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Exam : **E20-020**

Title : Cloud Infrastructure Specialist Exam for Cloud Architects

Version : Demo

1.What are key benefits of ITaaS compared to traditional IT processes?
A. Tiered services, integrated inventory management, and SLA-driven profit model
B. Service catalog, SLA-driven management, and chargeback
C. Strong policies, DevOps, and software licensing
D. Ticket-based service model, cost, and chargeback
Answer: B
Explanation:
*In the ITaas model, corporate IT offers a menu of SaaS, PaaS and IaaS options for business users via acentralized service catalog. Business users are free to pick and choose cloud services that corporate IT has vetted, or provide themselves. These users can make informed decisions based on service pricing and SLAs, and can in many cases can provision services on their own.
*ITaas can be implemented through new consumption models leveraging self-service catalogs offering bothinternal and external services; providing IT financial transparency for costs and pricing; offering consumerized IT – such as bring your own device (BYoD) – to meet the needs of users. All of which simplify and encourage consumption of services.
*A service-level agreement (SLA) is a part of a standardized service contract where a service is formallydefined. Particular aspects of the service – scope, quality, responsibilities – are agreed between the service provider and the service user.
References: http://leverhawk.com/is-itaas-really-a-new-concept-20130628321

2.Which infrastructure does VCE Vblock represent?
A. Brownfield
B. Traditional
C. Hyper-converged
D. Converged
Answer: D
Explanation:
Vblock is the brand name VCE uses for racks containing the components of its data center products. Prepackaging, called converged infrastructure, allows customers to select preconfigured and integrated solutions, with predictable units of power, weight, cooling, and geometry for data center planning purposes.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vblock

3.An organization wants to enable consumers to deploy IaaS and PaaS instances from a service catalog. These instances will all be deployed on a specific hypervisor. The organization has informed you that they want to use a preferred server vendor when building their new private cloud. What must be confirmed about the design?
A. Server hardware is compatible with PaaS solution
B. Server hardware is on the hypervisor vendor’s compatibility list
C. Server hardware is supported by the service catalog solution
D. IaaS instances have the compatible drivers for the physical server hardware
Answer: D

4.What is an advantage of using a brownfield infrastructure?

A. Avoids upgrades to existing infrastructures
B. Promotes staff familiarity with technology
C. Enables migration to new technologies
D. Avoids older and less efficient processes
Answer: B
Explanation:
Brownfield fund investments involve established assets in need of improvement. Investing at the operational stage of a project is brownfield investment. This may be preferred as completion and usage risks should be reduced because the project will have been operating for some time.
References: http://www.engagedinvestor.co.uk/why-invest-in-infrastructure/1472667.article

5.An organization has internal applications that require block, file, and object storage. They anticipate the need for multi-PB storage within the next 18 months. In addition, they would prefer to use commodity hardware as well as open source technologies.
Which solution should be recommended?
A. Cinder
B. Hadoop
C. Swift
D. Ceph
Answer: C
Explanation:
OpenStack Swift Object Storage on EMC Isilon
EMC Isilon with OneFS 7.2 now supports OpenStack Swift API. Isilon is simple to manage, highly scalable (up to 30PB+ in a single namespace) and highly efficient (80%+ storage utilization) NAS platform.
References: http://samuraiincloud.com/2014/11/26/openstack-swift-object-storage-on-emcisilon/