



# CompTIA Cloud+ CV0-004 Exam Preparation Guide

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1. **Exam Code** CV0-004
2. **Exam Name** CompTIA Cloud+ (CV0-004) Certification
3. **Exam Version** 24.041
4. **Free update availability** Available within 150 days after your purchase.
5. **CPU utilization** Monitoring the percent of CPU utilization is most effective to detect cryptojacking and other cryptomining malware.
6. **Instance quota** The limit on the number of instances that can be created in cloud services.
7. **Static routing** Configuring static routing allows access from one subnet to another.
8. **Subnet mask for IT and operations departments** Modifying the subnet mask to 255.255.255.128 provides the needed number of host addresses while maintaining subnet segregation.

Subnet	Department	Employees
10.1.20.1/24	Finance	50
10.1.30.1/24	IT	90
10.1.40.1/24	Legal	30
10.1.50.1/24	Operations	100
9. **Content Delivery Network (CDN)** A service that helps reduce latency for a static website accessed globally by distributing content across multiple geographically dispersed servers.
10. **Hybrid cloud deployment model** Combines on-premises infrastructure with public cloud services, providing geographic dispersion while allowing local access to data.
11. **Phishing** An attack where an attacker masquerades as a legitimate entity to trick individuals into providing sensitive information.
12. **Cryptojacking** A type of attack where malware uses a victim's computer resources to mine cryptocurrency without their consent.
13. **Ransomware**



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Malware that encrypts the victim's files and demands payment for the decryption key.

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| 14. | <b>Malware</b>                               | Software designed to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems.                 |
| 15. | <b>Load balancer</b>                         | A device that distributes network or application traffic across a number of servers.                   |
| 16. | <b>Web farm</b>                              | A group of servers that host a website and work together to provide high availability and reliability. |
| 17. | <b>Geographically dispersed service</b>      | A service that is spread across multiple locations to ensure availability and redundancy.              |
| 18. | <b>Legacy applications</b>                   | Older software programs that are still in use, often requiring specific environments to operate.       |
| 19. | <b>Maximum hosts per employee</b>            | Each employee needs to connect to the network with a maximum of three hosts.                           |
| 20. | <b>Network configuration troubleshooting</b> | The process of diagnosing and resolving issues in a network setup.                                     |
| 21. | <b>Cloud provider</b>                        | A company that offers cloud computing services to individuals and businesses.                          |
| 22. | <b>Abnormal CPU usage</b>                    | Unusually high levels of CPU resource consumption indicative of potential cryptojacking.               |
| 23. | <b>Email phishing</b>                        | A method of phishing that uses email to solicit sensitive information from individuals.                |
| 24. |  | A code block that initializes a load balancer in a cloud environment.                                  |



Function to create a load balancer

25. **Loop to create web servers** A programming structure that repeatedly executes code to create multiple web server instances.
26. **Cloud networking engineer** A professional responsible for managing and troubleshooting cloud-based network configurations.
27. **IT department communication** The ability of the IT department to connect with all other departments' subnets.
28. **Bank account numbers request** A common tactic used in phishing attacks to gather sensitive financial information.
29. **Managed Service Provider** The extension of company IT infrastructure to a managed service provider.
30. **Availability Zones** Distinct locations within a cloud region engineered to be isolated from failures in other availability zones, providing redundancy and failover capabilities.
31. **DNS Configuration Issue** The failure to resolve the 'na.update server.net' domain suggests a DNS resolution issue, potentially due to incorrect DNS settings, a failure in the DNS service, or an issue with the DNS server itself.
32. **Shared Responsibility Model** In a SaaS model, the cloud service provider (CSP) is responsible for the security of the infrastructure, including data centers, while the customer is typically responsible for the data and possibly the user access management.
- |          | Data-center security | CRM software security | CRM server patching | CRM development life cycle |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Customer | C.I                  | I                     | A.I                 | A.G.I                      |
| CSP      | R.A                  | R.A.C                 | R.C                 | R                          |
33. **Regional DNS Provider Outage** An outage affecting users in specific regions, preventing domain name resolution and leading to errors such as 'website address was not found.'



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| 34. | <b>Microservices Architecture</b> | A design principle that involves developing a suite of small services, each running in its own process and communicating with lightweight mechanisms, often an HTTP resource API. |
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| 35. | <b>Real-Time Monitoring</b> | Creating a dashboard with visualizations to filter the status of critical activities for quick visual assessment of system health and performance. |
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| 36. | <b>Administrator Permissions Review</b> | The best way to identify access issues for a new cloud administrator is by reviewing the administrator's permissions to access the engineering VM. |
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| 37. | <b>Spot VMs</b> | Cost-effective virtual machines available at significantly reduced prices compared to standard instances, ideal for workloads that can tolerate interruptions. |
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| 38. | <b>Security Patch Application</b> | Applying a critical security patch on a network load balancer should be planned to avoid interruptions during important events, such as a major sales conference. |
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| 39. | <b>Cloud Bursting</b> | A service option that allows applications to burst into the cloud during peak demand, but may not provide the best availability for critical applications. |
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| 40. | <b>Edge Computing</b> | A computing model that processes data near the source of data generation, which may not be the best option for critical application availability during disasters. |
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| 41. | <b>Multicloud Tenancy</b> | Using multiple cloud services from different providers, which can offer flexibility but may complicate availability strategies for critical applications. |
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| 42. | <b>Cloud-Provided Managed Services</b> | Services offered by cloud providers that manage infrastructure and applications, allowing organizations to focus on their core business. |
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| 43. | <b>Virtualization</b> | The process of creating virtual instances of physical hardware to optimize resource utilization and flexibility in cloud environments. |
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| 44. | <b>Ping Command</b> |  |
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A network utility used to test the reachability of a host on an Internet Protocol (IP) network.

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| 45. | <b>Dashboard with Visualizations</b> | A tool that provides a visual representation of data and metrics, allowing for quick assessment and monitoring of system performance. |
| 46. | <b>Packet Capture</b>                | A method used to intercept and log traffic that passes over a digital network or part of a network.                                   |
| 47. | <b>Ephemeral Storage</b>             | Temporary storage that is allocated for the duration of a virtual machine's lifecycle and is not persistent.                          |
| 48. | <b>Provisioned IOPS Storage</b>      | A type of storage that provides a specified number of input/output operations per second for applications requiring high performance. |
| 49. | <b>Cloud Solutions Architect</b>     | A professional responsible for designing cloud-based solutions that meet specific business needs and requirements.                    |
| 50. | <b>CRM System Migration</b>          | The process of moving a Customer Relationship Management system to a Software as a Service (SaaS) solution.                           |
| 51. | <b>High Availability</b>             | A system design approach that ensures a certain level of operational performance, usually uptime, for a higher than normal period.    |
| 52. | <b>Troubleshooting Steps</b>         | Actions taken to diagnose and resolve issues within a system or network.  |
| 53. | <b>Cloud Engineer</b>                | A professional who designs and manages cloud infrastructure and services.   |
| 54. | <b>VM-Based Solution</b>             | A solution that utilizes virtual machines to deliver applications and services.   |
| 55. | <b>Emergency patch window</b>        | Temporary period for urgent security updates.   |
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56.	<b>High-frequency trading application</b>	Software requiring low latency for transactions.
57.	<b>VM metrics</b>	Performance indicators for virtual machines.
58.	<b>NetworkIn</b>	Data received by a VM over the network.
59.	<b>NetworkOut</b>	Data sent from a VM over the network.
60.	<b>DiskReadOps</b>	Number of read operations on a disk.
61.	<b>DiskWriteOps</b>	Number of write operations on a disk.
62.	<b>Memory utilization</b>	Percentage of RAM being used.
63.	<b>Network-optimized instance</b>	Instance type designed for high network throughput.
64.	<b>API throttling</b>	Limiting API requests to prevent overload.
65.	<b>HTTP 429 response</b>	Indicates too many requests sent to API.
66.	<b>Scheduled scaling</b>	Resource adjustment based on predicted traffic.
67.	<b>Private repositories</b>	Controlled access storage for container images.
68.	<b>SOC2</b>	Auditing standard for data management security.
69.	<b>Object storage</b>	Storage for unstructured data, highly scalable.



70.	<b>Suspicious activity</b>	Unusual behavior indicating potential security threats.
71.	<b>Firewall logs</b>	Records of network traffic filtered by firewall.
72.	<b>Port 4444</b>	Commonly used for malicious network activities.
73.	<b>Zero-day vulnerability</b>	Exploited security flaw without available patch.
74.	<b>Data breach</b>	Unauthorized access to confidential information.
75.	<b>Management notification</b>	Alerting leadership about security incidents.
76.	<b>Legal compliance</b>	Adhering to laws regarding data protection.
77.	<b>Backdoor connection</b>	Unauthorized access method bypassing normal authentication.
78.	<b>IP address blocking</b>	Preventing specific IPs from accessing resources.
79.	<b>Ethernet cable disconnection</b>	Physical removal to stop network access.
80.	<b>Outbound connection blocking</b>	Preventing data from leaving a network.
81.	<b>Block storage</b>	Block storage provides the greatest performance advantage for traditional relational databases due to its high performance and low-latency characteristics.
82.	<b>Sensors</b>	Sensors are used to detect signals and measure physical properties, such as temperature. They are devices that respond to a physical stimulus (like heat, light,



sound, pressure, magnetism, or a particular motion) and transmit a resulting impulse for detection and measurement.

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| 83. | <b>Workload orchestration</b> | Workload orchestration is the best description of what the company should implement to achieve control, visibility, automation, and cost efficiency. It involves using orchestration tools to manage workloads in cloud environments, ensuring resources are used efficiently and operations are automated. |
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| 84. | <b>Availability</b> | When migrating on-premises applications to the cloud for a small business, availability and networking are core considerations. |
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| 85. | <b>Networking</b> | When migrating on-premises applications to the cloud for a small business, availability and networking are core considerations. |
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| 86. | <b>Automatic elasticity</b> | Configuring automatic elasticity is the best approach to manage an e-commerce website that experiences random performance drops due to variable traffic. |
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| 87. | <b>Platform as a Service (PaaS)</b> | Platform as a Service (PaaS) is the best cloud service model for deploying code directly in the cloud without provisioning additional infrastructure. |
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| 88. | <b>Off-site cloud backup</b> | An off-site cloud backup solution that offers full, incremental, and differential backups would best meet the requirements of being cost-effective, allowing granular recovery, and supporting multi-location storage. |
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| 89. | <b>Canary deployment</b> | A canary deployment is a pattern that reduces the risk of introducing a new software version in production by slowly rolling out the change to a small subset of users before rolling it out to the entire infrastructure. |
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| 90. | <b>Archive storage</b> | Archive storage is the most cost-effective type of tiered storage for retaining data that is infrequently accessed and only when required for compliance reasons. |
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| 91. | <b>Dependency issue</b> | The error message indicates that the 'requests' module, which is a dependency, is not found. The failure is most likely due to the 'requests' library not being installed or not included in the environment where the application is running. |
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| 92. | <b>Community cloud</b> | A community cloud deployment strategy is best for an organization that wants to run open-source workloads with other organizations while sharing the cost. |
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| 93. | <b>Backup features</b> | An executive in the company requires a guarantee that the backups can be restored with no data loss. |
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| 94. | <b>Integrity</b> | To guarantee that backups can be restored with no data loss, the administrator should test for data integrity. This ensures that the data has not been altered during the backup process and that it can be restored to its original state. |
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| 95. | <b>Non-relational database</b> | Non-relational (NoSQL) databases are best for storing different types of unstructured data that may change frequently. They are designed to handle a wide variety of data types and are not constrained by the fixed schema of relational databases, making them more flexible and scalable for unstructured data. |
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| 96. | <b>Test environment</b> | The first step the administrator should take is to create a test environment and apply the major update there. This allows for testing the new version without impacting the production environment, thus minimizing downtime and the potential for unexpected issues. |
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| 97. | <b>Bastion host</b> | A bastion host is the best option described for accessing cloud resources without direct internet access. It acts as a secure gateway to access internal networks from external sources and is often used in conjunction with other security measures such as SSH for secure connections. |
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| 98. | <b>VMs cost reduction strategy</b> | Setting up the VMs to turn off outside of business hours at night will reduce costs the most, especially since a maximum of 30 users work at the same time and users cannot be interrupted while working. This approach ensures that resources are used only when necessary. |
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| 99. | <b>Troubleshooting locked credentials</b> | The administrator should track the source of the log-in attempts and block the IP address in the Web Application Firewall (WAF). This will prevent further unauthorized |
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rized attempts from that source. It is also advisable to reset the user's account credentials as a precautionary measure.

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100. **Image registry** In the Docker pull command given, images.comptia.org represents the image registry. A Docker image registry is a collection of repositories that host Docker images. It is where images are stored and organized, and from where they can be pulled for deployment.
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101. **git push command** After making changes to templates, a cloud architect should use the git push command to deploy an IaaS platform. This command is used to upload the local repository content to a remote repository, making the new or changed templates available for the next deployment.
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102. **Best practices in source control** Best practices when working with a source control system include merging code often to ensure that changes from different team members are integrated regularly, reducing integration issues. Committing code often is also recommended to save small changes frequently, which helps in tracking changes and resolving issues more effectively.
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103. **Managed SQL database** For a new web application that requires a relational database management system with minimal operational overhead, the company should choose a managed SQL database on the cloud. Managed databases provide automated backups, patching, and other management tasks, reducing the administrative burden.
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104. **Cloud migration strategy** The most cost-effective and efficient strategy when migrating to the cloud can often be to 'retire' or turn off legacy systems that are no longer useful or necessary. This avoids spending resources on migrating and maintaining systems that do not provide value in a cloud environment.
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105. **Vulnerability management stage** The systems administrator decides to close the ports and disable weak TLS ciphers, which describes the vulnerability management stage of Assessment.
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| 106. | <b>Remediation</b>                    | The vulnerability management stage that involves taking actions to resolve vulnerabilities and mitigate potential risks.                                    |
| 107. | <b>Volume snapshots</b>               | An effective solution for quick recovery from ransomware attacks that captures the state of a storage volume at a point in time for quick data restoration. |
| 108. | <b>Cloud migration considerations</b> | For a government agency, compliance and regulatory considerations are of utmost importance during migration to ensure alignment with legal requirements.    |
| 109. | <b>Data sovereignty</b>               | The concept that data is subject to the laws and governance structures within the nation it is collected or stored.   |
| 110. | <b>Log retention</b>                  | The practice of keeping logs for the necessary amount of time to support root cause analysis of past events.  |
| 111. | <b>Log aggregation</b>                | The process of compiling logs from various sources for easier analysis and correlation.   |
| 112. | <b>Insecure protocol</b>              | A likely cause of data leaks, as it can transmit data unencrypted, allowing sensitive data to be intercepted.   |
| 113. | <b>Data resiliency</b>                | The ability to maintain data availability and integrity despite exposure to frequent natural disasters.   |
| 114. | <b>GraphQL</b>                        | A query language for APIs that allows for efficient data transfer over the internet with programmatic access and querying capabilities.                     |
| 115. | <b>Blue-green deployment</b>          | A strategy that eliminates downtime by running two identical production environments, where one is live and the other is tested before switching traffic.   |
| 116. | <b>Command deprecation</b>            | The reason a script may fail to tag resources as expected due to updates in APIs and CLI commands by cloud service providers.                               |
| 117. | <b>High availability</b>              |   |



Ensured by adding a redundant web server behind a load balancer to maintain service availability during maintenance.

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| 118. | <b>Data localization</b> | The requirement for data to remain within certain geographical borders due to privacy regulations. |
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| 119. | <b>Ransomware recovery solutions</b> | Implementing volume snapshots to minimize administrative overhead and allow for quick recovery from ransomware attacks. |
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| 120. | <b>Natural disaster preparedness</b> | Provisioning storage in an availability zone outside the region to ensure data resiliency and high availability. |
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| 121. | <b>Service quotas</b> | Limits set by cloud service providers on the resources that can be used, which may impact the deployment of services. |
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| 122. | <b>SQL injection</b> | A type of attack that targets databases through vulnerabilities in web applications. |
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| 123. | <b>Data retention</b> | The policy regarding how long data should be kept and when it should be deleted. |
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| 124. | <b>Firewall capabilities</b> | The features and functionalities of a firewall that protect networks and data from unauthorized access. |
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| 125. | <b>Service availability</b> | The measure of a service's operational performance and uptime, critical for cloud services. |
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| 126. | <b>Implementation timeline</b> | The schedule outlining the phases and duration of a cloud migration project. |
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| 127. | <b>Data ownership</b> | The legal rights and responsibilities associated with data, including its usage and management. |
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| 128. | <b>Data classification</b> | The process of organizing data into categories for its most effective and efficient use. |
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| 129. | <b>Off-site backups</b> |  |
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A disaster recovery solution that involves storing copies of data in a different physical location.

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| 130. <b>Tracing</b>                                | The method of tracking the execution of a program or system to identify issues or performance bottlenecks.   |
| 131. <b>Log rotation</b>                           | The practice of periodically archiving and deleting old log files to manage disk space.  |
| 132. <b>Scale vertically based on a trend</b>      | A configuration approach that involves increasing the resources of a single server based on observed trends.   |
| 133. <b>Scale horizontally based on a schedule</b> | A configuration approach that involves adding more server instances to handle the load during known peak times.  |
| 134. <b>Scale vertically based on a load</b>       | A configuration approach that involves increasing the resources of a single server based on the current load.  |
| 135. <b>Scale horizontally based on an event</b>   | A configuration approach that involves adding more server instances in response to specific events.  |
| 136. <b>Base64</b>                                 | An encoding method that is not secure by itself, as it's easily reversible.  |
| 137. <b>AES</b>                                    | Advanced Encryption Standard, a widely used encryption standard that ensures data is protected and is not readable without the correct encryption key. |
| 138. <b>Refactor</b>                               | A strategy that requires the development of new code before an application can be successfully migrated to a cloud provider.                           |
| 139. <b>Rearchitect</b>                            | A migration strategy that involves redesigning the application architecture for the cloud.   |
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140.	<b>Rehost</b>	A migration strategy often referred to as a 'lift and shift' that involves moving the application to the cloud without making significant changes.
141.	<b>Retain</b>	A migration strategy where the application is kept on-premises rather than moved to the cloud.
142.	<b>Archive</b>	The best action to take regarding the storage used on a decommissioned server, ensuring data is kept in a less accessible but secure storage service.
143.	<b>Configuration as code</b>	A method that allows configurations to be scripted and automated, reducing human error and enhancing consistency.
144.	<b>Upgrade to 3.7</b>	The recommended action to perform updates in a development or testing environment before making updates to production.
145.	<b>Ansible</b>	An automation tool that can configure systems, deploy software, and orchestrate advanced IT tasks such as continuous deployments.
146.	<b>Instance warm-up</b>	A period that allows new instances to fully initialize and start serving traffic only when they are ready.
147.	<b>Off-site storage</b>	The most cost-effective way to store data that is infrequently accessed, often referred to as cold or archival storage.
148.	<b>VPC peering</b>	A method that provides secure, private communication between cloud environments without the need for provisioning additional hardware or appliances.
149.	<b>TCP/IP</b>	The network protocol generally used in a NAS (Network Attached Storage) environment.
150.	<b>NAS</b>	Network-attached storage accessed via TCP/IP protocol.
151.	<b>Oversubscription</b>	More users than hypervisors can support concurrently.
152.	<b>Computer Vision</b>	Field enabling computers to interpret visual information.



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153. **User Sign-in Alert** Notification system for specific user account sign-ins.
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154. **Remote Replication** Real-time data copying to a remote location.
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155. **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)** Cloud model allowing user control over OS and settings.
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156. **Full Backup** Complete copy of system state and configurations.
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157. **Stateful Firewall** Firewall maintaining state of active connections.
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158. **MySQL Database Server** Database server requiring specific IP and port access.
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159. **API Deprecation** Removal of support for older API functions.
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160. **Custom Integration** Tailored software connecting different systems or services.
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161. **CIS Compliance** Adherence to Center for Internet Security standards.
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162. **IOPS** Input/Output Operations Per Second, performance metric.
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163. **Patch Management** Updating software to fix vulnerabilities promptly.
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164. **Disaster Recovery Plan** Strategy for data backup and recovery after failure.
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165. **Incremental Backup** Backup method saving only changes since last backup.
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166. Backup method saving changes since last full backup.



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## Differential Back-up

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| 167. | <b>Cloud Migration</b>       | Moving data and applications to cloud infrastructure.                    |
| 168. | <b>Service Quotas</b>        | Limits on resource usage in cloud services.                              |
| 169. | <b>Real-time Processing</b>  | Immediate processing of data as it is received.                          |
| 170. | <b>Error Log</b>             | Record of errors encountered during software operation.                  |
| 171. | <b>Virtual Machines</b>      | Software emulations of physical computers.                               |
| 172. | <b>Cloud Administrator</b>   | IT professional managing cloud resources and services.                   |
| 173. | <b>User Access Issues</b>    | Problems users face when connecting to resources.                        |
| 174. | <b>Network Communication</b> | Data exchange over a network using protocols.                            |
| 175. | <b>Cloud Provider</b>        | Company offering cloud computing services.                               |
| 176. | <b>Quarterly Updates</b>     | Regular software enhancements released every three months.               |
| 177. | <b>PaaS</b>                  | Platform as a Service, providing a platform for application development. |
| 178. | <b>IaaS</b>                  | Infrastructure as a Service, offering flexible cloud infrastructure.     |
| 179. | <b>CIS compliance</b>        | Center for Internet Security compliance standards for security.          |
| 180. | <b>VPN</b>                   | Virtual Private Network, ensuring secure remote connectivity.            |
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181.	<b>IP address trans- lation</b>	Technique to avoid IP conflicts in network connections.
182.	<b>Cron job</b>	Scheduled task for automated execution in Unix-like systems.
183.	<b>Reserved re- sources</b>	Cloud model for long-term commitment and cost savings.
184.	<b>Ephemeral in- stance</b>	Temporary cloud instance that does not persist.
185.	<b>Hardening</b>	Securing a system by reducing vulnerabilities and risks.
186.	<b>DDoS</b>	Distributed Denial of Service, overwhelming a system with traffic.
187.	<b>IAM</b>	Identity and Access Management, controlling user access rights.
188.	<b>ACL</b>	Access Control List, defining permissions for resources.
189.	<b>Data Loss Pre- vention (DLP)</b>	Strategies to prevent unauthorized data access and leakage.
190.	<b>Spot instance</b>	Cloud instance purchased at lower rates for unused capacity.
191.	<b>Dedicated host</b>	Physical server dedicated to a single customer.
192.	<b>SAN</b>	Storage Area Network, high-speed network for storage devices.
193.	<b>502 errors</b>	Server error indicating overload or failure to respond.
194.	<b>Performance re- quirements</b>	Specifications needed to ensure adequate system functionality.
195.	<b>Testing environ- ments</b>	Isolated environments for testing applications and services.



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196.	<b>Public image</b>	Pre-configured VM image available for general use.
197.	<b>Vulnerability scanning</b>	Process of identifying security weaknesses in systems.
198.	<b>Cost-effective-ness</b>	Achieving desired results without unnecessary expenditure.
199.	<b>Licensing per CPU</b>	Software fees based on the number of physical CPUs.
200.	<b>Resource utilization</b>	Efficiency in using available resources for tasks.
201.	<b>High Latency</b>	A condition where an application experiences delays in processing requests, often analyzed through tracing and logging.
202.	<b>Pull Request</b>	A method for proposing changes to a protected branch that allows for review and approval before merging.
203.	<b>APIPA</b>	Automatic Private IP Addressing, where devices assign themselves IP addresses in the range of 169.254.0.0/16 when unable to reach a DHCP server.
204.	<b>Web Sockets</b>	A communication method that provides a full-duplex channel over a single connection, allowing bidirectional data flow for real-time applications.
205.	<b>Vulnerability Management</b>	The process of identifying, analyzing, and remediating security vulnerabilities in software applications.
206.	<b>Identification</b>	The phase in vulnerability management focused on discovering known and unknown vulnerabilities within a system.
207.	<b>Protected Git Branches</b>	Branches that impose restrictions on commits to safeguard sensitive information and maintain code integrity.



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208.	<b>Direct Connection</b>	A dedicated, private connection between on-premises and cloud environments that minimizes latency and overhead.
209.	<b>Microservices</b>	A cloud-native architecture design that builds applications as a suite of small, decoupled services, allowing for easier maintenance and scaling.
210.	<b>Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)</b>	A secluded section of the public cloud where resources can be launched in a defined virtual network, restricting access to a corporate VPN.
211.	<b>HTTP Requests</b>	Messages sent by a client to a server to initiate an action, which can be analyzed for performance issues.
212.	<b>CI/CD Pipelines</b>	Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment processes that automate the software development lifecycle.
213.	<b>Real-time Applications</b>	Applications that require immediate data updates and interactions, often utilizing Web Sockets for efficiency.
214.	<b>Security Vulnerabilities</b>	Weaknesses in software applications that can be exploited, necessitating a management process to identify and remediate them.
215.	<b>Network Traffic</b>	Data that is transmitted over a network, which can be reduced by using efficient communication methods like Web Sockets.
216.	<b>Corporate VPN</b>	A secure network connection that allows employees to access company resources remotely while restricting public access.
217.	<b>NAT</b>	Network Address Translation, a method used to remap one IP address space into another.
218.	<b>Flow Log</b>	A log that captures information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces.
219.	<b>API Gateway</b>	



A server that acts as an intermediary for requests from clients seeking resources from back-end services.

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| 220. | <b>HTTP Response Codes</b> | Codes returned by a server to indicate the status of a client's request. |
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| 221. | <b>VLAN</b> | Virtual Local Area Network, a subnetwork that can group together collections of devices from different physical LANs. |
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| 222. | <b>Scanning</b> | The process of actively searching for vulnerabilities in systems and networks. |
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| 223. | <b>Assessment</b> | The evaluation of identified vulnerabilities to determine their potential impact and risk. |
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| 224. | <b>Peering</b> | A direct connection between on-premises and cloud environments involves a dedicated, private connection that does not traverse the public internet. |
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| 225. | <b>Sentiment Analysis</b> | Sentiment analysis is an AI/ML technology that processes text to determine the tone. |
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| 226. | <b>Hot Site</b> | A hot site is a disaster recovery strategy that is cost-effective, minimizes data loss, and allows for the fastest recovery time in case of a disaster. |
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| 227. | <b>Resource Tagging</b> | Resource tagging helps in categorizing and tracking costs by associating tags with resources. |
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| 228. | <b>Web Application Firewall (WAF)</b> | A Web Application Firewall (WAF) is the best solution to implement for a public cloud IaaS hosted customer relationship management application vulnerable to remote command execution attacks. |
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| 229. | <b>Event-Driven Architecture</b> | An event-driven architecture is suited for this scenario, where an event triggers a function to execute specific tasks. |
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| 230. | <b>Rate Limiting</b> |  |
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Rate limiting controls the number of requests a user can submit in a given amount of time, preventing overuse of the API resources.

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| 231. <b>Rate limiting</b> | Controls the number of requests a user can submit in a given amount of time, preventing overuse of the API resources and ensuring availability for all users. |
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| 232. <b>CIS-hardened images</b> | Pre-configured images by the Center for Internet Security that provide security benchmark standards to help mitigate vulnerabilities in publicly available container images. |
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| 233. <b>Software Developer account</b> | The account that should be disabled to prevent further breaches after unauthorized access was gained. |
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| 234. <b>SSDs (Solid State Drives)</b> | Known for their high performance and can handle a high number of input/output operations per second (IOPS), making them ideal for applications requiring rapid access to storage. |
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| 235. <b>Pay-as-you-go model</b> | Allows the application to be scaled based on demand, reducing monthly expenses since costs are only incurred for the resources actually used. |
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| 236. <b>TLS 1.1</b> | An outdated protocol that may be disabled on web servers to address vulnerabilities, potentially causing access issues for applications using it. |
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| 237. <b>Ephemeral storage</b> | Temporary storage designed to provide short-term storage for information that changes frequently or is not meant to be persistent. |
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| 238. <b>WAF (Web Application Firewall)</b> | A security measure that can be hardened by blocking all traffic originating outside a specific region without changing any ports. |
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| 239. <b>Rolling strategy</b> | A method to replace a cloud solution without interruptions, updating or replacing parts of the system gradually with minimal downtime. |
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| 240. <b>Scaling approach for e-commerce</b> | Allowing the load to trigger adjustments to the resources for seamless scaling during high transaction periods. |
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| 241. | <b>Autoscaling</b> | Automatically adjusts active servers based on load. |
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| 242. | <b>Exfiltration</b> | Unauthorized transfer of data from a system. |
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| 243. | <b>SQL Injection</b> | Attack manipulating databases via SQL syntax. |
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| 244. | <b>Container Image</b> | Lightweight package for deploying software efficiently. |
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| 245. | <b>Log Rotation</b> | Automatically archives old logs to manage storage. |
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| 246. | <b>Minor Update</b> | Small version change, typically for bug fixes. |
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| 247. | <b>Web Application Logs</b> | Records of interactions with a web application. |
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| 248. | <b>Cloud Environment</b> | Virtual space for hosting applications and services. |
|------|--------------------------|--|
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| 249. | <b>Security Logs</b> | Records detailing security-related events and actions. |
|------|----------------------|--|
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| 250. | <b>Intermittent Issues</b> | Problems occurring sporadically, not consistently. |
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| 251. | <b>VM Template</b> | Pre-configured virtual machine for rapid deployment. |
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| 252. | <b>Snapshot</b> | Capture of a system's state at a point in time. |
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| 253. | <b>Serverless Function</b> | Code execution without managing server infrastructure. |
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| 254. | <b>Cross-Site Scripting</b> | Injection of malicious scripts into web pages. |
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| 255. | <b>Privilege Escalation</b> | Gaining higher access rights than authorized. |
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| 256. | <b>Regional Service Availability</b> | Resource availability varies by geographical location. |
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| 257. | <b>Splicing</b> | Combining logs or data streams for analysis. |
|------|-----------------|--|
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|------|-----------------|--|
| 258. | <b>Sampling</b> | Selecting a subset of data for analysis. |
|------|-----------------|--|
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|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 259. | <b>Inspection</b> | Reviewing logs or data for anomalies. |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
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|------|----------------------|---|
| 260. | <b>Vulnerability</b> | Weakness in a system that can be exploited. |
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| 261. | <b>Development Environment</b> | Setting for developing and testing software. |
|------|--------------------------------|--|
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|------|-------------------------------|---|
| 262. | <b>Production Environment</b> | Live environment where applications are deployed. |
|------|-------------------------------|---|
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