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QUESTION 1

A systems administrator is using VMs to deploy a new solution that contains a number of application VMs.

Which of the following would provide high availability to the application environment in case of hypervisor failure?

A. Anti-affinity rules

B. Cold migration

C. Live migration

D. Affinity rules

Correct Answer: A

Anti-affinity rules are rules or policies that prevent two or more VMs from running on the same host or cluster in a cloud environment. Anti-affinity rules can provide high availability to an application environment in case of hypervisor failure, as they can distribute or separate the application VMs across different hosts or clusters and avoid having a single point of failure. Anti-affinity rules can also improve performance and reliability, as they can reduce contention and load by balancing the resource utilization across multiple hosts or clusters. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, section 1.5

Reference: https://www.vmware.com/products/vsphere/high-availability.html

QUESTION 2

A systems administrator would like to reduce the network delay between two servers.

Which of the following will reduce the network delay without taxing other system resources?

A. Decrease the MTU size on both servers

B. Adjust the CPU resources on both servers

C. Enable compression between the servers

D. Configure a VPN tunnel between the servers

Correct Answer: A

The maximum transmission unit (MTU) is the largest size of a packet or frame that can be sent over a network. Decreasing the MTU size on both servers can reduce the network delay between them, as it can reduce the fragmentation and reassembly of packets, improve the transmission efficiency, and avoid packet loss or errors. Decreasing the MTU size can also avoid taxing other system resources, as it does not require additional CPU, memory, or disk resources. References: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 16, section 3.2

Reference: https://cseweb.ucsd.edu/~calder/papers/HPDC-01-DynComp.pdf

QUESTION 3

A cloud administrator has created a new asynchronous workflow lo deploy VMs to the cloud in bulk. When the workflow is tested for a single VM, it completes successfully. However, if the workflow is used to create 50 VMs at once, the job fails. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Incorrect permissions

B. Insufficient storage

C. Billing issues with the cloud provider

D. No connectivity to the public cloud

E. Expired API token

F. Disabled autoscaling

Correct Answer: BF

Insufficient storage could cause the deployment of 50 VMs to fail as the cloud may not have enough available storage to create the instances.

Disabled autoscaling could also cause the deployment to fail as the workflow is set to deploy a large number of VMs at once, and without autoscaling, the cloud may not have the resources to handle the workload.

QUESTION 4

A systems administrator is configuring a storage system for maximum performance and redundancy. Which of the following storage technologies should the administrator use to achieve this?

A. RAID 5

B. RAID 6

C. RAID 10

D. RAID 50

Correct Answer: C

The best storage technology to configure for maximum performance and redundancy is RAID 10 (Redundant Array of Independent Disks 10). RAID 10 is a combination of RAID 1 (mirroring) and RAID 0 (striping) that provides both fault tolerance and improved performance. RAID 10 divides and replicates the data across multiple disks in pairs, creating mirrored sets, and then stripes the data across those sets, creating a striped set. RAID 10 can withstand multiple disk failures as long as they are not in the same mirrored set, and can also increase the read and write speed by parallelizing the disk operations. Reference: [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives], Domain 1.0 Configuration and Deployment, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario involving requirements for deploying an application in the cloud, select an appropriate solution design.

QUESTION 5

A cloud administrator would like to maintain file integrity checks through hashing on a cloud object store. Which of the following is MOST suitable from a performance perspective?

A. SHA-256

B. SHA-512

C. MD5

D. AES

Correct Answer: C

The most suitable hashing algorithm from a performance perspective to maintain file integrity checks on a cloud object store is MD5 (Message Digest 5). MD5 is a hashing algorithm that generates a 128-bit hash value for any given input data. MD5 is faster and more efficient than other hashing algorithms, such as SHA-256 or SHA-512, which generate longer hash values and require more computational resources. MD5 can be used to verify the integrity of files by comparing their hash values before and after transmission or storage. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0 Security, Objective 2.5 Given a scenario, apply data security techniques in the cloud.

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