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AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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**QUESTION 1**

A company wants to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials. Which AWS service can the company use to make this integration?

- A. AWS Directory Service
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to deploy an application globally.

Which architecture deployment model should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. Multi-Region
- B. Single-Region
- C. Multi-AZ
- D. Single-AZ

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The architecture deployment model that the company should use to meet this requirement is A. Multi-Region.

A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability,

disaster recovery, and performance optimization. By deploying an application in multiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty

regulations¹².

A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler and cheaper than a multi-region deployment model, but it

has limited scalability, availability, and performance. A single-region deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or

regulatory compliance¹². A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a



physically

separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region³⁴.

A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or

fault tolerance. A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance³⁴.

References:

1: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 2: Understand the Different Cloud Computing Deployment Models Unit - Trailhead 3: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 4: AWS Reference Architecture Diagrams

QUESTION 3

Which benefit does Amazon Rekognition provide?

- A. The ability to place watermarks on images
- B. The ability to detect objects that appear in pictures
- C. The ability to resize millions of images automatically
- D. The ability to bid on object detection jobs

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides deep learning-based image and video analysis. One of the benefits of Amazon Rekognition is the ability to detect objects that appear in pictures, such as faces, landmarks, animals, text, and scenes. This can enable applications to perform tasks such as face recognition, face verification, face comparison, face search, celebrity recognition, emotion detection, age range estimation, gender identification, facial analysis, facial expression recognition, and more. Amazon Rekognition OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

QUESTION 4

A retail company has recently migrated its website to AWS. The company wants to ensure that it is protected from SQL injection attacks. The website uses an Application Load Balancer to distribute traffic to multiple Amazon EC2 instances.

Which AWS service or feature can be used to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks?

- A. Security groups
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Network ACLs



D. AWS Shield

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. AWS WAF gives you control over how traffic reaches your applications by enabling you to create security rules that block common attack patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, and rules that filter out specific traffic patterns you define. You can use AWS WAF to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks on your website.

QUESTION 5

In the AWS shared responsibility model, which tasks are the responsibility of AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. Patch an Amazon EC2 instance operating system.
- B. Configure a security group.
- C. Monitor the health of an Availability Zone.
- D. Protect the infrastructure that runs Amazon EC2 instances.
- E. Manage access to the data in an Amazon S3 bucket

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation: According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the tasks of monitoring the health of an Availability Zone and protecting the infrastructure that runs Amazon EC2 instances. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. AWS monitors the health and performance of each Availability Zone and notifies customers of any issues or disruptions. AWS also protects the infrastructure that runs AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, by implementing physical, environmental, and operational security measures. AWS is not responsible for patching an Amazon EC2 instance operating system, configuring a security group, or managing access to the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. These are the customer's responsibilities for security in the cloud. The customer must ensure that the operating system and applications on their EC2 instances are up to date and secure. The customer must also configure the security group rules that control the inbound and outbound traffic for their EC2 instances. The customer must also manage the access permissions and encryption settings for their S3 buckets and objects.

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