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1. A cloud environment has several advantages over a physical environment and these benefits become available to companies once they have migrated to the cloud. One of these benefits is referred to as agility.

1 / 1 point

What does agility provide?

- ☐ You can deploy your applications with the confidence that comes from knowing that your data is safe in the event of a disaster.
- ☐ Applications and data can be deployed to regional datacenters around the globe.
- ☐ Your cloud-based applications can provide continuous user experience with no apparent downtime even when things go wrong.
- ☒ Cloud-based resources can be deployed and configured quickly as your requirements change.

✔ Correct  
With Agility, cloud-based resources can be deployed and configured quickly as your application requirements change.

2. One of the advantages of cloud computing is scalability. Applications can be scaled vertically and horizontally. Do you think that the following statement is true or false?

1 / 1 point

Horizontal scalability is when computing capacity can be increased by adding additional RAM or CPUs to a virtual machine.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✔ Correct  
With vertical scaling, computing capacity can be increased by adding additional RAM or CPUs to a virtual machine.

With horizontal scaling, computing capacity can be increased by adding instances of a resource.

You can scale vertically by adding additional virtual machines to your configuration.

3. Cloud service providers operate on a consumption-based model. Which of the following are characteristics of a consumption-based model?

1 / 1 point

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Resources will be charged even when they are not in use.
- ☒ You only pay for additional resources when they are needed.

✔ Correct  
In a consumption-based model, you only pay for additional resources when they are needed.

- ☐ Consumers must pay the costs up front.
- ☒ There is no need for companies to purchase and manage costly infrastructure that they may or may not use to its full capacity.

✔ Correct  
In a consumption-based model, you don't need to purchase and manage costly infrastructure that they may or may not use to its full capacity.

4. In cloud computing, there are two different types of expenses that should be considered, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operational expenditure (OpEx).

1 / 1 point

Which of these provides for the upfront spending of money on physical infrastructure, and then deducting that upfront expense overtime?

- ☐ Operational expenditure (OpEx)
- ☒ Capital expenditure (CapEx)

✔ Correct  
Capital expenditure (CapEx) is the upfront spending of money on physical infrastructure and then

deducting that upfront expense over time. The upfront cost from CapEx has a value that is reduced over time.

5. Cloud service models define the different levels of shared responsibility between a cloud provider and cloud tenant.

1 / 1 point

In which cloud service model is the cloud provider responsible for managing the virtual machines and networking resources that the cloud tenant deploys their applications into?

- ☐ IaaS
- ☒ PaaS
- ☐ SaaS

✔ Correct

The PaaS cloud service model is a managed hosting environment. In this model the cloud provider manages the virtual machines and networking resources. The cloud tenant deploys their applications into this managed hosting environment.

6. Cloud service models define the different levels of shared responsibility that a cloud provider and cloud tenant are responsible for.

0 / 1 point

In which model does the cloud provider keep the hardware up to date but operating system maintenance and network configuration are left to the cloud tenant?

- ☐ PaaS
- ☒ SaaS
- ☐ IaaS

✘ Incorrect

That's incorrect. IaaS is the cloud service model that is closest to managing physical servers. In this model the cloud provider keeps the hardware up to date but operating system maintenance and network configuration are left to the cloud tenant.