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Exam : **CLO-002**

Title : CompTIA Cloud Essentials+

Version : DEMO

1.A company is moving to the cloud and wants to enhance the provisioning of compute, storage, security, and networking.
Which of the following will be leveraged?
A. Infrastructure as code
B. Infrastructure templates
C. Infrastructure orchestration
D. Infrastructure automation
Answer: A
Explanation:
Infrastructure as code (IaC) is a DevOps practice that uses code to define and deploy infrastructure, such as networks, virtual machines, load balancers, and connection topologies1. IaC ensures consistency, repeatability, and scalability of the infrastructure, as well as enables automation and orchestration of the provisioning process2. IaC is different from infrastructure templates, which are predefined configurations that can be reused for multiple deployments3. Infrastructure orchestration is the process of coordinating multiple automation tasks to achieve a desired state of the infrastructure4. Infrastructure automation is the broader term for any technique that uses technology to perform infrastructure tasks without human intervention5.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4: Operating in the Cloud, page 137
What is infrastructure as code (IaC)?, Azure DevOps | Microsoft Learn
CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (Exam CLO-002), Chapter 4: Operating in the Cloud, page 137
Infrastructure Automation: 7 DevOps Tools for Orchestration, Secrets Management, and More, Apriorit Blog
Infrastructure As Code Vs Configuration Management, DevOpsCube Blog

2.Which of the following services would restrict connectivity to cloud resources?
A. Security lists
B. Firewall
C. VPN
D. Intrusion detection system
Answer: B
Explanation:
A firewall is a network security device that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined security rules1. A firewall can block or allow connection requests to cloud resources based on the source, destination, port, protocol, or content of the packets2. A firewall can be deployed as a hardware appliance, a software application, or a cloud service3.
Reference: Firewalls, Intrusion Prevention and VPNs, Information Security | University of Houston-Clear Lake Firewalls, IDS, and IPS Explanation and Comparison, Study-CCNA
CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ Certification Study Guide, Second Edition (Exam CLO-002), Chapter 4: Operating in the Cloud, page 143

3.Which of the following cloud characteristics helps transform from a typical capital expenditure model to an operating expenditure model?

A. Pay-as-you-go
B. Elasticity
C. Self-service
D. Availability
Answer: A
Explanation:
Pay-as-you-go is a pricing model in which customers pay only for the resources they consume, such as compute, storage, network, or software services4. Pay-as-you-go helps transform from a typical capital expenditure model to an operating expenditure model by eliminating the upfront costs of purchasing and maintaining physical infrastructure and software licenses5. Pay-as-you-go also provides flexibility and scalability to adjust the resource consumption according to the changing business needs6.
Reference: Consumption and fixed cost models, Microsoft Azure Well-Architected Framework What is Cloud Elasticity in Cloud Computing?, The Iron.io Blog
CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments, page 51

4.Which of the following DevOps options is used to integrate with cloud solutions?
A. Provisioning
B. API
C. SOA
D. Automation
Answer: B
Explanation:
API stands for Application Programming Interface, which is a set of rules and protocols that allow different software components or systems to communicate and exchange data. API is used to integrate with cloud solutions because it enables developers to access the cloud services and resources programmatically, without having to deal with the underlying infrastructure or platform details. API also allows for automation, scalability, and interoperability of cloud applications and services.
Reference: Chapter 3: Cloud Computing Concepts and Models, Section 3.2: Cloud Service Models, Subsection 3.2.1: Software as a Service (SaaS), Page 87; Chapter 4: Cloud Computing Principles and Design, Section 4.3: Cloud Characteristics and Risks, Subsection 4.3.2: Cloud Characteristics, Page 121; from https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cloud-essentials-clo-002-study-guide or CompTIA Cloud Essentials+ sources.

5.A document that outlines the scope of a project, specific deliverables, scheduling, and additional specific details from the client/buyer is called a:
A. statement of work.
B. standard operating procedure.
C. master service document.
D. service level agreement.
Answer: A
Explanation:
A statement of work (SOW) is a document that outlines the scope of a project, specific deliverables, scheduling, and additional specific details from the client/buyer1. A SOW defines what the service

provider will do for the client and how they will do it, as well as the expected outcomes and quality standards2. A SOW is typically used as a supplement to a master service agreement (MSA) or a contract that establishes the general terms and conditions of the business relationship3.
Reference: CompTIA Cloud Essentials CLO-002 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 2: Business Principles of Cloud Environments, page 65
Statement of Work (SOW): What Is It & How to Write One, The Blueprint
Master Services Agreement vs Statement Of Work, Difference between MSA & SOW, PandaDoc