Your grade: 100%

Your latest: **100%** • Your highest: **100%** • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

Next item →

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1. Each Cloud Region can have multiple Availability Zones. What are Zones ?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ Unique physical locations with one or more data centers
- ○ Standardized containers of computing resources
- ○ Single shared point of failure
- ○ Geographic area or region where the cloud provider's infrastructure is clustered

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Zones, or Availability Zones, are distinct locations with one or more data centers with power, cooling, and networking resources.

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2. Which of the following is a benefit of virtualization?   `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Is secure
- ○ Runs a single operating system
- ⦿ Cost savings
- ○ Increases your downtime

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! You can run multiple virtual environments from one piece of infrastructure, which means that you can drastically reduce your physical infrastructure footprint.

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3. Which of the following types of Virtual Machine (VM) guarantees resources for future deployments?   `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Transient or Spot VMs
- ○ Dedicated hosts
- ○ Shared or Public Cloud VMs
- ⦿ Reserved virtual servers

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct. Users can reserve specific virtual server instances for guaranteed capacity.

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4. Which of the following is a feature of bare metal servers?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ High performance and secure
- ○ Low cost to use
- ○ Multiple tenants
- ○ Rapidly provisioned

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Bare metal servers are dedicated and intended for long-term, high-performance use in highly secure and isolated environments.

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5. Subnets are the main area where security is implemented in the cloud. Which of the following is used to provide security at the virtual instance level in subnets?   `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Load Balancers
- ⦿ Security Groups or SGs
- ○ Virtual Private Cloud or VPC
- ○ Public Gateways

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! SGs provide instance-level security.

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6. Which of the following is a benefit of isolation of applications in containers?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ Preventing malicious code in one container from impacting other containers
- ○ Abstraction from the host operating system
- ○ Open-sourced runtime engine
- ○ Repackaged into containers or containerized microservices

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! The isolation of applications in containers reduces the chance that malicious code in one container will impact other containers or invade the host system.

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7. Which of the following storage types are ephemeral or non-persistent?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ Direct Attached storage
- ○ File storage
- ○ Object storage
- ○ Block storage

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Direct Attached storage, also known as "local storage," is ephemeral as it is no longer accessible once the VM it's attached to is de-provisioned.

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8. What makes File storage an ideal solution for scenarios where shared storage is required?   `1 / 1 point`

- ○ File Storage is mounted to compute nodes via an ethernet network
- ○ Fast accessibility of file storage over the network
- ○ File storage can be mounted from remote storage appliances
- ⦿ File storage can be mounted on multiple compute nodes at the same time

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! The ability for File Storage to be mounted to various compute nodes at a time makes it an ideal solution for shared storage requirements.

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9. Which of the following scenarios is best suited for Block Storage?   `1 / 1 point`

- ⦿ Applications that need consistent fast access to the disk, such as databases
- ○ Where workloads do not require fast connectivity to storage
- ○ Workloads that need disk sharing between compute nodes
- ○ Low cost is a consideration

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! Fiber optic networks move traffic at consistently high speeds, making them ideal for applications that need consistent and fast access.

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10. Which of the following is a feature of Object storage?   `1 / 1 point`

- ○ Object Storage can be mounted on multiple compute nodes via an ethernet network
- ⦿ You can directly use Object Storage without attaching it to a compute node
- ○ Storage is attached to compute nodes using a fiber network
- ○ Used where fast read and write speeds are necessary

> ✓ **Correct**
> Correct! You don't need an underlying compute node to connect to object storage. Instead, you can access it from anywhere using an API.