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# Question 1

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## Question Type: MultipleChoice

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A company that performs passive vulnerability scanning at its transit VPC has detected a vulnerability related to outdated web-server software on one of its public subnets. Which of the following can the company use to verify if this is a true positive with the least effort and cost? (Select two).

### Options:

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**A-** A network-based scan

**B-** An agent-based scan

**C-** A port scan

**D-** A red-team exercise

**E-** A credentialed scan

**F-** A blue-team exercise

Unknown environment penetration testing

### Answer:

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A, E

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A VDI administrator is enhancing the existing environment with a feature to allow users to connect devices to virtual workstations. Which of the following types of devices are most likely to be allowed in the upgrade? (Select two).

### Options:

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- A- Display monitors
- B- USB devices
- C- SATA devices
- D- PCIe devices
- E- PCI devices
- F- Printers

### Answer:

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B, F

### Explanation:

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B) USB devices and F. Printers are most likely to be allowed in the upgrade. USB devices are common peripherals that users may want to connect to their virtual workstations, such as flash drives, keyboards, mice, webcams, etc. Printers are also useful devices that users may need to print documents from their virtual desktops. VDI software can support USB redirection and printer redirection to enable these devices to work with virtual workstations<sup>12</sup>.

Display monitors, SATA devices, PCIe devices, and PCI devices are less likely to be allowed in the upgrade, as they are either part of the physical hardware of the end device or the server, or they require direct access to the host system. VDI software typically does not support these types of devices, as they are not compatible with the virtualization layer or the remote display protocol<sup>34</sup>.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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An environment has a dual-stack infrastructure in an active-active configuration in two separate data centers. Which of the following best describes replication between the two sites?

### Options:

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- A- Data is moved constantly from the hot site to the warm site.
- B- Data is replicated every 15 minutes from one site to the other.

- C-** Data is moved from one site to the other once per day.
- D-** Data is synchronized in real time across the sites.
- E-** Data is moved twice a day from Site A to Site B, and then from Site B to Site A.

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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A dual-stack infrastructure is a network that supports both IPv4 and IPv6 protocols. An active-active configuration is a high-availability cluster that distributes workloads across two or more nodes that are running the same service simultaneously. Replication between the two sites means that data is copied from one site to another to ensure consistency and redundancy. Data synchronization is the process of ensuring that data is identical across multiple locations. Therefore, data synchronization in real time means that data is replicated as soon as it changes on either site, without any delay or lag. Reference: [Active-Active vs. Active-Passive High-Availability Clustering, Dual-stack IPv6 architectures for AWS and hybrid networks -- Part 2, Understanding Dual Stacking of IPv4 and IPv6 Unicast Addresses](#)

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A VDI administrator is deploying 512 desktops for remote workers. Which of the following would meet the minimum number of IP addresses needed for the desktops?

**Options:**

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A- /22

B- /23

C- /24

D- /25

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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A /23 subnet mask has 9 bits for the host portion, which allows up to 512 IP addresses for the desktops. A /22 subnet mask has 10 bits for the host portion, which allows up to 1024 IP addresses, but this is more than the minimum required. A /24 subnet mask has 8 bits for the host portion, which allows up to 256 IP addresses, but this is not enough for the desktops. A /25 subnet mask has 7 bits for the host portion, which allows up to 128 IP addresses, but this is also not enough for the desktops. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 1.0: Cloud Concepts, Objective 1.2: Given a scenario, analyze and compare the characteristics of various cloud service models (SaaS, IaaS, PaaS). Subnet Mask Cheat Sheet - aelius.com

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A cloud engineer is responsible for a legacy web application that runs on an on-premises VM environment. The VM environment is approaching end of life. The engineer needs to migrate the web application to the cloud as quickly as possible because the VM environment has the following limitations:

- \* The VM environment has a single IOGB disk.
- \* The VM environment still uses 10Mbps, which leaves a 100Mbps WAN connection underutilized.
- \* No installation media is available.

Which of the following is the best way to migrate the web application to the cloud?

### Options:

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- A-** Use the VM import connector to import the VM into the cloud.
- B-** Use import/export to import the VM as a snapshot and attach it to a cloud instance.
- C-** Use REST APIs to import an image of the VM into the cloud.

**D-** Use object storage to create a backup of the VM and restore data into the cloud instance.

### **Answer:**

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A

### **Explanation:**

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A VM import connector is a tool that allows you to import virtual machines from your on-premises environment into the cloud using a graphical user interface. This is the fastest and easiest way to migrate a legacy web application without requiring installation media or changing the configuration of the VM. The VM import connector can also handle the disk size and network bandwidth limitations of the on-premises VM environment. Reference: [EC2 VM Import Connector | AWS News Blog](#), [Import a VMware Virtual Machine to Oracle Cloud Infrastructure](#), [CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 2.0: Deployment, Objective 2.1: Given a scenario, execute and implement solutions using appropriate cloud migration tools and methods.](#)

## **Question 6**

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A company is concerned it will run out of VLANs on its private cloud platform in the next couple months, and the product currently offered to customers requires the company to allocate three dedicated, segmented tiers. Which of the following can the company implement to continue adding new customers and to maintain the required level of isolation from other tenants?



**Options:**

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- A- GRE
- B- SR-IOV
- C- VXLAN
- D- IPSec

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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One possible solution for the company to continue adding new customers and to maintain the required level of isolation from other tenants is to implement VXLAN. VXLAN is a network virtualization technology that can extend VLAN by adding a 24-bit segment ID, which allows up to 16 million unique virtual segments. VXLAN can encapsulate layer 2 Ethernet frames within layer 3 IP packets, and tunnel them across the underlying network. VXLAN can provide logical isolation and security for different tenants, as well as scalability and flexibility for large cloud computing environments<sup>1</sup>.

## Question 7

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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A cloud administrator is performing automated deployment of cloud infrastructure for clients. The administrator notices discrepancies from the baseline in the configuration of infrastructure that was deployed to a new client. Which of the following is most likely the cause?

**Options:**

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- A- The deployment user account changed
- B- The deployment was done to a different resource group.
- C- The deployment was done by a different cloud administrator.
- D- The deployment template was modified.

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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A deployment template is a file that defines the resources and configurations that are required to deploy a cloud solution<sup>1</sup>. A deployment template can be used to automate the deployment of cloud infrastructure for clients, ensuring consistency and efficiency<sup>2</sup>. However, if the deployment template was modified, either intentionally or accidentally, it could cause discrepancies from the baseline in the configuration of infrastructure that was deployed to a new client. For example, the template could have different parameters, values, or

dependencies that affect the outcome of the deployment<sup>3</sup>. Therefore, the most likely cause of the issue is that the deployment template was modified.

1: [What is a template?- Azure Resource Manager | Microsoft Docs<sup>3</sup>](#)

2: [Automate cloud deployments with Azure Resource Manager templates - Learn | Microsoft Docs<sup>3</sup>](#)

3: [CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Exam Objectives, Objective 2.2: Given a scenario, deploy and test a cloud solution](#)

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A corporation is evaluating an offer from a CSP to take advantage of volume discounts on a shared platform. The finance department is concerned about cost allocation transparency, as the current structure splits projects into dedicated billing accounts. Which of the following can be used to address this concern?

**Options:**

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**A-** Implementing resource tagging

- B-** Defining a cost baseline
- C-** Consolidating the billing accounts
- D-** Using a third-party accounting tool

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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Resource tagging is a process of adding descriptive metadata (tags) to cloud resources, such as virtual machines, storage accounts, databases, etc. Tags can be used to track and allocate costs, identify resources by project, owner, environment, or any other criteria.

a. Resource tagging can help the finance department to have cost allocation transparency across different projects on a shared platform. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives, Domain 4.0: Operations and Support, Objective 4.3: Given a scenario, apply the appropriate methods for cost control in a cloud environment. [Cloud Resource Tagging | Cloud Foundation Community](#), [Define your tagging strategy - Cloud Adoption Framework](#)

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A cloud administrator used a deployment script to recreate a number of servers hosted in a public-cloud provider. However, after the script completes, the administrator receives the following error when attempting to connect to one of the servers via SSH from the administrator's workstation: CHANGED. Which of the following IS the MOST likely cause of the issue?

### Options:

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- A- The DNS records need to be updated
- B- The cloud provider assigned a new IP address to the server.
- C- The fingerprint on the server's RSA key is different
- D- The administrator has not copied the public key to the server.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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This error indicates that the SSH client has detected a change in the server's RSA key, which is used to authenticate the server and establish a secure connection. The SSH client stores the fingerprints of the servers it has previously connected to in a file called `known_hosts`, which is usually located in the `~/.ssh` directory. When the SSH client tries to connect to a server, it compares the fingerprint of the server's RSA key with the one stored in the `known_hosts` file. If they match, the connection proceeds. If they do not match, the SSH client warns the user of a possible man-in-the-middle attack or a host key change, and aborts the connection.

The most likely cause of this error is that the deployment script has recreated the server with a new RSA key, which does not match the one stored in the `known_hosts` file. This can happen when a server is reinstalled, cloned, or migrated. To resolve this error, the administrator needs to remove or update the old fingerprint from the `known_hosts` file, and accept the new fingerprint when connecting to the server again. Alternatively, the administrator can use a tool or service that can synchronize or manage the RSA keys across multiple servers, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)<sup>1</sup>, Azure Key Vault<sup>2</sup>, or HashiCorp Vault<sup>3</sup>.

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