



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions CLF-C02

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company is gathering information about its on-premises infrastructure and requires information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. AWS Application Migration Service
- C. AWS Application Discovery Service
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps you plan your migration to the AWS Cloud by collecting usage and configuration data about your on-premises servers and databases. This data includes information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address of each server, as well as the performance metrics, network connections, and processes running on them. You can use AWS Application Discovery Service to discover your on-premises inventory, map the dependencies between servers and applications, and estimate the cost and effort of migrating to AWS. You can also export the data to other AWS services, such as AWS Migration Hub and AWS Database Migration Service, to support your migration tasks. AWS Application Discovery Service offers two ways of performing discovery: agentless discovery and agent-based discovery. Agentless discovery uses a virtual appliance that you deploy on your VMware vCenter to collect data from your virtual machines and hosts. Agent-based discovery uses an agent that you install on each of your physical or virtual servers to collect data. You can choose the method that best suits your environment and needs. AWS DataSync is a service that helps you transfer data between your on-premises storage and AWS storage services, such as Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, and Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. AWS DataSync does not collect information about your on-premises infrastructure, but rather focuses on optimizing the data transfer speed, security, and reliability. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate your applications from your on-premises or cloud environment to AWS without making any changes to the applications, their architecture, or the migrated servers. AWS Application Migration Service does not collect information about your on-premises infrastructure, but rather uses a lightweight agent to replicate your servers as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and launch them as EC2 instances on AWS. AWS Database Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate your databases from your on-premises or cloud environment to AWS, either as a one-time migration or as a continuous replication. AWS Database Migration Service does not collect information about your on-premises infrastructure, but rather uses a source and a target endpoint to connect to your databases and transfer the data. References: AWS Application Discovery Service, AWS DataSync, AWS Application Migration Service, [AWS Database Migration Service]

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

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

Answer: CD

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.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

What is the LEAST expensive AWS Support plan that provides the full set of AWS Trusted Advisor best practice checks for cost optimization?

- A. AWS Enterprise Support
- B. AWS Business Support
- C. AWS Developer Support
- D. AWS Basic Support

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Business Support is the least expensive AWS Support plan that provides the full set of AWS Trusted Advisor best practice checks for cost optimization. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. AWS

Business Support also provides other benefits, such as 24/7 technical support, unlimited cases, and faster response times. AWS Enterprise Support is the most expensive AWS Support plan that provides the same benefits as AWS Business Support, plus additional benefits, such as a technical account manager and enterprise concierge support. AWS Developer Support and AWS Basic Support are cheaper AWS Support plans that provide only a limited set of AWS Trusted Advisor best practice checks for cost optimization .

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its applications from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the applications are assigned only the minimum permissions that are needed to perform all operations. Which AWS service will meet these requirements'?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. Amazon Macie
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources for your users. You use IAM to control who can use your AWS resources (authentication) and what resources they can use and in what ways (authorization). IAM also enables you to follow the principle of least privilege, which means granting only the permissions that are necessary to perform a task¹. References: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - AWS Documentation

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to ensure that all of its Amazon EC2 instances have compliant operating system patches. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Compute Optimizer
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS AppSync
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Systems Manager provides a unified user interface so you can view operational data from multiple AWS services and allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. You can use Systems Manager to apply OS patches, create system images, configure Windows and Linux operating systems, and execute PowerShell commands⁵. Systems Manager can help you ensure that all of your Amazon EC2 instances have compliant operating system patches by using the Patch Manager feature.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to engage third-party consultants to help maintain and support its AWS environment and the company's business needs. Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Support
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS Partner Network (APN)

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS service or resource that will meet these requirements is D. AWS Partner Network (APN).

AWS Partner Network (APN) is a global community of consulting and technology partners that offer a wide range of services and solutions for AWS customers. APN partners can help customers design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS. APN partners have access to various resources, training, tools, and support to enhance their AWS expertise and deliver value to customers¹².

AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance and guidance for AWS customers. AWS Support offers different plans with varying levels of response time, access channels, and features. AWS Support does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather connects customers with AWS experts and resources³.

AWS Organizations is a service that allows customers to manage multiple AWS accounts within a single organization. AWS Organizations enables customers to create groups of accounts, apply policies, automate account creation, and consolidate billing. AWS Organizations does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather helps customers simplify and optimize their AWS account management⁴.

AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows customers to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. AWS Service Catalog enables customers to control the configuration, deployment, and governance of their IT services. AWS Service Catalog does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather helps customers standardize and streamline their IT service delivery⁵.

References:

- 1: AWS Partner Network (APN) - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- 2: Find an APN Partner - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- 3: AWS Support – Amazon Web Services
- 4: AWS Organizations – Amazon Web Services
- 5: AWS Service Catalog – Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. The company wants to focus on organizational transformation.

A company wants to give its customers the ability to view specific data that is hosted in Amazon S3 buckets. The company wants to keep control over the full datasets that the company shares with the customers.

Which S3 feature will meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Storage Lens
- B. S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)
- C. S3 Versioning
- D. S3 Access Points

Answer: D

Explanation:

S3 Access Points are a feature of Amazon S3 that allows you to easily manage access to specific data that is hosted in S3 buckets. S3 Access Points are unique hostnames that customers can use to access data in S3 buckets. You can create multiple access points for a single bucket, each with its own name and permissions. You can use S3 Access Points to provide different levels of access to different groups of customers, such as read-only or write-only access. You can also use S3 Access Points to enforce encryption or logging requirements for specific data. S3 Access Points help you keep control over the full datasets that you share with your customers, while simplifying the access management and improving the performance and scalability of your applications.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to receive a notification when a specific AWS cost threshold is reached. Which AWS services or tools can the company use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. Cost Explorer
- D. Amazon CloudWatch
- E. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Answer: BD

Explanation:

AWS Budgets and Amazon CloudWatch are two AWS services or tools that the company can use to receive a notification when a specific AWS cost threshold is reached. AWS Budgets allows users to set custom budgets to track their costs and usage, and respond quickly to alerts received from email or Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) notifications if they exceed their threshold. Users can create cost budgets with fixed or variable target amounts, and configure their notifications for actual or forecasted spend. Users can also set up custom actions to run automatically or through an approval process when a budget target is exceeded. For example, users could automatically apply a custom IAM policy that denies them the ability to provision additional resources within an account. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors applications, responds to performance changes, optimizes resource use, and provides insights into operational health. Users can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are variables they can measure for their resources and applications. Users can create alarms that watch metrics and send notifications or automatically make changes to the resources they are monitoring when a threshold is breached. Users can use CloudWatch to monitor their AWS costs and usage by creating billing alarms that send notifications when their estimated charges exceed a specified threshold amount. Users can also use CloudWatch to monitor their Reserved Instance (RI) or Savings Plans utilization and coverage, and receive notifications when they fall below a certain level.

References: Cloud Cost And Usage Budgets - AWS Budgets, What is Amazon CloudWatch?, Creating a billing alarm - Amazon CloudWatch

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company's on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. VPC peering
- C. AWS VPN
- D. Amazon Route 53

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is an AWS service that allows users to establish a dedicated network connection between their on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. This connection bypasses the public internet and provides more predictable network performance, reduced bandwidth costs, and increased security. Users can choose from different port speeds and connection types, and use AWS Direct Connect to access AWS services in any AWS Region globally. Users can also use AWS Direct Connect in conjunction with AWS VPN to create a hybrid network architecture that combines the benefits of both private and public connectivity.

References: AWS Direct Connect, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 3 - Compute in the Cloud]

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company processes personally identifiable information (PII) and must keep data in the country where it was generated. The company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances for these workloads.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Outposts
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. AWS DataSync
- D. AWS OpsWorks

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is an AWS service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility. AWS Outposts enables you to run Amazon EC2 instances and other AWS services locally, while maintaining a consistent and seamless connection to the AWS Cloud. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that require low latency, local data processing, or data residency. By using AWS Outposts, the company can process personally identifiable information (PII) and keep data in the country where it was generated, while leveraging the benefits of AWS

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also needs to minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS config
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon Personalize

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is the AWS service that allows customers to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and auto-scaling to application health monitoring. Customers can upload their code and Elastic Beanstalk will take care of the rest¹. AWS Elastic Beanstalk also minimizes the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources. Customers can retain full control of the underlying AWS resources powering their applications and adjust the settings to suit their needs¹. Customers can also use the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or APIs to manage their applications¹.

AWS Config is the AWS service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations or best practices². AWS Config does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources³. Amazon EC2 does not automatically handle the deployment or management of AWS resources for customers. Customers have to manually provision, configure, monitor, and scale their instances and other related resources.

Amazon Personalize is the AWS service that enables customers to create personalized recommendations for their users based on their behavior and preferences. Amazon Personalize uses machine learning to analyze data and deliver real-time recommendations⁴. Amazon Personalize does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 3)

A company is storing sensitive customer data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to protect the data from accidental deletion or overwriting.

Which S3 feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Lifecycle rules
- B. S3 Versioning
- C. S3 bucket policies
- D. S3 server-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

S3 Versioning is a feature that allows you to keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket. You can use S3 Versioning to protect your data from accidental deletion or overwriting by enabling it on a bucket or a specific object. S3 Versioning also allows you to restore previous versions of an object if needed. S3 Lifecycle rules are used to automate the transition of objects between storage classes or to expire objects after a certain period of time. S3 bucket policies are used to control access to the objects in a bucket. S3 server-side encryption is used to encrypt the data at rest in S3. References: S3 Versioning, S3 Lifecycle rules, S3 bucket policies, S3 server-side encryption

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 3)

Which tasks are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

- A. Patch the Amazon RDS operating system.
- B. Upgrade the firmware of the network infrastructure.
- C. Manage data encryption.
- D. Maintain physical access control in an AWS Region.
- E. Grant least privilege access to IAM users.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of managing data encryption and granting least privilege access to IAM users. Data encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. The customer must decide whether to encrypt their data at rest (when it is stored on AWS) or in transit (when it is moving between AWS and the customer or between AWS services). The customer must also choose the encryption method, algorithm, and key management solution that best suit their needs. AWS provides various services and features that support data encryption, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and AWS Encryption SDK⁵ IAM users are entities that represent the people or applications that interact with AWS resources and services. The customer must grant the IAM users the minimum permissions that they need to perform their tasks, and avoid giving them unnecessary or excessive access. This is known as the principle of least privilege, and it helps reduce the risk of unauthorized or malicious actions. The customer can use IAM policies, roles, groups, and permissions boundaries to manage the access of IAM users.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 3)

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)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito is a service that enables you to add user sign-up and sign-in features to your web and mobile applications. Amazon Cognito also supports social and enterprise identity federation, which means you can allow your users to sign in with their existing credentials from identity providers such as Google, Facebook, Apple, and Amazon. Amazon Cognito integrates with OpenID Connect (OIDC) and Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 protocols to facilitate the authentication and authorization process. Amazon Cognito also provides advanced security features, such as adaptive authentication, user verification, and multi-factor authentication (MFA). References: Amazon Cognito, What is Amazon Cognito?

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to store infrequently used data for data archives and long-term backups.

A company needs a history report about how its Amazon EC2 instances were modified last month.

Which AWS service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Config
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS Artifact

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records

your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. AWS Config can also track changes to your EC2 instances over time and provide a history report of the modifications. AWS Service Catalog, Amazon CloudWatch, and AWS Artifact are not the best services to meet this requirement. AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors your AWS resources and applications and provides metrics, alarms, dashboards, and logs. AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and online agreements

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 3)

A team of researchers is going to collect data at remote locations around the world. Many locations do not have internet connectivity. The team needs to capture the data in the field, and transfer it to the AWS Cloud later.

Which AWS service will support these requirements?

- A. AWS Outposts
- B. AWS Transfer Family
- C. AWS Snow Family
- D. AWS Migration Hub

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Snow Family is a group of devices that transport data in and out of AWS. AWS Snow Family devices are physical devices that can transfer up to exabytes of data. One exabyte is 1 000 000 000 000 megabytes. AWS Snow Family devices are designed for use in remote locations where internet connectivity is limited or unavailable. You can use these devices to collect and process data at the edge, and then ship them back to AWS for data upload. AWS Snow Family consists of three types of devices: AWS Snowcone, AWS Snowball, and AWS Snowmobile. References: 1: Edge Computing Devices, Secure Data Transfer - AWS Snow Family - AWS, 2: AWS Snow Family Documentation, 3: AWS Snow Family - W3Schools, 4: AWS Snow Family: Data Storage, Migration, and Computation

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can be used to store files? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon SageMaker
- E. AWS Storage Gateway

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS are two AWS services that can be used to store files. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers high scalability, durability, availability, and performance. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and low-latency storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS Lambda, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Storage Gateway are other AWS services that have different purposes, such as serverless computing, machine learning, and hybrid cloud storage.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

An IT engineer needs to access AWS services from an on-premises application. Which credentials or keys does the application need for authentication?

- A. AWS account user name and password
- B. IAM access key and secret
- C. Amazon EC2 key pairs
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

Answer: B

Explanation:

IAM access keys are long-term credentials that consist of an access key ID and a secret access key. You use access keys to sign programmatic requests that you make to AWS. If you need to access AWS services from an on-premises application, you can use IAM access keys to authenticate your requests. AWS account user name and password are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console. Amazon EC2 key pairs are used to connect to your EC2 instances using SSH. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are used to encrypt and decrypt your data using the AWS Encryption SDK or the AWS CLI.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature enables users to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3?

- A. IAM policies
- B. Server-side encryption
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. Client-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

Server-side encryption is an encryption option that Amazon S3 provides to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3. With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts an object before saving it to disk in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have three server-side encryption options to choose from: SSE-S3, SSE-C, and SSE-KMS. SSE-S3 uses keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-C allows you to manage your own encryption keys. SSE-KMS uses keys that are managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

NEW QUESTION 40

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its database to a managed AWS service that is compatible with PostgreSQL. Which AWS services will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon DynamoDB
- E. Amazon Aurora

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Amazon RDS and Amazon Aurora are both managed AWS services that support the PostgreSQL database engine. Amazon RDS makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale PostgreSQL deployments on the cloud, while Amazon Aurora is a cloud-native database engine that is compatible with PostgreSQL and offers higher performance and availability. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that does not support PostgreSQL, but can analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon EC2 is a compute service that allows users to launch virtual machines, but does not provide any database management features. Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service that is not compatible with PostgreSQL, but offers fast and consistent performance at any scale. References: Hosted PostgreSQL - Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - AWS, Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - Amazon Relational Database Service, AWS PostgreSQL: Managed or Self-Managed? - NetApp, AWS Announces Amazon Aurora Supports PostgreSQL 12 - InfoQ, Amazon Aurora vs PostgreSQL | What are the differences? - StackShare

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Workspaces
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor
- E. AWS Step Functions

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Step Functions are AWS services that can be used to achieve a loosely coupled architecture. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. AWS Step Functions lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly. Using Step Functions, you can design and run workflows that stitch together services such as AWS Lambda and Amazon SNS into feature-rich applications. References: Amazon SQS, AWS Step Functions

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to control inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which AWS service or feature can the company associate with the EC2 instance to meet this requirement?

- A. Network ACL
- B. Security group
- C. AWS WAF
- D. VPC route tables

Answer: B

Explanation:

A security group is a virtual firewall that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance to control the inbound and outbound traffic for the instance. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP ranges are allowed or denied by the security group. A network ACL is a stateless filter that can be

associated with a subnet to control the traffic to and from the subnet, but it is not associated with an EC2 instance⁴. 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. VPC route tables are used to determine where network traffic is directed within a VPC or to an internet gateway, virtual private gateway, NAT device, VPC peering connection, or VPC endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 3)

A development team wants to deploy multiple test environments for an application in a fast repeatable manner. Which AWS service should the team use?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. Amazon QuickSight
- D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS resources using templates. You can define your infrastructure as code and automate the creation and update of your resources. AWS CloudFormation also supports nested stacks, change sets, and rollback features to help you manage complex and dynamic environments³⁴. References:

? AWS CloudFormation

? AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Guide

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 3)

A developer wants to deploy an application quickly on AWS without manually creating the required resources. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS CodeBuild
- D. Amazon Personalize

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that allows you to deploy and manage applications on AWS without manually creating and configuring the required resources, such as EC2 instances, load balancers, security groups, databases, and more. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the provisioning, scaling, load balancing, health monitoring, and updating of your application, while giving you full control over the underlying AWS resources if needed. AWS Elastic Beanstalk supports a variety of platforms and languages, such as Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker. You can use the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, the AWS SDKs, or the AWS Elastic Beanstalk API to create and manage your applications. You can also use AWS CodeStar, AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS CodePipeline to integrate AWS Elastic Beanstalk with your development and deployment workflows¹²

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 3)

What is a customer responsibility when using AWS Lambda according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing the code within the Lambda function
- B. Confirming that the hardware is working in the data center
- C. Patching the operating system
- D. Shutting down Lambda functions when they are no longer in use

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for the physical servers, networking, and operating system that run Lambda functions, while customers are responsible for the security of their code and AWS IAM to the Lambda service and within their function¹. Customers need to manage the code within the Lambda function, such as writing, testing, debugging, deploying, and updating the code, as well as ensuring that the code does not contain any vulnerabilities or malicious code that could compromise the security or performance of the function²³. References: 2: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 3: AWS Lambda Documentation, 1: Amazon CLF-C02: What is customer responsibility under AWS ... - PUPUWEB

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 3)

Which tasks are customer responsibilities, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall.
- B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.
- C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets.
- D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB.
- E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on.
- F. AWS Config

Answer: AB

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of configuring the AWS provided security group firewall and classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud. A security group is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one

or more EC2 instances. The customer must configure the security group rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address² Classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud means identifying the types, categories, and sensitivity levels of the data and resources that the customer stores and processes on AWS. The customer must also determine the applicable compliance requirements and regulations that apply to their assets, and implement the appropriate security controls and measures to protect them

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to implement identity management for a fleet of mobile apps that are running in the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. AWS Security Hub
- C. AWS Shield
- D. AWS WAF

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides identity management for mobile and web applications, allowing users to sign up, sign in, and access AWS resources with different identity providers. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. AWS Shield is a service that provides protection against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a list of all users in its AWS account, the status of all of the users' access keys, and if multi-factor authentication (MFA) has been configured. Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- B. IAM Access Analyzer
- C. IAM credential report
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

Answer: C

Explanation:

IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including access keys and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for using AWS¹.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that allows you to create and manage encryption keys to protect your data. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials².

IAM Access Analyzer is a feature that helps you identify the resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials³.

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics, logs, and events from your AWS resources and applications. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials⁴.

References:

? Getting credential reports for your AWS account - AWS Identity and Access Management

? AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services

? IAM Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management

? Amazon CloudWatch - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 3)

A company simulates workflows to review and validate that all processes are effective and that staff are familiar with the processes. Which design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this practice?

- A. Perform operations as code.
- B. Refine operation procedures frequently.
- C. Make frequent, small, reversible changes.
- D. Structure the company to support business outcomes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refining operation procedures frequently is one of the design principles of the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It means that you should review and validate your processes regularly to ensure they are effective and that staff are familiar with them. Performing operations as code, making frequent, small, reversible changes, and structuring the company to support business outcomes are design principles of other pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

NEW QUESTION 70

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) capability belongs to the people perspective?

- A. Data architecture
- B. Event management
- C. Cloud fluency
- D. Strategic partnership

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud fluency is a capability that belongs to the people perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). Cloud fluency is the ability of the workforce to understand the benefits, challenges, and best practices of cloud computing, and to apply them to their roles and responsibilities. Cloud fluency helps the organization to adopt a cloud mindset, culture, and skills, and to leverage the full potential of the cloud. Cloud fluency can be achieved through various methods, such as training, certification, mentoring, coaching, and hands-on experience. Cloud fluency is one of the four capabilities of the people perspective, along with culture, organizational structure, and leadership. The other three capabilities belong to different perspectives of the AWS CAF. Data architecture is a capability of the platform perspective, which helps you design and implement data solutions that meet your business and technical requirements. Event management is a capability of the operations perspective, which helps you monitor and respond to events that affect the availability, performance, and security of your cloud resources. Strategic partnership is a capability of the business perspective, which helps you establish and maintain relationships with external stakeholders, such as customers, partners, suppliers, and regulators, to create value and achieve your business goals. References: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective, AWS CAF - Cloud Adoption Framework - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 3)

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, performance efficiency, reliability, security, and cost optimization. The security pillar covers the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from [this whitepaper] or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is an in-memory data store service?

- A. Amazon Aurora
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed in-memory data store and cache service that delivers sub-millisecond response times to applications. You can use ElastiCache as a primary data store for your applications, or as a cache to improve the performance of your existing databases. ElastiCache supports two popular open-source in-memory engines: Redis and Memcached5.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate to AWS and use the same security software it uses on premises. The security software vendor offers its security software as a service on AWS.

Where can the company purchase the security solution?

- A. AWS Partner Solutions Finder
- B. AWS Support Center
- C. AWS Management Console
- D. AWS Marketplace

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Marketplace is an online store that helps customers find, buy, and immediately start using the software and services that run on AWS. Customers can choose from a wide range of software products in popular categories such as security, networking, storage, machine learning, business intelligence, database, and DevOps. Customers can also use AWS Marketplace to purchase software as a service (SaaS) solutions that are integrated with AWS. Customers can benefit from simplified procurement, billing, and deployment processes, as well as flexible pricing options and free trials. Customers can also leverage AWS Marketplace to discover and subscribe to solutions offered by AWS Partners, such as the security software vendor mentioned in the question. References: AWS Marketplace, [AWS Marketplace: Software as a Service (SaaS)], [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 6 - AWS Pricing, Billing, and Support]

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 3)

At what support level do users receive access to a support concierge?

- A. Basic Support
- B. Developer Support
- C. Business Support
- D. Enterprise Support

Answer: D

Explanation:

Users receive access to a support concierge at the Enterprise Support level. A support concierge is a team of AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts. They can help users with billing and account inquiries, cost optimization, FinOps support, cost analysis, and prioritized answers to billing questions. The support concierge is included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, which also provides access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM), Infrastructure Event Management, AWS Trusted Advisor, and 24/7 technical support. References: AWS Support Plan Comparison, AWS Enterprise Support Plan, AWS Support Concierge

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. Migration Evaluator

Answer: D

Explanation:

Migration Evaluator is an AWS service that provides a customized assessment of your current on-premises environment and helps you build a data-driven business case for migration to AWS. Migration Evaluator collects and analyzes data from your on-premises servers, such as CPU, memory, disk, network, and utilization metrics, and compares them with the most cost-effective AWS alternatives. Migration Evaluator also helps you understand your existing software licenses and running costs, and provides recommendations for Bring Your Own License (BYOL) and License Included (LI) options in AWS. Migration Evaluator generates a detailed report that shows your projected running costs in the AWS Cloud, along with potential savings and benefits. You can use this report to support your decision-making and planning for cloud migration. References: Cloud Business Case & Migration Plan - Amazon Migration Evaluator - AWS, Getting started with Migration Evaluator

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services are supported by Savings Plans? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon SageMaker
- D. Amazon Redshift
- E. Amazon DynamoDB

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS services that are supported by Savings Plans are:

? Amazon EC2: Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable computing capacity in the AWS cloud. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch virtual servers, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 is eligible for both Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans¹².

? Amazon SageMaker: Amazon SageMaker is a service that helps you build and deploy machine learning models. You can use Amazon SageMaker to access Jupyter notebooks, use common machine learning algorithms, train and tune models, and deploy them to a hosted environment. Amazon SageMaker is eligible for SageMaker Savings Plans¹³.

The other options are not supported by Savings Plans. Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are database services that are eligible for Reserved Instances, but not Savings Plans⁴.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services are connectivity services for a VPC? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Site-to-Site VPN
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- E. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Site-to-Site VPN and AWS Direct Connect are AWS services that are connectivity services for a VPC. AWS Site-to-Site VPN is a service that enables you to securely connect your on-premises network or branch office site to your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). You can establish VPN connections over the internet or over AWS Direct Connect¹. AWS Direct Connect is a service that lets you establish a dedicated network connection between your network and one of the AWS Direct Connect locations. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can create a private connection between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections². Amazon Connect is a service that lets you set up and manage a contact center in the cloud, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that makes it easy for you to create and manage cryptographic keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services and in your applications, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network.

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 3)

Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective capabilities? (Select TWO.)

- A. Observability

- B. Incident and problem management
- C. Incident response
- D. Infrastructure protection
- E. Availability and continuity

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective helps users achieve the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their data and cloud workloads. It comprises nine capabilities that are grouped into three categories: preventive, detective, and responsive. Incident response and infrastructure protection are two of the capabilities in the responsive and preventive categories, respectively. Incident response helps users prepare for and respond to security incidents in a timely and effective manner, using tools and processes that leverage AWS features and services. Infrastructure protection helps users implement security controls and mechanisms to protect their cloud resources, such as network, compute, storage, and database, from unauthorized access or malicious attacks. References: Security perspective: compliance and assurance, AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing and encrypting application data
- B. Installing updates and security patches of guest operating system
- C. Configuration of infrastructure devices
- D. Configuration of security groups on each instance

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as data centers, hardware, software, networking, and facilities¹. This includes the configuration of infrastructure devices, such as routers, switches, firewalls, and load balancers². Customers are responsible for managing their data, applications, operating systems, security groups, and other aspects of their AWS environment¹. Therefore, options A, B, and D are customer responsibilities, not AWS responsibilities. References: 1: AWS Well-Architected Framework - Elasticity; 2: Reactive Systems on AWS - Elastic

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature will search for and identify AWS resources that are shared externally?

- A. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- B. AWS Control Tower
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Fargate

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is an AWS service that helps customers identify and review the resources in their AWS account that are shared with an external entity, such as another AWS account, a root user, an organization, or a public entity. AWS IAM Access Analyzer uses automated reasoning, a form of mathematical logic and inference, to analyze the resource-based policies in the account and generate comprehensive findings that show the access level, the source of the access, the affected resource, and the condition under which the access applies. Customers can use AWS IAM Access Analyzer to audit their shared resources, validate their access policies, and monitor any changes to the resource sharing status. References: AWS IAM Access Analyzer, Identify and review resources shared with external entities, How AWS IAM Access Analyzer works

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

Which AWS service can help protect the company website against these attacks?

- A. AWS Resource Access Manager
- B. AWS Amplify
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS from distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. DDoS attacks are malicious attempts to disrupt the normal functioning of a website or application by overwhelming it with a large volume of traffic from multiple sources. AWS Shield provides two tiers of protection: Standard and Advanced. AWS Shield Standard is automatically enabled for all AWS customers at no additional cost. It protects your AWS resources, such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, and Amazon Route 53, from the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is an optional paid service that provides additional protection for your AWS resources and applications, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and AWS Elastic Beanstalk. AWS Shield Advanced offers enhanced detection and mitigation capabilities, 24/7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT), real-time visibility and reporting, and cost protection against DDoS-related spikes in your AWS bill¹². References: AWS Shield, What is a DDOS Attack & How to Protect Your Site Against One

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 3)

Which mechanism allows developers to access AWS services from application code?

- A. AWS Software Development Kit
- B. AWS Management Console
- C. AWS CodePipeline
- D. AWS Config

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Software Development Kit (SDK) is a set of platform-specific building tools for developers. It allows developers to access AWS services from application code using familiar programming languages. It provides pre-built components and libraries that can be incorporated into applications, as well as tools to debug, monitor, and optimize performance². References: What is SDK? - SDK Explained - AWS

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to create a set of custom dashboards to collect metrics to monitor its applications. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS X-Ray
- C. AWS Systems Manager
- D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources⁵. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

NEW QUESTION 119

- (Topic 3)

A company is moving an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company must migrate 50 petabytes of file storage data to AWS with the least possible operational overhead.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Snowmobile
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. AWS Data Exchange
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS service that the company should use to meet these requirements is A. AWS Snowmobile.

AWS Snowmobile is a service that allows you to migrate large amounts of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container that can store up to 100 petabytes of data. AWS Snowmobile is designed for situations where you need to move massive amounts of data to the cloud in a fast, secure, and cost-effective way. AWS Snowmobile has the least possible operational overhead because it eliminates the need to buy, configure, or manage hundreds or thousands of storage devices¹².

AWS Snowball Edge is a service that allows you to migrate data to AWS using a physical device that can store up to 80 terabytes of data and has compute and storage capabilities to run applications on the device. AWS Snowball Edge is suitable for situations where you have limited or intermittent network connectivity, or where bandwidth costs are high. However, AWS Snowball Edge has more operational overhead than AWS Snowmobile because you need to request multiple devices and transfer your data onto them using the client³.

AWS Data Exchange is a service that allows you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud. AWS Data Exchange is not a data migration service, but rather a data marketplace that enables data providers and data consumers to exchange data sets securely and efficiently⁴.

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps migrate databases to AWS. AWS DMS does not migrate file storage data, but rather supports various database platforms and engines as sources and targets⁵.

References:

1: AWS Snowmobile – Move Exabytes of Data to the Cloud in Weeks 2: AWS Snowmobile

- Amazon Web Services 3: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS 4: AWS Data Exchange - Find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in ... 5: AWS Database Migration Service – Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its PostgreSQL database to AWS. The company does not use the database frequently. Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

- A. PostgreSQL on Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL
- C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition
- D. Amazon Aurora Serverless

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora Serverless is an on-demand, auto-scaling configuration for Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition. It is a fully managed service that automatically scales up and down based on the application's actual needs. Amazon Aurora Serverless is suitable for applications that have infrequent, intermittent, or unpredictable database workloads, and that do not require the full power and range of options provided by provisioned Aurora clusters. Amazon Aurora Serverless eliminates the need to provision and manage database instances, and reduces the management overhead associated with database administration tasks such as scaling, patching, backup, and recovery. References: Amazon Aurora Serverless, Choosing between Aurora Serverless and

provisioned Aurora DB clusters, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 4 - Databases in the Cloud]

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 3)

Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

- A. Performance and capacity management
- B. Data engineering
- C. Continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD)
- D. Infrastructure protection
- E. Change and release management

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions¹. It comprises seven capabilities, two of which are data engineering and CI/CD¹.

? Data engineering: This capability helps you design and evolve a fit-for-purpose data and analytics architecture that can reduce complexity, cost, and technical debt while enabling you to gain actionable insights from exponentially growing data volumes¹. It involves selecting key technologies for each of your architectural layers, such as ingestion, storage, catalog, processing, and consumption. It also involves supporting real-time data processing and adopting a Lake House architecture to facilitate data movements between data lakes and purpose-built data stores¹.

? CI/CD: This capability helps you automate the delivery of your cloud solutions using a set of practices and tools that enable faster and more reliable deployments¹. It involves establishing a pipeline that can build, test, and deploy your code across multiple environments. It also involves adopting a DevOps culture that fosters collaboration, feedback, and continuous improvement among your development and operations teams¹.

References:

? 1: Platform perspective: infrastructure and applications - An Overview of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts'?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS X-Ray

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in your AWS account. CloudTrail captures all API calls for AWS services as events, including calls from the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can use CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and troubleshoot your AWS account activity³⁴. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account⁵. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices⁶. AWS X-Ray is a service that helps you analyze and debug your applications by collecting data about the requests that your application serves, and providing tools to view, filter, and gain insights into that data⁷. References: Logging AWS Audit Manager API calls with CloudTrail, Logging AWS Account Management API calls using AWS CloudTrail, Review API calls in your AWS account using CloudTrail, Monitor the usage of AWS API calls using Amazon CloudWatch, Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS ...

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 3)

Which actions are best practices for an AWS account root user? (Select TWO.)

- A. Share root user credentials with team members.
- B. Create multiple root users for the account, separated by environment.
- C. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user.
- D. Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user.
- E. Use programmatic access instead of the root user and password.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The AWS account root user is the identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. It is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that were used to create the account¹. The root user should be protected and used only for a few account and service management tasks that require it¹. Therefore, the following actions are best practices for an AWS account root user:

? Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user. MFA is a security feature that requires users to provide two or more pieces of information to authenticate themselves, such as a password and a code from a device. MFA adds an extra layer of protection for the root user credentials, which can access sensitive information and perform critical operations in the account².

? Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user. IAM is a service that helps customers manage access to AWS resources for users and groups. Customers can create IAM users and assign them permissions to perform specific tasks on specific resources. Customers can also create IAM roles and policies to delegate access to other AWS services or external entities³. By creating an IAM user with administrator privileges, customers can avoid using the root user for everyday tasks and reduce the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the account¹.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to establish a private network connection between AWS and its corporate network.

Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Connect

- B. Amazon Route 53
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. VPC peering

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections¹². References: 1: Dedicated Network Connection - AWS Direct Connect - AWS, 2: What is AWS Direct Connect? - AWS Direct Connect

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 3)

A company must archive Amazon S3 data that the company's business units no longer need to access. Which S3 storage class will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. S3 Glacier Instant Retrieval
- B. S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval
- C. S3 Glacier Deep Archive
- D. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

S3 Glacier Deep Archive is Amazon S3's lowest-cost storage class and supports long-term retention and digital preservation for data that may be accessed once or twice in a year. It is designed for customers — particularly those in highly-regulated industries, such as the Financial Services, Healthcare, and Public Sectors — that retain data sets for 7-10 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements. Customers can store large amounts of data at a very low cost, and reliably access it with a wait time of 12 hours³.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 3)

A company is expecting a short-term spike in internet traffic for its application. During the traffic increase, the application cannot be interrupted. The company also needs to minimize cost and maximize flexibility.

A company needs to use a serverless interactive query service to analyze data in Amazon S3. The query service must support standard SQL. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. AWS Glue
- C. Amazon Athena
- D. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a serverless interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Athena is ideal for quick, ad-hoc querying but it can also handle complex analysis, including large joins, window functions, and arrays. Athena scales automatically—executing queries in parallel—so results are fast, even with large datasets and complex queries. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that can run complex analytic queries against structured and semi-structured data using standard SQL. However, it is not a serverless service and requires provisioning and managing clusters of nodes. AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to prepare and load your data for analytics. However, it is not a query service and does not support standard SQL. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to build custom applications that process or analyze streaming data for specialized needs. However, it is not a query service and does not support standard SQL.

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to block SQL injection attacks. Which AWS service or feature can meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection attacks. It allows customers to create custom rules that block malicious requests. AWS Shield is a managed service that protects against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, not SQL injection attacks. Network ACLs and security groups are network-level security features that filter traffic based on IP addresses and ports, not web requests or SQL queries. References: [AWS WAF], [AWS Shield], [Network ACLs], [Security groups]

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a bridge between technology and business to help evolve to a culture of continuous growth and learning. Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as this bridge?

- A. People
- B. Governance
- C. Operations

D. Security

Answer: A

Explanation:

The People perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as a bridge between technology and business, accelerating the cloud journey to help organizations more rapidly evolve to a culture of continuous growth, learning, and where change becomes business-as-normal, with focus on culture, organizational structure, leadership, and workforce¹. References: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon Aurora

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database that combines the performance and availability of traditional enterprise databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases. Amazon Aurora is part of the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) family, which means it inherits the benefits of a fully managed service, such as automated backups, patches, scaling, monitoring, and security. Amazon Aurora also offers up to five times the throughput of standard MySQL, as well as high availability, durability, and fault tolerance with up to 15 read replicas, cross-Region replication, and self-healing storage. Amazon Aurora is compatible with the latest versions of MySQL, as well as PostgreSQL, and supports various features and integrations that enhance its functionality and usability¹²³ References: Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, AWS — Amazon Aurora Overview

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 3)

A developer who has no AWS Cloud experience wants to use AWS technology to build a web application.

Which AWS service should the developer use to start building the application?

- A. Amazon SageMaker
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon Lightsail
- D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Lightsail is an easy-to-use cloud platform that offers everything you need to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan¹. It is designed for developers who have little or no prior cloud experience and want to launch and manage applications on AWS with minimal complexity². Amazon SageMaker is a service for building, training, and deploying machine learning models³. AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers⁴. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a fully managed container orchestration service.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging between microservices?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing
- B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a service that provides fully managed message queues for asynchronous communication between microservices. It helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging by allowing them to send, store, and receive messages between distributed components without losing them or requiring each component to be always available¹. Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub/sub messaging for event-driven and push-based communication between microservices. Amazon CloudFront is a service that provides a fast and secure content delivery network (CDN) for web applications.

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month. The company also needs to set up alerts for when the company reaches its spending limit.

Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Service Quotas
- D. AWS Budgets

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Budgets is a service that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount. You can set custom budgets that alert you when you exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted thresholds. You can also use AWS Budgets to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month and set up alerts for when you reach your spending limit. Cost Explorer is a service that enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. You can use Cost Explorer to view charts and graphs that show how your costs are trending, identify areas that need further inquiry, and see the impact of your cost management actions. However, Cost Explorer does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices, including security and performance. It can help you monitor for cost optimization opportunities, such as unused or underutilized resources, but it does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. Service Quotas is a service that enables you to view and manage your quotas, also referred to as limits, from a central location. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your AWS account. However, Service Quotas does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 3)

Which option is a perspective that includes foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. The AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives. Each perspective reflects a different stakeholder viewpoint with its own distinct responsibilities, skills, and attributes. The Security Perspective helps you structure the selection and implementation of security controls that meet your organization's needs.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides protection against DDoS attacks for applications that run in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Amazon VPC
- B. AWS Shield
- C. AWS Audit Manager
- D. AWS Config

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Shield is an AWS service that provides protection against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks for applications that run in the AWS Cloud. DDoS attacks are attempts to make an online service unavailable by overwhelming it with traffic from multiple sources. AWS Shield provides two tiers of protection: AWS Shield Standard and AWS Shield Advanced. AWS Shield Standard is automatically enabled for all AWS customers at no additional charge. It provides protection against common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is an optional paid service that provides additional protection against larger and more sophisticated DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced also provides access to 24/7 DDoS response team, cost protection, and enhanced detection and mitigation capabilities

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co-location environments, or on-premises facilities?

- A. AWS Snowmobile
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. AWS Outposts
- D. AWS Fargate

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a service that delivers AWS infrastructure and services to virtually any on-premises or edge location for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts allows you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region. Run applications and workloads on premises using familiar AWS services, tools, and APIs. AWS Outposts is the only AWS service that supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co-location environments, or on-premises facilities. References: On-Premises Infrastructure - AWS Outposts Family

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or tool helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Service Catalog

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Cost Explorer is the AWS service or tool that helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time. AWS Cost Explorer is a web-based interface that allows users to access interactive graphs and tables that display their AWS costs and usage data. Users can create custom reports that analyze cost and usage data by various dimensions, such as service, region, account, tag, and more. Users can also view historical data for up to the last 12 months, forecast future costs for up to the next 12 months, and get recommendations for cost optimization. AWS Cost Explorer also provides preconfigured views that show common cost and usage scenarios, such as monthly spend by service, daily spend by linked account, and Reserved Instance utilization. Users can use AWS Cost Explorer to monitor their AWS spending and usage trends, identify cost drivers and anomalies, and optimize their resource allocation and budget planning. References: Cloud Cost Analysis - AWS Cost Explorer - AWS, Analyzing your costs with AWS Cost Explorer

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 3)

Which database engines does Amazon Aurora support? (Select TWO.)

- A. Oracle
- B. Microsoft SQL Server
- C. MySQL
- D. PostgreSQL
- E. MongoDB

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL engines. It delivers up to five times the performance of MySQL and up to three times the performance of PostgreSQL. It also provides high availability, scalability, security, and durability¹

NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

A customer runs an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds. For how much time will the customer be billed?

- A. 3 hours, 5 minutes
- B. 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds
- C. 3 hours, 6 minutes
- D. 4 hours

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 usage is calculated by either the hour or the second based on the size of the instance, operating system, and the AWS Region where the instances are launched. Pricing is per instance-hour consumed for each instance, from the time an instance is launched until it's terminated or stopped. Each partial instance-hour consumed is billed per-second for Linux instances and as a full hour for all other instance types¹. Therefore, the customer will be billed for 3 hours and 6 minutes for running an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds. References: Understand Amazon EC2 instance-hours billing

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 3)

A company is running and managing its own Docker environment on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants an alternative to help manage cluster size, scheduling, and environment maintenance. Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. AWS Fargate
- D. Amazon Athena

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that works with both Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). AWS Fargate allows you to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances. With AWS Fargate, you only pay for the compute resources you use to run your containers, and you don't need to worry about scaling, patching, securing, or maintaining the underlying infrastructure. AWS Fargate simplifies the deployment and management of containerized applications, and enables you to focus on building and running your applications instead of managing the infrastructure. References: AWS Fargate, What is AWS Fargate?

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 2)

Which controls are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

- A. Physical and environmental controls
- B. Patch management
- C. Configuration management
- D. Account structures
- E. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Patch management and configuration management are controls that are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Patch management is the process of applying updates to software and applications to fix vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues.

Configuration management is the process of defining and maintaining the settings and parameters of systems and applications to ensure their consistency and reliability. AWS is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that it manages, such as the AWS global infrastructure, the hypervisor, and the AWS managed services. The customer is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that they manage, such as the guest operating system, the applications, and the AWS customer-managed services. Physical and environmental controls are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Physical and environmental controls are the measures that protect the physical security and availability of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and access control. AWS is responsible for maintaining these controls and ensuring the resilience and reliability of the AWS Cloud. Account structures are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Account structures are the ways that customers organize and manage their AWS accounts and resources, such as using AWS Organizations, IAM users and roles, resource tagging, and billing preferences. The customer is responsible for creating and configuring these structures and ensuring the security and governance of their AWS environment. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored is the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. AWS Regions are geographic areas that consist of multiple isolated Availability Zones. Customers can choose which AWS Region to store their data and run their applications, depending on their latency, compliance, and cost requirements. The customer is responsible for selecting the appropriate AWS Region and ensuring the data sovereignty and regulatory compliance of their data.

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service provides the SIMPLEST way for the company to establish a website on AWS?

- A. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon Lightsail

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Lightsail is an easy-to-use cloud platform that offers you everything needed to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan. Whether you're new to the cloud or looking to get on the cloud quickly with AWS infrastructure you trust, we've got you covered. Lightsail provides the simplest way for the company to establish a website on AWS.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to centralize its operational data. The company also needs to automate tasks across all of its Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service can the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager is a service that enables users to centralize and automate the management of their AWS resources. It provides a unified user interface to view operational data, such as inventory, patch compliance, and performance metrics. It also allows users to automate common and repetitive tasks, such as patching, backup, and configuration management, across all of their Amazon EC2 instances¹. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources². AWS CodeDeploy is a service that automates the deployment of code and applications to Amazon EC2 instances or other compute services³. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that simplifies the deployment and management of web applications using popular platforms, such as Java, PHP, and Node.js⁴.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse
- B. Amazon Redshift Serverless
- C. Amazon Athena
- D. Amazon S3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift Serverless is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud and run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters. Amazon Redshift Serverless is a new feature of Amazon Redshift, which is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows customers to run complex queries and analytics on large volumes of structured and semi-structured data. Amazon Redshift Serverless automatically scales the compute and storage resources based on the workload demand, and customers only pay for the resources they consume. Amazon Redshift Serverless also simplifies the management and maintenance of the data warehouse, as customers do not need to worry about choosing the right cluster size, resizing the cluster, or distributing the data across the nodes. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse, Amazon Athena, and Amazon S3 are not the best services to meet the requirements of the company. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse requires customers to choose the number and type of nodes for their cluster, and manually resize the cluster if their workload changes. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows customers to analyze data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL, but it is not a data warehouse service that can store and organize the data. Amazon S3 is a scalable object storage service that can store any amount and type of data, but it is not a data warehouse service that can run complex queries and analytics on the data.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

A new AWS user who has little cloud experience wants to build an application by using AWS services. The user wants to learn how to implement specific AWS

services from other customer examples. The user also wants to ask questions to AWS experts. Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Online Tech Talks
- B. AWS documentation
- C. AWS Marketplace
- D. AWS Health Dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Online Tech Talks are online presentations that cover a broad range of topics at varying technical levels and provide a live Q&A session with AWS experts. They are a great resource for new AWS users who want to learn how to implement specific AWS services from other customer examples and ask questions to AWS experts. AWS documentation, AWS Marketplace, and AWS Health Dashboard do not offer the same level of interactivity and guidance as AWS Online Tech Talks. Source: AWS Online Tech Talks

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 2)

Which group shares responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources?

- A. Third-party vendors
- B. Customers
- C. Reseller partners
- D. Internet providers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Customers share responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical and environmental controls of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical access. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications, such as identity and access management, encryption, firewall, and backup.

For more information, see AWS Shared Responsibility Model and AWS Cloud Security.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to host a web server on Amazon EC2 instances for at least 1 year. The web server cannot tolerate interruption. Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Partial Upfront Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. No Upfront Reserved Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most cost-effective EC2 instance purchasing option for the company that needs to host a web server on Amazon EC2 instances for at least 1 year and cannot tolerate interruption is Partial Upfront Reserved Instances. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offer significant discounts compared to On-Demand Instances in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of compute capacity for a fixed period of time (1 or 3 years). Partial Upfront Reserved Instances require customers to pay a portion of the total cost upfront, and the remaining cost in monthly installments over the term. This option offers a lower effective hourly rate than No Upfront Reserved Instances, which require no upfront payment but have higher monthly payments. On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances are not the best options for the company. On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that offer the most flexibility and no long-term commitment, but have the highest hourly rate. Spot Instances are a pricing model that offer the lowest cost, but are subject to interruption based on supply and demand³⁴

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 2)

A company has an application workload that is stateless by design and can sustain occasional downtime. The application performs massively parallel computations.

Which Amazon EC2 pricing model should the company choose for its application to reduce cost?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud. Spot Instances are available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. You can use Spot Instances for various stateless, fault-tolerant, or flexible applications such as big data, containerized workloads, CI/CD, web servers, high-performance computing (HPC), and other test & development workloads. Spot Instances are well-suited for massively parallel computations, as they can provide large amounts of compute capacity at a low cost, and can be interrupted with a two-minute notice³

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is designed to help users build conversational interfaces into applications using voice and text?

- A. Amazon Lex
- B. Amazon Transcribe
- C. Amazon Comprehend
- D. Amazon Timestream

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is correct because Amazon Lex is the AWS service that helps users build conversational interfaces into applications using voice and text. B is incorrect because Amazon Transcribe is the AWS service that helps users convert speech to text. C is incorrect because Amazon Comprehend is the AWS service that helps users analyze text using natural language processing. D is incorrect because Amazon Timestream is the AWS service that helps users collect, store, and process time series data.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to implement controls (guardrails) in a newly created AWS Control Tower landing zone.

Which AWS services or features can the company use to create and define these controls (guardrails)? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Config
- B. Service control policies (SCPs)
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- E. Security groups

Answer: AB

Explanation:

AWS Config and service control policies (SCPs) are AWS services or features that the company can use to create and define controls (guardrails) in a newly created AWS Control Tower landing zone. AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. It can be used to create rules that check for compliance with the desired configurations and report any deviations. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined AWS Config rules that can be enabled as guardrails to enforce compliance across the landing zone¹. Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of policy that can be used to manage permissions in AWS Organizations. They can be used to restrict the actions that the users and roles in the member accounts can perform on the AWS resources. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined SCPs that can be enabled as guardrails to prevent access to certain services or regions across the landing zone². Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for AWS accounts and resources. It is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a 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 is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They can be used to allow or deny access to an EC2 instance based on the port, protocol, and source or destination. They are not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone.

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 2)

An ecommerce company wants to design a highly available application that will be hosted on multiple Amazon EC2 instances.

How should the company deploy the EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

- A. Across multiple edge locations
- B. Across multiple VPCs
- C. Across multiple Availability Zones
- D. Across multiple AWS accounts

Answer: C

Explanation:

The company should deploy the EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones to design a highly available application. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant and operate independently of each other. By deploying the EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, the company can ensure that their application can withstand the failure of an entire Availability Zone and continue to operate with minimal disruption. Deploying the EC2 instances across multiple edge locations, VPCs, or AWS accounts will not provide the same level of availability and fault tolerance as Availability Zones. Edge locations are part of the Amazon CloudFront service, which is a content delivery network (CDN) that caches and serves web content to users. VPCs are virtual networks that isolate the AWS resources within an AWS Region. AWS accounts are the primary units of ownership and access control for AWS resources¹².

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 2)

A developer needs to maintain a development environment infrastructure and a production environment infrastructure in a repeatable fashion.

Which AWS service should the developer use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Ground Station
- B. AWS Shield
- C. AWS IoT Device Defender
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS and third-party application resources in a repeatable and predictable way. You can use AWS CloudFormation to create, update, and delete a collection of resources as a single unit, called a stack. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to manage your development and production environments in a consistent and efficient manner⁴.

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 2)

A company migrated its core application onto multiple workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to improve the application's reliability. Which cloud design principle should the company implement to achieve this goal?

- A. Maximize utilization.
- B. Decouple the components.
- C. Rightsize the resources.
- D. Adopt a consumption model.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Decoupling the components of an application means reducing the dependencies and interactions between them, which can improve the application's reliability, scalability, and performance. Decoupling can be achieved by using services such as Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and AWS Lambda1

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to the AWS Cloud. The company is legally obligated to retain certain data in its on-premises data center. Which AWS service or feature will support this requirement?

- A. AWS Wavelength
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. VMware Cloud on AWS
- D. AWS Outposts

Answer: D

Explanation:

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 center, which can support the requirement of retaining certain data on-premises due to legal obligations5.

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 2)

Which tasks are the responsibility of AWS according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

- A. Configure AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- B. Configure security groups on Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Secure the access of physical AWS facilities.
- D. Patch applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances.
- E. Perform infrastructure patching and maintenance.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The tasks that are the responsibility of AWS according to the AWS shared responsibility model are securing the access of physical AWS facilities and performing infrastructure patching and maintenance. The AWS shared responsibility model defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical security of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services. AWS is also responsible for the maintenance and patching of the infrastructure that supports the AWS services. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications that they use. Configuring AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), configuring security groups on Amazon EC2 instances, and patching applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances are tasks that are the responsibility of the customer, not AWS.

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Aurora as its database service. The company wants to encrypt its databases and database backups. Which party manages the encryption of the database clusters and database snapshots, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. AWS
- B. The company
- C. AWS Marketplace partners
- D. Third-party partners

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS manages the encryption of the database clusters and database snapshots for Amazon Aurora, as well as the encryption keys. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, and the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. Encryption is one of the security features that AWS provides to protect the data at rest and in transit. For more information, see Amazon Aurora FAQs and AWS Shared Responsibility Model.

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 1)

A company is migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to minimize administrative overhead of database maintenance tasks. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB

- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon RDS

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud and minimizing administrative overhead of database maintenance tasks. Amazon RDS is a fully managed relational database service that handles routine database tasks, such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, failure detection, and repair. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora5.

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Topic 1)

A company is hosting a web application in a Docker container on Amazon EC2. AWS is responsible for which of the following tasks?

- A. Scaling the web application and services developed with Docker
- B. Provisioning or scheduling containers to run on clusters and maintain their availability
- C. Performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud
- D. Managing the guest operating system, including updates and security patches

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS is responsible for performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud. This is part of the shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, and the customer is responsible for security in the cloud. AWS is also responsible for the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, including the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services3. The customer is responsible for the guest operating system, including updates and security patches, as well as the web application and services developed with Docker4.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 1)

Which design principle is achieved by following the reliability pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework?

- A. Vertical scaling
- B. Manual failure recovery
- C. Testing recovery procedures
- D. Changing infrastructure manually

Answer: C

Explanation:

Testing recovery procedures is the design principle that is achieved by following the reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. The reliability pillar focuses on the ability of a system to recover from failures and prevent disruptions. Testing recovery procedures helps to ensure that the system can handle different failure scenarios and restore normal operations as quickly as possible. Testing recovery procedures also helps to identify and mitigate any risks or gaps in the system design and implementation. For more information, see [Reliability Pillar] and [Testing for Reliability].

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or tool provides users with the ability to monitor AWS service quotas?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. AWS Cost and Usage Reports
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Budgets

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service or tool that provides users with the ability to monitor AWS service quotas. AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides users with real-time guidance to help them provision their resources following AWS best practices. One of the categories of checks that AWS Trusted Advisor performs is service limits, which monitors the usage of each AWS service and alerts users when they are close to reaching the default limit. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services or tools that provide users with the ability to monitor AWS service quotas. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables users to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. AWS Cost and Usage Reports is a tool that enables users to access comprehensive information about their AWS costs and usage. AWS Budgets is a tool that enables users to plan their service usage, costs, and reservations. Reference: [AWS Trusted Advisor FAQs]

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 1)

An auditor needs to find out whether a specific AWS service is compliant with specific compliance frameworks.

Which AWS service will provide this information?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is the service that will provide the information about whether a specific AWS service is compliant with specific compliance frameworks. AWS Artifact is a self-service portal that allows you to access, review, and download AWS security and compliance reports and agreements. You can use AWS Artifact to verify the compliance status of AWS services across various regions and compliance programs, such as ISO, PCI, SOC, FedRAMP, HIPAA, and more¹²

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS Well-Architected Framework concept represents a system's ability to remain functional when the system encounters operational problems?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. The concept of elasticity represents a system's ability to adapt to changes in demand by scaling resources up or down automatically. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework and its pillars from this page.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud as an offsite backup location for its on-premises infrastructure.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon FSx
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective service for storing offsite backups of on-premises infrastructure. Amazon S3 offers low-cost, durable, and scalable storage that can be accessed from anywhere over the internet. Amazon S3 also supports lifecycle policies, versioning, encryption, and cross-region replication to optimize the backup and recovery process. Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and Amazon EBS are more suitable for storing data that requires high performance, low latency, and frequent access¹²

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users?

- A. The ability to configure AWS data center hypervisors
- B. The ability to purchase hardware in advance of increased traffic
- C. The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale
- D. Compliance audits for user IT environments

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users. AWS has a global infrastructure that consists of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. Users can choose from multiple AWS Regions around the world to deploy their applications and data closer to their end users, while also meeting their compliance and regulatory requirements. Users can also leverage AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Route 53, and AWS Global Accelerator, to improve the performance and availability of their global applications. AWS also provides tools and guidance to help users optimize their global deployments, such as AWS Well-Architected Framework, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS Migration Hub. AWS Global Infrastructure [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 1)

Which best practice for cost governance does this example show?

- A. Resource controls
- B. Cost allocation
- C. Architecture optimization
- D. Tagging enforcement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Architecture optimization is the best practice for cost governance that this example shows. Architecture optimization is the process of designing and implementing AWS solutions that are efficient, scalable, and cost-effective. By using specific AWS services to improve efficiency and reduce cost, the company is following the architecture optimization best practice. Some of the techniques for architecture optimization include using the right size and type of resources, leveraging elasticity and scalability, choosing the most suitable storage class, and using serverless and managed services².

NEW QUESTION 246

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

A company runs thousands of simultaneous simulations using AWS Batch. Each simulation is stateless, is fault tolerant, and runs for up to 3 hours.

Which pricing model enables the company to optimize costs and meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because Spot Instances enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible applications that can run for any duration. The other options are incorrect because they do not enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Reserved Instances are EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. On-Demand Instances are EC2 instances that are launched and billed at a fixed hourly rate. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted. Dedicated Instances are EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Instances are suitable for workloads that require regulatory compliance or data isolation. Reference: [Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options]

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 1)

A company has two AWS accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations for consolidated billing. All of the company's AWS resources are hosted in one AWS Region.

Account A has purchased five Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances (RIs) and has four EC2 instances running. Account B has not purchased any RIs and also has four EC2 instances running. Which statement is true regarding pricing for these eight instances?

- A. The eight instances will be charged as regular instances.
- B. Four instances will be charged as RIs, and four will be charged as regular instances.
- C. Five instances will be charged as RIs, and three will be charged as regular instances.
- D. The eight instances will be charged as RIs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement that is true regarding pricing for these eight instances is: four instances will be charged as RIs, and four will be charged as regular instances. Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances (RIs) are a pricing model that allows users to reserve EC2 instances for a specific term and benefit from discounted hourly rates and capacity reservation. RIs are purchased for a specific AWS Region, and can be shared across multiple accounts in an organization in AWS Organizations for consolidated billing. However, RIs are applied on a first-come, first-served basis, and there is no guarantee that all instances in the organization will be charged at the RI rate. In this case, Account A has purchased five RIs and has four instances running, so all four instances will be charged at the RI rate. Account B has not purchased any RIs and also has four instances running, so all four instances will be charged at the regular rate. The remaining RI in Account A will not be applied to any instance in Account B, and will be wasted.

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage of AWS Cloud computing?

- A. Trade security for elasticity.
- B. Trade operational excellence for agility.
- C. Trade fixed expenses for variable expenses.
- D. Trade elasticity for performance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because AWS Cloud computing allows customers to trade fixed expenses for variable expenses. This means that customers only pay for the resources they use, and can scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not advantages of AWS Cloud computing. Trade security for elasticity means that customers have to compromise on the protection of their data and applications in order to adjust their capacity quickly. Trade operational excellence for agility means that customers have to sacrifice the quality and reliability of their operations in order to respond to changing needs faster. Trade elasticity for performance means that customers have to limit their ability to scale up or down in order to achieve higher speed and efficiency. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 1)

A company's user base needs to remotely access virtual desktop computers from the internet Which AWS service provides this functionality?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. Amazon Cognito
- C. Amazon Workspaces
- D. Amazon Upstream 2.0

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Workspaces is the AWS service that provides the functionality of remotely accessing virtual desktop computers from the internet. Amazon Workspaces is a fully managed, secure desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that allows users to provision cloud-based virtual desktops and access them from anywhere, using any supported device. Amazon Workspaces helps users reduce the complexity and cost of managing and maintaining physical desktops, and provides a consistent and secure user experience

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services?

- A. Amazon Detective
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. Amazon Macie
- D. AWS Security Hub

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because AWS Security Hub is a service that aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services, such as Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Firewall Manager, and AWS IAM Access Analyzer. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that aggregate security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services. Amazon Detective is a service that helps users analyze and visualize security data to investigate and remediate potential issues. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in their Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon Macie is a service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Reference: AWS Security Hub FAQs

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS database service provides in-memory data storage?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon ElastiCache
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon Timestream

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because Amazon ElastiCache is a service that provides in-memory data storage. Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed, scalable, and high-performance service that supports two popular open-source in-memory engines: Redis and Memcached. Amazon ElastiCache allows users to store and retrieve data from fast, low-latency, and high-throughput in-memory systems. Users can use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the performance of their applications by caching frequently accessed data, reducing database load, and enabling real-time data processing. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that provide in-memory data storage. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides key-value and document data storage. Amazon RDS is a service that provides relational data storage. Amazon Timestream is a service that provides time series data storage. Reference: Amazon ElastiCache FAQs

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

- A. Reduce downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments.
- B. Invest the time to configure infrastructure manually.
- C. Learn to improve from operational failures.
- D. Use monolithic application design for centralization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because learning to improve from operational failures is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The AWS Well-Architected Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. Each pillar has a set of design principles that describe the characteristics of a well-architected system. Learning to improve from operational failures is a design principle of the operational excellence pillar, which focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures. The other options are incorrect because they are not recommended design principles of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Reducing downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of risk and inefficiency. A well-architected system should implement changes frequently and in small increments to minimize the impact and scope of failures. Investing the time to configure infrastructure manually is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of human error and inconsistency. A well-architected system should automate manual tasks to improve the speed and accuracy of operations. Using monolithic application design for centralization is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of complexity and rigidity. A well-architected system should use loosely coupled and distributed components to enable scalability and resilience. Reference: [AWS Well-Architected Framework]

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are components of an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Virtual private gateway
- C. NAT gateway
- D. Customer gateway
- E. Internet gateway

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and D because a virtual private gateway and a customer gateway are components of an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. A virtual private gateway is the AWS side of the VPN connection that attaches to the customer's VPC. A customer gateway is the customer side of the VPN connection that resides in the customer's network. The other options are incorrect because they are not components of an AWS Site-to-Site VPN connection. AWS Storage Gateway is a service that connects on-premises software applications with cloud-based storage. NAT gateway is a service that enables instances in a private

subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating a connection with those instances. Internet gateway is a service that enables communication between instances in a VPC and the internet. Reference: [What is AWS Site-to-Site VPN?]

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)
- D. Amazon Neptune

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless, and scalable NoSQL database service that supports both key-value and document data models. The other options are incorrect because they are not key-value databases. Amazon Aurora is a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database that is compatible with MongoDB. Amazon Neptune is a graph database that supports property graph and RDF models. Reference: Amazon DynamoDB FAQs

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service should a cloud practitioner use to receive real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service that provides real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor inspects the user's AWS environment and provides recommendations for improving performance, security, and reliability, reducing costs, and following best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor also alerts the user when they are approaching or exceeding their service limits, and helps them request limit increases.

NEW QUESTION 269

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

- A. Physical security of AWS facilities
- B. Configuration of security groups
- C. Encryption of customer data on AWS
- D. Management of AWS Lambda infrastructure
- E. Management of network throughput of each AWS Region

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS shared responsibility model describes how AWS and the customer share responsibility for security and compliance of the AWS environment. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical security of AWS facilities, the infrastructure, hardware, software, and networking that run AWS services. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the configuration of security groups, the encryption of customer data on AWS, the management of AWS Lambda infrastructure, and the management of network throughput of each AWS Region.

NEW QUESTION 272

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