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QUESTION 1

Which of the following describes the process of moving an application from an isolated data center to reduce latency and ensure close proximity to end users?

- A. Replication
- B. Zones
- C. Geo-redundancy
- D. Backup

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Geo-redundancy is the distribution of mission-critical components or infrastructures, such as servers, across multiple data centers that reside in different geographic locations¹. Geo-redundancy acts as a safety net in case the primary site fails or in the event of a disaster or an outage that impacts an entire region¹. Geo-redundancy also reduces latency and ensures close proximity to end users by delivering web content from the nearest data center². Geo-redundancy is a common feature of cloud computing, as it provides high availability, reliability, and performance for cloud applications and services². Replication is the process of copying data from one location to another, such as from a primary site to a secondary site, or from one cloud provider to another³. Replication is a necessary but not sufficient condition for geo-redundancy, as it does not guarantee that the replicated data is accessible or consistent across different regions³. Replication can also introduce operational complexity and data synchronization issues³. Zones are logical or physical partitions of a cloud provider's infrastructure that offer high availability and fault tolerance within a region⁴. Zones are usually located in the same or nearby data centers, and are connected by low-latency network links⁴. Zones can help distribute the workload and prevent single points of failure, but they do not provide geo-redundancy, as they are still vulnerable to regional outages or disasters⁴. Backup is the process of creating and storing copies of data for the purpose of recovery in case of data loss or corruption⁵. Backup is an important part of data protection and disaster recovery, but it does not provide geo-redundancy, as it does not ensure that the backup data is available or up-to-date in different regions⁵. Backup can also have longer recovery time and higher cost than geo-redundancy⁵. References: Use georedundancy to design highly available applications; Geo Redundancy Explained | Cloudify; Georedundancy - Open Telekom Cloud; Why geo-redundancy for cloud infrastructure is a 'must have'; Geo-Redundancy: Why Is It So Important? | Unitrends.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following cloud characteristics BEST describes the ability to add resources upon request?

- A. Scalability
- B. Portability
- C. Integrity
- D. Availability

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Scalability in cloud computing is the ability to scale up or scale down cloud resources as needed to meet demand¹. This is one of the main benefits of using the cloud -- and it allows companies to better manage resources and costs². Scalability enables businesses to easily add or remove computing resources, such as computing power, storage, or network capacity, on demand, without significant hardware investment or infrastructure changes³. Scalability



ensures that businesses can efficiently and seamlessly handle varying workloads, optimize resource utilization, and enhance the overall reliability and performance of cloud computing systems⁴. References: What is Cloud Scalability? | Cloud Scale | VMware Exploring Scalability in Cloud Computing: Benefits and Best Practices | MEGA What is Cloud Scalability? | Simplilearn What Is Cloud Scalability? 4 Benefits For Every Organization - CloudZero

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are true about the use of machine learning in a cloud environment? (Choose two).

- A. Specialized machine learning algorithms can be deployed to optimize results for specific scenarios.
- B. Machine learning can just be hosted in the cloud for managed services.
- C. Just one type of cloud storage is available in the cloud for machine learning workloads.
- D. Machine learning can leverage processes in a cloud environment through the use of cloud storage and auto-scaling.
- E. Machine learning requires a specialized IT team to create the machine learning models from scratch.
- F. Using machine learning solutions in the cloud removes the data-gathering step from the learning process.

Correct Answer: AD

Explanation: Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that enables a system to autonomously learn and improve using neural networks and deep learning, without being explicitly programmed, by feeding it large amounts of data¹. Machine learning can be used in a cloud environment to leverage the benefits of cloud computing, such as scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness. Some of the ways that machine learning can use cloud processes are: Specialized machine learning algorithms can be deployed to optimize results for specific scenarios. Depending on the use case, an organization may choose different cloud services to support their machine learning projects, such as artificial intelligence as a service (AIaaS) or GPU as a service (GPUaaS)². AIaaS provides pre-trained models for common tasks, such as image recognition, natural language processing, or sentiment analysis, while GPUaaS provides access to high-performance computing resources for training custom models. These services can help organizations achieve better results faster and more efficiently. Machine learning can leverage processes in a cloud environment through the use of cloud storage and auto-scaling. Cloud storage provides a scalable and secure way to store and access large amounts of data, which is essential for machine learning. Cloud storage also enables data integration and collaboration across different sources and platforms³. Auto-scaling is a feature of cloud computing that automatically adjusts the amount of resources allocated to a machine learning application based on the demand and workload. This helps optimize the performance and cost of machine learning in the cloud⁴. The other options are false because: Machine learning can just be hosted in the cloud for managed services. This is not true because machine learning can also be used in a hybrid or multi-cloud environment, where some components of the machine learning project are hosted on-premises or on different cloud providers. This can provide more flexibility and control over the machine learning process, as well as address security and compliance issues². Just one type of cloud storage is available in the cloud for machine learning workloads. This is not true because there are different types of cloud storage available for machine learning workloads, such as object storage, block storage, or file storage. Each type of storage has its own advantages and disadvantages, depending on the data format, size, and access frequency. For example, object storage is suitable for storing unstructured data, such as images or videos, while block storage is suitable for storing structured data, such as databases or files³. Machine learning requires a specialized IT team to create the machine learning models from scratch. This is not true because machine learning does not always require a specialized IT team to create the models from scratch. There are many tools and services available in the cloud that can help simplify and automate the machine learning process, such as data preparation, model building, testing, deployment, and monitoring. For example, Google Cloud AutoML is a service that allows users to create custom machine learning models with minimal coding and expertise⁴. Using machine learning solutions in the cloud removes the data-gathering step from the learning process. This is not true because using machine learning solutions in the cloud does not remove the data-gathering step from the learning process. Data-gathering is a crucial step in machine learning, as it provides the input for the machine learning models to learn from. Data-gathering involves collecting, cleaning, labeling, and transforming data from various



sources, such as sensors, databases, or web pages. Using machine learning solutions in the cloud can help with data-gathering, but it does not eliminate it³. References:

- 1: What is Machine Learning? Types and Uses | Google Cloud
 - 2: Machine Learning in the Cloud: Complete Guide [2023] - Run
 - 3: Role: Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Cloud Environment
 - 4: Data science and machine learning on Cloud AI Platform
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QUESTION 4

A cloud administrator for an ISP identified a vulnerability in the software that controls all the firewall rules for a geographic area. To ensure the software upgrade is properly tested, approved, and applied, which of the following processes should the administrator follow?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Incident management
- C. Resource management
- D. Change management

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Change management is an IT practice that aims to minimize disruptions to IT services while making changes to critical systems and services⁵. Change management involves planning, testing, approving, and implementing changes in a controlled and systematic manner⁶. A change is defined as adding, modifying, or removing anything that could have a direct or indirect effect on services⁵. In this case, the cloud administrator should follow the change management process to ensure that the software upgrade is properly tested, approved, and applied.

References: Change management types, Atlassian Change management vs Configuration management, Virima

QUESTION 5

An IT team documented the procedure for upgrading an existing IT resource within the cloud. Which of the following BEST describes this procedure?

- A. Security procedure
- B. Incident management
- C. Change management
- D. Standard operating procedure

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Change management is the process of controlling the lifecycle of all changes to IT services, enabling beneficial changes to be made with minimum disruption and risk¹. Change management involves documenting, assessing, approving, implementing, and reviewing changes to IT resources, such as hardware, software, configuration, or capacity². Change management aims to ensure that changes are aligned with the business objectives, requirements,



and expectations, and that they are delivered in a timely, efficient, and effective manner³. A procedure for upgrading an existing IT resource within the cloud is an example of change management, as it describes the steps and actions needed to make a change to the cloud service. A procedure for upgrading an IT resource should include the following elements⁴: The reason and objective for the upgrade The scope and impact of the upgrade The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the upgrade The prerequisites and dependencies for the upgrade The schedule and timeline for the upgrade The risks and mitigation strategies for the upgrade The testing and validation methods for the upgrade The communication and notification plan for the upgrade The rollback and recovery plan for the upgrade The evaluation and feedback mechanism for the upgrade A security procedure is a set of rules and guidelines that define how to protect IT resources from unauthorized access, use, modification, or destruction⁵. A security procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the security aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. An incident management is the process of restoring normal service operation as quickly as possible after an unplanned disruption or degradation. An incident management is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the incident aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. A standard operating procedure (SOP) is a document that provides detailed instructions on how to perform a routine or repetitive task or activity. A standard operating procedure is not the same as a procedure for upgrading an IT resource, as it focuses on the operational aspects of the IT service, rather than the change aspects. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 6: Cloud Service Management, pages 229-230.

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