

# 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 on-premises data center. Which AWS service or feature will support this requirement?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center, which can support the requirement of retaining certain data on-premises due to legal obligations.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 2)

A company needs Amazon EC2 instances for a workload that can tolerate interruptions.

Which EC2 instance purchasing option meets this requirement with the LARGEST discount compared to On-Demand prices?

- A. Spot Instances
- B. Convertible Reserved Instances
- C. Standard Reserved Instances
- D. Dedicated Hosts

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Spot Instances are spare Amazon 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. Convertible Reserved Instances are a type of Reserved Instances that provide a significant discount (up to 54%) compared to On-Demand prices and a capacity reservation for Amazon EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and allow users to change the instance family, size, operating system, or tenancy during the term. Standard Reserved Instances are another type of Reserved Instances that provide a larger discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand prices and a capacity reservation for Amazon EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and do not allow users to change the instance attributes during the term. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with Amazon EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to the user's use. They are suitable for users who have specific server-bound software licenses or compliance requirements.

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (Topic 2)

A company is preparing to launch a redesigned website on AWS. Users from around the world will download digital handbooks from the website. Which AWS solution should the company use to provide these static files securely?

- A. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- B. Amazon CloudFront with Amazon S3
- C. Amazon EC2 instances with an Application Load Balancer
- D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront with Amazon S3 is a solution that allows you to provide static files securely to users from around the world. Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. You can also configure Amazon S3 to work with Amazon CloudFront to distribute your content to edge locations near your users for faster delivery and lower latency. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to build custom applications that process or analyze streaming data for specialized needs. This option is not relevant for providing static files securely. Amazon EC2 instances with an Application Load Balancer is a solution that allows you to distribute incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones. This option is suitable for dynamic web applications, but not necessary for static files. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a service that provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. This option is not relevant for providing static files securely.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (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 course<sup>3</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service requires the customer to patch the guest operating system?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon ElastiCache

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The AWS service that requires the customer to patch the guest operating system is Amazon EC2. 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. The customer is responsible for patching and updating the guest operating system and any applications that run on the EC2 instances, as part of the security in the cloud. AWS Lambda, Amazon OpenSearch Service, and Amazon ElastiCache are not services that require the customer to patch the guest operating system. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a fully managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale OpenSearch clusters in the AWS Cloud. Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed service that provides in-memory data store and cache solutions, such as Redis and Memcached. These services are managed by AWS, and AWS is responsible for patching and updating the underlying infrastructure and software.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

Who is responsible for decommissioning end-of-life underlying storage devices that are used to host data on AWS?

- A. Customer
- B. AWS
- C. Account creator
- D. Auditing team

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS is responsible for decommissioning end-of-life underlying storage devices that are used to host data on AWS. AWS follows strict and audited data destruction processes to ensure that customer data is not exposed to unauthorized individuals or devices when an AWS storage device reaches the end of its useful life. AWS uses techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M ("National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual") or NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization") to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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 13**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. The workloads can recover from interruptions easily. Which pricing model should the company use?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is C because Spot Instances are the pricing model that enables the company to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. 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. The other options are incorrect because they are not the pricing model that enables the company to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. 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. On-Demand Instances are Amazon 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 Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that require regulatory compliance or data isolation.

Reference: Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is available to a company that has an AWS Business Support plan?

- A. AWS Support concierge
- B. AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT)
- C. AWS technical account manager (TAM)
- D. AWS Health API

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Health API is available to a company that has an AWS Business Support plan. The AWS Health API provides programmatic access to the AWS Health information that is presented in the AWS Personal Health Dashboard. The AWS Health API can help users get timely and personalized information about events that can affect the availability and performance of their AWS resources, such as scheduled maintenance, network issues, or service disruptions. The AWS Health API can also integrate with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudWatch Events and AWS Lambda, to enable automated actions and notifications. AWS Health API Overview AWS Support Plans

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (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 22**

- (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 23**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS Support plan assigns an AWS concierge agent to a company's account?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that assigns an AWS concierge agent to a company's account. AWS Enterprise Support is the highest level of support that AWS offers, and it provides the most comprehensive and personalized assistance. An AWS concierge agent is a dedicated technical account manager who acts as a single point of contact for the company and helps to optimize the AWS environment, resolve issues, and access AWS experts. For more information, see [AWS Support Plans] and [AWS Concierge Support].

**NEW QUESTION 25**

- (Topic 1)

A company recently migrated to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to determine whether its newly imported Amazon EC2 instances are the appropriate size and type.

Which AWS services can provide this information to the company? {Select TWO.}

- A. AWS Auto Scaling
- B. AWS Control Tower
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Compute Optimizer
- E. Amazon Forecast

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Compute Optimizer are the AWS services that can provide information to the company about whether its newly imported Amazon EC2 instances are the appropriate size and type. AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides best practices recommendations in five categories: cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor can help users identify underutilized or idle EC2 instances, and suggest ways to reduce costs and improve performance. AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of EC2 instances and delivers recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve performance, reduce costs, and eliminate underutilized resources

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (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 32**

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to establish a security layer in its VPC that will act as a firewall to control subnet traffic. Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

- A. Routing tables
- B. Network access control lists (network ACLs)
- C. Security groups
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Security groups are the service or feature that meets the requirement of establishing a security layer in a VPC that will act as a firewall to control subnet traffic. 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. Security groups are associated with network interfaces, and therefore apply to all the instances in the subnets that use those network interfaces. Routing tables are used to direct traffic between subnets and gateways, not to filter traffic. Network ACLs are stateless firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level, but they are less granular and more cumbersome to manage than security groups. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors your AWS account and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity, not a firewall service.

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (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 39**

- (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 42**

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to deploy and manage a Docker-based application on AWS. Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. An open-source Docker orchestrator on Amazon EC2 instances
- B. AWS AppSync
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
- D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a solution that meets the requirements of deploying and managing a Docker-based application on AWS with the least amount of operational overhead. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that makes it easy to run, scale, and secure Docker container applications on AWS. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to install, operate, and scale your own cluster management infrastructure. With simple API calls, you can launch and stop container-enabled applications, query the complete state of your cluster, and access many familiar features like security groups, Elastic Load Balancing, EBS volumes, and IAM roles.

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (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 45**

- (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 47**

- (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 services<sup>3</sup>. The customer is responsible for the guest operating system, including updates and security patches, as well as the web application and services developed with Docker<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (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 55**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 1)

A company has a social media platform in which users upload and share photos with other users. The company wants to identify and remove inappropriate photos. The company has no machine learning (ML) scientists and must build this detection capability with no ML expertise. Which AWS service should the company use to build this capability?

- A. Amazon SageMaker
- B. Amazon Textract
- C. Amazon Rekognition
- D. Amazon Comprehend

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Rekognition is the AWS service that the company should use to build the capability of identifying and removing inappropriate photos. Amazon Rekognition is a service that uses deep learning technology to analyze images and videos for various purposes, such as face detection, object recognition, text extraction, and content moderation. Amazon Rekognition can help users detect unsafe or inappropriate content in images and videos, such as nudity, violence, or drugs, and provide confidence scores for each label. Amazon Rekognition does not require any machine learning expertise, and users can easily integrate it with other AWS services

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or feature is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications?

- A. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- B. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)
- C. Amazon CloudWatch alerts
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is the AWS service or feature that is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables the user to send messages to multiple subscribers or endpoints, such as email addresses, phone numbers, HTTP endpoints, AWS Lambda functions, and more. Amazon SNS can be used to send notifications, alerts, confirmations, and reminders from applications to users or other applications.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Topic 1)

Which activity can companies complete by using AWS Organizations?

- A. Troubleshoot the performance of applications.
- B. Manage service control policies (SCPs).
- C. Migrate applications to microservices.
- D. Monitor the performance of applications.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Managing service control policies (SCPs) is an activity that companies can complete by using AWS Organizations. 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 71**

- (Topic 1)

Which best practice for cost governance does this example show?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (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 75**

- (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 78**

- (Topic 1)

Which benefit does Amazon Rekognition provide?

- A. The ability to place watermarks on images
- B. The ability to detect objects that appear in pictures
- C. The ability to resize millions of images automatically
- D. The ability to bid on object detection jobs

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides deep learning-based image and video analysis. One of the benefits of Amazon Rekognition is the ability to detect objects that appear in pictures, such as faces, landmarks, animals, text, and scenes. This can enable applications to perform tasks such as face recognition, face verification, face comparison, face search, celebrity recognition, emotion detection, age range estimation, gender identification, facial analysis, facial expression recognition, and more. Amazon Rekognition OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

**NEW QUESTION 82**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS benefit is demonstrated by on-demand technology services that enable companies to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses?

- A. High availability
- B. Economies of scale
- C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- D. Global reach

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Pay-as-you-go pricing is an AWS benefit that demonstrates the ability of users to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses. With pay-as-you-go pricing, users only pay for the resources they consume, without any long-term contracts or commitments. This can lower the total cost of ownership and increase the return on investment. Pay-as-you-go pricing also provides flexibility and scalability, as users can adjust their resource usage according to their changing needs and demands. AWS Cloud Value FrameworkAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (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:

Economies of scale is the advantage of AWS Cloud computing that minimizes variable costs. Economies of scale refers to the reduction in the cost per unit as the output increases. AWS Cloud computing leverages economies of scale by providing a large pool of shared resources that can be accessed on demand and paid for as needed. AWS Cloud computing also passes the cost savings to the customers by offering lower prices and discounts. For more information, see Economies of Scale and AWS Pricing.

#### NEW QUESTION 87

- (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 88

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS Cloud9
- D. AWS CloudShell

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that gives developers and businesses an easy way to create a collection of related AWS and third-party resources, and provision and manage them in an orderly and predictable fashion. You can use AWS CloudFormation's sample templates or create your own templates to describe the AWS and third-party resources, and any associated dependencies or runtime parameters, required to run your application.

#### NEW QUESTION 89

- (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 94**

- (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 95**

- (Topic 1)

What are some advantages of using Amazon EC2 instances to host applications in the AWS Cloud instead of on premises? (Select TWO.)

- A. EC2 includes operating system patch management
- B. EC2 integrates with Amazon VPC
- 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 99**

- (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 101

- (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 105

- (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 109

- (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 112

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service that provides real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor inspects the user's AWS environment and provides recommendations for improving performance, security,

and reliability, reducing costs, and following best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor also alerts the user when they are approaching or exceeding their service limits, and helps them request limit increases<sup>3</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 configuration<sup>34</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to manage access and permissions for its third-party software as a service (SaaS) applications. The company wants to use a portal where end users can access assigned AWS accounts and AWS Cloud applications. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- D. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is the AWS service that the company should use to meet the requirements of managing access and permissions for its third-party SaaS applications. AWS Single Sign-On is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. You can use AWS Single Sign-On to enable your users to sign in to a user portal with their existing corporate credentials and access all of their assigned accounts and applications from one place<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 126

- (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 127

- (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 132

- (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 133

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service provides the ability to host a NoSQL database in the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. It supports both key-value and document data models, and allows you to create tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can also use DynamoDB Streams to capture data modification events in DynamoDB tables.

#### NEW QUESTION 135

- (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 components.

#### NEW QUESTION 136

- (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 application.

#### NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

Which task can only an AWS account root user perform?

- A. Changing the AWS Support plan

- B. Deleting AWS resources
- C. Creating an Amazon EC2 instance key pair
- D. Configuring AWS WAF

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The AWS account root user is the email address that you use to sign up for AWS. The root user has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. The root user can perform tasks that only the root user can do, such as changing the AWS Support plan, closing the account, and restoring IAM user permissions<sup>34</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another AWS account. The users do not currently have permission to access the resources.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. IAM group
- B. IAM role
- C. IAM tag
- D. IAM Access Analyzer

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IAM roles are a way to delegate access to resources in different AWS accounts. IAM roles allow users to assume a set of permissions for a limited time without having to create or share long-term credentials. IAM roles can be used to grant cross-account access by creating a trust relationship between the accounts and specifying the permissions that the role can perform. Users can then switch to the role and access the resources in the other account using temporary security credentials provided by the role. References: Cross account resource access in IAM, IAM tutorial: Delegate access across AWS accounts using IAM roles, How to Enable Cross-Account Access to the AWS Management Console

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Topic 3)

Which VPC component provides a layer of security at the subnet level?

- A. Security groups
- B. Network ACLs
- C. NAT gateways
- D. Route tables

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Network ACLs are a feature that provide a layer of security at the subnet level by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of one or more subnets. Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols<sup>5</sup>. Security groups are a feature that provide a layer of security at the instance level by acting as a firewall to control traffic to and from one or more instances. Security groups can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and security groups. NAT gateways are a feature that enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevent the internet from initiating a connection with those instances. Route tables are a feature that determine where network traffic from a subnet or gateway is directed.

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to securely store important credentials that an application uses to connect users to a database.

Which AWS service can meet this requirement with the MINIMAL amount of operational overhead?

- A. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Secrets Manager
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can use AWS Secrets Manager to store, rotate, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. AWS Secrets Manager eliminates the need to hardcode sensitive information in plain text, and reduces the risk of unauthorized access or leakage. AWS Secrets Manager also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Lambda, Amazon RDS, and AWS CloudFormation, to simplify the management of secrets across your environment<sup>5</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to set up a high-speed connection between its data center and its applications that run on AWS. The company must not transfer data over the internet.

Which action should the company take to meet these requirements?

- A. Transfer data to AWS by using AWS Snowball.
- B. Transfer data to AWS by using AWS Storage Gateway.
- C. Set up a VPN connection between the data center and an AWS Region.
- D. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the company network and AWS.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from a customer's premises to AWS. AWS Direct Connect does not involve the public internet, and therefore can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections. AWS Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transport service that uses secure devices to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives customers on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. A VPN connection enables customers to establish a secure and private connection between their network and AWS.

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to manage its AWS Cloud resources through a web interface. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Management Console
- B. AWS CLI
- C. AWS SDK
- D. AWS Cloud

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Management Console is a web application that allows you to manage and monitor your AWS Cloud resources through a user-friendly interface. You can use the AWS Management Console to access and experiment with over 150 AWS services, view and modify your account and billing information, get in-console help from AWS Support, and customize your dashboard with widgets that display key metrics and information for your applications<sup>567</sup>. You can also use the AWS Management Console to launch and configure AWS resources using wizards and templates, without writing any code<sup>5</sup>. References: 5: Manage AWS Resources - AWS Management Console -AWS, 6: Getting Started with the AWS Management Console, 7: Manage AWS Resources - AWS Management Console Features - AWS

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (Topic 3)

A company is assessing its AWS Business Support plan to determine if the plan still meets the company's needs. The company is considering switching to AWS Enterprise Support.

Which additional benefit will the company receive with AWS Enterprise Support?

- A. A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks
- B. Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- C. A designated technical account manager (TAM) to assist in monitoring and optimization
- D. A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The additional benefit that the company will receive with AWS Enterprise Support is C. A designated technical account manager (TAM) to assist in monitoring and optimization.

A TAM is a dedicated point of contact who works with the customer to understand their use cases, applications, and goals, and provides proactive guidance and best practices to help them optimize their AWS environment. A TAM also helps the customer with case management, escalations, service updates, and feature requests<sup>12</sup>.

A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks is available for customers with Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plans<sup>1</sup>. Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24/7 is available for customers with Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plans<sup>1</sup>. A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications is available for customers with Enterprise On-Ramp or Enterprise Support plans<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, these benefits are not exclusive to AWS Enterprise Support.

Reference:

1: AWS Support Plan Comparison | Developer, Business, Enterprise ...

**NEW QUESTION 161**

- (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 experience<sup>1</sup>. AWS Outposts enables customers to run workloads on premises using the same AWS APIs, tools, and services that they use in the cloud<sup>2</sup>. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to a customer's use<sup>3</sup>. Availability Zones are one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities within an AWS Region<sup>4</sup>. AWS Wavelength is an AWS Infrastructure offering optimized for mobile edge computing applications.

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (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 169**

- (Topic 2)

Which design principles should a company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact? (Select TWO.)

- A. Maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Minimize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Minimize usage of managed services.
- D. Force frequent application reinstallations by users.
- E. Reduce the need for users to reinstall applications.

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

To maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact, a company should apply the following design principles to AWS Cloud workloads: maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances and reduce the need for users to reinstall applications. Maximizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances means that the company can optimize the performance and efficiency of their compute resources, and avoid wasting energy and money on idle or underutilized instances. The company can use features such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, and AWS Compute Optimizer to automatically adjust the number and type of instances based on demand, cost, and performance. Reducing the need for users to reinstall applications means that the company can minimize the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver their applications to users, and avoid unnecessary downloads and updates that consume energy and resources. The company can use services such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS AppStream 2.0, and AWS Amplify to deliver their applications faster, more securely, and more efficiently to users across the globe. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, minimizing usage of managed services, and forcing frequent application reinstallations by users are not design principles that would maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances would reduce the performance and efficiency of the compute resources, and potentially increase the costs and complexity of the cloud workloads. Minimizing usage of managed services would increase the operational overhead and responsibility of the company, and potentially expose them to more security and reliability risks. Forcing frequent application reinstallations by users would increase the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver the applications to users, and potentially degrade the user experience and satisfaction.

**NEW QUESTION 171**

- (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." AWS Business Support, AWS Developer Support, and AWS Basic Support do not include a TAM or a concierge service.

**NEW QUESTION 175**

- (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 177**

- (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 178**

- (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 connection.
- 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 179**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (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 182**

- (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 time.

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (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 resources.

**NEW QUESTION 187**

- (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 191

- (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 192

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache is a service that offers fully managed in-memory data store and cache services that deliver sub-millisecond response times to applications. You can use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the performance of your applications by retrieving data from fast, managed, in-memory data stores, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases. Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that combines the performance and availability of high-end commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases. Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. None of these services are in-memory data store services.

#### NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 2)

A company has developed a distributed application that recovers gracefully from interruptions. The application periodically processes large volumes of data by using multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application is sometimes idle for months.

Which EC2 instance purchasing option is MOST cost-effective for this use case?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available for up to 90% off the On-Demand price. Because Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with two minutes of notification when EC2 needs the capacity back, you can use them for applications that have flexible start and end times, or that can withstand interruptions. This option is most cost-effective for the use case described in the question. 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. Dedicated Instances are instances that run on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer within an Amazon VPC. This option is suitable for applications that have stringent regulatory or compliance requirements. On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads.

#### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or feature can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Internet gateways
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Network ACLs
- D. Security groups

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

D is correct because security groups are the AWS service or feature that can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance. Security groups act as a virtual firewall for the EC2 instance, allowing users to specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses are allowed or denied. A is incorrect because internet gateways are the AWS service or feature that enable communication between instances in a VPC and the internet. They do not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. B is incorrect because AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the AWS service or feature that enables users to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. It does not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. C is incorrect because network ACLs are the AWS service or feature that provide an optional layer of security for the VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. They do not

control the traffic on an EC2 instance.

### NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 2)

A company is running an order processing system on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to migrate microservices-based application. Which combination of AWS services can the application use to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Migration Hub
- D. AWS AppSync
- E. AWS Application Migration Service

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

The combination of AWS services that the application can use to migrate to a microservices-based application are Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Lambda. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables customers to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. The application can use Amazon SQS to send, store, and receive messages between the microservices, ensuring that each message is processed only once and in the right order. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The application can use AWS Lambda to create and deploy microservices as functions that are triggered by events, such as messages from Amazon SQS. AWS Migration Hub, AWS AppSync, and AWS Application Migration Service are not the best services to use for migrating to a microservices-based application. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. AWS AppSync is a service that simplifies the development of GraphQL APIs for real-time and offline data synchronization. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that enables customers to migrate their on-premises applications to AWS without making any changes to the applications, servers, or databases.

### NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 2)

Which options are common stakeholders for the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) platform perspective? (Select TWO.)

- A. Chief financial officers (CFOs)
- B. IT architects
- C. Chief information officers (CIOs)
- D. Chief data officers (CDOs)
- E. Engineers

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

The common stakeholders for the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) platform perspective are IT architects and engineers. The AWS CAF is a guidance that helps organizations design and travel an accelerated path to successful cloud adoption. The AWS CAF organizes the cloud adoption process into six areas of focus, called perspectives, which are business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which are further divided into skills and responsibilities. The platform perspective focuses on the provisioning and management of the cloud infrastructure and services that support the business applications. The platform perspective capabilities are design, implementation, and optimization. The stakeholders for the platform perspective are the IT architects and engineers who are responsible for designing, implementing, and optimizing the cloud platform. Chief financial officers (CFOs), chief information officers (CIOs), and chief data officers (CDOs) are not the common stakeholders for the AWS CAF platform perspective. CFOs are the common stakeholders for the AWS CAF business perspective, which focuses on the value realization of the cloud adoption. CIOs are the common stakeholders for the AWS CAF governance perspective, which focuses on the alignment of the IT strategy and processes with the business strategy and goals. CDOs are the common stakeholders for the AWS CAF security perspective, which focuses on the protection of the information assets and systems in the cloud.

### NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to improve its security and audit posture by limiting Amazon EC2 inbound access. According to the AWS shared responsibility model, which task is the responsibility of the customer?

- A. Protect the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud.
- B. Configure logical access controls for resources, and protect account credentials.
- C. Configure the security used by managed services.
- D. Patch and back up Amazon Aurora.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for configuring logical access controls for resources, and protecting account credentials. This includes managing IAM user permissions, security group rules, network ACLs, encryption keys, and other aspects of access management<sup>1</sup>. AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities. AWS is also responsible for configuring the security used by managed services, such as Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Aurora<sup>2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 210**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. AWS CodePipeline
- C. AWS Batch
- D. AWS Step Functions

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS service that is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions is AWS Step Functions. AWS Step Functions is a service that helps users coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows that can be triggered by events, such as messages, API calls, or schedules. AWS Step Functions allows users to create and visualize complex workflows that can include branching, parallel execution, error handling, retries, and timeouts. AWS Step Functions can integrate with AWS Lambda to orchestrate a sequence of Lambda functions that perform different tasks or logic. Amazon DynamoDB, AWS CodePipeline, and AWS Batch are not the best services to use for orchestrating a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and consistent performance, scalability, and flexibility. AWS CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that helps users automate the release process of their applications. AWS Batch is a fully managed service that helps users run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud.

**NEW QUESTION 211**

- (Topic 2)

A manufacturing company has a critical application that runs at a remote site that has a slow internet connection. The company wants to migrate the workload to AWS. The application is sensitive to latency and interruptions in connectivity. The company wants a solution that can host this application with minimum latency. Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Availability Zones
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. AWS Wavelength
- D. AWS Outposts

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Outposts is a service that offers fully managed and configurable compute and storage racks built with AWS-designed hardware that allow you to run your workloads on premises and seamlessly connect to AWS services in the cloud. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that require low latency, local data processing, or local data storage. With AWS Outposts, you can use the same AWS APIs, tools, and infrastructure across on premises and the cloud to deliver a truly consistent hybrid experience. Availability Zones are isolated locations within each AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant and provide high availability. AWS Local Zones are extensions of AWS Regions that are placed closer to large population, industry, and IT centers where no AWS Region exists today. 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. None of these services or features can help you host a critical application with minimum latency at a remote site that has a slow internet connection.

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (Topic 2)

A company provides a software as a service (SaaS) application. The company has a new customer that is based in a different country. The new customer's data needs to be hosted in that country.

Which AWS service or infrastructure component should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. Amazon S3 Object Lock
- C. AWS Regions
- D. Placement groups

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Regions are geographic areas around the world where AWS has clusters of data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate AZ's within a geographic area. By hosting the customer's data in a specific AWS Region, the company can meet the requirement of hosting the data in the customer's country. AWS Shield is a service that 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 protection. Amazon S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model. You can use it to prevent an object from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Placement groups are logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Placement groups enable applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. None of these services or infrastructure components can help the company host the customer's data in a different country.

**NEW QUESTION 215**

- (Topic 2)

How should the company deploy the application to meet these requirements?

- A. In a single Availability Zone

- B. On AWS Direct Connect
- C. On Reserved Instances
- D. In multiple Availability Zones

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Deploying the application in multiple Availability Zones is the best way to ensure high availability for the application. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant from failures in other Availability Zones. By deploying the application in multiple Availability Zones, the company can reduce the impact of outages and increase the resilience of the application. Deploying the application in a single Availability Zone, on AWS Direct Connect, or on Reserved Instances does not provide the same level of high availability as deploying the application in multiple Availability Zones. Source: Availability Zones

**NEW QUESTION 217**

- (Topic 2)

A company is running workloads for multiple departments within a single VPC. The company needs to be able to bill each department for its resource usage. Which action should the company take to accomplish this goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Add a department tag to each resource and configure cost allocation tags.
- B. Move each department resource to its own VPC.
- C. Move each department resource to its own AWS account.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Adding a department tag to each resource and configuring cost allocation tags is an action that can help you accomplish the goal of billing each department for its resource usage with the least operational overhead. Tags are simple labels consisting of a key and an optional value that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to organize your resources and track your AWS costs on a detailed level. Cost allocation tags enable you to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier for you to categorize and track your AWS costs. Moving each department resource to its own VPC or its own AWS account is an action that can help you isolate and control the resources for each department, but it would incur more operational overhead than using tags. Using AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department is an action that can help you consolidate billing and payment across multiple AWS accounts, but it would not help you bill each department for its resource usage within a single VPC.

**NEW QUESTION 220**

- (Topic 2)

A company moves a workload to AWS to run on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to run the workload in the most cost-effective way. What can the company do to meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- B. Use multiple AWS accounts and consolidated billing.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy the infrastructure.
- D. Rightsized all the EC2 instances that are used in the deployment.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Rightsizing all the EC2 instances that are used in the deployment is the best way to run the workload in the most cost-effective way. Rightsizing means choosing the optimal instance type and size for the workload based on the performance and capacity requirements. Rightsizing helps to avoid over-provisioning or under-provisioning of the EC2 instances, which can result in wasted resources or poor performance. Rightsizing also helps to take advantage of the different pricing models and features that AWS offers, such as On-Demand, Reserved, and Spot Instances, and Auto Scaling. For more information, see Rightsizing Your Instances and [Cost Optimization with AWS].

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (Topic 2)

Which aspect of security is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Patch and configuration management
- B. Service and communications protection or zone security
- C. Physical and environmental controls
- D. Awareness and training

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS provides the physical and environmental controls, the service and communications protection, and the awareness and training for its employees, while the customer provides the patch and configuration management, the identity and access management, the data encryption, and the firewall configuration for its resources.

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Topic 2)

A company plans to migrate its on-premises workload to AWS. Before the migration, the company needs to estimate its future AWS service costs. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Pricing Calculator

D. AWS Cost Explorer

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Pricing Calculator is the AWS service or tool that the company should use to estimate its future AWS service costs before the migration. AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based tool that allows the company to create cost estimates for various AWS services and scenarios. AWS Pricing Calculator helps the company to compare the costs of running the workload on premises versus on AWS, and to optimize the costs by choosing the best options for the workload. AWS Pricing Calculator also provides a detailed breakdown of the cost components and a downloadable report. For more information, see [AWS Pricing Calculator] and [Getting Started with AWS Pricing Calculator].

**NEW QUESTION 229**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS services can a company use to host and run a MySQL database? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon EC2
- E. Amazon MQ

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS and Amazon EC2 are two AWS services that you can use to host and run a MySQL database. Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. You can use Amazon RDS to launch a MySQL database instance and let Amazon RDS manage common database tasks such as backups, patching, scaling, and replication<sup>6</sup>. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch a virtual server and install MySQL software on it. You have complete control over your database configuration, but you are responsible for managing and maintaining the database software and the underlying infrastructure<sup>7</sup>. Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ. None of these services can help you host and run a MySQL database.

**NEW QUESTION 234**

- (Topic 2)

A company has an AWS-hosted website located behind an Application Load Balancer. The company wants to safeguard the website from SQL injection or cross-site scripting.

Which AWS service should the company use?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. Amazon Inspector

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The company should use AWS WAF to safeguard the website from SQL injection or cross-site scripting. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. The company can use AWS WAF to create custom rules that block malicious requests that match certain patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting. AWS WAF can be applied to web applications that are behind an Application Load Balancer, Amazon CloudFront, or Amazon API Gateway. Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Trusted Advisor, and Amazon Inspector are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior across the AWS accounts and resources. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. Amazon Inspector is a service that assesses the security and compliance of applications running on Amazon EC2 instances<sup>12</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 236**

- (Topic 2)

A company is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to implement custom conditions to filter and control inbound web traffic. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Amazon Macie
- D. AWS Shield

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that is hosting a web application on Amazon EC2 instances and wants to implement custom conditions to filter and control inbound web traffic is AWS WAF. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. The company can use AWS WAF to create custom rules that block malicious requests that match certain patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting. AWS WAF can be applied to web applications that are behind an Application Load Balancer, Amazon CloudFront, or Amazon API Gateway. Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Macie, and AWS Shield are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior across the AWS accounts and resources. Amazon Macie is a data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. AWS Shield is a managed distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards web applications running on AWS. These services are more useful for detecting and preventing different types of threats and attacks, rather than filtering and controlling inbound web traffic based on custom conditions.

#### NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its applications to the AWS Cloud. The company plans to identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate its AWS Cloud readiness. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
- B. AWS Managed Services (AMS)
- C. AWS Well-Architected Framework
- D. AWS Migration Hub

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a service or tool that helps users migrate their applications to the AWS Cloud. It provides guidance and best practices to identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. It also helps users align their business and technical perspectives, create an actionable roadmap, and measure their progress. AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that provides operational services for AWS infrastructure and applications. It helps users reduce their operational overhead and risk, and focus on their core business. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. AWS Well-Architected Framework is a tool that helps users design and implement secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient solutions on AWS. It provides a set of questions and best practices across five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track and manage the migration of applications to AWS. It helps users discover their on-premises servers, group them into applications, and choose the right migration tools. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness.

#### NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

AWS Config and service control policies (SCPs) are AWS services or features that the company can use to create and define controls (guardrails) in a newly created AWS Control Tower landing zone. AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. It can be used to create rules that check for compliance with the desired configurations and report any deviations. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined AWS Config rules that can be enabled as guardrails to enforce compliance across the landing zone<sup>1</sup>. Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of policy that can be used to manage permissions in AWS Organizations. They can be used to restrict the actions that the users and roles in the member accounts can perform on the AWS resources. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined SCPs that can be enabled as guardrails to prevent access to certain services or regions across the landing zone<sup>2</sup>. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for AWS accounts and resources. It is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It can be used to create users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. It is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They can be used to allow or deny access to an EC2 instance based on the port, protocol, and source or destination. They are not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone.

#### NEW QUESTION 247

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS and third-party application resources in a repeatable and predictable way. You can use AWS CloudFormation to create, update, and delete a collection of resources as a single unit, called a stack. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to manage your development and production environments in a consistent and efficient manner<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 2)

A company is using Amazon RDS.

A company is launching a critical business application in an AWS Region. How can the company increase resilience for this application?

- A. Deploy a copy of the application in another AWS account.
- B. Deploy the application by using multiple VPCs.
- C. Deploy the application by using multiple subnets.
- D. Deploy the application by using multiple Availability Zones.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Deploying the application by using multiple Availability Zones is the best way to increase resilience for the application. According to the Amazon RDS User Guide, "Amazon RDS provides high availability and failover support for DB instances using Multi- AZ deployments. In a Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically provisions and maintains a synchronous standby replica in a different Availability Zone. The primary DB instance is synchronously replicated across Availability Zones to a standby replica to provide data redundancy, eliminate I/O freezes, and minimize latency spikes during system backups."<sup>4</sup> Deploying a copy of the application in another AWS account, using multiple VPCs, or using multiple subnets do not provide the same level of resilience as using multiple Availability Zones.

**NEW QUESTION 253**

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