



# RC0-C02<sup>Q&As</sup>

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**QUESTION 1**

In an effort to minimize costs, the management of a small candy company wishes to explore a cloud service option for the development of its online applications. The company does not wish to invest heavily in IT infrastructure. Which of the following solutions should be recommended?

- A. A public IaaS
- B. A public PaaS
- C. A public SaaS
- D. A private SaaS
- E. A private IaaS
- F. A private PaaS

Correct Answer: B

To develop online applications, you need a platform (a computer or virtual machine) to develop and test the application on. For this you would use a PaaS (Platform as a Service) offering. A public PaaS is cheaper than a private PaaS

because the underlying hardware is shared by multiple customers. This is different to a private PaaS offering where the cloud provider hosts hardware dedicated for use by a single customer. PaaS can be defined as a computing platform that

allows the creation of web applications quickly and easily and without the complexity of buying and maintaining the software and infrastructure underneath it.

PaaS is analogous to SaaS except that, rather than being software delivered over the web, it is a platform for the creation of software, delivered over the web.

There are a number of different takes on what constitutes PaaS but some basic characteristics include:

Services to develop, test, deploy, host and maintain applications in the same integrated development environment. All the varying services needed to fulfil the application development process

Web based user interface creation tools help to create, modify, test and deploy different UI scenarios

Multi-tenant architecture where multiple concurrent users utilize the same development application

Built in scalability of deployed software including load balancing and failover Integration with web services and databases via common standards Support for development team collaboration ?some PaaS solutions include project planning and

communication tools

Tools to handle billing and subscription management

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**QUESTION 2**

A security administrator is tasked with increasing the availability of the storage networks while enhancing the



performance of existing applications. Which of the following technologies should the administrator implement to meet these goals? (Select TWO).

- A. LUN masking
- B. Snapshots
- C. vSAN
- D. Dynamic disk pools
- E. Multipath
- F. Deduplication

Correct Answer: DE

We can use dynamic disk pools (DDP) to increase availability and improve performance compared to traditional RAID. Multipathing also improves availability by creating multiple paths to the storage (in case one path fails) and it improves the

performance by aggregating the performance of the multiple paths. DDP dynamically distributes all data, spare capacity, and protection information across a pool of drives. Effectively, DDP is a new type of RAID level, built on RAID 6. It uses

an intelligent algorithm to define where each chunk of data should reside. In traditional RAID, drives are organized into arrays, and logical drives are written across stripes on the physical drives in the array. Hot spares contain no data until a

drive fails, leaving that spare capacity stranded and without a purpose. In the event of a drive failure, the data is recreated on the hot spare, significantly impacting the performance of all drives in the array during the rebuild process.

With DDP, each logical drive's data and spare capacity is distributed across all drives in the pool, so all drives contribute to the aggregate IO of the logical drive, and the spare capacity is available to all logical drives. In the event of a physical

drive failure, data is reconstructed throughout the disk pool. Basically, the data that had previously resided on the failed drive is redistributed across all drives in the pool. Recovery from a failed drive may be up to ten times faster than a rebuild

in a traditional RAID set, and the performance degradation is much less during the rebuild.

In computer storage, multipath I/O is a fault-tolerance and performance-enhancement technique that defines more than one physical path between the CPU in a computer system and its mass-storage devices through the buses, controllers,

switches, and bridge devices connecting them.

As an example, a SCSI hard disk drive may connect to two SCSI controllers on the same computer, or a disk may connect to two Fibre Channel ports. Should one controller, port or switch fail, the operating system can route the I/O through

the remaining controller, port or switch transparently and with no changes visible to the applications.

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### QUESTION 3

A corporation has expanded for the first time by integrating several newly acquired businesses. Which of the following



are the FIRST tasks that the security team should undertake? (Select TWO).

- A. Remove acquired companies Internet access.
- B. Federate identity management systems.
- C. Install firewalls between the businesses.
- D. Re-image all end user computers to a standard image.
- E. Develop interconnection policy.
- F. Conduct a risk analysis of each acquired company's networks.

Correct Answer: EF

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#### QUESTION 4

Within an organization, there is a known lack of governance for solution designs. As a result there are inconsistencies and varying levels of quality for the artifacts that are produced. Which of the following will help BEST improve this situation?

- A. Ensure that those producing solution artifacts are reminded at the next team meeting that quality is important.
- B. Introduce a peer review process that is mandatory before a document can be officially made final.
- C. Introduce a peer review and presentation process that includes a review board with representation from relevant disciplines.
- D. Ensure that appropriate representation from each relevant discipline approves of the solution documents before official approval.

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 5

A risk manager has decided to use likelihood and consequence to determine the risk of an event occurring to a company asset. Which of the following is a limitation of this approach to risk management?

- A. Subjective and based on an individual's experience.
- B. Requires a high degree of upfront work to gather environment details.
- C. Difficult to differentiate between high, medium, and low risks.
- D. Allows for cost and benefit analysis.
- E. Calculations can be extremely complex to manage.

Correct Answer: A

Using likelihood and consequence to determine risk is known as qualitative risk analysis. With qualitative risk analysis, the risk would be evaluated for its probability and impact using a numbered ranking system such as low, medium, and



high

or perhaps using a 1 to 10 scoring system.

After qualitative analysis has been performed, you can then perform quantitative risk analysis. A Quantitative risk analysis is a further analysis of the highest priority risks during which a numerical or quantitative rating is assigned to the risk.

Qualitative risk analysis is usually quick to perform and no special tools or software is required. However, qualitative risk analysis is subjective and based on the user's experience.

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