

CompTIA Cloud+

Length: 5 Days

Who Should Attend: Project manager, cloud computing services, Cloud engineer, Manager, data center SAN and/or Business analyst, cloud computing

Summary: The CompTIA Cloud+ certification validates the knowledge and best practices required of IT practitioners working in cloud computing environments, who must understand and deliver cloud infrastructure. Recommended experience includes at least 24-36 months of work experience in IT networking, storage, or data center administration, and familiarity with any major hypervisor technologies for server virtualization.

The CompTIA Cloud+ certification is an internationally recognized validation of the knowledge required of IT practitioners working in cloud computing environments.

Recommended Skills/Knowledge: It is recommended for CompTIA Cloud+ candidates to have the following:

- CompTIA Network+ and/or CompTIA Storage+ though CompTIA certifications are not required.
- Have at least 24-36 months of work experience in IT networking, network storage, or data center administration.
- Familiarity with any major hypervisor technologies for server virtualization, though vendor-specific certifications in virtualization are not required.

COURSE CONTENT

1.0 Cloud Concepts and Models

1.1 Compare and contrast cloud services.

- SaaS (according to NIST)
- IaaS (according to NIST)
- CaaS (according to NIST)
- PaaS (according to NIST)
- XaaS (according to NIST)
- DaaS (according to NIST)
- BPaaS
- Accountability and responsibility based on service models

1.2 Compare and contrast cloud delivery models and services.

- Private
- Public
- Hybrid
- Community
- On-premise vs. Off-premise hosting
- Accountability and responsibility based on delivery models
- Security differences between models
- Functionality and performance validation based on chosen delivery model
- Orchestration platforms

1.3 Summarize cloud characteristics and terms.

- Elasticity
- On-demand self-serve/just in time service
- Pay-as-you-grow
- Chargeback
- Ubiquitous access
- Metering resource pooling
- Multitenancy
- Cloud bursting
- Rapid deployment
- Automation

1.4 Explain object storage concepts.

- Object ID
- Metadata
- Data/blob
- Extended metadata
- Policies
- Replicas
- Access control

2.0 Virtualization

2.1 Explain the differences between hypervisor types.

- Type I and Type II
- Proprietary vs. open source
- Consumer vs. enterprise use

2.2 Install, configure, and manage virtual machines and devices.

- Creating, importing, and exporting template and virtual machines
- Install guest tools
- Snapshots and cloning
- Image backups vs. file backups
- Virtual NIC
- Virtual disks
- Virtual switches
- VLAN
- VSAN

2.3 Given a scenario, perform virtual resource migration.

- Establish requirements
- Maintenance scheduling
- Reasons
- Storage migration
- Online vs. offline migrations
- Physical to Virtual (P2V)
- Virtual to Virtual (V2V)
- Virtual to Physical (V2P)

2.4 Explain the benefits of virtualization in a cloud environment.

- Shared resources
- Elasticity
- Network and application isolation
- Infrastructure consolidation
- Virtual datacenter creation

2.5 Compare and contrast virtual components used to construct a cloud environment.

- Virtual network components
- Shared memory
- Virtual CPU
- Storage Virtualization

3.0 Infrastructure

3.1 Compare and contrast various storage technologies.

- Network Attached Storage (NAS)
- Direct Attached Storage (DAS)
- Storage Area Network (SAN)
- Different access protocols
- Protocols and applications
- Management differences

3.2 Explain storage configuration concepts.

- Disk types
- Tiering
- RAID levels
- File system types

3.3 Execute storage provisioning.

- Creating LUNs
- Creating network shares
- Zoning and LUN masking
- Multipathing
- Implications of adding capacity to a NAS and SAN

3.4 Given a scenario, implement appropriate network configurations.

- NAT
- PAT
- Subnetting/Supernetting
- VLAN and VLAN tagging
- Network port configurations
- Switching and routing in physical and virtual environments

3.5 Explain the importance of network optimization.

- WAN
- LAN
- MAN
- Bandwidth
- Latency
- Compression
- Caching
- Load balancing
- Devices on the same subnet

3.6 Given a scenario, troubleshoot basic network connectivity issues.

- Tools
- Review documentation and device configuration settings
- Review system logs

3.7 Explain common network protocols, ports, and topologies.

- Trunk ports
- Port binding/aggregation
- Common ports
- Common protocols
- Types of networks

3.8 Explain common hardware resources and features used to enable virtual environments.

- BIOS/firmware configurations
- Minimum memory capacity and configuration
- Number of CPUs
- Number of Cores
- NICs quantity, speeds, and configurations
- Internal hardware compatibility
- HBAs
- Storage media

4.0 Network Management

4.1 Given a scenario, implement and use proper resource monitoring techniques.

- Protocols
- Alert methods
- Establish baselines and thresholds
- Automated responses to specific events
- Examine processes usage / resource usage

4.2 Given a scenario, appropriately allocate physical (host) resources using best practices.

- Memory
- CPU
- Storage and network allocation
- Entitlement/quotas (shares)
- Reservations
- Licensing
- Resource pooling

4.3 Given a scenario, appropriately allocate virtual (guest) resources using best practices.

- Virtual CPU
- Memory
- Storage and network allocation
- Entitlement/quotas (shares)
- Hard limit, soft limit
- Reservations, licensing
- Dynamic resource allocation
- Resource pooling
- CPU affinity
- Physical resource redirection and mapping to virtual resources

4.4 Given a scenario, use appropriate tools for remote access.

- Remote hypervisor access
- RDP
- SSH
- Console port
- HTTP

5.0 Security

5.1 Explain network security concepts, tools, and best practices.

- ACLs
- VPNs
- IDS/IPS hardware/software-based firewalls
- DMZ
- Review / audit logs
- Attacks

5.2 Explain storage security concepts, methods, and best practices.

- Obfuscation
- Access Control Lists
- Zoning
- LUN masking
- User and host authentication
- Review/audit logs

5.3 Compare contrast different encryption technologies and methods.

- PKI
- IPSEC
- SSL/TLS
- Ciphers
- Encryption for data in transit and encryption for data at rest

5.4 Identify access control methods.

- Role-based administration
- Mandatory access controls
- Discretionary access controls
- Multifactor authentication
- Single sign-on
- Federation

5.5 Implement guest and host hardening techniques.

- Disabling unneeded ports and services
- User credentials
- Host-based/software firewalls
- Antivirus software
- Patching
- Deactivating default accounts

6.0 Systems Management

6.1 Explain policies and procedures as they relate to a cloud environment.

- Network and IP planning/documentation
- Configuration standardization and documentation
- Change management best practices
- Configuration management
- Capacity management
- Systems life cycle management
- Maintenance windows

6.2 Given a scenario, diagnose, remediate and optimize physical host performance.

- Disk performance
- Disk tuning
- Disk latency
- Swap disk space
- I/O tuning
- Performance management and monitoring tools
- Establish baseline and create documentation with appropriate tools
- Hypervisor configuration best practices
- Impact of configuration changes to the virtual environment
- Common issues

6.3 Explain common performance concepts as they relate to the host and the guest.

- IOPS
- Read vs. write files
- File system performance
- Metadata performance
- Caching
- Bandwidth
- Throughput (bonding/teaming)
- Jumbo frames
- Network latency
- Hop counts
- QoS
- Multipathing
- Load balancing
- Scaling

6.4 Implement appropriate testing techniques when deploying cloud services.

- Test replication
- Test latency
- Test bandwidth
- Test load balancing
- Test application servers
- Test storage
- Test application delivery
- Service performance testing and application performance testing
- Penetration testing
- Vulnerability assessment
- Separation of duties during testing

7.0 Business Continuity in the Cloud

7.1 Compare and contrast disaster recovery methods and concepts.

- Redundancy
- Failover
- Geographical diversity
- Failback
- Replication
- Site mirroring
- Hot site
- Cold site
- Warm site
- Backup and recovery
- Archiving and offsite storage
- Replication types
- RTO
- RPO
- MTBF
- MTTR
- Mission critical requirements

7.2 Deploy solutions to meet availability requirements.

- Fault tolerance
- Multipathing
- Load balancing