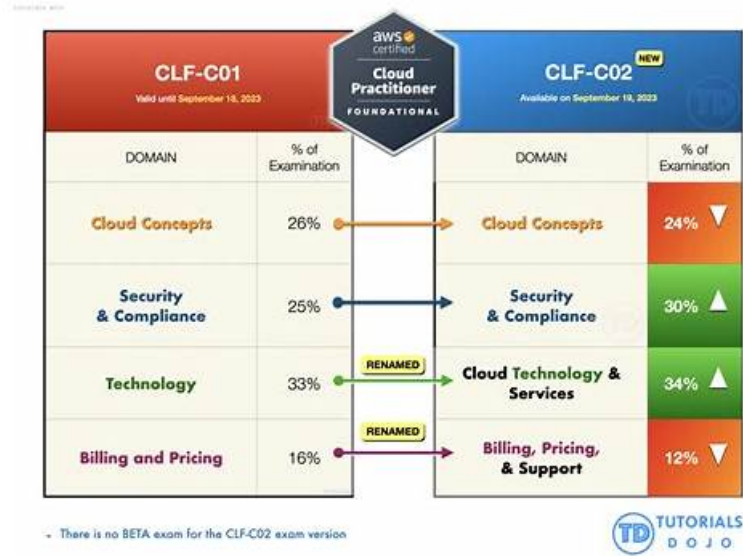


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Amazon CLF-C02 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud Technology and Services: Describe ways to access AWS services in AWS Cloud and explore connectivity options. It deals with defining the global infrastructure of AWS, computing services, and network services.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security and Compliance: This section involves understanding the shared responsibility framework of AWS in addition to compliance and governance. It also involves exploring the management capabilities of AWS by exploring its security capabilities.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billing, Pricing, and Support: This section contrasts pricing methods and budgeting resources management. It also tests understanding of billing methods, identifying support options, and technical resources.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud Concepts: This section involves knowledge of value proposition and exploring design rules of AWS. It covers the advantages of techniques for moving over to AWS cloud and developing a good understanding of cloud economics.

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Sample Questions (Q521-Q526):

NEW QUESTION # 521

Which AWS service or tool provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data?

- **A. AWS Compute Optimizer**
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS App Runner
- D. AWS Pricing Calculator

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

AWS Compute Optimizer is the AWS service or tool that provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data. AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes the configuration and performance characteristics of the EC2 instances and delivers recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve performance, reduce costs, and eliminate underutilized resources

NEW QUESTION # 522

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

- A. Patch the operating system of an Amazon EC2 instance.
- **B. Provide physical security for compute resources.**
- C. Set user password rules.
- **D. Patch AWS network devices.**
- E. Configure security groups.

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

Explanation

The correct answers are B and D because patching AWS network devices and providing physical security for compute resources are tasks that are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that 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 global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are tasks that are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Setting user password rules, configuring security groups, and patching the operating system of an Amazon EC2 instance are all tasks that the customer has to perform to secure their AWS environment. Reference: AWS Shared Responsibility Model

NEW QUESTION # 523

A company is migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to minimize administrative overhead of database maintenance tasks.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2

- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon RDS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud and minimizing administrative overhead of database maintenance tasks. Amazon RDS is a fully managed relational database service that handles routine database tasks, such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, failure detection, and repair. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora5.

NEW QUESTION # 524

A company is running an order processing system on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to migrate microservices-based application.

Which combination of AWS services can the application use to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS AppSync
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Application Migration Service
- D. AWS Migration Hub
- E. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Answer: B,E

Explanation:

The combination of AWS services that the application can use to migrate to a microservices-based application are Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Lambda. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables customers to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. The application can use Amazon SQS to send, store, and receive messages between the microservices, ensuring that each message is processed only once and in the right order. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The application can use AWS Lambda to create and deploy microservices as functions that are triggered by events, such as messages from Amazon SQS. AWS Migration Hub, AWS AppSync, and AWS Application Migration Service are not the best services to use for migrating to a microservices-based application. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. AWS AppSync is a service that simplifies the development of GraphQL APIs for real-time and offline data synchronization. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that enables customers to migrate their on-premises applications to AWS without making any changes to the applications, servers, or databases.

NEW QUESTION # 525

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

- A. Perform operations as code.
- B. Enable traceability.
- C. Deploy resources globally to improve response time.
- D. Automatically scale to meet demand.
- E. Automatically recover from failure.

Answer: D,E

Explanation:

Explanation

The design principles that support the reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework are:

automatically scale to meet demand, and automatically recover from failure. These principles help users design systems that can handle changes in load, avoid disruptions, and resume normal operations quickly.

Automatically scaling to meet demand means adjusting the capacity of the system based on the current and anticipated workload, using services such as AWS Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2, and AWS Lambda. Automatically recovering from failure means detecting and resolving issues, using services such as Amazon CloudWatch, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS CloudTrail

