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QUESTION 1

Which of the following cloud deployment models has on-premises and off-site data?

- A. Private
- B. Community
- C. Public
- D. Hybrid

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: A hybrid cloud is a cloud deployment model that has on-premises and off-site data. A hybrid cloud is a combination of public and private clouds that are connected by a common network and share data and applications. A hybrid cloud allows an organization to leverage the benefits of both public and private clouds, such as scalability, cost-efficiency, security, and control. A hybrid cloud also enables an organization to move workloads and data between the clouds based on performance, availability, compliance, and cost requirements. For example, an organization can use a private cloud for sensitive data and applications, and a public cloud for less critical data and applications, or for temporary or seasonal workloads. A hybrid cloud can also provide backup and disaster recovery solutions by replicating data and applications between the clouds. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Computing Concepts, page 511. Cloud Deployment Models: What's the Difference? | VMware News and Stories². What are the different types of cloud computing? | Google Cloud³. 5 Types of Cloud Deployment Models and How to Use Them

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QUESTION 2

Which of the following is commonly used to forecast market trends?

- A. Serverless computing
- B. Data warehouse
- C. Machine learning
- D. Accelerated computing

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning can be used to forecast market trends by analyzing historical and current data, identifying patterns and relationships, and generating models that can extrapolate future outcomes. Machine learning can also adapt to changing data and environments, and improve its accuracy and performance over time¹. The other options are not commonly used to forecast market trends: Serverless computing: This is a type of cloud computing that allows customers to run applications or functions without managing or provisioning servers. Serverless computing can reduce the operational and infrastructure costs, and improve the scalability and availability of the applications or functions. However, serverless computing is not directly related to forecasting market trends, although it can be used to deploy or run machine learning models or applications². Data warehouse: This is a centralized repository that stores structured and historical data from various sources, such as databases, applications, or files. Data warehouse can support business intelligence and analytics, and provide



consistent and reliable data for reporting and decision making. However, data warehouse is not a forecasting method, but rather a data storage and integration system, that can be used as an input for machine learning or other forecasting methods³. Accelerated computing: This is a type of computing that uses specialized hardware, such as graphics processing units (GPUs) or field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), to accelerate the performance of certain applications or tasks, such as machine learning, gaming, or video processing. Accelerated computing can enhance the speed and efficiency of the applications or tasks, and reduce the power consumption and costs. However, accelerated computing is not a forecasting method, but rather a computing platform, that can be used to support or enable machine learning or other forecasting methods⁴. References: Machine Learning for Forecasting Market Trends Serverless Computing for Machine Learning Data Warehouse for Business Intelligence and Analytics Accelerated Computing for Machine Learning

QUESTION 3

A company is considering moving its database application to a public cloud provider. The application is regulated and requires the data to meet confidentiality standards. Which of the following BEST addresses this requirement?

- A. Authorization
- B. Validation
- C. Encryption
- D. Sanitization

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption is the best way to address the requirement of data confidentiality, as it ensures that only authorized parties can access and understand the data, while unauthorized parties cannot. Encryption can protect data at rest, in transit, and in use, which are the three possible states of data in cloud computing environments¹. Encryption can also help comply with various regulations and standards that require data protection, such as GDPR, HIPAA, or PCI DSS². Authorization, validation, and sanitization are not the best ways to address the requirement of data confidentiality, as they do not provide the same level of protection as encryption. Authorization is the process of granting or denying access to data or resources based on the identity or role of the user or system. Authorization can help control who can access the data, but it does not prevent unauthorized access or leakage of the data³. Validation is the process of verifying the accuracy, completeness, and quality of the data. Validation can help ensure the data is correct and consistent, but it does not prevent the data from being exposed or compromised⁴. Sanitization is the process of removing sensitive or confidential data from a storage device or a data set. Sanitization can help prevent the data from being recovered or reused, but it does not protect the data while it is stored or processed⁵. References: Data security and encryption best practices; An Overview of Cloud Cryptography; What is Data Validation? | Talend; Data Sanitization - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics; What is Encryption? | Cloudflare.

QUESTION 4

Monthly cloud service costs are BEST described as:

- A. operating expenditures.
- B. fixed expenditures.
- C. capital expenditures.
- D. personnel expenditures.



Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Monthly cloud service costs are best described as operating expenditures. Operating expenditures (OPEX) are the ongoing costs of running a business or a service, such as rent, utilities, salaries, maintenance, and subscriptions¹. Cloud services are typically paid on a monthly or annual basis, depending on the usage and the service level agreement. Cloud services reduce the need for capital expenditures (CAPEX), which are the upfront costs of acquiring assets, such as hardware, software, or infrastructure¹. Fixed expenditures are the costs that do not change regardless of the level of output or activity, such as rent or insurance². Personnel expenditures are the costs of hiring, training, and retaining employees, such as salaries, benefits, or taxes³. References : CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications, CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, Fixed Costs Definition, Personnel Costs Definition

QUESTION 5

Which of the following can be used to achieve automation, environment consistency, and standardization of computer resources in a cloud environment?

- A. Content management system
- B. Automation
- C. Service-oriented architecture
- D. Infrastructure as code

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Infrastructure as code (IaC) is the ability to provision and support your computing infrastructure using code instead of manual processes and settings¹. IaC can be used to achieve automation, environment consistency, and standardization of computer resources in a cloud environment, as it eliminates the need for developers to manually configure and manage servers, operating systems, database connections, storage, and other infrastructure elements every time they want to develop, test, or deploy a software application². IaC also enables developers to easily duplicate, track, and version their infrastructure, and to avoid configuration errors and drifts that can cause deployment failures². IaC is an essential DevOps practice, as it enables faster and more reliable software delivery lifecycles². References: 1: AWS, What is Infrastructure as Code? - IaC Explained; 2: IBM, Infrastructure as Code | IBM

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