

# CompTIA

CV0-002 Exam

CompTIA Cloud+



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# Version: 13.0

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## Question: 1

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A new browser version has been deployed to all users at a company. After the deployment, users report that they can no longer access the company's secure time-card system, which is hosted by a SaaS provider. A technician investigates and discovers a security error is received upon opening the site. If the browser is rolled back to the older version, the site is accessible again. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the security error users are seeing?

- A. SSL certificate expiration on the SaaS load balancers
- B. Federation issues between the SaaS provider and the company
- C. Obsolete security technologies implemented on the SaaS servers
- D. Unencrypted communications between the users and the application

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**Answer: C**

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## Question: 2

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A company has decided to scale its e-commerce application from its corporate datacenter to a commercial cloud provider to meet an anticipated increase in demand during an upcoming holiday. The majority of the application load takes place on the application server under normal conditions. For this reason, the company decides to deploy additional application servers into a commercial cloud provider using the on-premises orchestration engine that installs and configures common software and network configurations. The remote computing environment is connected to the on-premises datacenter via a site-to-site IPsec tunnel. The external DNS provider has been configured to use weighted round-robin routing to load balance connections from the Internet.

During testing, the company discovers that only 20% of connections completed successfully.

Review the network architecture and supporting documents and fulfill these requirements:

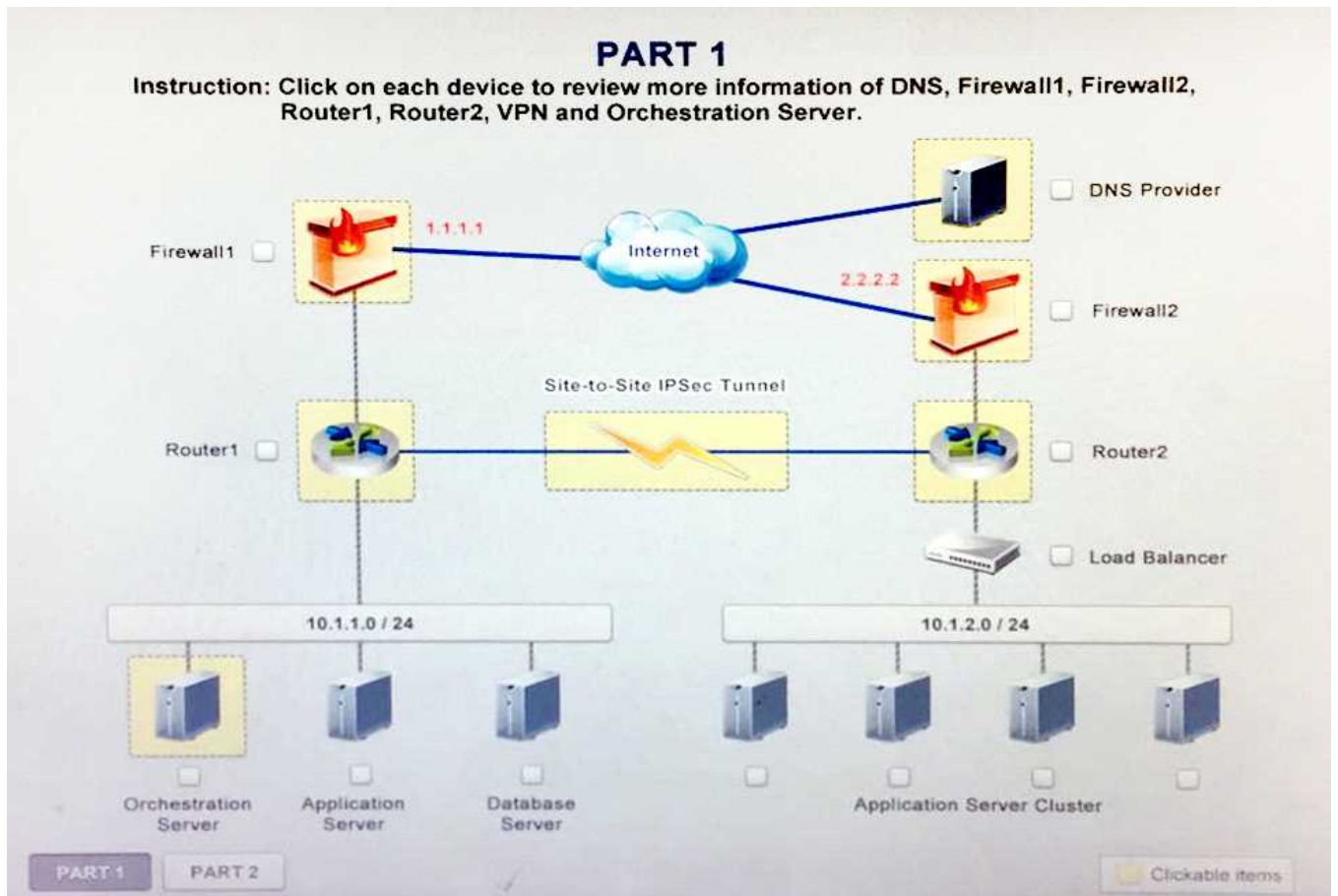
Part1:

1. Analyze the configuration of the following components: DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestrator Server.
2. Identify the problematic device(s).

Instructions:

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please select the Reset button. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.

Simulation



### PART 1

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

Firewall1

Router1

Orchestration Server

Application Server

Database Server

Application Server Cluster

DNS Provider

Firewall2

Router2

Load Balancer

Source	Destination	Port
any	1.1.1.1	80,443
10.1.1.0/24	any	any
any	any	deny

PART 1    PART 2    Clickable items

### PART 1

**Instruction:** Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

The diagram shows a network topology. At the top, an 'Internet' cloud is connected to a 'DNS Provider' server. Below it, 'Firewall1' is connected to the Internet. 'Router1' is connected to Firewall1 and has a configuration window open. 'Router2' is connected to Router1. At the bottom, there are several servers: 'Orchestration Server', 'Application Server', 'Database Server', and 'Application Server Cluster'. A 'Load Balancer' is also present. The configuration window for Router1 shows the following details:

Router1 Configuration	
Public IP:	1.1.1.1
Internal IP:	10.1.1.1/24
Site-to-Site VPN Configuration	
Address Space:	10.1.1.0/24
Subnet:	255.255.255.0
PSK:	Cloud001
IKE:	SHA1/AES256/DH2/SA Lifetime: 28800

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for 'PART 1' and 'PART 2', and a 'Clickable items' button.

### PART 1

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

Name	Type	Value	Weight
www.mycorp.com	CNAME	onprem.mycorp.com	20%
www.mycorp.com	CNAME	cloud.mycorp.com	80%
onprem.mycorp.com	A	1.1.1.1	-
cloud.mycorp.com	A	2.2.2.2	-

PART 1    PART 2    Clickable items

### PART 1

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

The diagram shows a network topology with the following components:

- Firewall1**: Represented by a flame icon, connected to the Internet.
- Internet**: A central cloud icon.
- Firewall2**: Represented by a flame icon, connected to the Internet.
- Router1**: Represented by a server rack icon, connected to the Internet.
- Router2**: Represented by a server rack icon, connected to the Internet.
- Orchestration Server**: Represented by a server rack icon.
- Application Server**: Represented by a server rack icon.
- Database Server**: Represented by a server rack icon.
- Application Server Cluster**: Represented by a server rack icon.

The **Firewall2 Configuration** window is open, displaying the following table:

Source	Destination	Port
any	2.2.2.2	80 443
10.1.2.0/24	any	any
any	any	deny

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for **PART 1** and **PART 2**, and a label **Clickable items**.



### PART 1

**Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.**

The diagram shows a network topology. At the top, an 'Internet' cloud is connected to a 'DNS Provider' server. Below the Internet cloud, 'Firewall1' and 'Router2' are connected. 'Router2' is connected to 'Router1'. 'Router1' is connected to a 'Load Balancer'. The 'Load Balancer' is connected to a row of servers: 'Orchestration Server', 'Application Server', 'Database Server', and 'Application Server Cluster'. A configuration window for 'Router2' is open, showing the following details:

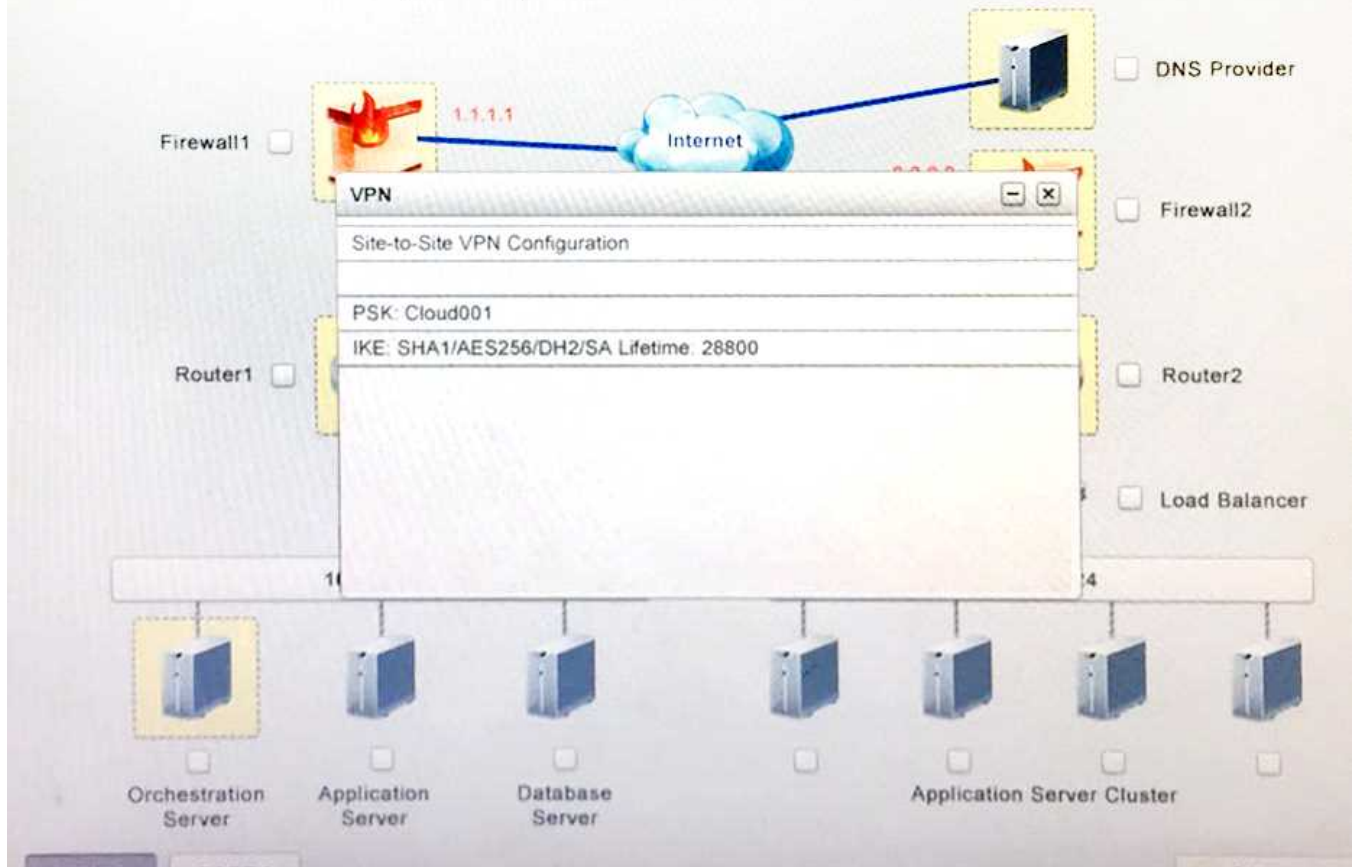
- Router2 Configuration
- Public IP: 2.2.2.2
- Internal IP: 10.1.2.1/24
- Site-to-Site VPN Configuration
- Address Space: 10.1.1.0/24
- Subnet: 255.255.255.0
- PSK: Cloud002
- IKE SHA1/AES256/DH2/SA Lifetime: 28800

At the bottom left, there are two buttons: 'PART 1' (highlighted) and 'PART 2'.



### PART 1

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.



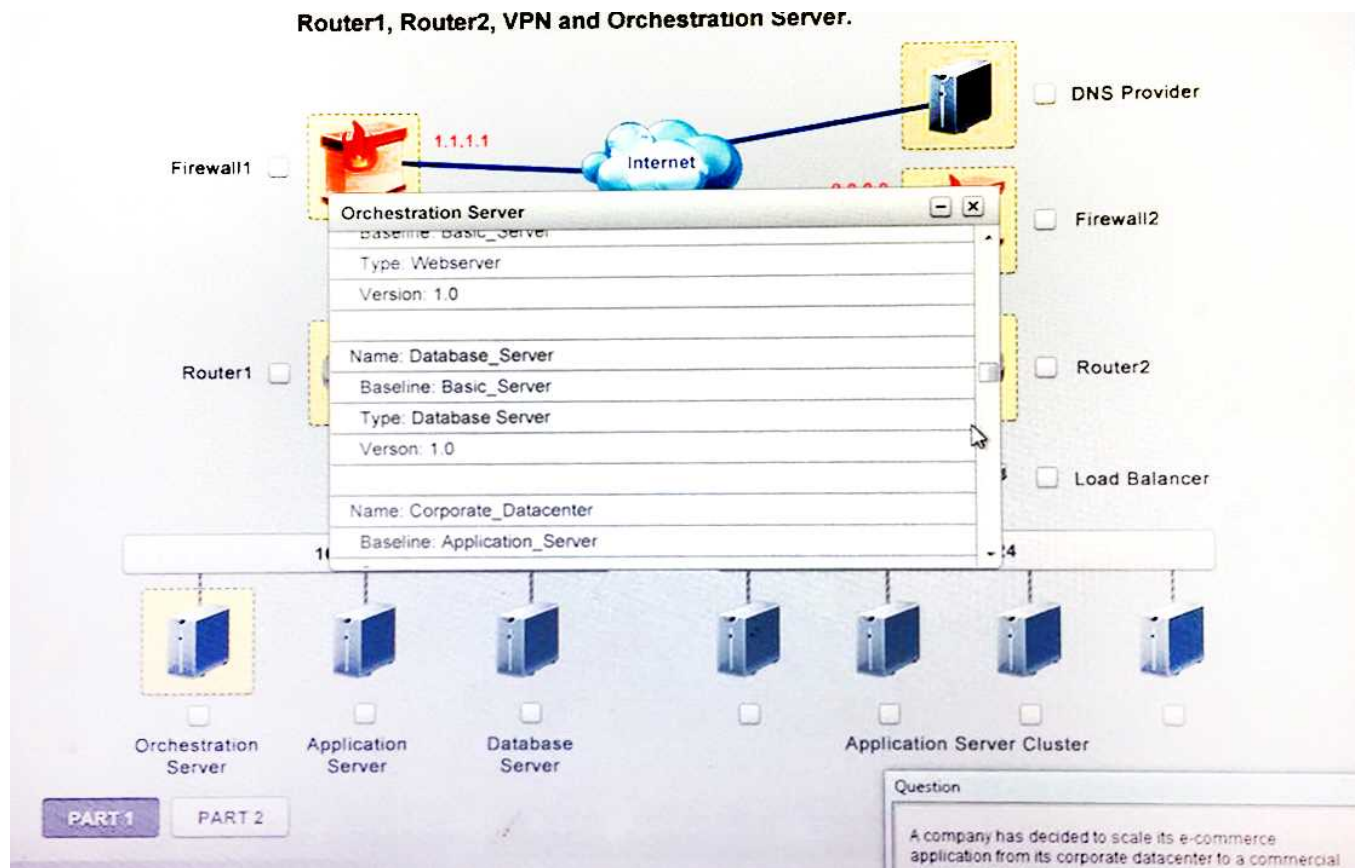
### PART 1

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

The diagram shows a network topology with an Internet cloud connected to Firewall1 (IP 1.1.1.1) and Router1. A central Orchestration Server window is open, displaying the following configuration:

Orchestration Server	
Name	Basic_Server
Network	10.1.1.0/24
Name	Cloud_Server
Network	10.1.2.0/24
Name	Application_Server
Baseline	Basic_Server
Type	Webserver
Version	1.0

Below the diagram, there are icons for various server types: Orchestration Server, Application Server, Database Server, and Application Server Cluster. On the right side, there are checkboxes for DNS Provider, Firewall2, Router2, and Load Balancer.



Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

The screenshot shows a network management interface with a topology diagram. At the top, an instruction reads: "Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server." The topology includes an "Internet" cloud, two firewalls (Firewall1 and Firewall2), two routers (Router1 and Router2), and a group of servers: "Orchestration Server", "Application Server", "Database Server", and "Application Server Cluster". A detailed window for the "Orchestration Server" is open, displaying the following information:

Orchestration Server	
Name:	Corporate_Datacenter
Baseline:	Application_Server
Count:	1
Name:	Corporate_DataCenter
Baseline:	Database_Server
Count:	1
Group:	Cloud_Service_Provider
Baseline:	Cloud_Server
Count:	4

At the bottom of the interface, there are buttons for "PART 1" and "PART 2". A "Question" box is partially visible at the bottom right, containing the text: "A company has decided to scale its e-commerce application from its corporate datacenter to a commercial cloud provider to meet an anticipated increase in demand".

**Answer: See the solution below.**

Solution given below with details.

Instruction: Click on each device to review more information of DNS, Firewall1, Firewall2, Router1, Router2, VPN and Orchestration Server.

Orchestration Server

Name: Corporate_Datacenter
Baseline: Application_Server
Count: 1
Name: Corporate_DataCenter
Baseline: Database_Server
Count: 1
Group: Cloud_Service_Provider
Baseline: Cloud_Server
Count: 4

Question

A company has decided to scale its e-commerce application from its corporate datacenter to a commercial cloud provider to meet an anticipated increase in demand

**Question: 3**

DRAG DROP

A hosted file share was infected with CryptoLocker and now root cause analysis needs to be performed. Place the tasks in the correct order according to the troubleshooting methodology.



1		Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement remediation
2		Establish a theory of probable cause
3		Document findings and outcomes
4		Identify the problem
5		Test the theory to determine cause
6		Verify full system functionality

**Answer:**

1	Identify the problem	Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement remediation
2	Establish a theory of probable cause	Establish a theory of probable cause
3	Test the theory to determine cause	Document findings and outcomes
4	Establish a plan of action to resolve the problem and implement remediation	Identify the problem
5	Verify full system functionality	Test the theory to determine cause
6	Document findings and outcomes	Verify full system functionality

**Question: 4**

A company is seeking a new backup solution for its virtualized file servers that fits the following characteristics:

The files stored on the servers are extremely large.



Existing files receive multiple small changes per day.  
New files are only created once per month.  
All backups are being sent to a cloud repository.

Which of the following would BEST minimize backup size?

- A. Local snapshots
- B. Differential backups
- C. File-based replication
- D. Change block tracking

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**Answer: B**

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Reference: <https://www.acronis.com/en-us/blog/posts/tips-tricks-better-business-backup-and-recovery-world-backup-day>

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**Question: 5**

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A company has deployed a four-node cluster in a COLO environment with server configurations listed below. The company wants to ensure there is 50% overhead for failover and redundancy. There are currently eight VMs running within the cluster with four vCPUs x32GB each. The company wants to better utilize its resources within the cluster without compromising failover and redundancy.

White Label Servers	Configuration (CPU x Memory GB)
Server 1	16x128
Server 2	16x128
Server 3	16x128
Server 4	16x128

Given the information above, which of the following should a cloud administrator do to BEST accommodate failover and redundancy requirements?

- A. Ensure hyperthreading is being utilized with physical server CPUs.
- B. Ensure dynamic resource allocation is being utilized.
- C. Overcommit memory, and the systems will allocate resources as required.
- D. Set hard limits for VM resources and turn on hyperthreading.

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**Answer: B**

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