party. A common example of

transference is insurance, where the risk is transferred to the insurer in exchange for a premium4. In this case, the SaaS provider transfers the risk of misuse of the service to the customer by specifying it in the user agreement.

References:

Avoid, Mitigate, Transfer, or Accept? PMP uide, ProjectPractical Avoid, Mitigate, Accept or Transfer?, St Andrews Consulting

QUESTION 5

A large enterprise has the following invoicing breakdown of current cloud consumption spend:

Department	Cost	Server
Marketing	$895 per month	Reserved AZ5
Accounting	$422 per month	Spot AZ5
IT operations	$485 per month	Spot AZ5

The level of resources consumed by each department is relatively similar. Which of the following is MOST likely affecting monthly costs?

A. The servers in use by the marketing department are in an availability zone that is generally expensive.

B. The servers in use by the accounting and IT operations departments are in different geographic zones with lower pricing.

C. The accounting and IT operations departments are choosing to bid on non-committed resources.

D. The marketing department likely stores large media files on its servers, leading to increased storage costs.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The marketing department likely stores large media files on its servers, leading to increased storage costs. This is because the marketing department is responsible for creating and distributing various types of digital content, such as videos, images, podcasts, and webinars, to promote the products and services of the enterprise. These media files tend to be large in size and require more storage space than other types of data, such as text documents or spreadsheets. Therefore, the marketing department consumes more storage resources than the other departments, which increases the monthly cloud costs for the enterprise. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study

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