

***Fundamentals of Cloud Security 1st edition Ignor
Test Bank***

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Chapter 1: An Overview of the Cloud and Cloud Computing

Multiple Choice

1. Cloud is a global network of which of the following located in different parts of the world?
 - A) Computer's hard drives
 - B) Remote servers
 - C) Local area networks
 - D) Personal computers

Ans: B

H1-head: What Is the Cloud?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: An Overview of the Cloud and Cloud Computing

Complexity: Easy

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. Which of the following statements about cloud computing is correct?
 - A) Organizations need to pay up front for services.
 - B) It turns an operational expense into a capital expense.
 - C) Organizations can pay based on what they use.
 - D) It is the delivery of hardware using cloud infrastructure.

Ans: C

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Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

3. Which of the following characteristics of cloud computing underscores a transparent consumption model in which resource utilization is automatically controlled?
 - A) Consumption-based model
 - B) Rapid elasticity
 - C) Resource pooling
 - D) Metered service

Ans: D

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4. Which characteristic of cloud computing helps achieve economy of scale?

- A) Consumption-based model
- B) Broad and global network access
- C) Resource pooling and multi-tenancy
- D) Rapid elasticity

Ans: C

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5. Which scenario best illustrates rapid elasticity in cloud computing?

- A) A company's server capacity remains fixed despite fluctuating demand
- B) An e-commerce site automatically adds servers during peak sales periods
- C) A business shuts down cloud services permanently
- D) A startup purchases physical servers to meet future demand

Ans: B

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Complexity: Difficult

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

6. Which of the following statements about consumption-based model is correct?

- A) It requires upfront capital investment
- B) It relies on manual hardware configuration
- C) It allows easy provisioning without delays
- D) It involves fixed, long-term service contracts

Ans: C

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7. Which statement best describes the difference between public and private clouds?

- A) Public clouds are considered external to the organization, while private clouds are considered internal to the organization.
- B) Public clouds include servers and storage that are available over the public Internet, while private clouds are exclusive to one organization.

- C) Public clouds are more expensive when compared to a private cloud, while private clouds are more cost-effective.
- D) Public clouds are often used for tasks that are mission-critical, while private clouds are often used for tasks that are not mission-critical.

Ans: B

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8. Which of the following is an advantage of private cloud?
- A) Flexibility to control and customize the cloud environment
 - B) Low ongoing capital expenses for the organization
 - C) No setup costs or maintenance burden on the organization
 - D) Low cost of dedicated support and maintenance

Ans: A

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9. Which of the following deployment models is known to offer “cloud bursting?”
- A) Public
 - B) Private
 - C) Hybrid
 - D) Community

Ans: C

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10. Which of the following cloud deployment models offer low privacy and security as compared to others?
- A) Public
 - B) Private
 - C) Hybrid
 - D) Community

Ans: A

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11. Which of the following is an advantage of a multi-cloud deployment model?

- A) Easy integration and customization
- B) Low staffing and support requirements
- C) Low cost of deployment and maintenance
- D) Organizations enjoy the best of clouds

Ans: D

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12. Which of the following cloud deployment models is essentially a private cloud deployed within a public cloud infrastructure?

- A) Virtual Private Cloud
- B) Hybrid cloud
- C) Multi-cloud
- D) Public cloud

Ans: A

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13. U.S. federal agencies, multiple government departments, universities, and research organizations are examples of which of the following?

- A) Public cloud
- B) Private cloud
- C) Multi-cloud
- D) Community cloud

Ans: D

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14. What is the similarity between public cloud and virtual private cloud?
- A) Both incur the upfront cost of physical infrastructure
 - B) Both operate on a consumption-based model
 - C) Both are considered internal to an organization
 - D) Both must be hosted entirely on the customer's premises

Ans: B

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15. A research network of multiple universities sets up a shared cloud infrastructure to store and process large datasets relevant to their field. Only members of these universities have access to the resources. Which cloud deployment model fits this scenario?
- A) Public cloud
 - B) Community cloud
 - C) Private cloud
 - D) Hybrid cloud

Ans: B

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16. A company uses AWS for analytics, Dell APEX for backup, and Azure for web hosting. Each service is from a different cloud provider. Which deployment model does this describe?
- A) Hybrid cloud
 - B) Multi-cloud
 - C) Public cloud
 - D) Virtual Private cloud

Ans: B

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17. Which of the following cloud deployment models offer very high reliability, customization, control and flexibility?

- A) Public and private
- B) Private and community
- C) VPC and public
- D) Multi-cloud and private

Ans: D

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18. Which of the following is sometimes referred to as cloud computing bare bones?
- A) Infrastructure-as-a-Service
 - B) Function-as-a-service
 - C) Platform-as-a-Service
 - D) Software-as-a-Service

Ans: A

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19. Which of the following is an advantage of Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)?
- A) Offers high flexibility and customization
 - B) Operates on a pay-as-you-go model
 - C) Standard costs independent of resource usage
 - D) Offers a high level of privacy and security

Ans: B

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20. Which of the following is the correct comparison between IaaS and PaaS?
- A) Organizations have less control over the resources and tools provided in a PaaS environment compared to IaaS.
 - B) Unlike PaaS, IaaS provides the platform for organizations to develop and deploy applications in the cloud.
 - C) Unlike IaaS, PaaS offers easy integration between hardware, software, and other infrastructure.

- D) Organizations have a higher level of privacy and security in a PaaS environment compared to IaaS.

Ans: A

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21. Which of the following is an example of SaaS applications that include communication and collaboration solutions?

- A) Customer relationship management
- B) Enterprise resource planning
- C) Supply chain management
- D) Google Docs

Ans: D

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22. Which of the following is an example of serverless computing?

- A) Infrastructure-as-a-Service
- B) Function-as-a-Service
- C) Platform-as-a-Service
- D) Software-as-a-Service

Ans: B

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23. An organization wants employees to access email, documents, and collaboration software over the Internet without managing infrastructure, servers, or operating systems. They are willing to follow a subscription model and manage user access policies.

Which cloud service model is most suitable?

- A) Infrastructure-as-a-Service
- B) Function-as-a-Service
- C) Platform-as-a-Service
- D) Software-as-a-Service

Ans: D

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24. A small- to medium-sized organization with limited resources wants to focus on providing services instead of the resources, infrastructure, or platform needed to provide the service. They plan to deploy pre-developed code inside containers and want to be charged only for the functions they deploy. Which computing model should they adopt?

- A) Platform-as-a-Service
- B) Software-as-a-Service
- C) Edge computing
- D) Serverless computing

Ans: D

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25. How does serverless computing execute code?

- A) Continuously on dedicated servers
- B) Only in response to events or requests
- C) Randomly at scheduled intervals
- D) Manually by the organization

Ans: B

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26. Which of the following describes the cost benefits of serverless computing?

- A) It follows a consumption-based model.
- B) Developers can easily scale code development
- C) Processes to debug the server rest with the organization.
- D) Developers can run a container orchestration service.

Ans: A

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27. What is the effect of minimized infrastructure use, especially servers and bandwidth, in edge computing?

- A) Reduced latency
- B) Reduced cost
- C) New features
- D) Increased privacy

Ans: B

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28. Which of the following statements accurately compares serverless computing and edge computing?

- A) Serverless computing runs code only in response to events or requests, whereas edge computing is a way to move computing closer to the data source.
- B) Serverless computing increases control over server infrastructure, whereas edge computing removes all developer responsibility.
- C) Serverless computing is primarily used for IoT devices, whereas edge computing only benefits small- to medium-sized organizations.
- D) Serverless computing requires constant server management, whereas edge computing automatically scales functions without human intervention.

Ans: A

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29. Which feature of cloud computing allows organizations to dynamically adjust resources as demand changes?

- A) Privacy and security
- B) Scalability
- C) Economies of scale
- D) Reliability

Ans: B

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30. What is a challenge related to visibility into cloud operations?

- A) Cloud operations rest on a trust model.
- B) Cloud operations rest on a consumption-based model.
- C) Cloud operations rest on a subscription model.
- D) Cloud operations rest on an API-driven model.

Ans: A

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True False

1. In cloud computing, organizations can rent from the cloud service providers.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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2. Local network access and single-tenancy are key characteristics of cloud computing.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

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3. In metered service, organizations have visibility into their consumption habits.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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4. In public clouds, there is a need to invest in hardware or software.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

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5. Private clouds are usually managed in-house by the organization's IT department or by a third-party cloud service provider.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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6. Hybrid clouds require dedicated human resources with higher operating expenses for maintenance.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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7. In serverless computing, organizations focus on the ways code or applications are executed.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

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8. Organizations can deploy IaaS in private, public, and hybrid cloud environments.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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9. Edge computing moves data from its source to where it's most needed.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: B

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10. Cloud computing can support compliance requirements across various jurisdictions.

- A) True
- B) False

Ans: A

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