

Free Resources

Website - <https://www.awslogi.com/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-p2/>

Video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NhDYbskXRgc>

Video - 17 hrs:AWS CCP Training Course CLF-C02{link}

Website - <https://www.certlibrary.com/exam/AWS%20Certified%20Cloud%20Practitioner>

Library Books on Cloud Computing Concepts

Youtube

linuxjourney.com

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/>

<https://workshops.aws/>

https://www.aws.training/LearningLibrary?query=certified%20practitioner&filters=Language%3A1&from=0&size=15&sort=_score

Not sure where to Start?

Take a look at the possible routes below. Try making your own!

Get a Baseline- Start by taking a practice test before doing any studying to see where you are at. Then, based on the result from your practice exam, start studying foreign concepts.

Hands on Learning - Start by visiting aws workshops and start a lab and learn along the way. take notes and refer back to the exam criteria to make sure you are on track.

Study Buddy - Work with a friend to set up regular sessions to study for the exam and quiz each other on what you learned throughout the week. Compile your notes together for an interactive study experience

Q&A - Browse any of the free resources and start to take written notes. Once you complete your notes, come up with your own exam questions. Come back to them later and see if you know the answer or share with a friend

Acronyms

ACL	CDN	ECS	HVM	OLA	RAID	SLR
ABAC	CG	EFA	IAM	OLTP	RDS	SNI
ACM	CIDR	EIP	IFS	OSI	RPO	SNS
AMI	CMK	ELB	IKE	PaaS/SaaS/IaaS	RRS	SQS
AMZN	CRR	EMR	IOPS	PhD	RTO	WSFC
API	DDoS	ENA	J2EE	PIOPS	SAM	STS
ASG	DNS	ENI	JSON	PKE	SAML	TAM
ASN	EBS	FPS	KMS	PKI	SAN	TCO
AWS	EC2	HIDS	MFA	PV	SET	VIF
AZ	ECR	HSM	NAT	QLDB	SES	VPC
WAF	VPS	VPS	SIA	SHD	SG	VPD
SSH	HTTPS	HTTP	KP	SIP	SID	VLAN

<https://quizlet.com/143906977/aws-acronyms-flash-cards/>

Paid Resources

<https://www.testpreptraining.com/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-free-practice-test>

<https://www.allfreedumps.com/AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner-dumps/amazon.passguide.aws-certified-cloud-practitioner.exam.prep.2023-feb-07.by.robin.211q.vce.pdf.html>

<https://www.udemy.com/course/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-new/?couponCode=ST8MT220425G3>

<https://www.pluralsight.com/courses/aws-cloud-practitioner-exam-prep> (but has free trial)

Some of the above websites have free trials available

Video recs

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MMiayVfxG6I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gB00e15sUqc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uq5w1lnKzlk>

Practice Tests

<https://www.awslogi.com/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-p2/>

<https://www.testpreptraining.com/>

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/aws-cloud-practitioner-certification-questions/>

<https://www.certlibrary.com/exam/AWS%20Certified%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20CLF-C02>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVUkofgOMcA>

<https://bit.ly/3B0BiaJ> (Quizlet)

Content Outline

This CLF-C02 cheat sheet is short and not all inclusive for the content on the exam.

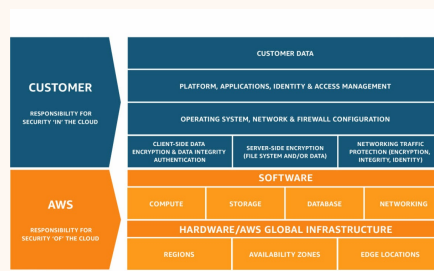
However, additional context for each task statement is available to help you prepare for the exam.

The exam has the following content domains and weightings:

- Domain 1: Cloud Concepts (24% of scored content)
- Domain 2: Security and Compliance (30% of scored content)
- Domain 3: Cloud Technology and Services (34% of scored content)
- Domain 4: Billing, Pricing, and Support (12% of scored content)

The most up to date info regarding this exam can be found at https://d1.awsstatic.com/training-and-certification/docs-cloud-practitioner/AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner_Exam-Guide.pdf

Chapter 4: Shared Responsibility Model



AWS Website: Shared Responsibility Model

AWS handles the hardware and software, but it is up to the consumer to maintain that software and secure the environment.

Related Vocab Words: Elasticity, Scalability, Availability, Reliability, Security, Agility



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Page 2 of 9.

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Chapter 7: Core Compute Services

pg 120-135

Domains 3.1, 3.3, 4.1-4.2

Chapter 6 part 3

Domains 2.2, 2.4, 3.1,3.3-3.6, 4.2

pgs 82-118

Chapter 6 part 2

AWS Command Line Interface (CLI)	Helps to perform repetitive tasks, can be manual or automated. compatible with all Windows, macOS, Linux compatible. port 443 TCP, need IAM access key ID and secret key to AWS access AWS CLI comes preinstalled on Amazon Linux AMIs; can be installed otherwise using Python pip package manager, can also use a stand alone installer (internet access not required)
Software Development Kits (SDKs)	can be used to integrate application with AWS services, save time by providing low-level code, up to developer to learn how to add into application Mobile SDKs are also offered. AWS Amplify is an open source framework to build mobile and web apps on AWS. offers cloud based auth, notification, offline data sync, open source, supports javascript and react
	IOT SDKs - collection of services, centrally onboard, manage, and monitor IOT devices ; helps to optimize memory, network, and power usage, reduce size of app, ensure secure, fast comms
CloudWatch	Service that helps plan, monitor, and fine tune, data from applications ; lets you collect, search, and visualize data in the form of logs, metrics, and events of resources Use Cases: Log Analytics, Application Monitoring, Resource Optimization, Infrastructure monitoring and Troubleshooting (correlate metrics to logs) CloudWatch Metrics: collects numeric performance metrics from on or off prem resources. All AWS resources auto send their metrics to cloudwatch. stores info for up to 15 months Alarms can be set up if a metric crosses a certain threshold. The alarm can take action. Notification using simple notification service (SNS)- allows applications, users, devices to send and receive notifications from AWS ; publisher subscriber model, topic Auto Scaling, EC2 action

Domains 2.2, 2.4, 3.1,3.3-3.6, 4.2

pgs 95-



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Page 3 of 9.

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Chapter 6 part 1

AWS Management Console - is also a mobile application	aka AWS Console and AWS Web Console, each AWS service has its own console, point and click, can sign in as a root or IAM user Most aws services are region specific, global services (IAM, route 53, S3) dont use region selector Resource groups can be created, let you view, manager, and auutomate tasks on multiple aws resources at a time. It is a collection of AWS resources in the same region that match the results of a query ^ideal for grouping AWS resources that all compose a particular app. Resource Tags - optional metadata that you can assign to AWS resource AWS CloudFormation Stacks- programatically deploy and manage multiple AWS resources as a single unit, a "stack" ;you can filter by resource type
Tagging Strategies	Tag Editor - to create a resource group based on tags, create a query to find the resources you want to tag. They are case sensitive, so are querys Technical - ex "webserver01" uses the [Name] Tag, Tags do not have to be unique so tags could overlap. You can use Environment tag to specify wether the resource is in prod or test Can apply a tag with a value of something Automation Tags - specify [date[or [time[tags, can enable [opt in] or [opt out] to enable or disable automation Business - ex" Owner, Business Unit, Project, Customer Security Tags - Specify a condition that permits an instance to access a database if it only has a specific tag. Can be tagged based on security level requirements. Confidentiality or compliance key name can be used
AWS Mobile App Supported services	AWS Billing and Cost Mangement, AWS CloudFormation, Amazon CloudWatch, Amazon EC2, Amazon DynamoDB, AWS Elastic beanstalk, elastic load blancing, aws opsworks, AWS Personal Health dashboard, Amazon RDS, Amazon Route 53, Amazon S3, Amazon VPC



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Chapter 6 part 1 (cont)

requires an existing AWS account, can add multiple identities

Domains 2.2, 2.4, 3.1, 3.3-3.6, 4.2

pgs 82-95

Chapter 5 cont - AWS Sec and Compliance Tools

AWS Compliance

AMZ Inspector

AMZ GuardDuty

AWS Secret Manager

AMZ Detective

AWS Audit Manager

AWS Cloud HSM

AWS RAM

AWS Security Hub

AMZ = Amazon

RAM = Resource Access Manager

HSM = Hardware Security Module

Chapter 5: 2.2, 2.3 IAM

Root User Auth for expenses, launching resources. Protect w MFA, complex pass, use IAM user not root if possible. Should NEVER be assigned keys

Best Practices Access keys used for remote log ins. Key pair likely required

You can configure your own password policy

something you know, something you have,

U2F - Universal 2nd factor

Users/Groups/Roles should be used for efficiency and security (trusted entity for a role can be a service, 3rd party IDP, or specific AWS acc)

Access Keys (not MFA) AWS mngmt console can generate them, keys are only shown once. Never show in plaintext. You can deactivate keys

SSH - Secure Shell Protocol tool for encrypting remote sessions. Encryption can be decrypted with a key, ssh managed both de/encryption as long as compatible keys are present at both sides of connection

to launch a new EC2 linux instance user existing or new SSH pair. only one opp to download

must be invoked in connection cmd. You can launch actively in windows machines

Federated Access SAML can be used, or AD. SSO can be used if prior are integrated. AWS Directory Service can be used. Can download user reports

Encryption KMS - AWS Key Management Service. This will apply encryption using a CMK (customer master key). Can add/remove keys through KMS dashboard



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Page 5 of 9.

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Chapter 5: 2.2, 2.3 IAM (cont)

Any data managed by AWS Service can be encrypted (includes RDS, DynamoDBs, EBS attached to EC2s, S3 *only works with server side encryption, not client side. encrypt data before uploading to S3 w/ KMS-managed CMK or client side master key*)

AWS Regulatory Compliance
Artifact

Links and Docs describing various regulatory standards. Various reports
ex: FedRAMP, GC, APRA, PCI DSS, AOC, SOC, SOX

pg 67-76

Chapter 4 pt 2: Domains 2.1, 3.1, 3.2

AWS Outposts (on-prem physical AWS installed&maintained server) Brings AWS infrastructure/services to on prem data centers/colocations. Hybrid experience, APIs/AWS services can be run locally. Helps to run low latency, local data processing, or data residency.

Covered Services EC2, Elastic Block Store, and Amazon File Storage

AWS Local Zones (diff from regions) 33 locations. Designed to serve cities/metro areas w/ ultra low-latency access. Must be run in local zone data centers. Covered services are preferred, not all AWS services are available

AWS Wavelength addresses need for ultra-low latency and high-bandwidth for mobile users. Does not extend traditional networks/comp infrastructure. Brings to 5G network. AWS co-locates physical infra with telecomms facilities

deploying these at the edge of the network dev can run apps in proximity to 5g base stations, decreases net latency. Best for VR or AR deployments

AWS Shared Responsibility Model See graphic in cheat sheet

Customer is responsible for what's IN the cloud. AWS is responsible for the cloud itself
applies to IaaS, SaaS, PaaS

Managed vs Unmanaged Managed cloud service - will "hide" backend configs/admin work to run service. Allows you to focus on outcome/business

RDS - stand alone database can be run in this (partially managed service). Could be managed with Elastic Beanstalk (handles instances/storage/DBs)



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Page 6 of 9.

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Chapter 4 pt 2: Domains 2.1, 3.1, 3.2 (cont)

Unmanaged - ex: EC2 - Client cares for op system and everything on it. Sliding scale

If you can edit it, you own it

Service Health Status Good for troubleshooting. Service Health Dashboard will report outages within 1-2mins of outage

AUP does not tolerate illegal activity

Of vs In the cloud

pg 55-64

Chapter 4 pt 1: Domains 2.1, 3.1, 3.2

Regionally based services The hardware for an instance will only use one AWS region, true for all instance types (Lambda, EC2, S3, EBS) Phys host must be in one region. can run parallel resources in multiple regions (recommended for data sovereignty/durability/access). Check region status often

Dividing resources among regions allows you to locate infrastructure geographically closer to you w/ low latency, meet reg compliance w/ legal and banking rules, and isolate groups of resources for greatest latency

must know how to identify what region you are working in ex: `ec2.us -ea st- 1.a maz ona ws.com` VS `rds.eu -we st- 3.a maz ona ws.com`

Globally Based Services Resources are not tied to any one region. EX: IAM, CDN, S3

Availability Zones (AZ) One Region has at least 2 AZs w/ low latency network links. No two AZs will ever share resources from a single phys data center

Designations: subnet/AZ combo = host environment. AZs are displayed out of order to ensure availability.

Be familiar with subnetting. Distribute prod over multiple subnets for high availability and low fault tolerance

Private IPv4 address range" 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.255. Can be divided into smaller and smaller subnets. AWS allows 200 subnets per AZ. Other range includes 172.16.0.0 to 172.31.255.255

If you see IP address in AWS config dialog box, you're looking at IP address subnet range



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Page 7 of 9.

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Chapter 4 pt 1: Domains 2.1, 3.1, 3.2 (cont)

AZ cont - High Availability	Hardware will fail at some point. Single point of failure refers to no stored backups. Redundancy is the only effective protection against failure and must also be geo parallel. Cloud resilience is often cheaper.
	AWS avoids app failure via auto-scaling and load balancing
Global Infrastructure: Edge Locations	Edge Location is a site where AWS provides low latency user access to Amazon based data by deploying physical server infrastructure. These are different because they do not offer full range of AWS services. Helps direct traffic.
pg 46-54	

Chapter 3 Notes; Domains 2.4, 3.8, 4.3

4 Levels of Support Plans	Basic - free plan
	Developer - starts at \$29, includes Core TA checks, 8am-6pm local time web access, general guidance within 24 business hours, system impaired help within 12 business hours
	Business - starts at \$100, general guidance within 24 business hours, 24/7 web chat/phone engineer access, prod sys down help within 1 hr, all TA checks. Can also have IEM for more \$\$
	Enterprise - starts at \$15k/month. general guidance within 24 business hours, 24/7 web chat/phone engineer access, prod sys down help within 1 hr, all TA checks, Business crit sys down help in 15 mins. A technical account manager (TAM) is a guide/advocate for your account.
	AWS Partner Network (APN) - Professional Services Team
Documentation	SDKs are available. Helps users to look into strategies, guides, and more
	Knowledge Center - FAQ page sorted by service. Discussion forums are also available re:Post
Trusted Advisor (ONLY AVAILABLE FOR BUSINESS OR ENTERPRISE SUBSCRIBERS)	visually confirms if account resource configs are compliant/safe w/ best practice. Alerts across 5 categories: Cost Optimization, Performance, Security, Fault Tolerance, and Service Limits
	Basic Support and Dev have service limits w/ some security info, whereas Business and enterprise get all alerts

pg 30-43



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Page 8 of 9.

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Chapter 2 Notes: Domain 4.1-4.3

Free Tier	Can run for up to 750 hrs per month using a t2.micro EC2 instance. Can be used to run light relational database workloads with Amazon Relational Database Services (RDS). Can store up to 5GB in S3 buckets. Lasts for 12 months. Two ways to monitor user: email alerts and tracking tool at bottom of billing dashboard. PUT and GET requests in 23 buckets have limits 12 month free: 30GB of magnetic or SSD from EBS, 500MB free storage with ECR, 1 TB of outbound data, 1 million API calls on API Gateway
	Permanently Free: 10 monitoring metrics/alerts on Amazon CloudWatch, 62000 outbound emails/month w/ SES, 3.2 million seconds of compute time, one million requests w/ Lambda
Budgeting	Rates change with how much storage is needed, pricing varies by regions. For EC2, you can choose between pricing types (on-demand, spot, savings, reserve instances, dedicated host pricing)
	Can use AWS pricing calculator for estimating cost. 2 main benefits: pricing is real time and can visualize the impacts of each element fiscally
	Can utilize the billing dashboard, can create one of three budget types: Usage Budgets, cost budgets, reservation instance or coverage budget, or savings plan coverage
	Other tools: Cost explorer (visualizes account's historical usage), Cost/usage reports (show full range of activity), Cost allocation tags (resource tags, cost allocation tags), and AWS Organizations (centralizes admin of multiple AWS accounts for allocation)
Service Limits	Can only launch 20 reserved instances within EC2 each month so all classes of resources are reliable. Limits are adjustable

Resource requests can be refused.

Exam study guide pgs 14-25

Notes: Domain 1.1-1.3

- AWS allows for sufficient compute, memory, network, and storage resources. Global infrastructure is also efficient
- Lots of redundancy so that if one part fails, there is always a failover
- Allocation of resources is automated via the metered pay model
- CapEx (Capital Expenses) relates to on-prem solutions and hardware. Cloud solutions do not have any CapEx.
- Server virtualization. VMs are created and access storage/computing resources from the host server. Virtualization offers two main benefits: Speed/Efficiency
- located in a physical server: Compute to Storage to Hypervisor (VM Admin Software) to the virtual machine. Storage is attached to it
- On prem, IaaS, PaaS, SaaS
- Serverless workloads allow for users to run on cloud servers. Provided by AWS Lambda services, makes code that is REACTIONARY.
- Scalability allows apps to grow automatically based on organizational needs
- Elasticity matches compute power w/ rising and falling demand. Ex: AWS Auto Scaling. Will operate within its limits



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