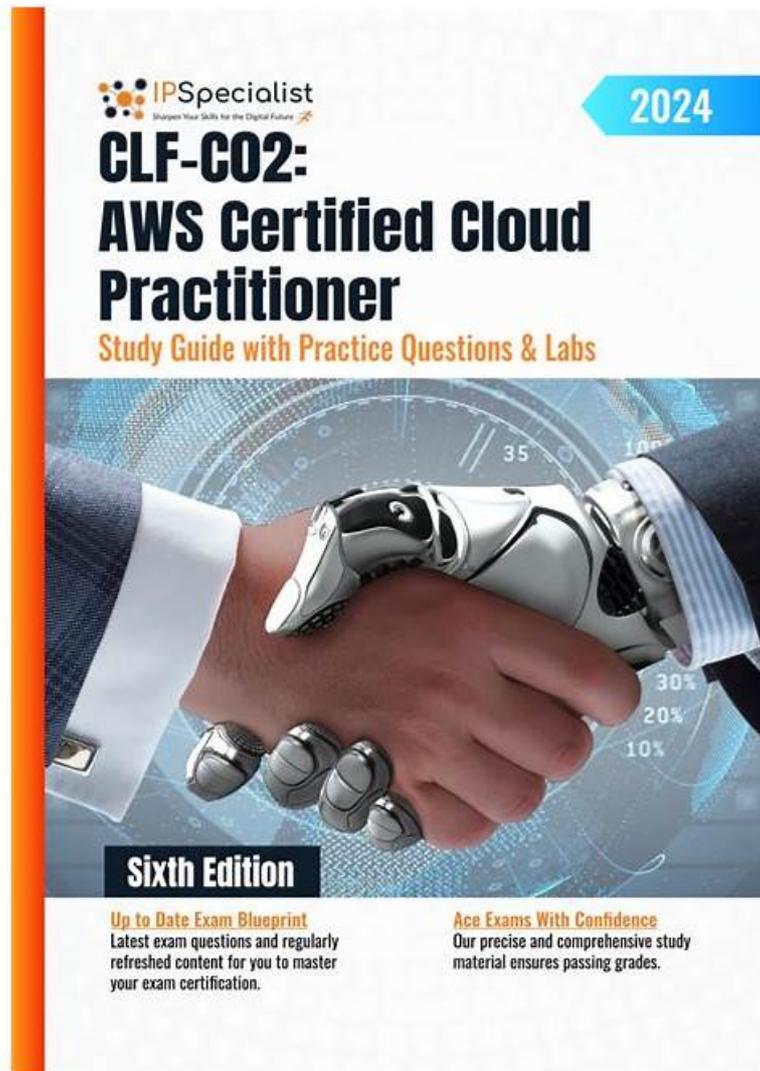


最新の Amazon の CLF-C02 認証試験



P.S.JpexamがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2026 Amazon CLF-C02ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1pYc-U_btpE2ZD5s7HxA44VXLuQyZ9LjL

Amazon CLF-C02認定試験の難しさで近年にほとんどの受験生は資格認定試験に合格しなかったと良く知られます。だから、我々社の有効な試験問題集は長年にわたりAmazon CLF-C02認定資格試験問題集作成に取り組んだIT専門家によって書いてます。実際の試験に表示される質問と正確な解答はあなたのAmazon CLF-C02認定資格試験合格を手伝ってあげます。

Amazon CLF-C02 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">クラウドの概念: このセクションでは、AWSの価値提案に関する知識と設計ルールの探求を行います。AWSクラウドへの移行におけるメリットと、クラウドの経済性に関する理解を深める方法について解説します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">セキュリティとコンプライアンス: このセクションでは、コンプライアンスとガバナンスに加え、AWSの共有責任フレームワークについて理解を深めます。また、AWSのセキュリティ機能を通して、AWSの管理機能についても考察します。

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> クラウドテクノロジーとサービス: AWSクラウドにおけるAWSサービスへのアクセス方法と接続オプションについて説明します。AWSのグローバルインフラストラクチャ、コンピューティングサービス、ネットワークサービスの定義についても説明します。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 請求、価格設定、サポート: このセクションでは、価格設定方法と予算策定、リソース管理について比較検討します。また、請求方法、サポートオプションの特定、技術リソースに関する理解度もテストされます。

>> CLF-C02日本語受験教科書 <<

CLF-C02模擬モード、CLF-C02復習内容

Jpexaml年以内にCLF-C02試験問題の更新を無料で提供し、購入者が1年後にサービス保証を延長したい場合は50%の割引特典を提供します。古いクライアントは、他の試験教材を購入する際に、ある程度の割引を受けています。CLF-C02ガイドトレンドを頻繁に更新し、理論と実践の最新動向を反映した最新の学習資料を提供します。したがって、CLF-C02テストガイドを十分にマスターし、試験に合格することができます。メリットを享受しながら、試験に合格することができます。お気軽にCLF-C02ガイド急流を購入してください!

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner 認定 CLF-C02 試験問題 (Q829-Q834):

質問 # 829

Which of the following is a software development framework that a company can use to define cloud resources as code and provision the resources through AWS CloudFormation?

- A. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- B. AWS CodeStar
- C. AWS CLI
- D. AWS Developer Center

正解: A

解説:

AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is a software development framework that allows you to define cloud resources as code using familiar programming languages, such as TypeScript, Python, Java, .NET, and Go (in Developer Preview). You can use AWS CDK to model your application resources using high-level constructs that provide sensible defaults and best practices, or use low-level constructs that provide full access to the underlying AWS CloudFormation resources. AWS CDK synthesizes your code into AWS CloudFormation templates that you can deploy using the AWS CDK CLI or the AWS Management Console. AWS CDK also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodePipeline, AWS Lambda, Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and more, to help you automate your development and deployment processes. AWS CDK is an open-source framework that you can extend and contribute to. References: Cloud Development Framework - AWS Cloud Development Kit - AWS, AWS Cloud Development Kit Documentation, AWS Cloud Development Kit - Wikipedia, AWS CDK Intro Workshop | AWS CDK Workshop

質問 # 830

Which AWS service can a company use to securely store and encrypt passwords for a database?

- A. AWS Secrets Manager
- B. AWS Shield
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

正解: A

解説:

AWS Secrets Manager is an AWS service that can be used to securely store and encrypt passwords for a database. It allows users

to manage secrets, such as database credentials, API keys, and tokens, in a centralized and secure way. It also provides features such as automatic rotation, fine-grained access control, and auditing. AWS Shield is an AWS service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for AWS resources and services. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It can be used to create users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database. Amazon Cognito is an AWS service that provides user identity and data synchronization for web and mobile applications. It can be used to authenticate and authorize users, manage user profiles, and sync user data across devices. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database.

質問 # 831

Which AWS solution provides the ability for a company to run AWS services in the company's on-premises data center?

- A. AWS Outposts
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. AWS Systems Manager hybrid activations
- D. AWS Direct Connect

正解: A

解説:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center¹.

質問 # 832

A developer has been hired by a large company and needs AWS credentials. Which are security best practices that should be followed? (Select TWO.)

- A. Add the developer to the administrator's group in AWS IAM.
- B. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job.
- C. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed.
- D. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length.
- E. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer.

正解: B、D

解説:

The security best practices that should be followed are A and E.

A: Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job. This is an example of the principle of least privilege, which means giving the minimum permissions necessary to achieve a task. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create users, groups, roles, and policies that grant fine-grained access to AWS resources¹².

E: Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length. This is a basic security measure that helps prevent brute-force attacks or guessing of passwords. A longer password is harder to crack than a shorter one. You can use IAM to configure a password policy that enforces a minimum password length, as well as other requirements such as complexity, expiration, and history³⁴.

B: Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer. This is a bad practice that should be avoided. The root user has full access to all AWS resources and services, and can perform sensitive actions such as changing billing information, closing the account, or deleting all resources. Sharing the root user credentials exposes your account to potential compromise or misuse. You should never share your root user credentials with anyone, and use them only for account administration tasks⁵.

C: Add the developer to the administrator's group in IAM. This is also a bad practice that should be avoided.

The administrator's group has full access to all AWS resources and services, which is more than what a developer needs to perform their job. Adding the developer to the administrator's group violates the principle of least privilege and increases the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You should create a custom group for the developer that grants only the necessary permissions for their role¹².

D: Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed. This is another bad practice that should be avoided. Preventing the developer from changing their password reduces their ability to protect their credentials and comply with security policies. For example, if the developer's password is compromised, they cannot change it to prevent further unauthorized access. Or if the company requires periodic password rotation, they cannot update their password to meet this requirement. You

should allow the developer to change their password as needed, and enforce a password policy that sets reasonable rules for password management³⁴.

質問 # 833

A company wants to make an upfront commitment for continued use of its production Amazon EC2 instances in exchange for a reduced overall cost.

Which pricing options meet these requirements with the LOWEST cost? (Select TWO.)

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Dedicated Hosts
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Savings Plans
- E. Reserved Instances

正解: D、E

解説:

Explanation

Reserved Instances (RIs) are a pricing model that allows you to reserve EC2 instances for a specified period of time (one or three years) and receive a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing. RIs are suitable for workloads that have predictable usage patterns and require a long-term commitment. You can choose between three payment options: All Upfront, Partial Upfront, or No Upfront. The more you pay upfront, the greater the discount¹.

Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that can help you reduce your EC2 costs by up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in \$/hour) for a one or three year term. Savings Plans apply to usage across EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Fargate. You can choose between two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans.

Compute Savings Plans offer the most flexibility and apply to any instance family, size, OS, tenancy, or region. EC2 Instance Savings Plans offer the highest discount and apply to a specific instance family within a region².

Spot Instances are a pricing model that allows you to bid for unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud and are available at a discount of up to 90% compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances are suitable for fault-tolerant or stateless workloads that can run on heterogeneous hardware and have flexible start and end times. However, Spot Instances are not guaranteed and can be interrupted by AWS at any time if the demand for capacity increases or your bid price is lower than the current Spot price³.

On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that allows you to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second with no long-term commitments. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted, or for applications that are being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time. However, On-Demand Instances are the most expensive option among the four pricing models⁴.

Dedicated Hosts are physical EC2 servers fully dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Dedicated Hosts can be purchased On-Demand or as part of Savings Plans. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that need to run on dedicated physical servers or have strict licensing requirements. However, Dedicated Hosts are not the lowest cost option among the four pricing models.

質問 # 834

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AmazonのCLF-C02試験を準備するのは残念ですが、合格してからあなたはITに関する仕事から美しい未来を持っています。だから、我々のすべきことはあなたの努力を無駄にしないということです。弊社のJpexamの提供するAmazonのCLF-C02試験ソフトのメリットがみんなに認められています。我々のデモから感じられます。我々は力の限りにあなたにAmazonのCLF-C02試験に合格します。

CLF-C02模擬モード: https://www.jpexam.com/CLF-C02_exam.html

- 試験の準備方法-信頼できるCLF-C02日本語受験教科書試験-ハイパスレートのCLF-C02模擬モード □ URL “www.mogixam.com”をコピーして開き、> CLF-C02 □を検索して無料でダウンロードしてください CLF-C02試験解説
- CLF-C02テキスト □ CLF-C02試験情報 □ CLF-C02出題内容 □ ☀ www.goshiken.com □ ☀ □には無料の⇒ CLF-C02 □問題集がありますCLF-C02問題数
- CLF-C02問題数 □ CLF-C02関連資料 □ CLF-C02出題内容 ☹ ⇒ CLF-C02 □□□を無料でダウンロード⇒ www.mogixam.com ⇐で検索するだけCLF-C02対応問題集

