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QUESTION 1

A company is planning to integrate the processes of several applications and assign a manager to oversee the technical coordination to improve efficiency. Which of the following would be BEST for coordinating the processes?

A. Orchestration

B. Scripting

C. Continuous integration

D. Continuous delivery

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Orchestration is the best option for coordinating the processes of several applications and assigning a manager to oversee the technical coordination to improve efficiency. Orchestration is the combined automation of apps, workloads, supporting resources, and infrastructure across one or more cloud platforms1. It commonly includes imperative and/or declarative methods to drive automation1. Orchestration introduces and enforces a workflow for automated activities of various processes to deliver the desired service to its client2. Orchestration helps IT organizations reduce manual, repetitive work, better standardize their deployments and operations, and accelerate delivery1. Orchestration also enables businesses to easily add or remove computing resources, on demand, without significant hardware investment or infrastructure changes2. Orchestration ensures that businesses can efficiently and seamlessly handle varying workloads, optimize resource utilization, and enhance the overall reliability and performance of cloud computing systems3. Orchestration is different from the other options listed in the question, which are not directly related to coordinating the processes of several applications. Scripting is the use of code to perform a specific task or operation on a single component of an application, workload, resource, or infrastructure within a cloud platform1. Scripting is one of the building blocks for delivering cloud orchestration, but it does not provide the coordination, arrangement, or end-to-end automation of the deployment of services in a cloud-based environment2. Continuous integration is the practice of merging code changes from multiple developers into a shared repository frequently, usually several times a day, to detect and resolve errors early4. Continuous integration is a part of the DevOps methodology, which aims to improve the quality and speed of software delivery, but it does not address the orchestration of the processes of several applications across multiple cloud platforms1. Continuous delivery is the practice of releasing software updates to production in small increments, usually after passing automated tests, to ensure that the software is always in a deployable state4. Continuous delivery is another part of the DevOps methodology, which aims to reduce the risk and cost of software deployment, but it does not address the orchestration of the processes of several applications across multiple cloud platforms1. References: Orchestration in Cloud Computing - GeeksforGeeks, Cloud Orchestration. What Is Cloud Orchestration? - Cisco, Cloud orchestration. What Is Cloud Orchestration? 8 Tools To Get You Started - CloudZero, Cloud orchestration. What is Continuous Integration? | Atlassian, Continuous integration. What is Continuous Delivery? | Atlassian, Continuous delivery.

QUESTION 2

An online retailer wants to ensure its inventory for the holiday season is correct. The company does not have a large IT infrastructure or staff to collect and analyze sales information, customer analytics, marketing information, or trends. Which of the following cloud services will help the company analyze these metrics without a large investment in human capital?

A. Containerization

B. Big Data

C. Microservices

D. Blockchain

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Big data is a term that describes the large volume, variety, and velocity of data that is generated by various sources, such as social media, e-commerce, sensors, etc. Big data can be analyzed using cloud-based tools and techniques, such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, or data analytics, to gain insights and make informed decisions. Big data can help an online retailer to understand its customers\\' behavior, preferences, trends, and feedback, as well as optimize its inventory, marketing, pricing, and sales strategies. Big data can also help the retailer to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and increase customer satisfaction and loyalty. Big data is a cloud service that does not require a large investment in human capital, as the cloud provider can offer scalable, flexible, and secure solutions that can handle the complexity and volume of data. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives1, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 5: Cloud Native Applications and Cloud Data Analytics2, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+: Cloud Native Apps and Cloud Data Analytics3

QUESTION 3

A company is planning to use cloud computing to extend the compute resources that will run a new resource- intensive application. A direct deployment to the cloud would cause unexpected billing. Which of the following must be generated while the application is running on-premises to predict the cloud budget for this project better?

A. Proof or concept

B. Benchmark

C. Baseline

D. Feasibility study

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A baseline is a snapshot of the current state of a system or an environment that serves as a reference point for future comparisons. A baseline can capture various aspects of a system, such as performance, cost, configuration, and resource utilization. By generating a baseline while the application is running on-premises, the company can better predict the cloud budget for the project by estimating the cloud resources and services that would match or exceed the baseline values. A baseline can also help the company to monitor and optimize the cloud deployment and identify any anomalies or deviations from the expected behavior. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Cloud Migration, page 1971; Addressing Cloud Security with Infrastructure Baselines - Fugue2

QUESTION 4

Which of the following documents has the sole purpose of outlining a professional services engagement that governs a proposed cloud migration?

A. Gap analysis

B. Statement of work

C. Feasibility study

D. Service level agreement

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: A statement of work (SOW) is a document that defines the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of a project or contract, such as a cloud migration project or contract. A statement of work can help establish the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of the parties involved in a project or contract, such as the cloud service provider (CSP) and the client. A statement of work can also help specify the details of the project or contract, such as the timeline, budget, quality standards, performance metrics, and payment terms. Therefore, a statement of work has the sole purpose of outlining a professional services engagement that governs a proposed cloud migration. Option B is the correct answer. Gap analysis, feasibility study, and service level agreement are not the best options to describe a document that has the sole purpose of outlining a professional services engagement that governs a proposed cloud migration, as they have different purposes and scopes. Gap analysis is a method of comparing the current state and the desired state of an application or workload, and identifying the gaps or differences between them. Gap analysis can help determine the requirements, challenges, and opportunities of migrating an application or workload to the cloud, but it does not define the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of a cloud migration project or contract. Feasibility study is a comprehensive assessment that evaluates the technical, financial, operational, and organizational aspects of moving an application or workload from one environment to another. Feasibility study 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. However, feasibility study does not define the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of a cloud migration project or contract. Service level agreement (SLA) is a document that defines the level of service and support that a CSP agrees to provide to a client, such as the availability, performance, security, and reliability of the cloud service. SLA can help establish the service standards, expectations, and metrics that a CSP and a client agree to follow, as well as the remedies and penalties for any service failures or breaches. However, SLA does not define the scope, objectives, deliverables, and expectations of a cloud migration project or contract. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ CLO-002 Study Guide, Chapter 7: Cloud Migration, Section 7.1: Cloud Migration Concepts, Page 2031 and What is a Statement of Work (SOW)? | Smartsheet

QUESTION 5

A business analyst at a large multinational organization has been tasked with checking to ensure an application adheres to GDPR rules. Which of the following topics would be BEST for the analyst to research?

A. Data integrity

B. Industry-based requirements

C. ISO certification

D. Regulatory concerns

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Right-sizing compute resource instances is the process of matching instance types and sizes to workload performance and capacity requirements at the lowest possible cost. It\\'s also the process of identifying opportunities to eliminate or downsize instances without compromising capacity or other requirements, which results in lower costs and higher efficiency1. Right-sizing is a key mechanism for optimizing cloud costs, but it is often ignored or delayed by organizations when they first move to the cloud. They lift and shift their environments and expect to right-size later. Speed and performance are often prioritized over cost, which results in oversized instances and a lot of wasted spend on unused resources2. Right-sizing compute resource instances is the best action that the analyst should consider to lower costs and improve efficiency, as it can help reduce the amount of resources and money spent on instances that operate at a fraction of the full processing capacity. Right- sizing can also improve the performance and reliability of the instances by ensuring that they have enough resources to meet the workload demands. Right-sizing is an ongoing process that requires continuous

monitoring and analysis of the instance usage and performance metrics, as well as the use of tools and frameworks that can simplify and automate the right-sizing decisions1. Consolidating into fewer instances, using spot instances, or

negotiating better prices on the company\\'s reserved instances are not the best actions that the analyst should consider to lower costs and improve efficiency, as they have some limitations and trade-offs compared to right-sizing. Consolidating into fewer instances can reduce the number of instances, but it does not necessarily optimize the type and size of the instances. Consolidating can also introduce performance and availability issues, such as increased latency, reduced redundancy, or single points of failure3. Using spot instances can reduce the cost of instances, but it also introduces the risk of interruption and termination, as spot instances are subject to fluctuating prices and availability based on the supply and demand of the cloud provider4. Negotiating better prices on the company\\'s reserved instances can reduce the cost of instances, but it also requires a long-term commitment and upfront payment, which reduces the flexibility and scalability of the cloud environment5. References: Right Sizing - Cloud Computing Services; The 6-Step Guide To Rightsizing Your Instances - CloudZero; Consolidating Cloud Services: How to Do It Right | CloudHealth by VMware; Spot Instances - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud; Reserved Instances - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.