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CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q409-Q414):

NEW QUESTION # 409

A DevOps team wants to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution. The team needs a dedicated virtual environment separate from the production systems to replicate multiple installations. Which of the following BEST represents what the team needs?

- A. Containerization
- B. Infrastructure as code
- C. Sandboxing
- D. Cold storage

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CompTIA Cloud Essentials objectives and documents, sandboxing is the best option for the DevOps team that wants to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution. Sandboxing is a technique that creates a virtual environment that is isolated from the production systems and allows the team to replicate multiple installations without affecting the real data or applications. Sandboxing is useful for testing, debugging, and experimenting with new features or configurations in a safe and controlled way. Sandboxing can also help the team to identify and resolve any potential issues or errors before deploying the upgrade to the production environment.

The other options are not as suitable for the team's needs. Containerization is a method of packaging software code with the necessary dependencies and libraries to run it on any platform or cloud. Containerization is beneficial for creating portable and scalable applications that can run consistently across different environments. However, containerization does not provide a dedicated virtual environment that is separate from the production systems, nor does it allow the team to replicate multiple installations of the same software. Cold storage is a type of data storage that is used for infrequently accessed or archived data. Cold storage is typically cheaper and slower than hot storage, which is used for frequently accessed or active data. Cold storage is not relevant for the team's need to document the upgrade steps for its public database solution, as it does not involve data storage or access. Infrastructure as code is a practice of managing and provisioning cloud infrastructure using code or scripts, rather than manual processes or graphical user interfaces. Infrastructure as code is advantageous for automating and standardizing the deployment and configuration of cloud resources, such as servers, networks, or storage. However, infrastructure as code does not provide a dedicated virtual environment that is separate from the production systems, nor does it allow the team to replicate multiple installations of the same software.

NEW QUESTION # 410

Which of the following allows a business to increase its capacity in the public cloud?

- A. Scalability
- B. Hardware independence
- C. CAPEX
- D. API
- E. SLA

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 411

Which of the following technologies will provide a more predictable latency when distributing data over geographically dispersed clients?

- A. CDN
- B. VPN
- C. DNS
- D. KVM

Answer: A

Explanation:

A CDN is designed to provide more predictable latency by caching data on servers distributed across various geographic locations. When a user requests content, the CDN directs the request to the nearest server, reducing the distance the data has to travel and improving response times.

This results in lower and more predictable latency for geographically dispersed clients.

NEW QUESTION # 412

Which of the following risk results if cloud computing providers limit their Service Level Agreement (SLA) liabilities?

- A. Compliance risk
- **B. Legal risk**
- C. Security risk
- D. Privacy risk

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 413

Which of the following cloud migration methods would be BEST suited for disaster recovery scenarios?

- A. Replatforming
- B. Rip and replace
- **C. Lift and shift**
- D. Phased

Answer: C

Explanation:

Lift and shift is a cloud migration method that involves moving an application or workload from one environment to another without making any significant changes to its architecture, configuration, or code. Lift and shift is also known as rehosting or forklifting. Lift and shift is best suited for disaster recovery scenarios because it allows for a fast and simple migration of applications or workloads to the cloud in case of a disaster or disruption in the original environment. Lift and shift can also reduce the risk of errors or compatibility issues during the migration process, as the application or workload remains unchanged. Lift and shift can also leverage the cloud's scalability, availability, and security features to improve the performance and resilience of the application or workload. However, lift and shift may not take full advantage of the cloud's native capabilities and services, and may incur higher operational costs due to the maintenance of the legacy infrastructure and software. Therefore, lift and shift may not be the best option for long-term or strategic cloud migration, but rather for short-term or tactical cloud migration for disaster recovery purposes. Replatforming, phased, and rip and replace are not the best cloud migration methods for disaster recovery scenarios, as they involve more changes and complexity to the application or workload, which may increase the migration time and risk. Replatforming is a cloud migration method that involves making some modifications to the application or workload to optimize it for the cloud environment, such as changing the operating system, database, or middleware. Replatforming is also known as replatforming or refactoring. Replatforming can improve the performance and efficiency of the application or workload in the cloud, but it may also introduce some challenges and costs, such as testing, debugging, and licensing. Phased is a cloud migration method that involves moving an application or workload to the cloud in stages or increments, rather than all at once. Phased is also known as iterative or hybrid. Phased can reduce the impact and risk of the migration process, as it allows for testing, feedback, and adjustment along the way. However, phased can also prolong the migration time and effort, as it requires more coordination and integration between the source and target environments. Rip and replace is a cloud migration method that involves discarding the existing application or workload and building a new one from scratch in the cloud, using cloud-native technologies and services. Rip and replace is also known as rebuild or cloud-native. Rip and replace can maximize the benefits and potential of the cloud, but it may also entail the highest cost and complexity, as it requires a complete redesign and redevelopment of the application or workload. Reference: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Cloud Migration, Section 7.2: Cloud Migration Methods, Page 2111 and Cloud Migration Strategies: A Guide to Moving Your Infrastructure | Rackspace Technology

NEW QUESTION # 414

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