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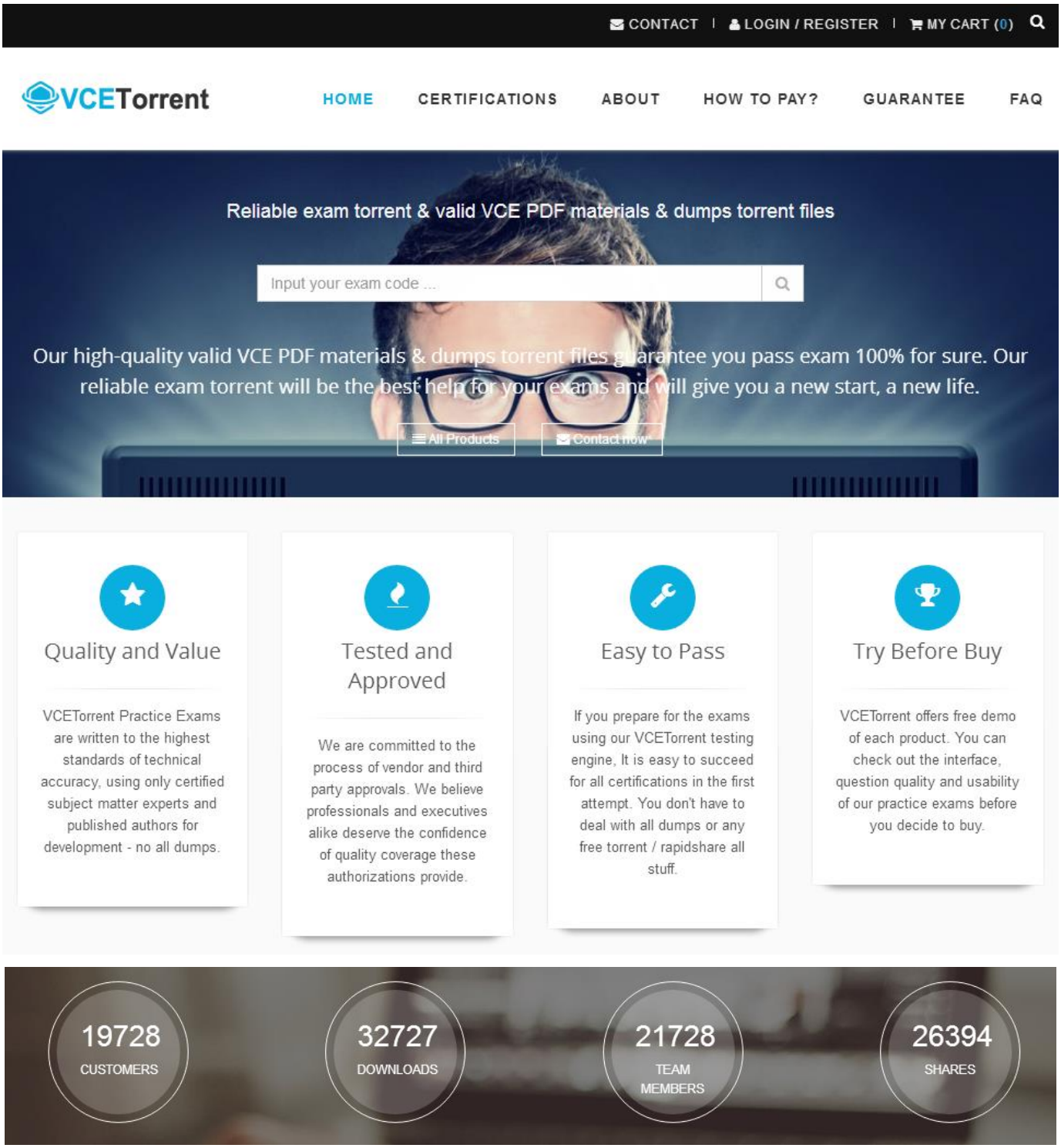

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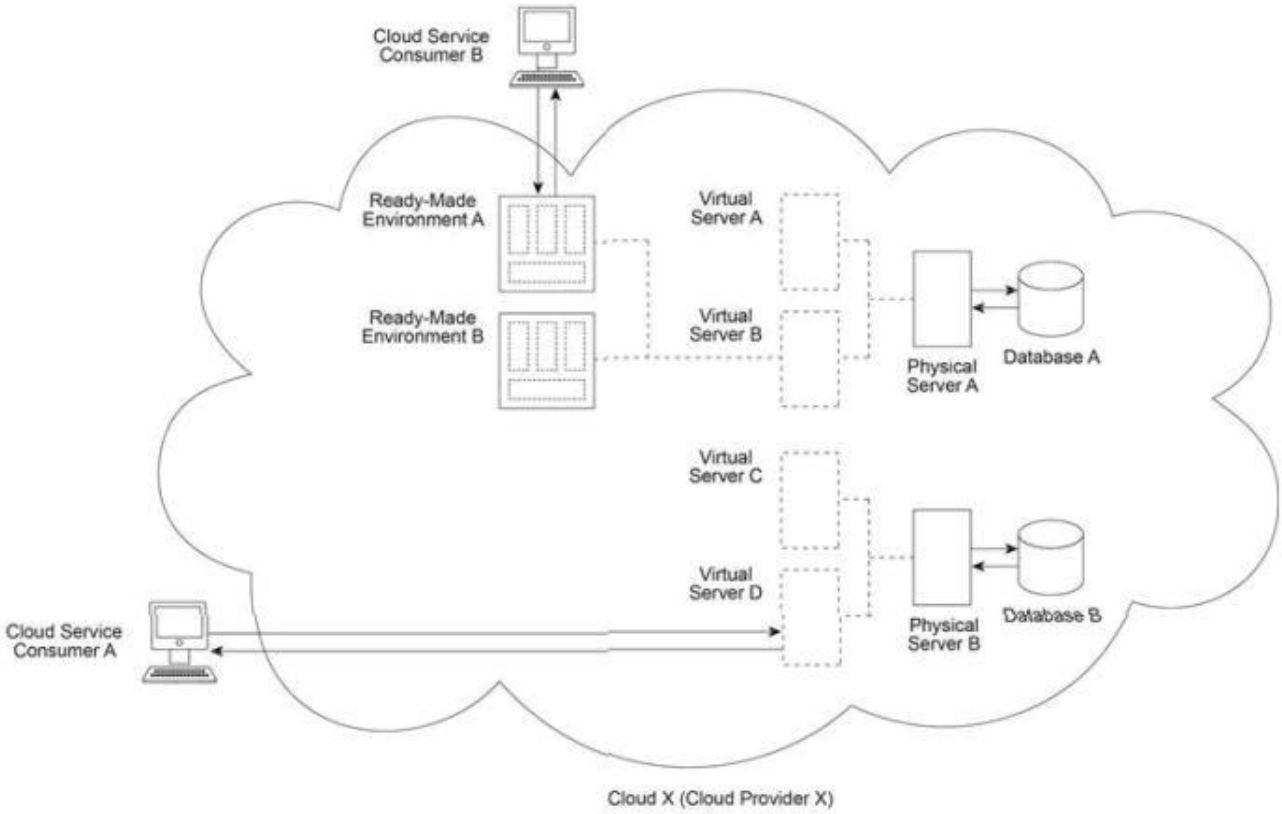
Exam : **C90.03**

Title : Cloud Technology Lab

Vendor : Arcitura

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Cloud Provider X (which owns Cloud X) deploys two physical servers (Physical Servers A and B) and two databases (Databases A and B). Virtual Servers A and B are hosted by Physical Server A and Ready-Made Environments A and B are hosted by Virtual Server B. Virtual Servers C and D are hosted by Physical Server B.
Cloud Service Consumer A regularly accesses Virtual Server D in order to test and deploy a new cloud service that
was developed on-premise by the cloud consumer organization operating Cloud Service Consumer A.
Cloud Service Consumer B (operated by a different cloud consumer organization) has been regularly accessing Ready-Made Environment A in order to develop
and deploy a different new cloud service.



Cloud X is a private cloud that, to-date, has been set up within the cloud provider company to provision IT resources free of charge to internal cloud consumers, via PaaS and IaaS delivery models. The cloud consumers that have been operating Cloud Service Consumers A and B represent different IT departments within the company that have been working separately on the development of new cloud services. Cloud Service Consumer A has been accessing Virtual Server D to make necessary configurations and administration settings for the upcoming deployment of a new cloud service that was previously developed outside of Cloud X.
Cloud Service Consumer B has been accessing Ready-Made Environment A to develop and now deploy a different new cloud service.
Cloud Provider X (which is represented by a separate IT department dedicated to governing and administering Cloud X) determines that it will need to introduce three specific enhancements to Cloud X in order to accommodate both upcoming cloud services. First, it needs to add a way to charge cloud consumers for the usage of cloud services. Secondly, it needs to add a way for new cloud services to be automatically scaled. Finally,

it needs to add a way for a cloud consumer to be automatically notified when a cloud service encounters runtime loads that exceed its allocated usage threshold.
Which of the following statements accurately describes a solution that fulfills all three identified requirements?

A. The pay-for-use monitor mechanism can be installed to address the requirement for cloud service usage charges to be tracked and recorded. The automated scaling listener mechanism can be implemented to address the requirement for cloud services to be automatically scaled. The multi-device broker mechanism can be implemented to address the requirement for notifications to be issued when cloud service loads exceed thresholds.

B. The pay-for-use monitor mechanism can be installed to address the requirement for cloud service usage to be tracked and recorded. The automated scaling listener mechanism can be implemented to address both the requirement for cloud services to be automatically scaled and for notifications to be issued when cloud service loads exceed thresholds.

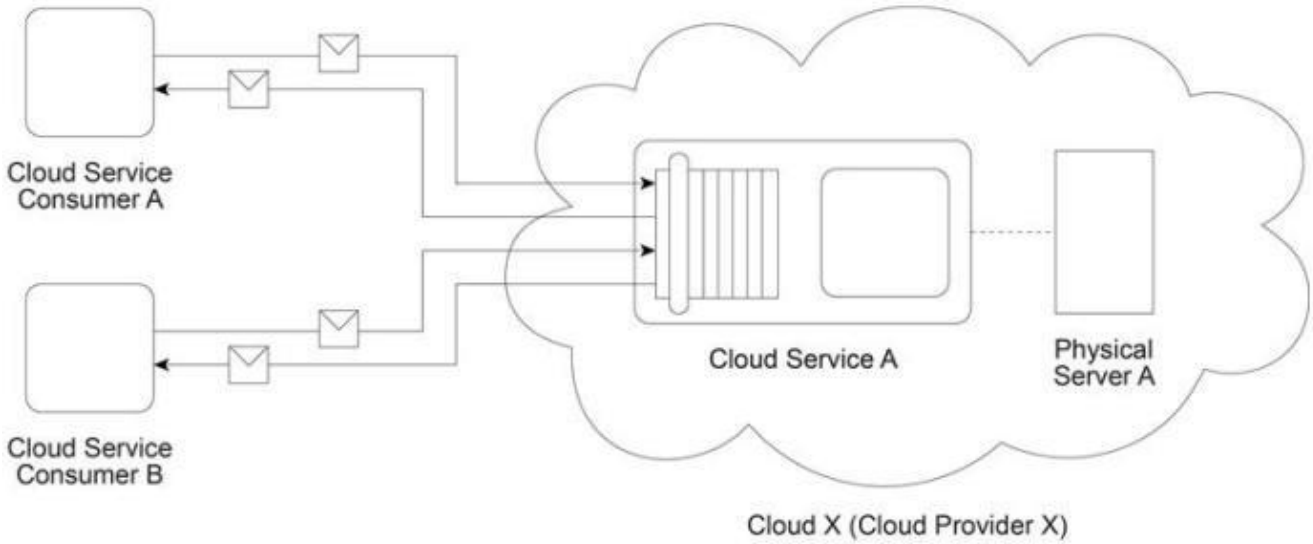
C. The pay-for-use monitor mechanism can be implemented to address the requirement for cloud service usage charges to be tracked and recorded, for cloud services to be automatically scaled, and for notifications to be issued when cloud service loads exceed thresholds.

D. The state management database mechanism together with the virtual server mechanism and the automated scaling listener mechanism can be implemented to address the requirement for cloud service usage charges to be tracked and recorded, for cloud services to be automatically scaled, and for notifications to be issued when cloud service loads exceed thresholds.

Answer: B

NO.2 Cloud Service A is being made available on public Cloud X by Cloud Provider X via the SaaS delivery model. Cloud Service A is hosted by Physical Server A that also hosts cloud services being used by different cloud service consumers (and owned by different cloud service owners).
Cloud Service Consumers A and B access Cloud Service A on a regular basis and Physical Server A has been able to accommodate the resulting usage load After reviewing the implementation environment for Cloud Service A.
Cloud Provider X determines it needs to enhance the ubiquitous access and multi-tenancy characteristics within this part of Cloud

X.



Which of the following statements accurately describes a solution that fulfills all of these requirements?

A. The multi-device broker mechanism can be implemented to address ubiquitous access requirements by broadening the range of cloud service consumers that can access Cloud Service A.
The resilient computing mechanism can be implemented to establish the multitenancy capabilities of Cloud Service A so that it will be able to resiliency accommodate the additional cloud service consumer devices that will gain access to it.

B. The resilient computing mechanism can be implemented to address ubiquitous access requirements by making Cloud Service A available to a broader range of cloud service consumer devices, including desktops running Web browsers and various mobile devices.
The resource replication mechanism can be implemented to enable multi-tenancy within the Cloud Service A implementation.

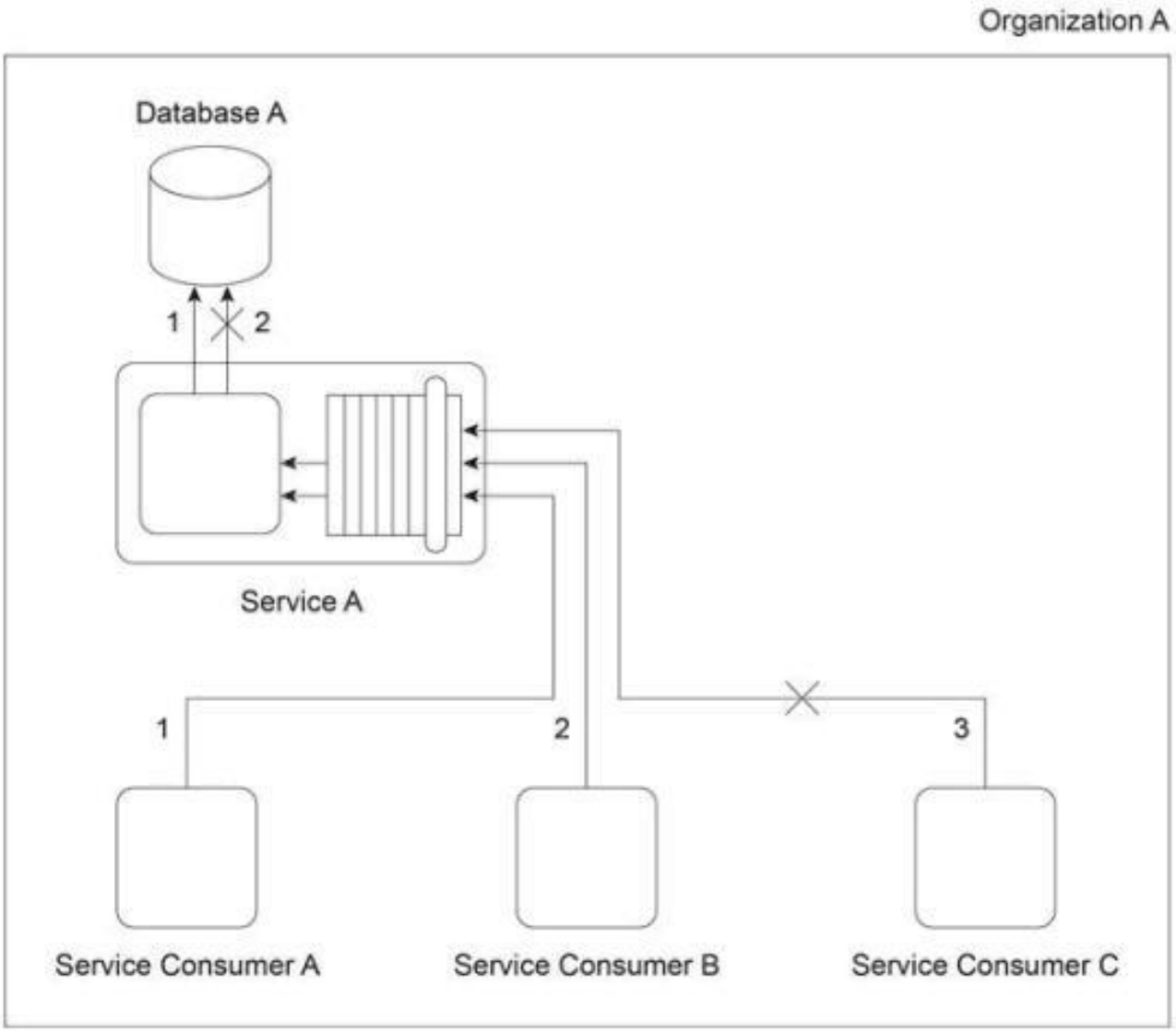
C. The resource replication mechanism can be introduced to address ubiquitous access requirements by broadening the range of cloud service consumers that can use Cloud Service A via standard service replication. The virtual server mechanism can be implemented to enable multi-tenancy via each service replication resulting from the application of the resource replication mechanism.

D. The multi-device broker mechanism can be implemented to address ubiquitous access requirements by broadening the range of cloud service consumers that can access Cloud Service A.
The virtual server mechanism can be implemented to establish the multitenancy capabilities of Cloud Service A.

Answer: D

NO.3 Organization A has been expanding and, as a result, is outgrowing the processing capacity of its on-premise Service A implementation. It is determined that this is due to usage thresholds of Service A and complex data processing limitations in Database A.
The diagram depicts Organization A's current on-premise environment, where Service Consumers A.
B and C attempt to access Service A at the same time. Service Consumer A successfully accesses Service A, which then successfully retrieves the requested data (1).

Service Consumer B successfully accesses Service A, but due to the complex data structure, the request for the data times out and fails (2). Finally, Service Consumer C attempts to access Service A, but is rejected because Service A is unable to accept more concurrent requests.



Organization A is required to continue using its on-premise Service A implementation, with the exception of Database A, which does not need to remain on-premise. Database A is dedicated to Service A and is comprised of relational data. Which of the following statements provides a solution that uses cloud-based IT resources to solve the performance limitations of Service A and Database A?

A. A failover system can be implemented in a hybrid architecture comprised of Organization A's existing on-premise environment and a public cloud environment. The failover system would span both environments so that when Service A is unable to process request messages from Service Consumers A, B or C, the failover system can automatically route messages to a redundant implementation of Service A residing in the public cloud. Similarly, when Database A is unable to process a data access request from Service A.the failover system can automatically route this request to a redundant implementation of Database A, also residing in the public cloud.

B. The state management database and resource replication mechanisms can be

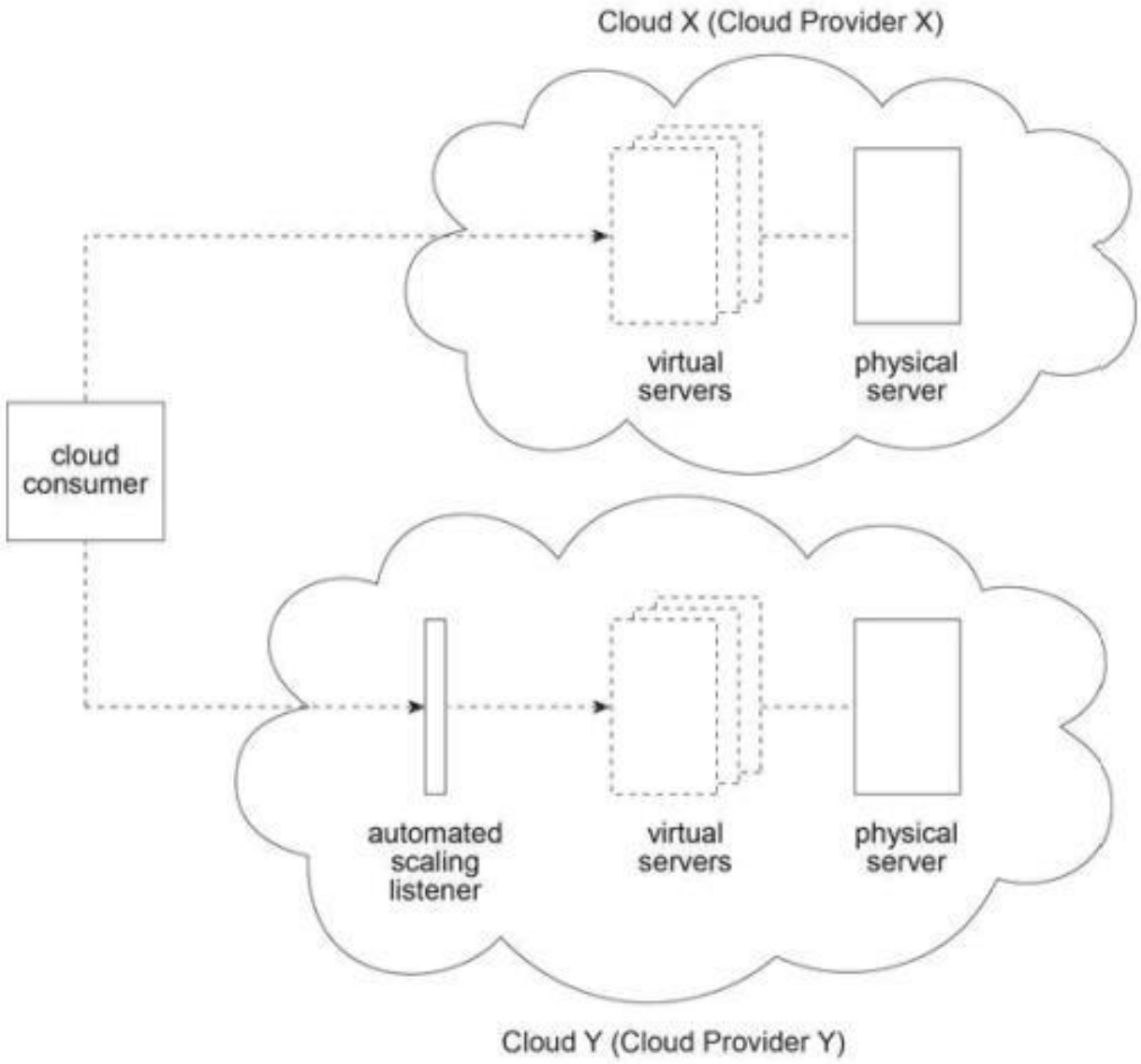
implemented to establish redundant implementations of Service A and Database A in both on-premise and cloud environments. Using resource replication, a cloud-based duplicate of Service A (Cloud Service A) will be established in a public cloud and will remain in synch with Service A via regular replication cycles. Using the resource replication mechanism together with the state management database mechanism allows for Database A to be dynamically replicated in an independent state management database that has redundant implementations in both on-premise and cloud environments. The state management database can be further optimized to support non-relational data to improve data access performance.

C. A cloud bursting solution can be implemented, whereby a redundant copy of Service A is implemented within a public cloud. This cloud-based, redundant implementation of Service A is referred to as Cloud Service A.
A copy of Database A is also implemented within the cloud and both the on-premise and cloud-based copies of Database A are
redesigned to be non-relational in order to improve data access performance. Service A continues to act as a first point of contact for Service Consumers A, B and C.
An automated scaling listener is deployed so that when Service A's thresholds are met, requests are automatically routed to Cloud Service A.

D. None of the above

Answer: C

NO.4 A cloud consumer is interested in leasing cloud-based virtual servers. It compares the virtual servers offered by Cloud Provider X and Cloud Provider Y.
Cloud X (owned by Cloud Provider X) and Cloud Y (owned by Cloud Provider Y) both provide shared physical
servers that host multiple virtual servers for other cloud consumers.
The virtual servers on Cloud X are accessed directly, whereas the virtual servers on Cloud Y are accessed via an automated scaling listener. On Cloud X, virtual servers are pre-configured to support a specific amount of concurrent cloud service consumers. When this threshold is exceeded, cloud service consumer requests are rejected. Due to the use of the automated scaling listener, virtual servers on Cloud Y can provide a greater level of elasticity.



The hourly cost to the cloud consumer to use a virtual server on Cloud X is half that of the cost to use a virtual server on Cloud Y.
Within a one month period, Cloud Provider X bases its hourly charge on the maximum number of virtual servers used. Within a one month
period, Cloud Provider Y bases its hourly charges on actual virtual server usage. Cloud Provider Y charges $20 for each hour that a cloud consumer uses a virtual server.
The cloud consumer predicts its monthly usage requirements to be as follows:

Number of Virtual Servers	Usage
3	20 hours
4	30 hours
5	50 hours

The cloud consumer is required to choose the cloud provider with the lowest on-going cost,

based on its predicted usage. Which of the following statements accurately calculates the on-going usage costs of Cloud Providers X and Y and correctly states the cloud provider that the cloud consumer must choose?

A. The total usage duration is (20 + 30 + 50) x 12 hours = 1,200 hours.
The actual usage is (20 X 3) + (30 X4) + (50 X 5) server hours = 430 server hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud ProviderXis12X5X$10 = $600.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is 430 X $20 = $8,600.
The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider X.

B. The total usage duration is (20 + 30 + 50) hours = 100 hours.
The actual usage is (20 + 30 + 50) X 5 server hours = 500 server hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is (500 X 5 X$10) = $25,000.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is (500 X $20) = $10,600.
The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider Y.

C. The total usage duration is (3 x 20) + (4 x 30) + (5 x 50) hours = 430 hours.
The actual usage is (20 + 30 + 50) hours = 100 hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider X is (430 X $10) = $4,300.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is (100 X $20) = $2,000.
The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider Y.

D. The total usage duration is (20 + 30 + 50) hours = 100 hours.
The actual usage is (20X3)+ (30X4) + (50X5) hours =430 hours.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Xis100X5X$10 = $5,000.
The cost of using virtual servers from Cloud Provider Y is 430 X $20 = $8,600.
The cloud consumer must therefore choose Cloud Provider X.

Answer: D