

CLOUD COMPUTING
MID II
IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

1		What are the main phases of cloud migration, and what key activities are performed in each phase to ensure a smooth transition?
2		What are the different approaches for cloud migration, and how can an organization determine the best approach based on its existing infrastructure and business needs?
3.	a	What are the primary characteristics of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), and how does it differ from other cloud service models?
	b	What are the main advantages and disadvantages of using IaaS compared to on-premise infrastructure?
4	a	What are the key characteristics of Platform as a Service (PaaS), and how does it simplify application development?
	b	What are the main pros and cons of adopting PaaS for software development?
5		What are the benefits of using Google Cloud Storage, and how does it facilitate data management for businesses with large datasets?
6		Describe the function of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) and how it helps businesses in deploying and scaling applications.
7		What are the most critical factors to consider when migrating an application to the cloud?
8		How does managing cloud applications differ from traditional on-premise applications?
9		What are the defining characteristics of Software as a Service (SaaS), and how does it streamline software delivery? What are the advantages and limitations of using SaaS over traditional software licensing models?
10		What are the key characteristics of Platform as a Service (PaaS), and how does it simplify application development? In which situations or types of projects is PaaS most suitable, and why?
11		What are the main features of Microsoft Azure, and how does the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit aid organizations in transitioning to the cloud?
12		What is the role of SAP HANA Cloud Platform in data management, and how do its virtualization services improve business processes?

OBJECTIVE PAPER

1. Which of the following is a key characteristic of IaaS?
 - a) Provides development tools
 - b) Offers virtualized computing resources over the internet
 - c) Manages the entire software lifecycle
 - d) Focuses on customer relationship management

Answer: b)

2. Which of the following best describes the suitability of IaaS?
- a) Ideal for businesses developing web applications
 - b) Suitable for organizations that need high control over infrastructure
 - c) Best for small businesses needing a CRM system
 - d) Suitable for email service hosting

Answer: b)

3. What is one of the main benefits of IaaS?
- a) Reduced control over data and resources
 - b) Complete software management by the provider
 - c) Scalable resources on demand
 - d) Limited configuration of network resources

Answer: c)

4. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of PaaS?
- a) Provides only networking services
 - b) Allows developers to build applications without managing underlying infrastructure
 - c) Offers complete control over physical servers
 - d) Focuses on desktop application management

Answer: b)

5. For which scenario is PaaS most suitable?
- a) Hosting an entire data center
 - b) Developing web and mobile applications
 - c) Running a simple email system
 - d) Managing office productivity software

Answer: b)

6. Which of these is an advantage of SaaS?
- a) Full control over network configurations
 - b) Regular updates and maintenance by the service provider

- c) Requires significant upfront investment in hardware
- d) Needs to be deployed on on-premise infrastructure

Answer: b)

Comparisons and Cloud Providers

7. Which of the following cloud service models gives the most control over the underlying infrastructure?
- a) IaaS
 - b) PaaS
 - c) SaaS
 - d) None of the above

Answer: a)

8. Which cloud service model is most commonly used for customer relationship management (CRM) applications?
- a) IaaS
 - b) PaaS
 - c) SaaS
 - d) Virtualization as a Service

Answer: c)

9. Which of the following describes the primary difference between IaaS and PaaS?
- a) IaaS provides storage and compute power, PaaS offers a development platform
 - b) IaaS offers a software delivery model, PaaS provides infrastructure
 - c) PaaS allows for more control over networking than IaaS
 - d) IaaS supports web development, PaaS does not

Answer: a)

10. Which cloud model would a company choose if they only need virtualized computing resources without managing the operating system?
- a) SaaS
 - b) PaaS
 - c) IaaS

d) Public cloud

Answer: c)

11. Which of the following cloud service models has the least amount of user control over security and data management?

a) IaaS

b) PaaS

c) SaaS

d) Hybrid cloud

Answer: c)

12. Which cloud service model allows businesses to rent virtual desktops hosted in the cloud?

a) IaaS

b) PaaS

c) Desktop as a Service (DaaS)

d) SaaS

Answer: c)

13. Which is NOT an advantage of using PaaS?

a) Streamlined application development

b) Full control over underlying servers

c) Supports multiple programming languages

d) Scalable hosting environment

Answer: b)

14. Which of these is a disadvantage of using IaaS?

a) Limited customization options

b) High cost for small-scale deployments

c) Reduced control over hardware

d) Scalability limitations

Answer: b)

15. Which of the following is NOT an example of SaaS?

- a) Salesforce CRM
- b) Google Workspace
- c) Microsoft Word installed on a local machine
- d) Dropbox

Answer: c)

16. What is a potential drawback of SaaS?

- a) Requires businesses to manage their own security patches
- b) Provides minimal user customization
- c) Users need to manage servers
- d) Difficult to scale resources

Answer: b)

17. Which of the following is NOT a well-known IaaS provider?

- a) Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- b) Microsoft Azure
- c) Google Cloud Platform (GCP)
- d) Salesforce

Answer: d)

18. Which of these is a limitation of PaaS?

- a) High initial hardware cost
- b) Lack of developer control over infrastructure
- c) Limited API integration
- d) Lack of scalability

Answer: b)

19. Which of the following is an example of a PaaS provider?

- a) Amazon EC2

b) Microsoft Azure App Service

c) Google Drive

d) Dropbox

Answer: b)

20. Which of the following is an example of Function as a Service (FaaS)?

a) Amazon S3

b) AWS Lambda

c) Google Cloud Print

d) Microsoft SharePoint

Answer: b)

21. What is the role of Backup as a Service (BaaS)?

a) Provides a development platform

b) Offers virtual machine hosting

c) Automates and manages backup processes for data

d) Allows customers to build CRM applications

Answer: c)

22. What is the focus of Communications as a Service (CaaS)?

a) Storage of large datasets

b) Providing communication solutions like VoIP, video conferencing, and messaging

c) Enabling server virtualization

d) Hosting databases in the cloud

Answer: b)

23. What is the primary focus of EMC in the cloud computing ecosystem?

a) Web development platforms

b) Data storage and information management

c) Customer relationship management (CRM)

d) Application development frameworks

Answer: b)

24. What is Google Cloud Platform primarily known for?

- a) Providing virtual desktop environments
- b) Offering storage, compute, and machine learning capabilities
- c) Customer relationship management tools
- d) Physical data centers

Answer: b)

25. Which Google service allows users to store and access their data online?

- a) Google Cloud Print
- b) Google Cloud Connect
- c) Google Cloud Storage
- d) Google App Engine

Answer: c)

26. What is Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) primarily used for?

- a) Data storage
- b) Virtual machine hosting and scaling
- c) Database management
- d) Network management

Answer: b)

27. Which AWS service is designed for scalable object storage in the cloud?

- a) Amazon EC2
- b) Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)
- c) Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS)
- d) AWS Lambda

Answer: b)

28. Which cloud platform is offered by Microsoft for building, testing, and managing applications?

- a) Google Cloud Platform
- b) Microsoft Windows Azure
- c) AWS Lambda
- d) SAP HANA Cloud Platform

Answer: b)

29. What is the purpose of the Microsoft Assessment and Planning Toolkit (MAP)?

- a) Document management
- b) Network security
- c) Cloud migration and readiness assessment
- d) Customer service automation

Answer: c)

30. What is typically involved in the final phase of cloud migration?

- a) Monitoring performance and optimizing cloud usage
- b) Migrating all data at once
- c) Shutting down all on-premise servers
- d) Transferring user data to external storage

Answer: a)

31. Which is the first phase of cloud migration?

- a) Data backup and recovery
- b) Assessing and planning the migration
- c) Deployment of cloud-native applications
- d) Automating cloud services

Answer: b)

32. Which of the following is a benefit of cloud migration?

- a) Increased dependency on on-premise servers
- b) Enhanced scalability and flexibility of IT infrastructure
- c) Limited access to cloud applications
- d) Complex management of cloud applications

Answer: b)

33. Which cloud service model would most likely be used for machine learning tasks?

- a) IaaS
- b) PaaS
- c) Artificial Intelligence as a Service (AIaaS)
- d) SaaS

Answer: c)

34. What is a key feature of SaaS?

- a) Users need to install software on local machines
- b) Software is hosted and managed by a third-party provider
- c) Users have to manage the underlying infrastructure
- d) Requires users to configure virtual machines

Answer: b)

35. Which Salesforce service focuses on managing sales processes and customer relationships?

- a) SAP HANA

- b) Sales Cloud
 - c) Google App Engine
 - d) Amazon S3
- Answer: b)

36. What does Salesforce Service Cloud primarily provide?

- a) Customer support and service management tools
- b) In-memory data processing
- c) Virtual machine hosting
- d) Cloud storage for enterprise data

Answer: a)

37. What is a primary challenge when managing cloud infrastructure?

- a) High initial capital cost
- b) Ensuring scalability and availability
- c) Lack of virtualization technology
- d) Limited software application options

Answer: b)

38. What is a key responsibility in managing cloud applications?

- a) Configuring physical servers
- b) Monitoring application performance and uptime
- c) Restricting access to cloud infrastructure
- d) Building hardware for cloud environments

Answer: b)

39. In which phase of cloud migration are workloads actually transferred to the cloud environment?

- a) Planning phase
- b) Migration phase
- c) Pre-assessment phase
- d) Monitoring phase

Answer: b)

40. SaaS is best suited for which type of application?

- a) High-performance computing
- b) Business productivity applications
- c) Database management with high customization
- d) Developer-centric applications

Answer: b)