



# CompTIA Cloud+ Certification Exam Objectives

**EXAM NUMBER: CV0-004**



# About the Exam

The CompTIA Cloud+ certification exam will certify the successful candidate has the knowledge and skills required to:

- Understand cloud architecture and design concepts.
- Implement and maintain a secure cloud environment.
- Successfully provision and configure cloud resources.
- Demonstrate the ability to manage operations throughout the cloud environment life cycle using observability, scaling, and automation.
- Understand fundamental DevOps concepts related to deployment and integration.
- Troubleshoot common issues related to cloud management.

## EXAM DEVELOPMENT

CompTIA exams result from subject matter expert workshops and industry-wide survey results regarding the skills and knowledge required of an IT professional.

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## PLEASE NOTE

The lists of examples provided in bulleted format are not exhaustive lists. Other examples of technologies, processes, or tasks pertaining to each objective may also be included on the exam, although not listed or covered in this objectives document. CompTIA is constantly reviewing the content of our exams and updating test questions to be sure our exams are current, and the security of the questions is protected. When necessary, we will publish updated exams based on existing exam objectives. Please know that all related exam preparation materials will still be valid.

## TEST DETAILS

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| Required exam          | CVO-004  |
| Number of questions    |  |
| Types of questions     | Multiple-choice and performance-based  |
| Length of test         |  |
| Recommended experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2-3 years of hands-on experience as a systems administrator or cloud engineer</li><li>• CompTIA Network+ and Server+ or equivalent knowledge</li></ul> |
| Passing score          |  |

## EXAM OBJECTIVES (DOMAINS)

The table below lists the domains measured by this examination and the extent to which they are represented.

| DOMAIN       |                     | PERCENTAGE OF EXAMINATION |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.0          | Cloud Architecture  | 23%                       |
| 2.0          | Deployment          | 19%                       |
| 3.0          | Operations          | 17%                       |
| 4.0          | Security            | 19%                       |
| 5.0          | DevOps Fundamentals | 10%                       |
| 6.0          | Troubleshooting     | 12%                       |
| <b>Total</b> |                     | <b>100%</b>               |



# 1.0 Cloud Architecture

## 1.1 Given a scenario, use the appropriate cloud service model.

- **Cloud service models**
  - Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
  - Platform as a service (PaaS)
  - Software as a service (SaaS)
  - Function as a service (FaaS)
- **Shared responsibility model**

## 1.2 Explain concepts related to service availability.

- **Resource availability**
  - Region
  - Availability zone
  - Cloud bursting
  - Edge computing
  - Availability monitoring
- **Disaster recovery (DR)**
  - Recovery time objective (RTO)
  - Recovery point objective (RPO)
  - Hot site
  - Warm site
  - Cold site
- **Multicloud tenancy**

## 1.3 Explain cloud networking concepts.

- **Public and private connections to the cloud**
  - Virtual private network (VPN)
  - Dedicated connections
- **Network functions, components, and services**
  - Application load balancer
  - Network load balancer
  - Application gateway
  - Content delivery network (CDN)
  - Firewalls
  - Virtual private cloud (VPC)
    - Peering
    - Transit gateway
- Subnets
- Routing and switching
  - Virtual local area network (VLAN)
  - Software-defined network (SDN)
  - Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
  - Static routes
  - Route tables



## 1.4 Compare and contrast storage resources and technologies.

- **Tiered storage**
  - Hot
  - Warm
  - Cold
  - Archive
- **Disk types**
  - Solid-state drive (SSD)
  - Hard disk drive (HDD)
- **Storage types**
  - Object storage
  - Block storage
  - File storage
- **Performance implications**
- **Cost implications**

## 1.5 Explain the purpose of cloud-native design concepts.

- **Cloud-provided managed services**
- **Microservices**
- **Loosely coupled architecture**
- **Fan-out**
- **Service discovery**

## 1.6 Compare and contrast containerization concepts.

- **Stand-alone**
- **Workload orchestration**
- **Networking**
  - Port mapping
- **Storage types**
  - Persistent volumes
  - Ephemeral storage
- **Image registries**

## 1.7 Compare and contrast virtualization concepts.

- **Stand-alone**
- **Clustering**
- **Cloning**
- **Host affinity**
- **Hardware pass-through**
- **Network types**
  - Overlay networks
  - Virtual machine (VM) networks
- **Storage**
  - Local
  - Storage area network (SAN)
  - Network-attached storage (NAS)



## 1.8 Summarize cost considerations related to cloud usage.

- **Billing models**
  - Dedicated host
  - Reserved resources
  - Pay-as-you-go
  - Spot instance
- **Resource metering**
- **Tagging**
- **Rightsizing**

## 1.9 Explain the importance of database concepts.

- **Types**
  - Relational
  - Non-relational
- **Deployment options**
  - Self-managed
  - Provider-managed

## 1.10 Compare and contrast methods for optimizing workloads using cloud resources.

- **Compute resources**
  - VM
  - Container
  - Serverless
- **Orchestration**
- **Workflow**
- **Network**
  - Latency
  - Throughput
- **Storage**
  - Input/output operations per second (IOPS)
  - Throughput
- **Managed services**

## 1.11 Identify evolving technologies in the cloud.

- **Machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI)**
  - Text recognition
  - Text translation
  - Visual recognition
  - Sentiment analysis
  - Voice-to-text
  - Text-to-voice
  - Generative AI
- **Internet of Things (IoT)**
  - Sensors
  - Gateways
  - Communication
  - Transmission protocols



## 2.0 Deployment

### 2.1 Compare and contrast cloud deployment models.

- Public
- Private
  - On premises
- Hybrid
- Community

### 2.2 Given a scenario, implement appropriate deployment strategies.

- Blue-green
- Canary
- Rolling
- In-place

### 2.3 Summarize aspects of cloud migration.

- **Migration types**
  - On-premises-to-cloud
  - Cloud-to-on-premises
  - Cloud-to-cloud
- **Resource allocation**
- **Considerations**
  - Storage
  - Platform compatibility
  - Compute
- Cost
- Networking
- Management overhead
- Service availability
- Vendor lock-in
- Environmental
  - Power and cooling
- Regulatory
- Compliance
- **Application migration strategies**
  - Rehost
  - Replatform
  - Re-architect
  - Retain
  - Retire
  - Refactor

### 2.4 Given a scenario, use code to deploy and configure cloud resources.

- **Infrastructure as code (IaC)**
- **Configuration as code (CaC)**
- **Scripting logic**
  - Variables
  - Conditionals
  - Operators
  - Data types
  - Functions
- **Repeatability**
- **Drift detection**
- **Versioning**
- **Testing**
- **Documentation**
- **Formats**
  - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
  - Yet Another Markup Language (YAML)

### 2.5 Given a set of requirements, provision the appropriate cloud resources.

- **Storage requirements**
- **Performance requirements**
- **Security requirements**
- **Cost requirements**
- **Availability requirements**
- **Compliance requirements**
- **Network requirements**
- **Compute requirements**



## 3.0 Operations

**3.1** Given a scenario, configure appropriate resources to achieve observability.

- **Logging**
  - Collection
  - Aggregation
  - Retention
- **Tracing**
- **Monitoring**
  - Metrics
- **Alerting**
  - Triage
  - Response

**3.2** Given a scenario, configure appropriate scaling approaches.

- **Approaches**
  - Triggered
    - Trending
    - Load
    - Event
  - Scheduled
  - Manual
- **Types**
  - Horizontal
  - Vertical

**3.3** Given a scenario, use appropriate backup and recovery methods.

- **Backup types**
  - Incremental
  - Full
  - Differential
- **Backup locations**
  - On site
  - Off site
- **Schedule**
- **Retention**
- **Replication**
- **Encryption**
- **Testing**
  - Recoverability
  - Integrity
- **Recovery types**
  - In-place
  - Parallel
- **Recovery options**
  - Bulk
  - Granular

**3.4** Given a scenario, manage the life cycle of cloud resources.

- **Patches**
- **Updates**
  - Major
  - Minor
- **Testing**
- **Data**
  - Ephemeral
  - Persistent
- **Decommissioning**
  - End of life
  - End of support





## 4.0 Security

### 4.1 Explain vulnerability management concepts.

- **Steps**
  - Scanning scope
  - Identification
  - Assessment
  - Remediation
- **Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs)**

### 4.2 Compare and contrast aspects of compliance and regulation.

- **Data sovereignty**
- **Data ownership**
- **Data locality**
- **Data classification**
- **Data retention**
  - Litigation hold
  - Contractual
  - Regulatory
- **Industry standards**
  - Systems and Organization Controls 2 (SOC2)
  - Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards (PCI DSS)
  - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 27001
  - Cloud Security Alliance

### 4.3 Given a scenario, implement identity and access management.

- **Secure access to the cloud management environment**
  - Programmatic access
    - Application programming interface (API)
    - Software development kit (SDK)
  - Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)
  - Web portal
- **Secure access to the cloud resources**
  - API
  - Secure Shell (SSH)
  - Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
  - Bastion host
- **Authentication models**
  - Local users
  - Federation
    - Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML)
  - Token-based
  - Directory-based
  - Multifactor authentication (MFA)
  - OpenID Connect
- **Authorization models**
  - Role-based access control
  - Group-based access control
  - OAuth 2.0
  - Discretionary
- **Accounting**
  - Audit trail



#### 4.4 Given a scenario, apply security best practices.

- **Zero Trust**
- **Benchmark**
  - Center for Internet Security (CIS)
  - Vendor-specific
- **Hardening**
- **Patching**
- **Encryption**
  - Data in transit
  - Data at rest
- **Secrets management**
- **API security**
- **Principle of least privilege**
- **Container security**
  - Privileged
  - Unprivileged
  - File access permissions
- **Storage security**
  - Object storage
  - File storage

#### 4.5 Given a scenario, apply security controls in the cloud.

- **Endpoint protection**
- **Data loss prevention (DLP)**
- **Intrusion prevention system/intrusion detection system (IPS/IDS)**
- **Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) protection**
- **Identity and access management (IAM) policies**
- **Firewall**
  - Network access control list (ACL)
  - Web application firewall (WAF)
  - Network security group

#### 4.6 Given a scenario, monitor suspicious activities to identify common attacks.

- **Event monitoring**
- **Deviation from the baseline**
- **Unnecessary open ports**
- **Attack types**
  - Vulnerability exploitation
    - Human error
    - Outdated software
  - Social engineering
    - Phishing
  - Malware
    - Ransomware
  - DDoS
  - Cryptojacking
  - Zombie instances
  - Metadata



## 5.0 DevOps Fundamentals

### 5.1 Explain source control concepts.

- Version management
- Code review
- Pull request
- Code push
- Code commit
- Code merge
- Branch management

### 5.2 Explain concepts related to continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) pipelines.

- Automation
- Code integration
- Code deployment
  - Build
- Testing
- Security
- Workflow
- Artifacts
  - Images
    - VM
    - Container
- Packages
  - Red Hat Package Manager (RPM)
  - Debian
  - ZIP
  - tar
- Flat file
- Repositories
  - Public
  - Private

### 5.3 Explain concepts related to integration of systems.

- Event-driven architectures
- Web services
  - Representational state transfer (REST)
  - Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
  - Remote procedure call (RPC)
- Web sockets
- GraphQL

### 5.4 Explain the importance of tools used in DevOps environments.

- Ansible
- Docker
- Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana (ELK) stack
- Git
- GitHub actions
- Grafana
- Jenkins
- Kubernetes
- Terraform



## 6.0 Troubleshooting

### 6.1 Given a scenario, troubleshoot deployment issues.

- **Incompatibility**
- **Misconfigurations**
  - Resource allocation
  - Permission issues
  - Oversubscription
  - Sizing issues
- **Outdated component definitions**
- **Deprecation of functionality**
- **Outages**
  - Full
  - Partial
- **Resource limits**
  - API throttling
  - Service quotas
- **Regional service availability**

### 6.2 Given a scenario, troubleshoot network issues.

- **Network service unavailability**
  - Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
  - Domain Name System (DNS)
  - Network Time Protocol (NTP)
  - Network Address Translation (NAT)
  - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
    - Status codes
- **Latency**
- **Bandwidth/throughput issues**
- **Network device misconfiguration**
- **Protocol incompatibility**
- **Protocol deprecations**
- **IP addressing issues**
  - Scope exhaustion
  - Network overlap
- **Routing issues**
  - Missing routes
  - Misconfigured routes
- **Switching issues**
  - VLAN issues
    - Misconfigured tags
  - Access vs. trunk ports

### 6.3 Given a scenario, troubleshoot security issues.

- **Cipher suite deprecations**
- **Authorization issues**
  - Privilege escalation
  - Unauthorized access
- **Authentication issues**
  - Leaked credentials
- **Software vulnerability issues**
- **Unauthorized software**

# CompTIA Cloud+ CVO-004 Acronym List

The following is a list of acronyms that appears on the CompTIA Cloud+ CVO-004 exam. Candidates are encouraged to review the complete list and attain a working knowledge of all listed acronyms as part of a comprehensive exam preparation program.

| <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Spelled Out</b>                           | <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Spelled Out</b>                             |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| ACL            | Access Control List                          | IaC            | Infrastructure as Code                         |
| AES            | Advanced Encryption Standard                 | IAM            | Identity and Access Management                 |
| AI             | Artificial Intelligence                      | ICMP           | Internet Control Management Protocol           |
| API            | Application Programming Interface            | IDS            | Intrusion Detection System                     |
| AZ             | Availability Zone                            | IOPS           | Input/Output Operations Per Second             |
| BGP            | Border Gateway Protocol                      | IP             | Internet Protocol                              |
| BYOD           | Bring Your Own Device                        | IPS            | Intrusion Prevention System                    |
| CaC            | Configuration as Code                        | iSCSI          | Internet Small Computer System Interface       |
| CDN            | Content Delivery Network                     | ISO            | International Organization for Standardization |
| CI/CD          | Continuous Integration/Continuous Deployment | ISP            | Internet Service Provider                      |
| CIS            | Center for Internet Security                 | ITIL           | Information Technology Infrastructure Library  |
| CLI            | Common Language Infrastructure               | JSON           | JavaScript Object Notation                     |
| CPU            | Central Processing Unit                      | LAN            | Local Area Network                             |
| CRM            | Customer Relationship Management             | LDAP           | Lightweight Directory Access Protocol          |
| CRUD           | Create, Read, Update, Delete                 | LUN            | Logical Unit Number                            |
| CSA            | Cloud Security Alliance                      | MFA            | Multifactor Authentication                     |
| CSP            | Cloud Service Provider                       | ML             | Machine Learning                               |
| CVE            | Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures         | MTU            | Maximum Transmission Unit                      |
| CVSS           | Common Vulnerability Scoring System          | NAS            | Network Attached Storage                       |
| CWE            | Common Weakness Enumeration                  | NAT            | Network Address Translation                    |
| CWSS           | Common Weakness Scoring System               | NIC            | Network Interface Card                         |
| DBaaS          | Database as a Service                        | NoSQL          | Not Only Structured Query Language             |
| DDoS           | Distributed Denial of Service                | NTP            | Network Time Protocol                          |
| DHCP           | Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol          | NVME           | Non-volatile Memory Express                    |
| DLP            | Data Loss Prevention                         | OAuth          | Open Authorization                             |
| DNS            | Domain Name System                           | OIDC           | OpenID Connect Protocol                        |
| DR             | Disaster Recovery                            | OS             | Operating System                               |
| DSS            | Data Security Standard                       | PaaS           | Platform as a Service                          |
| ELK            | Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Kibana          | PCI            | Payment Card Industry                          |
| FaaS           | Function as a Service                        | RACI           | Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed  |
| GDPR           | General Data Protection Regulation           | RAID           | Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks           |
| GPU            | Graphics Processing Unit                     | RAM            | Random-access Memory                           |
| HDD            | Hard Disk Drive                              | RDP            | Remote Desktop Protocol                        |
| HTTP           | Hypertext Transfer Protocol                  |                |  |
| IaaS           | Infrastructure as a Service                  |                |  |

| <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Spelled Out</b>                 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| REST           | Representational State Transfer    |
| RPC            | Remote Procedure Call              |
| RPM            | Red Hat Package Manager            |
| RPO            | Recovery Point Objective           |
| RTMP           | Real-time Messaging Protocol       |
| RTO            | Recovery Time Objective            |
| SaaS           | Software as a Service              |
| SAML           | Security Assertion Markup Language |
| SAN            | Storage Area Network               |
| SDK            | Software Development Kit           |
| SDN            | Software-defined Network           |
| SOAP           | Simple Object Access Protocol      |
| SOC2           | System and Organization Controls 2 |
| SQL            | Structured Query Language          |
| SSD            | Solid-state Drive                  |

| <b>Acronym</b> | <b>Spelled Out</b>               |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| SSH            | Secure Shell                     |
| SSL            | Secure Sockets Layer             |
| SSO            | Single Sign-On                   |
| STAR           | Security, Trust, Assurance, Risk |
| TCP            | Transmission Control Protocol    |
| TLS            | Transport Layer Security         |
| USB            | Universal Serial Bus             |
| vCPU           | Virtual CPU                      |
| VDI            | Virtual Desktop Interface        |
| VLAN           | Virtual LAN                      |
| VM             | Virtual Machine                  |
| vNIC           | Virtual NIC                      |
| VPC            | Virtual Private Cloud            |
| VPN            | Virtual Private Network          |
| WAF            | Web Application Firewall         |

# CompTIA Cloud+ CVO-004 Hardware and Software List

CompTIA has included this sample list of hardware and software to assist candidates as they prepare for the Cloud+ CVO-004 certification exam. This list may also be helpful for training companies that wish to create a lab component for their training offering. The bulleted lists below each topic are sample lists and are not exhaustive.

## Hardware

- Cables\*
- Compute (CPU, RAM, etc.)\*
- Computer capable of running virtualization
- NAS or SAN\*
- Network router\*
- Network switch\*

## Software

- Automation tools
- CLI\*
- Client (and server) Operating System (OS)
- Hypervisor (Type 1, Type 2)
- Various web browsers
- Virtualization format converter\*

## Other

- Internet access
- Access to SaaS, PaaS, or IaaS environments
- Remote access to cloud service providers (trial or free service)

*\*Ideal, but not necessary for lab setup*