Exam Report: 6.16.4 Practice Questions

Date: 1/22/2020 1:17:55 pm
Time Spent: 2:43

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Overall Performance

Your Score: 20%

Passing Score: 80%

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Individual Responses

Question 1: Incorrect

Which of the following cloud computing solutions delivers software applications to a client either over the internet or on a local area network?

- IaaS
- DaaS
- PaaS
- SaaS

Explanation

Software as a Service (SaaS) delivers software applications to the client either over the internet or on a local area network.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) delivers infrastructure to the client, such as processing, storage, networks, and virtualized environments. The client deploys and runs software without purchasing servers, data center space, or network equipment. Platform as a Service (PaaS) delivers everything a developer needs to build an application onto the cloud infrastructure. The deployment comes without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software layers. Data as a Service (DaaS) stores and provides data from a centralized location without the need for local collection and storage.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 6.16.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm CLOUD_SERV_01]

Question 2: Incorrect

Which of the following best describes the Platform as a Service (PaaS) cloud computing service model?

- PaaS delivers software applications to the client either over the internet or on a local area network.
- ~~PaaS delivers infrastructure to the client, such as processing, storage, networks, and virtualized environments.~~
- PaaS delivers everything a developer needs to build an application onto the cloud infrastructure.
- PaaS stores and provides data from a centralized location without the need for local collection and storage.

Explanation

Platform as a Service (PaaS) delivers everything a developer needs to build an application onto the cloud infrastructure. The deployment comes without the cost and complexity of buying and managing the underlying hardware and software layers.

Software as a Service (SaaS) delivers software applications to the client either over the internet or on a local area network. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) delivers infrastructure to the client, such as processing, storage, networks, and virtualized environments. The client deploys and runs software without purchasing servers, data center space, or network equipment. Data as a Service (DaaS) stores and provides data from a centralized location without the need for local collection and storage.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 6.16.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm CLOUD_SERV_02]

Question 3: Incorrect

Which of the following is **not** true regarding cloud computing?

- The term *cloud* is used as a metaphor for the internet.
- Cloud computing requires end user to have knowledge of the physical location and configuration of the system that delivers the services.
- ~~Typical cloud computing providers deliver common business applications online that are accessed from another web service or software like a web browser.~~
- Cloud computing is software, data access, computation, and storage services provided to clients through the internet.

Explanation

Cloud computing does not require end users to have knowledge of the physical location and configuration of the system that delivers the services. Other cloud computing details include the following:

- *Cloud computing* is software, data access, computation, and storage services provided to clients through the internet.
- The term *cloud* is used as a metaphor for the internet based on the basic cloud drawing used to represent the telephone network and the internet infrastructure in computer network diagrams.
- Typical cloud computing providers deliver common business applications online that are accessed from another web service or software like a web browser, while the software and data are stored on servers.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 6.16.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm CLOUD_SERV_03]

Question 4: Incorrect

Which of the following are true concerning the Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI)? (Select two.)

- [ ] In the event of a widespread malware infection, the administrator can quickly reimage all user desktops on a few central servers.
- [x] ~~Roaming profiles must be configured to allow mobile users to keep their same desktop environment across systems.~~
- [ ] User desktop environments are provided by individual desktop systems instead of by remote servers.
- [ ] In the event of a widespread malware infection, the administrator can reimage user desktops by pushing an image out to each user desktop system over the network.
- [ ] User desktop environments are centrally hosted on servers instead of on individual desktop systems.

Explanation

Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDI) is a service that hosts user desktop environments on centralized servers. Users access their desktops from low-end systems over a network connection using a remote display protocol such as Remote Desktop or VNC. This allows users to access their desktop environment

with their applications and data from any location and from any client device. Roaming profiles are not needed.

VDI provides administrators with a centralized client environment that is easier and more efficient to manage. For example, if a widespread malware infection hits multiple user desktops, the affected systems can be quickly reimaged on the VDI server. There is no need to push large images down to client systems over the network.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 6.16.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm CLOUD_SERV_04]

Question 5: Correct

Match each description on the left with the appropriate cloud technology on the right.

Public cloud
- ✔ Provides cloud services to just about anyone.

Private cloud
- ✔ Provides cloud services to a single organization.

Community cloud
- ✔ Allows cloud services to be shared by several organizations.

Hybrid cloud
- ✔ Integrates one cloud service with other cloud services.

Explanation

Cloud computing can be implemented in several different ways, including the following:

- A *public cloud* can be accessed by anyone. Cloud-based computing resources are made available to the general public by a cloud service provider. The service provider may or may not require a fee for use of these resources. For example, Google provides many publicly-accessible cloud applications, such as Gmail and Google Docs.
- A *private cloud* provides resources to a single organization. Access is restricted to only the users within that organization. An organization commonly enters into an agreement with a cloud service provider, which provides secure access to cloud-based resources. The organization's data is kept separate and secure from any other organization using the same service provider.
- A *community cloud* is designed to be shared by several organizations. Access is restricted to only users within the organizations who are sharing the community cloud infrastructure. Community clouds are commonly hosted externally by a third party.
- A *hybrid cloud* is composed of a combination of public, private, and community cloud resources from different service providers. The goal behind a hybrid cloud is to expand the functionality of a given cloud service by integrating it with other cloud services.

References

LabSim for Security Pro, Section 6.16.
[All Questions SecPro2017_v6.exm CLOUD_SERV_05]