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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is achieved by implementing replication, redundancy, and disaster recovery?

A. Improved performance

B. Improved throughput

C. Improved latency

D. Improved availability

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Availability is the degree to which a system or service is accessible and functional when required. Availability can be measured by metrics such as uptime, downtime, and service level agreements (SLAs). Availability can be improved by implementing replication, redundancy, and disaster recovery strategies in the cloud. Replication is the process of creating and maintaining multiple copies of data or resources across different locations or regions. Redundancy is the provision of extra or backup components or systems to prevent or mitigate failures. Disaster recovery is the ability to restore normal operations after a disruptive event, such as a natural disaster, a cyberattack, or a human error. By implementing these strategies, cloud users can ensure that their data and services are always accessible and resilient to failures or disasters. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, page 103- 104; CompTIA Cloud+ (Plus) Certification

QUESTION 2

A large database needs to be hosted in a cloud environment with little to no downtime while minimizing any loss of content. Which of the following will BEST facilitate these requirements?

A. Automation

B. Sandboxing

C. Replication

D. Orchestration

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Replication is the process of copying data from one location to another, usually in a cloud environment, to ensure high availability, accessibility, and disaster recovery. Replication helps minimize downtime and data loss by creating multiple copies of the same data that can be synchronized and updated in real time. Replication is especially useful for large databases that need to be hosted in the cloud with little to no interruption or degradation of service. Replication can also improve performance and scalability by distributing the workload across multiple servers or regions. References: Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 3: Business Principles of Cloud Environments, Section

3.4:

Explain the importance of high availability, scalability, and elasticity concepts, p. 83. What Is Cloud Data Replication and Why Does It Matter? - WEKACloud Replication: A Comprehensive Guide - Hevo DataReplication in Cloud Computing The Customize WindowsThe role of replication in the migration process - Cloud Adoption Framework Learn more:

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QUESTION 3

A manufacturing company is selecting applications for a cloud migration. The company\\\'s main concern relates to the ERP system, which needs to receive data from multiple industrial systems to generate the executive reports. Which of the following will provide the details needed for the company\\\'s decision regarding the cloud migration?

A. Standard operating procedures

B. Feasibility studies

C. Statement of work

D. Benchmarks

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Feasibility studies are the best option to provide the details needed for the company\\\'s decision regarding the cloud migration. Feasibility studies are comprehensive assessments that evaluate the technical, financial, operational, and organizational aspects of moving an application or workload from one environment to another. Feasibility studies can help determine the suitability, viability, and benefits of migrating an application or workload to the cloud, as well as the challenges, risks, and costs involved. Feasibility studies can also help identify the best cloud solution and migration method for the application or workload, based on its requirements, dependencies, and characteristics. In the context of the manufacturing company, a feasibility study can help analyze the ERP system and its data sources, and provide information on how to migrate it to the cloud without compromising its functionality, performance, security, or compliance. A feasibility study can also help compare the cloud migration options with the current on-premises solution, and estimate the return on investment and the total cost of ownership of the cloud migration. Therefore, feasibility studies can provide the details needed for the company\\\'s decision regarding the cloud migration. Standard operating procedures, statement of work, and benchmarks are not the best options to provide the details needed for the company\\\'s decision regarding the cloud migration, as they have different purposes and scopes. Standard operating procedures are documents that describe the steps and tasks involved in performing a specific process or activity, such as installing, configuring, or troubleshooting an application or workload. Standard operating procedures can help ensure consistency, quality, and efficiency in the execution of a process or activity, but they do not provide information on the feasibility or suitability of migrating an application or workload to the cloud. Statement of work is a document that defines the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of a project or contract, such as a cloud migration project or contract. Statement of work can help establish the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of the parties involved in a project or contract, but it does not provide information on the feasibility or viability of migrating an application or workload to the cloud. Benchmarks are tests or measurements that evaluate the performance, quality, or reliability of an application or workload, such as the speed, throughput, or availability of an application or workload. Benchmarks can help compare the performance, quality, or reliability of an application or workload across different environments, such as on-premises or cloud, but they do not provide information on the feasibility or benefits of migrating an application or workload to the cloud. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Cloud Migration, Section 7.1: Cloud Migration Concepts, Page 2031 and Navigating Success: The Crucial Role of Feasibility Studies in SAP Cloud Migration | SAP Blogs

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is an example of outsourcing administration in the context of the cloud?

A. Managed services

B. Audit by a third party

C. Community support

D. Premium support

Correct Answer: A

Managed services are a type of outsourcing administration in the context of the cloud, where a third-party provider takes over the responsibility of managing and operating cloud services on behalf of the customer. Managed services can include various functions such as maintenance, monitoring, security, backup, recovery, and support. Managed services can help customers to reduce costs, improve performance, enhance security, and focus on their core business. Managed services are different from other types of support, such as audit, community, or premium support, which do not involve the transfer of control or ownership of cloud services to a third-party provider. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments2, Outsourcing Cloud Administration

QUESTION 5

A business analyst asked for an RFI from a public CSP. The analyst wants to assess the financial aspects of a potential contract. Which of the following should the analyst expect to see in the RFI?

A. Time to market

B. Fixed costs

C. Training

D. Capital expenditures

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A request for information (RFI) is a tool used by procurement teams to understand the options available for solving a problem or completing a task. Suppliers respond to RFIs with information about their products and services1. An RFI can inform buyers about the size, operation, experience, and products of potential suppliers2. A business analyst who asked for an RFI from a public cloud service provider (CSP) would want to assess the financial aspects of a potential contract. One of the financial aspects that the analyst should expect to see in the RFI is the fixed costs of the cloud service. Fixed costs are the costs that do not vary with the amount of resources or services consumed by the buyer. Fixed costs can include setup fees, subscription fees, maintenance fees, or support fees. Fixed costs can help the analyst to compare the prices of different cloud service providers and to plan the budget for the cloud project. Fixed costs can also affect the return on investment (ROI) and the total cost of ownership (TCO) of the cloud service3. The other options are not financial aspects that the analyst should expect to see in the RFI. Time to market, training, and capital expenditures are not relevant to the cloud service provider, but to the buyer. Time to market is the time it takes for the buyer to launch a product or service using the cloud. Training is the cost of educating the buyer\\\'s staff on how to use the cloud service. Capital expenditures are the costs of acquiring or upgrading physical assets, such as servers or hardware, for the cloud project. These are not information that the cloud service provider would provide in the RFI, but information that the buyer would need to consider in the procurement process. References: RFIs: The Simple Guide to Writing a Request for Information - HubSpot Blog, What is the difference between RFI, RFQ, RFT and RFP? | LawBite, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 1: Cloud Principles and Design, Section 1.3: Cloud Business Principles, Page 29.

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