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QUESTION 1

Which of the following strategies allows an organization to plan for cloud expenditures in a way that most closely aligns with the capital expenditure model?

- A. Simplifying contract requirements
- B. Implementing consolidated billing
- C. Considering a BYOL policy
- D. Using reserved cloud instances

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The capital expenditure (CapEx) model is a financial model where an organization pays for the acquisition of physical assets upfront and then deducts that expense from its tax bill over time¹. The CapEx model is typically used

for on-premises infrastructure, where the organization has to purchase, install, and maintain servers, software licenses, and other hardware components. The CapEx model requires a large initial investment, but it also provides more control

and ownership over the assets². The cloud, on the other hand, usually follows the operational expenditure (OpEx) model, where an organization pays for the consumption of cloud services on a regular basis, such as monthly or hourly. The

OpEx model is also known as the pay-as-you-go model, and it allows the organization to scale up or down the cloud resources as needed, without having to incur any upfront costs or long-term commitments². The OpEx model provides more

flexibility and agility, but it also introduces more variability and uncertainty in the cloud expenditures³.

However, some cloud providers offer reservation models, where an organization can reserve cloud resources in advance for a fixed period of time, such as one or three years, and receive a discounted price compared to the pay-as-you-go

rate. Reservation models can help an organization plan for cloud expenditures in a way that most closely aligns with the CapEx model, as they involve paying a lump sum upfront and then amortizing that cost over the reservation term⁴.

Reservation models can also provide more predictability and stability in the cloud costs, as well as guarantee the availability and performance of the reserved resources⁵.

One example of a reservation model is the Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances (RI), which allow an organization to reserve EC2 instances for one or three years and save up to 75% compared to the on-demand price. Another example is the

Azure Reserved Virtual Machine Instances (RIs), which allow an organization to reserve VMs for one or three years and save up to 72% compared to the pay-as-you-go price. Reservation models are also available for other cloud services,

such as databases, containers, storage, and networking. Therefore, using reserved cloud instances is the best strategy to plan for cloud expenditures in a way that most closely aligns with the CapEx model, as it involves paying a fixed

amount upfront and receiving a discounted price for the reserved resources over a specified term. References: 1: <https://www.browserstack.com/guide/capex-vs-opex> 2:

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide>, Chapter 6, page 215-216 3:



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/strategy/financial-considerations/> 4:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/cost-optimization-reservation-models/welcome.html> 5:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/well-architected/cost/design-price> :

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/> :

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/reserved-vm-instances/> :

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide>, Chapter 5, page 179-180

QUESTION 2

A company wants to deploy an application in a public cloud. Which of the following service models gives the MOST responsibility to the provider?

- A. PaaS
- B. IaaS
- C. BPaaS
- D. SaaS

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: SaaS stands for Software as a Service, which is a cloud service model that gives the most responsibility to the provider. In SaaS, the provider delivers the entire software application to the customer over the internet, without requiring any installation, configuration, or maintenance on the customer's side. The customer only needs a web browser or a thin client to access the software, which is hosted and managed by the provider. The provider is responsible for the security, availability, performance, and updates of the software, as well as the underlying infrastructure, platform, and middleware. The customer has no control over the software, except for some limited customization and configuration options. The customer pays for the software usage, usually on a subscription or pay-per-use basis. SaaS is different from other service models, such as PaaS, IaaS, or BPaaS. PaaS stands for Platform as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with a platform to develop, run, and manage applications without worrying about the infrastructure. The provider is responsible for the infrastructure, operating system, middleware, and runtime environment, while the customer is responsible for the application code, data, and configuration. IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and virtualization. The provider is responsible for the physical infrastructure, while the customer is responsible for the operating system, middleware, runtime, application, and data. BPaaS stands for Business Process as a Service, which is a cloud service model that provides the customer with a complete business process, such as payroll, accounting, or human resources. The provider is responsible for the software, platform, and infrastructure that support the business process, while the customer is responsible for the input and output of the process. References: Cloud Service Models - CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ (CLO-002) Cert Guide, What is SaaS? Software as a service explained | InfoWorld, What is SaaS? Software as a Service Explained - Salesforce.com, What is SaaS? Software as a Service Definition - AWS

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 would BEST provide access to a Windows VDI?

A. RDP

B. VPN

C. SSH

D. HTTPS

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: RDP stands for Remote Desktop Protocol, which is a protocol that allows a user to remotely access and control a Windows-based computer or virtual desktop from another device over a network. RDP can be used to provide access to a Windows VDI, which is a virtual desktop infrastructure that delivers Windows desktops and applications as a cloud service. RDP can provide a full graphical user interface, keyboard, mouse, and audio support, as well as features such as clipboard sharing, printer redirection, and file transfer. RDP can be accessed by using the built-in Remote



Desktop Connection client in Windows, or by using third-party applications or web browsers. RDP is more suitable for accessing a Windows VDI than other protocols, such as VPN, SSH, or HTTPS, which may not support the same level of functionality, performance, or security. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives¹, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Cloud Connectivity and Load Balancing², How To Use The Remote Desktop Protocol To Connect To A Linux Server¹

QUESTION 5

Which of the following storage types will BEST allow data to be backed up and retained for long periods of time?

- A. Solid state storage
- B. Block storage
- C. Object storage
- D. File storage

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Object storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as objects, which consist of data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage is ideal for backing up and retaining data for long periods of time, as it offers the following benefits: Scalability: Object storage can store virtually unlimited amounts of data, as objects are stored in a flat namespace that can span multiple servers, clusters, or regions. Object storage does not have the limitations of hierarchical file systems or block storage volumes, which can become fragmented or inefficient as they grow. Durability: Object storage can ensure high levels of data durability, as objects are replicated across multiple locations or zones. Object storage also supports versioning, which allows users to keep multiple versions of the same object and restore them if needed. Object storage can also use erasure coding, which splits objects into data and parity fragments and distributes them across different nodes, enabling data recovery in case of failures. Cost-effectiveness: Object storage can reduce the cost of storing data for long periods of time, as it typically uses commodity hardware and low-cost disks. Object storage also offers tiered storage options, which allow users to move data between different performance and price levels based on their access frequency and retention requirements. For example, users can store data in cold or archive tiers, which offer lower storage costs but higher retrieval latency and fees. Solid state storage is a type of storage that uses flash memory chips to store data. Solid state storage offers high performance, low latency, and low power consumption, but it is also more expensive and less durable than other types of storage. Solid state storage is more suitable for storing data that requires frequent and fast access, such as databases, applications, or operating systems, rather than backing up and retaining data for long periods of time. Block storage is a type of storage that divides data into fixed-sized blocks and assigns them unique identifiers. Block storage is commonly used to create storage volumes that can be attached to virtual machines or servers and act as local disks. Block storage offers high performance, low latency, and flexibility, but it also has some drawbacks for backing up and retaining data for long periods of time, such as: Scalability: Block storage has limited scalability, as storage volumes have a fixed size and capacity that cannot be easily changed. Block storage also requires more management and maintenance, as users have to provision, format, mount, and backup storage volumes manually or using scripts. Durability: Block storage has lower durability, as storage volumes are vulnerable to corruption, deletion, or failure. Block storage does not support versioning, which means users cannot restore previous versions of their data. Block storage also does not use erasure coding, which means users have to rely on RAID or other backup methods to ensure data redundancy and availability. Cost-effectiveness: Block storage has higher cost, as it typically uses more expensive and power-hungry disks. Block storage also charges users based on the provisioned size of the storage volumes, regardless of how much data they actually store. Block storage also incurs additional costs for data transfer, snapshot, and backup services. File storage is a type of storage that organizes data into files and folders within a hierarchical file system. File storage is commonly used to store and share data that can be accessed by multiple users or applications using standard protocols, such as NFS or SMB. File storage offers simplicity, compatibility, and convenience, but it also has some limitations for backing up and retaining data for long periods of time, such as: Scalability: File storage has limited scalability, as file systems have a maximum number of files and folders that they can support. File storage also suffers from performance degradation and inefficiency as file systems grow larger and more complex. File storage also requires more



management and maintenance, as users have to create, delete, move, and backup files and folders manually or using scripts. Durability: File storage has lower durability, as files and folders are susceptible to corruption, deletion, or failure. File storage does not support versioning, which means users cannot restore previous versions of their data. File storage also does not use erasure coding, which means users have to rely on RAID or other backup methods to ensure data redundancy and availability. Cost-effectiveness: File storage has higher cost, as it typically uses more expensive and power-hungry disks. File storage also charges users based on the provisioned size of the file systems, regardless of how much data they actually store. File storage also incurs additional costs for data transfer, snapshot, and backup services. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Cloud Concepts, Section 2.5: Cloud Storage, pages 66-69 6 Types of Backups for Cloud Storage 4 Types of Cloud Backup Services and How to Choose Cloud or tape for long-term data retention? How to Set Up Backup Retention to Purge Older Backups

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