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QUESTION 1

For which of the following reasons is the infrastructure as code technique used?

- A. To improve the ability to migrate applications to different cloud providers to avoid vendor lock-in.
- B. To specify the hardware configuration and system installation procedures in machine- readable formats.
- C. To capture the system configurations to track changes and remediate configuration drift.
- D. To assign server administration responsibilities to software developers for application deployments.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Infrastructure as code (IaC) is a software engineering approach that allows the provisioning and management of infrastructure resources using code and automation¹. It involves defining infrastructure configurations and

provisioning them through code, rather than manually configuring and managing infrastructure resources². One of the main reasons for using IaC is to capture the system configurations to track changes and remediate configuration drift³.

Configuration drift is the phenomenon where the actual state of an infrastructure resource deviates from its desired state over time due to manual interventions, updates, patches, or other factors. Configuration drift can cause inconsistencies,

errors, and security issues in the infrastructure environment. IaC helps to prevent and detect configuration drift by storing the infrastructure configuration code in a version control system and applying it consistently across all environments.

IaC also enables the use of automated testing and validation tools to verify the compliance and functionality of the infrastructure resources. By using IaC, DevOps teams can ensure that the infrastructure is always in a known and reproducible

state, and that any changes are documented and traceable. References: 1: <https://technology.gov.capital/infrastructure-as-code-iac/> 2: <https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/iac/> 3: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/deliver/what-isinfrastructure-as-code> :

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide>, Chapter 5, page 179-180

QUESTION 2

Volume, variety, velocity, and veracity are the four characteristics of:

- A. machine learning.
- B. Big Data.
- C. microservice design.
- D. blockchain.
- E. object storage.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Big Data is a term that refers to data sets that are too large, complex, or diverse to be processed by traditional methods¹. Big Data is characterized by four V's:

volume, variety, velocity, and veracity². Volume refers to the amount of data being generated and collected. Variety refers to the different types of data, such as structured, unstructured, or semi-structured. Velocity refers to the speed at which

the data is created, processed, and analyzed. Veracity refers to the quality and reliability of the data.

References:

Understanding The 4 V's Of Big Data, Forbes

Volume, velocity, and variety: Understanding the three V's of big data, DataSource.ai

QUESTION 3

An analyst is reviewing a report on a company's cloud resource usage. The analyst has noticed many of the cloud instances operate at a fraction of the full processing capacity. Which of the following actions should the analyst consider to

lower costs and improve efficiency?

- A. Consolidating into fewer instances
- B. Using spot instances
- C. Right-sizing compute resource instances
- D. Negotiating better prices on the company's reserved instances

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Right-sizing compute resource instances is the process of matching instance types and sizes to workload performance and capacity requirements at the lowest possible cost. It's also the process of identifying opportunities to eliminate or downsize instances without compromising capacity or other requirements, which results in lower costs and higher efficiency¹. Right-sizing is a key mechanism for optimizing cloud costs, but it is often ignored or delayed by organizations when they first move to the cloud. They lift and shift their environments and expect to right-size later. Speed and performance are often prioritized over cost, which results in oversized instances and a lot of wasted spend on unused resources². Right-sizing compute resource instances is the best action that the analyst should consider to lower costs and improve efficiency, as it can help reduce the amount of resources and money spent on instances that operate at a fraction of the full processing capacity. Right-sizing can also improve the performance and reliability of the instances by ensuring that they have enough resources to meet the workload demands. Right-sizing is an ongoing process that requires continuous monitoring and analysis of the instance usage and performance metrics, as well as the use of tools and frameworks that can simplify and automate the right-sizing decisions¹. Consolidating into fewer instances, using spot instances, or negotiating better prices on the company's reserved instances are not the best actions that the analyst should consider to lower costs and improve efficiency, as they have some limitations and trade-offs compared to right-sizing. Consolidating into fewer instances can reduce the number of instances, but it does not necessarily optimize the type and size of the instances. Consolidating can also introduce performance and availability issues, such as increased latency, reduced redundancy, or single points of failure³. Using spot instances can reduce the cost of instances, but it also introduces the risk of interruption and termination, as spot instances are subject to fluctuating prices and availability based on the supply and demand of the cloud provider⁴. Negotiating better prices on the company's reserved instances can reduce the cost of instances, but it also requires a long-term commitment and upfront payment, which reduces the flexibility and scalability of the cloud environment⁵. References: Right Sizing - Cloud Computing Services; The 6-Step Guide To Rightsizing Your Instances - CloudZero; Consolidating Cloud

Services: How to Do It Right | CloudHealth by VMware; Spot Instances - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud; Reserved Instances - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a benefit of microservice applications in a cloud environment?

- A. Microservices are dependent on external shared databases found on cloud solutions.
- B. Federation is a mandatory component for an optimized microservice deployment.
- C. The architecture of microservice applications allows the use of auto-scaling.
- D. Microservice applications use orchestration solutions to update components in each service.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Microservice applications are composed of many smaller, loosely coupled, and independently deployable services, each with its own responsibility and technology stack¹. One of the benefits of microservice applications in a cloud environment is that they can use auto-scaling, which is the ability to automatically adjust the amount of computing resources allocated to a service based on the current demand². Auto-scaling can help improve the performance, availability, and cost-efficiency of microservice applications, as it allows each service to scale up or down according to its own needs, without affecting the rest of the application². Auto-scaling can also help handle unpredictable or variable workloads, such as spikes in traffic or seasonal fluctuations². Auto-scaling can be implemented using different cloud services, such as Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) or Cloud Run, which provide both horizontal and vertical scaling options for microservice applications^{3,4}. References: 1: IBM, What are Microservices?; 2: AWS, What is Auto Scaling?; 3: Google Cloud, Autoscaling Deployments; 4: Google Cloud, Scaling Cloud Run services

QUESTION 5

A company decides to move some of its computing resources to a public cloud provider but keep the rest in-house. Which of the following cloud migration approaches does this BEST describe?

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

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A hybrid cloud migration approach best describes the scenario where a company decides to move some of its computing resources to a public cloud provider but keep the rest in-house. A hybrid cloud is a type of cloud deployment that combines public and private cloud resources, allowing data and applications to move between them. A hybrid cloud can offer the benefits of both cloud models, such as scalability, cost-efficiency, security, and control. A hybrid cloud migration approach can help a company to leverage the advantages of the public cloud for some workloads, while maintaining the on-premise infrastructure for others. For example, a company may choose to migrate its web applications to the public cloud to improve performance and availability, while keeping its sensitive data and legacy systems in the private cloud for compliance and compatibility reasons. A hybrid cloud migration approach can also enable a gradual transition to the cloud, by allowing the company to move workloads at its own pace and test the cloud environment before fully committing to it. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO- 002 Study Guide,

Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.1: Cloud Deployment Models, Page 43. What is Hybrid Cloud? Everything You Need to Know - NetApp1

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