DUMPSQUEEN

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

Amazon Web Services CLF-C02

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

A company needs to engage third-party consultants to help maintain and support its AWS environment and the company's business needs.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

A. AWS Support

B. AWS Organizations

C. AWS Service Catalog

D. AWS Partner Network (APN)

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

D (100%)

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is a benefit that AWS Professional Services provides?

A. Management of the ongoing security of user data

B. Advisory solutions for AWS adoption

C. Technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

D. Monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

AWS Professional Services is a team of experts that help customers achieve their desired outcomes using the AWS Cloud. One of the benefits that AWS Professional Services provides is advisory solutions for AWS adoption, which include guidance on cloud strategy, architecture, migration, and innovation2. Management of the ongoing security of user data, technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts are not benefits that AWS Professional Services provides, as they are either the responsibility of the customer or the features of other AWS services or support plans3

QUESTION NO: 3

Which AWS services and features are provided to all customers at no charge? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon Aurora

B. VPC

C. Amazon SageMaker

E. Amazon Polly

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The AWS services and features that are provided to all customers at no charge are VPC and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). VPC is a service that allows you to launch AWS resources in a logically isolated virtual network that you define. You can create and use a VPC at no additional charge, and you only pay for the resources that you launch in the VPC, such as EC2 instances or EBS volumes. IAM is a service that allows you to manage access and permissions to AWS resources. You can create and use IAM users, groups, roles, and policies at no additional charge, and you only pay

for the AWS resources that the IAM entities access. Amazon Aurora, Amazon SageMaker, and Amazon Polly are not free services, and they charge based on the usage and features that you choose5

QUESTION NO: 4

Which AWS service can be used to retrieve compliance reports on demand?

A. AWS Secrets Manager

B. AWS Artifact

C. AWS Security Hub

D. AWS Certificate Manager

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following are AWS Cloud design principles? (Select TWO.)

A. Pay for compute resources in advance.

B. Make data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design.

C. Emphasize manual processes to allow for changes.

D. Test systems at production scale.

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and D because making data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design and testing systems at production scale are AWS Cloud design principles. Making data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design means that users should collect and analyze data from their AWS resources and applications to optimize their performance, availability, security, and cost. Testing systems at production scale means that users should simulate real-world scenarios and load conditions to validate the functionality, reliability, and scalability of their systems. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS Cloud design principles. Paying for compute resources in advance means that users have to invest heavily in data centers and servers before they know how they will use them. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a traditional IT model. Emphasizing manual processes to allow for changes means that users have to rely on human intervention and coordination to perform operational tasks and updates. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a source of inefficiency and error. Refining operational procedures infrequently means that users have to stick to the same methods and practices without adapting to

the changing needs and feedback. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a hindrance to innovation and improvement. Reference: AWS Well-Architected Framework

QUESTION NO: 6

A company needs to control inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance. Which AWS service or feature can the company associate with the EC2 instance to meet this requirement?

A. Network ACL

B. Security group

C. AWS WAF

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A security group is a virtual firewall that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance to control the inbound and outbound traffic for the instance. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP ranges are allowed or

denied by the security group. A network ACL is a stateless filter that can be associated with a subnet to control the traffic to and from the subnet, but it is not associated with an EC2 instance4. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. VPC route tables are used to determine where network traffic is directed within a VPC or to an internet gateway, virtual private gateway, NAT device, VPC peering connection, or VPC endpoint.

QUESTION NO: 7

A company wants to launch its web application in a second AWS Region. The company needs to determine which services must be regionally configured for this launch.

Which AWS services can be configured at the Region level? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon EC2

B. Amazon Route 53

C. Amazon CloudFront

D. AWS WAF

E. Amazon DynamoDB

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also

A. AWS config

B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

C. Amazon EC2

D. Amazon Personalize

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is the AWS service that allows customers to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and auto-scaling to application health monitoring. Customers can upload their code and Elastic Beanstalk will take care of the rest1. AWS Elastic Beanstalk also minimizes the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources. Customers can retain full control of the underlying AWS resources powering their applications and adjust the settings to suit their needs1. Customers can also use the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or APIs to manage their applications1.

AWS Config is the AWS service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations or best practices2. AWS Config does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the

cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources3. Amazon EC2 does not automatically handle the deployment or management of AWS resources for customers. Customers have to manually provision, configure, monitor, and scale their instances and other related resources.

Amazon Personalize is the AWS service that enables customers to create personalized recommendations for their users based on their behavior and preferences. Amazon Personalize uses machine learning to analyze data and deliver real-time recommendations4. Amazon Personalize does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which tasks are the responsibility of AWS according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure AWS Identity and Access Management (1AM).

B. Configure security groups on Amazon EC2 instances.

C. Secure the access of physical AWS facilities.

D. Patch applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances.

E. Perform infrastructure patching and maintenance.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

The tasks that are the responsibility of AWS according to the AWS shared responsibility model are securing the access of physical AWS facilities and performing infrastructure patching and maintenance. The AWS shared responsibility model defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical security of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services. AWS is also responsible for the maintenance and patching of the infrastructure that supports the AWS services. 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. Configuring AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), configuring security groups on Amazon EC2 instances, and patching applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances are tasks that are the responsibility of

the customer, not AWS.

QUESTION NO: 10

A company's application developers need to quickly provision and manage AWS services by using scripts.

Which AWS offering should the developers use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS CLI

B. AWS CodeBuild

C. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF.

D. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 11

Which AWS service is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale?

A. Amazon DynamoDB

B. Amazon Aurora

C. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)

D. Amazon Neptune

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value database that provides submillisecond latency on a large scale. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless, and scalable

NoSQL database service that supports both key-value and document data models. The other options are incorrect because they are not key-value databases. Amazon Aurora is a relational database that

is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database that is compatible with MongoDB. Amazon Neptune is a graph database that supports property graph and RDF models. Reference: Amazon DynamoDB FAQs

QUESTION NO: 12

Which of the following AWS services are serverless? (Choose two.)

A. AWS Outposts

B. Amazon EC2

C. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)

D. AWS Fargate

E. AWS Lambda

ANSWER: D E

QUESTION NO: 13

Which benefits can customers gain by using AWS Marketplace? (Select TWO.)

A. Speed of business

B. Fewer legal objections

C. Ability to pay with credit cards

D. No requirement for product licenses for any products

E. Free use of all services for the first hour

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

AWS Marketplace is a digital catalog that offers thousands of software products and solutions from independent software vendors (ISVs) and AWS partners. Customers can use AWS Marketplace to find, buy, and deploy software on AWS. Some of the benefits of using AWS Marketplace are:

Speed of business: You can quickly and easily discover and deploy software that meets your business needs, without having to go through lengthy procurement processes. You can also use AWS Marketplace to test and compare different solutions before making a purchase decision.

Fewer legal objections: You can benefit from standardized contract terms and conditions that are prenegotiated between AWS and the ISVs. This reduces the time and effort required to review and

approve legal agreements.

QUESTION NO: 14

A company wants to provision and manage its AWS infrastructure by using the common programming languages Typescript, Python, Java, and

.NET.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

A. AWS CodeBuild

B. AWS CloudFormation

C. AWS CLI

D. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 15

Which design principles should a company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact? (Select TWO.)

A. Maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.

B. Minimize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.

C. Minimize usage of managed services.

D. Force frequent application reinstallations by users.

E. Reduce the need for users to reinstall applications.

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

To maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact, a company should apply the following design principles to AWS Cloud workloads: maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances and reduce the need for users to reinstall applications. Maximizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances means that the company can optimize the performance and efficiency of their compute resources, and avoid wasting energy and money on idle or underutilized instances. The company can use features such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, and AWS Compute Optimizer to automatically adjust the number and type of instances based on demand, cost, and performance. Reducing the need for

users to reinstall applications means that the company can minimize the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver their applications to users, and

avoid unnecessary downloads and updates that consume energy and resources. The company can use services such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS AppStream 2.0, and AWS Amplify to deliver their applications faster, more securely, and more efficiently to users across the globe. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, minimizing usage of managed services, and forcing frequent application reinstallations by users are not design principles that would maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances would reduce the performance and efficiency of the compute resources, and potentially increase the costs and complexity of the cloud workloads. Minimizing usage of managed services would increase the operational overhead and responsibility of the company, and potentially expose them to more security and reliability risks. Forcing frequent application reinstallations by users would increase the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver the applications to users, and potentially degrade the user experience and satisfaction.

QUESTION NO: 16

Which controls are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Physical and environmental controls

B. Patch management

C. Configuration management

D. Account structures

E. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Patch management and configuration management are controls that are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Patch management is the process of applying updates to software and applications to fix vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues. Configuration management is the process of defining and maintaining the settings and parameters of systems and applications to ensure their consistency and reliability. AWS is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that it manages, such as the AWS global infrastructure, the hypervisor, and the AWS managed services. The customer is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that they manage, such as the guest operating system, the applications, and the AWS customer-managed services. Physical and environmental controls are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Physical and environmental controls are the measures that protect the physical security and availability of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and access

QUESTION NO: 17

Which tasks are customer responsibilities, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall.

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.

C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets.

D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB.

E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on.

F. AWS Config

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of configuring the AWS provided security group firewall and classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud. A security group is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more EC2 instances. The customer must configure the security group rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address2 Classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud means identifying the types, categories, and sensitivity levels of the data and resources that the customer stores and processes on AWS. The customer must also determine the applicable compliance requirements and regulations that apply to their assets, and implement the appropriate security controls and measures to protect them

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QUESTION NO: 18

Which design principles support the reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Choose two.)

A. Perform operations as code.

B. Enable traceability.

C. Automatically scale to meet demand.

D. Deploy resources globally to improve response time.

E. Automatically recover from failure.

ANSWER: C E

Explanation:

CE (75%) AE (25%)

QUESTION NO: 19

How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

A. Supporting application development

B. Providing architecture guidance

C. Answering billing and account inquiries

D. Answering questions regarding technical support cases

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

The AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team is a group of billing and account experts who specialize in working with enterprise customers. They can help customers with questions about billing, account management, cost optimization, and other non-technical issues. They can also assist customers with navigating and optimizing their AWS environment, such as setting up consolidated billing, applying for service limit increases, or requesting refunds.

Reference:

AWS Support Plan Comparison AWS Enterprise Support Plan

Answer Explained: Which AWS Support plan provides access to AWS Concierge Support team for account assistance?

QUESTION NO: 20

A company needs to use standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semistructured 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

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 performance5