CLO-002$^{Q\&As}$

CompTIA Cloud Essentials+

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is the result of performing a physical-to-virtual migration of desktop workstations?

A. SaaS

B. laaS

C. VDI

D. VPN

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: VDI, or Virtual Desktop Infrastructure, is the result of performing a physical- to-virtual migration of desktop workstations. VDI is a technology that allows users to access and run desktop operating systems and applications from a centralized server in a data center or a cloud, instead of from a physical machine on their premises. VDI provides users with virtual desktops that are delivered over a network to various devices, such as laptops, tablets, or thin clients1. VDI offers several benefits, such as improved security, reduced costs, increased flexibility, and enhanced performance2. SaaS, or Software as a Service, is not the result of performing a physical-to-virtual migration of desktop workstations, but a cloud service model that provides ready-to-use software applications that run on the cloud provider\\'s infrastructure and are accessed via a web browser or an API3. SaaS does not involve migrating desktop workstations, but using software applications that are hosted and managed by the cloud provider. IaaS, or Infrastructure as a Service, is not the result of performing a physical-to-virtual migration of desktop workstations, but a cloud service model that provides access to basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and virtualization, that are hosted on the cloud provider\\'s data centers and are rented on-demand. IaaS does not involve migrating desktop workstations, but renting infrastructure resources that can be used to host various workloads. VPN, or Virtual Private Network, is not the result of performing a physical-to-virtual migration of desktop workstations, but a technology that creates a secure and encrypted connection between a device and a network over the internet. VPN does not involve migrating desktop workstations, but connecting to a network that can provide access to remote resources or services. References: What is VDI? Virtual Desktop Infrastructure Definition - VMware; VDI Benefits: 7 Advantages

of Virtual Desktop Infrastructure; What is SaaS? Software as a service | Microsoft Azure; [What is IaaS? Infrastructure as a service | Microsoft Azure]; [What is a VPN? | HowStuffWorks].

QUESTION 2

Which of the following BEST represents a successful presentation to a customer of the working result of a new cloud feature?

A. Benchmark

B. Proof of concept

C. Baseline

D. Feasibility study

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A proof of concept (PoC) is a way to demonstrate that a new cloud feature is feasible and works as intended. A PoC is usually limited to the technical requirements of the feature and does not involve the user interface or user feedback. A PoC is used to show the customer the working result of the new cloud feature and to convince them to adopt the solution12. A PoC is different from a benchmark, which is a measure of the performance or quality of a system or product. A PoC is also different from a baseline, which is a reference point or standard for comparison. A PoC is also different from a feasibility study, which is an analysis of the viability and benefits of a project or idea3. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 5: Cloud Service Selection, pages 133-134.

QUESTION 3

A company requires 24 hours\\' notice when a database is taken offline for planned maintenance. Which of the following policies provides the BEST guidance about notifying users?

A. Communication policy

B. Access control policy

C. Information security policy

D. Risk management policy

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: A communication policy is a set of guidelines that defines how an organization communicates with its internal and external stakeholders, such as employees, customers, partners, and regulators. A communication policy typically covers topics such as the purpose, scope, methods, frequency, tone, and responsibilities of communication within and outside the organization. A communication policy also establishes the standards and expectations for communication quality, accuracy, timeliness, and security. A communication policy is essential for ensuring effective, consistent, and transparent communication across the organization and with its stakeholders. A communication policy can help to avoid misunderstandings, conflicts, and errors that may arise from poor or unclear communication. A communication policy can also help to enhance the reputation, trust, and credibility of the organization. A communication policy provides the best guidance about notifying users when a database is taken offline for planned maintenance, because it specifies how, when, and to whom such notifications should be sent. A communication policy can help to ensure that users are informed in advance, in a clear and courteous manner, about the reason, duration, and impact of the maintenance, and that they are updated on the progress and completion of the maintenance. A communication policy can also help to address any questions, concerns, or feedback that users may have regarding the maintenance. A communication policy can thus help to minimize the disruption and inconvenience caused by the maintenance, and to maintain a positive relationship with the users. A communication policy is different from the other policies listed in the question, which are not directly related to notifying users about planned maintenance. An access control policy defines the rules and procedures for granting or denying access to information systems and resources based on the identity, role, and privileges of the users. An information security policy outlines the principles and practices for protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets and systems from unauthorized or malicious use, disclosure, modification, or destruction. A risk management policy describes the process and criteria for identifying, assessing, prioritizing, mitigating, and monitoring the risks that may affect the organization\\'s objectives, operations, and performance. While these policies are important for ensuring the security and reliability of the database and the organization, they do not provide specific guidance about communicating with users about planned maintenance. References: Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Service Management, Section 4.2: Explain aspects of change management within a cloud environment, p. 115. What is Cloud Communications? Your Getting Started Guide, Cloud Communications ?Defined. Cloud Computing Policy and Guidelines, 1. Introduction. Define corporate policy for cloud governance, Cloud-based IT policies. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES NO. 306 1 April 2021, 5. Function of cloud security policy and standards, Policy should always address.

QUESTION 4

A company wants to deploy an application in a public cloud. Which of the following service models gives the MOST responsibility to the provider?

A. PaaS

B. IaaS

C. BPaaS

D. SaaS

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which is a cloud service model that gives the most responsibility to the provider. In SaaS, the provider delivers the entire software application to the customer over the internet, without requiring any installation, configuration, or maintenance on the customer\\'s side. The customer only needs a web browser or a thin client to access the software, which is hosted and managed by the provider. The provider is responsible for the security, availability, performance, and updates of the software, as well as the underlying infrastructure, platform, and middleware. The customer has no control over the software, except for some limited customization and configuration options. The customer pays for the software usage, usually on a subscription or pay-per-use basis. SaaS is different from other service models, such as PaaS, IaaS, or BPaaS. PaaS stands for Platform as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with a platform to develop, run, and manage applications without worrying about the infrastructure. The provider is responsible for the infrastructure, operating system, middleware, and runtime environment, while the customer is responsible for the application code, data, and configuration. IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and virtualization. The provider is responsible for the physical infrastructure, while the customer is responsible for the operating system, middleware, runtime, application, and data. BPaaS stands for Business Process as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with a complete business process, such as payroll, accounting, or human resources. The provider is responsible for the software, platform, and infrastructure that support the business process, while the customer is responsible for the input and output of the process. References: Cloud Service Models - CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ (CLO-002) Cert Guide, What is SaaS? Software as a service explained | InfoWorld, What is SaaS? Software as a Service Explained - Salesforce.com, What is SaaS? Software as a Service Definition - AWS

QUESTION 5

Which of the following would be expected from a security consultant who has been hired to investigate a data breach of a private cloud instance?

A. Incident report

B. Application scan results

C. Request for information

D. Risk register

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: An incident report is a document that summarizes the details of a security breach, such as the cause, impact, response, and lessons learned. It is expected from a security consultant who has been hired to investigate a data breach of a private cloud instance, as it provides a clear and concise account of what happened and how to prevent or mitigate future incidents. An incident report is also useful for communicating with stakeholders, regulators, customers, and other parties who may be affected by the breach. Application scan results are the output of a tool that scans an application for vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, or broken authentication. They are not expected from a security consultant who has been hired to investigate a data breach of a private cloud instance, as they are more relevant for the development and testing phases of the application lifecycle. Application scan results may help identify potential weaknesses in the application, but they do not provide a comprehensive analysis of the breach. A request for information is a document that solicits information from vendors or service providers, such as their capabilities, pricing, or references. It is not expected from a security consultant who has been hired to investigate a data breach of a private cloud instance, as it is more relevant for the procurement and evaluation phases of the cloud service lifecycle. A request for information may help compare different cloud service options, but it does not provide a detailed report of the breach. A risk register is a document that records the risks associated with a project or an organization, such as their likelihood, impact, mitigation strategies, and status. It is not expected from a security consultant who has been hired to investigate a data breach of a private cloud instance, as it is more relevant for the risk management and governance phases of the cloud service lifecycle. A risk register may help identify and prioritize the risks that need to be addressed, but it does not provide a specific report of the breach. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Security in the Cloud, Section 5.3: Incident Response, page 196 CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Service Management, Section 4.1: Cloud Service Lifecycle, page 145 CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.4: Cloud Service Models, page 63

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