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servers between hypervisors within the same cluster. The Direct I/O Access pattern can then also be applied so that the virtual servers retain their network configurations regardless of which hypervisor within the cluster they reside on.

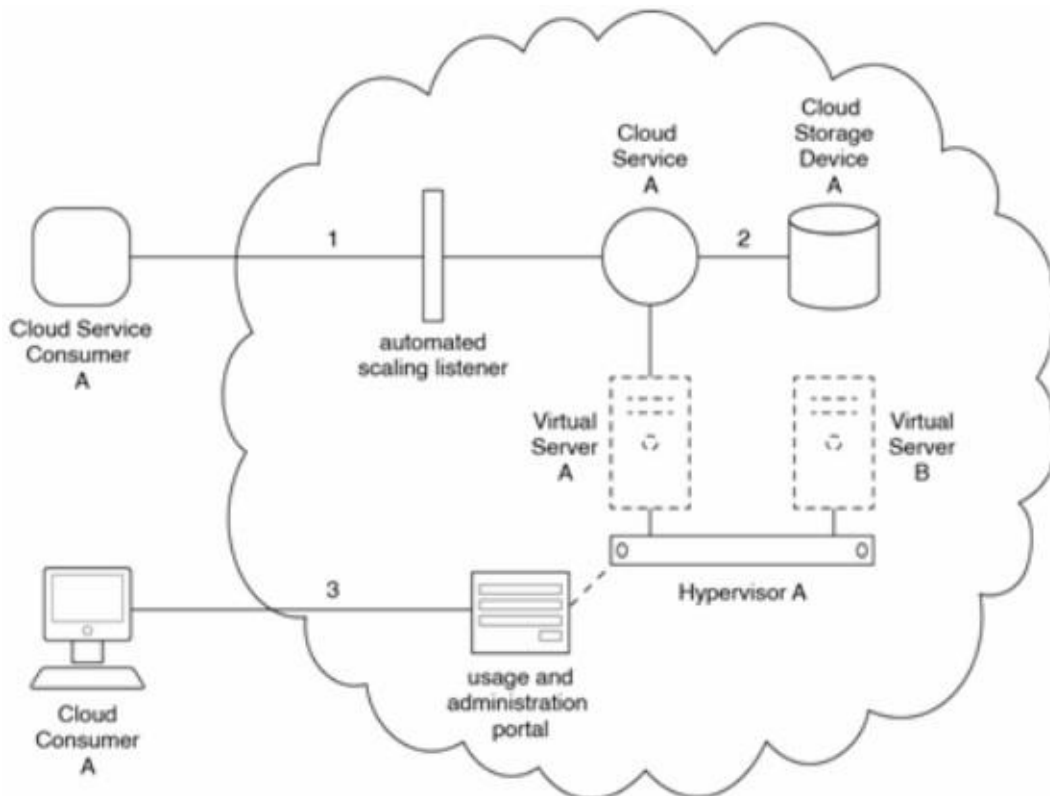
C. The Non-Disruptive Service Relocation pattern can be applied to place a secondary copy of Ready-Made Environment A on Hypervisor B. The Persistent Virtual Network Configuration pattern can be applied so that virtual servers retain network configurations when moving to other hypervisors.

D. The Load Balanced Virtual Server Instances and Persistent Virtual Network Configuration patterns can be applied together to ensure that the virtual servers retain their network configurations when moving to another hypervisor. The Redundant Storage pattern can further be applied to move the ready-made environment to another hypervisor without service impact.

**Answer:** C

**QUESTION: 13**

Cloud Service A is installed on Virtual Server A and the database it accesses is located on Cloud Storage Device A. Both Virtual Servers A and B are hosted by Hypervisor A. Requests from cloud service consumers are intercepted by an automated scaling listener that automatically routes subsequent requests to additional instances of Cloud Service A whenever the given usage of an instance exceeds two concurrent requests.



Cloud Service Consumer A accesses Cloud Service A (1), which either sends a query or a read/write request to a database on Cloud Storage Device A (2). A usage and

administration portal is available, enabling Cloud Consumer A to view the billing and usage history of Virtual Servers A and B (3).

Cloud Service Consumer A and Cloud Consumer A are owned by Organization A, which performs several tests on the cloud architecture that produce the following results:

⇒ A stress test is performed to generate workloads on Virtual Servers A and B to gauge their load capacity. This test reveals that both virtual servers have firm workload thresholds. If the workload capacity on either virtual server reaches its threshold, further processing requests are rejected.

⇒ An availability test shows that Cloud Service A becomes unavailable whenever Hypervisor A crashes.

⇒ A security test is carried out during which the cloud architecture is accessed by a malicious cloud consumer that disables the path used by Cloud Service A to access Cloud Storage Device A, thereby causing all subsequent cloud service consumer requests to be replied to with data access errors.

Which of the following statements describes a solution that addresses the concerns raised by the three tests?

A. The Resource Reservation pattern can be applied to ensure that Virtual Servers A and B are not accessed by any cloud consumers other than Organization A, thereby enabling their respective capacity to be maximized. A second hypervisor can be implemented and the Synchronized Operating State pattern can be applied to emulate the usage of the resource cluster mechanism with the two hypervisors. This will prevent Cloud Service A from being affected if one of the hypervisors fails. The Service State Management pattern can be applied to establish a secondary cloud storage device that can be accessed by Cloud Service A whenever Cloud Storage Device A becomes inaccessible.

B. The Elastic Resource Capacity pattern can be applied to enable resources to be assigned to the virtual servers dynamically. The Hypervisor Clustering pattern can be applied to avoid jeopardizing the availability of Cloud Service A when its underlying hypervisor fails. The Multipath Resource Access pattern can be applied to establish an alternative path to Cloud Storage Device A. Cloud Service A can then be designed to access Cloud Storage Device A via the alternative path whenever access via the original path fails.

C. The Elastic Resource Capacity pattern can be applied to enable resources to be assigned to the virtual servers dynamically. The Resource Pooling pattern can be applied to allow Hypervisor A to be part of a larger hypervisor pool. The Cross-Storage Device Vertical Tiering pattern can be applied to allow Cloud Service A to access Cloud Storage Device A via different tiers.

D. None of the above.

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION: 14**

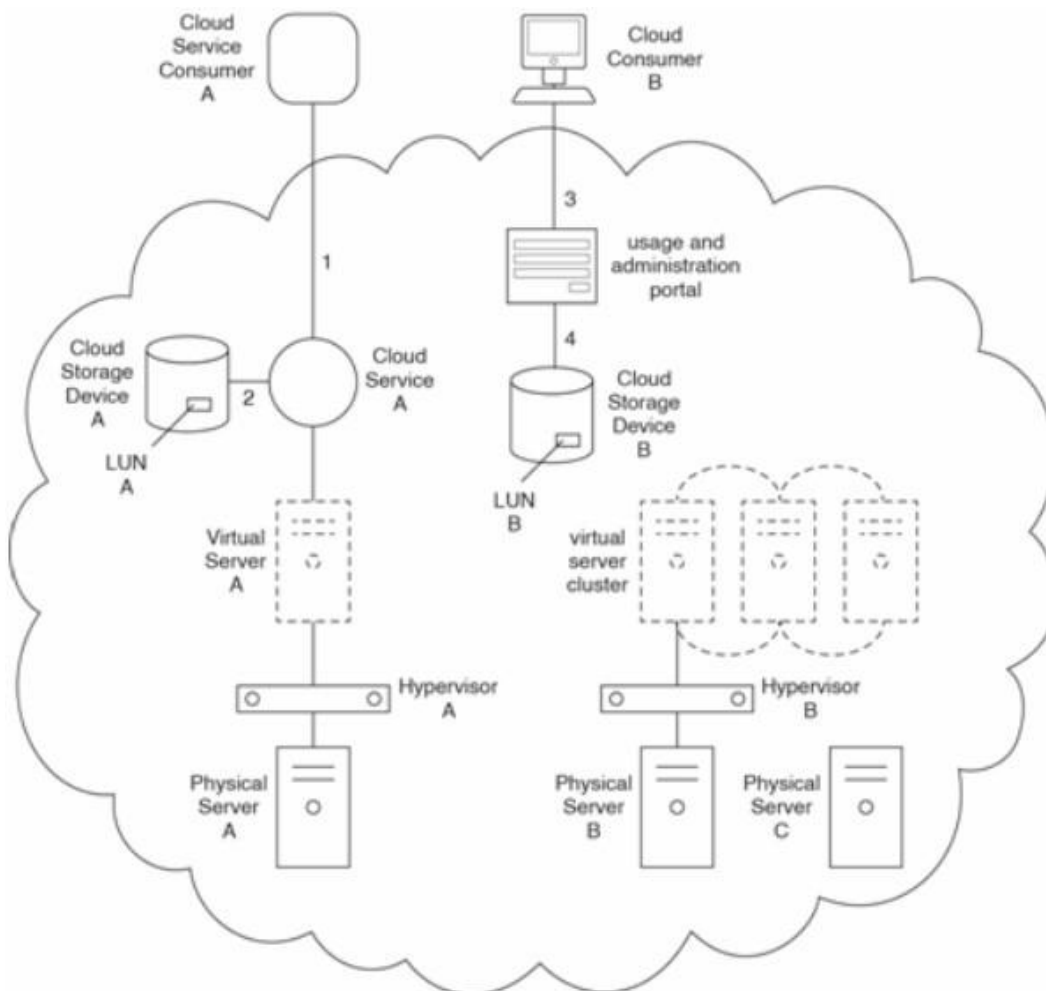
Cloud Service A accesses LUN A on Cloud Storage Device A when it receives requests to process data from cloud consumers. Cloud Service A is hosted by Virtual Server A. The usage and administration portal can be used to access and manage the data in Cloud Storage Device B, which is also hosted by Virtual Server A. Virtual Server A is further hosted by Hypervisor A, which resides on Physical Server A. Virtual Server B is part of a

virtual server cluster hosted by Hypervisor B, which resides on Physical Server B. Physical Server C is not in use and does not yet have an operating system installed.

Cloud Service Consumer A sends a request to Cloud Service A (1), which accesses data in LUN A on Cloud Storage Device A (2). Cloud Consumer B uses the usage and administration portal (3) to upload new data (4). The data is placed in LUN B on Cloud Storage Device B (4).

Cloud Service Consumer A and Cloud Consumer B belong to Organization A, which is leasing Virtual Server A and Virtual Server B from the cloud provider. Organization A also proceeds to lease Physical Server C as part of a new IaaS agreement it signs with the cloud provider.

Organization A wants to provision Physical Server C with a number of legacy systems that cannot be deployed on virtual servers. However, when it attempts to do so, it realizes that its IaaS package only provides Physical Server C as an out-of-the-box hardware server without anything installed on it. In order to deploy its legacy systems Organization A requires that Physical Server C first has an operating system installed, but it has no means of remotely provisioning Physical Server C with an operating system.



Organization A would like to deploy two of its legacy systems on Virtual Server A and to further extend Cloud Service A's functions so that it can be used as an external interface for cloud service consumers to access legacy system features. Additionally, Organization A would like to deploy three of its mission-critical legacy systems on Virtual Server B in

order to take advantage of the additional performance and failover benefits provided by the virtual server cluster that Virtual Server B is part of. Each of the five legacy systems is comprised of dozens of components that need to be installed individually. Instead of manually installing each component of each legacy system, Organization A would like to customize workflows that can automate these deployment tasks.

During the first few months of working with its cloud-based legacy systems, Organization A receives a number of complaints from users that the cloud-based legacy systems are at times behaving erratically. However, when cloud resource administrators with Organization A review the cloud provider's reports that log usage, downtime and other runtime characteristics, they do not find any indication of erratic behavior or any other comparable problems. After some further investigation, the cloud resource administrators determine that the nature of the erratic behavior is specific to proprietary features of the legacy systems and is therefore not monitored or logged by the cloud provider's standard audit monitor, pay-per-use monitor or automated scaling listener. The cloud resource administrators recommend that a new service agent be developed with features customized to monitor the legacy systems.

Which of the following statements provides a solution that can address Organization A's requirements?

A. The Bare-Metal Provisioning pattern can be applied to remotely provision Physical Server C with the operating system required to deploy the legacy systems. The Automated Administration pattern can be applied to enable Organization A to create custom scripts that can carry out the deployment of the legacy system components via the use of an intelligent automation engine. To provide Organization X with the tools to monitor IT resource usage and collect usage data so that security breaches and other impacts do not occur, the Usage Monitoring pattern can be applied to establish the required custom monitoring functionality.

B. The Bare-Metal Provisioning pattern can be applied to enable Organization A to provision Physical Server C with legacy systems after the operating system has been installed. The Synchronized Operating State pattern can be applied to consolidate Organization A's legacy systems via a centralized administration portal from which it can then automate their deployment. The Automated Administration pattern can be applied to establish a series of workflow scripts customized to monitor and log proprietary legacy system behavior.

C. The Rapid Provisioning pattern can be applied to enable Physical Server C to be remotely provisioned with the operating system and legacy systems. The Centralized RemoteAdministration pattern can be applied to enable Organization A's employees to remotely manage and administer legacy system deployment. The Pay-as-You-Go pattern can be applied to establish the custom monitoring functionality required by Organization A's legacy systems.

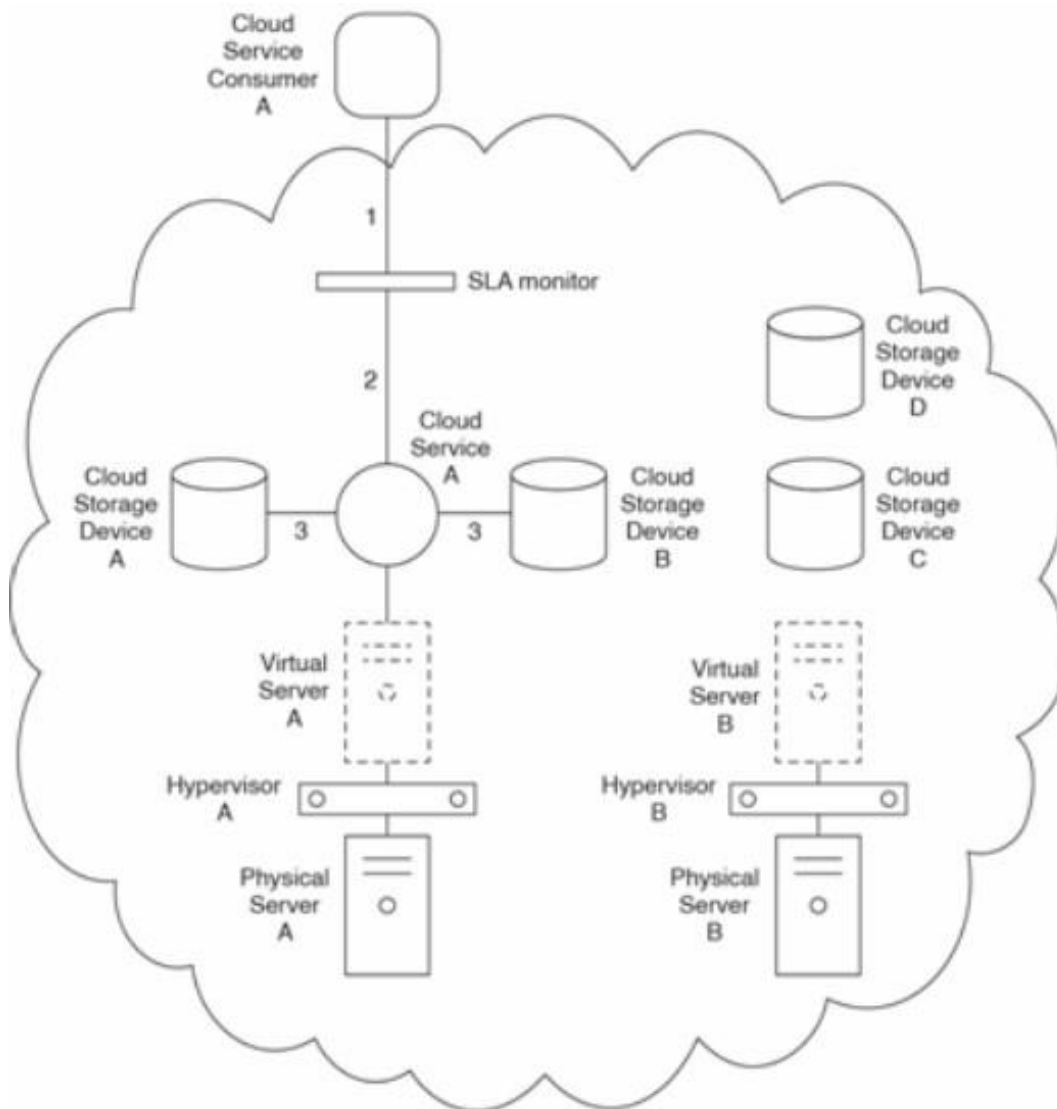
D. None of the above.

**Answer:** A

## **QUESTION: 15**

Cloud Service A is hosted by Virtual Server A, which is hosted by Hypervisor A on

Physical Server A. Virtual Server B is hosted by Hypervisor B on Physical Server B.  
 Cloud Service Consumer A accesses Cloud Service A and the request is intercepted by an SLA monitor (1). Cloud Service A receives the request (2) and accesses Cloud Storage Device A and Cloud Storage Device B (3).  
 Cloud Service Consumer A belongs to Organization A, which is leasing all of the IT resources shown in the figure as part of an IaaS environment.



Cloud Storage Device B has a higher performance capacity than Cloud Storage Device A. Cloud Storage Device C has a higher performance capacity than Cloud Storage Device B. The requests being received by Cloud Service A from Cloud Service Consumer A have recently increased in both quantity and in the amount of data being queried, written and read from Cloud Storage Device A. As a result, Cloud Storage Device A's capacity is frequently reached and it has become unstable at times, timing out with some requests and rejecting other requests. Cloud Storage Device C is used by Organization A to store backup data on a daily basis.  
 One day, a hardware failure within Cloud Storage Device C results in the permanent loss of data. Organization A requires a system that will prevent this type of failure from resulting in data loss.



The cloud provider is planning to implement a routine maintenance schedule for Cloud Storage Devices A, B, and C and issues a notice stating that the new schedule will start next week. An outage of 30 minutes every Thursday and Sunday at 8:00 PM is needed for the maintenance tasks. Upon hearing this, Organization A complains that they cannot afford to have Cloud Storage Devices A and B become inoperable, especially not during the weekdays.

Which of the following statements describes a solution that can address Organization A's issues?

A. The Intra-Storage Device Vertical Data Tiering pattern can be applied to enable dynamic scaling between Cloud Storage Devices A, B and C. The Dynamic Failure Detection and Recovery pattern can be applied to establish a resilient watchdog system that is able to respond dynamically to prevent data loss. The Service State Management pattern can be applied to keep a copy of the data in Cloud Storage Devices A, B and C during the maintenance outages.

B. The Cross-Storage Device Vertical Tiering pattern can be applied to enable dynamic scaling between Cloud Storage Devices A, B and C. The Redundant Storage pattern can be applied by designating Cloud Storage Device D as the secondary storage to which Organization A's data can be replicated. In order to prevent planned or unplanned outages from affecting Organization A's data access, the Storage Maintenance Window pattern can be applied to replicate the data in Cloud Storage Device D for retrieval before the outages begin.

C. The Load Balanced Virtual Switches pattern can be applied to increase the bandwidth of Physical Server A so that data processing problems within Cloud Storage Device A can be prevented. The Non-Disruptive Service Relocation pattern can be applied to automatically relocate Cloud Storage Device A to Physical Server B so that data access is not interrupted. The Storage Maintenance Window pattern can be applied to replicate the data in Cloud Storage Device D for retrieval before the outages begin.

D. None of the above.

**Answer:** B

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