

## Exam Questions CV0-003

CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator needs to configure monitoring for a private cloud environment. The administrator has decided to use SNMP for this task. Which of the following ports should the administrator open on the monitoring server's firewall?

- A. 53
- B. 123
- C. 139
- D. 161

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Port 161 is the default port used by Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) to communicate with network devices and collect information about their status, performance, configuration, and events. Opening port 161 on the monitoring server's firewall will allow SNMP traffic to pass through and enable monitoring for a private cloud environment. If port 161 is closed or blocked, SNMP traffic will be denied or dropped, resulting in a failure to monitor the network devices.

References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator has migrated an internal application to a public cloud. The new web server is running under a TLS connection and has the same TLS certificate as the internal application that is deployed. However, the IT department reports that only internal users who are using new versions of the OSs are able to load the application home page.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

- A. The local firewall from older OSs is not allowing outbound connections
- B. The local firewall from older OSs is not allowing inbound connections
- C. The cloud web server is using a self-signed certificate that is not supported by older browsers
- D. The cloud web server is using strong ciphers that are not supported by older browsers

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Ciphers are algorithms or methods that are used to encrypt and decrypt data for secure communication. Strong ciphers are ciphers that use high-level encryption techniques and keys to provide stronger security and protection for data. The cloud web server is using strong ciphers that are not supported by older browsers is the most likely cause of the issue of only internal users who are using new versions of the OSs being able to load the application home page after the administrator configured a redirect from HTTP to HTTPS on the web server. Older browsers may not support the strong ciphers used by the cloud web server for HTTPS connections, which can result in a failure to establish a secure connection and load the application home page. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following strategies will mitigate the risk of a zero-day vulnerability MOST efficiently?

- A. Using only open-source technologies
- B. Keeping all resources up to date
- C. Creating a standby environment with a different cloud provider
- D. Having a detailed incident response plan

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

An incident response plan is a document or procedure that defines the roles, responsibilities, and actions to be taken in the event of a security incident or breach. Having a detailed incident response plan can help mitigate the risk of a zero-day vulnerability most efficiently, as it can provide a clear and consistent framework for identifying, containing, analyzing, and resolving any potential threats or exploits related to the unknown or unpatched vulnerability. Having a detailed incident response plan can also help minimize the impact and damage of a security incident or breach, as it can enable timely and effective recovery and restoration processes. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator disabled TLS 1.0 and 1.1, as well as RC4, 3DES, and AES-128 ciphers for TLS 1.2, on a web server. A client now reports being unable to access the web server, but the administrator verifies that the server is online, the web service is running, and other users can reach the server as well.

Which of the following should the administrator recommend the user do FIRST?

- A. Disable antivirus/anti-malware software
- B. Turn off the software firewall
- C. Establish a VPN tunnel between the computer and the web server
- D. Update the web browser to the latest version

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Updating the web browser to the latest version is the first action that the user should do when experiencing a connection timeout error after the administrator configured a redirect from HTTP to HTTPS on the web server. Updating the web browser can ensure that it supports the latest security protocols and standards, such as TLS 1.2 or 1.3, which are required for HTTPS connections. If the web browser is outdated or incompatible with the security protocols or standards used by the web server, it may fail to establish a secure connection and result in a connection timeout error. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

A DevOps administrator is automating an existing software development workflow. The administrator wants to ensure that prior to any new code going into production, tests confirm the new code does not negatively impact existing automation activities.

Which of the following testing techniques would be BEST to use?

- A. Usability testing
- B. Regression testing
- C. Vulnerability testing
- D. Penetration testing

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Regression testing is a type of testing that ensures that new code or changes to existing code do not break or degrade the functionality of the software. Regression testing is often used in software development workflows to verify that new features or bug fixes do not introduce new errors or affect the performance of the software. Regression testing can help prevent negative impacts on existing automation activities by checking that the new code is compatible with the existing code and does not cause any unexpected failures or errors. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 19, section 4.1  
Reference: <https://www.softwaretestinghelp.com/regression-testing-tools-and-methods/>

### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

Due to a policy change, a few of a customer's application VMs have been migrated to synchronously replicated storage. The customer now reports that performance is lower. The systems administrator checks the resource usage and discovers CPU utilization is at 60% and available memory is at 30%.

Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. There is not enough vCPU assigned
- B. The application is not compatible with the new settings
- C. The new configuration is adding latency
- D. The memory of the VM is underallocated

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Latency is the delay or time taken for data to travel from one point to another in a network or system. Latency can affect the performance of applications and processes that depend on fast and reliable data transfer. Synchronous replication is a method of data replication that ensures that data is written to two or more storage devices at the same time, providing high availability and consistency. However, synchronous replication can also introduce latency, as the write operation has to wait for the confirmation from all the replicated devices before completing. The new configuration of migrating some application VMs to synchronously replicated storage is most likely adding latency, which can lower the performance of the applications. References: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], page 10, section 1.5

### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

An SQL injection vulnerability was reported on a web application, and the cloud platform

team needs to mitigate the vulnerability while it is corrected by the development team. Which of the following controls will BEST mitigate the risk of exploitation?

- A. DLP
- B. HIDS
- C. NAC
- D. WAF

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A web application firewall (WAF) is a type of network security device or software that monitors and filters HTTP traffic between a web application and the Internet. A WAF can help mitigate the risk of exploitation of an SQL injection vulnerability reported on a web application while it is corrected by the development team, as it can detect and block any malicious requests or queries that attempt to inject SQL commands into the web application's database. A WAF can also help protect the web application from other common web-based attacks, such as cross-site scripting (XSS), remote file inclusion (RFI), or denial-of-service (DoS). References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

A SAN that holds VM files is running out of storage space.

Which of the following will BEST increase the amount of effective storage on the SAN?

- A. Enable encryption
- B. Increase IOPS
- C. Convert the SAN from RAID 50 to RAID 60
- D. Configure deduplication

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Deduplication is a type of data compression technique that eliminates redundant or duplicate data blocks or segments in a storage system or device. Configuring deduplication can help increase the amount of effective storage on a SAN that holds VM files and is running out of storage space, as it can reduce the storage space consumption and increase the storage space utilization by storing only unique data blocks or segments. Configuring deduplication can also improve performance and efficiency, as it can speed up data transfer and backup processes and save network bandwidth and power consumption. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

An organization is hosting a DNS domain with private and public IP ranges. Which of the following should be implemented to achieve ease of management?

- A. Network peering
- B. A CDN solution
- C. A SDN solution
- D. An IPAM solution

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

An IP address management (IPAM) solution is a type of tool or system that automates and standardizes the allocation, tracking, and management of IP addresses in an IP network. An IPAM solution can help achieve ease of management for hosting a DNS domain with private and public IP ranges, as it can simplify and centralize the process of assigning and updating IP addresses for different DNS records or zones without manual intervention or errors. An IPAM solution can also help optimize DNS performance and security, as it can monitor and report any issues or conflicts related to IP addresses or DNS records. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8  
Reference: <https://www.infoblox.com/glossary/ipam-ip-address-management/>

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A company has decided to get multiple compliance and security certifications for its public cloud environment. However, the company has few staff members to handle the extra workload, and it has limited knowledge of the current infrastructure.

Which of the following will help the company meet the compliance requirements as quickly as possible?

- A. DLP
- B. CASB
- C. FIM
- D. NAC

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

A cloud access security broker (CASB) is a type of security solution that acts as a gateway between cloud service users and cloud service providers. A CASB can help a company get multiple compliance and security certifications for its public cloud environment, as it can provide visibility, control, and protection for cloud data and applications. A CASB can also help the company handle the extra workload and overcome the limited knowledge of the current infrastructure, as it can automate and simplify the enforcement of security policies and compliance requirements across multiple cloud services. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

An organization is implementing a new requirement to facilitate users with faster downloads of corporate application content. At the same time, the organization is also expanding cloud regions.

Which of the following would be suitable to optimize the network for this requirement?

- A. Implement CDN for overall cloud application
- B. Implement auto-scaling of the compute resources
- C. Implement SR-IOV on the server instances
- D. Implement an application container solution

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Reference: [https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red\\_hat\\_openstack\\_platform/13/html/network\\_functions\\_virtualization\\_planning\\_and\\_configuration\\_guide/part-sriov-nfv-configuration](https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_openstack_platform/13/html/network_functions_virtualization_planning_and_configuration_guide/part-sriov-nfv-configuration)

#### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to check its infrastructure and application for security issues regularly. Which of the following should the company implement?

- A. Performance testing
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Vulnerability testing
- D. Regression testing

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Vulnerability testing is a type of testing that identifies and evaluates the weaknesses or flaws in a system or application that could be exploited by attackers. Vulnerability testing can help check the infrastructure and application for security issues regularly, as it can reveal the potential risks and exposures that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the system or application. Vulnerability testing can also help remediate or mitigate the vulnerabilities by providing recommendations or solutions to fix or reduce them. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 19, section 4.1  
Reference: <https://pure.security/services/technical-assurance/external-penetration-testing/>

#### NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

A cloud administrator recently deployed an update to the network drivers of several servers. Following the update, one of the servers no longer responds to remote login requests. The cloud administrator investigates the issue and gathers the following information:

? The cloud management console shows the VM is running and the CPU and memory utilization is at or near 0%.  
? The cloud management console does not show an IP address for that server.  
? A DNS lookup shows the hostname resolves to an IP address.  
? The server is a member of the same security group as the others.  
? The cloud administrator is able to log in remotely to the other servers without issue.  
Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the server being unavailable?

- A. The network driver updates did not apply successfully, and the interface is in a down state.
- B. The ACL policy for the server was updated as part of the server reboot, preventing login access.
- C. The server was assigned a new IP address, and DNS entry for the server name was not updated.
- D. The update caused an increase in the output to the logs, and the server is too busy to respond.

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator is creating a playbook to run tasks against a server on a set schedule.  
Which of the following authentication techniques should the systems administrator use within the playbook?

- A. Use the server's root credentials
- B. Hard-code the password within the playbook
- C. Create a service account on the server
- D. Use the administrator's SSO credentials

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A service account is a type of user account that is created for a specific service or application to run on a server or system. Creating a service account on the server is the best authentication technique to use within the playbook to run tasks against the server on a set schedule, as it can provide secure and consistent access to the server without exposing or hard-coding any sensitive credentials within the playbook. Creating a service account can also help manage and monitor the tasks and activities performed by the service or application on the server. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

#### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator notices that a piece of networking equipment is about to reach its end of support.  
Which of the following actions should the administrator recommend?

- A. Update the firmware
- B. Migrate the equipment to the cloud
- C. Update the OS
- D. Replace the equipment

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Replacing the equipment is the best action to take when a piece of networking equipment is about to reach its end of support. End of support means that the vendor or manufacturer will no longer provide technical assistance, updates, patches, or fixes for the equipment, which can affect its functionality, performance, security, and compatibility. Replacing the equipment with a newer model that has ongoing support can prevent any issues or risks associated with using outdated equipment.  
References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 18, section 3.5

#### NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator is troubleshooting performance issues with a Windows VDI environment. Users have reported that VDI performance has been slow since the images were upgraded from Windows 7 to Windows 10.

This VDI environment is used to run simple tasks, such as Microsoft Office. The administrator investigates the virtual machines and finds the following settings:

- ? 4 vCPU
- ? 16GB RAM
- ? 10Gb networking
- ? 256MB frame buffer

Which of the following MOST likely needs to be upgraded?

- A. vRAM
- B. vCPU
- C. vGPU
- D. vNIC

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A virtual graphics processing unit (vGPU) is a type of hardware or software that enables a VM to use the physical GPU resources of the host or server for graphics-intensive tasks. Upgrading the vGPU is most likely to solve the issue of VDI performance being slow since the images were upgraded from Windows 7 to Windows 10, as it can provide more graphics processing power and memory for the VMs. Upgrading the vGPU can also improve the user experience and productivity, as it can enhance the display quality and responsiveness of the VDI environment. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

#### NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

A global web-hosting company is concerned about the availability of its platform during an upcoming event. Web traffic is forecasted to increase substantially during the next week. The site contains mainly static content.

Which of the following solutions will assist with the increased workload?

- A. DoH
- B. WAF
- C. IPS
- D. CDN

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that delivers web content to users based on their geographic location, origin server, and content delivery server. A CDN can assist with the increased workload caused by sudden continuous bursts of traffic, as it can reduce the load on the origin server by caching and serving static content from edge servers closer to the users. A CDN can also improve the performance and availability of web content delivery, as it can reduce latency, bandwidth consumption, and network congestion. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 12, section 2.2  
Reference: <https://www.globaldots.com/content-delivery-network-explained>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Topic 1)

A company has deployed a new cloud solution and is required to meet security compliance.

Which of the following will MOST likely be executed in the cloud solution to meet security requirements?

- A. Performance testing
- B. Regression testing
- C. Vulnerability testing
- D. Usability testing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Vulnerability testing is a type of security testing that identifies and evaluates the weaknesses or flaws in a system or service that could be exploited by attackers. Vulnerability testing can help meet security compliance requirements when deploying a new cloud solution, as it can reveal any potential security risks or gaps in the cloud environment and provide recommendations for remediation or mitigation. Vulnerability testing can also help improve security posture and performance, as it can prevent or reduce the impact of cyberattacks, data breaches, or service disruptions.  
References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Topic 1)

An organization will be deploying a web application in a public cloud with two web servers, two database servers, and a load balancer that is accessible over a single public IP.

Taking into account the gateway for this subnet and the potential to add two more web servers, which of the following will meet the minimum IP requirement?

- A. 192.168.1.0/26
- B. 192.168.1.0/27
- C. 192.168.1.0/28
- D. 192.168.1.0/29

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A /28 subnet is a subnet that has a network prefix of 28 bits and a host prefix of 4 bits. A /28 subnet can support up to 16 hosts (14 usable hosts) and has a subnet mask of 255.255.255.240. Using a /28 subnet can meet the minimum IP requirement for deploying a web application in a public cloud with two web servers, two database servers, and a load balancer that is accessible over a single public IP, taking into account the gateway for this subnet and the potential to add two more web servers. Using a /28 subnet can provide enough host addresses for the current and future web servers, database servers, load balancer, and gateway, as well as allow for some growth or redundancy.  
References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

**NEW QUESTION 41**

- (Topic 1)

A cloud administrator is designing a multiregion network within an IaaS provider. The business requirements for configuring the network are as follows:

? Use private networking in and between the multisites for data replication.

? Use low latency to avoid performance issues.

Which of the following solutions should the network administrator use within the IaaS provider to connect multiregions?

- A. Peering
- B. Gateways
- C. VPN
- D. Hub and spoke

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Peering is a type of network connection that allows two or more networks to exchange traffic directly without using an intermediary or a third-party service. Peering can help connect multiregions within an IaaS provider, as it can enable private networking in and between the multisites for data replication. Peering can also provide low latency, as it can reduce the number of hops and distance between the networks. Peering is the best solution for designing a multiregion network within an IaaS provider to support business requirements. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Topic 1)

An organization requires the following to be achieved between the finance and marketing departments:

? Allow HTTPS/HTTP.  
? Disable FTP and SMB traffic.  
Which of the following is the MOST suitable method to meet the requirements?

- A. Implement an ADC solution to load balance the VLAN traffic
- B. Configure an ACL between the VLANs
- C. Implement 802.1X in these VLANs
- D. Configure on-demand routing between the VLANs

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An access control list (ACL) is a set of rules that defines which traffic is allowed or denied between different network segments or devices. An ACL can be used to filter traffic based on various criteria, such as source and destination addresses, ports, protocols, and applications. Configuring an ACL between the VLANs of the finance and marketing departments is the most suitable method to meet the requirements of allowing HTTPS/HTTP and disabling FTP and SMB traffic. An ACL can specify which ports and protocols are permitted or blocked between the VLANs, such as allowing port 80 (HTTP) and port 443 (HTTPS), and denying port 21 (FTP) and port 445 (SMB). References: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], page 15, section 2.8

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Topic 1)

An organization is hosting a cloud-based web server infrastructure that provides web-hosting solutions. Sudden continuous bursts of traffic have caused the web servers to saturate CPU and network utilizations.

Which of the following should be implemented to prevent such disruptive traffic from reaching the web servers?

- A. Solutions to perform NAC and DLP
- B. DDoS protection
- C. QoS on the network
- D. A solution to achieve microsegmentation

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) protection is a type of security solution that detects and mitigates DDoS attacks that aim to overwhelm or disrupt a system or service by sending large volumes of traffic from multiple sources. DDoS protection can prevent such disruptive traffic from reaching the web servers by filtering out malicious or unwanted traffic and allowing only legitimate traffic to pass through. DDoS protection can also help maintain the availability and functionality of web services and applications during a DDoS attack. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7  
Reference: <https://blog.paessler.com/the-top-5-causes-of-sudden-network-spikes>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to rehost its ERP system to complete a datacenter migration to the public cloud. The company has already migrated other systems and configured VPN connections.

Which of the following MOST likely needs to be analyzed before rehosting the ERP?

- A. Software
- B. Licensing
- C. Right-sizing
- D. The network

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The network is the set of devices, connections, protocols, and configurations that enable communication and data transfer between different systems and applications. The network can affect the rehosting of an ERP system to complete a datacenter migration to the public cloud, as it can influence factors such as bandwidth, latency, availability, security, and compatibility. The network needs to be analyzed before rehosting the ERP system to ensure that the network requirements and specifications are met, the network performance and reliability are maintained or improved, and the network security and integrity are preserved or enhanced. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 18, section 3.5

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Topic 1)

A cloud administrator is building a new VM for a network security appliance. The security appliance installer says the CPU clock speed does not meet the requirements.

Which of the following will MOST likely solve the issue?

- A. Move the VM to a host with a faster CPU
- B. Add more vCPUs to the VM
- C. Enable CPU masking on the VM
- D. Enable hyperthreading on the virtual host

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Moving the VM to a host with a faster CPU is the best way to solve the issue of the security appliance installer saying the CPU clock speed does not meet the requirements when building a new VM for a network security appliance. Moving the VM to a host with a faster CPU can ensure that the VM meets the minimum CPU clock speed requirement for the security appliance, as it can use the physical CPU resources of the host. Moving the VM to a host with a faster CPU can also improve the performance and reliability of the security appliance, as it can reduce latency, contention, and overhead. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Topic 1)

A media company has made the decision to migrate a physical, internal file server to the cloud and use a web-based interface to access and manage the files. The users must be able to use their current corporate logins.

Which of the following is the MOST efficient way to achieve this goal?

- A. Deploy a VM in a cloud, attach storage, and copy the files across
- B. Use a SaaS service with a directory service federation
- C. Deploy a fileshare in a public cloud and copy the files across
- D. Copy the files to the object storage location in a public cloud

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Software as a service (SaaS) is a type of cloud service model that provides software applications over the Internet that are hosted and managed by a cloud service provider. Directory service federation is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications across different domains or organizations with a single login credential. Using a SaaS service with a directory service federation can help migrate an internal file server to the cloud and use a web-based interface to access and manage the files, as it can eliminate the need for maintaining an on-premises file server and enable seamless and secure access to cloud-based files using the same corporate logins. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 8, section 1.2

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Topic 1)

A company recently subscribed to a SaaS collaboration service for its business users. The company also has an on-premises collaboration solution and would like users to have a seamless experience regardless of the collaboration solution being used.

Which of the following should the administrator implement?

- A. LDAP
- B. WAF
- C. VDI
- D. SSO

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Single sign-on (SSO) is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications with a single login credential. SSO can help users have a seamless experience regardless of the collaboration solution being used, as it can eliminate the need for multiple logins and passwords for different systems or applications. SSO can also improve user convenience, productivity, and security, as it can simplify the login process, reduce login errors, and enhance password management. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator recently upgraded the processors in a web application host. Upon the next login, the administrator sees a new alert regarding the license being out of compliance.

Which of the following licensing models is the application MOST likely using?

- A. Per device
- B. Per user
- C. Core-based
- D. Volume-based

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Core-based licensing is a type of licensing model that charges based on the number of processor cores in a system or server. Core-based licensing is often used by software vendors to align their pricing with the performance and capacity of modern hardware. Core-based licensing can also enable customers to optimize their licensing costs by choosing the appropriate hardware configuration for their needs. Upgrading the processors in a web application host can affect the core-based licensing of the application, as it may increase the number of cores that need to be licensed. This can result in an alert regarding the license being out of compliance if the license is not updated accordingly. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 20, section 4.2

Reference: [https://download.microsoft.com/download/3/d/4/3d42bdc2-6725-4b29-b75a-a5b04179958b/percorelicensing\\_definitions\\_vlbrief.pdf](https://download.microsoft.com/download/3/d/4/3d42bdc2-6725-4b29-b75a-a5b04179958b/percorelicensing_definitions_vlbrief.pdf)

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator is provisioning VMs in a cloud environment and has been told to select an OS build with the furthest end-of-life date.

Which of the following OS builds would be BEST for the systems administrator to use?

- A. Open-source
- B. LTS
- C. Canary
- D. Beta
- E. Stable

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Long-term support (LTS) is a type of release cycle that provides extended support and maintenance for software products or operating systems. LTS releases typically have longer end-of-life dates than regular releases, as they receive security updates, bug fixes, and patches for several years after their initial release date. LTS releases can also offer higher stability, reliability, and compatibility than regular releases, as they undergo more testing and quality assurance processes before being released. LTS is the best OS build for a systems administrator to use when provisioning VMs in a cloud environment and being told to select an OS build with the furthest end-of-life date. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is deploying a new cloud application and needs to provision cloud services with minimal effort. The administrator wants to reduce the tasks required for maintenance, such as OS patching, VM and volume provisioning, and autoscaling configurations. Which of the following would be the BEST option to deploy the new application?

- A. A VM cluster
- B. Containers
- C. OS templates
- D. Serverless

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Serverless is what would be the best option to deploy a new cloud application and provision cloud services with minimal effort while reducing the tasks required for maintenance such as OS patching, VM and volume provisioning, and autoscaling configurations. Serverless is a cloud service model that provides customers with a platform to run applications or functions without having to manage or provision any underlying infrastructure or resources, such as servers, storage, network, OS, etc. Serverless can provide benefits such as:

? Minimal effort: Serverless can reduce the effort required to deploy a new cloud application and provision cloud services by automating and abstracting away all the infrastructure or resource management or provisioning tasks from customers, and allowing them to focus only on writing code or logic for their applications or functions.

? Reduced maintenance: Serverless can reduce the tasks required for maintenance by handling all the infrastructure or resource maintenance tasks for customers, such as OS patching, VM and volume provisioning, autoscaling configurations, etc., and ensuring that they are always up-to-date and optimized.

#### NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 2)

A cloud administrator wants to have a central repository for all the logs in the company's private cloud. Which of the following should be implemented to BEST meet this requirement?

- A. SNMP
- B. Log scrubbing
- C. CMDB
- D. A syslog server

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Reference: <https://www.itpro.com/infrastructure/network-internet/355174/how-to-build-a-dedicated-syslog-server>

A syslog server is what the administrator should implement to have a central repository for all the logs in the company's private cloud. Syslog is a standard protocol that allows network devices and systems to send log messages to a centralized server or collector. Syslog can help to consolidate and manage logs from different sources in one place, which can facilitate monitoring, analysis, troubleshooting, auditing, etc.

#### NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator adds servers to a round-robin, load-balanced pool, and then starts receiving reports of the website being intermittently unavailable. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue?

- A. The network is being saturated.
- B. The load balancer is being overwhelmed.
- C. New web nodes are not operational.
- D. The API version is incompatible.
- E. There are time synchronization issues.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

New web nodes are not operational is the most likely cause of the issue of website being intermittently unavailable after adding servers to a round-robin, load-balanced pool. A round-robin, load-balanced pool is a method of distributing network traffic evenly and sequentially among multiple servers or nodes that provide the same service or function. A round-robin, load-balanced pool can help to improve performance, availability, and scalability of network applications or services by ensuring that no server or node is overloaded or underutilized. New web nodes are not operational if they are not configured properly or functioning correctly to provide web service or function. New web nodes are not operational can cause website being intermittently unavailable by disrupting the round-robin, load-balanced pool and creating inconsistency or unreliability in web service or function.

#### NEW QUESTION 79

- (Topic 2)

A database analyst reports it takes two hours to perform a scheduled job after onboarding 10,000 new users to the system. The analyst made no changes to the scheduled job before or after onboarding the users. The database is hosted in an IaaS instance on a cloud provider. Which of the following should the cloud administrator evaluate to troubleshoot the performance of the job?

- A. The IaaS compute configurations, the capacity trend analysis reports, and the storage IOPS
- B. The hypervisor logs, the memory utilization of the hypervisor host, and the network throughput of the hypervisor
- C. The scheduled job logs for successes and failures, the time taken to execute the job, and the job schedule
- D. Migrating from IaaS to on-premises, the network traffic between on-premises users and the IaaS instance, and the CPU utilization of the hypervisor host

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

To troubleshoot the performance of a scheduled job that takes two hours to run after onboarding 10,000 new users to a cloud-based system, the administrator should evaluate the IaaS compute configurations, the capacity trend analysis reports, and the storage IOPS. These factors can affect the performance of a database job in an IaaS instance on a cloud provider. The IaaS compute configurations include the CPU, memory, and network resources assigned to the

instance. The capacity trend analysis reports show the historical and projected usage and demand of the resources. The storage IOPS (Input/Output Operations Per Second) measure the speed and performance of the disk storage. The administrator should check if these factors are sufficient, optimal, or need to be adjusted to improve the performance of the job.

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 2)

Some VMs that are hosted on a dedicated host server have each been allocated with 32GB of memory. Some of VMs are not utilizing more than 30% of the allocation. Which of the following should be enabled to optimize the memory utilization?

- A. Auto-scaling of compute
- B. Oversubscription
- C. Dynamic memory allocations on guests
- D. Affinity rules in the hypervisor

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Enabling dynamic memory allocations on guests is the best option to optimize memory utilization for VMs that have been allocated with 32GB of memory but are not utilizing more than 30% of it. Dynamic memory allocation is a feature that allows a VM to adjust its memory usage according to its workload and demand, without requiring a reboot or manual intervention. Dynamic memory allocation can help to improve memory utilization and efficiency by allocating more memory to VMs that need it and releasing memory from VMs that do not need it.

#### NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 2)

All of a company's servers are currently hosted in one cloud MSP. The company created a new cloud environment with a different MSP. A cloud engineer is now tasked with preparing for server migrations and establishing connectivity between clouds. Which of the following should the engineer perform FIRST?

- A. Peer all the networks from each cloud environment.
- B. Migrate the servers.
- C. Create a VPN tunnel.
- D. Configure network access control lists.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Creating a VPN tunnel is the first action that the engineer should perform to prepare for server migrations and establish connectivity between clouds. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) tunnel is a secure and encrypted connection that allows data to be transferred between two networks or locations over the public internet. Creating a VPN tunnel can enable communication and interoperability between different cloud environments, as well as protect data from interception or modification during migration.

#### NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 2)

Users of an enterprise application, which is configured to use SSO, are experiencing slow connection times. Which of the following should be done to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. Perform a memory dump of the O
- B. Analyze the memory dump. Upgrade the host CPU to a higher clock speed CPU.
- C. Perform a packet capture during authenticatio
- D. Validate the load-balancing configuration. Analyze the network throughput of the load balancer.
- E. Analyze the storage system IOP
- F. Increase the storage system capacit
- G. Replace the storage system disks to SS
- H. Evaluate the OS ACL
- I. Upgrade the router firmware. Increase the memory of the router.

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

These are the steps that should be done to troubleshoot the issue of slow connection times for users of an enterprise application that is configured to use SSO (Single Sign-On). SSO is a feature that allows users to access multiple applications or services with one login credential, without having to authenticate separately for each application or service. SSO can improve user experience and security, but it may also introduce performance issues if not configured properly. To troubleshoot the issue, the administrator should perform a packet capture during authentication to analyze the network traffic and identify any delays or errors in the SSO process. The administrator should also validate the load-balancing configuration to ensure that the SSO requests are distributed evenly and efficiently among the available servers or instances. The administrator should also analyze the network throughput of the load balancer to check if there is any congestion or bottleneck that may affect the SSO performance.

#### NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 2)

A company has an in-house-developed application. The administrator wants to utilize cloud services for additional peak usage workloads. The application has a very unique stack of dependencies.

Which of the following cloud service subscription types would BEST meet these requirements?

- A. PaaS
- B. SaaS
- C. DBaaS
- D. IaaS

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is a cloud service model that provides basic computing resources such as servers, storage, network, etc., to the customers. The customers have full control and flexibility over these resources and can install and configure any software they need on them. IaaS is suitable for applications that have a unique stack of dependencies that may not be supported by other cloud service models.

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is configuring updates on a system. Which of the following update branches should the administrator choose to ensure the system receives updates that are maintained for at least four years?

- A. LTS
- B. Canary
- C. Beta
- D. Stable

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

LTS (Long Term Support) is the update branch that the administrator should choose to ensure the system receives updates that are maintained for at least four years. An update branch is a category or group of updates that have different characteristics or features, such as frequency, stability, duration, etc. An update branch can help customers to choose the type of updates that suit their needs and preferences. LTS is an update branch that provides updates that are stable, reliable, and secure, and are supported for a long period of time, usually four years or more. LTS can help customers who value stability and security over new features or functions, and who do not want to change or upgrade their systems frequently.

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (Topic 2)

A company is planning to migrate applications to a public cloud, and the Chief Information Officer (CIO) would like to know the cost per business unit for the applications in the cloud. Before the migration, which of the following should the administrator implement FIRST to assist with reporting the cost for each business unit?

- A. An SLA report
- B. Tagging
- C. Quotas
- D. Showback

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Tagging is what the administrator should implement first to assist with reporting the cost for each business unit for applications in a public cloud environment. Tagging is a technique that allows customers to assign metadata or labels to their cloud resources, such as applications, instances, volumes, etc., based on their attributes or criteria. Tagging can help customers to organize, manage, monitor, and report their cloud resources and costs by business unit, project, owner, environment, etc.

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (Topic 2)

An update is being deployed to a web application, and a systems administrator notices the cloud SQL database has stopped running. The VM is responding to pings, and there were not any configuration changes scheduled for the VM. Which of the following should the administrator check NEXT?

- A. Logs on the VM
- B. Firewall on the VM
- C. Memory on the VM
- D. vGPU performance on the VM

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Checking the logs on the VM is the next step that the administrator should take if the cloud SQL database has stopped running after an update deployment. Logs are records of events and activities that occur on a system or application. Logs can provide useful information for troubleshooting and identifying the root cause of an issue. The administrator should look for any errors, warnings, or messages that indicate what happened to the SQL database service and why it stopped running.

**NEW QUESTION 106**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following cloud services is fully managed?

- A. IaaS
- B. GPU in the cloud
- C. IoT
- D. Serverless compute
- E. SaaS

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

SaaS (Software as a Service) is a cloud service model that provides fully managed applications to the end users. The users do not have to worry about installing, updating, or maintaining the software, as the cloud provider handles all these tasks. Examples of SaaS are Gmail, Office 365, Salesforce, etc.

**NEW QUESTION 109**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator swapped a failed hard drive on a server with a RAID 5 array. During the RAID resynchronization, a second hard drive failed. Which of the following actions will make the server fully operational?

- A. Restart the RAID resynchronization process
- B. Perform a P2V migration of the server
- C. Swap the failed hard drive with a fresh one
- D. Restore the server from backup

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

RAID 5 is a disk array configuration that uses parity to provide fault tolerance and data recovery. RAID 5 can tolerate the failure of one disk, but not two or more disks. If a second disk fails during the resynchronization process, the data on the RAID 5 array will be lost and unrecoverable. The only way to make the server fully operational is to restore the data from a backup source.

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is configuring network management but is concerned about confidentiality. Which of the following should the administrator configure to address this concern?

- A. SNMPv3
- B. Community strings
- C. IPSec tunnels
- D. ACLs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SNMPv3 is the protocol that the administrator should configure to address the concern about confidentiality for network management. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a standard protocol that allows network devices and systems to exchange information and perform management tasks. SNMPv3 is the latest version of SNMP that provides security enhancements, such as authentication, encryption, and access control, to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of network data.

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is performing upgrades to all the hypervisors in the environment. Which of the following components of the hypervisors should be upgraded? (Choose two.)

- A. The fabric interconnects
- B. The virtual appliances
- C. The firmware
- D. The virtual machines
- E. The baselines
- F. The operating system

**Answer:** CF

**Explanation:**

These are the components of the hypervisors that should be upgraded by the administrator who is performing upgrades to all the hypervisors in the environment. A hypervisor is a software or hardware that allows multiple VMs (Virtual Machines) to run on a single physical host or server. A hypervisor consists of various components, such as:

? The firmware: This is the software that controls the basic functions and operations of the hardware or device. The firmware can affect the performance, compatibility, and security of the hypervisor and the VMs. The firmware should be upgraded to ensure that it supports the latest features and functions of the hardware or device, as well as fix any bugs or vulnerabilities.

? The operating system: This is the software that manages the resources and activities of the hypervisor and the VMs. The operating system can affect the functionality, reliability, and efficiency of the hypervisor and the VMs. The operating system should be upgraded to ensure that it supports the latest applications and services of the hypervisor and the VMs, as well as improve stability and performance.

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (Topic 2)

A DevOps administrator is designing a new machine-learning platform. The application needs to be portable between public and private clouds and should be kept as small as possible. Which of the following approaches would BEST meet these requirements?

- A. Virtual machines
- B. Software as a service
- C. Serverless computing
- D. Containers

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Containers are the best approach to design a new machine-learning platform that needs to be portable between public and private clouds and should be kept as small as possible. Containers are isolated environments that can run applications and their dependencies without interfering with other processes or systems. Containers are lightweight, portable, and scalable, which makes them ideal for machine-learning applications. Containers can be moved easily between public and private clouds without requiring any changes or modifications. Containers can also reduce the size and complexity of applications by using only the necessary components and libraries.

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is working in a globally distributed cloud environment. After a file server VM was moved to another region, all users began reporting slowness when saving files. Which of the following is the FIRST thing the administrator should check while troubleshooting?

- A. Network latency
- B. Network connectivity
- C. Network switch
- D. Network peering

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Network latency is the first thing that the administrator should check while troubleshooting slowness when saving files after a file server VM was moved to another region in a globally distributed cloud environment. Network latency is a measure of how long it takes for data to travel from one point to another over a network or connection. Network latency can affect performance and user experience of cloud applications or services by determining how fast data can be transferred or processed between clients and servers or vice versa. Network latency can vary depending on various factors, such as distance, bandwidth, congestion, interference, etc. Network latency can increase when a file server VM is moved to another region in a globally distributed cloud environment, as it may increase the distance and decrease the bandwidth between clients and servers, which may result in delays or errors in data transfer or processing.

**NEW QUESTION 125**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is trying to reduce storage consumption. Which of the following file types would benefit the MOST from compression?

- A. System files
- B. User backups
- C. Relational database
- D. Mail database

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

User backups are the file type that would benefit the most from compression to reduce storage consumption. Compression is a process of reducing the size of data by removing redundant or unnecessary information or using algorithms to encode data more efficiently. Compression can save storage space and bandwidth, but it may also affect the quality or performance of data depending on the compression method and ratio. User backups are typically large files that contain various types of data, such as documents, images, videos, etc., that can be compressed without significant loss of quality or functionality.

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Topic 2)

A resource pool in a cloud tenant has 90 GB of memory and 120 cores. The cloud administrator needs to maintain a 30% buffer for resources for optimal performance of the hypervisor. Which of the following would allow for the maximum number of two-core machines with equal memory?

- A. 30 VMs, 3GB of memory
- B. 40 VMs, 1,5GB of memory
- C. 45 VMs, 2 GB of memory
- D. 60 VMs, 1 GB of memory

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To calculate the maximum number of two-core machines with equal memory, we need to consider the resource pool capacity and the buffer requirement. The resource pool has 90 GB of memory and 120 cores, but the cloud administrator needs to maintain a 30% buffer for optimal performance. This means that only 70% of the resources can be used for VM allocation. Therefore, the available memory is  $90 \text{ GB} \times 0.7 = 63 \text{ GB}$ , and the available cores are  $120 \times 0.7 = 84 \text{ cores}$ . To allocate two-core machines with equal memory, we need to divide the available memory by the available cores and multiply by two. This gives us the memory size per VM:  $(63 \text{ GB} / 84 \text{ cores}) \times 2 = 1.5 \text{ GB}$ . However, this is not a valid answer option, so we need to find the closest option that does not exceed the available resources. The best option is C, which allocates 45 VMs with 2 GB of memory each. This uses up  $45 \times 2 = 90 \text{ GB}$  of memory and  $45 \times 2 = 90 \text{ cores}$ , which are within the available limits.

**NEW QUESTION 131**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator wants to ensure two VMs remain together on the same host. Which of the following must be set up to enable this functionality?

- A. Affinity
- B. Zones
- C. Regions
- D. A cluster

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Affinity is what must be set up to ensure two VMs remain together on the same host. Affinity is a feature that allows customers to specify preferences or requirements for placing VMs on certain hosts or clusters within a cloud environment. Affinity can help to improve performance, availability, compatibility, or security of VMs by ensuring they are located on optimal hosts or clusters. Affinity can also help to keep two VMs together on the same host by creating an affinity rule that binds them together.

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to move its environment from on premises to the cloud without vendor lock-in. Which of the following would BEST meet this requirement?

- A. DBaaS

- B. SaaS
- C. IaaS
- D. PaaS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is what would best meet the requirement of moving an environment from on premises to the cloud without vendor lock-in. Vendor lock-in is a situation where customers become dependent on or tied to a specific vendor or provider for their products or services, and face difficulties

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is examining a managed hosting agreement and wants to determine how much data would be lost if a server had to be restored from backups. To which of the following metrics should the administrator refer?

- A. RTO
- B. MTBF
- C. RPO
- D. MTTR

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

RPO (Recovery Point Objective) is the metric that the administrator should refer to determine how much data would be lost if a server had to be restored from backups. RPO is a metric that measures how much data can be lost or how far back in time a recovery point can be without causing significant impact or damage. RPO can help to determine how much data would be lost by comparing the time of the disruption or disaster with the time of the last backup or snapshot. RPO can also help to determine how frequently backups or snapshots should be performed to minimize data loss.

**NEW QUESTION 136**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is deploying a solution that includes multiple network I/O-intensive VMs. The solution design requires that vNICs of the VMs provide low-latency, near-native performance of a physical NIC and data protection between the VMs. Which of the following would BEST satisfy these requirements?

- A. SR-IOV
- B. GENEVE
- C. SDN
- D. VLAN

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

SR-IOV (Single Root Input/Output Virtualization) is what would best satisfy the requirements of low-latency, near-native performance of a physical NIC and data protection between VMs for multiple network I/O-intensive VMs. SR-IOV is a technology that allows a physical NIC to be partitioned into multiple virtual NICs that can be assigned to different VMs. SR-IOV can provide the following benefits:

? Low-latency: SR-IOV can reduce latency by bypassing the hypervisor and allowing direct communication between the VMs and the physical NIC, without any overhead or interference.

? Near-native performance: SR-IOV can provide near-native performance by allowing the VMs to use the full capacity and functionality of the physical NIC, without any emulation or translation.

? Data protection: SR-IOV can provide data protection by isolating and securing the network traffic between the VMs and the physical NIC, without any exposure or leakage.

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 2)

An engineer is responsible for configuring a new firewall solution that will be deployed in a new public cloud environment. All traffic must pass through the firewall. The SLA for the firewall is 99.999%. Which of the following should be deployed?

- A. Two load balancers behind a single firewall
- B. Firewalls in a blue-green configuration
- C. Two firewalls in a HA configuration
- D. A web application firewall

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Deploying two firewalls in a HA (High Availability) configuration is the best option to ensure all traffic passes through the firewall and meets the SLA (Service Level Agreement) of 99.999%. HA is a design principle that aims to minimize downtime and ensure continuous operation of a system or service. HA can be achieved by using redundancy, failover, load balancing, clustering, etc. Two firewalls in a HA configuration can provide redundancy and failover in case one firewall fails or becomes overloaded.

**NEW QUESTION 143**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is deploying a VM and would like to minimize storage utilization by ensuring the VM uses only the storage if needs. Which of the following will BEST achieve this goal?

- A. Compression
- B. Deduplication
- C. RAID
- D. Thin provisioning

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Reference: [https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm\\_admin.doc/GUID-4C0F4D73-82F2-4B81-8AA7-1DD752A8A5AC.html](https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-vSphere/7.0/com.vmware.vsphere.vm_admin.doc/GUID-4C0F4D73-82F2-4B81-8AA7-1DD752A8A5AC.html)  
Thin provisioning is the technique that will minimize storage utilization by ensuring the VM uses only the storage it needs. Thin provisioning is a storage allocation method that assigns disk space to a VM on demand, rather than in advance. Thin provisioning can improve storage utilization and efficiency by avoiding overprovisioning and wasting disk space. Thin provisioning can also allow for more flexibility and scalability of storage resources.

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 2)

A company is preparing a hypervisor environment to implement a database cluster. One of the requirements is to share the disks between the nodes of the cluster to access the same LUN. Which of the following protocols should the company use? (Choose two.)

- A. CIFS
- B. FTP
- C. iSCSI
- D. RAID 10
- E. NFS
- F. FC

**Answer:** CF

**Explanation:**

These are the protocols that should be used to share the disks between the nodes of a database cluster to access the same LUN (Logical Unit Number). A LUN is an identifier that represents a logical unit of storage, such as a disk, partition, volume, etc., that can be accessed by a host system or device. To share the disks between the nodes of a cluster, the following protocols can be used:

? iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface): This is a protocol that allows SCSI commands to be sent over IP networks. iSCSI can enable block-level storage access over a network, which means that the host system or device can access the storage as if it were a local disk.

? FC (Fibre Channel): This is a protocol that provides high-speed and low-latency data transfer over optical fiber cables. FC can also enable block-level storage access over a network, which means that the host system or device can access the storage as if it were a local disk.

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (Topic 2)

A development team recently completed testing changes to a company's web-based CMS in the sandbox environment. The cloud administrator deployed these CMS application changes to the staging environment as part of the next phase in the release life cycle. The deployment was successful, but after deploying the CMS application, the web page displays an error message stating the application is unavailable. After reviewing the application logs, the administrator sees an error message that the CMS is unable to connect to the database. Which of the following is the BEST action for the cloud administrator to perform to resolve the issue?

- A. Modify the deployment script to delete and recreate the database whenever the CMS application is deployed.
- B. Modify the ACL to allow the staging environment to access the database in the sandbox environment.
- C. Modify the CMS application deployment to use the previous version and redeploy the application.
- D. Modify the configuration settings of the CMS application to connect to the database in the current environment.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Modifying the configuration settings of the CMS (Content Management System) application to connect to the database in the current environment is what the cloud administrator should do to resolve the issue of web page displaying an error message stating the application is unavailable after deploying CMS application changes to the staging environment. A CMS is a software or platform that allows users to create, manage, and publish web content. A CMS may use a database to store and retrieve web content and information. A staging environment is a testing or pre-production environment that simulates the production environment and allows users to verify and validate changes or updates before deploying them to production. Modifying the configuration settings of the CMS application can help to resolve the issue by ensuring that the CMS application can access and communicate with the database in the current environment, rather than using the previous or default settings that may point to a different or non-existent database.

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to migrate the storage system and batch jobs from the local storage system to a public cloud provider. Which of the following accounts will MOST likely be created to run the batch processes?

- A. User
- B. LDAP
- C. Role-based
- D. Service

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A service account is what will most likely be created to run the batch processes that migrate the storage system and batch jobs from the local storage system to a public cloud provider. A service account is a special type of account that is used to perform automated tasks or operations on a system or service, such as running scripts, applications, or processes. A service account can provide benefits such as:

? Security: A service account can have limited or specific permissions and roles that are required to perform the tasks or operations, which can prevent unauthorized or malicious access or actions.

? Efficiency: A service account can run the tasks or operations without any human intervention or interaction, which can save time and effort.

? Reliability: A service account can run the tasks or operations consistently and accurately, which can reduce errors or failures.

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to access the cloud administration console using its corporate identity. Which of the following actions would MOST likely meet the

requirements?

- A. Implement SSH key-based authentication.
- B. Implement cloud authentication with local LDAP.
- C. Implement multifactor authentication.
- D. Implement client-based certificate authentication.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Implementing client-based certificate authentication is what the administrator should do to access the cloud administration console using corporate identity. Client-based certificate authentication is a method of verifying and authenticating users or devices based on digital certificates issued by a trusted authority. Digital certificates are electronic documents that contain information such as identity, public key, expiration date, etc., that can be used to prove one's identity and establish secure communication over a network. Client-based certificate authentication can allow users or devices to access cloud resources or services using their corporate identity without requiring passwords or other credentials.

**NEW QUESTION 158**

- (Topic 2)

A systems administrator is about to deploy a new VM to a cloud environment. Which of the following will the administrator MOST likely use to select an address for the VM?

- A. CDN
- B. DNS
- C. NTP
- D. IPAM

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

IPAM (IP Address Management) is what the administrator will most likely use to select an address for the new VM that is about to be deployed to a cloud environment. IPAM is a tool or service that allows customers to plan, track, and manage the IP addresses and DNS names of their cloud resources or systems. IPAM can help to select an address for the new VM by providing information such as available IP addresses, IP address ranges, subnets, domains, etc., as well as ensuring that the address is unique and valid.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 2)

A cloud engineer is responsible for managing a public cloud environment. There is currently one virtual network that is used to host the servers in the cloud environment. The environment is rapidly growing, and the network does not have any more available IP addresses. Which of the following should the engineer do to accommodate additional servers in this environment?

- A. Create a VPC and peer the networks.
- B. Implement dynamic routing.
- C. Enable DHCP on the networks.
- D. Obtain a new IPAM subscription.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Creating a VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) and peering the networks is the best option to accommodate additional servers in a public cloud environment that has run out of IP addresses. A VPC is a logically isolated section of a cloud provider's network that allows customers to launch and configure their own virtual network resources. Peering is a process of connecting two VPCs together so that they can communicate with each other as if they were in the same network.

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 2)

A cloud administrator set up a link between the private and public cloud through a VPN tunnel. As part of the migration, a large set of files will be copied. Which of the following network ports are required from a security perspective?

- A. 22, 53, 445
- B. 22, 443, 445
- C. 25, 123, 443
- D. 137, 139, 445

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

These are the network ports that are required from a security perspective to copy a large set of files between the private and public cloud through a VPN tunnel. A VPN (Virtual Private Network) tunnel is a secure and encrypted connection that allows data to be transferred between two networks or locations over the public internet. To copy files between the private and public cloud, the following ports are needed:

? Port 22: This is the port used by SSH (Secure Shell) protocol, which is a method of remotely accessing and managing cloud resources or systems using a command-line interface. SSH can also be used to securely transfer files using SCP (Secure Copy Protocol) or SFTP (SSH File Transfer Protocol).

? Port 443: This is the port used by HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), which is a protocol that encrypts and secures web traffic. HTTPS can also be used to transfer files using web browsers or tools such as curl or wget.

? Port 445: This is the port used by SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, which is a protocol that allows file sharing and access over a network. SMB can also be used to transfer files using tools such as robocopy or rsync.

**NEW QUESTION 172**

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following actions should a systems administrator perform during the containment phase of a security incident in the cloud?

- A. Deploy a new instance using a known-good base image.
- B. Configure a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance.
- C. Perform a forensic analysis of the affected instance.
- D. Conduct a tabletop exercise involving developers and systems administrators.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Configuring a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance is what the administrator should perform during the containment phase of a security incident in the cloud. A security incident is an event or situation that affects or may affect the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of cloud resources or data. A security incident response is a process of managing and resolving a security incident using various phases, such as identification, containment, eradication, recovery, etc. The containment phase is where the administrator tries to isolate and prevent the spread or escalation of the security incident. Configuring a firewall rule to block the traffic on the affected instance can help to contain a security incident by cutting off any communication or interaction between the instance and other systems or networks, which may stop any malicious or unauthorized activity or access.

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Topic 1)

Company A has acquired Company B and is in the process of integrating their cloud resources. Company B needs access to Company A's cloud resources while retaining its IAM solution.

Which of the following should be implemented?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Single sign-on
- C. Identity federation
- D. Directory service

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Identity federation is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications across different domains or organizations with a single login credential. Identity federation can help integrate the cloud resources of Company A and Company B after Company A has acquired Company B, as it can enable seamless and secure access to both companies' cloud resources using the same IAM solution. Identity federation can also improve user convenience, productivity, and security, as it can simplify the login process, reduce login errors, and enhance password management. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

Reference: <https://medium.com/@dinika.15/identity-federation-a-brief-introduction-f2f823f8795a>

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator needs to configure SSO authentication in a hybrid cloud environment.

Which of the following is the BEST technique to use?

- A. Access controls
- B. Federation
- C. Multifactor authentication
- D. Certificate authentication

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Federation is a type of authentication mechanism that allows users to access multiple systems or applications across different domains or organizations with a single login credential. Federation can help configure SSO authentication in a hybrid cloud environment, as it can enable seamless and secure access to cloud-based and on-premises resources using the same identity provider and authentication method. Federation can also improve user convenience, productivity, and security, as it can simplify the login process, reduce login errors, and enhance password management.

References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

**NEW QUESTION 179**

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

A company has decided to scale its e-commerce application from its corporate datacenter to a commercial cloud provider to meet an anticipated increase in demand during an upcoming holiday.

The majority of the application load takes place on the application server under normal conditions. For this reason, the company decides to deploy additional application servers into a commercial cloud provider using the on-premises orchestration engine that installs and configures common software and network configurations.

The remote computing environment is connected to the on-premises datacenter via a site-to-site IPSec tunnel. The external DNS provider has been configured to use weighted round-robin routing to load balance connections from the Internet.

During testing, the company discovers that only 20% of connections completed successfully.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Review the network architecture and supporting documents and fulfill these requirements: Part 1:

- \_ Analyze the configuration of the following components: DNS, Firewall 1, Firewall 2, Router 1, Router 2, VPN and Orchestrator Server.
- \_ Identify the problematic device(s).

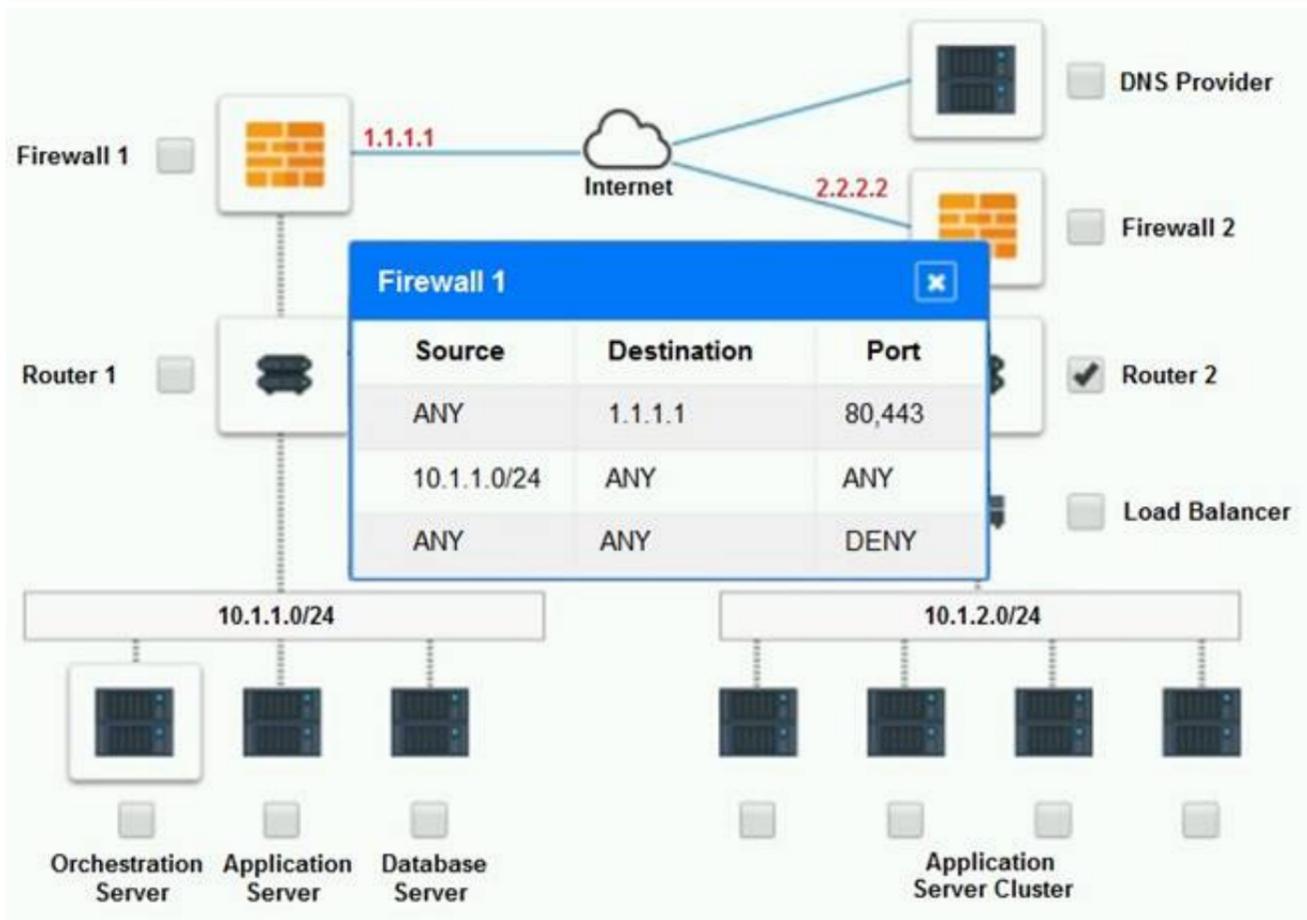
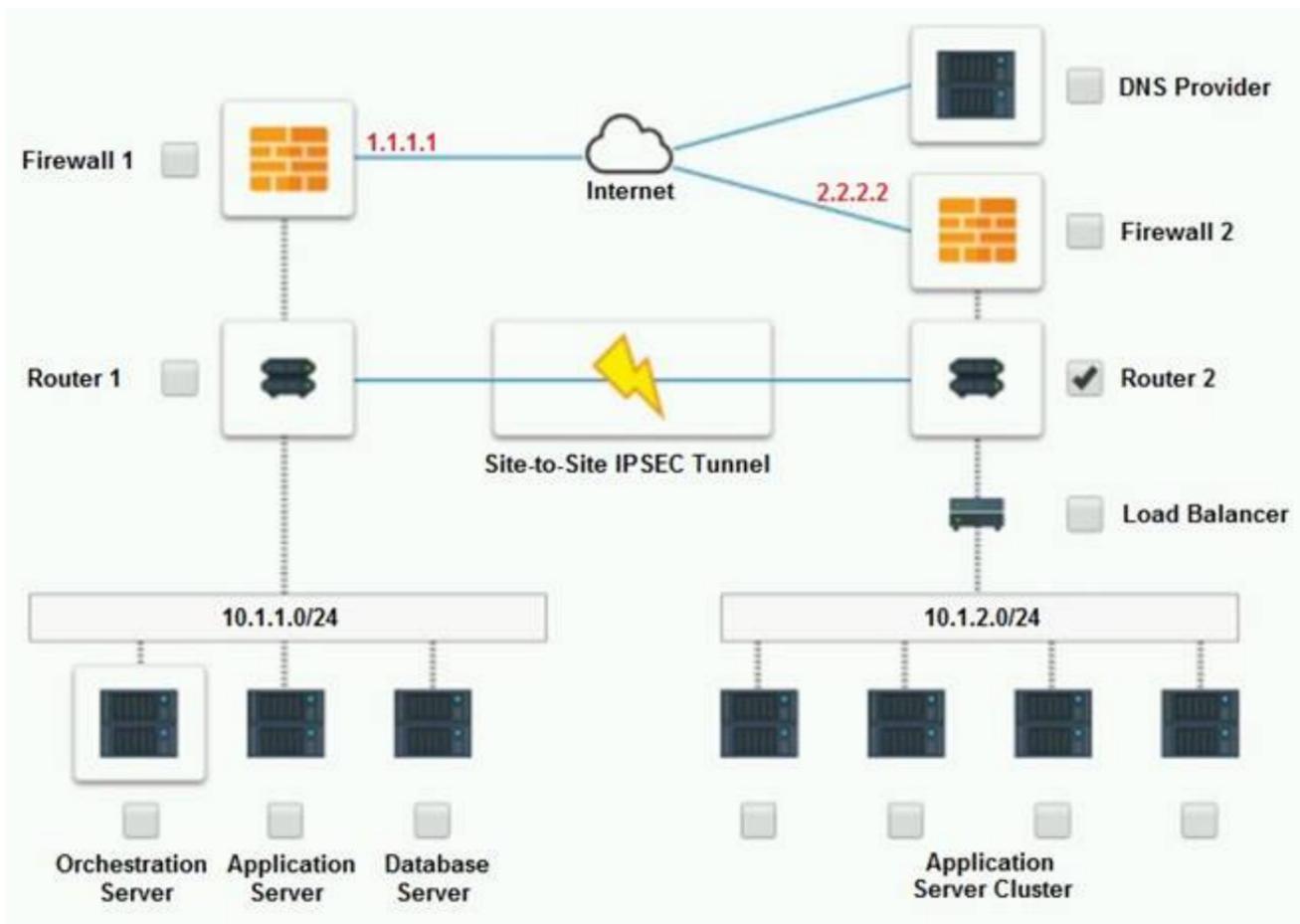
Part 2:

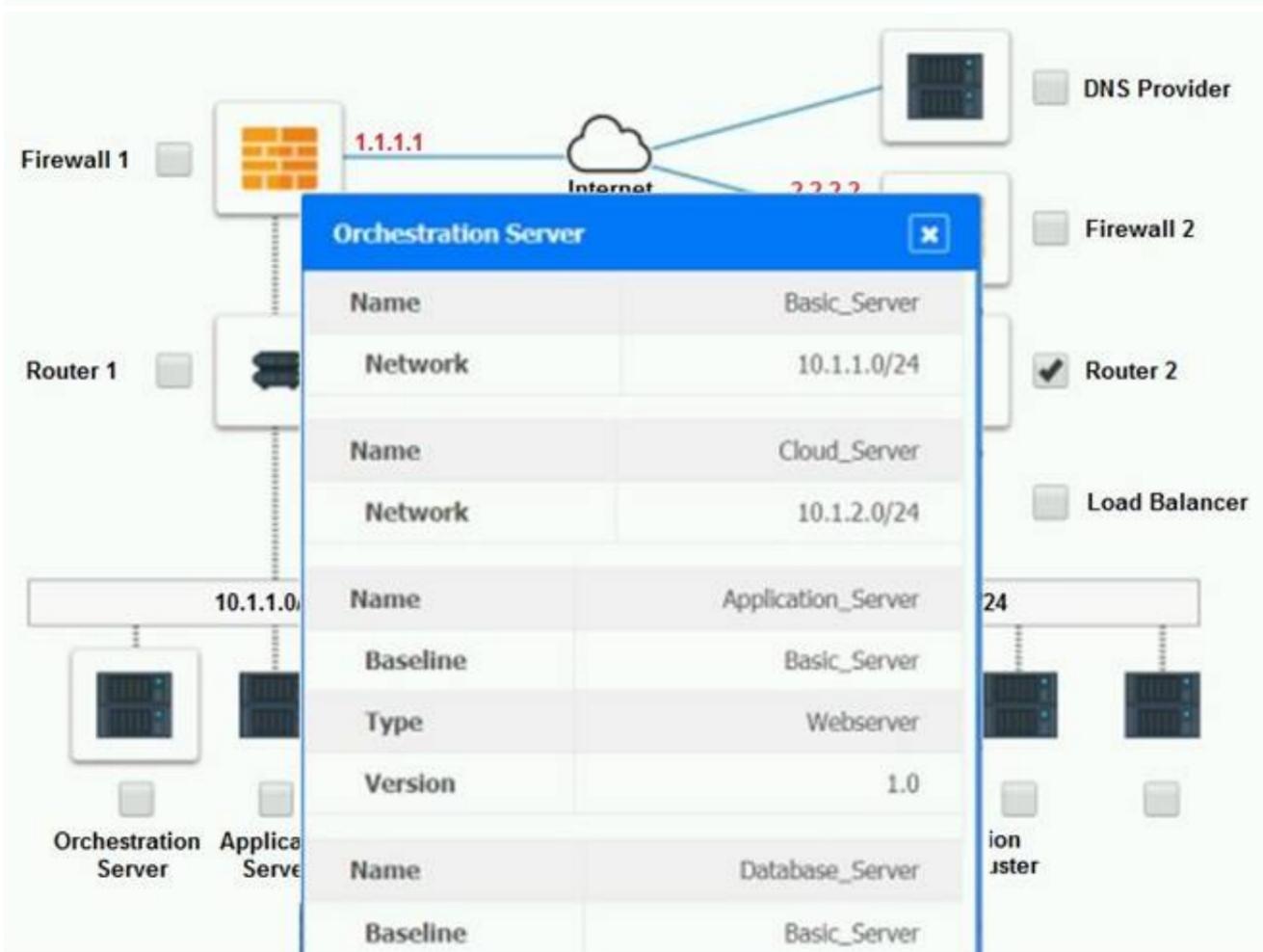
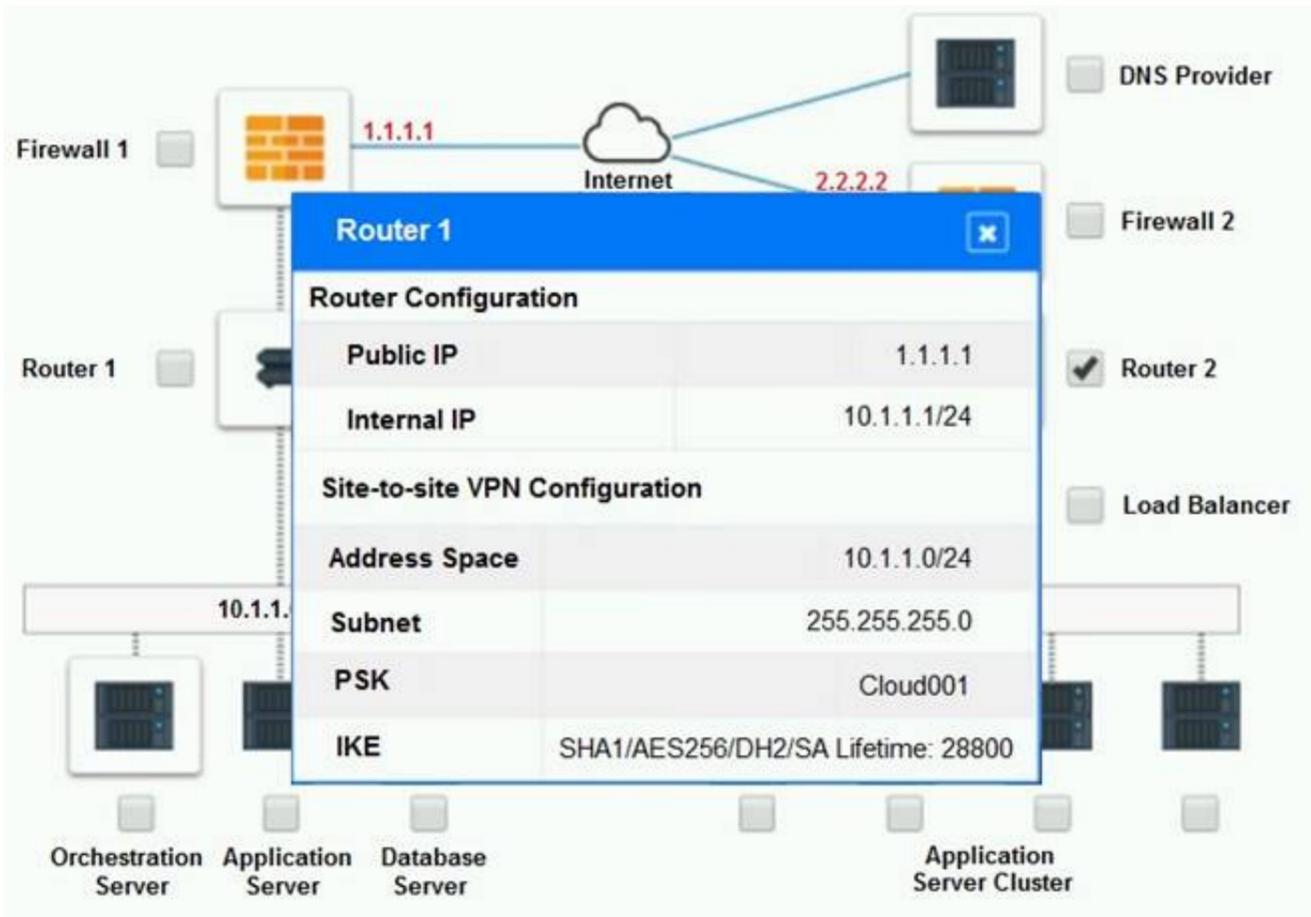
- \_ Identify the correct options to provide adequate configuration for hybrid cloud architecture.

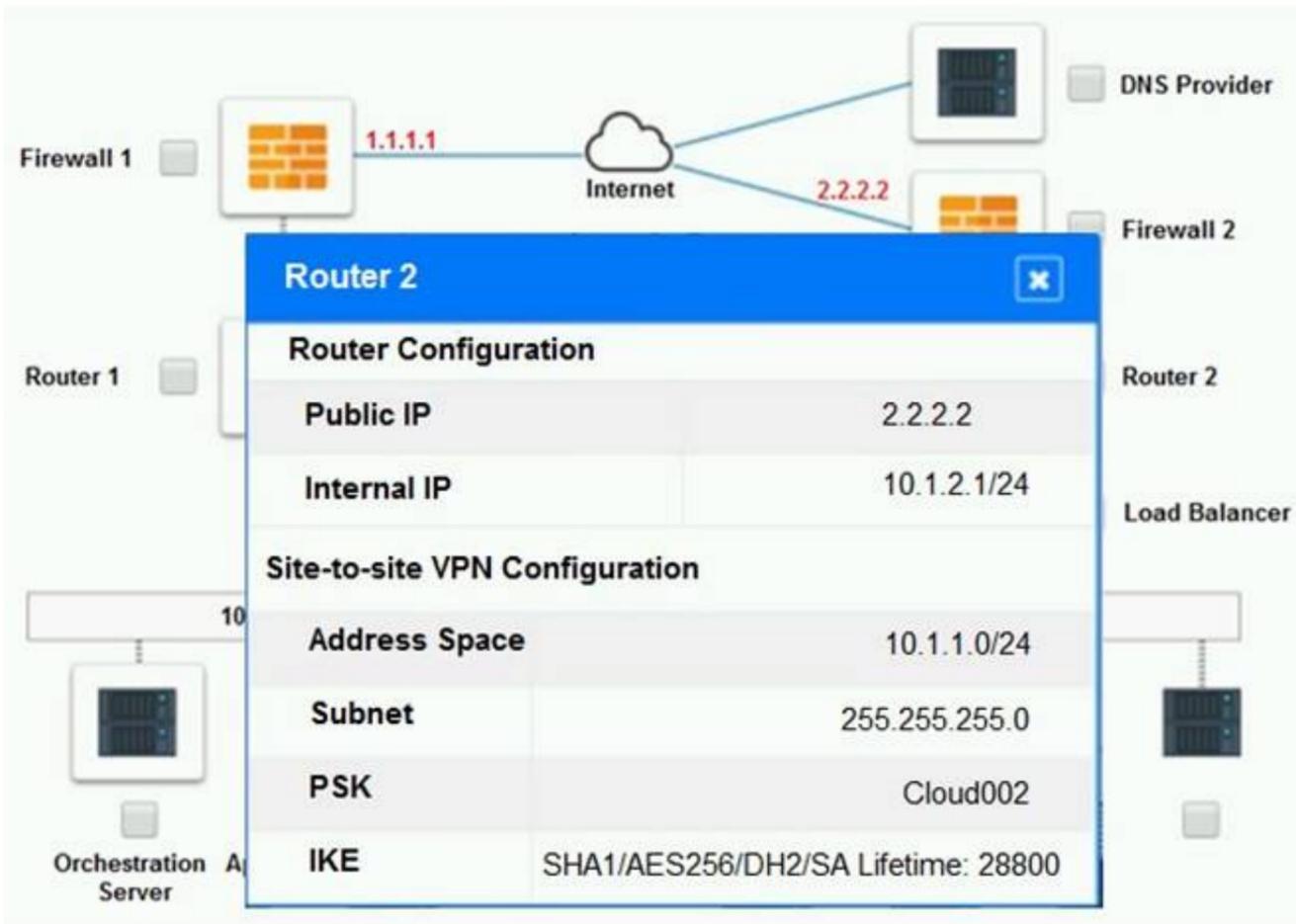
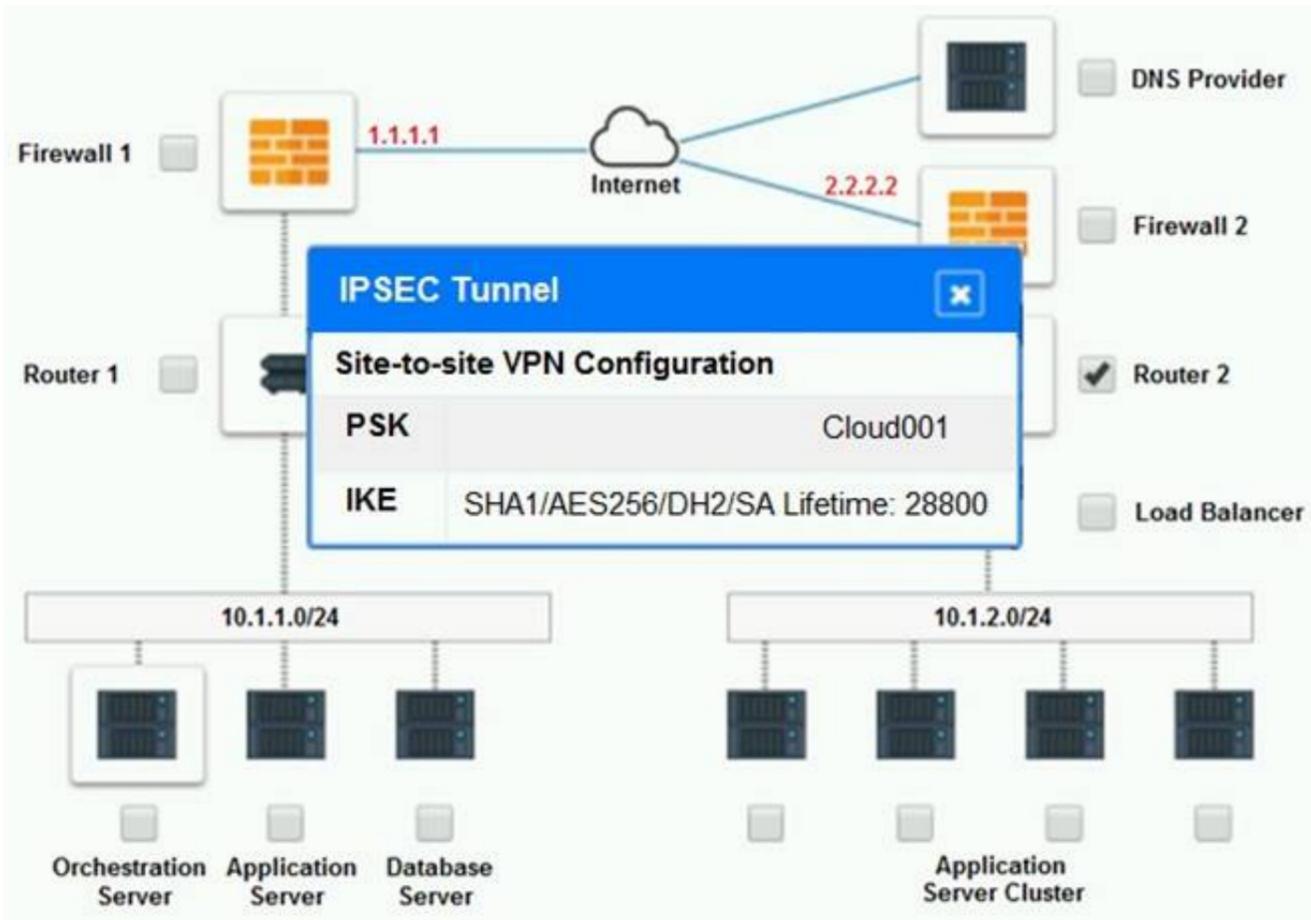
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

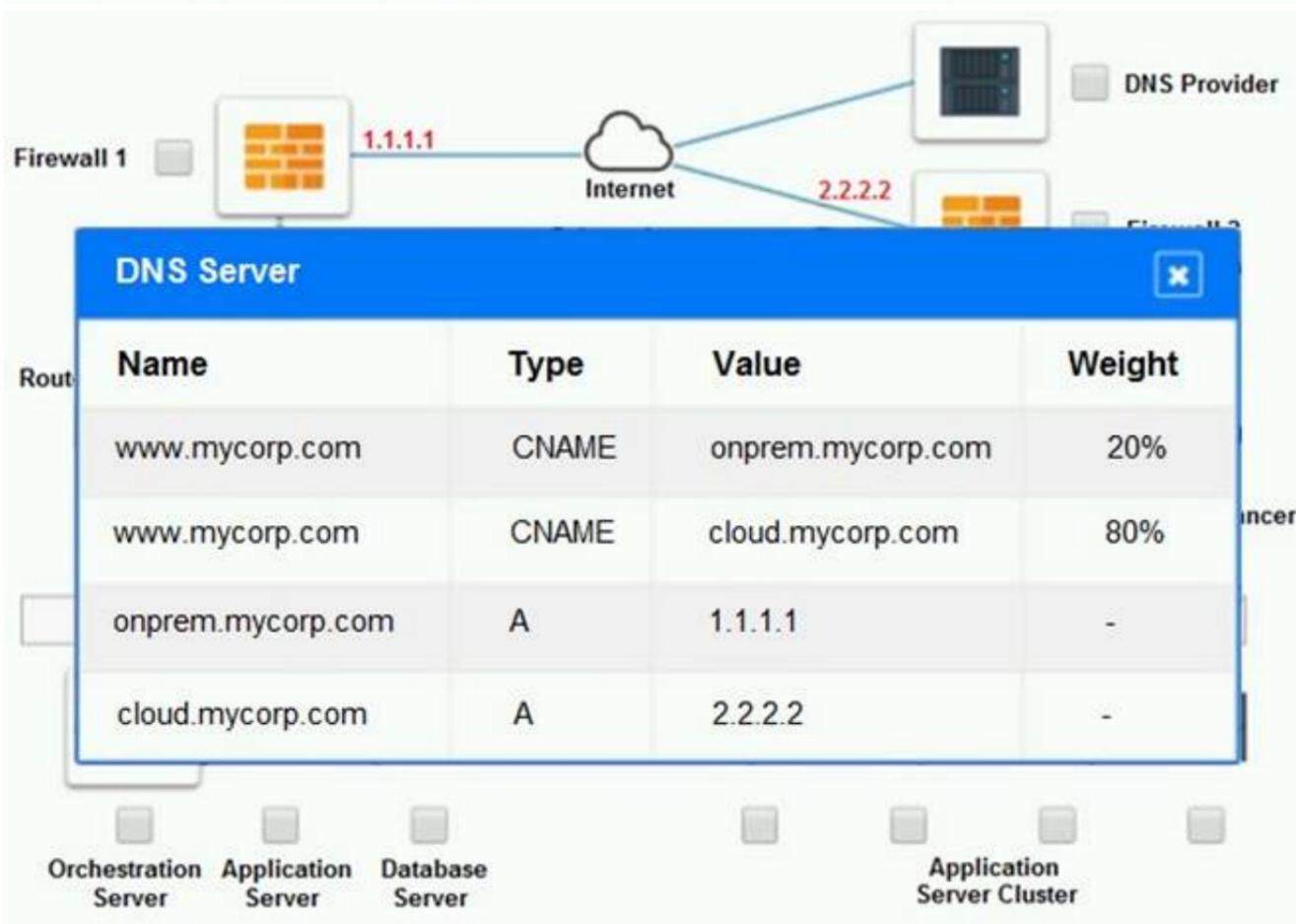
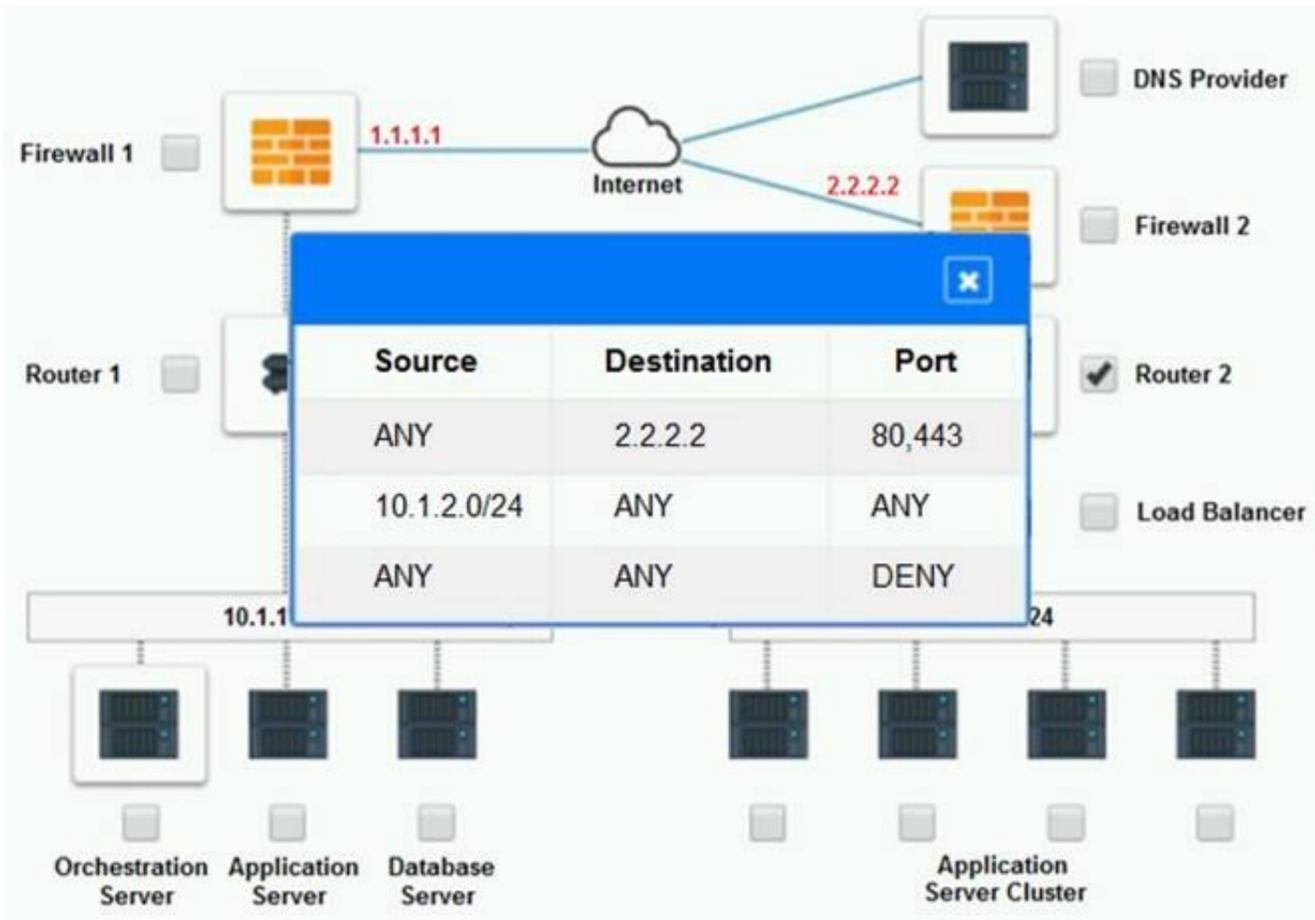
Part 1:

Cloud Hybrid Network Diagram









Part 2:

Only select a maximum of TWO options from the multiple choice question

- Deploy a Replica of the Database Server in the Cloud Provider.
- Update the PSK (Pre-shared key) in Router 2.
- Update the A record on the DNS from 2.2.2.2 to 1.1.1.1.
- Promote deny All to allow All in Firewall 1 and Firewall 2.
- Change the Address Space on Router 2.
- Change internal IP Address of Router 1.
- Reverse the Weight property in the two CNAME records on the DNS.
- Add the Application Server at on-premises to the Load Balancer.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Part 1: Router 2

The problematic device is Router 2, which has an incorrect configuration for the IPsec tunnel. The IPsec tunnel is a secure connection between the on-premises datacenter and the cloud provider, which allows the traffic to flow between the two networks. The IPsec tunnel requires both endpoints to have matching parameters, such as the IP addresses, the pre-shared key (PSK), the encryption and authentication algorithms, and the security associations (SAs).

According to the network diagram and the configuration files, Router 2 has a different PSK and a different address space than Router 1. Router 2 has a PSK of "1234567890", while Router 1 has a PSK of "0987654321". Router 2 has an address space of 10.0.0.0/8, while Router 1 has an address space of 192.168.0.0/16. These mismatches prevent the IPsec tunnel from establishing and encrypting the traffic between the two networks.

The other devices do not have any obvious errors in their configuration. The DNS provider has two CNAME records that point to the application servers in the cloud provider, with different weights to balance the load. The firewall rules allow the traffic from and to the application servers on port 80 and port 443, as well as the traffic from and to the VPN server on port 500 and port 4500. The orchestration server has a script that installs and configures the application servers in the cloud provider, using the DHCP server to assign IP addresses.

Part 2:

The correct options to provide adequate configuration for hybrid cloud architecture are:

- ? Update the PSK in Router 2.
- ? Change the address space on Router 2.

These options will fix the IPsec tunnel configuration and allow the traffic to flow between the on-premises datacenter and the cloud provider. The PSK should match the one on Router 1, which is "0987654321". The address space should also match the one on Router 1, which is 192.168.0.0/16.

- \* B. Update the PSK (Pre-shared key in Router2)
- \* E. Change the Address Space on Router2

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator is informed that a database server containing PHI and PII is unencrypted. The environment does not support VM encryption, nor does it have a key management system. The server needs to be able to be rebooted for patching without manual intervention.

Which of the following will BEST resolve this issue?

- A. Ensure all database queries are encrypted
- B. Create an IPsec tunnel between the database server and its clients
- C. Enable protocol encryption between the storage and the hypervisor
- D. Enable volume encryption on the storage
- E. Enable OS encryption

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Volume encryption is a type of encryption that protects data at the storage level by encrypting an entire disk or partition. Volume encryption can provide strong security for data at rest, as it prevents unauthorized access to the data even if the storage device is lost, stolen, or compromised. Volume encryption can also support automatic booting without manual intervention, as it can use a pre-boot authentication mechanism that does not require user input. Enabling volume encryption on the storage is the best way to resolve the issue of having an unencrypted database server containing PHI and PII, as it can protect the sensitive data without relying on VM encryption or a key management system. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Topic 1)

A company is utilizing a private cloud solution that is hosted within its datacenter. The company wants to launch a new business application, which requires the resources below:

Maximum concurrent sessions	Number of nodes required	Required per-node vCPU	Required per-node RAM
1,000	2	4	32
5,000	4	6	64
10,000	6	8	64
25,000	8	8	128

The current private cloud has 30 vCPUs and 512GB RAM available. The company is looking for a quick solution to launch this application, with expected maximum sessions to be close to 24,000 at launch and an average of approximately 5,000 sessions.

Which of the following solutions would help the company accommodate the new workload in the SHORTEST amount of time and with the maximum financial benefits?

- A. Configure auto-scaling within the private cloud
- B. Set up cloud bursting for the additional resources
- C. Migrate all workloads to a public cloud provider
- D. Add more capacity to the private cloud

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Cloud Bursting can be used for both compute and storage. This question is about compute capability. "Compute Bursting" unleashes the high-performance compute capabilities of the cloud for processing locally created datasets. (reference: <https://www.ctera.com/it-initiatives/cloud-bursting/>)  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-cloud-bursting/>

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Topic 1)

A cloud engineer is responsible for managing two cloud environments from different MSPs. The security department would like to inspect all traffic from the two

cloud environments.

Which of the following network topology solutions should the cloud engineer implement to reduce long-term maintenance?

- A. Chain
- B. Star
- C. Mesh
- D. Hub and spoke

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Hub and spoke is a type of network topology that consists of a central node or device (hub) that connects to multiple peripheral nodes or devices (spokes). Hub and spoke can help reduce long-term maintenance for managing two cloud environments from different MSPs, as it can simplify and centralize the network configuration and management by using the hub as a single point of contact and control for the spokes. Hub and spoke can also improve network performance and security, as it can reduce latency, bandwidth consumption, and network congestion by routing traffic through the hub. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

**NEW QUESTION 186**

- (Topic 1)

An organization purchased new servers with GPUs for render farms. The servers have limited CPU resources.

Which of the following GPU configurations will be the MOST optimal for virtualizing this environment?

- A. Dedicated
- B. Shared
- C. Passthrough
- D. vGPU

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Passthrough is a type of GPU configuration that allows a VM to directly access a physical GPU on the host system without any virtualization layer or sharing mechanism. Passthrough can provide optimal performance and compatibility for GPU-intensive applications, such as rendering or gaming, as it eliminates any overhead or contention caused by virtualization or sharing. Passthrough is also suitable for servers with limited CPU resources, as it reduces the CPU load and offloads the graphics processing to the GPU. Passthrough is the most optimal GPU configuration for virtualizing a new server with GPUs for render farms. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

**NEW QUESTION 191**

- (Topic 1)

A storage array that is used exclusively for datastores is being decommissioned, and a new array has been installed. Now the private cloud administrator needs to migrate the data.

Which of the following migration methods would be the BEST to use?

- A. Conduct a V2V migration
- B. Perform a storage live migration
- C. Rsync the data between arrays
- D. Use a storage vendor migration appliance

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A storage live migration is a process of moving or transferring data or files from one storage system or device to another without interrupting or affecting the availability or performance of the VMs or applications that use them. Performing a storage live migration can help migrate the data from a SAN that is being decommissioned to a new array, as it can ensure that there is no downtime or disruption for the VMs or applications that rely on the data or files stored on the SAN. Performing a storage live migration can also help maintain consistency and integrity, as it can synchronize and verify the data or files between the source and destination storage systems or devices.

References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

**NEW QUESTION 194**

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator is deploying a new storage array for backups. The array provides 1PB of raw disk space and uses 14TB nearline SAS drives. The solution must tolerate at least two failed drives in a single RAID set.

Which of the following RAID levels satisfies this requirement?

- A. RAID 0
- B. RAID 1
- C. RAID 5
- D. RAID 6
- E. RAID 10

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

RAID 6 is a type of RAID level that uses block-level striping with two parity blocks distributed across all member disks. RAID 6 can provide redundancy and fault tolerance, as it can survive the failure of up to two disks without losing any data. RAID 6 can also support large data sets and high-capacity disks, as it can offer more usable space and better performance than other RAID levels with similar features, such as RAID 5 or RAID 10. RAID 6 is the best RAID level for a systems administrator to use when deploying a new

storage array for backups that provides 1PB of raw disk space and uses 14TB nearline SAS drives and must tolerate at least two failed drives in a single RAID set.

References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 1.4

#### NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 1)

A cloud administrator has finished setting up an application that will use RDP to connect. During testing, users experience a connection timeout error. Which of the following will MOST likely solve the issue?

- A. Checking user passwords
- B. Configuring QoS rules
- C. Enforcing TLS authentication
- D. Opening TCP port 3389

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

TCP port 3389 is the default port used by Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) to connect to a remote system or application over a network. Opening TCP port 3389 on the firewall or network device will most likely solve the issue of users experiencing a connection timeout error when trying to use RDP to connect to an application, as it will allow RDP traffic to pass through. If TCP port 3389 is closed or blocked, RDP traffic will be denied or dropped, resulting in a connection timeout error. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/remote/remote-desktop-services/troubleshoot/rdp-error-general-troubleshooting>

#### NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following will mitigate the risk of users who have access to an instance modifying the system configurations?

- A. Implement whole-disk encryption
- B. Deploy the latest OS patches
- C. Deploy an anti-malware solution
- D. Implement mandatory access control

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Mandatory access control (MAC) is a type of access control model that enforces strict security policies based on predefined rules and labels. MAC assigns security labels to subjects (users or processes) and objects (files or resources) and allows access only if the subject has the appropriate clearance and need-to-know for the object. MAC can mitigate the risk of users who have access to an instance modifying the system configurations, as it can prevent unauthorized or accidental changes to critical files or settings by restricting access based on predefined rules and labels. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

#### NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 1)

An organization's web server farm, which is hosted in the cloud with DNS load balancing, is experiencing a spike in network traffic. This has caused an outage of the organization's web server infrastructure.

Which of the following should be implemented to prevent this in the future as a mitigation method?

- A. Enable DLP
- B. Configure microsegmentation
- C. Enable DNSSEC
- D. Deploy a vADC appliance

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A virtual application delivery controller (vADC) is a type of network device or software that provides load balancing, security, and optimization for web applications or services. Deploying a vADC appliance can help prevent an outage of the organization's web server infrastructure due to a spike in network traffic, as it can distribute the traffic across multiple web servers and improve the performance and availability of web applications or services. Deploying a vADC appliance can also provide mitigation methods such as DDoS protection, SSL offloading, and caching to enhance the security and efficiency of web traffic delivery. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

#### NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator recently deployed a VDI solution in a cloud environment; however, users are now experiencing poor rendering performance when trying to display 3-D content on their virtual desktops, especially at peak times.

Which of the following actions will MOST likely solve this issue?

- A. Update the quest graphics drivers from the official repository
- B. Add more vGPU licenses to the host
- C. Instruct users to access virtual workstations only on the VLAN
- D. Select vGPU profiles with higher video RAM

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A vGPU profile is a configuration option that defines the amount of video RAM (vRAM) and other resources that are allocated to a virtual machine (VM) that uses a virtual graphics processing unit (vGPU). A vGPU profile can affect the rendering performance of a VM, as it determines how much graphics memory and processing power are available for displaying complex graphics content. Selecting vGPU profiles with higher video RAM can most likely solve the issue of poor rendering performance when trying to display 3-D content on virtual desktops, especially at peak times, as it can provide more graphics resources and improve the quality and speed of rendering. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 11, section 1.6

#### NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 1)

A systems administrator for an e-commerce company will be migrating the company's main website to a cloud provider. The principal requirement is that the website must be highly available. Which of the following will BEST address this requirement?

- A. Vertical scaling
- B. A server cluster
- C. Redundant switches
- D. A next-generation firewall

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A server cluster is a group of servers that work together to provide high availability, load balancing, and scalability for applications or services. A server cluster can help ensure the high availability requirement for migrating an e-commerce company's main website to a cloud provider, as it can prevent downtime or disruption in case of a server failure or outage by automatically switching the workload to another server in the cluster. A server cluster can also improve performance and reliability, as it can distribute the workload across multiple servers and handle increased traffic or demand. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Topic 1)

Lateral-moving malware has infected the server infrastructure.

Which of the following network changes would MOST effectively prevent lateral movement in the future?

- A. Implement DNSSEC in all DNS servers
- B. Segment the physical network using a VLAN
- C. Implement microsegmentation on the network
- D. Implement 802.1X in the network infrastructure

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Microsegmentation is a type of network security technique that divides a network into smaller logical segments or zones based on workload or application characteristics and applies granular policies and rules to control and isolate traffic within each segment or zone. Implementing microsegmentation on the network can help prevent lateral movement in the future after lateral-moving malware has infected the server infrastructure, as it can limit the exposure and spread of malware by restricting access and communication between different segments or zones based on predefined criteria such as identity, role, or behavior. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 14, section 2.7

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Topic 1)

An organization is required to set a custom registry key on the guest operating system. Which of the following should the organization implement to facilitate this requirement?

- A. A configuration management solution
- B. A log and event monitoring solution
- C. A file integrity check solution
- D. An operating system ACL

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A configuration management solution is a type of tool or system that automates and standardizes the configuration and deployment of cloud resources or services according to predefined policies or rules. A configuration management solution can help set a custom registry key on the guest operating system in an IaaS instance, as it can apply the desired registry setting to one or more virtual machines (VMs) without manual intervention or scripting. A configuration management solution can also help maintain consistency, compliance, and security of cloud configurations by monitoring and enforcing the desired state. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 13, section 2.5

**NEW QUESTION 215**

- (Topic 1)

An organization has multiple VLANs configured to segregate the network traffic. Following is the breakdown of the network segmentation:

? Production traffic (10.10.0.0/24)

? Network backup (10.20.0.0/25)

? Virtual IP network (10.20.0.128/25)

The following configuration exists on the server:

Server name	Interface	IP address	Gateway
COMPSRV01	Production	10.10.0.12/24	10.10.0.1
COMPSRV01	Network backup	10.20.0.12/25	10.10.0.1

The backup administrator observes that the weekly backup is failing for this server. Which of the following commands should the administrator run to identify the issue?

- A. ROUTE PRINT
- B. NETSTAT -A
- C. IPCONFIG /ALL
- D. NET SM

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

ROUTE PRINT is a command that displays the routing table of a system, which shows the destination network, the gateway, the interface, and the metric for each

route. ROUTE PRINT can help identify the issue of the weekly backup failing for this server, as it can show if there is a valid route to the network backup segment (10.20.0.0/25) from the production traffic segment (10.10.0.0/24). If there is no route or an incorrect route, the backup will fail to reach the destination. The administrator can use ROUTE PRINT to verify and troubleshoot the routing configuration of the server. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 16, section 3.2

Reference: <https://www.toolbox.com/tech/operating-systems/blogs/using-the-route-print-command-in-windows-7-022310/>

#### NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 1)

A cloud administrator is planning to migrate a globally accessed application to the cloud.

Which of the following should the cloud administrator implement to BEST reduce latency for all users?

- A. Regions
- B. Auto-scaling
- C. Clustering
- D. Cloud bursting

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Regions are geographical locations or areas where cloud service providers have data centers or facilities that host their cloud resources or services. Regions can help reduce latency for all users when deploying a globally accessed application to the cloud, as they can enable faster and closer access to the cloud resources or services based on the user's physical location. Regions can also improve performance and availability, as they can provide redundancy and load balancing by distributing the workload across multiple locations. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 15, section 2.8

#### NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator is trying to connect to a remote KVM host. The command line appears as follows:

```
serveradmin@localhost:~$ virsh remotehost
Error: daemon not running on remote host.
```

After logging in to the remote server, the administrator verifies the daemon is running. Which of the following should the administrator try NEXT?

- A. Opening port 22 on the firewall
- B. Running the command with elevated privileges
- C. Checking if the SSH password is correct
- D. Ensuring the private key was properly imported

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The answer is B. Running the command with elevated privileges. According to the web search results, the error message "End of file while reading data: sh: 1: nc: not found: Input/output error" indicates that the remote host does not have the nc (netcat) command installed or available in the PATH. The nc command is used by libvirt to establish a connection between the client and the server. To fix this error, the administrator should install nc on the remote host or ensure that it is in the PATH. However, to do this, the administrator needs to have elevated privileges, such as sudo or root, on the remote host. Therefore, the administrator should try running the command with elevated privileges, such as sudo virsh remotehost or su -c 'virsh remotehost'. This will allow the administrator to install nc or modify the PATH on the remote host and then connect to it using libvirt.

#### NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator is deploying a new version of a website. The website is deployed in the cloud using a VM cluster. The administrator must then deploy the new version into one VM first. After a period of time, if there are no issues detected, a second VM will be updated. This process must continue until all the VMS are updated. Which of the following upgrade methods is being implemented?

- A. Canary
- B. Blue-green
- C. Rolling
- D. Staging

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The upgrade method that is being implemented by the systems administrator is rolling. A rolling upgrade is a type of upgrade that applies the new version of a software or service to a subset of nodes or instances at a time, while the rest of the nodes or instances continue to run the old version. This way, the upgrade can be performed gradually and incrementally, without causing downtime or disruption to the entire system. A rolling upgrade can also help to monitor and test the new version for any issues or errors, and roll back to the old version if needed.

A canary upgrade is a type of upgrade that applies the new version of a software or service to a small and selected group of users or customers, before rolling it out to the rest of the population. This way, the upgrade can be evaluated for its performance, functionality, and feedback, and any problems or bugs can be fixed before affecting the majority of users or customers.

A blue-green upgrade is a type of upgrade that involves having two identical environments, one running the old version (blue) and one running the new version (green) of a software or service. The traffic is switched from the blue environment to the green environment once the new version is ready and tested. This way, the upgrade can be performed quickly and seamlessly, without any downtime or risk of failure. The blue environment can also serve as a backup in case of any issues with the green environment.

A staging upgrade is a type of upgrade that involves having a separate environment that mimics the production environment, where the new version of a software or service is deployed and tested before moving it to the production environment. This way, the upgrade can be verified and validated for its compatibility, security, and quality, and any defects or errors can be resolved before affecting the live system.

### NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 4)

A company uses multiple SaaS-based cloud applications. All the applications require authentication upon access. An administrator has been asked to address this issue and enhance security. Which of the following technologies would be the BEST solution?

- A. Single sign-on
- B. Certificate authentication
- C. Federation
- D. Multifactor authentication

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Single sign-on (SSO) is a technology that allows a user to access multiple applications or services with a single login and authentication process. SSO can enhance security by reducing the number of passwords that a user has to remember and enter, and by enabling centralized management and enforcement of security policies .

SSO can help address the issue of multiple SaaS-based cloud applications requiring authentication upon access. By implementing SSO, an administrator can: Simplify the user experience and increase productivity by eliminating the need to enter multiple usernames and passwords for different applications .

Improve the security and compliance of the applications by using a trusted identity provider (IdP) that can verify the user's identity and credentials, and grant or deny access based on predefined rules .

Reduce the risk of password breaches, phishing, or identity theft by minimizing the exposure of passwords to third-party applications or malicious actors .

### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 4)

A web consultancy group currently works in an isolated development environment. The group uses this environment for the creation of the final solution, but also for showcasing it to customers, before commissioning the sites in production. Recently, customers of newly commissioned sites have reported they are not receiving the final product shown by the group, and the website is performing in unexpected ways. Which of the following additional environments should the group adopt and include in its process?

- A. Provide each web consultant a local environment on their device.
- B. Require each customer to have a blue-green environment.
- C. Leverage a staging environment that is tightly controlled for showcasing.
- D. Initiate a disaster recovery environment to fail to in the event of reported issues.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

A staging environment is a type of development environment that is used to test and demonstrate the final product before deploying it to the production environment. A staging environment can help the web consultancy group avoid the issues of delivering a different or faulty product to the customers, as it can ensure that the product is fully functional, compatible, and secure. A staging environment can also help the group showcase the product to the customers in a realistic and controlled way, as it can mimic the production environment and avoid any interference from other development activities. A staging environment can be leveraged by using cloud services that allow for easy provisioning, scaling, and deployment of web applications

### NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 4)

A company's marketing department is running a rendering application on virtual desktops. Currently, the application runs slowly, and it takes a long time to refresh the screen. The virtualization administrator is tasked with resolving this issue. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

- A. GPU passthrough
- B. Increased memory
- C. Converged infrastructure
- D. An additional CPU core

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

GPU passthrough is a technique that allows a virtual machine to access and use the physical GPU of the host machine directly. This can improve the performance and quality of graphics-intensive applications, such as rendering, gaming, or video editing, that run on the virtual machine<sup>123</sup>.

GPU passthrough can help resolve the issue of the rendering application running slowly and taking a long time to refresh the screen on the virtual desktops. By enabling GPU passthrough, the virtualization administrator can allow the rendering application to leverage the full power and features of the host GPU, rather than relying on the limited and shared resources of a virtual GPU. This can result in faster rendering, smoother animations, and higher resolution<sup>12</sup>

### NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator audits a cloud application and discovers one of the key regulatory requirements has not been addressed. The requirement states that if a physical breach occurs and hard drives are stolen, the contents of the drives should not be readable. Which of the following should be used to address the requirement?

- A. Obfuscation
- B. Encryption
- C. EDR
- D. HIPS

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key or algorithm. Encryption can be used to protect data at rest or in transit from unauthorized access or theft. If a physical breach occurs and hard drives are stolen, encryption can prevent the contents of the drives from being readable by anyone who does not have the decryption key or algorithm.

References: [CompTIA Cloud+ Study Guide], page 236.

**NEW QUESTION 245**

- (Topic 4)

A cloud engineer is migrating a customer's web servers from a hypervisor platform to a CSP environment. The engineer needs to decouple the infrastructure and components during the migration to reduce the single points of failure. Which of the following storage options should the cloud engineer migrate the content to in order to improve availability?

- A. Block
- B. File
- C. Object
- D. iSCSI
- E. NFS

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Object storage is a storage option that stores data as discrete units called objects, which are identified by a unique identifier and can have metadata attached to them. Object storage can help the cloud engineer migrate the content to improve availability by decoupling the data from the underlying infrastructure and components. Object storage can also provide high scalability, durability, and redundancy for the data, as well as support for multiple protocols and access methods. Object storage can be accessed through APIs, web interfaces, or gateways that can emulate file or block storage. Object storage is suitable for storing unstructured or static data, such as web content, images, videos, or documents. References: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4, Objective 4.1: Given a scenario, implement cloud storage solutions.

**NEW QUESTION 246**

- (Topic 4)

The Chief Information Officer of a financial services company wants to ensure stringent security measures are maintained while migrating customer financial information from a private cloud to the public cloud. The cloud engineer must deploy automated validation and verification checks to prevent unauthorized disclosure of financial information. Which of the following should be configured during the migration?

- A. ACL
- B. VPN
- C. P2V
- D. VDI

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

One possible answer is: B. VPN

A VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a technology that creates a secure and encrypted connection between a remote device and a private network over the internet. A VPN can help prevent unauthorized disclosure of financial information during the migration from a private cloud to the public cloud, as it can protect the data in transit from interception, tampering, or leakage. A VPN can also help maintain compliance with data privacy regulations, such as GDPR or PCI DSS, by ensuring that the data is only accessible by authorized parties<sup>12</sup>.

ACL (Access Control List) is a method of controlling access to resources based on user or group permissions. ACL can help enforce security policies and restrict access to sensitive data, but it does not encrypt or protect the data in transit<sup>3</sup>.

P2V (Physical to Virtual) is a process of converting a physical machine into a virtual machine. P2V can help migrate workloads from on-premises servers to cloud servers, but it does not ensure the security of the data during the migration<sup>4</sup>.

VDI (Virtual Desktop Infrastructure) is a technology that provides users with virtual desktops hosted on a centralized server. VDI can help improve the performance, availability, and manageability of desktop environments, but it does not address the security of the data during the migration<sup>5</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 248**

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator is attempting to gather information about services and resource utilization on VMS in a cloud environment. Which of the following will BEST accomplish this objective?

- A. Syslog
- B. SNMP
- C. CMDB
- D. Service management
- E. Performance monitoring

**Answer: E**

**Explanation:**

Performance monitoring is the process of collecting and analyzing metrics related to the performance and availability of resources in a cloud environment<sup>1</sup>.

Performance monitoring can help a systems administrator to gather information about services and resource utilization on VMs in a cloud environment by providing the following benefits<sup>2</sup>:

? Identify and troubleshoot performance issues and bottlenecks before they affect the end users or business operations.

? Optimize the resource allocation and configuration to meet the performance requirements and SLAs of the services.

? Plan for future capacity and scalability needs based on the historical trends and patterns of resource utilization.

? Compare the performance and costs of different cloud service providers, regions, and SKUs.

Some of the tools and services that can help with performance monitoring in a cloud environment are<sup>3</sup>:

? Azure Monitor: A comprehensive service that provides a unified view of the health, performance, and availability of your Azure resources, applications, and services. Azure Monitor collects metrics, logs, and traces from various sources and provides analysis, visualization, alerting, and automation capabilities.

? Azure Advisor: A personalized service that provides recommendations to optimize your Azure resources for performance, security, cost, reliability, and operational excellence. Azure Advisor analyzes your resource configuration and usage data and suggests best practices to improve your cloud environment.

? Azure Application Insights: A service that monitors the performance and usage of your web applications and services. Application Insights collects telemetry data such as requests, dependencies, exceptions, page views, custom events, and metrics from your application code and provides powerful analytics, diagnostics, and alerting features.

? Azure Log Analytics: A service that collects and analyzes data from various sources such as Azure Monitor, Azure services, VMs, containers, applications, and other cloud or on-premises systems. Log Analytics enables you to query, visualize, and correlate log data using the Kusto Query Language (KQL) and create

custom dashboards and reports.

Syslog is a standard protocol for sending log messages from network devices to a central server. Syslog can help with logging and auditing activities in a cloud environment, but it does not provide performance monitoring capabilities. Therefore, option A is incorrect. SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a protocol for collecting and organizing information about managed devices on a network. SNMP can help with network management and monitoring in a cloud environment, but it does not provide comprehensive performance monitoring for VMs and services. Therefore, option B is incorrect.

CMDB (Configuration Management Database) is a database that stores information about the configuration items (CIs) in an IT environment. CMDB can help with configuration management and change management in a cloud environment, but it does not provide performance monitoring capabilities. Therefore, option C is incorrect.

Service management is a set of processes and practices that aim to deliver value to customers by providing quality services that meet their needs and expectations. Service management can help with service design, delivery, support, and improvement in a cloud environment, but it does not provide performance monitoring capabilities. Therefore, option D is incorrect.

#### NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 4)

A cloud administrator needs to deploy a security virtual appliance in a private cloud environment, but this appliance will not be part of the standard catalog of items for other users to request. Which of the following is the BEST way to accomplish this task?

- A. Create an empty V
- B. import the hard disk of the virtual appliance
- C. and configure the CPU and memory.
- D. Acquire the build scripts from the vendor and recreate the appliance using the baseline templates
- E. Import the virtual appliance into the environment and deploy it as a VM
- F. Convert the virtual appliance to a template and deploy a new VM using the template.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Import the virtual appliance into the environment and deploy it as a VM.

A virtual appliance is a pre-packaged and pre-configured software solution that runs on a virtual machine (VM). A virtual appliance typically consists of an operating system, an application, and any required dependencies, and is designed to provide a specific function or service. A virtual appliance can be distributed as a single file or a set of files that can be imported into a virtualization platform, such as VMware, Hyper-V, or KVM.

A cloud administrator can deploy a security virtual appliance in a private cloud environment by importing the virtual appliance into the environment and deploying it as a VM. This is the best way to accomplish this task because it preserves the original configuration and functionality of the virtual appliance, and does not require any additional installation or customization. The cloud administrator can also control the access and visibility of the virtual appliance, and prevent other users from requesting it from the standard catalog of items.

Creating an empty VM, importing the hard disk of the virtual appliance, and configuring the CPU and memory is not the best way to accomplish this task because it involves more steps and complexity than importing the virtual appliance as a whole. It also introduces the risk of losing or corrupting some data or settings during the import process, or misconfiguring the CPU and memory for the virtual appliance.

Acquiring the build scripts from the vendor and recreating the appliance using the baseline templates is not the best way to accomplish this task because it involves more time and effort than importing the virtual appliance directly. It also depends on whether the vendor provides the build scripts or not, and whether they are compatible with the baseline templates or not.

Converting the virtual appliance to a template and deploying a new VM using the template is not the best way to accomplish this task because it adds an unnecessary step of creating a template from the virtual appliance. It also does not prevent other users from accessing or requesting the template from the catalog of items.

#### NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 4)

A company is concerned it will run out of VLANs on its private cloud platform in the next couple months, and the product currently offered to customers requires the company to allocate three dedicated, segmented tiers. Which of the following can the company implement to continue adding new customers and to maintain the required level of isolation from other tenants?

- A. GRE
- B. SR-IOV
- C. VXLAN
- D. IPSec

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

One possible solution for the company to continue adding new customers and to maintain the required level of isolation from other tenants is to implement VXLAN. VXLAN is a network virtualization technology that can extend VLAN by adding a 24-bit segment ID, which allows up to 16 million unique virtual segments. VXLAN can encapsulate layer 2 Ethernet frames within layer 3 IP packets, and tunnel them across the underlying network. VXLAN can provide logical isolation and security for different tenants, as well as scalability and flexibility for large cloud computing environments<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator is working within a private cloud environment. Over time, random 4K read/write speeds on all VMS in the environment slow down until the VMS are completely unusable, with disk speeds of less than 1MBps. The administrator has gathered the information below:

- There is no correlation between the slowdown and VM/hypervisor resource utilization.
- The network is rated to 40Gbps and utilization is between 1—5%.
- The hypervisors use hundreds of NFSv3 mounts to the same storage appliance, one per VM.
- The VMS on each hypervisor become unresponsive after two weeks of uptime.
- The unresponsiveness is resolved by moving slow VMS onto a rebooted hypervisor. Which of the following solutions will MOST likely resolve this issue?

- A. Increase caching on the storage appliance.
- B. Configure jumbo frames on the hypervisors and storage.
- C. Increase CPU/RAM resources on affected VMS.
- D. Reduce the number of NFSv3 mounts to one.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D. Reduce the number of NFSv3 mounts to one.

NFSv3 is a network file system protocol that allows clients to access files stored on a remote server. NFSv3 uses TCP or UDP as the transport layer protocol, and typically runs on port 20491.

One of the known issues with NFSv3 mounts is that they can cause performance degradation and unresponsiveness on the client side if there are too many mounts or if there are network connectivity problems. This is because NFSv3 does not handle connection failures or timeouts gracefully, and may keep retrying to access the server indefinitely, blocking other processes or threads. This can result in slow disk speeds, high CPU usage, and system hangs<sup>23</sup>.

Therefore, one of the possible solutions to this issue is to reduce the number of NFSv3 mounts to one per hypervisor, instead of one per VM. This way, the hypervisor can manage the access to the shared storage appliance more efficiently, and avoid creating too many TCP connections or UDP packets that may overload the network or the server. Reducing the number of NFSv3 mounts can also simplify the configuration and troubleshooting of the network file system. Increasing caching on the storage appliance may improve the read performance of the NFSv3 mounts, but it will not solve the underlying issue of connection failures or timeouts. Caching may also introduce data inconsistency or corruption issues if the cache is not synchronized with the server.

Configuring jumbo frames on the hypervisors and storage may improve the network throughput and efficiency of the NFSv3 mounts, but it will not solve the underlying issue of connection failures or timeouts. Jumbo frames are larger than standard Ethernet frames, and require that all devices on the network path support them. Jumbo frames may also introduce fragmentation or compatibility issues if they are not configured properly. Increasing CPU/RAM resources on affected VMs may improve their performance in general, but it will not solve the underlying issue of connection failures or timeouts. Increasing CPU/RAM resources may also be costly and wasteful if they are not needed for other purposes.

**NEW QUESTION 256**

- (Topic 4)

A cloud administrator who is troubleshooting DNS issues discovers zone transfers are not occurring between the primary and secondary name servers due to an error in the serial numbers. Which of the following records should the administrator query for the serial number?

- A. PTR
- B. TXT
- C. SOA
- D. SRV

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

SOA stands for Start of Authority, and it is a type of DNS record that contains information about a DNS zone, such as the name of the primary name server, the email address of the zone administrator, the serial number of the zone, and other parameters. The serial number is used to indicate when a zone has been updated, and it is incremented by the primary name server whenever a change is made to the zone data. The secondary name servers use the serial number to determine if they need to request a zone transfer from the primary name server to synchronize their data.

References: [CompTIA Cloud+ Study Guide], page 207.

**NEW QUESTION 259**

- (Topic 4)

A systems administrator needs to connect the company's network to a public cloud services provider. Which of the following will BEST ensure encryption in transit for data transfers?

- A. Identity federation
- B. A VPN tunnel
- C. A proxy solution
- D. A web application firewall

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The answer is A. SAML. SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) is a standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between different parties, such as a user and a service provider. In a federated cluster, SAML can be used to enable single sign-on (SSO) for users across multiple clusters or cloud providers. SAML relies on the exchange of XML-based assertions that contain information about the user's identity, attributes, and entitlements. If the users' API access tokens have become invalid, it could be because the SAML assertions have expired, been revoked, or corrupted. The administrator should check the SAML configuration and logs to determine the cause of this issue.

Some possible sources of information about SAML and federated clusters are:

? Authenticating | Kubernetes: This page provides an overview of authenticating users in Kubernetes, including using SAML for federated identity.

? Authenticating to the Kubernetes API server - Google Cloud: This page explains how to authenticate to the Kubernetes API server on Google Cloud, including using SAML for federated identity with Google Cloud Identity Platform.

? Error 403 User not authorized when trying to access Azure Databricks API through Active Directory - Stack Overflow: This page discusses a similar issue of users getting an error when trying to access Azure Databricks API using SAML and Active Directory.

**NEW QUESTION 264**

- (Topic 4)

A cloud security analyst needs to ensure the web servers in the public subnet allow only secure communications and must remediate any possible issue. The stateful configuration for the public web servers is as follows:

ID	Direction	Protocol	Port	Source	Action
1	inbound	TCP	80	any	allow
2	inbound	TCP	443	any	allow
3	inbound	TCP	3306	any	allow
4	inbound	TCP	3389	any	allow
5	outbound	UDP	53	any	allow
*	both	any	any	any	deny

Which Of the following actions Should the analyst take to accomplish the Objective?

- A. Remove rules 1, 2, and 5.
- B. Remove rules 1, 3, and 4.
- C. Remove rules 2,3, and 4.
- D. Remove rules 3,4, and 5.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B. Remove rules 1, 3, and 4.

The objective is to ensure the web servers in the public subnet allow only secure communications. This means that only HTTPS traffic should be allowed on port 443, which is the standard port for secure web connections. HTTPS traffic uses the TCP protocol and encrypts the data between the client and the server.

Rule 1 allows all TCP traffic on any port from any source. This is too permissive and exposes the web servers to potential attacks or unauthorized access. Rule 1 should be removed to restrict the TCP traffic to only port 443.

Rule 3 allows all UDP traffic on any port from any source. UDP is a connectionless protocol that does not guarantee reliable or secure delivery of data. UDP is typically used for streaming media, voice over IP (VoIP), or online gaming, but not for web servers. Rule 3 should be removed to prevent unnecessary or malicious UDP traffic.

Rule 4 allows all ICMP traffic from any source. ICMP is a protocol that is used for diagnostic or control purposes, such as ping or traceroute. ICMP traffic can be used by attackers to scan or probe the network for vulnerabilities or information. Rule 4 should be removed to block ICMP traffic and reduce the attack surface.

Rule 2 allows TCP traffic on port 443 from any source. This is the desired rule that allows secure web communications using HTTPS. Rule 2 should be kept.

Rule 5 denies all other traffic that does not match any of the previous rules. This is the default rule that provides a catch-all protection for the web servers. Rule 5 should be kept. Therefore, the analyst should remove rules 1, 3, and 4 to accomplish the objective.

**NEW QUESTION 269**

- (Topic 4)

A cloud administrator is having difficulty correlating logs for multiple servers. Upon inspection, the administrator finds that the time-zone settings are mismatched throughout the deployment. Which of the following solutions can help maintain time synchronization between all the resources?

- A. DNS
- B. IPAM
- C. NTP
- D. SNMP

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is C. NTP.

NTP stands for Network Time Protocol, which is a standard protocol for synchronizing the clocks of computers over a network. NTP uses a hierarchical, client-server architecture, where a client requests the current time from a server, and the server responds with a timestamp. The client then adjusts its own clock to match the server's time, taking into account the network delay and clock drift. NTP can achieve sub-millisecond accuracy over local area networks and a few milliseconds over the internet<sup>12</sup>.

NTP can help maintain time synchronization between all the resources in a distributed cloud environment, as it allows each resource to get the accurate time from a reliable source. This can help with correlating logs, auditing, security, and other time-sensitive operations. NTP can also handle different time zones, as it uses Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) as the reference time, and each resource can convert UTC to its local time zone<sup>12</sup>.

DNS stands for Domain Name System, which is a protocol for resolving domain names into IP addresses. DNS does not provide any functionality for time synchronization<sup>3</sup>.

IPAM stands for IP Address Management, which is a method for planning, tracking, and managing the IP address space used in a network. IPAM does not provide any functionality for time synchronization.

SNMP stands for Simple Network Management Protocol, which is a protocol for collecting and organizing information about managed devices on a network. SNMP can be used to monitor the performance, availability, configuration, and security of network devices, but it does not provide any functionality for time synchronization.

**NEW QUESTION 272**

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