CLF-C02Q&As

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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QUESTION 1

When a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS, which Amazon EC2 instance type is required?

A. Spot Instances

B. Dedicated Instances

C. Dedicated Hosts

D. Reserved Instances

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is C because Dedicated Hosts are Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, subject to their license terms. The other options are incorrect because they are not Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Spot Instances are spare Amazon EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible workloads that can recover from interruptions easily. Dedicated Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer, but not to a specific physical server. Dedicated Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reserved Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. Reserved Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reference: Dedicated Hosts, Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

QUESTION 2

A company wants to monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

A. AWS Trusted Advisor

B. Amazon CloudWatch

C. Amazon GuardDuty

D. AWS Health Dashboard

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices, including security and performance. It can help you monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors your AWS resources and the applications you run on AWS. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior. AWS Health Dashboard provides relevant and timely information to help you manage events in progress, and provides proactive notification to help you plan for

scheduled activities.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is a software development framework that a company can use to define cloud resources as code and provision the resources through AWS CloudFormation?

A. AWS CLI

B. AWS Developer Center

C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

D. AWS CodeStar

Correct Answer: C

AWS CDK is a software development framework that enables developers to define infrastructure as code (IaC) using familiar programming languages like TypeScript, Python, Java, C#, and more. With AWS CDK, you can define cloud resources, their relationships, and provisioning logic in your preferred programming language. AWS CDK also generates CloudFormation templates based on your code, making it easier to manage and deploy infrastructure resources in AWS.

QUESTION 4

Which AWS solution provides the ability for a company to run AWS services in the company\\'s on-premises data center?

A. AWS Direct Connect

B. AWS Outposts

C. AWS Systems Manager hybrid activations

D. AWS Storage Gateway

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on- premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center1.

QUESTION 5

A company is using AWS Lambda functions to build an application.

Which tasks are the company\\'s responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Patch the servers where the Lambda functions are deployed.

B. Establish the 1AM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions.

C. Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic.

D. Deploy Amazon EC2 instances to support the Lambda functions.

E. Scale out the Lambda functions when the load increases.

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation: According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the user is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security and maintenance of the underlying infrastructure, such as the servers, networks, and operating systems, while the user manages the security and configuration of the resources and applications that run on AWS. For AWS Lambda functions, the tasks that are the user\\'s responsibility are: Establish the IAM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions. IAM is a service that enables users to manage access and permissions for AWS resources and users. Users can create IAM policies, roles, and users to grant or deny permissions to run Lambda functions, invoke other AWS services, or access AWS resources from Lambda functions. [AWS Lambda Permissions] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic. Lambda functions are units of code that can be written in any supported programming language, such as Python, Node.js, Java, or Go. Users can write the code for the Lambda functions using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS SDKs, or any code editor of their choice. Users can also use AWS Lambda Layers to share and manage common code and dependencies across multiple functions. [AWS Lambda Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com