Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to create a chatbot and integrate the chatbot with its current web application.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. AmazonKendra
B. Amazon Lex
C. AmazonTextract
D. AmazonPolly

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that wants to create a chatbot and integrate the chatbot with its current web application is Amazon Lex. Amazon Lex is a service that helps customers build conversational interfaces using voice and text. The company can use Amazon Lex to create a chatbot that can understand natural language and respond to user requests, using the same deep learning technologies that power Amazon Alexa. Amazon Lex also provides easy integration with other AWS services, such as Amazon Comprehend, Amazon Polly, and AWS Lambda, as well as popular platforms, such as Facebook Messenger, Slack, and Twilio. Amazon Lex helps customers create engaging and interactive chatbots for their web applications. Amazon Kendra, Amazon Textract, and Amazon Polly are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon Kendra is a service that helps customers provide accurate and natural answers to natural language queries using machine learning. Amazon Textract is a service that helps customers extract text and data from scanned documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and machine learning. Amazon Polly is a service that helps customers convert text into lifelike speech using deep learning. These services are more useful for different types of natural language processing and generation tasks, rather than creating and integrating chatbots.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (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 onpremises 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 3
- (Topic 2)
Which task is the responsibility of AWS when using AWS services?

A. Management of IAM user permissions
B. Creation of security group rules for outbound access
C. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls
D. Application of Amazon EC2 operating system patches

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS is responsible for maintaining the physical and environmental controls of the AWS Cloud, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical security1. The customer is responsible for managing the IAM user permissions, creating security group rules for outbound access, applying Amazon EC2 operating system patches, and other aspects of security in the cloud1.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (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 5
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service provides a highly accurate and easy-to-use enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning (ML)?

A. Amazon Kendra
B. Amazon SageMaker
C. Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I)
D. Amazon Polly

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Amazon Kendra is a service that provides a highly accurate and easy-to-use enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning. Kendra delivers powerful natural language search capabilities to your websites and applications so your end users can more easily find the information they need within the vast amount of content spread across your company. Amazon SageMaker is a service that provides a fully managed platform for data scientists and developers to quickly and easily build, train, and deploy machine learning models at any scale. Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I) is a service that makes it easy to build the workflows required for human review of ML predictions. Amazon A2I brings human review to all developers, removing the undifferentiated heavy lifting associated with building human review systems or managing large numbers of human reviewers. Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled
products. None of these services provide an enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (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 7
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service or tool helps companies measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage?

A. AWS customer carbon footprint tool
B. AWS Compute Optimizer
C. Sustainability pillar
D. OS-Climate (Open Source Climate Data Commons)

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS customer carbon footprint tool is an AWS service or tool that helps companies measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. It allows users to estimate the carbon emissions associated with their AWS resources and services, such as EC2, S3, and Lambda. It also provides recommendations and best practices to reduce the carbon footprint and improve the sustainability of their AWS workloads4. AWS Compute Optimizer is an AWS service that helps users optimize the performance and cost of their EC2 instances and Auto Scaling groups. It provides recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations based on the workload characteristics and utilization metrics. It does not help users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. Sustainability pillar is a concept that refers to the ability of a system to operate in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner. It is not an AWS service or tool that helps users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. OS-Climate (Open Source Climate Data Commons) is an initiative that aims to provide open source data, tools, and platforms to accelerate climate action and innovation. It is not an AWS service or tool that helps users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage.

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to run its production workloads on AWS. The company needs concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM), and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Which AWS Support plan will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 B is correct because AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that provides concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM), and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This plan is designed for customers who run mission-critical workloads on AWS and need the highest level of support. A is incorrect because AWS Basic Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for a limited set of AWS services. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support. C is incorrect because AWS Business Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Support API. It does not provide concierge service

or a designated TAM. D is incorrect because AWS Developer Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service or tool provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and AWS online agreements?

A. AWS Artifact
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. Amazon Inspector
D. AWS Billing console

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS Artifact is the AWS service or tool that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and AWS online agreements. AWS Trusted Advisor is a tool that provides real-time guidance to help users provision their resources following AWS best practices. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users improve the security and compliance of their applications. AWS Billing console is a tool that helps users manage their AWS costs and usage. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course3.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 2)
A company wants an in-memory data store that is compatible with open source in the cloud.
Which AWS service should the company use?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon ElastiCache
C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed in-memory data store service that is compatible with open source engines such as Redis and Memcached1. It provides fast and scalable performance for applications that require high throughput and low latency1. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides consistent and single-digit millisecond latency at any scale2. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and durable storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances3. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytic queries using SQL4.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to push VPC Flow Logs to an Amazon S3 bucket.
A company wants to optimize long-term compute costs of AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS purchasing option should the company choose to meet these requirements?

A. Dedicated Hosts
B. Compute Savings Plans
C. Reserved Instances
D. Spot Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Compute Savings Plans are a flexible and cost-effective way to optimize long-term compute costs of AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EC2 instances. With Compute Savings Plans, customers can commit to a consistent amount of compute usage (measured in $/hour) for a 1-year or 3-year term and receive a discount of up to 66% compared to On-Demand prices3. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to the customer's use. They are suitable for customers who have specific server-bound software licenses or compliance requirements4. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that provides a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand pricing and a capacity reservation for EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and different payment options5. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are suitable for customers who have flexible start and end times, can withstand interruptions, and can handle excess capacity.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to access a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. AWS Organizations
B. IAM policy
C. AWS Billing console
D. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The company should use the AWS Billing console to access a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage. The AWS Billing console provides customers with various tools and reports to manage and monitor their AWS costs and usage. One of the reports available in the AWS Billing console is the AWS Sustainability Dashboard, which shows the estimated carbon footprint and energy mix of the customer's AWS usage. The company can use this dashboard to measure and improve the sustainability of their cloud workloads. AWS Organizations, IAM policy, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) are not services or features that can provide a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage. AWS Organizations

is a service that enables customers to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. IAM policy is a document that defines the permissions for an IAM identity (user, group, or role) or an AWS resource. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables customers to send messages to subscribers or other AWS services.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool does AWS Control Tower use to create resources?

A. AWS CloudFormation
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Directory Service
D. AWS Cost Explorer

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Control Tower uses AWS CloudFormation to create resources in your landing zone. AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your AWS resources using templates. AWS Control Tower supports creating AWS::ControlTower::EnabledControl resources in AWS CloudFormation. Therefore, the correct answer is A. You can learn more about AWS Control Tower and AWS CloudFormation from this page.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service will help protect applications running on AWS from DDoS attacks?

A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. AWS WAF
C. AWS Shield
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection3.

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS features will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Security groups
B. Network ACLs
C. S3 bucket policies
D. IAM user policies
E. S3 bucket versioning

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The correct answers are C and D because S3 bucket policies and IAM user policies are AWS features that will meet the requirements. S3 bucket policies are access policies that can be attached to Amazon S3 buckets to grant or deny permissions to the bucket and the objects it contains. S3 bucket policies can be used to control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. IAM user policies are access policies that can be attached to IAM users to grant or deny permissions to AWS resources and actions. IAM user policies can be used to control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS features that will meet the requirements. Security groups and network ACLs are AWS features that act as firewalls to control inbound and outbound traffic to and from Amazon EC2 instances and subnets. Security groups and network ACLs do not control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. S3 bucket versioning is an AWS feature that enables users to keep multiple versions of the same object in the same bucket. S3 bucket versioning can be used to recover from accidental overwrites or deletions of objects, but it does not control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. Reference: Using Bucket Policies and User Policies, Security Groups for Your VPC, Network ACLs, [Using Versioning]

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Select TWO.)

A. Availability
B. Reliability
C. Scalability
D. Responsive design
E. Operational excellence

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The correct answers to the questions are B and E because reliability and operational excellence are pillars 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. Reliability is the pillar that focuses on the ability of a system to recover from failures and meet business and customer demand. Operational excellence is the pillar that focuses on the ability of a system to run and monitor processes that support business outcomes and continually improve. The other options are incorrect because they are not pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

Availability, scalability, and responsive design are important aspects of cloud architecture, but they are not separate pillars in the framework. Availability and scalability are related to the reliability and performance efficiency pillars, while responsive design is related to the customer experience and user interface. Reference: AWS Well-Architected Framework

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
What is an Availability Zone?

A. A location where users can deploy compute, storage, database, and other select AWS serviceswhere no AWS Region currently exists
B. One or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity
C. One or more clusters of servers where new workloads can be deployed
D. A fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, andAPIs to users globally

Answer: B

Explanation:
An Availability Zone is one or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity. Availability Zones are part of the AWS global infrastructure, which consists of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures and connected by low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. Each Availability Zone contains one or more data centers that house the servers and storage devices that run AWS services. Availability Zones enable users to design and operate fault-tolerant and high-availability applications on AWS. AWS Global InfrastructureAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?

A. Speed of innovation
B. Resource elasticity
C. Decoupled architecture
D. Global deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:
Resource elasticity is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand. Resource elasticity means that the user can provision or deprovision resources quickly and easily, without any upfront commitment or long-term contract. Resource elasticity can help the user optimize the cost and performance of the application, as well as respond to changing business needs and customer expectations. Resource elasticity can be achieved by using services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon ECS, and AWS Lambda. [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 1)
Which option is an advantage of AWS Cloud computing that minimizes variable costs?

A. High availability
B. Economies of scale
C. Global reach
D. Agility

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the advantages of AWS Cloud computing is that it minimizes variable costs by leveraging economies of scale. This means that AWS can achieve lower costs per unit of computing resources by spreading the fixed costs of building and maintaining data centers over a large number of customers. As a result, AWS can offer lower and more predictable prices to its customers, who only pay for the resources they consume.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about AWS pricing and economies of scale from this page.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (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 39
- (Topic 1)
A cloud practitioner is analyzing Amazon EC2 instance performance and usage to provide recommendations for potential cost savings.

Which cloud concept does this analysis demonstrate?

A. Auto scaling
B. Rightsizing
C. Load balancing
D. High availability

Answer: B

Explanation:
Rightsizing is the cloud concept that this analysis demonstrates. Rightsizing is the process of optimizing the performance and cost of your AWS resources by selecting the most appropriate type, size, and configuration based on your workload requirements and usage patterns. Rightsizing can help you achieve potential cost savings by reducing the over-provisioning or under-utilization of your resources. You can use various AWS tools and services, such as AWS Cost Explorer, AWS Compute Optimizer, and AWS Trusted Advisor, to analyze your resource utilization and performance metrics, and receive recommendations for rightsizing.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)
A cloud engineer needs to download AWS security and compliance documents for an upcoming audit.
Which AWS service can provide the documents?

A. AWS Trusted Advisor
B. AWS Artifact
C. AWS Well-Architected Tool
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Artifact is the AWS service that can provide security and compliance documents for an upcoming audit. AWS Artifact is a self-service portal that allows users to access and download AWS compliance reports and agreements. These documents provide evidence of AWS's compliance with global, regional, and industry-specific security standards and regulations

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Topic 1)
A company's application stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has an AWS Lambda function that processes data in the S3
bucket. The company needs to invoke the function once a day at a specific time. Which AWS service should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. AWS Managed Services (AMS)
B. AWS CodeStar
C. Amazon EventBridge
D. AWS Step Functions

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon EventBridge is the service that the company should use to meet the requirement of invoking the Lambda function once a day at a specific time. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that allows you to easily connect your applications with data from AWS services, SaaS applications, and your own applications. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events and route them to targets such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, or other AWS services. You can also use Amazon EventBridge to create scheduled rules that trigger your targets at a specific time or interval, such as once a day. AWS Managed Services (AMS), AWS CodeStar, and AWS Step Functions are not services that the company should use to meet this requirement. AMS is a service that provides operational management for your AWS infrastructure and applications. AWS CodeStar is a service that provides a unified user interface for managing software development projects on AWS.
AWS Step Functions is a service that coordinates multiple AWS services into serverless workflows.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS WAF is the AWS service or feature that offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps users protect their web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Users can create custom rules to define the web traffic that they want to allow, block, or count. Users can also use AWS Managed Rules, which are pre-configured rules that are curated and maintained by AWS or AWS Marketplace Sellers. AWS WAF can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer, to provide comprehensive security for web applications. [AWS WAF Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 1)
When a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS, which Amazon EC2 instance type is required?

A. Spot Instances

B. Dedicated Instances
C. Dedicated Hosts
D. Reserved Instances

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The correct answer is C because Dedicated Hosts are Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, subject to their license terms. The other options are incorrect because they are not Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Spot Instances are spare Amazon 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 workloads that can recover from interruptions easily. Dedicated Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer, but not to a specific physical server. Dedicated Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reserved Instances are Amazon 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. Reserved Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reference: Dedicated Hosts, Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

NEW QUESTION 52
- (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 54
- (Topic 1)
A company has an online shopping website and wants to store customers' credit card data. The company must meet Payment Card Industry (PCI) standards. Which service can the company use to access AWS compliance documentation?

A. Amazon Cloud Directory
B. AWS Artifact
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The correct answer is B because AWS Artifact is a service that provides access to AWS compliance documentation, such as audit reports, security certifications, and agreements. AWS Artifact allows customers to download, review, and accept the documents that are relevant to their use of AWS services. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that provide access to AWS compliance documentation. Amazon Cloud Directory is a service that enables customers to create flexible cloud-native directories for organizing hierarchies of data. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help customers follow AWS best practices for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps customers find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in their Amazon EC2 instances. Reference: [AWS Artifact FAQs]

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to store data across multiple Availability Zones in an AWS Region. The data will not be
accessed regularly but must be immediately retrievable.
Which Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) storage class meets these requirements MOST cost effectively?

A. EFS Standard
B. EFS Standard-Infrequent Access(EFS Standard-IA)
C. EFS One Zone
D. EFS One Zone-Infrequent Access (EFS One Zone-IA)

Answer: B

Explanation:
 EFS Standard-Infrequent Access (EFS Standard-IA) is the storage class that meets the requirements of storing data across multiple Availability Zones in an AWS Region, that will not be accessed regularly but must be immediately retrievable, most cost- effectively. EFS Standard-IA is designed for files that are accessed less frequently, but still require the same high performance, low latency, and high availability as EFS Standard. EFS Standard-IA has a lower storage cost than EFS Standard, but charges a small additional fee for each access. EFS One Zone and EFS One Zone-IA store data in a single Availability Zone, which reduces the availability and durability compared to EFS Standard and EFS Standard-IA.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (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 65
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to run code in response to an event notification that occurs when objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket.
Which AWS service will integrate directly with the event notification?

A. AWS Lambda
B. Amazon EC2
C. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can use Lambda to process event notifications from Amazon S3 when objects are uploaded or deleted. Lambda integrates directly with the event notification and invokes your code automatically. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
Which database engine is compatible with Amazon RDS?

A. Apache Cassandra
B. MongoDB
C. Neo4j
D. PostgreSQL

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Amazon RDS supports six database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server. Apache Cassandra, MongoDB, and Neo4j are not compatible with Amazon RDS. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon RDS and its supported database engines from this page.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 1)
Which task is the responsibility of a company that is using Amazon RDS?

A. Provision the underlying infrastructure.
B. Create IAM policies to control administrative access to the service.
C. Install the cables to connect the hardware for compute and storage.
D. Install and patch the RDS operating system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The correct answer is B because AWS IAM policies can be used to control administrative access to the Amazon RDS service. The other options are incorrect because they are the responsibilities of AWS, not the company that is using Amazon RDS. AWS manages the provisioning, cabling, installation, and patching of the underlying infrastructure for Amazon RDS. Reference: Amazon RDS FAQs

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 1)
Which task requires the use of AWS account root user credentials?

A. The deletion of IAM users
B. The change to a different AWS Support plan
C. The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations
D. The deletion of Amazon EC2 instances

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations requires the use of AWS account root user credentials. The AWS account root user is the email address that was used to create the AWS account. The root user has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account, and can perform sensitive tasks such as changing the account settings, closing the account, or creating an organization. The root user credentials should be used sparingly and securely, and only

for tasks that cannot be performed by IAM users or roles4

NEW QUESTION 76
- (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 77
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS Support plan provides customers with access to an AWS technical account manager (TAM)?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The correct answer is D because AWS Enterprise Support is the support plan that provides customers with access to an AWS technical account manager (TAM). AWS Enterprise Support is the highest level of support plan offered by AWS, and it provides customers with the most comprehensive and personalized support experience. An AWS TAM is a dedicated technical resource who works closely with customers to understand their business and technical needs, provide proactive guidance, and coordinate support across AWS teams. The other options are incorrect because they are not support plans that provide customers with access to an AWS TAM. AWS Basic Support is the default and free support plan that provides customers with access to online documentation, forums, and account information. AWS Developer Support is the lowest level of paid support plan that provides customers with access to technical support during business hours, general guidance, and best practice recommendations. AWS Business Support is the intermediate level of paid support plan that provides customers with access to technical support 24/7, system health checks, architectural guidance, and case management. Reference: AWS Support Plans

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 1)
What can a user accomplish using AWS CloudTrail?

A. Generate an IAM user credentials report.
B. Record API calls made to AWS services.
C. Assess the compliance of AWS resource configurations with policies and guidelines.
D. Ensure that Amazon EC2 instances are patched with the latest security update
E. A company uses Amazon Workspaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that enables users to accomplish the task of recording API calls made to AWS services. AWS CloudTrail is a service that tracks user activity and API usage across the AWS account. AWS CloudTrail records the details of every API call made to AWS services, such as the identity of the caller, the time of the call, the source IP address of the caller, the parameters and responses of the call, and more. Users can use AWS CloudTrail to audit, monitor, and troubleshoot their AWS resources and actions. The other options are incorrect because they are not tasks that users can accomplish using AWS CloudTrail. Generating an IAM user credentials report is a task that users can accomplish using IAM, which is an AWS service that enables users to manage access and permissions to AWS resources and services. Assessing the compliance of AWS resource configurations with policies and guidelines is a task that users can accomplish using AWS Config, which is an AWS service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. Ensuring that Amazon EC2 instances are patched with the latest security updates is a task that users can accomplish using AWS Systems Manager, which is an AWS service that enables users to automate operational tasks, manage configuration and compliance, and monitor system health and performance. Reference: AWS CloudTrail FAQs

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service can report how AWS resource configurations have changed over time?

A. AWS CloudTrail
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS Config
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of AWS resources. It continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations and best practices. It also provides a detailed view of the resource

configuration history and relationships, as well as compliance reports and notifications. AWS Config can help users maintain consistent and secure configurations, troubleshoot issues, and simplify compliance auditing. AWS Config OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Topic 1)
What are the characteristics of Availability Zones? (Select TWO.)

A. All Availability Zones in an AWS Region are interconnected with high-bandwidth, low- latency networking
B. Availability Zones are physically separated by a minimum of distance of 150 km (100 miles).
C. All traffic between Availability Zones is encrypted.
D. Availability Zones within an AWS Region share redundant power, networking, and connectivity.
E. Every Availability Zone contains a single data center.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures. Each Availability Zone has independent power, cooling, and physical security, and is connected to other Availability Zones in the same Region by a low-latency network. Therefore, the correct answers are A and D. You can learn more about Availability Zones and their characteristics from this page.

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS services or features can control VPC traffic? (Select TWO.)

A. Security groups
B. AWS Direct Connect
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. Network ACLs
E. Amazon Connect

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The AWS services or features that can control VPC traffic are security groups and network ACLs. Security groups are stateful firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. You can assign one or more security groups to each instance in a VPC, and specify the rules that allow or deny traffic based on the protocol, port, and source or destination. Network ACLs are stateless firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level. You can associate one network ACL with each subnet in a VPC, and specify the rules that allow or deny traffic based on the protocol, port, and source or destination. AWS Direct Connect, Amazon GuardDuty, and Amazon Connect are not services or features that can control VPC traffic. AWS Direct Connect is a service that establishes a dedicated network connection between your premises and AWS. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that monitors your AWS account and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity. Amazon Connect is a service that provides a cloud-based contact center solution.

NEW QUESTION 85
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 88
- (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 93
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to use dashboards and charts to analyze insights from business data. Which AWS service will provide the dashboards and charts for these insights?

A. Amazon Macie
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon QuickSight
D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because Amazon QuickSight is an AWS service that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, scalable, and serverless business intelligence service that enables users to create and share interactive dashboards and charts. Amazon QuickSight can connect to various data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and more. Amazon QuickSight also provides users with machine learning insights, such as anomaly detection, forecasting, and natural language narratives. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon Macie is an AWS service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Aurora is an AWS service that provides a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that enables users to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. Reference: Amazon QuickSight FAQs

NEW QUESTION 95
- (Topic 1)
An ecommerce company has migrated its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS service is used to track, record, and audit configuration changes made to AWS resources?

A. AWS Shield
B. AWS Config
C. AWS IAM
D. Amazon Inspector

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. With AWS Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines3.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 1)
A company plans to migrate to AWS and wants to create cost estimates for its AWS use cases.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Pricing Calculator
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS Cost Explorer
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based planning tool that customers can use to create estimates for their AWS use cases. They can use it to model their solutions before building them, explore the AWS service price points, and review the calculations behind their estimates. Therefore, the correct answer is A. You can learn more about AWS Pricing Calculator and how it works from this page.

NEW QUESTION 101
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature can be used to estimate costs before deployment?

A. AWS Free Tier
B. AWS Pricing Calculator
C. AWS Billing and Cost Management
D. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate costs before deployment. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps the user to compare the cost of AWS

services for different use cases and configurations. The user can create estimates for various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more. The user can also adjust the parameters, such as region, instance type, storage size, and duration, to see how they affect the cost. AWS Pricing Calculator provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost, as well as a summary of the key drivers of the cost.

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to migrate all of its development teams to a cloud-based integrated development environment (IDE).
Which AWS service should the company use?

A. AWS CodeBuild
B. AWS Cloud9
C. AWS OpsWorks
D. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B because AWS Cloud9 is an AWS service that enables users to run their existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. AWS Cloud9 is a cloud-based integrated development environment (IDE) that allows users to write, run, and debug code from a web browser. AWS Cloud9 supports multiple programming languages, such as Python, Java, Node.js, and more. AWS Cloud9 also provides users with a terminal that can access AWS services and resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, AWS Lambda functions, and AWS CloudFormation stacks. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable users to run their existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. AWS CodeBuild is an AWS service that enables users to compile, test, and package their code for deployment. AWS OpsWorks is an AWS service that enables users to configure and manage their applications using Chef or Puppet. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is an AWS service that enables users to define and provision their cloud infrastructure using familiar programming languages, such as TypeScript, Python, Java, and C#. Reference: AWS Cloud9 FAQs

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool helps to centrally manage billing and allow controlled access to resources across AWS accounts?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS Organizations
C. AWS Cost Explorer
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Organizations helps to centrally manage billing and allow controlled access to resources across AWS accounts. AWS Organizations is a service that enables the user to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that can be managed as a single unit. AWS Organizations allows the user to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them, such as service control policies (SCPs) that specify the services and actions that users and roles can access in the accounts. AWS Organizations also enables the user to use consolidated billing, which combines the usage and charges from all the accounts in the organization into a single bill.

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 1)
What are some advantages of using Amazon EC2 instances lo host applications in the AWS Cloud instead of on premises? (Select TWO.)

A. EC2 includes operating system patch management
B. EC2 integrates with Amazon VP
C. AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
D. EC2 has a 100% service level agreement (SLA).
E. EC2 has a flexible, pay-as-you-go pricing model.
F. EC2 has automatic storage cost optimization.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Some of the advantages of using Amazon EC2 instances to host applications in the AWS Cloud instead of on premises are:
? EC2 integrates with Amazon VPC, AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). Amazon VPC lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. AWS CloudTrail enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. AWS IAM enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about Amazon EC2 and its integration with other AWS services from this page.
? EC2 has a flexible, pay-as-you-go pricing model. You only pay for the compute capacity you use, and you can scale up and down as needed. You can also choose from different pricing options, such as On-Demand, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, and Spot Instances, to optimize your costs. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon EC2 pricing from this page.
The other options are incorrect because:
? EC2 does not include operating system patch management. You are responsible for managing and maintaining your own operating systems on EC2 instances. You can use AWS Systems Manager to automate common maintenance tasks, such as applying patches, or use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create and maintain secure images. Therefore, the incorrect answer is A.
? EC2 does not have a 100% service level agreement (SLA). The EC2 SLA guarantees 99.99% availability for each EC2 Region, not for each individual instance. Therefore, the incorrect answer is C.
? EC2 does not have automatic storage cost optimization. You are responsible for choosing the right storage option for your EC2 instances, such as Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) or Amazon Elastic File System (EFS), and monitoring and optimizing your storage costs. You can use AWS Cost Explorer or AWS Trusted Advisor to analyze and reduce your storage spending. Therefore, the incorrect answer is E.

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 1)
A company has an application that uses AWS services. During scaling events, the company wants to keep

application usage within AWS service quotas.
Which AWS services or tools can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application? (Select TWO.)

A. Service Quotas console
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Systems Manager
D. AWS Shield
E. AWS Cost Explorer

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B because Service Quotas console and AWS Trusted Advisor are AWS services or tools that can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application. Service Quotas console is an AWS tool that enables users to view and manage their quotas for AWS services from a central location. Users can use Service Quotas console to request quota increases, track quota usage, and set up alarms for approaching quota limits. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides real-time guidance to help users follow AWS best practices for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. 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 can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application. AWS Systems Manager is an AWS service that enables users to automate operational tasks, manage configuration and compliance, and monitor system health and performance. AWS Shield is an AWS service that protects users from distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. AWS Cost Explorer is an AWS tool that enables users to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage. Reference: Service Quotas, AWS Trusted Advisor FAQs

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 1)
company wants to protect its AWS Cloud information, systems, and assets while performing risk assessment and mitigation tasks.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is supported by these goals?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that is supported by the goals of protecting AWS Cloud information, systems, and assets while performing risk assessment and mitigation tasks is security. Security is the ability to protect information, systems, and assets while delivering business value through risk assessments and mitigation strategies. The security pillar covers topics such as identity and access management, data protection, infrastructure protection, detective controls, incident response, and compliance

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Topic 1)
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value?

A. Operational excellence
B. Security
C. Reliability
D. Cost optimization

Answer: A

Explanation:
The operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value. This principle states that you should monitor and measure key performance indicators (KPIs) and set targets and thresholds that align with your business goals. You should also use feedback loops to continuously improve your processes and procedures1.

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Topic 1)
A company has been storing monthly reports in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company exports the report data into comma-separated values (.csv) files. A developer wants to write a simple query that can read all of these files and generate a summary report.
Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Amazon S3 Select
B. Amazon Athena
C. Amazon Redshift
D. Amazon EC2

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Athena is the AWS service that the developer should use to write a simple query that can read all of the .csv files stored in an Amazon S3 bucket and generate a summary report. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that allows users to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon Athena does not require any server setup or management, and users only pay for the queries they run. Amazon Athena can handle various data formats, including .csv, and can integrate with other AWS services such as Amazon QuickSight for data visualization

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following describes an AWS Region?

A. A specific location within a geographic area that provides high availability
B. A set of data centers spanning multiple countries
C. A global picture of a user's cloud computing environment
D. A collection of databases that can be accessed from a specific geographic area only

Answer: A

Explanation:
 An AWS Region is a specific location within a geographic area that provides high availability. An AWS Region consists of two or more Availability Zones, which are isolated locations within the same Region. Each Availability Zone has independent power, cooling, and physical security, and is connected to the other Availability Zones in the same Region by low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. AWS services are available in multiple Regions around the world, allowing the user to choose where to run their applications and store their data1.

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS services and features are provided to all customers at no charge? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon Aurora
B. VPC
C. Amazon SageMaker
D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
E. Amazon Polly

Answer: BD

Explanation:
 The AWS services and features that are provided to all customers at no charge are VPC and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). VPC is a service that allows you to launch AWS resources in a logically isolated virtual network that you define. You can create and use a VPC at no additional charge, and you only pay for the resources that you launch in the VPC, such as EC2 instances or EBS volumes. IAM is a service that allows you to manage access and permissions to AWS resources. You can create and use IAM users, groups, roles, and policies at no additional charge, and you only pay for the AWS resources that the IAM entities access. Amazon Aurora, Amazon SageMaker, and Amazon Polly are not free services, and they charge based on the usage and features that you choose5

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool can be used to consolidate payments for a company with multiple AWS accounts?

A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
B. AWS Organizations
C. Cost Explorer
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Organizations is an account management service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. AWS Organizations includes consolidated billing and account management capabilities that enable you to better meet the budgetary, security, and compliance needs of your business1.

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS feature or resource is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with
software and security requirements?

A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
B. AWS CloudFormation template
C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshot
D. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Answer: D

Explanation:
 An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with software and security requirements. It provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You can use an AMI to launch as many instances as you need. You can also create your own custom AMIs or use AMIs shared by other AWS users1.

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 1)
A company is migrating an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS. The company cannot rewrite the application.
To which AWS service could the company migrate the database?

A. Amazon Athena
B. Amazon DynamoDB®
C. Amazon RDS
D. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a service that provides fully managed relational database engines. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, including Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora. Amazon RDS can be used to migrate an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS without rewriting the application, as long as the application is compatible with the Oracle version and edition supported by Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS can also provide benefits such as high availability, scalability, security, backup and restore, and performance optimization. [Amazon RDS Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance?

A. VPC Reachability Analyzer
B. Amazon Athena
C. VPC Flow Logs
D. AWS X-Ray

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because VPC Flow Logs is an AWS service or feature that captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables customers to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in their VPC. VPC Flow Logs can help customers to monitor and troubleshoot connectivity issues, such as traffic not reaching an instance or traffic being rejected by a security group. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services or features that capture information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Reachability Analyzer is an AWS service or feature that enables customers to perform connectivity testing between resources in their VPC and identify configuration issues that prevent connectivity. Amazon Athena is an AWS service that enables customers to query data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. AWS X-Ray is an AWS service that enables customers to analyze and debug distributed applications, such as those built using a microservices architecture.
Reference: VPC Flow Logs

NEW QUESTION 143
- (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 groupsQ
C. Encryption of customer data on AWS
D. Management of AWS Lambda infrastructureQ
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 146
- (Topic 1)
Which duties are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda? (Select TWO.)

A. Security inside of code
B. Selection of CPU resources
C. Patching of operating system
D. Writing and updating of code
E. Security of underlying infrastructure

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The duties that are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda are security inside of code and writing and updating of code. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers, scaling, or patching. AWS Lambda takes care of the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the operating system, the network, and the firewall. However, the company is still responsible for the security of the code itself, such as encrypting sensitive data, validating input, and handling errors. The company is also responsible for writing and updating the code that defines the Lambda function, and choosing the runtime environment, such as Node.js, Python, or Java. AWS Lambda does not require the selection of CPU resources, as it automatically allocates them based on the memory configuration34

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 1)
A user wants to identify any security group that is allowing unrestricted incoming SSH traffic.
Which AWS service can be used to accomplish this goal?

A. Amazon Cognito
B. AWS Shield
C. Amazon Macie
D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question is D because AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that can be used to accomplish the goal of identifying any security group that is allowing unrestricted incoming SSH traffic. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides customers with recommendations that help them follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates the customer's AWS environment and identifies ways to optimize their AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. One of the checks that Trusted Advisor performs is the Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted check, which flags security groups that allow unrestricted access to specific ports, such as port 22 for SSH. Customers can use this check to review and modify their security group rules to restrict SSH access to only authorized sources. Reference: Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Topic 1)
A large company has a workload that requires hardware to remain on premises. The company wants to use the same management and control plane services that it currently uses on AWS.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Device Farm
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS Outposts
D. AWS Ground Station

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because AWS Outposts is an AWS service that enables the company to meet the requirements. AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co- location space, or on-premises facility. AWS Outposts allows customers to run their workloads on the same hardware and software that AWS uses in its cloud, while maintaining local access and control. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable the company to meet the requirements. AWS Device Farm is an AWS service that enables customers to test their mobile and web applications on real devices in the AWS Cloud. AWS Fargate is an AWS service that enables customers to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters. AWS Ground Station is an AWS service that enables customers to communicate with satellites and downlink data from orbit. Reference: AWS Outposts FAQs

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 1)
A company is launching a new application in the AWS Cloud. The application will run on an Amazon EC2 instance. More EC2 instances will be needed when the workload increases.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to launch the number of EC2 instances that will be needed to handle the workload?

A. Elastic Load Balancing
B. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
C. AWS App2Container (A2C)
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is the AWS service or tool that can help the company launch the number of EC2 instances that will be needed to handle the workload. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling automatically adjusts the capacity of the EC2 instances based on the demand and the predefined scaling policies. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling also helps to improve availability and reduce costs by scaling in and out as needed. For more information, see What is Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling? and [Getting Started with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling].

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an advantage that users experience when they move on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud?

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers
B. Price discounts that are identical to discounts from hardware providers
C. Distribution of all operational controls to AWS
D. Elimination of operational expenses

Answer: A

Explanation:
The advantage that users experience when they move on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud is: elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers. By moving on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud, users can reduce or eliminate the costs associated with owning and operating physical servers, storage, network equipment, and facilities. These costs include hardware purchase, maintenance, repair, power, cooling, security, and staff. Users can also benefit from the pay-as-you-go pricing model of AWS, which allows them to pay only for the resources they use, and scale up or down as needed.

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a benefit of decoupling an AWS Cloud architecture?

A. Reduced latency
B. Ability to upgrade components independently
C. Decreased costs
D. Fewer components to manage

Answer: B

Explanation:
A benefit of decoupling an AWS Cloud architecture is the ability to upgrade components independently. Decoupling is a way of designing systems to reduce interdependencies and minimize the impact of changes. Decoupling allows components to interact with each other through well-defined interfaces, rather than

direct references. This reduces the risk of failures and errors propagating across the system, and enables greater scalability, availability, and maintainability. By decoupling an AWS Cloud architecture, the user can upgrade or modify one component without affecting the other components5.

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 1)
A company deploys its application to multiple AWS Regions and configures automatic failover between those Regions.
Which cloud concept does this architecture represent?

A. Security
B. Reliability
C. Scalability
D. Cost optimization

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reliability is the cloud concept that this architecture represents. Reliability is the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues. Deploying an application to multiple AWS Regions and configuring automatic failover between those Regions enhances the reliability of the application by reducing the impact of regional failures and increasing the availability of the application4

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises
production workload to AWS? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services.
B. AWS manages all security in the cloud.
C. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs).
D. AWS offers high availability.
E. AWS provides economies of scale.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
The correct answers are D and E because AWS offers high availability and AWS provides economies of scale are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. High availability means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. This increases the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications and reduces the impact of failures. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. This allows customers to pay only for the resources they use and scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does provide various learning resources and training courses for customers, but it does not train the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services. AWS manages all security in the cloud is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, but the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs) is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does offer support from TAMs, but only for customers who have the AWS Enterprise Support plan, which is not free. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?, [AWS Shared Responsibility Model], [AWS Support Plans]

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 1)
Which statements represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

A. Users can trade fixed expenses for variable expenses.
B. Users can deploy all over the world in minutes.
C. AWS offers increased speed and agility.
D. AWS is responsible for patching the infrastructure.
E. Users benefit from economies of scale.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The statements that represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud are:
? Users can trade fixed expenses for variable expenses. By using the AWS Cloud, users can pay only for the resources they use, instead of investing in fixed and upfront costs for hardware and software. This can lower the total cost of ownership and increase the return on investment.
? Users benefit from economies of scale. By using the AWS Cloud, users can leverage the massive scale and efficiency of AWS to access lower prices and higher performance. AWS passes the cost savings to the users through price reductions and innovations. AWS Cloud Value Framework

NEW QUESTION 167
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service uses a combination of publishers and subscribers?

A. AWS Lambda
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
C. Amazon CloudWatch
D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub/sub messaging. Pub/sub messaging is a pattern that uses a combination of publishers and subscribers. Publishers are entities that produce messages and send them to topics. Subscribers are entities that receive messages from topics. Topics are logical access points that act as communication channels between publishers and subscribers. Amazon SNS enables applications to decouple, scale, and coordinate the delivery of messages to multiple endpoints, such as email, SMS, mobile push notifications, Lambda functions, SQS queues, and HTTP/S endpoints. Amazon SNS OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 3)
A company uses AWS for its web application. The company wants to minimize latency and perform compute operations for the application as close to end users as possible.
Which AWS service or infrastructure component will provide this functionality?

A. AWS Regions
B. Availability Zones
C. Edge locations
D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:
Edge locations are sites that Amazon CloudFront uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location. You can use Amazon CloudFront to deliver your entire website, including dynamic, static, streaming, and interactive content using a global network of edge locations. Requests for your content are automatically routed to the nearest edge location, so content is delivered with the best possible performance3. Edge locations can also host AWS Lambda functions to perform compute operations for your web application as close to end users as possible4.

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature gives users the ability to capture information about network traffic in a VPC?

A. VPC Flow Logs
B. Amazon Inspector
C. VPC route tables
D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: A

Explanation:
VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. Flow log data can be published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose. You can use VPC Flow Logs to diagnose network issues, monitor traffic patterns, detect security anomalies, and comply with auditing requirements34. References: Logging IP traffic using VPC Flow Logs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, New – VPC Traffic Mirroring – Capture & Inspect Network Traffic | AWS News Blog

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is an AWS Well-Architected Framework design principle for operational excellence in the AWS Cloud?

A. Go global in minutes
B. Make frequent, small, reversible changes
C. Implement a strong foundation of identity and access management
D. Stop spending money on hardware infrastructure for data center operations

Answer: B

Explanation:
Making frequent, small, reversible changes is one of the design principles for operational excellence in the AWS Cloud, as defined by the AWS Well-Architected Framework. This principle means that you should design your workloads to allow for rapid and safe changes, such as deploying updates, rolling back failures, and experimenting with new features. By making small and reversible changes, you can reduce the risk of errors,
minimize the impact of failures, and increase the speed of recovery2. References: 2: AWS Documentation - AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

NEW QUESTION 182
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service will allow a user to set custom cost and usage limits, and will alert when the thresholds are exceeded?

A. AWS Organizations
B. AWS Budgets
C. Cost Explorer
D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Budgets allows you to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define. AWS Budgets provides you with a comprehensive view of your cost and usage, as well as your reservation utilization and coverage1.

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Cloud deployment model uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure?

A. On-premises
B. Serverless
C. Cloud-native
D. Hybrid

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer premises. By providing local access to AWS managed infrastructure, AWS Outposts enables customers to build and run applications on premises using the same programming interfaces as in AWS Regions, while using local compute and storage resources for lower latency and local data processing needs. An Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity deployed at a customer site. AWS operates, monitors, and manages this capacity as part of an AWS Region. You can create subnets on your Outpost and specify them when you create AWS resources such as EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS clusters, and RDS instances. Instances in Outpost subnets communicate with other instances in the AWS Region using private IP addresses, all within the same VPC. Outposts solutions allow 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 Region2. AWS Outposts is a hybrid cloud deployment model that uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure. Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. Hybrid cloud provides businesses with greater flexibility, more deployment options, and optimized costs. By using AWS Outposts, customers can benefit from the fully managed infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools of AWS on premises, while still having access to the full range of AWS services available in the Region for a truly consistent hybrid experience3. References: On-Premises Private Cloud - AWS Outposts Family - AWS, What is AWS Outposts? - AWS Outposts

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to run some of its workloads on premises to comply with regulatory guidelines. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud to run workloads that are not required to be on premises. The company also wants to be able to use the same API calls for the on-premises workloads and the cloud workloads.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. Dedicated Hosts
B. AWS Outposts
C. Availability Zones
D. AWS Wavelength

Answer: B

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 experience1. AWS Outposts enables customers to run workloads on premises using the same AWS APIs, tools, and services that they use in the cloud2. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to a customer's use3. Availability Zones are one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities within an AWS Region4. AWS Wavelength is an AWS Infrastructure offering optimized for mobile edge computing applications.

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 2)
Which option is a pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A. Patch management
B. Cost optimization
C. Business technology strategy
D. Physical and environmental controls

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps you understand the pros and cons of decisions you make while building systems on AWS. By using the Framework, you will learn architectural best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization2.

NEW QUESTION 197
- (Topic 2)
A company has an application that runs periodically in an on-premises environment. The application runs for a few hours most days, but runs for 8 hours a day for a week at the end of each month.
Which AWS service or feature should be used to host the application in the AWS Cloud?

A. Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances
B. Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances
C. AWS Wavelength
D. Application Load Balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments4. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads, such as the one described in the question. Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances are instances that you purchase for a one-year or three-year term, and pay a lower hourly rate compared to On-Demand Instances. This option is suitable for applications that have steady state or predictable usage. AWS Wavelength is a service that enables developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latency to mobile devices and users by deploying AWS compute and storage at the edge of the 5G network. This option is not relevant for the application described in the question. Application Load Balancer is a type of load balancer that operates at the application layer and distributes traffic based on the content of the request. This

option is not a service or feature to host the application, but rather to balance the traffic among multiple instances.

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 2)
A company runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region. The company has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region.
Which solution meets this requirement with minimal disruption to the database operations?

A. Perform an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment.
B. Deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas.
C. Create Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume snapshots for Aurora and copy them to another Region.
D. Deploy Aurora Replicas.

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The solution that meets the requirement of the company that runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region and has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region with minimal disruption to the database operations is to deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas. Aurora cross-Region read replicas are secondary Aurora clusters that are created in a different AWS Region from the primary Aurora cluster, and are kept in sync with the primary cluster using physical replication. The company can use Aurora cross-Region read replicas to improve the availability and durability of the database, as well as to reduce the recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) in case of a regional disaster. Performing an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment, creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region, and deploying Aurora Replicas are not the best solutions for this requirement. An Aurora Multi-AZ deployment is a configuration that creates one or more Aurora Replicas within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides automatic failover in case of an Availability Zone outage. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery. Creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region is a manual process that requires stopping the database, creating the snapshots, copying them to the target Region, and restoring them to a new Aurora cluster. This process can cause significant downtime and data loss. Deploying Aurora Replicas is a configuration that creates one or more secondary Aurora clusters within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides read scaling and high availability. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 2)
A company needs help managing multiple AWS linked accounts that are reported on a consolidated bill.
Which AWS Support plan includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance. According to the AWS Support Plans page, AWS Enterprise Support provides "a dedicated Technical Account Manager (TAM) who provides advocacy and guidance to help plan and build solutions using best practices, coordinate access to subject matter experts, and proactively keep your AWS environment operationally healthy."2 AWS Business Support, AWS Developer Support, and AWS Basic Support do not include a TAM or a concierge service.

NEW QUESTION 204
- (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 206
- (Topic 2)
A company has multiple AWS accounts that include compute workloads that cannot be interrupted. The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based

on the company's use of AWS services.
Which AWS feature or purchasing option will meet these requirements?

A. Resource tagging
B. Consolidated billing
C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
D. Spot Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:
Consolidated billing is an AWS feature that allows users to combine the usage and costs of multiple AWS accounts into a single bill. This enables users to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services, such as volume pricing tiers, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans discounts5. Resource tagging is an AWS feature that allows users to assign metadata to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, S3 buckets, and Lambda functions. This enables users to organize, track, and manage their AWS resources, such as filtering, grouping, and reporting. Pay-as-you- go pricing is an AWS pricing model that allows users to pay only for the resources and services they use, without any upfront or long-term commitments. This enables users to lower their costs by scaling up or down as needed, and avoiding over-provisioning or under-utilization. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are suitable for workloads that can tolerate interruptions, such as batch processing, data analysis, and testing. Spot Instances are
allocated based on the current supply and demand, and can be reclaimed by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply.

NEW QUESTION 210
- (Topic 2)
A retail company has recently migrated its website to AWS. The company wants to ensure that it is protected from SQL injection attacks. The website uses an Application Load Balancer to distribute traffic to multiple Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service or feature can be used to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. AWS WAF gives you control over how traffic reaches your applications by enabling you to create security rules that block common attack patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, and rules that filter out specific traffic patterns you define2. You can use AWS WAF to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks on your website.

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS services allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing?
(Select TWO.)

A. Amazon CloudWatch
B. AWS CloudTrail
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. AWS Shield
E. AWS WAF

Answer: AB

Explanation:
Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail are the AWS services that allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that collects and tracks metrics, collects and monitors log files, and sets alarms. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Shield, and AWS WAF are AWS services that provide security and protection for AWS resources, but they do not monitor and retain records of
account activities. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course3.

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 2)
A company is setting up AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) on an AWS account. Which recommendation complies with IAM security best practices?

A. Use the account root user access keys for administrative tasks.
B. Grant broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need.
C. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process.
D. Avoid rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C is correct because turning on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process is one of the IAM security best practices recommended by AWS. MFA adds an extra layer of protection on top of the user name and password, making it harder for attackers to access the AWS account. A is incorrect because using the account root user access keys for administrative tasks is not a good practice, as the root user has full access to all the resources in the AWS account and can cause irreparable damage if compromised. AWS recommends creating individual IAM users with the least privilege principle and using roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances. B is incorrect because granting broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of unauthorized or accidental actions on the AWS resources. AWS recommends granting only the permissions that are required to perform a task and using groups to assign permissions to IAM users. D is incorrect because avoiding rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of credential leakage or compromise. AWS recommends rotating

credentials regularly and using temporary security credentials from AWS STS when possible.

NEW QUESTION 222
- (Topic 2)
A company has an environment that includes Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Lightsail, and on-premises servers. The company wants to automate the security updates for its operating systems and applications.
Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Use AWS Shield to identify and manage security events.
B. Connect to each server by using a remote desktop connectio
C. Run an update script.
D. Use the AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager capability.
E. Schedule Amazon GuardDuty to run on a nightly basis.

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager is a capability that allows users to automate the security updates for their operating systems and applications. It enables users to scan their instances for missing patches, define patch baselines, schedule patching windows, and monitor patch compliance. It supports Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Lightsail instances, and on-premises servers. AWS Shield is a service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for AWS resources and services. It does not automate the security updates for operating systems and applications. Connecting to each server by using a remote desktop connection and running an update script is a manual and time-consuming solution that requires a lot of operational effort. It is not a recommended best practice for automating the security updates for operating systems and applications. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for AWS accounts and resources. It does not automate the security updates for operating systems and applications.

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Topic 2)
A company is using AWS Organizations to configure AWS accounts.
A company is planning its migration to the AWS Cloud. The company is identifying its capability gaps by using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspectives.
Which phase of the cloud transformation journey includes these identification activities?

A. Envision
B. Align
C. Scale
D. Launch

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The Envision phase of the cloud transformation journey is where the company defines its vision, business drivers, and desired outcomes for the cloud adoption. The company also identifies its capability gaps by using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspectives, which are business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations2.

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 2)
An application runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that access a shared file system simultaneously.
Which AWS storage service should be used?

A. Amazon EBS
B. Amazon EFS
C. Amazon S3
D. AWS Artifact

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS storage service that should be used for an application that runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that access a shared file system simultaneously. Amazon EFS is a fully managed service that provides a scalable, elastic, and highly available file system for Linux-based workloads. Amazon EFS supports the Network File System version 4 (NFSv4) protocol and allows multiple EC2 instances to read and write data to the same file system concurrently. Amazon EFS also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Backup, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS CloudTrail. For more information, see What is Amazon Elastic File System? and [Amazon EFS Use Cases].

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

A. Security awareness and training
B. Development of an IAM password policy
C. Patching of the guest operating system
D. Physical and environmental controls

Answer: D

Explanation:
 Physical and environmental controls are entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. 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 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. For more information, see

[AWS Shared Responsibility Model] and [AWS Cloud Security].

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service or tool provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data?

A. AWS Pricing Calculator
B. AWS Compute Optimizer
C. AWS App Runner
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS service or tool that provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data is AWS Compute Optimizer. AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and performance of the AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, and provides recommendations for optimal resource types and sizes based on the workload patterns and metrics. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve the performance, availability, and cost efficiency of their AWS resources. AWS Pricing Calculator, AWS App Runner, and AWS Systems Manager are not the best services or tools to use for this purpose. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps users estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their requirements and preferences. AWS App Runner is a service that helps users easily and quickly deploy web applications and APIs without managing any infrastructure. AWS Systems Manager is a service that helps users automate and manage the configuration and operation of their AWS resources and applications34

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to host a highly available application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs infrequently for short periods of time.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

A. Amazon EC2
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS Lambda
D. Amazon Aurora

Answer: C

Explanation:
The AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that needs to host a highly available application in the AWS Cloud that runs infrequently for short periods of time with the least amount of operational overhead is AWS Lambda. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The company can use AWS Lambda to create and deploy their application as functions that are triggered by events, such as API calls, messages, or schedules. AWS Lambda automatically scales the compute resources based on the demand, and customers only pay for the compute time they consume. AWS Lambda also simplifies the management and maintenance of the application, as customers do not need to worry about the underlying infrastructure, security, or availability. Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, and Amazon Aurora are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud, and allows customers to launch and run virtual servers, called instances, with a variety of operating systems, configurations, and specifications. Amazon EC2 requires customers to provision and manage the instances, and pay for the instance hours they use, regardless of the application usage. AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that allows customers to run containerized applications without managing servers or clusters. AWS Fargate requires customers to specify the amount of CPU and memory resources for each container, and pay for the resources they allocate, regardless of the application usage.
Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service that provides high performance, availability, and compatibility. Amazon Aurora is not a compute service, and it is not suitable for hosting an application that runs infrequently for short periods of time12

NEW QUESTION 240
- (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 243
- (Topic 2)
A company is running an application on AWS. The company wants to identify and prevent the accidental
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. Network ACL
C. AWS WAF
D. AWS Network Firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior to protect your AWS accounts, workloads, and data stored in Amazon S3. With the cloud, the collection and aggregation of account and network activities is simplified, but it can be time consuming for security teams to continuously analyze event log data for potential threats. With GuardDuty, you can automate anomaly detection and get actionable findings to help you protect your AWS resources4.

NEW QUESTION 245
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to design a solution for the efficient use of compute resources for an enterprise workload. The company needs to make informed decisions as its technology needs evolve.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework do these requirements represent?

A. Operational excellence
B. Performance efficiency
C. Cost optimization
D. Reliability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Performance efficiency is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the requirements of designing a solution for the efficient use of compute resources for an enterprise workload and making informed decisions as the technology needs evolve. It focuses on using the right resources and services for the workload, monitoring performance, and continuously improving the efficiency of the solution. Operational excellence is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability to run and monitor systems to deliver business value and to continually improve supporting processes and procedures. Cost optimization is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability to run systems to deliver business value at the lowest price point. Reliability is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues.

NEW QUESTION 249
- (Topic 2)
What is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

A. Configure the security group rules that determine which ports are open on an Amazon EC2 Linux instance.
B. Ensure the security of the internal network in the AWS data centers.
C. Patch the guest operating system with the latest security patches on Amazon EC2.
D. Turn on server-side encryption for Amazon S3 buckets.A company wants to deploy its critical application on AWS and maintain high availability.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for ensuring the security of the internal network in the AWS data centers, as well as the physical security of the hardware and facilities that run AWS services. AWS customers are responsible for configuring the security group rules that determine which ports are open on an EC2 Linux instance, patching the guest operating system with the latest security patches on EC2, and turning on server-side encryption for S3 buckets. Source: AWS Shared Responsibility Model

NEW QUESTION 250
- (Topic 2)
A user is moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.
Which type of migration is this?

A. On-premises to cloud native
B. Hybrid to cloud native
C. On-premises to hybrid
D. Cloud native to hybrid

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is correct because moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud is an example of an on-premises to hybrid migration. A hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. A is incorrect because on-premises to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. B is incorrect because hybrid to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. D is incorrect because cloud native to hybrid migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 255
- (Topic 2)
A user discovered that an Amazon EC2 instance is missing an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) data volume. The user wants to determine when the EBS volume was removed.
Which AWS service will provide this information?

A. AWS Config
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. Amazon Timestream
D. Amazon QuickSight

Answer: A

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 help you determine when an EBS volume was removed from an EC2 instance by providing a timeline of configuration changes and compliance status. AWS Trusted Advisor, Amazon Timestream, and Amazon QuickSight do not provide the same level of configuration tracking and auditing as AWS Config. Source: AWS Config

NEW QUESTION 259
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to launch an Amazon EC2 instance.
Which of the following can the company use during the launch process to configure the root volume of the EC2 instance?

A. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
B. Amazon Data Lifecycle Manager (Amazon DLM)
C. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is the option that the company can use during the launch process to configure the root volume of the EC2 instance. An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration, such as the operating system, applications, and
settings, required to launch an EC2 instance. An AMI also specifies the volume size and type of the root device for the instance. The company can choose an AMI provided by AWS, the AWS Marketplace, or the AWS community, or create a custom AMI. For more information, see [Amazon Machine Images (AMI)] and [Launching an Instance Using the Launch Instance Wizard].

NEW QUESTION 263
- (Topic 2)
A company wants its workload to perform consistently and correctly. Which benefit of AWS Cloud computing does this goal represent?

A. Security
B. Elasticity
C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
D. Reliability

Answer: D

Explanation:
Reliability is the benefit of AWS Cloud computing that ensures the workload performs consistently and correctly. According to the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course, reliability means "the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues."1 Elasticity, security, and pay-as-you-go pricing are also benefits of AWS Cloud computing, but they do not directly relate to the goal of consistent and correct performance.

NEW QUESTION 265
- (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 267
- (Topic 2)
A developer wants to use an Amazon S3 bucket to store application logs that contain sensitive data.
Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket?

A. Security groups
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS CloudTrail

D. ACLs

Answer: D

Explanation:
 ACLs are an AWS service or feature that the developer can use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket. ACLs are access control lists that grant basic permissions to other AWS accounts or predefined groups. They can be used to grant read or write access to an S3 bucket or an object3. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They are not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. It can be used to collect and analyze metrics, logs, events, and alarms. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and audit for AWS accounts and resources. It can be used to track and record the API calls and user activity in AWS. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket.

NEW QUESTION 269
- (Topic 2)
A company is planning a migration to the AWS Cloud and wants to examine the costs that are associated with different workloads.
Which AWS tool will meet these requirements?

A. AWS Budgets
B. AWS Cost Explorer
C. AWS Pricing Calculator
D. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The AWS tool that will meet the requirements of the company that is planning a migration to the AWS Cloud and wants to examine the costs that are associated with different workloads is AWS Pricing Calculator. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps customers estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their requirements and preferences. The company can use AWS Pricing Calculator to compare the costs of different AWS services and configurations, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more. AWS Pricing Calculator also provides detailed breakdowns of the cost components, such as compute, storage, network, and data transfer. AWS Pricing Calculator helps customers plan and optimize their cloud budget and migration strategy. AWS Budgets, AWS Cost Explorer, and AWS Cost and Usage Report are not the best tools to use for this purpose. AWS Budgets is a tool that helps customers monitor and manage their AWS spending and usage against predefined budget limits and thresholds. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that helps customers analyze and visualize their AWS spending and usage trends over time. AWS Cost and Usage Report is a tool that helps customers access comprehensive and granular information about their AWS costs and usage in a CSV or Parquet file. These tools are more useful for tracking and optimizing the existing AWS costs and usage, rather than estimating the costs of different workloads34

NEW QUESTION 272
- (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 273
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