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AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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QUESTION 1

What is the total amount of storage offered by Amazon S3?

- A. WOMB
- B. 5 GB
- C. 5 TB
- D. Unlimited

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Amazon S3 offers unlimited storage for any amount of data. You can store as many objects as you want, and each object can be as large as 5 terabytes. You pay only for the storage space that you actually use, and there are no minimum commitments or upfront fees. Amazon S3 also provides high durability, availability, scalability, and security for your data.

QUESTION 2

A company needs to use standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon Athena
- D. Amazon Redshift

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Amazon Redshift is the service that meets the requirements of using standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytic queries using standard SQL and your existing business intelligence tools. Amazon Redshift also supports Redshift Spectrum, a feature that allows you to directly query and join data stored in Amazon S3 using the same SQL syntax. Amazon Redshift can scale up or down to handle any volume of data and deliver fast query performance.

QUESTION 3

A company is designing an identity access management solution for an application. The company wants users to be able to use their social media, email, or online shopping accounts to access the application.

Which AWS service provides this functionality?

- A. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)

- B. AWS Config
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is C because Amazon Cognito provides identity federation and user authentication for web and mobile applications. Amazon Cognito allows users to sign in with their social media, email, or online shopping accounts. The other options are incorrect because they do not provide identity federation or user authentication. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a service that enables users to access multiple AWS accounts and applications with a single sign-on experience. AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables users to manage access to AWS resources using users, groups, roles, and policies. Reference: Amazon Cognito FAQs

QUESTION 4

Which AWS service requires the customer to patch the guest operating system?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon ElastiCache

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The AWS service that requires the customer to patch the guest operating system is Amazon EC2. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud, and allows customers to launch and run virtual servers, called instances, with a variety of operating systems, configurations, and specifications. The customer is responsible for patching and updating the guest operating system and any applications that run on the EC2 instances, as part of the security in the cloud. AWS Lambda, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and Amazon ElastiCache are not services that require the customer to patch the guest operating system. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a fully managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale OpenSearch clusters in the AWS Cloud. Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed service that provides in-memory data store and cache solutions, such as Redis and Memcached. These services are managed by AWS, and AWS is responsible for patching and updating the underlying infrastructure and software.

QUESTION 5

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud as an offsite backup location for its on-premises infrastructure.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon FSx

D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective service for storing offsite backups of on-premises infrastructure. Amazon S3 offers low-cost, durable, and scalable storage that can be accessed from anywhere over the internet. Amazon S3 also supports lifecycle policies, versioning, encryption, and cross-region replication to optimize the backup and recovery process. Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and Amazon EBS are more suitable for storing data that requires high performance, low latency, and frequent access¹²

QUESTION 6

A developer wants to use an Amazon S3 bucket to store application logs that contain sensitive data.

Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket?

- A. Security groups
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. ACLs

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: ACLs are an AWS service or feature that the developer can use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket. ACLs are access control lists that grant basic permissions to other AWS accounts or predefined groups. They can be used to grant read or write access to an S3 bucket or an object³. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They are not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. It can be used to collect and analyze metrics, logs, events, and alarms. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and audit for AWS accounts and resources. It can be used to track and record the API calls and user activity in AWS. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket.

QUESTION 7

In which of the following AWS services should database credentials be stored for maximum security?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. Amazon S3
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: AWS Secrets Manager is the AWS service where database credentials should be stored for maximum security. AWS Secrets Manager helps to protect the secrets, such as database credentials, passwords, API keys, and tokens, that are used to access applications, services, and resources. AWS Secrets Manager enables secure storage,

encryption, rotation, and retrieval of the secrets. AWS Secrets Manager also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), and AWS Lambda. For more information, see [What is AWS Secrets Manager?] and [Getting Started with AWS Secrets Manager].

QUESTION 8

A company plans to migrate its on-premises workload to AWS. Before the migration, the company needs to estimate its future AWS service costs.

Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Pricing Calculator
- D. AWS Cost Explorer

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: AWS Pricing Calculator is the AWS service or tool that the company should use to estimate its future AWS service costs before the migration. AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based tool that allows the company to create cost estimates for various AWS services and scenarios. AWS Pricing Calculator helps the company to compare the costs of running the workload on premises versus on AWS, and to optimize the costs by choosing the best options for the workload. AWS Pricing Calculator also provides a detailed breakdown of the cost components and a downloadable report. For more information, see [AWS Pricing Calculator] and [Getting Started with AWS Pricing Calculator].

QUESTION 9

What is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market?

- A. Decreased deployment speed
- B. Increased application security
- C. Increased business agility
- D. Increased backup capabilities

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: Increased business agility is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market. Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, companies can launch new products and services, experiment with new ideas, and respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see [Benefits of Cloud Computing] and [Business Agility].

QUESTION 10

Which AWS service or feature can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Internet gateways
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Network ACLs
- D. Security groups

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: D is correct because security groups are the AWS service or feature that can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance. Security groups act as a virtual firewall for the EC2 instance, allowing users to specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses are allowed or denied. A is incorrect because internet gateways are the AWS service or feature that enable communication between instances in a VPC and the internet. They do not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. B is incorrect because AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the AWS service or feature that enables users to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. It does not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. C is incorrect because network ACLs are the AWS service or feature that provide an optional layer of security for the VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. They do not control the traffic on an EC2 instance.

QUESTION 11

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, who is responsible for the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate?

- A. It is the sole responsibility of the customer.
- B. It is the sole responsibility of AWS.
- C. It is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer.
- D. The customer's AWS Support plan tier determines who manages the configuration.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications that they use.

QUESTION 12

A retail company is building a new mobile app. The company is evaluating whether to build the app at an on-premises data center or in the AWS Cloud.

Which of the following is the responsibility model?

- A. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- B. Amazon Workspaces virtual Windows desktop

C. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory

D. Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory is the AWS service that provides a managed Microsoft Active Directory in the AWS Cloud. It enables the user to use their existing Active Directory users, groups, and policies to access AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon S3 buckets, and AWS Single Sign-On. It also integrates with other Microsoft applications and services, such as Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Office 365, and Microsoft SharePoint

QUESTION 13

A large company has multiple departments. Each department has its own AWS account. Each department has purchased Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances. Some departments do not use all the Reserved Instances that they purchased, and other departments need more Reserved Instances than they purchased.

The company needs to manage the AWS accounts for all the departments so that the departments can share the Reserved Instances.

Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Systems Manager

B. Cost Explorer

C. AWS Trusted Advisor

D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With AWS Organizations, you can apply service control policies (SCPs) across multiple AWS accounts to restrict what services and actions users and roles can access. You can also use AWS Organizations to enable features such as consolidated billing, AWS Config rules and conformance packs, and AWS CloudFormation StackSets across multiple accounts³. One of the benefits of using AWS Organizations is that you can share your Reserved Instances (RIs) with all of the accounts in your organization. This enables you to take advantage of the billing benefits of RIs without having to specify which account will use them⁴. AWS Systems Manager is a service that gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. None of these services or tools can help you manage the AWS accounts for all the departments so that the departments can share the Reserved Instances.

QUESTION 14

Which actions are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)

A. Securing the virtualization layer

B. Patching the operating system on Amazon EC2 instances

- C. Enforcing a strict password policy for IAM users
- D. Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances
- E. Configuring security groups and network ACLs

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 15

A social media company wants to protect its web application from common web exploits such as SQL injections and cross-site scripting. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

Correct Answer: B

"AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from attacks by allowing you to configure rules that allow, block, or monitor (count) web requests based on conditions that you define. These conditions include IP addresses, HTTP headers, HTTP body, URI strings, SQL injection and cross-site scripting."

References: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faqs/>

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