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QUESTION 1

A company is discontinuing its use of a cloud provider. Which of the following should the provider do to ensure there is no sensitive data stored in the company's cloud?

- A. Replicate the data.
- B. Encrypt the data.
- C. Lock in the data.
- D. Sanitize the data.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Data sanitization is the process of deliberately, permanently, and irreversibly removing or destroying the data stored on a memory device. Data sanitization is a security best practice and often a compliance requirement for sensitive or confidential data. Data sanitization ensures that the data cannot be recovered by any means, even by advanced forensic tools. Data sanitization can be done by overwriting, degaussing, or physically destroying the storage media. When a company discontinues its use of a cloud provider, the provider should sanitize the data to prevent any unauthorized access, leakage, or breach of the company's data. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives¹, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 4: Cloud Storage², Data sanitization for cloud storage³

QUESTION 2

Which of the following is an example of outsourcing administration in the context of the cloud?

- A. Managed services
- B. Audit by a third party
- C. Community support
- D. Premium support

Correct Answer: A

Managed services are a type of outsourcing administration in the context of the cloud, where a third-party provider takes over the responsibility of managing and operating cloud services on behalf of the customer. Managed services can include various functions such as maintenance, monitoring, security, backup, recovery, and support. Managed services can help customers to reduce costs, improve performance, enhance security, and focus on their core business. Managed services are different from other types of support, such as audit, community, or premium support, which do not involve the transfer of control or ownership of cloud services to a third-party provider. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Exam Objectives¹, CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments², Outsourcing Cloud Administration

QUESTION 3

A requirement states that an application must be restored within six hours. Which of the following should be included in the SLA to satisfy this requirement?



A. MTTR

B. RPO

C. ROI

D. RTO

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: The SLA should include the Recovery Time Objective (RTO) to satisfy this requirement. The RTO is the maximum acceptable time that an application or service can be unavailable after a disaster or disruption. It defines the target duration for restoring the functionality and performance of the application or service. The RTO is usually measured in hours or days, depending on the criticality of the application or service. In this case, the requirement states that the application must be restored within six hours, which means that the RTO should be six hours or less. The other options are not relevant to this requirement. The Mean Time to Repair (MTTR) is the average time that it takes to fix a faulty component or system. The Recovery Point Objective (RPO) is the maximum acceptable amount of data loss that can occur after a disaster or disruption. It defines the point in time to which the data must be restored. The RPO is usually measured in minutes or hours, depending on the frequency of data backups. The Return on Investment (ROI) is the ratio of the net profit to the initial cost of an investment. It measures the financial benefit of an investment over time. References: CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (LO-002), Chapter 3: Business Principles of Cloud Environments, Section 3.2: Cloud Assessments, p. 103-104.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following service models BEST describes a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options?

A. MaaS

B. SaaS

C. PaaS

D. IaaS

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the CompTIA Cloud Essentials objectives and documents, SaaS, or Software as a Service, is the best option for describing a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options. SaaS is a cloud service model that delivers and manages software applications over the internet, without requiring the end user to install, update, or maintain any software or hardware on their own devices. SaaS applications are typically accessed through a web browser or a mobile app, and the end user only pays for the usage or subscription of the service. SaaS providers are responsible for the infrastructure, platform, security, and maintenance of the software applications, and the end user only needs to create user access and configure options according to their preferences and needs. SaaS applications are usually designed for specific purposes or functions, such as email, collaboration, CRM, ERP, or accounting. The other service models are not as suitable for describing a cloud-hosted application in which the end user only creates user access and configures options. MaaS, or Monitoring as a Service, is a type of cloud service that provides monitoring and management of cloud resources and services, such as performance, availability, security, or compliance. MaaS is not a cloud-hosted application, but rather a cloud service that supports other cloud applications. PaaS, or Platform as a Service, is a cloud service model that delivers and manages the hardware and software resources to develop, test, and deploy applications through the cloud. PaaS provides the end user with a cloud-based platform that includes the operating system, middleware, runtime, database, and other tools and services. PaaS providers are responsible for the infrastructure, security, and maintenance of the platform, and the end user only needs to write and manage the code and data of their applications. PaaS applications are usually



customized and developed by the end user, rather than provided by the cloud service provider. IaaS, or Infrastructure as a Service, is a cloud service model that delivers and manages the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, networking, and virtualization, over the internet. IaaS provides the end user with a cloud-based infrastructure that can be used to run any software or application. IaaS providers are responsible for the hardware, security, and maintenance of the infrastructure, and the end user is responsible for the operating system, middleware, runtime, database, and applications. IaaS applications are usually more complex and require more configuration and management by the end user, rather than by the cloud service provider.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following are aspects of cloud data availability? (Choose two.)

- A. Resource tagging
- B. Data sovereignty
- C. Locality
- D. Zones
- E. Geo-redundancy
- F. Auto-scaling

Correct Answer: DE

Explanation: Cloud data availability is the process of ensuring that data is accessible to end users and applications, when and where they need it. It defines the degree or extent to which data is readily usable along with the necessary IT and

management procedures, tools and technologies required to enable, manage and continue to make data available¹. Cloud data availability is influenced by several aspects, such as:

Zones: Zones are logical or physical partitions of a cloud region that have independent power, cooling, and networking infrastructure. They are designed to isolate failures within a region and provide high availability and fault tolerance for

cloud services and data. For example, Google Cloud² and Azure³ offer availability zones that allow users to distribute their resources and data across multiple zones within a region, ensuring that if one zone experiences an outage, the other

zones can continue to function and serve the data.

Geo-redundancy: Geo-redundancy is the practice of replicating or storing data across multiple geographic locations or regions. It is intended to improve data availability and durability by protecting data from regional disasters, network failures,

or malicious attacks. For example, Google Cloud² and Azure³ offer geo- redundant storage options that allow users to store their data in two or more regions, ensuring that if one region becomes unavailable, the data can be accessed from

another region.

Resource tagging is the practice of assigning metadata or labels to cloud resources, such as instances, volumes, or buckets. It is used to organize, manage, and monitor cloud resources and data, but it does not directly affect data availability.



Data sovereignty is the concept that data is subject to the laws and regulations of the country or region where it is stored or processed. It is a legal and compliance issue that affects data security, privacy, and governance, but it does not directly affect data availability.

Locality is the concept that data is stored or processed close to the source or destination of the data. It is used to optimize data performance, latency, and bandwidth, but it does not directly affect data availability.

Auto-scaling is the practice of automatically adjusting the amount or type of cloud resources, such as instances, nodes, or pods, based on the demand or load of the data. It is used to optimize data efficiency, scalability, and reliability, but it

does not directly affect data availability. References:

Cloud Storage | Google Cloud

Data Availability: Ensuring Continued Functioning of Business Ops What are Azure availability zones? | Microsoft Learn
What is Data Availability? - Definition from Techopedia

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