

# AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner CLF-C01 Exam Questions

## Domain 1: Cloud Concepts

**Q1. Which of the two design principles below relates to the “Operational Excellence” pillar of the Well-Architected framework? (Choose 2)**

- A. Implement a strong identity foundation
- B. Enable traceability
- C. Anticipate Failure
- D. Manage change in automation
- E. Perform operations as code

**Answer: C, E**

**Explanation:**

The operational excellence pillar of a well-architected framework has below 5 design principles.

- Perform operations as code
- Make frequent, small, reversible changes
- Refine operations procedures frequently
- Anticipate failure
- Learn from all operational failures

The security pillar of a well-architected framework has below 7 design principles.

- Implement a strong identity foundation
- Enable traceability
- Apply security at all layers
- Automate security best practices
- Protect data in transit and at rest
- Keep people away from data
- Prepare for security events

The reliability pillar of a well-architected framework has below 5 design principles.

- Automatically recover from failure
- Test recovery procedures
- Scale horizontally to increase aggregate workload availability
- Stop guessing capacity

- Manage change in automation

**Option A is INCORRECT** Implement a strong identity foundation as the design principle relating to the security pillar.

**Option B is INCORRECT.** Enable traceability is the design principle relating to the security pillar.

**option C is CORRECT**

**Option D is INCORRECT** Manage change in automation is the design principle relating to the reliability pillar

**Option E is CORRECT**

**Q2. What is the ability of AWS products and services to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions known as**

- A. Resiliency
- B. Consistency
- C. Durability
- D. Latency

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

**Resiliency** is the ability to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions.

**Consistency** involves more than one system storing information, to return the same result when queried.

**Durability** is the system's ability to perform even upon the occurrence of unexpected events.

**Latency** is typically the measurement of delay between request and response.

**Option A is CORRECT** as Resilience is the ability of AWS products to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions.

**Option B is INCORRECT** because Consistency ensures that similar results are returned by more than one system storing information when queried.

**Option C is INCORRECT** because Durability is the ability of AWS product(s) to remain functional and perform despite unexpected events' occurrence.

**Option D is INCORRECT** because latency denotes the delay between getting a response after a request is made.

## **Domain 2: Security & Compliance**

**Q1. Which of the below can be configured to enhance the security at the subnet level?**

- A.** Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)
- B.** Configure transitive VPC peering
- C.** NACL (Network Access Control List)
- D.** Security Group

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Option A is INCORRECT.** Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is a virtual network that lets us launch AWS resources in the defined virtual network.

**Option B is INCORRECT.** Configuring transitive VPC peering is invalid as this is not supported in AWS.

**Option C is CORRECT.** NACLs can be configured to enhance security at the subnet level.

**Option D is INCORRECT.** Security Group acts as a virtual firewall by controlling the traffic both inbound and outbound. A security group acts at the instance level.

**Q2. To enable an application on an EC2 instance to perform some actions, the developer is required to grant access to the application for a few AWS resources. The developer plans to provide his credential to the instance. However, as the developer's credentials are long-term, the developer is looking for an alternative to reduce the security risk.**

**What can the developer do in this scenario to temporarily enable applications on EC2 to get access to the required AWS resources?**

- A.** Use "IAM Roles"
- B.** Use "IAM Group"
- C.** Use "IAM Tags"

**D.** There is no alternate way. A developer needs to give his credentials and revoke access when the required action is done.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Users could assume the role (IAM Users) and services (AWS services) for getting temporary security credentials. This can then be used to perform the required actions. IAM roles facilitate access delegation to services/users that do not have access to AWS resources of your organization.

An IAM group is a service to grant/revoke/manage permissions on a collection of IAM users. IAM tags add custom attributes to IAM users or roles. IAM tags use key-value pairs.

**Option A is CORRECT** as the IAM role can temporarily enable applications on EC2 to get access to the required AWS resources.

**Option B is INCORRECT** because the IAM group is a collects IAM Users and helps in access management.

**Option C is INCORRECT** because IAM tags are simply “labels” that add custom attributes to the users/roles.

**Option D is INCORRECT** because we can use IAM Roles in the scenario.

### **Domain 3: Technology**

**Q1. Which AWS service is a machine learning-based tool that analyzes metrics of historical utilization and makes recommendations of compute service(s) to be used for the workload?**

- A.** AWS Outposts
- B.** AWS Well-Architected Tool
- C.** AWS Management Console
- D.** AWS Compute Optimizer

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Option A is INCORRECT** because AWS Outpost is a fully managed service that provides a seamless hybrid experience by facilitating the running of AWS services and infrastructure on-premises. AWS outpost does not provide recommendations for using the compute services after analyzing the past utilization metrics.

**Option B is INCORRECT** as AWS Well-Architected Tool is a tool that provides advice on architecting the workload in the cloud. This tool also enables customers to review their architecture against the best practices.

**Option C is INCORRECT** because AWS Management Console is a web-based user interface that helps users to access and manage all the aspects of all the available AWS services. This is a management and governance tool.

**Option D is CORRECT.** AWS Compute Optimizer is a machine learning-based tool that analyzes metrics of historical utilization and makes recommendations of compute service(s) to be used for the workload.

**Q2. Which of the below could be used to perform best practices aligned deployment of popular technologies on AWS, and eventually reduce the time taken for environment build and eventual usage of the environment?**

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. AWS OpsWorks
- C. AWS Auto deploy
- D. AWS Quick Starts

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Option A is INCORRECT.** AWS Elastic Beanstalk helps in web applications and services scaling and deployment. However, we need to provide the code.

**Option B is INCORRECT.** Aimed specifically for chef and puppet, AWS OpsWorks helps facilitate managed instances of Chef and Puppet.

**Option C is INCORRECT.** AWS Auto deploy is an Invalid service.

**Option D is CORRECT.** AWS Quick Starts: Built by AWS Architects and partners, quick start helps to automate deployments aligned with the best practice. CloudFormation templates are included along with Quick Start for the deployment automation.

## **Domain 4: Billing & Pricing**

**Q1. An organization has started a new project to create memes based on user comments and uploaded images. As this new project is started on a pilot basis and is not pursued**

**vigorously, cost efficiency is emphasized, not uptime and processing time. Given these priorities, which EC2 Instance should be preferred?**

- A.** On-Demand Instance
- B.** Spot Instance
- C.** Dedicated Instances
- D.** Scheduled Reserved Instances

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Option A is INCORRECT.** On-Demand Instances are costlier than spot instances.

**Option B is CORRECT.** Spot instances are the most cost-efficient option. Please note interruptions are stated to be not an issue.

**Option C is INCORRECT.** Dedicated Instances are instances that are dedicated to a single user. Dedicated instances are not suitable for these types of scenarios.

**Option D is INCORRECT.** Scheduled Reserved Instances will not be preferable over spot instances in this scenario because interruptions are stated to be not an issue. Nothing in this scenario states long-term requirements. Scheduled Reserved Instances require a long-term commitment.

**Q2. Which S3 storage class is preferable for storing on-prem data backup (Secondary backup) copy?**

- A.** S3 Standard
- B.** S3 Standard-Infrequent Access
- C.** S3 Intelligent-Tiering
- D.** S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access should be the preferable S3 storage class as other storage classes are costly options. In this scenario, the data is a secondary backup copy and hence shall be accessed infrequently. Data resilience is not mandatorily required since the data is a secondary backup copy.

**Option A is INCORRECT.** S3 Standard will not be preferred as this will be a costly option when the requirement could be fulfilled using S3 One Zone IA.

**Option B is INCORRECT.** S3 Standard-Infrequent Access will not be preferred as this will be a costly option when the requirement could be fulfilled by using S3 One Zone IA.

**Option C is INCORRECT.** S3 Intelligent-Tiering is incorrect. Because this is apt for data with changing patterns and here the pattern is not changing. This is also a costly option.

**Option D is CORRECT.**