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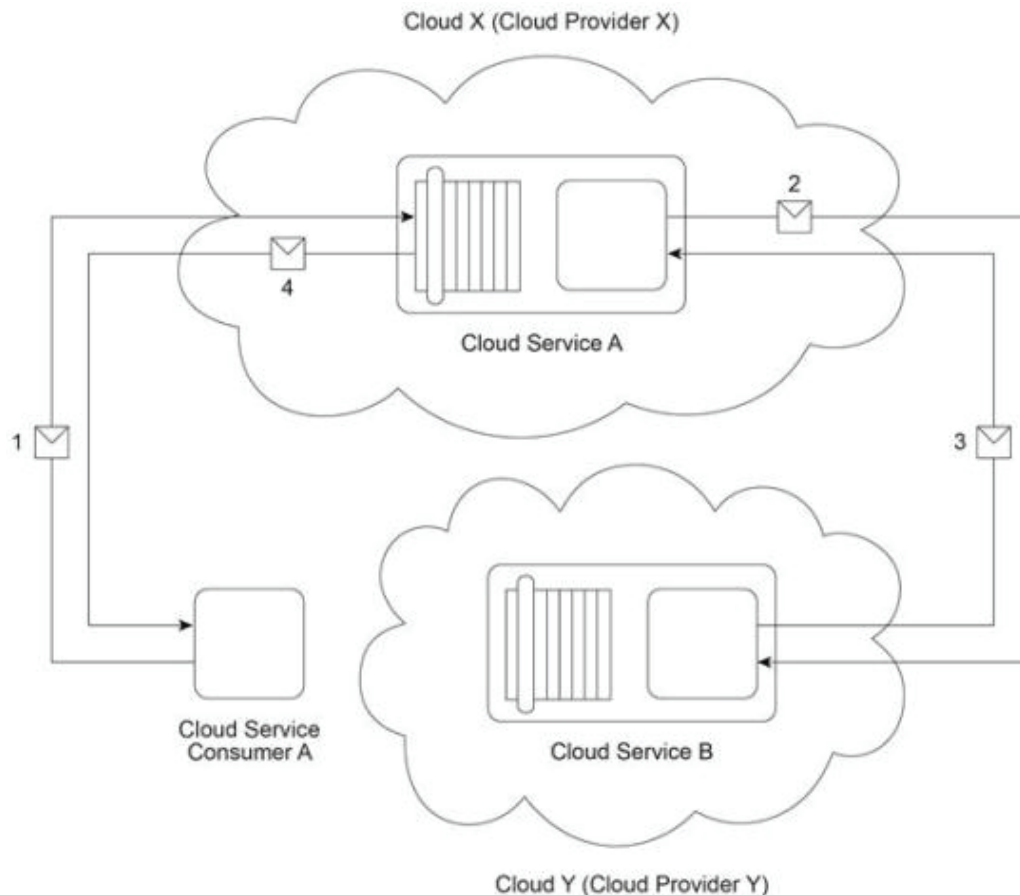
Exam Code: C90-03A

Exam Name: Cloud Technology Lab

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1

Cloud Service Consumer A invokes Cloud Service A from Cloud X (owned by Cloud Provider X) (1). To fulfill the request from Cloud Service Consumer A, Cloud Service A needs to invoke Cloud Service B that resides on Cloud Y (owned by Cloud Provider Y) (2). After completing its processing, Cloud Service B sends a response to Cloud Service A (3). Cloud Service A verifies the response and then finally sends its response to Cloud Service Consumer A (4).



The guaranteed availability of the Cloud Service A implementation is 95% and the guaranteed availability of the Cloud Service B implementation is 95%. Which of the following statements accurately describes the actual availability that Cloud Service Consumer A can receive based on the described scenario?

A. Because Cloud Service Consumer A's response message is processed by two separate cloud services, the combined availability increases as follows:

$$1 - (1 - 0.95) \times (1 - 0.95) = 0.9975 \text{ or } 99.75\%$$

B. Because Cloud Service A acts as both a cloud service and cloud service consumer in order to process Cloud Service Consumer B's request message, Cloud Service A forms a dependency on Cloud Service B. As a result, the combined availability decreases, as follows:

$$0.95 \times 0.95 = 0.9025 \text{ or } 90.25\%$$

C. Cloud Service Consumer A benefits from redundant cloud service implementations, thereby increasing the guaranteed availability as follows:

$$1 - (1 - (0.95 - 0.1)) \times (1 - (0.95 - 0.1)) = 0.9775 \text{ or } 97.75\%$$

D. As a result of the dependency formed by Cloud Service A on Cloud Service B, the combined availability decreases significantly as follows:

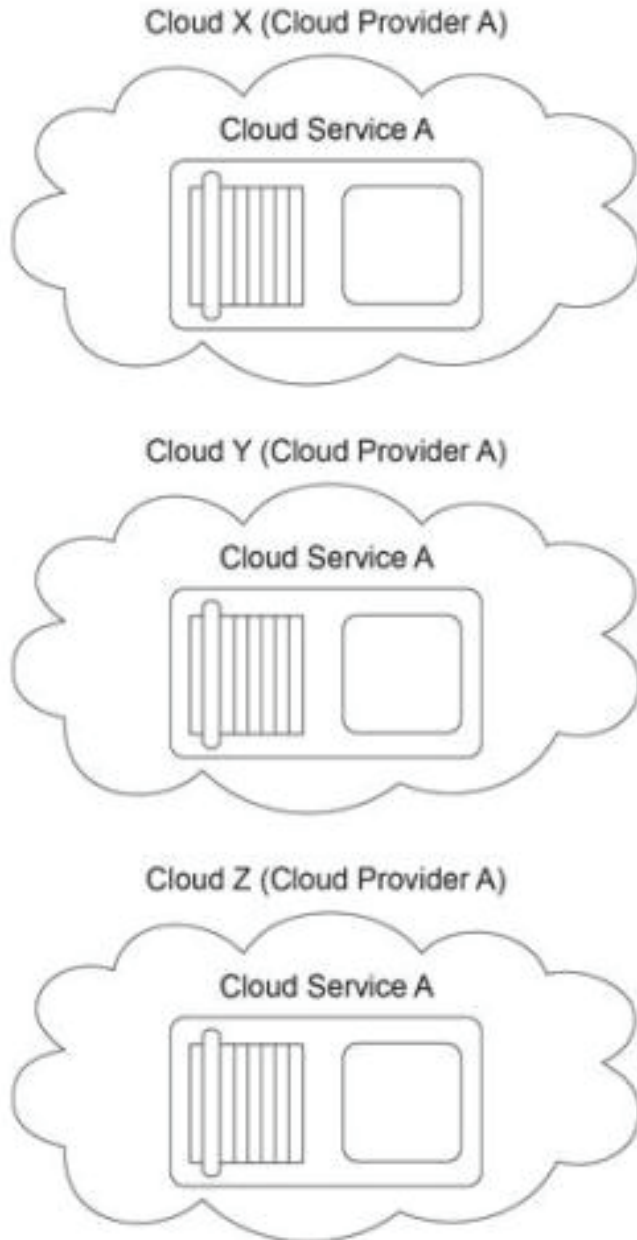
$$(0.95 \times 0.95) - 0.1 = 0.8025 \text{ or } 80.25\%$$

Answer: B

QUESTION: 2

The cloud service owner of Cloud Service A is evaluating Clouds X, Y and Z to determine which cloud environment can offer the greatest level of reliability. All three clouds are geographically dispersed across three separate time zones. As a result, each cloud experiences usage peaks at different times. Based on the metrics provided, the greater the usage of a cloud, the lower its reliability. When the cloud service owner complains to Cloud Provider A (the owner of all three clouds) that none of the clouds provide an adequate level of reliability, Cloud Provider A suggests a solution that increases resiliency.

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Which of the following statements accurately describes a solution that can be used to fulfill the resiliency requirements of Cloud Service A?

- A. Redundant implementations of Cloud Service A are deployed in all three clouds. The failover system mechanism and a special type of automated scaling listener mechanism are implemented to establish a system whereby one redundant Cloud Service A implementation will automatically take over from another.
- B. A cloud balancing solution is established, whereby an automated scaling listener mechanism is implemented on each cloud in such a way that every cloud can automatically scale out to another cloud. As a result, if reliability problems occur on any one cloud, the subsequent requests will be scaled out to another cloud in a manner that is transparent to cloud service consumers.

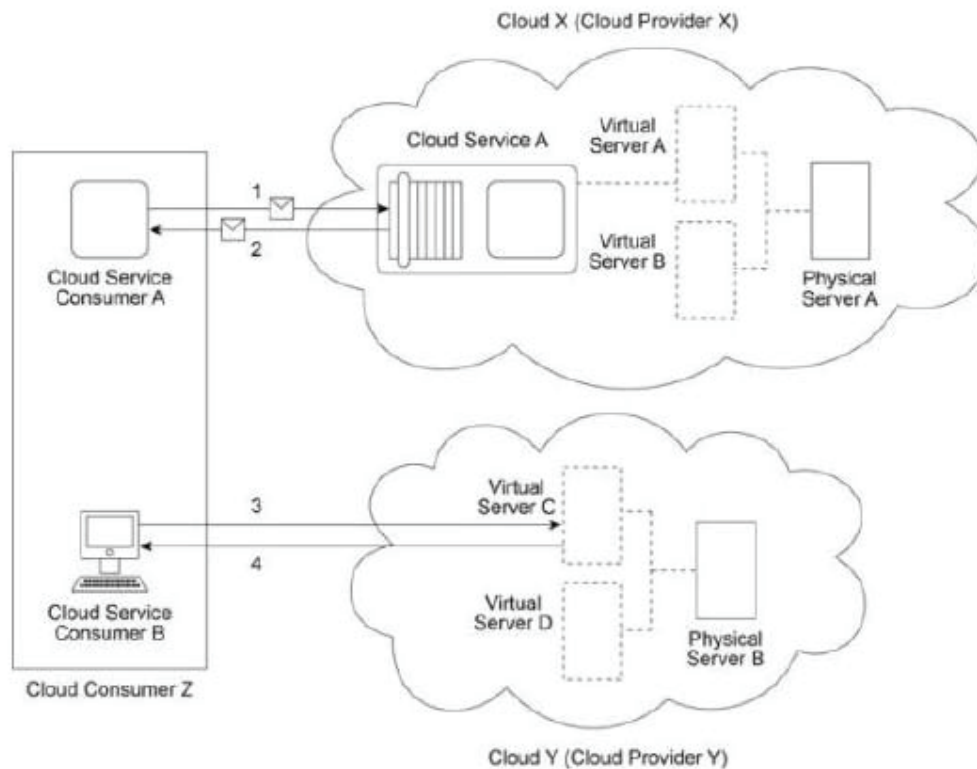
- C. A failover system mechanism is implemented on Cloud X, which acts as the primary point of contact for cloud service consumers. Upon failure conditions occurring, the Cloud Service A implementation on Cloud X automatically hands over control of current and future message requests from cloud service consumers to Cloud Y. Cloud Y retains control of cloud service consumer communication until the next failure condition occurs, at which point it hands over control to Cloud Z. Finally, if a failure condition occurs in Cloud Z, control is handed back to Cloud X.
- D. A cloud balancing solution is established, whereby a resource replication mechanism is implemented on each cloud. This allows Cloud Service A to be automatically replicated across cloud environments, thereby enabling each implementation of Cloud Service A to take the place of another, whenever failure conditions occur.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 3

Cloud Provider X has deployed a virtualization environment in Cloud X comprised of Physical Server A hosting Virtual Servers A and B. Cloud Provider X implements Cloud Service A on Virtual Server A and makes it available to Cloud Service Consumer A, which interacts with Cloud Service A by sending and receiving messages (1, 2).

Cloud Provider Y has deployed a virtualization environment comprised of Physical Server B hosting Virtual Servers C and D. Virtual Server C is made available to Cloud Service Consumer B, which interacts with Virtual Server C (3,4) in order to prepare for the deployment of a new cloud service that will be used internally by Cloud Provider Y to process data obtained from Cloud Service A



Cloud Consumer Z and Cloud Provider X belong to the same organization. Cloud Provider Y is a third-party organization. Which of the following statements provides a valid scenario that accurately describes the involvement of cloud deployment models, cloud delivery models, roles and/or boundaries? (Note that the correct answer represents one of multiple valid scenarios that can exist.)

A. Cloud X is based on the private cloud deployment model. Cloud Service A is based on the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Y is based on the private cloud deployment model. Virtual Server C is being offered as part of the IaaS delivery model. A cloud resource administrator working for Cloud Consumer Z uses Cloud Service Consumer B to access Virtual Server C. Cloud Consumer Z is the cloud service owner of Cloud Service A. Cloud Consumer T's organizational boundary encompasses Cloud Service Consumers A and B. Cloud Consumer T's trust boundary encompasses Cloud Service Consumers A and B, Cloud Service A and Virtual Server C.

B. Cloud X is based on the private cloud deployment model. Cloud Service A is based on the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Y is based on the community cloud deployment model. Virtual Server C is being offered as part of the IaaS delivery model. A cloud resource administrator working for Cloud Consumer Z uses Cloud Service Consumer A to access Cloud Service A. Cloud Consumer T's organizational and trust boundaries encompass Cloud Service Consumers A and B, Cloud Service A and Virtual Server C.

C. Cloud X is based on the private cloud deployment model. Cloud Service A is based on the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Y is based on the public cloud deployment model. Virtual Server C is being offered as part of the IaaS delivery model. A cloud resource administrator working for Cloud Consumer Z uses Cloud Service Consumer B to access Virtual Server C. Cloud Consumer Z is the cloud service owner of Cloud Service A. Cloud Consumer Z's organizational boundary encompasses Cloud Service Consumers A and B. Cloud Consumer T's trust boundary encompasses Cloud Service Consumers A and B, Cloud Service A and Virtual Server C.

D. Cloud X is based on the private cloud deployment model. Cloud Service A is based on the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Y is based on the public cloud deployment model. Virtual Server C is being offered as part of the IaaS delivery model. A cloud resource administrator working for Cloud Consumer Z uses Cloud Service Consumer B to access Virtual Server C. Cloud Consumer Z's trust boundary encompasses Cloud Service Consumers A and B, Cloud Service A and Virtual Server C. The organization that owns Cloud Consumer Z is the cloud service owner of Cloud Service A.

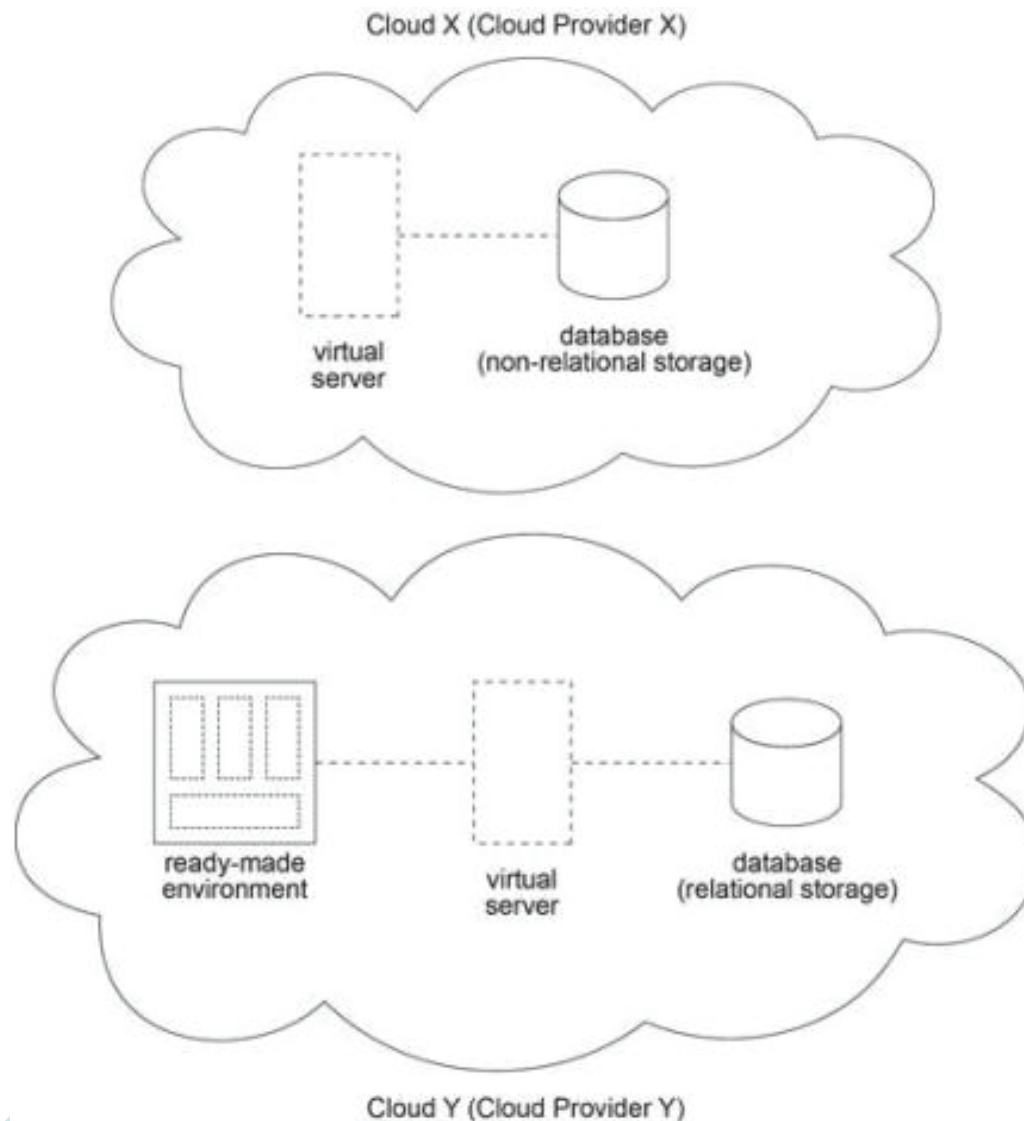
Answer: D

QUESTION: 4

A company is planning to build and launch a new SaaS product that will be available for use by the general public. It intends to build the service on-premise and then deploy it in a public cloud. The company has the following set of four requirements for the implementation of the new service:

1. The cloud service needs to exchange messages primarily by using HTTP methods and other features provided by HTTP.
2. The cloud service needs to store highly structured data with potentially complex relationships.

3. The cloud service needs to be deployed on a dedicated virtual server that can be administered with a high level of control by the cloud consumer's own cloud resource administrator.
4. The cloud service needs to be deployed with a minimal amount of integration testing. For this project, the company has a very limited budget. The company is assessing the IT resources that are offered by Clouds X and Y within the constraints of its limited budget. Cloud X can offer an IaaS environment with very few proprietary characteristics that includes a database that supports only no relational storage, as well as support for the deployment and usage of REST services.



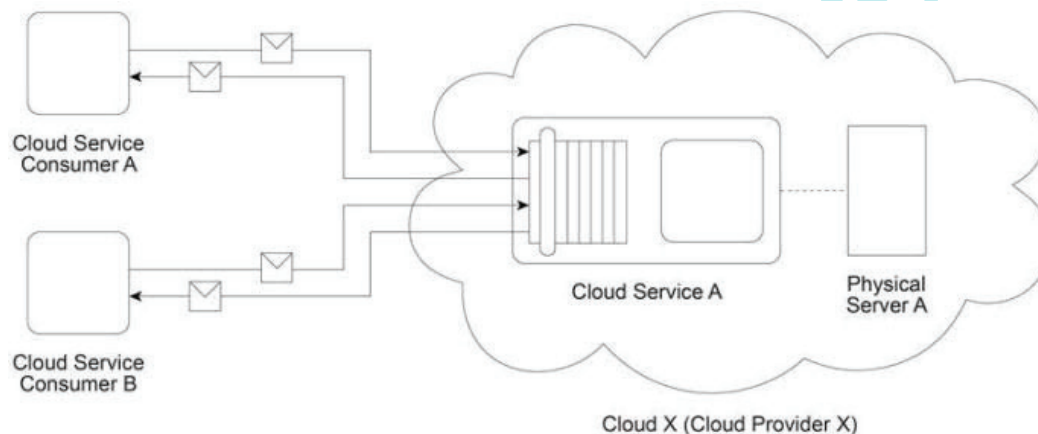
Cloud Y can offer a PaaS environment with a pre-configured virtual server that includes native support for WSDL and SOAP, as well as a database that supports only relational storage. The implementation of a new service within Cloud Y will require compliance to a high level of proprietary characteristics. As previously listed, the company has identified four specific implementation requirements for its new cloud service. Which of the following statements correctly identifies how many of the four requirements Clouds X and Y can directly fulfill?

- A. Cloud X fulfills 0 out of 4 requirements. Cloud Y fulfills 4 out of 4 requirements.
- B. Cloud X fulfills 1 out of 4 requirements. Cloud Y fulfills 3 out of 4 requirements.
- C. Cloud X fulfills 2 out of 4 requirements. Cloud Y fulfills 2 out of 4 requirements.
- D. Cloud X fulfills 3 out of 4 requirements. Cloud Y fulfills 1 out of 4 requirements.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 5

Cloud Service A is being made available on public Cloud X by Cloud Provider X via the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Service A is hosted by Physical Server A that also hosts cloud services being used by different cloud service consumers (and owned by different cloud service owners). Cloud Provider X needs to make Cloud Service A available to a new group of cloud service consumers, but must do so without the increase in usage volume affecting Cloud Service Consumers A and B.



Which of the following statements does not accurately describe a solution (or a set of solutions) that addresses this requirement?

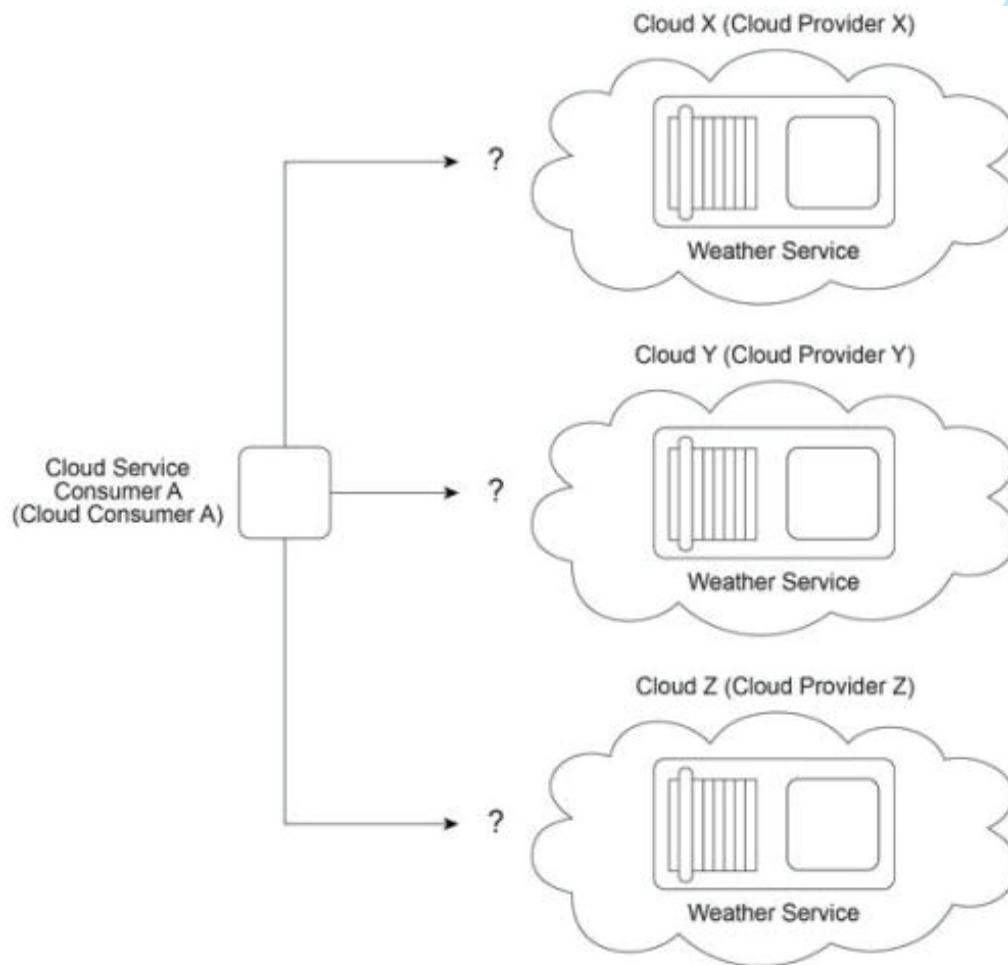
- A. Cloud Provider X can scale up Cloud Service A by upgrading the Physical Server A hardware to increase the server's processing power. Cloud Provider X can scale out Cloud Service A by adding redundant implementations of the service and by using the automated scaling listener mechanism.
- B. Cloud Provider X can scale out Cloud Service A by implementing new cloud computing mechanisms, such as the virtual server and resource replication mechanisms, which can enhance the cloud's elasticity characteristic.
- C. Cloud Provider X can upgrade its infrastructure by increasing its ability to horizontally scale IT resources that are used by Cloud Service A. Cloud Provider X can upgrade its infrastructure in order to vertically scale IT resources that are used by Cloud Service A.
- D. Cloud Provider X can upgrade its infrastructure to increase the cloud's ubiquitous access characteristic. This will enable the cloud to provide distributed failover for IT resources across multiple devices in order to increase its ubiquitous resiliency. To

achieve this, Cloud Provider X will further need to implement the failover system, state management database and resource replication mechanisms.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 6

Cloud Consumer A (the organization that owns Cloud Service Consumer A) needs regular access to an external, cloud-based Weather Service that provides up-to-date weather forecast information. Cloud Providers X, Y and Z are competing public cloud providers, each offering a Weather Service with the features required by Cloud Consumer A.



Statistic	Cloud Provider X	Cloud Provider Y	Cloud Provider Z
Probability of network failure (%)	20	25	30
Probability of hardware failure (%)	25	30	20
Time taken to restore network failure (hours)	40	35	30
Time taken to restore hardware failure (days)	3	4	5
Downtime due to various security attacks (hours)	48	46	56

Based on the provided statistics, which cloud provider can offer a Weather Service with the least amount of projected downtime?

- A. Cloud Provider X
- B. Cloud Provider Y
- C. Cloud Provider Z
- D. Any of the three cloud providers, because their availability ratings are identical.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 7

A cloud consumer is interested in leasing cloud-based virtual servers. It compares the virtual servers offered by Cloud Provider X and Cloud Provider Y. Cloud X (owned by Cloud Provider X) and Cloud Y (owned by Cloud Provider Y) both provide shared physical servers that host multiple virtual servers for other cloud consumers. The virtual servers on Cloud X are accessed directly, whereas the virtual servers on Cloud Y are accessed via an automated scaling listener. On Cloud X, virtual servers are pre-configured to support a specific amount of concurrent cloud service consumers. When this threshold is exceeded, cloud service consumer requests are rejected. Due to the use of the automated scaling listener, virtual servers on Cloud Y can provide a greater level of elasticity. The hourly cost to the cloud consumer to use a virtual server on Cloud X is half that of the cost to use a virtual server on Cloud Y. Within a one month period, Cloud Provider X bases its hourly charge on the maximum number of virtual servers used. Within a one month period, Cloud Provider Y bases its hourly charges on actual virtual server usage. Cloud Provider Y charges \$20 for each hour that a cloud consumer uses a virtual server. The cloud consumer predicts its monthly usage requirements to be as follows:

Number of virtual servers	Usage (hours)
2	70
4	20
6	10

The cloud consumer is required choose the cloud provider with the lowest on-going cost based on its predicted usage. Which of the following statements accurately calculates the on-going usage costs of Cloud Providers X and Y and correctly states the cloud provider that the cloud consumer must choose?

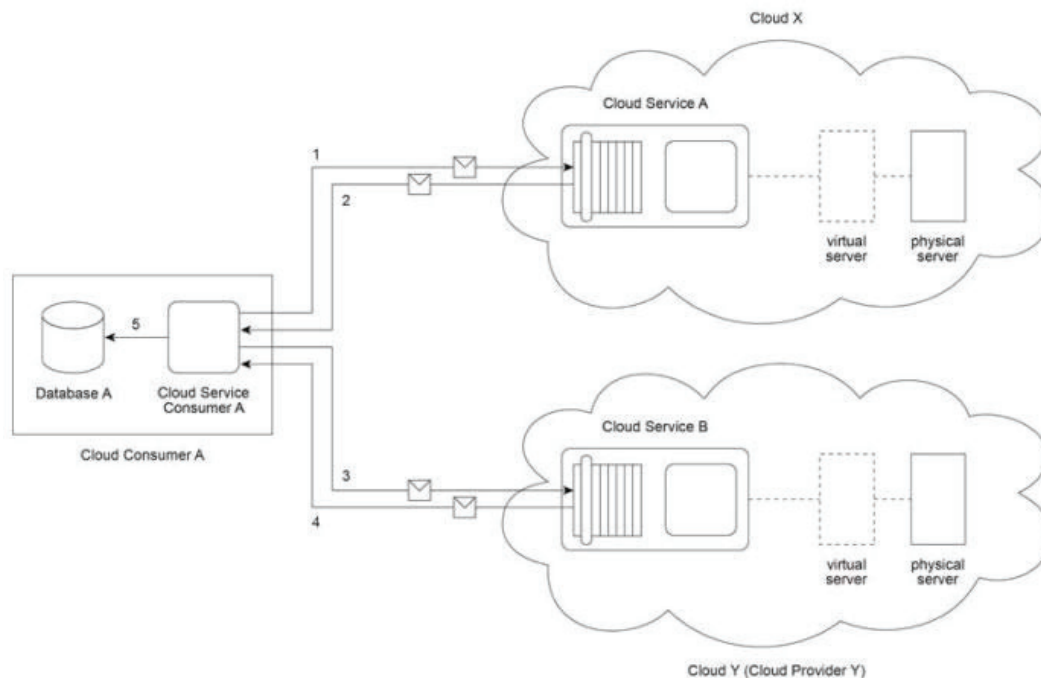
- A. The total usage duration is $(10 + 20 + 70)$ hours = 100 hours.
The actual usage is $(10 \times 6) + (20 \times 4) + (70 \times 2)$ hours = 280 hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is $100 \times 6 \times \$10 = \$6,000$. The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is $280 \times \$20 = \$5,600$. The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider Y.
- B. The total usage duration is $(10 + 20 + 70)$ hours = 100 hours.
The actual usage is $((10 \times 6) + (20 \times 4) + (70 \times 2)) \times ((2 + 4 + 6) / 3)$ hours = 1,120 hours
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is $100 \times 6 \times \$10 = \$6,000$. The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is $1,120 \times \$20 = \$22,400$. The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider X.
- C. The total usage duration is $(10 + 20 + 70)$ hours = 100 hours.
The actual usage is $((10 \times 6) + (20 \times 4) + (70 \times 2)) \times ((2 + 4 + 6) / 3)$ hours = 1,120 hours
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is $6 \times 100 \times \$10 = \$6,000$. The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is $1,120 \times \$20 = \$22,400$. The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider Y.
- D. The total usage duration is $(10 + 20 + 70) \times 12$ hours = 1,200 hours. The actual usage is $(10 \times 6) + (20 \times 4) + (70 \times 2)$ hours = 280 server hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is $12 \times 100 \times 5 \times \$10 = \$60,000$. The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is $280 \times \$20 = \$5,600$.
The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider Y.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 8

Cloud Service Consumer A accesses Cloud Service A (1) that resides in Cloud X. a private cloud owned by the same organization acting as Cloud Consumer A. Cloud Service A processes the message from Cloud Service Consumer A and then sends back a response with the requested data (2). Next, Cloud Service Consumer A sends a message containing some of this data to Cloud Service B (3), which resides in public Cloud Y that is owned by Cloud Provider Y. After processing the message. Cloud Service B sends back a response with additional data to Cloud Service Consumer A (4).

Finally, Cloud Service Consumer A writes the data it collected from Cloud Services A and B to Database A (5). Recently, Cloud Service Consumer A has been required to access Cloud Services A and B at a significantly higher rate, sometimes over 1,000 times within a given workday. This increased usage has not affected Cloud Service B's performance. Cloud Service A, however, has been generating runtime exceptions, and responses to Cloud Service Consumer A have become increasingly slow and unreliable. It is determined that this decline in performance is due to infrastructure limitations within private Cloud X's environment. Instead of investing in new infrastructure for Cloud X, it is decided to explore the feasibility of moving Cloud Service A to Cloud Y instead.



Which of the following statements describe valid financial considerations that can be taken into account for assessing the feasibility of this move?

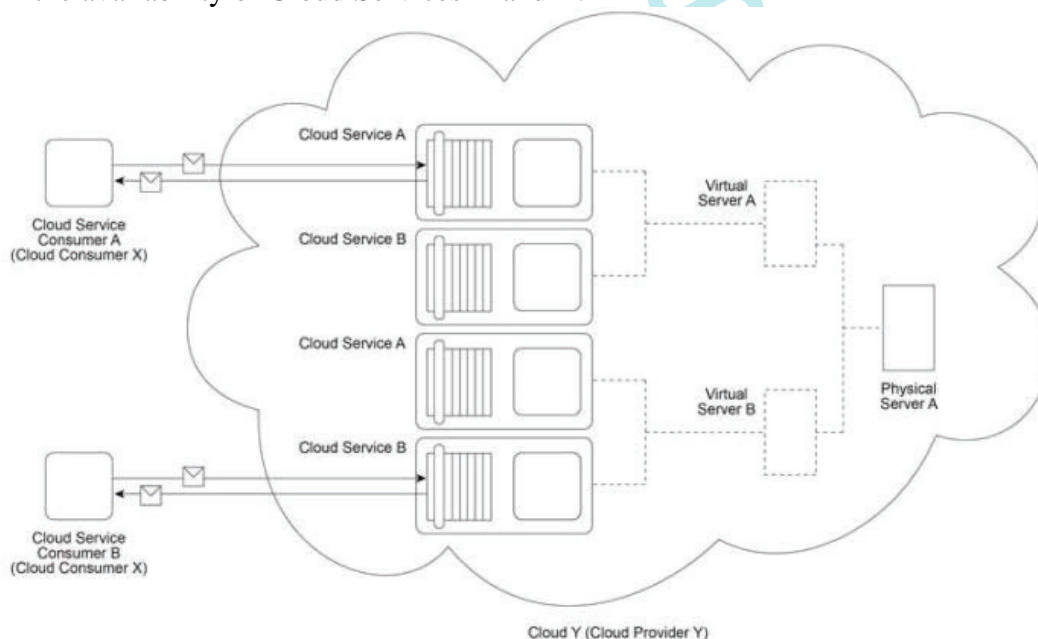
- A. Moving Cloud Service A to Cloud Y will result in the need for Cloud Service A to undergo integration testing to determine how well it can function within Cloud Y and what changes may need to be made to Cloud Service A in order for it to behave as expected. The integration testing and the subsequent changes required for Cloud Service A to function correctly within Cloud Y will incur integration costs that need to be budgeted for.
- B. Because, in this scenario, the cost of capital is comprised of the up-front costs added to the on-going costs, the cost of capital required to move Cloud Service A to Cloud Y will be higher than upgrading Cloud X to accommodate Cloud Service A's increased usage.
- C. If the existing infrastructure that currently resides in private Cloud X was purchased specifically in support of Cloud Service A, then there may be a financial loss resulting from moving Cloud Service A out of Cloud X. This can be considered sunk costs that need to be evaluated.

D. By moving Cloud Service A to Cloud Y, there may be a decrease in operational governance control over the Cloud Service A implementation. This can increase locked-in costs because Cloud Consumer A may be forced to form dependencies upon proprietary tools used to configure and maintain the Cloud Service A implementation.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION: 9

Cloud Provider Y owns Cloud Y, which provides a set of cloud services, virtual servers and one physical server. Cloud Services A and B are hosted on Virtual Server A, which is hosted by Physical Server A. Physical Server A also hosts Virtual Server B, which hosts redundant implementations of Cloud Services A and B for load balancing purposes. Cloud Service Consumer A is accessing Cloud Service A located on Virtual Server A. Cloud Service Consumer B is accessing Cloud Service B located on Virtual Server B. Cloud Service Consumers A and B are both owned by Cloud Consumer X. Cloud Consumer X has recently complained that Cloud Services A and B have become less available than what is guaranteed in their service level agreements (SLAs). Cloud Provider Y launches an investigation that reveals that Virtual Servers A and B have been subjected to denial of service attacks. This is confirmed as the cause of the decline in the availability of Cloud Services A and B.



Which of the following statements describes a solution that can increase the availability of Cloud Services A and B?

A. Cloud Provider Y can implement the identity and access management mechanism to mitigate denial of service attacks and can further implement the failover system mechanism (by introducing a redundant physical server with redundant virtual servers) so that when an attack is successful on a given virtual server, a redundant virtual server can take its place.

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