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Vendor:Amazon

Exam Code:CLF-C02

Exam Name:AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

A company is planning to migrate its application to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS tool or set of resources should the company use to analyze and assess its readiness for migration?

- A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Well-Architected Framework
- D. AWS Budgets

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a tool that helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. Applying the AWS CAF in your organization results in an actionable plan that helps you prepare the cloud environment, enable your staff with new skills, and migrate your applications. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps you estimate the cost of AWS services for your use cases and compare the cost of different AWS service configurations. AWS Well-Architected Framework is a tool that helps you review and improve your cloud-based architectures and better understand the business impact of your design decisions. AWS Budgets is a tool that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount.

QUESTION 2

Which AWS service or feature captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. VPC Reachability Analyzer
- B. Amazon Athena
- C. VPC Flow Logs
- D. AWS X-Ray

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The correct answer is C because VPC Flow Logs is an AWS service or feature that captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables customers to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in their VPC. VPC Flow Logs can help customers to monitor and troubleshoot connectivity issues, such as traffic not reaching an instance or traffic being rejected by a security group. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services or features that capture information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Reachability Analyzer is an AWS service or feature that enables customers to perform connectivity testing between resources in their VPC and identify configuration issues that prevent connectivity. Amazon Athena is an AWS service that enables customers to query data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. AWS X-Ray is an AWS service that enables customers to analyze and debug distributed applications, such as those built using a microservices architecture. Reference: VPC Flow Logs

QUESTION 3

A company wants to ensure that two Amazon EC2 instances are in separate data centers with minimal communication latency between the data centers.

How can the company meet this requirement?

- A. Place the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection.
- B. Place the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region.
- C. Place one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region. Then connect them by using an AWS VPN connection.
- D. Place both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B because placing the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region is the best way to meet the requirement. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Users can launch their resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones to increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications. Availability Zones within the same AWS Region are connected with low- latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. The other options are incorrect because they are not the best ways to meet the requirement. Placing the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because AWS Regions are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables users to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. Placing one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region, and then connecting them by using an AWS VPN connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because on-premises and AWS Region are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. AWS VPN connection is a secure and encrypted connection between a user's network and their VPC. Placing both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth is not the best way to meet the requirement because a placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that enables users to launch instances with specific performance characteristics. A placement group does not ensure that the instances are in separate data centers, and it does not provide low-latency communication between instances in different Availability Zones. Reference: [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones], [VPC Peering], [AWS VPN], [Placement Groups]

QUESTION 4

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 5

A company wants to manage its AWS Cloud resources through a web interface. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Management Console
- B. AWS CLI
- C. AWS SDK
- D. AWS Cloud9

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. The company wants to focus on organizational transformation.

A company wants to give its customers the ability to view specific data that is hosted in Amazon S3 buckets. The company wants to keep control over the full datasets that the company shares with the customers.

Which S3 feature will meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Storage Lens
- B. S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)
- C. S3 Versioning
- D. S3 Access Points

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: S3 Access Points are a feature of Amazon S3 that allows you to easily manage access to specific data that

is hosted in S3 buckets. S3 Access Points are unique hostnames that customers can use to access data in S3 buckets. You can create multiple access points for a single bucket, each with its own name and permissions. You can use S3 Access Points to provide different levels of access to different groups of customers, such as read-only or write-only access. You can also use S3 Access Points to enforce encryption or logging requirements for specific data. S3 Access Points help you keep control over the full datasets that you share with your customers, while simplifying the access management and improving the performance and scalability of your applications.

QUESTION 7

A user wants to review all Amazon S3 buckets with ACLs and S3 bucket policies in the S3 console. Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

- A. S3 Multi-Region Access Points
- B. S3 Storage Lens
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- D. Access Analyzer for S3

Correct Answer: D

When reviewing an at-risk bucket in IAM Access Analyzer for S3, you can block all public access to the bucket with a single click. We recommend that you block all access to your buckets unless you require public access to support a specific use case. Before you block all public access, ensure that your applications will continue to work correctly without public access. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/access-analyzer.html>

QUESTION 8

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

- A. Patch the Amazon RDS operating system.
- B. Upgrade the firmware of the network infrastructure.
- C. Manage data encryption.
- D. Maintain physical access control in an AWS Region.
- E. Grant least privilege access to IAM users.

Correct Answer: CE

Explanation: According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of managing data encryption and granting least privilege access to IAM users. Data encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. The customer must decide whether to encrypt their data at rest (when it is stored on AWS) or in transit (when it is moving between AWS and the customer or between AWS services). The customer must also choose the encryption method, algorithm, and key management solution that best suit their needs. AWS provides various services and features that support data encryption, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and AWS Encryption SDK. IAM users are entities that represent the people or applications that interact with AWS resources and services. The customer must grant the IAM users the minimum permissions that they need to perform their tasks, and avoid giving them unnecessary or excessive access. This is known as the principle of least privilege, and it helps

reduce the risk of unauthorized or malicious actions. The customer can use IAM policies, roles, groups, and permissions boundaries to manage the access of IAM users.

QUESTION 9

Which AWS service will help protect applications running on AWS from DDoS attacks?

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

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection.

QUESTION 10

Which AWS service or tool should a company use to forecast AWS spending?

- A. Amazon DevPay
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. Cost Explorer

Correct Answer: D

Explanation: Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that can be used to forecast AWS spending. It allows users to analyze their AWS costs and usage using interactive graphs and tables. It also provides features such as filtering, grouping, and forecasting to help users plan their future spending. Amazon DevPay is an AWS service that allows developers to sell applications that are built on AWS services. It handles the billing and metering for the customers of the applications and collects payments from them. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Organizations is an AWS service that allows users to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. It provides features such as creating groups of accounts, applying policies, and automating account creation. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources. It can help users identify opportunities to reduce their AWS costs, but it is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending.

QUESTION 11

A company wants to move its iOS application development and build activities to AWS.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use for these activities?

- A. AWS CodeCommit
- B. Amazon EC2 M1 Mac instances
- C. AWS Amplify
- D. AWS App Runner

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Amazon EC2 M1 Mac instances are the AWS service or resource that the company should use for its iOS application development and build activities, as they enable users to run macOS on AWS and access a broad and growing set of AWS services. AWS CodeCommit is a service that provides a fully managed source control service that hosts secure Git-based repositories. AWS Amplify is a set of tools and services that enable developers to build full-stack web and mobile applications using AWS. AWS App Runner is a service that makes it easy for developers to quickly deploy containerized web applications and APIs. These concepts are explained in the AWS Developer Tools page4.

QUESTION 12

A company runs a MySQL database in its on-premises data center. The company wants to run a copy of this database in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service would support this workload?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Neptune
- C. Amazon ElastiCache for Redis
- D. Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB)

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity, while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups. Amazon RDS supports six popular database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. Amazon RDS can support running a copy of a MySQL database in the AWS Cloud, as it offers compatibility, scalability, and availability features.