Cloud Computing

Q) Which of the following is NOT a service model of cloud computing?

A) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
B) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
C) Software as a Service (SaaS)
D) Desktop as a Service (DaaS) - DaaS is not a standard cloud service model.

Ans) D

Q) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of cloud computing?

A) On-demand self-service: Users can provision and manage resources without human intervention from the provider.

B) Broad network access: Services are accessible from anywhere with an internet connection.

C) Multi-tenancy: Resources are shared among multiple users, but are logically isolated.

D) High availability: Services are designed to be constantly available, with minimal downtime.

E) Static resource allocation: Users have exclusive access to a fixed set of resources.

Ans) E

Q) Which of the following is an example of a SaaS offering?

A) Microsoft Azure

B) Google Cloud Platform

C) Amazon Web Services

D) Microsoft Office 365

E) VMWare vSphere

Ans) D

Q) What is the pay-per-use model in cloud computing?

A) Users pay a fixed monthly fee for access to a set of resources.

B) Users are charged only for the resources they actually use, making it cost-effective for dynamic workloads.

C) Users pay a premium for guaranteed high availability and performance.

D) Users can purchase cloud resources in advance at a discounted rate.

Ans) B

Note (IMP)

service model Of Cloud
a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): Provides virtualized computing resources, such as VMs, storage, and networking. (b) Platform as a Service (PaaS): Provides a platform for developing, deploying, and managing applications. (c) Software as a Service (SaaS): Provides software applications that are hosted and managed by the cloud provider.

Deployment Model	Suitability for Resource-intensive Applications
IAAS	Low
PAAS	Medium
SAAS	HIGH

Q) In IaaS, what do users directly manage?

A) Applications and operating systems

B) Virtualized servers, storage, and networking

C) User desktops and data

D) Development tools and frameworks

Ans) A

Q) Which of the following is an example of a SaaS offering?

A) Microsoft Azure

B) Google Cloud Platform

C) Amazon Web Services

D) Google Workspace

Ans) D

Q) A key advantage of using SaaS is:

A) High control over data and application customization

B) Reduced cost and maintenance compared to on-premises software

C) Flexibility to scale resources up or down on demand

D) Enhanced security and data privacy

Ans) B

Q) Which cloud computing model provides the highest level of control and customization - IAAS

Q) What do you NOT pay for with SaaS applications?

A) Software updates B) Maintenance C) User licenses D) Hardware costs

Ans) D

Q) Which model typically has the fastest setup time - SAAS

Q) Which model requires the least technical expertise to manage - SAAS

Q) What does PaaS help developers do more efficiently?

A) Manage user authentication B) Design user interfaces C) Deploy and scale applications   D) Write application code

Ans) C

Q) What is a potential security concern associated with using cloud computing services?

A) Increased data privacy B) Control over data location C) Shared responsibility for security   D) Reduced technical expertise required

Ans) C

Q)   Which model requires more technical expertise to manage - IAAS

Q) What type of flexibility does each model offer for scaling resources?

A) Both highly scalable B) PaaS is less scalable than IaaS C) IaaS is less scalable than PaaS

Ans) c

Q) What is a common use case for IaaS?

A) Hosting e-commerce platforms B) Managing email accounts C) Developing mobile apps D) Creating online presentations

Ans) a

Q) What is a potential challenge of using PaaS for complex applications?

A) Limited scalability B) High subscription costs C) Inflexible development environment D) Lack of integration options

Ans) c

Q) What is a potential drawback of IaaS for non-technical users?

A) High costs compared to other models B) Complex infrastructure management C) Limited automation capabilities D) Lack of data backups

Ans) D

Q) Which model offers pre-configured development environments and tools - PAAS

Note (IMP)

Deployment model Of Cloud
(a) Public cloud: Infrastructure is owned and operated by a third-party provider.
(b) Private cloud: Infrastructure is owned and operated by the organization itself.
(c) Hybrid cloud: Combines elements of public and private clouds.
(d) Community cloud: specific group of organizations with common interests or requirements

Q) Which cloud deployment model offers the highest level of control over infrastructure – private cloud

Q) Public clouds are typically the most cost-effective option for:

(a) Organizations handling sensitive data (b) Companies with large, unpredictable workloads   (c) Small businesses with limited budgets (d) Government agencies with strict compliance requirements

Ans) c

Q) Vendor lock-in is a potential concern with which cloud model – public cloud

Q) Scalability and elasticity are key advantages of which deployment model - Public Cloud

Q) Which model combines the benefits of public and private clouds - Hybrid Cloud

Q) Data residency requirements are best met by which model - Private Cloud

Q) Disaster recovery and business continuity are most easily achieved with – Hybrid cloud

Q) Which model is least suitable for running resource e-commerce platforms – Private cloud

Q) What is the primary security responsibility in a public cloud environment – share data between user and provider

Q) Which deployment model offers the highest level of customization and control over software and hardware – Private Cloud