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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which actions are best practices for an AWS account root user? (Select TWO.)

## Options:

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- A-** Share root user credentials with team members.
- B-** Create multiple root users for the account, separated by environment.
- C-** Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user.
- D-** Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user.  
Use programmatic access instead of the root user and password.

## Answer:

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C, D

## Explanation:

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The AWS account root user is the identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. It is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that were used to create the account<sup>1</sup>. The root user should be protected and used only for a few account and service management tasks that require it<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the following actions are best practices for an AWS account root user:

Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user. MFA is a security feature that requires users to provide two or more pieces of information to authenticate themselves, such as a password and a code from a device. MFA adds an extra layer of protection for the root user credentials, which can access sensitive information and perform critical operations in the account<sup>2</sup>.

Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user. IAM is a service that helps customers manage access to AWS resources for users and groups. Customers can create IAM users and assign them permissions to perform specific tasks on specific resources. Customers can also create IAM roles and policies to delegate access to other AWS services or external entities<sup>3</sup>. By creating an IAM user with administrator privileges, customers can avoid using the root user for everyday tasks and reduce the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the account<sup>1</sup>.

## Question 2

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which AWS service or feature can a company use to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances?

## Options:

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- A- Network ACLs
- B- Security groups
- C- AWS Trusted Advisor
- D- AWS WAF

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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Security groups are the AWS service or feature that can be used to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more instances. Customers can create security groups and add rules that reflect the role of the instance that is associated with the security group. For example, a web server instance needs security group rules that allow inbound HTTP and HTTPS access, while a database instance needs rules that allow access for the type of database<sup>2</sup>. Security groups are stateful, meaning that the responses to allowed inbound traffic are also allowed, regardless of the outbound rules<sup>1</sup>. Customers can assign multiple security groups to an instance, and the rules from each security group are effectively aggregated to create one set of rules<sup>1</sup>.

Network ACLs are another AWS service or feature that can be used to control the traffic for a subnet. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning that they do not track the traffic that they allow. Therefore, customers must add rules for both inbound and outbound traffic<sup>3</sup>. Network ACLs are applied at the subnet level, not at the instance level.

AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practice recommendations for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. AWS Trusted Advisor does not apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances, but it can help customers identify security gaps and improve their security posture.

AWS WAF is an AWS service that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. AWS WAF does not apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances, but it can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also needs to minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

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

**Options:**

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**A-** AWS config

**B-** AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**C-** Amazon EC2

**D-** Amazon Personalize

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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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 rest<sup>1</sup>. 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 needs<sup>1</sup>. Customers can also use the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or APIs to manage their applications<sup>1</sup>.

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 practices<sup>2</sup>. 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 resources<sup>3</sup>. 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 recommendations. 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 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which AWS service offers object storage?

### Options:

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

## D- Amazon DynamoDB

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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Amazon S3 is the AWS service that offers object storage. Object storage is a technology that stores and manages data in an unstructured format called objects. Each object consists of the data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage is ideal for storing large amounts of unstructured data, such as photos, videos, email, web pages, sensor data, and audio files<sup>1</sup>. Amazon S3 provides industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance for object storage<sup>2</sup>.

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that offers relational database storage. Relational database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a structured format called tables. Each table consists of rows and columns that define the attributes and values of the data.

a. Relational database storage is ideal for storing structured or semi-structured data, such as customer records, inventory, transactions, and analytics<sup>3</sup>.

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS service that offers file storage. File storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a hierarchical format called files and folders. Each file consists of the data and metadata, and each folder consists of files or subfolders. File storage is ideal for storing shared data that can be accessed by multiple users or applications, such as home directories, content repositories, media libraries, and configuration files<sup>4</sup>.



Amazon DynamoDB is the AWS service that offers NoSQL database storage. NoSQL database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a flexible format called documents or key-value pairs. Each document or key-value pair consists of the data and metadata, and can have different attributes and values depending on the schema. NoSQL database storage is ideal for storing dynamic or unstructured data that requires high performance, scalability, and availability, such as web applications, social media, gaming, and IoT.

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use temporary credentials for the application to access other AWS resources.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

### Options:

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- A- AWS Key Management Service (Aws KMS)
- B- AWS CloudHSM
- C- Amazon Cognito

**D-** AWS Security Token Service (Aws STS)

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is a service that provides temporary security credentials to users or applications that need to access AWS resources. The temporary credentials have a limited lifetime and can be configured to last from a few minutes to several hours. The credentials are not stored with the user or application, but are generated dynamically and provided on request. The credentials work almost identically to long-term access key credentials, but have the advantage of not requiring distribution, rotation, or revocation<sup>1</sup>.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides encryption and decryption services for data and keys. It does not provide temporary security credentials<sup>2</sup>.

AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) for cryptographic operations and key management. It does not provide temporary security credentials<sup>3</sup>.

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. It can also provide temporary security credentials for authenticated users, but not for applications<sup>4</sup>.

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company has migrated its workloads to AWS. The company wants to adopt AWS at scale and operate more efficiently and securely.

Which AWS service or framework should the company use for operational support?

### Options:

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- A- AWS Support
- B- AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
- C- AWS Managed Services (AMS)
- D- AWS Well-Architected Framework

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating workloads on AWS. It helps customers achieve operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. The framework is based on six pillars, each with its own design principles, best practices, and questions. Customers can use the framework to assess their current state, identify gaps, and implement improvements<sup>12</sup>.

AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance, guidance, and resources for AWS customers. It offers different plans with varying levels of access to AWS experts, response times, and features<sup>3</sup>. AWS Support does not provide a comprehensive framework for operational support.

AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a guidance tool that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration journey. It provides a set of perspectives, capabilities, and best practices to align the business and technical aspects of cloud adoption<sup>4</sup>. AWS CAF does not focus on operational support for existing workloads on AWS.

AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that operates AWS infrastructure on behalf of customers. It provides a secure and compliant environment, automates common activities, and applies best practices for provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring<sup>5</sup>. AMS does not provide a framework for customers to operate their own workloads on AWS.

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company wants to verify if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts.

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

**Options:**

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- A- AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B- IAM credential reports
- C- AWS Artifact
- D- Amazon CloudFront reports

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The AWS service or resource that will meet the requirement of verifying if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts is IAM credential reports. IAM credential reports are downloadable reports that list all the users in an AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. Users can use IAM credential reports to audit the security status of their AWS accounts and identify any issues or risks<sup>4</sup>. AWS Cost and Usage Report, AWS Artifact, and Amazon CloudFront reports are other AWS services or resources that provide different types of information, such as billing, compliance, and content delivery, but they do not show the MFA status of the users.

## Question 8

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company has a MySQL database running on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company now requires higher availability in the event of an outage.

Which set of tasks would meet this requirement?

### Options:

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- A- Add an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance.
- B- Configure EC2 Auto Recovery to move the instance to another Availability Zone.
- C- Migrate to Amazon RDS and enable Multi-AZ.
- D- Enable termination protection for the EC2 instance to avoid outages.

### Answer:

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C

### Explanation:

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The set of tasks that would meet the requirement of having higher availability for a MySQL database running on a single Amazon EC2 instance is to migrate to Amazon RDS and enable Multi-AZ. Amazon RDS is a fully managed relational database service that supports MySQL and other popular database engines. By enabling Multi-AZ, users can have a primary database in one Availability Zone and a synchronous standby replica in another Availability Zone. In case of a planned or unplanned outage of the primary database, Amazon RDS automatically fails over to the standby replica with minimal disruption<sup>3</sup>. Adding an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance, configuring EC2 Auto Recovery to move the instance to another Availability Zone, or enabling termination protection for the EC2 instance would not provide higher availability for the database, as they do not address the single point of failure or data replication issues.

## Question 9

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company wants to design a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2.

Which approach will achieve this goal?

**Options:**

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**A-** Launch large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone.

- B-** Spread EC2 instances across more than one security group.
- C-** Spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone.
- D-** Use an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace.

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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The approach that will achieve the goal of designing a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 is to spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. By spreading EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and availability of their web applications, as well as reduce latency for end users<sup>2</sup>. Launching large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone, spreading EC2 instances across more than one security group, or using an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace are not sufficient to ensure reliability, as they do not provide redundancy or resilience in case of an outage in one Availability Zone.

## Question 10

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which AWS Cloud benefit describes the ability to acquire resources as they are needed and release resources when they are no longer needed?

**Options:**

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- A- Economies of scale
- B- Elasticity
- C- Agility
- D- Security

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The AWS Cloud benefit that describes the ability to acquire resources as they are needed and release resources when they are no longer needed is elasticity. Elasticity means that users can quickly add and remove resources to match the demand of their applications, and only pay for what they use. Elasticity enables users to handle unpredictable workloads, reduce costs, and improve performance<sup>1</sup>. Economies of scale, agility, and security are other benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they do not describe the specific ability of acquiring and releasing resources on demand.

## Question 11

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company needs a graph database service that is scalable and highly available.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

**Options:**

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**A-** Amazon Aurora

**B-** Amazon Redshift

**C-** Amazon DynamoDB

**D-** Amazon Neptune

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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The AWS service that meets the requirements of providing a graph database service that is scalable and highly available is Amazon Neptune. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF graph models. Amazon Neptune is designed to store billions of relationships and query the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune also offers high availability and durability by replicating six copies of the data across three Availability Zones and continuously backing up the data to Amazon S3. Amazon Aurora, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are other AWS services that provide relational or non-relational database solutions, but they do not support graph database models.

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