

# CV0-003<sup>Q&As</sup>

CompTIA Cloud+ Certification

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**QUESTION 1**

A systems administrator is asked to implement a new three-host cluster. The cloud architect specifies this should be a testing environment, and the budget is limited. The estimated resource consumption for each application is as follows:

Resources	Application 1	Application 2	Application 3
Cores	2	1	4
RAM	10	20	40
Storage (GB)	20	40	120
Bandwidth (Mbps)	30	5	100

- A. Three public cloud hosts with four cores 120GB of RAM 100GB of storage 1Gbps
- B. Three public cloud hosts with six cores 80GB of RAM 180GB of storage 150Mbps
- C. Three public cloud hosts with six cores 80GB of RAM 1TB of storage 200Mbps
- D. Four public cloud hosts with four cores 140GB of RAM 200GB of storage

Correct Answer: B

The best option to implement a new three-host cluster with a limited budget for testing purposes is to use three public cloud hosts with six cores, 80GB of RAM, 180GB of storage, and 150Mbps of bandwidth each. This option will provide enough resources to run all the applications without exceeding their estimated consumption, while also minimizing the cost and complexity of the cluster. The other options either provide insufficient or excessive resources, which could affect the performance or cost of the cluster. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario involving requirements for deploying an application in the cloud, select an appropriate solution design.

**QUESTION 2**

Which of the following contributes to increased read access performance on a fibre channel SAN?

- A. Zoning
- B. Clustered storage
- C. Caching
- D. QoS

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 3**

A systems administrator is helping to develop a disaster recovery solution. The solution must ensure all production capabilities are available within two hours. Which of the following will BEST meet this requirement?

- A. A hot site
- B. A warm site
- C. A backup site
- D. A cold site

Correct Answer: A

A hot site is what would best meet the requirement of ensuring all production capabilities are available within two hours for a disaster recovery solution. A disaster recovery solution is a plan or process of restoring normal operation and performance of a system or service after a disruption or disaster. A disaster recovery solution can use different types of sites or locations to store and recover data or resources, such as:

**A hot site:** This is a site or location that has a fully operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, including data, resources, applications, etc. A hot site can provide benefits such as:

**Availability:** A hot site can provide availability by ensuring that the system or service can be switched or transferred to the hot site immediately or within minutes after a disruption or disaster, without any downtime or interruption.

**Capability:** A hot site can provide capability by ensuring that the system or service can function and perform at the same level or quality as the original system or service, without any loss or degradation.

**A warm site:** This is a site or location that has a partially operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, including some data, resources, applications, etc. A warm site can provide benefits such as:

**Affordability:** A warm site can provide affordability by reducing the cost of maintaining and updating the replica or copy of the original system or service, compared to a hot site.

**Flexibility:** A warm site can provide flexibility by allowing customers to customize and configure the replica or copy of the original system or service according to their needs and preferences, compared to a hot site.

**A cold site:** This is a site or location that has no operational and ready-to-use replica or copy of the original system or service, but only has the necessary infrastructure or facilities to support it, such as power, network, space, etc. A cold site can provide benefits such as:

**Scalability:** A cold site can provide scalability by enabling customers to expand and grow their replica or copy of the original system or service as needed, without any limitations or constraints.

**Security:** A cold site can provide security by minimizing the exposure or risk of the replica or copy of the original system or service to any threats or attacks, compared to a hot site or a warm site

Reference: <https://searchdisasterrecovery.techtarget.com/definition/hot-site>

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#### QUESTION 4

A systems administrator is troubleshooting network throughput issues following a deployment. The network is currently being overwhelmed by the amount of traffic between the database and the web servers in the environment.

Which of the following should the administrator do to resolve this issue?

- A. Set up affinity rules to keep web and database servers on the same hypervisor
- B. Enable jumbo frames on the gateway

- C. Move the web and database servers onto the same VXLAN
- D. Move the servers onto thick-provisioned storage

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

A company is concerned about the security of its data repository that contains customer PII. A systems administrator is asked to deploy a security control that will prevent the exfiltration of such data. Which of the following should the systems administrator implement?

- A. DLP
- B. WAF
- C. FIM
- D. ADC

Correct Answer: A

Implementing DLP (Data Loss Prevention) is the best solution to prevent the exfiltration of customer PII (Personally Identifiable Information) from a data repository. DLP is a security control that monitors, detects, and blocks sensitive data from leaving or being accessed by unauthorized parties. DLP can be applied at different levels, such as network, endpoint, storage, or cloud. DLP can help to protect customer PII from being leaked, stolen, or compromised.

Reference: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/products/identity-security/4-steps-to-stop-data-exfiltration-with-google-cloud>

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