

Exam : CV0-004

Title : CompTIA Cloud+ (2024)

Version : DEMO

1. An engineer made a change to an application and needs to select a deployment strategy that meets the following requirements:

- Is simple and fast
- Can be performed on two identical platforms

Which of the following strategies should the engineer use?

- A. Blue-green
- B. Canary
- C. Rolling
- D. in-place

Answer: A

Explanation:

The blue-green deployment strategy is ideal for scenarios where simplicity and speed are crucial. It involves two identical production environments: one (blue) hosts the current application version, while the other (green) is used to deploy the new version. Once testing is completed on the green environment and it's ready to go live, traffic is switched from blue to green, ensuring a quick and efficient rollout with minimal downtime. This method allows for immediate rollback if issues arise, by simply redirecting the traffic back to the blue environment.

Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ material emphasizes the importance of understanding various cloud deployment strategies, including blue-green, and their application in real-world scenarios to ensure efficient and reliable software deployment in cloud environments.

2. The change control board received a request to approve a configuration change to deploy in the cloud production environment.

Which of the following should have already been completed?

- A. Penetration test
- B. End-to-end security testing
- C. Cost benefit analysis
- D. User acceptance testing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Before a configuration change is deployed in the cloud production environment, it is crucial to conduct User Acceptance Testing (UAT). UAT involves testing the system by the end-users or clients to ensure it can handle required tasks in real-world scenarios, according to specifications. This testing is the final stage before the change is approved for production, ensuring that all functionalities meet user requirements and the system is ready for deployment.

Reference: The CompTIA Cloud+ certification highlights the significance of various testing phases, including UAT, as part of the cloud deployment process to validate the system's readiness and functionality for end-users.

3. A customer is migrating applications to the cloud and wants to grant authorization based on the classification levels of each system.

Which of the following should the customer implement to ensure authorization to systems is granted when the user and system classification properties match? (Select two).

- A. Resource tagging

- B. Discretionary access control
- C. Multifactor authentication
- D. Role-based access control
- E. Token-based authentication
- F. Bastion host

Answer: B, D

Explanation:

Discretionary Access Control (DAC) and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) are effective methods for granting authorization based on system classification levels. DAC allows resource owners to grant access rights, making it flexible for environments with varying classification levels. RBAC assigns permissions based on roles within an organization, aligning access rights with the user's job functions and ensuring that users access only what is necessary for their role, which can be mapped to system classifications.

Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ content covers various access control models, emphasizing the importance of implementing appropriate security measures that align with organizational policies and classification levels to ensure secure and authorized access to cloud systems.

4.A system surpasses 75% to 80% of resource consumption.

Which of the following scaling approaches is the most appropriate?

- A. Trending
- B. Manual
- C. Load
- D. Scheduled

Answer: C

Explanation:

Load scaling is the most appropriate approach when a system surpasses 75% to 80% of resource consumption. This method involves adjusting resources dynamically in response to the current load, ensuring the system can handle increased demand without performance degradation. Load scaling can be automatic, allowing systems to scale up or down based on predefined metrics like CPU usage, memory, or network traffic, providing an efficient way to manage resources and maintain optimal performance.

Reference: The CompTIA Cloud+ exam objectives include understanding cloud management and technical operations, which encompass knowledge of various scaling approaches, including load scaling, to ensure efficient resource utilization in cloud environments.

5.A network administrator is budding a site-to-site VPN tunnel from the company's headquarters office 10 the company's public cloud development network. The network administrator confirms the following:

The VPN tunnel is established on the headquarter office firewall.

While inside the office, developers report that they cannot connect to the development network resources.

While outside the office on a client VPN, developers report that they can connect to the development network resources.

The office and the client VPN have different IP subnet ranges.

The firewall flow logs show VPN traffic is reaching the development network from the office.

Which of the following is the next step the next network administrator should take to troubleshoot the VPN tunnel?

- A. Review the development network routing table.
- B. Change the ciphers on the site-to-site VPN.
- C. Restart the site-to-site VPN tunnel.
- D. Check the ACLS on the development workloads

Answer: A

Explanation:

The next step in troubleshooting the VPN tunnel issue is to review the development network routing table. This action will help determine if the routing configurations are correctly directing traffic from the headquarters office through the VPN tunnel to the development network resources. Proper routing ensures that data packets find their way to the correct destination within the cloud environment, which is critical for establishing successful communication between different network segments.

Reference: CompTIA Cloud+ materials stress the importance of networking fundamentals in cloud environments, including VPN configurations and routing, to ensure secure and efficient connectivity between on-premises infrastructure and cloud resources.