

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions CLF-C02

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS Health Dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices, including security and performance. It can help you monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors your AWS resources and the applications you run on AWS. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior. AWS Health Dashboard provides relevant and timely information to help you manage events in progress, and provides proactive notification to help you plan for scheduled activities.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

A company wants durable storage for static content and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at the lowest cost.

Which AWS service should the company choose?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a service that provides durable storage for static content and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at the lowest cost. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that allows you to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the internet. Amazon S3 offers industry-leading scalability, availability, and performance, as well as 99.999999999% (11 9s) of durability and multi-AZ resilience. Amazon S3 also provides various storage classes that offer different levels of performance and cost optimization, such as S3 Standard, S3 Intelligent-Tiering, S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA), S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA), and S3 Glacier456. Amazon S3 is ideal for storing static content, such as images, videos, documents, and web pages, as well as building data lakes, backup and archive solutions, big data analytics, and machine learning applications456. References: 4: Cloud Storage on AWS, 5: Object Storage - Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) - AWS, 6: Amazon S3 Documentation

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

Which abilities are benefits of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses.
- B. Deploy globally in minutes.
- C. Plan capacity in advance of deployments.

- D. Take advantage of economies of scale.
- E. Reduce dependencies on network connectivity.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud offers many benefits, such as:

? Trade variable expenses for capital expenses: You can pay only for the resources you use, instead of investing in fixed costs upfront. This reduces the risk and complexity of planning and managing your IT infrastructure⁴

? Deploy globally in minutes: You can leverage the global infrastructure of AWS to deploy your applications and data in multiple regions and availability zones. This enables you to reach your customers faster, improve performance, and increase reliability⁵

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

A developer has been hired by a large company and needs AWS credentials. Which are security best practices that should be followed? (Select TWO.)

- A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job.
- B. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer.
- C. Add the developer to the administrator's group in AWS IAM.
- D. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed.
- E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The security best practices that should be followed are A and E.

* A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job. This is an example of the principle of least privilege, which means giving the minimum permissions necessary to achieve a task. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create users, groups, roles, and policies that grant fine-grained access to AWS resources¹².

* E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length. This is a basic security measure that helps prevent brute-force attacks or guessing of passwords. A longer password is harder to crack than a shorter one. You can use IAM to configure a password policy that enforces a minimum password length, as well as other requirements such as complexity, expiration, and history³⁴.

* B. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer. This is a bad practice that should be avoided. The root user has full access to all AWS resources and services, and can perform sensitive actions such as changing billing information, closing the account, or deleting all resources. Sharing the root user credentials exposes your account to potential compromise or misuse. You should never share your root user credentials with anyone, and use them only for account administration tasks⁵.

* C. Add the developer to the administrator's group in IAM. This is also a bad practice that should be avoided. The administrator's group has full access to all AWS resources and services, which is more than what a developer needs to perform their job. Adding the developer to the administrator's group violates the principle of least privilege and increases the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You should create a custom group for the developer that grants only the necessary permissions for their role¹².

* D. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed. This is another bad practice that should be avoided. Preventing the developer from changing their password reduces their ability to protect their credentials and comply with security policies. For example, if the developer's password is compromised, they cannot change it to prevent further unauthorized access. Or if the company requires periodic password rotation, they cannot update their password to meet this requirement. You should allow the developer to change their password as needed, and enforce a password policy that sets reasonable rules for password management³⁴.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

A company has all of its servers in the us-east-1 Region. The company is considering the deployment of additional servers in different Regions. Which AWS tool should the company use to find pricing information for other Regions?

- A. Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Purchase Order Management
- D. AWS Pricing Calculator

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator lets customers explore AWS services, and create an estimate for the cost of their use cases on AWS. AWS Pricing Calculator can also compare the costs of different AWS Regions and configurations. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables customers to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time.

AWS Budgets gives customers the ability to set custom budgets that alert them when their costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) their budgeted amount. AWS Purchase Order Management is a feature that allows customers to pay for their AWS invoices using purchase orders.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud to meet storage needs. The company wants to optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Which AWS offering or benefit will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- B. Savings Plans
- C. AWS Free Tier
- D. Volume-based discounts

Answer: D

Explanation:

Volume-based discounts are an AWS offering or benefit that can help the company optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses.

Volume-based discounts are discounts that AWS provides for some storage services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS, when the company stores a large

amount of data. The more data the company stores, the lower the price per GB. For example, Amazon S3 offers six storage classes, each with a different price per GB. The price per GB decreases as the amount of data stored in each storage class increases

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that aggregates alerts from various AWS services and partner products in a standardized format?

- A. AWS Security Hub
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon EventBridge
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that performs security best practice checks, aggregates alerts, and enables automated remediation. Security Hub collects findings from the security services enabled across your AWS accounts, such as intrusion detection findings from Amazon GuardDuty, vulnerability scans from Amazon Inspector, and sensitive data identification findings from Amazon Macie. Security Hub also collects findings from partner security products using a standardized AWS Security Finding Format, eliminating the need for time-consuming data parsing and normalization efforts. Customers can designate an administrator account that can access all findings across their accounts. References: AWS Security Hub Overview, AWS Security Hub FAQs

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

Which option is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances
- B. Application data security
- C. Physical security of data centers
- D. Maintenance of VPC components

Answer: B

Explanation:

The option that is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model is B. Application data security.

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 manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS¹². Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model. This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing¹². Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed¹³.

Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft¹⁴. Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints¹⁵.

References:

1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 3: [Amazon EC2 FAQs - Amazon Web Services] 4: [AWS Security - Amazon Web Services] 5: [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) - Amazon Web Services]

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Business Support is the least expensive AWS Support plan that provides the full set of AWS Trusted Advisor best practice checks for cost optimization.

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its applications from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the applications are assigned only the minimum permissions that are needed to perform all operations.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements'?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. Amazon Macie
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following services can be used to block network traffic to an instance? (Select TWO.)

- A. Security groups
- B. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs
- C. Network ACLs
- D. Amazon CloudWatch
- E. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Security groups and network ACLs are two AWS services that can be used to block network traffic to an instance. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for your instances at the instance level. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses are allowed or denied for each instance. Security groups are stateful, which means that they automatically allow return traffic for any allowed inbound or outbound traffic¹²³. Network ACLs are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets at the subnet level. You can create rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses. Network ACLs are stateless, which means that you have to explicitly allow return traffic for any allowed inbound or outbound traffic⁴⁵⁶. References: 1: Security groups for your VPC - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 2: Security Groups for Your VPC - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, 3: AWS Security Groups: Everything You Need to Know, 4: Network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 5: Control traffic to subnets using network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 6: AWS Network ACLs: Everything You Need to Know

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to separate workloads for chargeback to different departments. Which AWS services or features will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Placement groups
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. Edge locations
- D. AWS Config
- E. Multiple AWS accounts

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Consolidated billing is a feature of AWS Organizations that enables customers to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts. With consolidated billing, customers can group multiple AWS accounts under one payer account, making it easier to manage billing and track costs across multiple accounts. Consolidated billing also offers benefits such as volume discounts, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans discounts. Consolidated billing is offered at no additional cost.

Multiple AWS accounts is a feature of AWS Organizations that enables customers to create and manage multiple AWS accounts from a central location. With multiple AWS accounts, customers can isolate workloads for different departments, projects, or environments, and apply granular access controls and policies to each account. Multiple AWS accounts also helps customers improve security, compliance, and governance of their AWS resources⁵⁶. References: 5:

Consolidated billing for AWS Organizations - AWS

Billing, 6: Understanding Consolidated Bills - AWS Billing, 7: AWS Consolidated Billing: Tutorial & Best Practices, 8: Simplifying Your Bills With Consolidated Billing on AWS - Aimably, 9: AWS Consolidated Billing - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 3)

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company wants to apply security best practices from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to all of its AWS accounts. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Detective
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Control Tower is the easiest way to set up and govern a secure, multi-account AWS environment based on best practices established through AWS's experience working with thousands of enterprises as they move to the cloud. With AWS Control Tower, builders can provision new AWS accounts in a few clicks, while you have peace of mind knowing your accounts conform to your organization's policies. AWS Control Tower automates the setup of a baseline environment, or landing zone, that is a secure, well-architected multi-account AWS environment¹. AWS Control Tower helps you apply security best practices from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to all of your AWS accounts².

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 3)

An ecommerce company has migrated its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. Which cost is the company's direct responsibility?

- A. Cost of application software licenses
- B. Cost of the hardware infrastructure on AWS
- C. Cost of power for the AWS servers
- D. Cost of physical security for the AWS data center

Answer: A

Explanation:

The cost of application software licenses is the company's direct responsibility when it migrates its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. Application software licenses are the agreements that grant users the right to use specific software products, such as operating systems, databases, or applications. Depending on the type and terms of the license, users may need to pay a fee to the software vendor or provider to use the software legally and access its features and updates. When users migrate their IT infrastructure to the AWS Cloud, they can choose to buy new licenses from AWS, bring their own licenses (BYOL), or use a combination of both. However, regardless of the option they choose, they are still responsible for complying with the license terms and paying the license fees to the software vendor or provider. AWS does not charge users for the application software licenses they bring or buy, but only for the AWS resources they use to run their applications. Therefore, the cost of application software licenses is the only cost among the options that is the company's direct responsibility. The other costs are either included in the AWS service fees or covered by AWS.

References: AWS License Manager Pricing, Software licensing: The blind spot in public cloud costs, Cost Optimization tips for SQL Server Licenses on AWS, Microsoft Licensing on AWS

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature offers security for a VPC by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of subnets?

- A. AWS Security Hub
- B. Security groups
- C. Network ACL
- D. AWSWAF

Answer: C

Explanation:

A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. Security groups are features that act as firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a benefit that AWS Professional Services provides?

- A. Management of the ongoing security of user data
- B. Advisory solutions for AWS adoption
- C. Technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- D. Monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Professional Services is a team of experts that help customers achieve their desired outcomes using the AWS Cloud. One of the benefits that AWS Professional Services provides is advisory solutions for AWS adoption, which include guidance on cloud strategy, architecture, migration, and innovation². Management of the ongoing security of user data, technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts are not benefits that AWS Professional Services provides, as they are either the responsibility of the customer or the features of other AWS services or support plans³

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 3)

A company wants its AWS usage to be more sustainable. The company wants to track, measure, review, and forecast polluting emissions that result from its AWS applications.

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

- A. AWS Health Dashboard
- B. AWS customer carbon footprint tool
- C. AWS Support Center
- D. Amazon QuickSight

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS customer carbon footprint tool is a tool that helps customers measure and manage their carbon emissions from their AWS usage. It provides data on the carbon intensity, energy consumption, and estimated emissions of AWS services across regions and time periods. It also enables customers to review and forecast their emissions, and compare them with industry benchmarks. AWS Health Dashboard is a service that provides personalized information about the health and performance of AWS services and resources. AWS Support Center is a service that provides access to AWS support resources, such as cases, forums, and documentation. Amazon QuickSight is a service that provides business intelligence and analytics for AWS data sources.

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 3)

A company has a MySQL database running on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company now requires higher availability in the event of an outage.

Which set of tasks would meet this requirement?

- A. Add an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance.
- B. Configure EC2 Auto Recovery to move the instance to another Availability Zone.
- C. Migrate to Amazon RDS and enable Multi-AZ.
- D. Enable termination protection for the EC2 instance to avoid outages.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The set of tasks that would meet the requirement of having higher availability for a MySQL database running on a single Amazon EC2 instance is to migrate to Amazon RDS and enable Multi-AZ. Amazon RDS is a fully managed relational database service that supports MySQL and other popular database engines. By enabling Multi-AZ, users can have a primary database in one Availability Zone and a synchronous standby replica in another Availability Zone. In case of a planned or unplanned outage of the primary database, Amazon RDS automatically fails over to the standby replica with minimal disruption³. Adding an Application Load Balancer in front of the EC2 instance, configuring EC2 Auto Recovery to move the instance to another Availability Zone, or enabling termination protection for the EC2 instance would not provide higher availability for the database, as they do not address the single point of failure or data replication issues.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to identify who accessed an AWS service and what action was performed for a given time period.

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

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. You can use CloudTrail to identify who accessed an AWS service and what action was performed for a given time period. Amazon CloudWatch, AWS Security Hub, and Amazon Inspector are AWS services that provide different types of monitoring and security capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the application is highly resilient.

Which component of AWS infrastructure can the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. Content delivery network (CDN)

- B. Edge locations
- C. Wavelength Zones
- D. Availability Zones

Answer: D

Explanation:

Availability Zones are components of AWS infrastructure that can help the company ensure that the application is highly resilient. Availability Zones are multiple, isolated locations within each AWS Region. Each Availability Zone has independent power, cooling, and physical security, and is connected to the other Availability Zones in the same Region via low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. Availability Zones allow you to operate production applications and databases that are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than would be possible from a single data center.

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Which AWS service can be used to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service gives users the ability to discover and protect sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Detective
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Macie is a data security and privacy service offered by AWS that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover the sensitive data stored within Amazon S3. You can define your own custom type of sensitive data category that might be unique to your business or use case. Macie also provides you with dashboards and alerts that give you visibility into how your data is being accessed or moved. Macie helps you protect your data by enabling you to apply data protection techniques such as encryption, deletion, access control, and auditing. References: Strengthen the security of sensitive data stored in Amazon S3 by using additional AWS services, Security best practices for Amazon S3, Sensitive Data Protection on AWS, Sensitive Data Protection on Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 3)

Which Amazon EC2 instance pricing model can provide discounts of up to 90%?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Spot Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are available at a discounted price compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances use spare EC2 capacity that is not being used by other customers, and the price fluctuates based on supply and demand. Customers can request Spot Instances for their applications and specify the maximum price they are willing to pay per hour. If the Spot price is lower than the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is launched and the customer pays the current Spot price. However, if the Spot price rises above the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is terminated by AWS and the customer is charged for the partial hour of usage. Therefore, Spot Instances can provide discounts of up to 90% or more, but they are not suitable for applications that require continuous or predictable availability. Spot Instances are recommended for applications that are flexible, fault-tolerant, or have low priority, such as batch processing, data analysis, or testing and development.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a workload in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS best practice ensures the MOST cost-effective architecture for the workload?

- A. Loose coupling

- B. Rightsizing
- C. Caching
- D. Redundancy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS best practice that ensures the most cost-effective architecture for the workload is rightsizing. Rightsizing means selecting the most appropriate instance type or resource configuration that matches the needs of the workload. Rightsizing can help optimize performance and reduce costs by avoiding over-provisioning or under-provisioning of resources¹. Loose coupling, caching, and redundancy are other AWS best practices that can improve the scalability, availability, and performance of the workload, but they do not necessarily ensure the most cost-effective architecture.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a fully managed file server that natively supports Microsoft workloads and file systems. The file server must also support the SMB protocol. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- B. Amazon FSx for Lustre
- C. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server is a fully managed file server that supports Microsoft workloads and file systems, including the SMB protocol. It provides features such as user quotas, end-user file restore, and Microsoft Active Directory integration. Amazon EFS is a fully managed file system that supports the NFS protocol, not SMB. Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed file system that supports high-performance computing workloads, not Microsoft workloads. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that does not provide a file system or SMB support. References: Amazon FSx for Windows File Server, Amazon FSx for Lustre, Amazon EFS, Amazon EBS

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Snow Family is a group of devices that transport data in and out of AWS. AWS Snow Family devices are physical devices that can transfer up to exabytes of data. One exabyte is 1 000 000 000 000 megabytes. AWS Snow Family devices are designed for use in remote locations where internet connectivity is limited or unavailable. You can use these devices to collect and process data at the edge, and then ship them back to AWS for data upload. AWS Snow Family consists of three types of devices: AWS Snowcone, AWS Snowball, and AWS Snowmobile¹²³⁴. References: 1: Edge Computing Devices, Secure Data Transfer - AWS Snow Family - AWS, 2: AWS Snow Family Documentation, 3: AWS Snow Family - W3Schools, 4: AWS Snow Family: Data Storage, Migration, and Computation

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code?

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS service that provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code is AWS CloudFormation. Infrastructure as code is a process of defining and provisioning AWS resources using code or templates, rather than manual actions or scripts. AWS CloudFormation allows you to create and update stacks of AWS resources based on predefined templates that describe the desired state and configuration of the resources. AWS CloudFormation automates and simplifies the deployment and management of AWS resources, and ensures consistency and repeatability across different environments and regions. AWS CloudFormation also supports rollback, change sets, drift detection, and nested stacks features that help you to monitor and control the changes to your infrastructure¹.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides storage that can be mounted across multiple Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. Amazon Workspaces
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
- D. AWS Snowball Edge

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EFS is a fully managed service that provides scalable and elastic file storage for multiple Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon EFS supports the Network File System (NFS) protocol, which allows multiple EC2 instances to access the same file system concurrently. You can learn more about Amazon EFS from this webpage or this digital course.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to integrate natural language processing (NLP) into business intelligence (BI) dashboards. The company wants to ask questions and receive answers with relevant visualizations.

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Rekognition
- C. Amazon QuickSight Q
- D. Amazon Lex

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon QuickSight Q is a natural language query feature that allows users to ask questions about their data and receive answers in the form of relevant visualizations¹. Amazon Macie is a data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect sensitive data in AWS². Amazon Rekognition is a computer vision service that can analyze images and videos for faces, objects, scenes, text, and more³. Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces using voice and text⁴.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 3)

A company has created an AWS Cost and Usage Report and wants to visualize the report. Which AWS service should the company use to ingest and display this information?

- A. Amazon QuickSight
- B. Amazon Pinpoint
- C. Amazon Neptune
- D. Amazon Kinesis

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon QuickSight is an AWS service that provides business intelligence and data visualization capabilities. Amazon QuickSight enables you to ingest, analyze, and display data from various sources, such as AWS Cost and Usage Reports, Amazon S3, Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon RDS. You can use Amazon QuickSight to create interactive dashboards and charts that show insights and trends from your data. You can also share your dashboards and charts with other users or embed them into your applications.

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to launch multiple workloads on AWS. Each workload is related to a different business unit. The company wants to separate and track costs for each business unit.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Use AWS Organizations and create one account for each business unit.
- B. Use a spreadsheet to control the owners and cost of each resource.
- C. Use an Amazon DynamoDB table to record costs for each business unit.
- D. Use the AWS Billing console to assign owners to resources and track costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is a service that helps you centrally manage and govern your AWS environment. You can use AWS Organizations to create multiple accounts for different business units, and group them into organizational units (OUs) that reflect your organizational structure¹. By doing so, you can separate and track costs for each business unit using the account ID as a cost allocation tag². You can also use AWS Organizations to apply policies and controls to your accounts, such as service control policies (SCPs) and tag policies¹.

The other options are not suitable for meeting the requirements with the least operational overhead. Using a spreadsheet or a DynamoDB table to control and record costs for each business unit would require manual data entry and maintenance, which is prone to errors and inconsistencies. Using the AWS Billing console to assign owners to resources and track costs would also require manual tagging of each resource, which is time-consuming and inefficient.

References:

? 1: What Is AWS Organizations? - AWS Organizations

? 2: Cost Tagging and Reporting with AWS Organizations | AWS Cloud Financial Management

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a monolithic on-premises application that does not scale and is difficult to maintain. The company has a plan to migrate the application to AWS and divide the application into microservices.

Which best practice of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this plan?

- A. Integrate functional testing as part of AWS deployment.
- B. Use automation to deploy changes.
- C. Deploy the application to multiple locations.
- D. Implement loosely coupled dependencies.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The company is following the best practice of implementing loosely coupled dependencies by migrating the application to AWS and dividing the application into microservices. Loosely coupled dependencies are a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that helps to reduce the interdependencies between components and improve the scalability, reliability, and performance of the system. By breaking down the monolithic application into smaller, independent, and modular services, the company can reduce the complexity and maintenance costs, increase the agility and flexibility, and enable faster and more frequent deployments. AWS CloudFormation is an AWS service that provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code. Infrastructure as code is a process of defining and provisioning AWS resources using code or templates, rather than manual actions or scripts. AWS CloudFormation allows users to create and update stacks of AWS resources based on predefined templates that describe the desired state and configuration of the resources. AWS CloudFormation automates and simplifies the deployment and management of AWS resources, and ensures consistency and repeatability across different environments and regions. AWS CloudFormation also supports rollback, change sets, drift detection, and nested stacks features that help users to monitor and control the changes to their infrastructure. References: Implementing Loosely Coupled Dependencies, What is AWS CloudFormation?

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

? AWS CloudFormation

? AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Guide

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 3)

A company is building a mobile app to provide shopping recommendations to its customers. The company wants to use a graph database as part of the shopping recommendation engine.

Which AWS database service should the company choose?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Neptune is a service that provides a fully managed graph database that supports property graphs and RDF graphs. It can be used to build applications that work with highly connected datasets, such as shopping recommendations, social networks, fraud detection, and knowledge graphs². Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed NoSQL database that delivers fast and consistent performance at any scale. Amazon Aurora is a service that provides a fully managed relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a service that provides a fully managed document database that is compatible with MongoDB.

NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to run its workload on Amazon EC2 instances for more than 1 year. This workload will run continuously. Which option offers a discounted hourly rate compared to the hourly rate of On-Demand Instances?

- A. AWS Graviton processor
- B. Dedicated Hosts

- C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

EC2 Instance Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer discounted hourly rates on Amazon EC2 instance usage for a 1 or 3 year term. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide savings up to 72% off On-Demand rates, in exchange for a commitment to a specific instance family in a chosen AWS Region (for example, M5 in Virginia). These plans automatically apply to usage regardless of size (for example, m5.xlarge, m5.2xlarge, etc.), OS (for example, Windows, Linux, etc.), and tenancy (Host, Dedicated, Default) within the specified family in a Region. With an EC2 Instance Savings Plan, you can change your instance size within the instance family (for example, from c5.xlarge to c5.2xlarge) or the operating system (for example, from Windows to Linux), or move from Dedicated tenancy to Default and continue to receive the discounted rate provided by your EC2 Instance Savings Plan⁴⁵⁶⁷. References: 4: Compute Savings Plans – Amazon Web Services, 5: What are Savings Plans? - Savings Plans, 6: How To Cut Your AWS Bill With Savings Plans (and avoid some common ...), 7: AWS Savings Plans vs Reserved Instances

- GorillaStack

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to monitor its workload performance. The company wants to ensure that the cloud services are delivered at a level that meets its business needs.

Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspective will meet these requirements?

- A. Business
- B. Governance
- C. Platform
- D. Operations

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Operations perspective helps you monitor and manage your cloud workloads to ensure that they are delivered at a level that meets your business needs. Common stakeholders include chief operations officer (COO), cloud director, cloud operations manager, and cloud operations engineers¹. The Operations perspective covers capabilities such as workload health monitoring, incident management, change management, release management, configuration management, and disaster recovery². The Business perspective helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes. Common stakeholders include chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), chief information officer (CIO), and chief technology officer (CTO). The Business perspective covers capabilities such as business case development, value realization, portfolio management, and stakeholder management³.

The Governance perspective helps you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks. Common stakeholders include chief transformation officer, CIO, CTO, CFO, chief data officer (CDO), and chief risk officer (CRO). The Governance perspective covers capabilities such as governance framework, budget and cost management, compliance management, and data governance⁴.

The Platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions. Common stakeholders include CTO, technology leaders, architects, and engineers. The Platform perspective covers capabilities such as platform design and implementation, workload migration and modernization, cloud-native development, and DevOps⁵. References:

? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - Operations Perspective
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Business Perspective
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to query its server logs to gain insights about its customers' experiences. Which AWS service will store this data MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is an AWS service that provides scalable, durable, and cost-effective object storage in the cloud. Amazon S3 can store any amount and type of data, such as server logs, and offers various storage classes with different performance and pricing characteristics. Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective option for storing server logs, as it offers low-cost storage classes, such as S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) and S3 Intelligent-Tiering, that are suitable for infrequently accessed or changing access patterns data. Amazon S3 also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon Athena and Amazon OpenSearch Service, that can query the server logs directly from S3 without requiring any additional data loading or transformation. References: Amazon S3, Amazon S3 Storage Classes, Querying Data in Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to verify if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts.

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B. IAM credential reports
- C. AWS Artifact
- D. Amazon CloudFront reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS service or resource that will meet the requirement of verifying if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts is IAM credential reports. IAM credential reports are downloadable reports that list all the users in an AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. Users can use IAM credential reports to audit the security status of their AWS accounts and identify any issues or risks⁴. AWS Cost and Usage Report, AWS Artifact, and Amazon CloudFront reports are other AWS services or resources that provide different types of information, such as billing, compliance, and content delivery, but they do not show the MFA status of the users.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service can a company use to find security and compliance reports, including International Organization for Standardization (ISO) reports?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Audit Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is a self-service portal that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and select online agreements. You can use AWS Artifact to download AWS service audit reports, such as ISO, PCI, and SOC, and to accept and manage agreements with AWS, such as the Business Associate Addendum (BAA).

NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 3)

A company has migrated its workloads to AWS. The company wants to adopt AWS at scale and operate more efficiently and securely. Which AWS service or framework should the company use for operational support?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating workloads on AWS. It helps customers achieve operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. The framework is based on six pillars, each with its own design principles, best practices, and questions. Customers can use the framework to assess their current state, identify gaps, and implement improvements¹². AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance, guidance, and resources for AWS customers. It offers different plans with varying levels of access to AWS experts, response times, and features³. AWS Support does not provide a comprehensive framework for operational support. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a guidance tool that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration journey. It provides a set of perspectives, capabilities, and best practices to align the business and technical aspects of cloud adoption⁴. AWS CAF does not focus on operational support for existing workloads on AWS. AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that operates AWS infrastructure on behalf of customers. It provides a secure and compliant environment, automates common activities, and applies best practices for provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring⁵. AMS does not provide a framework for customers to operate their own workloads on AWS.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud fluency is a capability that belongs to the people perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). Cloud fluency is the ability of the

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

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 3)

An auditor is preparing for an annual security audit. The auditor requests certification details for a company's AWS hosted resources across multiple Availability Zones in the us-east-1 Region.

How should the company respond to the auditor's request?

- A. Open an AWS Support ticket to request that the AWS technical account manager (TAM) respond and help the auditor.
- B. Open an AWS Support ticket to request that the auditor receive approval to conduct an onsite assessment of the AWS data centers in which the company operates.
- C. Explain to the auditor that AWS does not need to be audited because the company's application is hosted in multiple Availability Zones.
- D. Use AWS Artifact to download the applicable report for AWS security control
- E. Provide the report to the auditor.

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS' security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA). You can use AWS Artifact to download the applicable report for AWS security controls and provide it to the auditor.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 3)

A company is running an Amazon EC2 instance in a VPC.

An ecommerce company is using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups to manage a fleet of web servers running on Amazon EC2.

This architecture follows which AWS Well-Architected Framework best practice?

- A. Secure the workload
- B. Decouple infrastructure components
- C. Design for failure
- D. Think parallel

Answer: C

Explanation:

Design for failure is one of the best practices of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It means that the architecture should be resilient and fault-tolerant, and able to handle failures without impacting the availability and performance of the applications. By using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups, the ecommerce company can design for failure by automatically scaling the number of EC2 instances up or down based on demand or health status. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups can also distribute the EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, which are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and network connectivity. This way, the company can ensure that their web servers can handle traffic spikes, recover from failures, and provide a consistent user experience

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a benefit of using an AWS managed service?

- A. Reduced operational overhead for a company's IT staff
- B. Increased fixed costs that can be predicted by a finance team
- C. Removal of the need to have a backup strategy
- D. Removal of the need to follow compliance standards

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is a benefit of using an AWS managed service, such as Amazon S3, Amazon DynamoDB, or AWS Lambda. AWS managed services are fully managed by AWS, which means that AWS handles the provisioning, scaling, patching, backup, and recovery of the underlying infrastructure and software. This reduces the operational overhead for the company's IT staff, who can focus on their core business logic and innovation. You can learn more about the AWS managed services from this webpage or this digital course.

NEW QUESTION 131

- (Topic 3)

What does the concept of agility mean in AWS Cloud computing? (Select TWO.)

- A. The speed at which AWS resources are implemented
- B. The speed at which AWS creates new AWS Regions
- C. The ability to experiment quickly
- D. The elimination of wasted capacity

E. The low cost of entry into cloud computing

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Agility in AWS Cloud computing means the ability to rapidly provision and deprovision AWS resources as needed, and the ability to experiment quickly with new ideas and solutions. Agility helps businesses to respond to changing customer demands, market opportunities, and competitive threats, and to innovate faster and cheaper. Agility also reduces the risk of failure, as businesses can test and validate their assumptions before committing to large-scale deployments. Some of the benefits of agility in AWS Cloud computing are:

? The speed at which AWS resources are implemented: AWS provides a variety of services and tools that allow you to create, configure, and launch AWS resources in minutes, using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS Software Development Kits (AWS SDKs), or the AWS CloudFormation templates. You can also use the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to define your AWS resources as code using familiar programming languages, and synthesize them into AWS CloudFormation templates. You can also use the AWS Service Catalog to create and manage standardized portfolios of AWS resources that meet your organizational policies and best practices. AWS also offers on-demand, pay-as-you-go pricing models, so you only pay for the resources you use, and you can scale them up or down as your needs change¹²³⁴⁵

? The ability to experiment quickly: AWS enables you to experiment quickly with new ideas and solutions, without having to invest in upfront capital or long-term commitments. You can use AWS to create and test multiple prototypes, hypotheses, and minimum viable products (MVPs) in parallel, and measure their performance and feedback. You can also use AWS to leverage existing services and solutions, such as AWS Marketplace, AWS Solutions, and AWS Quick Starts, that can help you accelerate your innovation process. AWS also supports a culture of experimentation and learning, by providing tools and resources for continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD), testing, monitoring, and analytics.

References: Six advantages of cloud computing - Overview of Amazon Web Services, AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK), AWS Service Catalog, AWS Pricing, AWS CloudFormation, [Experimentation and Testing - AWS Well-Architected Framework], [AWS Marketplace], [AWS Solutions], [AWS Quick Starts], [AWS Developer Tools]

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to set up user authentication for a new application. Users must be able to sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third-party provider.

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

- A. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- B. AWS Signer
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS Directory Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. You can use Amazon Cognito to enable users to sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third-party provider, such as Facebook, Google, or Amazon. You can also use Amazon Cognito to manage user profiles, preferences, and security settings³

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to deploy an application globally.

Which architecture deployment model should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. Multi-Region
- B. Single-Region
- C. Multi-AZ
- D. Single-AZ

Answer: A

Explanation:

The architecture deployment model that the company should use to meet this requirement is A. Multi-Region.

A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability, disaster recovery, and performance optimization. By deploying an application in multiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty regulations¹².

A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler and cheaper than a multi-region deployment model, but it has limited scalability, availability, and performance. A single-region deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance¹².

A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a physically separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region³⁴.

A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or fault tolerance. A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance³⁴.

References:

1: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 2: Understand the Different Cloud Computing Deployment Models Unit - Trailhead 3: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 4: AWS Reference Architecture Diagrams

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

D. AWS Organizations

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps you identify the resources in your organization and accounts, such as Amazon S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. This lets you identify unintended access to your resources and data, which is a security risk. IAM Access Analyzer uses logic-based reasoning to analyze the resource-based policies in your AWS environment. For each instance of a resource shared outside of your account, IAM Access Analyzer generates a finding. Findings include information about the access and the external principal granted to it³⁴⁵. References: 3: Using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer, 4: IAM Access Analyzer - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 5: Welcome - IAM Access Analyzer

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 3)

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

Where can the company purchase the security solution?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 3)

A company is looking for a managed machine learning (ML) service that can recommend products based on a customer's previous behaviors.

Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A. Amazon Personalize
- B. Amazon SageMaker
- C. Amazon Pinpoint
- D. Amazon Comprehend

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS service that meets the requirement of providing a managed machine learning (ML) service that can recommend products based on a customer's previous behaviors is Amazon Personalize. Amazon Personalize is a fully managed service that enables developers to create personalized recommendations for customers using their own data. Amazon Personalize can automatically process and examine the data, identify what is meaningful, select the right algorithms, and train and optimize a personalized recommendation model². Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Pinpoint, and Amazon Comprehend are other AWS services related to machine learning, but they do not provide the specific functionality of product recommendation.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is always provided at no charge?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Elastic Load Balancers
- D. AWS WAF

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources. You can use IAM to create and manage AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources. IAM is always provided at no charge¹². References: 1: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Which aws service is always provided at no charge? - Brainly.in

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a time-series database service that makes it easier to store and analyze trillions of events each day.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Neptune
- B. Amazon Timestream
- C. Amazon Forecast
- D. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Timestream is a fast, scalable, and serverless time-series database service for IoT and other operational applications that makes it easy to store and analyze trillions of events per day up to 1,000 times faster and at as little as 1/10th the cost of relational databases¹. Amazon Timestream saves you time and cost in managing the lifecycle of time series data, and its purpose-built query engine lets you access and analyze recent and historical data together with a single query¹. Amazon Timestream has built-in time series analytics functions, helping you identify trends and patterns in near real time¹. The other options are not suitable for storing and analyzing trillions of events per day. Amazon Neptune is a graph database service that supports highly connected data sets. Amazon Forecast is a machine learning service that generates accurate forecasts based on historical data. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database service that supports MongoDB workloads.

References:

? 1: Time Series Database – Amazon Timestream – Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises relational databases to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use infrastructure as close to its current geographical location as possible.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. AWS Wavelength
- C. AWS Regions
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Regions are the AWS service or resource that the company should use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area. AWS Regions are separate geographic areas where AWS clusters its data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate Availability Zones within a geographic area. Each AWS Region is designed to be isolated from the other AWS Regions to achieve the highest possible fault tolerance and stability. AWS provides a more extensive global footprint than any other cloud provider, and to support its global footprint and ensure customers are served across the world, AWS opens new Regions rapidly. AWS maintains multiple geographic Regions, including Regions in North America, South America, Europe, China, Asia Pacific, South Africa, and the Middle East. Amazon RDS is available in several AWS Regions worldwide. To create or work with an Amazon RDS DB instance in a specific AWS Region, you must use the corresponding regional service endpoint. You can choose the AWS Region that meets your latency or legal requirements. You can also use multiple AWS Regions to design a disaster recovery solution or to distribute your read workload. References: Global Infrastructure Regions & AZs - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com/regions/), Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones - Amazon Relational Database Service

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB for its application database.

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

- A. Classify data.
- B. Configure access permissions.
- C. Manage encryption options.
- D. Provide public endpoints to store and retrieve data.
- E. Manage the infrastructure layer and the operating system.

Answer: DE

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services, such as hardware, software, networking, and facilities. Customers are responsible for managing their data, classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions. For abstracted services, such as Amazon DynamoDB, AWS operates the infrastructure layer, the operating system, and platforms, and provides customers with public endpoints to store and retrieve data. Customers are responsible for classifying their data, managing their encryption options, and configuring their access permissions. References: Shared Responsibility Model, Security and compliance in Amazon DynamoDB, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 2 - Security in the Cloud]

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 3)

A company is building an application on AWS. The application needs to comply with credit card regulatory requirements. The company needs proof that the AWS services and deployment are in compliance.

Which actions should the company take to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Use Amazon Inspector to submit the application for certification.
- B. Ensure that the application's underlying hardware components comply with requirements.
- C. Use AWS Artifact to access AWS documents about the compliance of the services.
- D. Get the compliance of the application certified by a company assessor.
- E. Use AWS Security Hub to certify the compliance of the application.

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Using AWS Artifact to access AWS documents about the compliance of the services, and getting the compliance of the application certified by a company assessor are actions that the company should take to meet the requirements of complying with credit card regulatory requirements. AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. AWS Artifact can help you demonstrate compliance with credit card regulatory requirements by providing you with proof that the AWS services and deployment are in compliance. Getting the compliance of the application certified by a company assessor is an action that the company should take to ensure that the application meets the specific requirements of the credit card industry. A company assessor is an independent third-party entity that is qualified to assess the compliance of the application with the relevant standards and regulations. Using Amazon Inspector to submit the application for certification is not an action that the company should take, because Amazon Inspector is a

service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices, but it does not provide certification for the applications. Ensuring that the application's underlying hardware components comply with requirements is not an action that the company should take, because the application is deployed on AWS, and AWS is responsible for the security and compliance of the underlying hardware components. This is part of the shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for security of the cloud, and customers are responsible for security in the cloud. Using AWS Security Hub to certify the compliance of the application is not an action that the company should take, because AWS Security Hub is a service that gives you a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts and helps you check your environment against security industry standards and best practices, but it does not provide certification for the applications.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS services that are supported by Savings Plans are:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to create a globally accessible ecommerce platform for its customers. The company wants to use a highly available and scalable DNS web service to connect users to the platform.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon VPC
- C. Amazon Route 53
- D. Amazon RDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service that can route internet traffic to the company's ecommerce platform¹. Route 53 can also register domain names, check the health of resources, and provide global DNS features². Route 53 can connect users to the platform by translating human-readable names like `www.example.com` into the numeric IP addresses that computers use to communicate with each other².

References: 1: Amazon Route 53 | DNS Service | AWS; 2: What is Amazon Route 53? - Amazon Route 53

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- B. AWS Control Tower

- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Fargate

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its server-based applications to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to determine the total cost of ownership for its compute resources that will be hosted on the AWS Cloud.

Which combination of AWS services or tools will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Pricing Calculator
- B. Migration Evaluator
- C. AWS Support Center
- D. AWS Application Discovery Service
- E. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Answer: AD

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator and AWS Application Discovery Service are the best combination of AWS services or tools to meet the requirements of determining the total cost of ownership for compute resources that will be hosted on the AWS Cloud. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that enables you to estimate the cost of using AWS services based on your usage scenarios and requirements. You can use AWS Pricing Calculator to compare the costs of running your applications on-premises or on AWS, and to optimize your AWS spending. AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps you plan your migration to the AWS Cloud by collecting and analyzing information about your on-premises servers, applications, and dependencies. You can use AWS Application Discovery Service to identify the inventory of your on-premises infrastructure, group servers by applications, and estimate the performance and resource utilization of your applications⁴⁵

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

AWS has the ability to achieve lower pay-as-you-go pricing by aggregating usage across hundreds of thousands of users.

This describes which advantage of the AWS Cloud?

- A. Launch globally in minutes
- B. Increase speed and agility
- C. High economies of scale
- D. No guessing about compute capacity

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS has the ability to achieve lower pay-as-you-go pricing by aggregating usage across hundreds of thousands of users. This means that AWS can leverage its massive scale and purchasing power to reduce the costs of infrastructure, hardware, software, and operations. These savings are then passed on to the customers, who only pay for the resources they use. You can learn more about the AWS pricing model from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 3)

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

Which tasks should the company perform to meet these requirements, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

- A. Realign teams to focus on products and value streams.
- B. Create new value propositions with new products and services.
- C. Use agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve.
- D. Use a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights.
- E. Migrate and modernize legacy infrastructure.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Realigning teams to focus on products and value streams, and using agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve are tasks that the company should perform to meet the requirements of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which describe the skills and processes to execute the transition effectively. The people perspective helps you prepare your organization for cloud adoption, and includes capabilities such as organizational change management, staff skills and readiness, and organizational alignment. The business perspective helps you align IT strategy with business strategy, and includes capabilities such as business case development, value proposition, and product ownership. Creating new value propositions with new products and services is a task that belongs to the business perspective, but it is not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Using a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights is a task that belongs to the platform perspective, which helps you design, implement, and optimize the architecture of the AWS environment. However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Migrating and modernizing legacy infrastructure is a task that belongs to the operations perspective, which helps you enable, run, use, operate, and recover IT workloads to the level agreed upon with your business stakeholders. However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 3)

A company seeks cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category of AWS services for 1 year or 3 years.

Which AWS pricing model or offering will meet these requirements?

- A. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- B. Savings Plans
- C. AWS Free Tier
- D. Volume discounts

Answer: B

Explanation:

Savings Plans are an AWS pricing model or offering that can meet the requirements of seeking cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category of AWS services for 1 year or 3 years. Savings Plans are flexible plans that offer significant discounts on AWS compute usage, such as EC2, Lambda, and Fargate. The company can choose from two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans. Compute Savings Plans provide the most flexibility and apply to any eligible compute usage, regardless of instance family, size, region, operating system, or tenancy. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide more savings and apply to a specific instance family within a region. The company can select the amount of compute usage per hour (e.g., \$10/hour) that they want to commit to for the duration of the plan (1 year or 3 years). The company will pay the discounted Savings Plan rate for the amount of usage that matches their commitment, and the regular on-demand rate for any usage beyond that

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services make use of global edge locations'? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Fargate
- B. Amazon CloudFront
- C. AWS Global Accelerator
- D. AWS Wavelength
- E. Amazon VPC

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront and AWS Global Accelerator are two AWS services that make use of global edge locations. Edge locations are AWS sites that are deployed worldwide in major cities and places with a high population. Edge locations are used to cache data and reduce latency for end-user access¹. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of over 200 edge locations and 13 regional edge caches to cache your content closer to your viewers, improving performance and reducing costs²³. AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route user traffic to the optimal endpoint based on health, performance, and policies. AWS Global Accelerator uses over 100 edge locations to bring your application endpoints closer to your users, reducing network hops and improving user experience⁴⁵. References: 1: AWS for the Edge - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Content Delivery Network (CDN) - Amazon CloudFront - AWS, 3: Amazon CloudFront Documentation, 4: AWS Global Accelerator - Amazon Web Services, 5: AWS Global Accelerator Documentation

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 3)

How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

- A. Supporting application development
- B. Providing architecture guidance
- C. Answering billing and account inquiries
- D. Answering questions regarding technical support cases

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team is a group of billing and account experts who specialize in working with enterprise customers. They can help customers with questions about billing, account management, cost optimization, and other non-technical issues. They can also assist customers with navigating and optimizing their AWS environment, such as setting up consolidated billing, applying for service limit increases, or requesting refunds. References:

? AWS Support Plan Comparison

? AWS Enterprise Support Plan

? Answer Explained: Which AWS Support plan provides access to AWS Concierge Support team for account assistance?

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 3)

Which option is an AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) foundational capability for the operations perspective?

- A. Performance and capacity management
- B. Application portfolio management
- C. Identity and access management
- D. Product management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identity and access management is one of the foundational capabilities for the operations perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). It involves managing the identities, roles, permissions, and credentials of users and systems that interact with AWS resources. Performance and capacity management is a capability for the platform perspective. Application portfolio management is a capability for the business perspective. Product management is a capability for the governance perspective.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a fully managed graph database service on AWS?

- A. Amazon Aurora
- B. Amazon FSx
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon Neptune

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service on AWS. A graph database is a type of database that stores and queries data as a network of nodes and edges, representing entities and relationships. Graph databases are useful for applications that deal with highly connected data, such as social networks, recommendation engines, fraud detection, and knowledge graphs⁴⁵. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and scalable graph database service that supports two popular graph models: property graphs and RDF. Amazon Neptune also supports two open standards for querying graphs: Apache TinkerPop Gremlin and SPARQL. Amazon Neptune handles the heavy lifting of managing the database, such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, encryption, and replication⁴⁵⁶. References: 4: Managed Graph Database - Amazon Neptune - AWS, 5: Amazon Neptune – A Fully Managed Graph Database Service, 6: Working with AWS Neptune. Neptune is a fully-managed graph ... - Medium

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service offers object storage?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is the AWS service that offers object storage. Object storage is a technology that stores and manages data in an unstructured format called objects. Each object consists of the data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage is ideal for storing large amounts of unstructured data, such as photos, videos, email, web pages, sensor data, and audio files¹. Amazon S3 provides industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance for object storage². Amazon RDS is the AWS service that offers relational database storage. Relational database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a structured format called tables. Each table consists of rows and columns that define the attributes and values of the data. Relational database storage is ideal for storing structured or semi-structured data, such as customer records, inventory, transactions, and analytics³. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS service that offers file storage. File storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a hierarchical format called files and folders. Each file consists of the data and metadata, and each folder consists of files or subfolders. File storage is ideal for storing shared data that can be accessed by multiple users or applications, such as home directories, content repositories, media libraries, and configuration files⁴. Amazon DynamoDB is the AWS service that offers NoSQL database storage. NoSQL database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a flexible format called documents or key-value pairs. Each document or key-value pair consists of the data and metadata, and can have different attributes and values depending on the schema. NoSQL database storage is ideal for storing dynamic or unstructured data that requires high performance, scalability, and availability, such as web applications, social media, gaming, and IoT.

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 3)

According to security best practices, how should an Amazon EC2 instance be given access to an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Hard code an IAM user's secret key and access key directly in the application, and upload the file.
- B. Store the IAM user's secret key and access key in a text file on the EC2 instance, read the keys, then upload the file.
- C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.
- D. Modify the S3 bucket policy so that any service can upload to it at any time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to security best practices, the best way to give an Amazon EC2 instance access to an Amazon S3 bucket is to have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. A role is an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) entity that defines a set of permissions for making AWS service requests. You can use roles to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. For example, you can create a role that allows EC2 instances to access S3 buckets, and then attach the role to the EC2 instance. This way, the EC2 instance can assume the role and obtain temporary security credentials to access the S3 bucket. This method is more secure and scalable than storing or hardcoding IAM user credentials on the EC2 instance, as it avoids the risk of exposing or compromising the credentials. It also allows you to manage the permissions centrally and dynamically, and to audit the access using AWS CloudTrail. For more information on how to create and use roles for EC2 instances, see Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances¹

The other options are not recommended for security reasons. Hardcoding or storing IAM user credentials on the EC2 instance is a bad practice, as it exposes the credentials to potential attackers or unauthorized users who can access the instance or the application code. It also makes it difficult to rotate or revoke the credentials, and to track the usage of the credentials. Modifying the S3 bucket policy to allow any service to upload to it at any time is also a bad practice, as it opens the bucket to potential data breaches, data loss, or data corruption. It also violates the principle of least privilege, which states that you should grant only the minimum permissions necessary for a task.

References: Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to block SQL injection attacks.

Which AWS service or feature can meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service or feature provides this functionality?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security groups act as a firewall for associated Amazon EC2 instances, controlling both inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. You can use security groups to set rules that allow or deny traffic to or from your instances. You can modify the rules for a security group at any time; the new rules are automatically applied to all instances that are associated with the security group.

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 3)

A developer who has no AWS Cloud experience wants to use AWS technology to build a web application. Which AWS service should the developer use to start building the application?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Support plan is the minimum recommended tier for users who have production workloads on AWS?

- A. AWS Developer Support
- B. AWS Enterprise Support
- C. AWS Business Support
- D. AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Business Support is the minimum recommended tier for users who have production workloads on AWS. AWS Business Support provides 24x7 access to cloud support engineers via phone, chat, or email, as well as a guaranteed response time of less than one hour for urgent issues. AWS Business Support also includes access to AWS Trusted Advisor, a tool that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices⁴.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services or features can a company use to connect the network of its on- premises data center to AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS VPN
- B. AWS Directory Service
- C. AWS Data Pipeline
- D. AWS Direct Connect
- E. AWS CloudHSM

Answer: AD

Explanation:

AWS VPN and AWS Direct Connect are two services that enable customers to connect their on-premises data center network to the AWS Cloud. AWS VPN establishes a secure and encrypted connection over the public internet, while AWS Direct Connect establishes a dedicated and private connection through a partner network. You can learn more about AWS VPN from [this webpage] or [this digital course]. You can learn more about AWS Direct Connect from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company must retain full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications.

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

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon RDS

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that the company should use to meet its requirements of retaining full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch virtual servers, called instances, that run various operating systems, such as Linux, Windows, macOS, and more. Users have full administrative access to their instances and can install and configure any software, including patches and updates, on their instances. Users are responsible for managing the security and maintenance of their instances, including patching the guest operating system and applications. Users can also use AWS Systems Manager to automate and simplify the patching process for their EC2 instances. AWS Systems Manager is a service that helps users manage their AWS and on-premises resources at scale. Users can use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to scan their instances for missing patches, define patch baselines and maintenance windows, and apply patches automatically or manually across their instances. Users can also use AWS Systems Manager to monitor the patch compliance status and patching history of their instances.

References: What is Amazon EC2?, AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 3)

A company has a centralized group of users with large file storage requirements that have exceeded the space available on premises. The company wants to extend its file storage capabilities for this group while retaining the performance benefit of sharing content locally.

What is the MOST operationally efficient AWS solution for this scenario?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for each use
- B. Mount each bucket by using an S3 file system mounting utility.
- C. Configure and deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway
- D. Connect each user's workstation to the file gateway.
- E. Move each user's working environment to Amazon Workspace
- F. Set up an Amazon WorkDocs account for each user.
- G. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance and attach an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Provisioned IOPS volume
- H. Share the EBS volume directly with the users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that allows you to extend your on-premises file storage capabilities to the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway file gateway enables you to store and access your files in Amazon S3 using industry-standard file protocols such as NFS and SMB. File gateway caches frequently accessed files locally, providing low-latency access to your data. File gateway also optimizes the transfer of data between your on-premises environment and AWS, minimizing the amount of bandwidth consumed. By using file gateway, you can retain the performance benefit of sharing content locally while leveraging the scalability, durability, and cost-effectiveness of Amazon S3.

References: AWS Storage Gateway, File Gateway

NEW QUESTION 235

- (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.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to build a new web application by using AWS services. The application must meet the on-demand load for periods of heavy activity.

Which AWS services or resources provide the necessary workload adjustments to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- B. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- C. Amazon EC2 instance
- D. AWS Lambda
- E. EC2 Image Builder

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2

Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size. You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size⁴. AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You pay only for the compute time you consume. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. Just upload your code and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale your code with high availability. You can set up your code to automatically trigger from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a graph database service that is scalable and highly available. Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS service that meets the requirements of providing a graph database service that is scalable and highly available is Amazon Neptune. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF graph models. Amazon Neptune is designed to store billions of relationships and query the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune also offers high availability and durability by replicating six copies of the data across three Availability Zones and continuously backing up the data to Amazon S3⁵. Amazon Aurora, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are other AWS services that provide relational or non- relational database solutions, but they do not support graph database models.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (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 environment⁵

NEW QUESTION 245

- (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 protocols⁵. 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 247

- (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 applications⁵⁶⁷. You can also use the AWS Management Console to launch and configure AWS resources using wizards and templates, without writing any code⁵. 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 249

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer premises. By providing local access to AWS managed infrastructure, AWS Outposts enables customers to build and run applications on premises using the same programming interfaces as in AWS Regions, while using local compute and storage resources for lower latency and local data processing needs. An Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity deployed at a customer site. AWS operates, monitors, and manages this capacity as part of an AWS Region. You can create subnets on your Outpost and specify them when you create AWS resources such as EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS clusters, and RDS instances. Instances in Outpost subnets communicate with other instances in the AWS Region using private IP addresses, all within the same VPC. Outposts solutions allow you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region². AWS Outposts is a hybrid cloud deployment model that uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure. Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. Hybrid cloud provides businesses with greater flexibility, more deployment options, and optimized costs. By using AWS Outposts, customers can benefit from the fully managed infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools of AWS on premises, while still having access to the full range of AWS services available in the Region for a truly consistent hybrid experience³. References: On-Premises Private Cloud - AWS Outposts Family - AWS, What is AWS Outposts? - AWS Outposts

NEW QUESTION 255

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