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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">• 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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

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Having a good command of professional knowledge for customers related to this CLF-C02 exam is of superior condition. However, that is not certain and sure enough to successfully pass this exam. You need efficiency and exam skills as well. Actually, a great majority of exam candidates feel abstracted at this point, wondering which one is the perfect practice material they are looking for. To make things clear, we will instruct you on the traits of our CLF-C02 real materials one by one. Here we recommend our CLF-C02 guide question for your reference.

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Sample Questions (Q111-Q116):

NEW QUESTION # 111

A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis. Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Amazon Kinesis
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon Athena
- D. Amazon RDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive analytics service that allows users to run SQL queries on data stored in Amazon S3. It is ideal for occasional queries on large datasets, as it does not require any server provisioning, configuration, or management. Users only pay for the queries they run, based on the amount of data scanned. Amazon Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, Parquet, ORC, and Avro, and integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to create and manage schemas. Amazon Athena also supports querying data from other sources, such as on-premises or other cloud systems, using data connectors¹.

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytical queries on petabyte-scale data. However, it requires users to provision and maintain clusters of nodes, and pay for the storage and compute capacity they use. Amazon Redshift is more suitable for frequent and consistent queries on structured or semi-structured data².

Amazon Kinesis is a platform for streaming data on AWS, enabling users to collect, process, and analyze real-time data. It is not designed for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Kinesis consists of four services: Kinesis Data Streams, Kinesis Data Firehose, Kinesis Data Analytics, and Kinesis Video Streams³.

Amazon RDS is a relational database service that provides six database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. It simplifies database administration tasks such as backup, patching, scaling, and replication. However, it is not optimized for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon RDS is more suitable for transactional workloads that require high performance and availability⁴.

Reference:

Interactive SQL - Serverless Query Service - Amazon Athena - AWS

[Amazon Redshift - Data Warehouse Solution - AWS]

[Amazon Kinesis - Streaming Data Platform - AWS]

[Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) - AWS]

NEW QUESTION # 112

Which statement describes a characteristic of the AWS global infrastructure?

- A. AWS Regions contain multiple Regional edge caches.
- B. Availability Zones contain multiple data centers.
- C. Edge locations contain multiple AWS Regions.
- D. Each data center contains multiple edge locations.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Availability Zones contain multiple data centers. This is a characteristic of the AWS global infrastructure, which consists of AWS

Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. AWS Regions are geographically isolated areas that contain multiple Availability Zones. Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures and connected by low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. Each Availability Zone contains one or more data centers that house the servers and storage devices that run AWS services. Edge locations are sites that are located closer to the end users and provide caching and content delivery services. AWS Global Infrastructure
AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner -
aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION # 113

Which task is the responsibility of AWS when using AWS services?

- A. Management of IAM user permissions
- **B. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls**
- C. Creation of security group rules for outbound access
- D. Application of Amazon EC2 operating system patches

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

AWS is responsible for maintaining the physical and environmental controls of the AWS Cloud, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical security¹. The customer is responsible for managing the IAM user permissions, creating security group rules for outbound access, applying Amazon EC2 operating system patches, and other aspects of security in the cloud¹.

NEW QUESTION # 114

Which AWS Cloud benefit is shown by an architecture's ability to withstand failures with minimal downtime?

- **A. High availability**
- B. Scalability
- C. Elasticity
- D. Agility

Answer: A

Explanation:

* Understanding High Availability: High availability (HA) refers to systems that are durable and likely to operate continuously without failure for a long time. HA ensures that an architecture can withstand failures with minimal downtime.

* Importance of High Availability:

* Redundancy: Systems are designed with redundancy to prevent single points of failure.

* Fault Tolerance: Ensures that failures do not result in significant downtime, maintaining service continuity.

* Automated Recovery: Utilizes automated recovery mechanisms to quickly restore services in the event of a failure.

* AWS Services for High Availability:

* Multi-AZ Deployments: Services like RDS, DynamoDB, and others support Multi-AZ deployments for fault tolerance.

* Elastic Load Balancing: Distributes traffic across multiple instances or availability zones to ensure no single point of failure.

* Auto Scaling: Automatically adjusts the number of instances based on demand, ensuring availability even during traffic spikes.

References:

* AWS Well-Architected Framework: Reliability

NEW QUESTION # 115

A company wants to visualize and manage AWS Cloud costs and usage for a specific period of time.

Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

- **A. Cost Explorer**
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. Consolidated billing
- D. AWS Budgets

Answer: A

