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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company plans to publish a new application and must conform with security standards. Which of the following types of testing are most important for the systems administrator to run to assure the security and compliance of the application before publishing? (Select two).

Options:

- A- Regression testing
- B- Vulnerability testing
- C- Usability testing
- D- Functional testing
- E- Penetration testing
- F- Load testing

Answer:

B, E

Explanation:

Vulnerability testing and penetration testing are two types of security testing that can help to identify and mitigate potential risks in an application before publishing. Vulnerability testing is the process of scanning the application for known weaknesses or flaws that could be exploited by attackers. Penetration testing is the process of simulating real-world attacks on the application to test its defenses and find vulnerabilities that may not be detected by automated scans. Both types of testing can help to assure the security and compliance of the application by revealing and resolving any issues that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the application or its data.

a. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Study Guide, Chapter 5: Maintaining a Cloud Environment, page 221.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator is planning to deploy a database cluster in a virtualization environment. The administrator needs to ensure the database nodes do not exist on the same physical host. Which of the following would best meet this requirement?

Options:

A- Oversubscription

B- Anti-affinity

C- A firewall

D- A separate cluster

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Anti-affinity is a rule that specifies that certain virtual machines should not run on the same physical host. This can help to improve availability and performance by avoiding single points of failure and resource contention. For example, if the database nodes are running on the same host and the host fails, the entire database cluster will be unavailable. By using anti-affinity rules, the systems administrator can ensure the database nodes are distributed across different hosts in the virtualization environment. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Study Guide, Chapter 2: Deploying a Cloud Environment, page 76.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A systems administrator is responsible for upgrading operating systems on VMs that are hosted in a cloud environment. The systems administrator wants to ensure the VMs receive updates for as long as possible. Which of the following should the systems administrator

choose?

Options:

- A- Stable
- B- Nightly
- C- LTS
- D- Canary
- E- EDR

Answer:

C

Explanation:

LTS stands for Long Term Support, and it is a term that refers to a version of an operating system that receives updates and security patches for a longer period of time than other versions. LTS versions are usually more stable and reliable than other versions, and they are suitable for users who want to avoid frequent changes or compatibility issues. By choosing LTS versions for the VMs that are hosted in a cloud environment, the systems administrator can ensure that the VMs receive updates for as long as possible, and benefit from the enhanced security and performance of the operating system. LTS versions are typically released every few years, and they are supported for several years after their release. For example, Ubuntu 20.04 LTS is supported until April 2025, while Ubuntu 21.04 is

supported until January 2022. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, Objective 5.2: Given a scenario, troubleshoot common cloud resource and service issues.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization located in Asia connects to a cloud infrastructure hosted in North America and Europe. Sporadic slowness has been observed when using the PaaS and IaaS components. A diagnostic using the following commands was run, and the following results were collected:

Command	Destination	Observation
PING	<Public IP of Cloud Provider>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sporadic timeout• Increased round-trip value 520ms
TRACERT	<Public IP of Cloud Provider>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased round-trip value 520ms

Which of the following is the most likely reason for the latency?

Options:

- A- Service degradation on the ISP
- B- A DDoS attack on the organization's infrastructure
- C- Misconfiguration of the network security groups
- D- Switch failure at the organization

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The most likely reason for the latency is service degradation on the ISP. The results show that the ping and traceroute commands have sporadic timeout and increased round-trip values when reaching the public IP address of the cloud provider. This indicates that there is a network issue between the organization and the cloud provider, which could be caused by service degradation on the ISP. Service degradation on the ISP means that the ISP is experiencing reduced performance or availability of its network services, which can affect the quality and speed of the data transmission. Service degradation on the ISP can be caused by various factors, such as congestion, routing problems, hardware failures, or maintenance activities. To resolve this issue, the systems administrator should contact the ISP and report the problem, and request a status update or a resolution plan. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Objective 3.2: Given a scenario, troubleshoot network connectivity issues.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Based on the shared responsibility model, which of the following solutions passes the responsibility of patching the OS to the customer?

Options:

A- PaaS

B- DBaaS

C- IaaS

D- SaaS

Answer:

C

Explanation:

IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, and it is a cloud service model that provides customers with access to virtualized computing resources, such as servers, storage, and networks. In the IaaS model, the customer is responsible for patching the operating system (OS) of the virtual machines, as well as installing and managing the applications and data.

a. The cloud service provider (CSP) is responsible for maintaining the physical infrastructure, such as the hardware, power, cooling, and security. Therefore, IaaS passes the responsibility of patching the OS to the customer, unlike PaaS, DBaaS, or SaaS, where the CSP

handles the OS patching and updates. Reference:CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2, Objective 2.1: Given a scenario, deploy cloud services and solutions.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A cloud architect is reviewing the design for a new cloud-based ERP solution. The solution consists of eight servers with a single network interface. The allocated IP range is 172.16.0.0/28. One of the requirements of the solution is that it must be able to handle the potential addition of 16 new servers to the environment. Because of the complexity of the firewall and related ACL requirements, these new servers will need to be in the same network range. Which of the following changes

would allow for the potential server addition?

Options:

- A-** Change the IP address range to use a 10.0.0.0 address.
- B-** Change the server template to add network interfaces.
- C-** Change the subnet mask to use a 255.255.255.128 range.

D- Change the server scaling configuration to increase the maximum limit.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Changing the subnet mask to use a 255.255.255.128 range would allow for the potential server addition. The current subnet mask of 255.255.255.240 (/28) only allows for 14 usable host addresses in the 172.16.0.0 network, which is not enough to accommodate the existing eight servers and the possible 16 new servers. Changing the subnet mask to 255.255.255.128 (/25) would increase the number of usable host addresses to 126 in the same network, which is sufficient to handle the server expansion. Changing the IP address range to use a 10.0.0.0 address, changing the server template to add network interfaces, or changing the server scaling configuration to increase the maximum limit would not solve the issue of the limited host addresses in the same network range. Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 3, Objective 3.1: Given a scenario, implement cloud networking solutions.

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