

Multiple Choice Q&A

1. What is Cloud Computing?
 - a) A type of weather forecasting
 - b) A method of storing data locally
 - c) A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources
 - d) A programming language

Answer: c) A model for enabling ubiquitous, convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Cloud Computing?
 - a) On-demand self-service
 - b) Broad network access
 - c) Limited scalability
 - d) Resource pooling

Answer: c) Limited scalability

3. What is the main benefit of using virtualization in Cloud Computing?
 - a) Increased hardware costs
 - b) Decreased resource utilization
 - c) Improved flexibility and scalability
 - d) Reduced network latency

Answer: c) Improved flexibility and scalability

4. Which of the following is not a service model in Cloud Computing?
 - a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - b) Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - c) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - d) Database as a Service (DBaaS)

Answer: d) Database as a Service (DBaaS)

5. What does the term "elasticity" refer to in Cloud Computing?
 - a) The ability to stretch a network connection over long distances
 - b) The ability to scale resources up or down based on demand
 - c) The ability to compress data for efficient storage
 - d) The ability to encrypt sensitive information

Answer: b) The ability to scale resources up or down based on demand

6. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a private cloud?
 - a) Shared infrastructure
 - b) Publicly accessible resources
 - c) Dedicated environment for a single organization

d) Free access for anyone

Answer: c) Dedicated environment for a single organization

7. What is a hypervisor in the context of virtualization?

a) A hardware device used for input/output operations

b) A type of programming language

c) A software layer that enables multiple operating systems to run on a single physical machine

d) A security protocol for encrypting data transmissions

Answer: c) A software layer that enables multiple operating systems to run on a single physical machine

8. Which of the following is not a deployment model in Cloud Computing?

a) Public cloud

b) Private cloud

c) Hybrid cloud

d) Isolated cloud

Answer: d) Isolated cloud

9. What is meant by the term "cloud bursting"?

a) The sudden failure of a cloud server

b) The rapid expansion of cloud storage capacity

c) The migration of workloads from a private cloud to a public cloud during periods of peak demand

d) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud

Answer: c) The migration of workloads from a private cloud to a public cloud during periods of peak demand

10. What is the purpose of a load balancer in a cloud environment?

a) To increase network latency

b) To distribute incoming network traffic across multiple servers

c) To reduce security measures

d) To restrict access to cloud resources

Answer: b) To distribute incoming network traffic across multiple servers

11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Fog Computing?

a) Centralized processing

b) Low latency

c) Proximity to end-users

d) Distributed architecture

Answer: a) Centralized processing

12. What is the main advantage of using containers in Cloud Computing?

a) They consume more resources than virtual machines

- b) They are easier to manage and deploy than virtual machines
- c) They cannot be migrated between different cloud providers
- d) They require specialized hardware

Answer: b) They are easier to manage and deploy than virtual machines

13. Which of the following is not a benefit of Cloud Computing?

- a) Cost reduction
- b) Improved scalability
- c) Decreased accessibility
- d) Increased flexibility

Answer: c) Decreased accessibility

14. What is meant by the term "multi-tenancy" in Cloud Computing?

- a) The use of multiple cloud providers simultaneously
- b) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants
- c) The use of multiple hypervisors within a single virtual machine
- d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants

15. What is DevOps?

- a) A software development methodology that emphasizes collaboration between development and operations teams
- b) A cloud computing service model
- c) A programming language
- d) A type of virtualization technology

Answer: a) A software development methodology that emphasizes collaboration between development and operations teams

16. Which of the following is not a component of a typical Cloud Computing architecture?

- a) User interface
- b) Data center
- c) Mobile app
- d) Networking infrastructure

Answer: c) Mobile app

17. What is the role of an API in Cloud Computing?

- a) To provide a graphical user interface for cloud services
- b) To automate repetitive tasks
- c) To enable communication between different software applications
- d) To restrict access to cloud resources

Answer: c) To enable communication between different software applications

18. Which of the following is a disadvantage of Cloud Computing?

- a) Limited scalability
- b) Increased capital expenditure
- c) Decreased accessibility
- d) Reduced flexibility

Answer: b) Increased capital expenditure

19. What is the purpose of fault tolerance in Cloud Computing?

- a) To ensure that cloud services are always available
- b) To increase network latency
- c) To restrict access to cloud resources
- d) To reduce security measures

Answer: a) To ensure that cloud services are always available

20. Which of the following is not a security concern in Cloud Computing?

- a) Data breaches
- b) Vendor lock-in
- c) Insider threats
- d) Limited scalability

Answer: d) Limited scalability

21. What is a Service Level Agreement (SLA) in the context of Cloud Computing?

- a) A legal document that defines the terms of service between a cloud provider and a customer
- b) A programming language
- c) A type of virtualization technology
- d) A security protocol for encrypting data transmissions

Answer: a) A legal document that defines the terms of service between a cloud provider and a customer

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of edge computing?

- a) Centralized processing
- b) High latency
- c) Proximity to end-users
- d) Limited scalability

Answer: c) Proximity to end-users

23. What is meant by the term "vendor lock-in" in Cloud Computing?

- a) The inability to switch between different cloud providers or platforms easily

- b) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud
- c) The deployment of redundant data centers
- d) The use of multiple cloud providers simultaneously

Answer: a) The inability to switch between different cloud providers or platforms easily

24. Which of the following is a characteristic of a hybrid cloud?

- a) Publicly accessible resources
- b) Centralized management
- c) Integration of private and public cloud services
- d) Limited scalability

Answer: c) Integration of private and public cloud services

25. What is the role of orchestration in Cloud Computing?

- a) To automate the deployment, management, and scaling of cloud resources
- b) To provide a graphical user interface for cloud services
- c) To restrict access to cloud resources
- d) To increase network latency

Answer: a) To automate the deployment, management, and scaling of cloud resources

26. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Serverless Computing?

- a) No server management
- b) Pay-per-use pricing model
- c) Limited scalability
- d) Event-driven architecture

Answer: c) Limited scalability

27. What is meant by the term "data sovereignty" in Cloud Computing?

- a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud
- b) The physical or legal location where data is stored and processed
- c) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants
- d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The physical or legal location where data is stored and processed

28. Which of the following is a characteristic of a public cloud?

- a) Dedicated environment for a single organization
- b) Limited scalability
- c) Shared infrastructure
- d) High capital expenditure

Answer: c) Shared infrastructure

29. What is meant by the term "data residency" in Cloud Computing?

- a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud
- b) The physical or legal location where data is stored
- c) The use of multiple cloud providers simultaneously
- d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The physical or legal location where data is stored

30. What is the purpose of encryption in Cloud Computing?

- a) To increase network latency
- b) To automate repetitive tasks
- c) To restrict access to cloud resources
- d) To protect data confidentiality and integrity

Answer: d) To protect data confidentiality and integrity

31. Which of the following is not a cloud deployment model?

- a) Public cloud
- b) Private cloud
- c) Hybrid cloud
- d) Encrypted cloud

Answer: d) Encrypted cloud

32. What is a container orchestration tool?

- a) A tool used to manage virtual machines
- b) A tool used to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containers
- c) A tool used to restrict access to cloud resources
- d) A tool used to compress data for efficient storage

Answer: b) A tool used to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containers

33. Which of the following is a characteristic of a community cloud?

- a) Centralized management
- b) Shared infrastructure for a specific community or organization
- c) Integration of private and public cloud services
- d) Limited scalability

Answer: b) Shared infrastructure for a specific community or organization

34. What is the role of a CDN (Content Delivery Network) in Cloud Computing?

- a) To restrict access to cloud resources
- b) To increase network latency
- c) To distribute content to end-users more efficiently

d) To compress data for efficient storage

Answer: c) To distribute content to end-users more efficiently

35. Which of the following is a characteristic of serverless computing?

a) No server management

b) Shared infrastructure

c) Centralized processing

d) High capital expenditure

Answer: a) No server management

36. What is meant by the term "cloud governance"?

a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud

b) The management and control of cloud resources and services

c) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants

d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The management and control of cloud resources and services

37. Which of the following is not a security measure in Cloud Computing?

a) Encryption

b) Multi-factor authentication

c) Data redundancy

d) Vendor lock-in

Answer: d) Vendor lock-in

38. What is meant by the term "data portability" in Cloud Computing?

a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud

b) The ability to move data between different cloud providers or platforms easily

c) The deployment of redundant data centers

d) The use of multiple cloud providers simultaneously

Answer: b) The ability to move data between different cloud providers or platforms easily

39. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Fog Computing?

a) Centralized processing

b) Low latency

c) Proximity to end-users

d) Limited scalability

Answer: a) Centralized processing

40. What is meant by the term "data residency" in Cloud Computing?

a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud

b) The physical or legal location where data is stored

c) The use of multiple cloud providers simultaneously

d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The physical or legal location where data is stored

41. Which of the following is not a cloud service model?

a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

b) Software as a Service (SaaS)

c) Database as a Service (DBaaS)

d) Network as a Service (NaaS)

Answer: d) Network as a Service (NaaS)

42. What is meant by the term "data sovereignty" in Cloud Computing?

a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud

b) The physical or legal location where data is stored and processed

c) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants

d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The physical or legal location where data is stored and processed

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a) To increase network latency

b) To automate repetitive tasks

c) To restrict access to cloud resources

d) To protect data confidentiality and integrity

Answer: d) To protect data confidentiality and integrity

44. Which of the following is a characteristic of a public cloud?

a) Dedicated environment for a single organization

b) Limited scalability

c) Shared infrastructure

d) High capital expenditure

Answer: c) Shared infrastructure

45. What is a container orchestration tool?

a) A tool used to manage virtual machines

b) A tool used to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containers

c) A tool used to restrict access to cloud resources

d) A tool used to compress data for efficient storage

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46. Which of the following is a characteristic of a community cloud?

a) Centralized management

b) Shared infrastructure for a specific community or organization

- c) Integration of private and public cloud services
- d) Limited scalability

Answer: b) Shared infrastructure for a specific community or organization

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- a) To restrict access to cloud resources
- b) To increase network latency
- c) To distribute content to end-users more efficiently
- d) To compress data for efficient storage

Answer: c) To distribute content to end-users more efficiently

48. Which of the following is a characteristic of serverless computing?

- a) No server management
- b) Shared infrastructure
- c) Centralized processing
- d) High capital expenditure

Answer: a) No server management

49. What is meant by the term "cloud governance"?

- a) The process of encrypting data stored in the cloud
- b) The management and control of cloud resources and services
- c) The sharing of computing resources among multiple users or tenants
- d) The deployment of redundant data centers

Answer: b) The management and control of cloud resources and services

50. Which of the following is not a security measure in Cloud Computing?

- a) Encryption
- b) Multi-factor authentication
- c) Data redundancy
- d) Vendor lock-in

Answer: d) Vendor lock-in

51. What is a hybrid cloud deployment model?

- a) A cloud deployment model where resources are shared among multiple organizations
- b) A cloud deployment model where all resources are managed by a single organization
- c) A combination of public and private cloud environments
- d) A cloud deployment model where resources are physically located in multiple data centers

Answer: c) A combination of public and private cloud environments

52. Which cloud service model provides virtualized computing resources over the internet?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)
- d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

53. What is the main advantage of using Platform as a Service (PaaS)?

- a) Complete control over the underlying infrastructure
- b) Reduced time to market for applications
- c) Access to pre-built software applications
- d) No need for application development skills

Answer: b) Reduced time to market for applications

54. What is a technological driver for Cloud Computing?

- a) CD-ROM technology
- b) Multicore technology
- c) Floppy disk technology
- d) CRT monitor technology

Answer: b) Multicore technology

55. What is Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) in the context of Cloud Computing?

- a) A software architecture style based on the principles of loose coupling and reusability of software components
- b) A hardware architecture style for cloud data centers
- c) A programming language for cloud applications
- d) A networking protocol for cloud communication

Answer: a) A software architecture style based on the principles of loose coupling and reusability of software components

56. What distinguishes Web 2.0 from its predecessor, Web 1.0?

- a) Web 2.0 involves static web pages, while Web 1.0 involves dynamic web pages.
- b) Web 2.0 focuses on user-generated content and social media interaction.
- c) Web 2.0 does not require internet connectivity, while Web 1.0 does.
- d) Web 2.0 has limited browser compatibility compared to Web 1.0.

Answer: b) Web 2.0 focuses on user-generated content and social media interaction.

57. What is a characteristic of Web 3.0?

- a) Focus on static content
- b) Emphasis on centralized control
- c) Integration of artificial intelligence and semantic web technologies
- d) Limited interactivity

Answer: c) Integration of artificial intelligence and semantic web technologies

58. What is pervasive computing?

- a) The use of cloud computing resources for all computing tasks
- b) The integration of computing into everyday objects and environments
- c) The use of cloud-based operating systems
- d) The use of parallel computing architectures

Answer: b) The integration of computing into everyday objects and environments

59. Which of the following is not an example of a cloud deployment model?

- a) Public cloud
- b) Private cloud
- c) Community cloud
- d) Local cloud

Answer: d) Local cloud

60. What is the primary focus of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)?

- a) Providing access to software applications over the internet
- b) Offering a platform for developing and deploying applications
- c) Delivering virtualized computing resources over the internet
- d) Offering complete software solutions to end-users

Answer: c) Delivering virtualized computing resources over the internet

61. Which cloud service model offers a complete software solution to end-users?

- a) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
- b) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)
- d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

62. What is the advantage of using Function as a Service (FaaS)?

- a) No need for infrastructure management
- b) Complete control over the underlying hardware
- c) Access to pre-built software applications
- d) Ability to customize the operating system

Answer: a) No need for infrastructure management

63. Which technological driver for Cloud Computing enables the execution of multiple tasks simultaneously on a single processor?

- a) Multicore technology
- b) CD-ROM technology
- c) Floppy disk technology
- d) CRT monitor technology

Answer: a) Multicore technology

64. What is the significance of Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) in Cloud Computing?

- a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.
- b) It provides a platform for social media interaction.
- c) It enables the use of artificial intelligence in cloud applications.
- d) It improves network security in cloud environments.

Answer: a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.

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Answer: b) Web 2.0 focuses on user-generated content and social media interaction.

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Answer: b) The integration of computing into everyday objects and environments

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- c) Community cloud
- d) Local cloud

Answer: d) Local cloud

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- a) Providing access to software applications over the internet
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Answer: c) Delivering virtualized computing resources over the internet

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- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)
- d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

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- b) Complete control over the underlying hardware
- c) Access to pre-built software applications
- d) Ability to customize the operating system

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- c) Floppy disk technology
- d) CRT monitor technology

Answer: a) Multicore technology

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- a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.

- b) It provides a platform for social media interaction.
- c) It enables the use of artificial intelligence in cloud applications.
- d) It improves network security in cloud environments.

Answer: a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.

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d) Offering complete software solutions to end-users

Answer: c) Delivering virtualized computing resources over the internet

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c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

80. What is the advantage of using Function as a Service (FaaS)?

a) No need for infrastructure management

b) Complete control over the underlying hardware

c) Access to pre-built software applications

d) Ability to customize the operating system

Answer: a) No need for infrastructure management

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a) Multicore technology

b) CD-ROM technology

c) Floppy disk technology

d) CRT monitor technology

Answer: a) Multicore technology

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Answer: a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.

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- d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

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- b) Complete control over the underlying hardware

- c) Access to pre-built software applications
 - d) Ability to customize the operating system
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Answer: c) Delivering virtualized computing resources over the internet

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- c) Software as a Service (SaaS)
- d) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Answer: c) Software as a Service (SaaS)

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- b) It provides a platform for social media interaction.
- c) It enables the use of artificial intelligence in cloud applications.
- d) It improves network security in cloud environments.

Answer: a) It allows for the integration of cloud services into existing software systems.

101. What is virtualization in the context of cloud computing?

- a) Physical replication of servers
- b) Simulation of hardware resources
- c) Manual configuration of network settings
- d) Data encryption techniques

Answer: b) Simulation of hardware resources

102. What is a hypervisor?

- a) A hardware component in servers
- b) An operating system for virtual machines
- c) A software layer that enables virtualization
- d) A networking protocol for cloud communication

Answer: c) A software layer that enables virtualization

103. What is the purpose of a hypervisor in virtualization?

- a) To manage physical server hardware
- b) To emulate different operating systems
- c) To provide security for virtual machines
- d) To partition physical hardware into multiple virtual machines

Answer: d) To partition physical hardware into multiple virtual machines

104. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of virtualization?

- a) Improved resource utilization
- b) Reduced hardware costs
- c) Increased power consumption
- d) Enhanced scalability

Answer: c) Increased power consumption

105. What is server consolidation in virtualization?

- a) The process of reducing the number of physical servers by hosting multiple virtual machines on each server
- b) The process of migrating virtual machines to different physical servers
- c) The process of upgrading server hardware to support virtualization
- d) The process of creating new virtual machines

Answer: a) The process of reducing the number of physical servers by hosting multiple virtual machines on each server

106. What is a virtual machine (VM)?

- a) A physical server in a data center
- b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer
- c) A networking protocol for cloud communication
- d) An operating system for cloud computing

Answer: b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

107. What is live migration in virtualization?

- a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down
- b) The process of creating new virtual machines
- c) The process of backing up virtual machine data
- d) The process of updating hypervisor software

Answer: a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

108. What is a snapshot in virtualization?

- a) A physical image of a server
- b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time
- c) A network configuration file
- d) A security protocol for virtual machines

Answer: b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time

109. Which of the following is NOT a type of virtualization?

- a) Server virtualization
- b) Network virtualization
- c) Storage virtualization
- d) Peripheral virtualization

Answer: d) Peripheral virtualization

110. What is the purpose of network virtualization?

- a) To create virtual replicas of physical servers
- b) To simulate network hardware components
- c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing
- d) To provide security for virtual machines

Answer: c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing

111. What is one of the primary benefits of virtualization?

- a) Increased hardware costs
- b) Reduced resource utilization
- c) Enhanced scalability

d) Limited software compatibility

Answer: c) Enhanced scalability

112. What is a virtual machine (VM)?

a) A physical server in a data center

b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

c) A networking protocol for cloud communication

d) An operating system for cloud computing

Answer: b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

113. What is live migration in virtualization?

a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

b) The process of creating new virtual machines

c) The process of backing up virtual machine data

d) The process of updating hypervisor software

Answer: a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

114. What is a snapshot in virtualization?

a) A physical image of a server

b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time

c) A network configuration file

d) A security protocol for virtual machines

Answer: b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time

115. Which of the following is NOT a type of virtualization?

a) Server virtualization

b) Network virtualization

c) Storage virtualization

d) Peripheral virtualization

Answer: d) Peripheral virtualization

116. What is the purpose of network virtualization?

a) To create virtual replicas of physical servers

b) To simulate network hardware components

c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing

d) To provide security for virtual machines

Answer: c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing

117. What is one of the primary benefits of virtualization?

a) Increased hardware costs

b) Reduced resource utilization

c) Enhanced scalability

d) Limited software compatibility

Answer: c) Enhanced scalability

118. What is a virtual machine (VM)?

a) A physical server in a data center

b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

c) A networking protocol for cloud communication

d) An operating system for cloud computing

Answer: b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

119. What is live migration in virtualization?

a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

b) The process of creating new virtual machines

c) The process of backing up virtual machine data

d) The process of updating hypervisor software

Answer: a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

120. What is a snapshot in virtualization?

a) A physical image of a server

b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time

c) A network configuration file

d) A security protocol for virtual machines

Answer: b) A copy of a virtual machine's state at a specific point in time

121. Which of the following is NOT a type of virtualization?

a) Server virtualization

b) Network virtualization

c) Storage virtualization

d) Peripheral virtualization

Answer: d) Peripheral virtualization

122. What is the purpose of network virtualization?

a) To create virtual replicas of physical servers

b) To simulate network hardware components

c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing

d) To provide security for virtual machines

Answer: c) To optimize network performance in cloud computing

123. What is one of the primary benefits of virtualization?

a) Increased hardware costs

b) Reduced resource utilization

c) Enhanced scalability

d) Limited software compatibility

Answer: c) Enhanced scalability

124. What is a virtual machine (VM)?

a) A physical server in a data center

b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

c) A networking protocol for cloud communication

d) An operating system for cloud computing

Answer: b) A software-based emulation of a physical computer

125. What is live migration in virtualization?

a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

b) The process of creating new virtual machines

c) The process of backing up virtual machine data

d) The process of updating hypervisor software

Answer: a) The process of transferring virtual machines between physical servers without shutting them down

