



**Free Questions for CLF-C02 by vceexamstest**

**Shared by Rose on 24-05-2024**

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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which Amazon S3 storage class is MOST cost-effective for unknown access patterns?

## Options:

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- A- S3 Standard
- B- S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
- C- S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
- D- S3 Intelligent-Tiering

## Answer:

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D

## Explanation:

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Understanding S3 Intelligent-Tiering: S3 Intelligent-Tiering is designed to optimize costs by automatically moving data to the most cost-effective access tier based on changing access patterns. It is ideal for data with unknown or unpredictable access patterns.

Why S3 Intelligent-Tiering is Cost-Effective:

**Automatic Tiering:** Moves data between two access tiers (frequent and infrequent access) based on changing access patterns, optimizing storage costs without performance impact.

**No Retrieval Fees:** Unlike other storage classes, there are no retrieval fees in Intelligent-Tiering, making it cost-effective for data with unpredictable access patterns.

**Monitoring and Automation:** Automatically monitors access patterns and transitions data, reducing the need for manual intervention.

When to Use S3 Intelligent-Tiering:

**Unpredictable Access Patterns:** Ideal for datasets where the access frequency cannot be determined or changes frequently.

**Cost Optimization:** For organizations looking to minimize storage costs without sacrificing performance or requiring manual intervention to move data between tiers.

[Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering](#)

[Amazon S3 Storage Classes](#)

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company is designing its AWS workloads so that components can be updated regularly and so that changes can be made in small, reversible increments.

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this design support?

**Options:**

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- A- Security
- B- Performance efficiency
- C- Operational excellence
- D- Reliability

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Understanding Operational Excellence: The Operational Excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continuously improving supporting processes and procedures.

Key Concepts of Operational Excellence:

Small, Reversible Changes: Making changes in small, incremental steps allows for easier troubleshooting and rollback if issues arise.

Regular Updates: Regularly updating components ensures that systems stay up-to-date with the latest features, security patches, and performance improvements.

Automation: Implementing automation for deployments, updates, and monitoring to reduce human error and increase efficiency.

Continuous Improvement: Encouraging continuous learning and process improvement to enhance operational processes.

Implementing Operational Excellence:

Deployment Automation: Use CI/CD pipelines to automate deployments and ensure that changes can be rolled back if necessary.

Monitoring and Logging: Implement comprehensive monitoring and logging to track system health and performance.

Incident Response: Develop a robust incident response plan to handle issues quickly and efficiently.

Documentation and Training: Maintain thorough documentation and provide training to ensure teams can effectively manage and improve operations.

[AWS Well-Architected Framework: Operational Excellence Pillar](#)

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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A company wants to set up its workloads to perform their intended functions and recover quickly from failure. Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework aligns with these goals?

**Options:**

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- A- Performance efficiency
- B- Sustainability
- C- Reliability
- D- Security

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Understanding the Reliability Pillar: The Reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues.

Key Concepts of Reliability:

Foundations: Ensure a solid foundation on which to build, including AWS account management, limits, and networking.

Change Management: Manage changes in automation to ensure systems remain reliable during modifications.

Failure Management: Design systems to detect failures and automatically recover from them.

How to Align with Reliability Pillar:

Implement Multi-AZ Deployments: Deploy applications across multiple Availability Zones to ensure fault tolerance.

Use Auto Scaling: Automatically adjust resources to maintain system performance during demand fluctuations.

Monitor and Respond: Implement monitoring and alerting mechanisms using services like CloudWatch to detect and respond to issues proactively.

[AWS Well-Architected Framework: Reliability Pillar](#)

## Question 4

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**Question Type: MultipleChoice**

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Which option is an environment that consists of one or more data centers?

## Options:

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- A- Amazon CloudFront
- B- Availability Zone
- C- VPC
- D- AWS Outposts

## Answer:

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B

## Explanation:

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Understanding Availability Zones (AZs): An Availability Zone is a distinct location within an AWS region that is engineered to be isolated from failures in other AZs.

Characteristics of Availability Zones:

Data Centers: Each AZ consists of one or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity.

High Availability: AZs are designed for high availability, providing low-latency network connections to other zones in the same region.

Fault Isolation: They provide fault isolation and are used to deploy applications and services to ensure high availability and reliability.

Use Cases for Availability Zones:



Multi-AZ Deployments: For services like RDS, deploying in multiple AZs ensures fault tolerance.

Disaster Recovery: Setting up resources in multiple AZs helps in quick recovery from failures.

Load Balancing: Distributing traffic across AZs using Elastic Load Balancing ensures optimal performance and availability.

[AWS Global Infrastructure](#)

[Understanding AWS Regions and Availability Zones](#)

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which AWS resource can help a company reduce its costs in exchange for a usage commitment when using Amazon EC2 instances?

### Options:

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**A-** Compute Savings Plans

**B-** Auto Stalling group

**C-** On-Demand Instance

**D-** EC2 instance store

**Answer:**

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A

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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How does AWS Cloud computing help businesses reduce costs? (Select TWO.)

**Options:**

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- A-** AWS changes the name prices for servicers in every AWS Region.
- B-** AWS enables capacity in be adjusted un demand.
- C-** AWS offers discounts tor Amazon LC2 instances that remain Idle tor more man 1 week.
- D-** AWS does not charge for data sent from the AWS Cloud to the internet.
- E-** AWS eliminates many of the costs of building and maintaining on-premises data centers.

## **Answer:**

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B, E

## **Explanation:**

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Reducing Costs with AWS Cloud:

Capacity Adjustment (B):

Elasticity: AWS allows you to scale your resources up or down based on demand, which means you only pay for what you use. This reduces the cost of over-provisioning resources.

Auto Scaling: Automatically adjusts compute capacity based on usage, ensuring cost efficiency.

Eliminating On-Premises Costs (E):

No Infrastructure Maintenance: By using AWS, businesses do not need to invest in physical infrastructure or handle maintenance, reducing both capital and operational expenditures.

Managed Services: AWS offers managed services that reduce the need for in-house technical staff to manage and maintain infrastructure.

[AWS Cloud Economics Center](#)

[AWS Benefits](#)

## Question 7

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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

### Options:

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

### Answer:

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D

### Explanation:

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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.

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