# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions CLF-C01

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

**NEW QUESTION 1**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service is deployed to VPCs and provides protection from common network threats?

A. AWSShield
B. AWSWAF
C. AWS Network Firewall
D. AWS FirewallManager

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 AWS Network Firewall is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy essential network protections for all of your Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs). The service can be set up with just a few clicks from the AWS console or using APIs. AWS Network Firewall automatically scales with your network traffic, so you don't have to worry about deploying and managing any infrastructure. AWS Network Firewall provides protection from common network threats such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and DDoS attacks1.

**NEW QUESTION 2**
- (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 3**
- (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 4**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service provides this functionality?

A. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
B. AWS Systems Manager
C. AWS Config
D. AWS Control Tower

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS Control Tower is a service that provides an easy way to set up and govern a secure, multi-account AWS environment. It automates the creation of accounts, organizational units, policies, and best practices based on the AWS Well-Architected Framework. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a service that enables users to centrally manage access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications using a single sign-on experience. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of AWS resources.

**NEW QUESTION 5**
- (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 6**
- (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 7**
- (Topic 3)
A company has all of its servers in the us-east-1 Region. The company is considering the deployment of additional servers different Region.
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 8**

- (Topic 3)
A company that has multiple business units wants to centrally manage and govern its AWS Cloud environments. The company wants to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs), and simplify billing processes.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Organizations is an AWS service that enables you to centrally manage and govern your AWS Cloud environments across multiple business units. AWS Organizations allows you to create an organization that consists of AWS accounts that you create or invite to join. You can group your accounts into organizational units (OUs) and apply service control policies (SCPs) to them. SCPs are a type of policy that specify the maximum permissions for the accounts in your organization, and can help you enforce compliance and security requirements. AWS Organizations also simplifies billing processes by enabling you to consolidate and pay for all member accounts with a single payment method. You can also use AWS Organizations to automate the creation of AWS accounts by using APIs or AWS CloudFormation templates. References: What is AWS Organizations?, Policy-Based Management - AWS Organizations

**NEW QUESTION 9**
- (Topic 3)
What is a benefit of using AWS serverless computing?

A. Application deployment and management are not required
B. Application security will be fully managed by AWS
C. Monitoring and logging are not needed
D. Management of infrastructure is offloaded to AWS

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS serverless computing is a way of building and running applications without thinking about servers. AWS manages the infrastructure for you, so you don't have to provision, scale, patch, or monitor servers. You only pay for the compute time you consume, and you can focus on your application logic instead of managing servers12. References: Serverless Computing – Amazon Web Services, AWS Serverless Computing, Benefits, Architecture and Use-cases - XenonStack

**NEW QUESTION 10**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to receive a notification when a specific AWS cost threshold is reached.
Which AWS services or tools can the company use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or storage class provides low-cost, long-term data storage?

A. Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive
B. AWS Snowball
C. Amazon MQ
D. AWS Storage Gateway

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is a storage class within Amazon S3 that provides the lowest-cost, long-term data storage for data that is rarely accessed. AWS Snowball is a service that provides a physical device for transferring large amounts of data into and out of AWS. Amazon MQ is a service that provides managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ. AWS Storage Gateway is a service that provides hybrid cloud storage for on-premises applications.

**NEW QUESTION 14**
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool
B. AWS Migration Hub
C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
D. AWS Application Migration Service

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a managed and automated 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 DMS supports migration between 20-plus database and analytics engines, such as PostgreSQL, Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MongoDB, Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3. AWS DMS also provides schema conversion and validation tools, as well as monitoring and security features. AWS DMS is a cost-effective and reliable solution for database migration, as you only pay for the compute resources and additional log storage used during the migration process, and you can minimize the downtime and data loss with
Multi-AZ and ongoing replication12
To migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS using AWS DMS, you need to perform the following steps:
? Create an AWS DMS replication instance in the same AWS Region as your target Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. The replication instance is a server that runs the AWS DMS replication software and connects to your source and target endpoints. You can choose the instance type, storage, and network settings based on your migration requirements3
? Create a source endpoint that points to your on-premises PostgreSQL database.
You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as required4
? Create a target endpoint that points to your Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as verify-full.
? Create a migration task that defines the migration settings and options, such as the replication instance, the source and target endpoints, the migration type (full load, full load and change data capture, or change data capture only), the table mappings, the task settings, and the task monitoring role. You can also use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to convert your source schema to the target schema and apply it to the target endpoint before or after creating the migration task.
? Start the migration task and monitor its progress and status using the AWS DMS console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS DMS API. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to automate the creation and execution of the migration task.
The other options are not suitable for migrating a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool is a tool that helps you assess your readiness for cloud adoption based on six dimensions: business, people, process, platform, operations, and security. It does not perform any database migration tasks. AWS Migration Hub is a service that helps you track and manage the progress of your application migrations across multiple AWS and partner services, such as AWS DMS, AWS Application Migration Service, AWS Server Migration Service, and CloudEndure Migration. It does not perform any database migration tasks itself, but rather integrates with other migration services. 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. It does not support database migration, but rather replicates your servers as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and launches them as EC2 instances on AWS.
References: AWS Database Migration Service, What is AWS Database Migration Service?, Working with an AWS DMS replication instance, Creating source and target endpoints for PostgreSQL, [Creating a target endpoint for Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL], [Creating a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS Schema Conversion Tool], [Starting a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS CloudFormation], [Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool], [AWS Migration Hub], [AWS Application Migration Service]

**NEW QUESTION 18**
- (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 19**
- (Topic 3)
Which tasks are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**
 According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of managing data encryption and granting least privilege access to IAM users. Data encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. The customer must decide whether to encrypt their data at rest (when it is stored on AWS) or in transit (when it is moving between AWS and the

customer or between AWS services). The customer must also choose the encryption method, algorithm, and key management solution that best suit their needs. AWS provides various services and features that support data encryption, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and AWS Encryption SDK5 IAM users are entities that represent the people or applications that interact with AWS resources and services.
The customer must grant the IAM users the minimum permissions that they need to perform their tasks, and avoid giving them unnecessary or excessive access. This is known as the principle of least privilege, and it helps reduce the risk of unauthorized or malicious actions. The customer can use IAM policies, roles, groups, and permissions boundaries to manage the access of IAM users.

**NEW QUESTION 22**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials.
Which AWS service can the company use to make this integration?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 24**
- (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 I AM 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 29**
- (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 31**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service can provide a dedicated network connection with consistent low latency from on premises to the AWS Cloud?

A. Amazon VPC
B. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. Amazon OpenSearch Service

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect is a service that provides a dedicated network connection from on premises to the AWS Cloud. It can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet- based connections. It can also provide low latency for applications that

require real-time data transfer4. Amazon VPC is a service that provides a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where users can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that provides a scalable and durable stream of data records for real-time data processing. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a service that provides a fully managed, scalable, and secure search and analytics solution that is compatible with Elasticsearch.

## NEW QUESTION 36
- (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 41
- (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 43
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to launch its web application in a second AWS Region. The company needs to determine which services must be regionally configured for this launch.
Which AWS services can be configured at the Region level? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon EC2
B. Amazon Route 53
C. Amazon CloudFront
D. AWS WAF
E. Amazon DynamoDB

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**
Amazon Route 53 and AWS WAF are AWS services that can be configured at the Region level. Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System (DNS) web service that lets you register domain names, route traffic to resources, and check the health of your resources. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. Amazon EC2, Amazon CloudFront, and Amazon DynamoDB are AWS services that can be configured at the global level or the Availability Zone level .

## NEW QUESTION 45
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services can be used to store files? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**
Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS are two AWS services that can be used to store files . Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers high scalability, durability, availability, and performance. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and low-latency storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS

Lambda, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Storage Gateway are other AWS services that have different purposes, such as serverless computing, machine learning, and hybrid cloud storage .

**NEW QUESTION 46**
- (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 51**
- (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 54**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate its high-performance computing (HPC) application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application has multiple components. The application must have fault tolerance and must have the ability to fail over automatically.
Which AWS infrastructure solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency between components?

A. Multiple AWS Regions
B. Multiple edge locations
C. Multiple Availability Zones
D. Regional edge caches

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones is an AWS infrastructure solution that meets the requirements of migrating a high performance computing (HPC) application to AWS with fault tolerance and failover capabilities, and with the least latency between components. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. EC2 instances within the same Region can communicate with each other using low-latency private IP addresses. By using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones, the company can achieve fault tolerance and failover for their HPC application, because they can distribute the workload and data across different locations that are independent of each other. If one Availability Zone becomes unavailable or impaired, the company can redirect the traffic and data to another Availability Zone without affecting the performance and availability of the application5

**NEW QUESTION 56**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature enables users to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Server-side encryption is an encryption option that Amazon S3 provides to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3. With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts an object before saving it to disk in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have three server-side encryption options to choose from: SSE-S3, SSE-C, and SSE-KMS. SSE-S3 uses keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-C allows you to manage your own encryption keys. SSE-KMS uses keys that are managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)5.

**NEW QUESTION 60**
- (Topic 3)

A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis.
Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost- effective manner?

A. Amazon Redshift
B. Amazon Athena
C. Amazon Kinesis
D. Amazon RDS

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive analytics service that allows users to run SQL queries on data stored in Amazon S3. It is ideal for occasional queries on large datasets, as it does not require any server provisioning, configuration, or management. Users only pay for the queries they run, based on the amount of data scanned. Amazon Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, Parquet, ORC, and Avro, and integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to create and manage schemas. Amazon Athena also supports querying data from other sources, such as on- premises or other cloud systems, using data connectors1.
Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytical queries on petabyte-scale data. However, it requires users to provision and maintain clusters of nodes, and pay for the storage and compute capacity they use. Amazon Redshift is more suitable for frequent and consistent queries on structured or semi-structured data2.
Amazon Kinesis is a platform for streaming data on AWS, enabling users to collect, process, and analyze real-time data. It is not designed for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Kinesis consists of four services: Kinesis Data Streams, Kinesis Data Firehose, Kinesis Data Analytics, and Kinesis Video Streams3.
Amazon RDS is a relational database service that provides six database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. It simplifies database administration tasks such as backup, patching, scaling, and replication. However, it is not optimized for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon RDS is more suitable for transactional workloads that require high performance and availability4.
References:
? Interactive SQL - Serverless Query Service - Amazon Athena - AWS
? [Amazon Redshift – Data Warehouse Solution - AWS]
? [Amazon Kinesis - Streaming Data Platform - AWS]
? [Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) – AWS]

**NEW QUESTION 64**
- (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 69**
- (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 74**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to design a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2. Which approach will achieve this goal?

A. Launch large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone.
B. Spread EC2 instances across more than one security group.
C. Spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone.
D. Use an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The approach that will achieve the goal of designing a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 is to spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. By spreading EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and availability of their web applications, as well as reduce latency for end users2. Launching large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone, spreading EC2 instances across more than one security group, or using an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace are not sufficient to ensure reliability, as they do not provide redundancy or resilience in case of an outage in one Availability Zone.

**NEW QUESTION 75**
- (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 77**
- (Topic 3)
Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**
These are two of the seven capabilities that are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). The platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions1. The other five capabilities are:
? Platform architecture – Establish and maintain guidelines, principles, patterns, and guardrails for your cloud environment.
? Platform engineering – Build a compliant multi-account cloud environment with enhanced security features, and packaged, reusable cloud products.
? Platform operations – Manage and optimize your cloud environment with automation, monitoring, and incident response.
? Application development – Develop and deploy cloud-native applications using modern architectures and best practices.
? Application migration – Migrate your existing applications to the cloud using proven methodologies and tools.
Performance and capacity management, infrastructure protection, and change and release management are not capabilities of the platform perspective. They are part of the operations perspective, which helps you achieve operational excellence in the cloud2. The operations perspective comprises six capabilities:
? Performance and capacity management – Monitor and optimize the performance and capacity of your cloud workloads.
? Infrastructure protection – Protect your cloud infrastructure from unauthorized access, malicious attacks, and data breaches.
? Change and release management – Manage changes and releases to your cloud workloads using automation and governance.
? Configuration management – Manage the configuration of your cloud resources and applications using automation and version control.
? Incident management – Respond to incidents affecting your cloud workloads using best practices and tools.
? Service continuity management – Ensure the availability and resilience of your cloud workloads using backup, recovery, and disaster recovery strategies.

**NEW QUESTION 78**
- (Topic 3)
Which cloud concept is demonstrated by using AWS Compute Optimizer?

A. Security validation
B. Rightsizing
C. Elasticity
D. Global reach

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Rightsizing is the cloud concept that is demonstrated by using AWS Compute Optimizer. Rightsizing is the process of adjusting the type and size of your cloud resources to match the optimal performance and cost for your workloads. AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of your AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon EBS volumes, AWS Lambda functions, and Amazon ECS services on AWS Fargate. It reports whether your resources are optimal, and generates optimization recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the performance of your workloads. AWS Compute Optimizer uses machine learning to analyze your historical utilization data and compare it with the most cost-effective AWS alternatives. You can use the recommendations to evaluate the trade-offs between cost and performance, and decide when to move or resize your resources to achieve the best results.
References: Workload Rightsizing - AWS Compute Optimizer - AWS, What is AWS Compute Optimizer? - AWS Compute Optimizer

**NEW QUESTION 79**
- (Topic 3)

A company hosts a large amount of data in AWS. The company wants to identify if any of the data should be considered sensitive.
Which AWS service will meet the requirement?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Amazon Macie is a fully managed service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to help you detect, classify, and better protect your sensitive data stored in the AWS Cloud1. Macie can automatically discover and scan your Amazon S3 buckets for sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII), financial information, healthcare information, intellectual property, and credentials1. Macie also provides you with a dashboard that shows the type, location, and volume of sensitive data in your AWS environment, as well as alerts and findings on potential security issues1.
The other options are not suitable for identifying sensitive data in AWS. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in your Amazon EC2 instances2. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you manage access to your AWS resources by creating users, groups, roles, and policies3. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that helps you monitor and troubleshoot your AWS resources and applications by collecting metrics, logs, events, and alarms4. References:
? 1: What Is Amazon Macie? - Amazon Macie
? 2: What Is Amazon Inspector? - Amazon Inspector
? 3: What Is IAM? - AWS Identity and Access Management
? 4: What Is Amazon CloudWatch? - Amazon CloudWatch

**NEW QUESTION 84**
- (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 85**
- (Topic 3)
A company deployed an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application ran as expected for 6 months. In the past week, users have reported latency issues. A system administrator found that the CPU utilization was at 100% during business hours. The company wants a scalable solution to meet demand.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to handle the load for its application during periods of high demand?

A. Auto Scaling groups
B. AWS Global Accelerator
C. Amazon Route 53
D. An Elastic IP address

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Auto Scaling groups are a feature that allows users to automatically scale the number of Amazon EC2 instances up or down based on demand or a predefined schedule. Auto Scaling groups can help improve the performance and availability of applications by adjusting the capacity in response to traffic fluctuations1. AWS Global Accelerator is a service that improves the availability and performance of applications by routing traffic through AWS edge locations2. Amazon Route 53 is a service that provides scalable and reliable domain name system (DNS) service3. An Elastic IP address is a static IPv4 address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance4.

**NEW QUESTION 87**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants a list of all users in its AWS account, the status of all of the users' access keys, and if multi-factor authentication (MFA) has been configured.
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including access keys and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for using AWS1.
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that allows you to create and manage encryption keys to protect your data. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials2.
IAM Access Analyzer is a feature that helps you identify the resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials3.

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics, logs, and events from your AWS resources and applications. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials4.
References:
? Getting credential reports for your AWS account - AWS Identity and Access Management
? AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services
? IAM Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management
? Amazon CloudWatch - Amazon Web Services

## NEW QUESTION 92
- (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 97
- (Topic 3)
A company must be able to develop, test, and launch an application in the AWS Cloud quickly.
Which advantage of cloud computing will meet these requirements?

A. Stop guessing capacity
B. Trade fixed expense for variable expense
C. Achieve economies of scale
D. Increase speed and agility

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
One of the benefits of cloud computing is that it enables customers to increase speed and agility in developing, testing, and launching applications. Cloud computing provides on-demand access to a variety of IT resources, such as compute, storage, networking, databases, and analytics, without requiring upfront investments or long-term commitments. Customers can provision and release resources in minutes, scale up and down as needed, and experiment with new technologies and features. This allows customers to accelerate their innovation cycles, deliver faster time-to-market, and respond to changing customer needs and demands

## NEW QUESTION 101
- (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 105
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to allow users to authenticate and authorize multiple AWS accounts by using a single set of credentials.
Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

A. AWS Organizations
B. IAM user
C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
D. AWS Control Tower

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. You can use AWS SSO to enable your users to sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) with their existing corporate credentials2. You can also manage SSO access and user permissions across all your AWS accounts in AWS Organizations3. References: AWS Single Sign-On - AWS Documentation, AWS Organizations - AWS Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 108**
- (Topic 3)
A company is considering migration to the AWS Cloud. The company wants a fully managed service or feature that can transfer streaming data from multiple sources to an Amazon S3 bucket.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS DataSync
B. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose
C. S3 Select
D. AWS Transfer Family

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service that delivers real- time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon Elasticsearch Service, and Splunk. You can use Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose to capture, transform, and load streaming data from multiple sources, such as web applications, mobile devices, IoT sensors, and social media.

**NEW QUESTION 110**
- (Topic 3)
A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) to define and track business outcomes as part of its cloud transformation journey.
Which AWS CAF governance perspective capability will meet these requirements?

A. Benefits management
B. Risk management
C. Application portfolio management
D. Cloud financial management

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
The correct answer is A. Benefits management.
Benefits management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you define and track business outcomes as part of your cloud transformation journey. Benefits management helps you align your cloud initiatives with your business objectives, measure the value and impact of your cloud investments, and communicate the benefits of cloud adoption to your stakeholders12.
Risk management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you identify and mitigate the potential risks associated with cloud adoption, such as security, compliance, legal, and operational risks12.
Application portfolio management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you assess and optimize your existing application portfolio for cloud migration or modernization. Application portfolio management helps you categorize your applications based on their business value and technical fit, prioritize them for cloud adoption, and select the best migration or modernization strategy for each application12.
Cloud financial management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you manage and optimize the costs and value of your cloud resources. Cloud financial management helps you plan and budget for cloud adoption, track and allocate cloud costs, implement cost optimization strategies, and report on cloud financial performance12. References:
1: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective 2: All you need to know about AWS Cloud Adoption Framework — Governance Perspective

**NEW QUESTION 112**
- (Topic 3)
A company is building an application that needs to deliver images and videos globally with minimal latency.
Which approach can the company use to accomplish this in a cost effective manner?

A. Deliver the content through Amazon CloudFront.
B. Store the content on Amazon S3 and enable S3 cross-region replication.
C. Implement a VPN across multiple AWS Regions.
D. Deliver the content through AWS PrivateLink.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. It works seamlessly with services including AWS Shield for DDoS mitigation, Amazon S3, Elastic Load Balancing or Amazon EC2 as origins for your applications, and Lambda@Edge to run custom code closer to customers' users and to customize the user experience. By using CloudFront, you can cache your content at the edge locations that are closest to your end users, reducing the network latency and improving the performance of your application. CloudFront also offers a pay-as-you-go pricing model, so you only pay for the data transfer and requests that you use.

**NEW QUESTION 113**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service is an in-memory data store service?

A. Amazon Aurora
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon DynamoDB

D. Amazon ElastiCache

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 116**
- (Topic 3)
A company's IT team is managing MySQL database server clusters. The IT team has to patch the database and take backup snapshots of the data in the clusters. The company wants to move this workload to AWS so that these tasks will be completed automatically.
What should the company do to meet these requirements?

A. Deploy MySQL database server clusters on Amazon EC2 instances.
B. Use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database.
C. Use an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances.
D. Migrate all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon RDS supports MySQL as one of the database engines. By using Amazon RDS with a MySQL database, the company can offload the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots to AWS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and operating system of the database instances. Amazon RDS also automatically backs up the database and retains the backups for a user-defined retention period. The company can also restore the database to any point in time within the retention period. Deploying MySQL database server clusters on Amazon EC2 instances, using an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances, or migrating all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3 are not the best options to meet the requirements. These options would not automate the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots, and would require more operational overhead from the company3

**NEW QUESTION 117**
- (Topic 3)
Which task does AWS perform automatically?

A. Encrypt data that is stored in Amazon DynamoDB.
B. Patch Amazon EC2 instances.
C. Encrypt user network traffic.
D. Create TLS certificates for users' websites.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
AWS performs some tasks automatically to help you manage and secure your AWS resources. One of these tasks is patching Amazon EC2 instances. AWS provides two options for patching your EC2 instances: managed instances and patch baselines. Managed instances are a group of EC2 instances or on-premises servers that you can manage using AWS Systems Manager. Patch baselines define the patches that AWS Systems Manager applies to your instances. You can use AWS Systems Manager to automate the process of patching your instances based on a schedule or a maintenance window.

**NEW QUESTION 122**
- (Topic 3)
An ecommerce company wants to use Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to add and remove EC2 instances based on CPU utilization.
Which AWS service or feature can initiate an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling action to achieve this goal?

A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
C. AWS Systems Manager
D. Amazon CloudWatch alarm

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Amazon CloudWatch alarm is an AWS service or feature that can initiate an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling action based on CPU utilization. Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service that collects and tracks metrics, logs, events, and alarms for your AWS resources and applications. Amazon CloudWatch alarms are actions that you can configure to send notifications or automatically make changes to the resources you are monitoring based on rules that you define67.
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is a service that helps you maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances according to definable conditions. You can create dynamic scaling policies that track a specific CloudWatch metric, such as CPU utilization, and define what action to take when the associated CloudWatch alarm is in ALARM. When the policy is in effect, Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling adjusts the group's desired capacity up or down when the threshold of an alarm is
breached89. References: 6: Cloud Monitoring - Amazon CloudWatch - AWS, 7: Amazon CloudWatch Documentation, 8: Dynamic scaling for Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, 9: Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 123**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

A. AWS Trusted Advisor

B. Amazon Inspector
C. AWS Control Tower
D. Migration Evaluator

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**
- (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 129**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature is an example of a relational database management system?

A. Amazon Athena
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Amazon S3 Select
D. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
 Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. You can start with just a few hundred gigabytes of data and scale to a petabyte or more. This enables you to use your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers. Amazon Redshift is a relational database management system (RDBMS), so it is compatible with other RDBMS applications. You can use standard SQL to query the data.

**NEW QUESTION 134**
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to search for text in documents that are stored in Amazon S3. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon Kendra
B. Amazon Rekognition
C. Amazon Polly
D. Amazon Lex

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Amazon Kendra is a highly accurate and easy to use intelligent search service powered by machine learning. It enables users to easily find the content they are looking for, even when it is scattered across multiple locations and content repositories within their organization. Amazon Kendra supports natural language queries, and can search for text in documents stored in Amazon S3, as well as other sources such as SharePoint, OneDrive, Salesforce, ServiceNow, and more1.
Amazon Rekognition is a computer vision service that makes it easy to add image and video analysis to applications. It can detect objects, faces, text, scenes, activities, and emotions in images and videos. However, it is not designed for searching for text in documents stored in Amazon S32.
Amazon Polly is a text-to-speech service that turns text into lifelike speech. It can create audio versions of books, articles, podcasts, and more. However, it is not designed for searching for text in documents stored in Amazon S33.
Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces using voice and text. It can create chatbots that can interact with users using natural language. However, it is not designed for searching for text in documents stored in Amazon S34.
References:
? Amazon Kendra – Intelligent Search Service Powered by Machine Learning
? Amazon Rekognition – Video and Image - AWS
? Amazon Polly – Text-to-Speech Service - AWS
? Amazon Lex – Build Conversation Bots - AWS

**NEW QUESTION 139**
- (Topic 3)
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, who is responsible for the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate?

A. It is the sole responsibility of the customer.
B. It is the sole responsibility of AWS.
C. It is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer.
D. The customer's AWS Support plan tier determines who manages the configuration.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate1. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications that they use1.

**NEW QUESTION 140**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to use the latest technologies and wants to minimize its capital investment. Instead of upgrading on-premises infrastructure, the company wants to move to the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS Cloud benefit does this scenario describe?

A. Increased speed to market
B. The trade of infrastructure expenses for operating expenses
C. Massive economies of scale
D. The ability to go global in minutes

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The trade of infrastructure expenses for operating expenses is one of the benefits of the AWS Cloud. By moving to the AWS Cloud, the company can avoid the upfront costs of purchasing and maintaining on-premises infrastructure, such as servers, storage, network, and software. Instead, the company can pay only for the AWS resources and services that they use, as they use them. This reduces the risk and complexity of planning and managing IT infrastructure, and allows the company to focus on innovation and growth. Increased speed to market, massive economies of scale, and the ability to go
global in minutes are also benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they are not the best ones to describe this scenario. Increased speed to market means that the company can launch new products and services faster by using AWS services and tools. Massive economies of scale means that the company can benefit from the lower costs and higher performance that AWS achieves by operating at a large scale. The ability to go global in minutes means that the company can deploy their applications and data in multiple regions and availability zones around the world to reach their customers faster and improve performance and reliability5

**NEW QUESTION 144**
- (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 148**
- (Topic 3)
Which mechanism allows developers to access AWS services from application code?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service could an administrator use to provide desktop environments for several employees?

A. AWS Organizations
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS WAF
D. AWS Workspaces

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
 AWS Workspaces is a service that provides fully managed, secure, and reliable virtual desktops for your employees. You can access your personal Windows environment on various devices, such as Android, iOS, Fire, Mac, PC, Chromebook, and Linux. You can choose from different bundles of CPU, memory, storage, and software options to suit your needs. You can also integrate AWS Workspaces with your existing Active Directory, VPN, and security policies. AWS Workspaces helps you reduce the cost and complexity of managing your desktop infrastructure, while enhancing the productivity and security of your remote workers456. References: 4: Amazon WorkSpaces Client Download, 5: VDI Desktops - Amazon WorkSpaces Family - AWS, 6: Amazon WorkSpaces

**NEW QUESTION 156**
- (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 160**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature can the company use to limit the access to AWS services for member accounts?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. Service control policies (SCPs)
C. Organizational units (OUs)
D. Access control lists (ACLs)

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
 Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of organization policy that you can use to manage permissions in your organization. SCPs offer central control over the maximum available permissions for all accounts in your organization, allowing you to ensure your accounts stay within your organization's access control guidelines2. SCPs are available only in an organization that has all features enabled2.

**NEW QUESTION 165**
- (Topic 3)
Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts'?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
 AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in your AWS account. CloudTrail captures all API calls for AWS services as events, including calls from the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can use CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and troubleshoot your AWS account activity34. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for

cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account5. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices6. AWS X-Ray is a service that helps you analyze and debug your applications by collecting data about the requests that your application serves, and providing tools to view, filter, and gain insights into that data7. References: Logging AWS Audit Manager API calls with CloudTrail, Logging AWS Account Management API calls using AWS CloudTrail, Review API calls in your AWS account using CloudTrail, Monitor the usage of AWS API calls using Amazon CloudWatch, Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS …

**NEW QUESTION 168**
- (Topic 3)
A company seeks cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category ofAWS 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 170**
- (Topic 3)
Which maintenance task is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

A. Physical connectivity among Availability Zones
B. Network switch maintenance
C. Hardware updates and firmware patches
D. Amazon EC2 updates and security patches

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, customers are responsible for managing their data, applications, operating systems, security groups, and other aspects of their AWS environment. This includes installing updates and security patches of the guest operating system and any application software or utilities installed by the customer on the instances. AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as data centers, hardware, software, networking, and facilities. This includes the physical connectivity among Availability Zones, the network switch maintenance, and the hardware updates and firmware patches. Therefore, option D is the correct answer, and options A, B, and C are AWS responsibilities, not customer responsibilities. References: : AWS Well-Architected Framework - Elasticity; : Reactive Systems on AWS - Elastic

**NEW QUESTION 175**
- (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 176**
- (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 181**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service converts text to lifelike voices?

A. Amazon Transcribe
B. Amazon Rekognition
C. Amazon Polly
D. Amazon Textract

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled products. Polly's Text-to-Speech (TTS) service uses advanced deep learning technologies to synthesize natural sounding human speech1. Amazon Polly supports dozens of languages and a wide range of natural-sounding voices. You can customize and control the speech output by using lexicons and SSML tags. You can also store and redistribute the speech output in standard audio formats like MP3 and OGG2.
Amazon Transcribe is a service that converts speech to text, enabling you to create text transcripts from audio or video files. It can recognize multiple speakers, different languages, accents, dialects, and background noises. It can also add punctuation and formatting to the transcripts. Amazon Transcribe is useful for applications such as subtitling, captioning, transcription, and voice search.
Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides image and video analysis using computer vision and deep learning. It can detect objects, faces, text, scenes, activities, and emotions in images and videos. It can also perform face recognition, face comparison, face search, celebrity recognition, and facial analysis. Amazon Rekognition is useful for applications such as security, social media, e-commerce, and media and entertainment.
Amazon Textract is a service that extracts text and data from scanned documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and machine learning. It can identify the contents of fields in forms and tables, as well as the relationships between them. It can also preserve the layout and structure of the original document. Amazon Textract is useful for applications such as data entry, document management, compliance, and analytics. References:
? Text to Speech Software – Amazon Polly – Amazon Web Services
? What is Text to Speech – Amazon Web Services (AWS)
? AWS Amazon Polly - Text to Speech Converter - CodeCanyon
? Amazon's Text-To-Speech AI Service Sounds More Natural And … - Forbes
? Working with AWS Amazon Polly Text-to-Speech (TTS) Service
? [Automatic Speech Recognition - Amazon Transcribe - AWS]
? [Amazon Rekognition – Video and Image - AWS]
? [Extract Text & Data - OCR - Amazon Textract - AWS]

**NEW QUESTION 183**
- (Topic 3)
Which characteristic of the AWS Cloud helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity'?

A. Agility
B. Elasticity
C. Reliability
D. Durability

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
Elasticity is a characteristic of the AWS Cloud that helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity. Elasticity refers to the ability to dynamically provision and de-provision computing resources as per demand, ensuring that the application or service always has the required resources to operate efficiently. Elasticity helps users optimize performance and costs, as they only pay for the resources they use and avoid wasting resources when the demand is low345. References: 3: Which characteristic of the aws cloud helps users eliminate …, 4: AWS Elastic Load Balancing and Application Load Balancer, 5: Which characteristic of the AWS Cloud helps users eliminate …

**NEW QUESTION 184**
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 188**
- (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 191**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co-location environments, or on-premises facilities?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 AWS Outposts is a service that delivers AWS infrastructure and services to virtually any on-premises or edge location for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts allows you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region. Run applications and workloads on premises using familiar AWS services, tools, and APIs2.
AWS Outposts is the only AWS service that supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co- location environments, or on-premises facilities. References: On-Premises Infrastructure - AWS Outposts Family

**NEW QUESTION 196**
- (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 201**
- (Topic 3)
A company uses AWS for its web application. The company wants to minimize latency and perform compute operations for the application as close to end users as possible.
Which AWS service or infrastructure component will provide this functionality?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 204**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another AWS account. The users do not currently have permission to access the resources.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

A. IAM group

B. IAM role
C. IAM tag
D. IAM Access Analyzer

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 208**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or tool helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 209**
- (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 214**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature gives users the ability to capture information about network traffic in a VPC?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 217**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate its workloads to AWS, but it lacks expertise in AWS Cloud computing.
Which AWS service or feature will help the company with its migration?

A. AWS Trusted Advisor
B. AWS Consulting Partners
C. AWS Artifacts
D. AWS Managed Services

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
 AWS Managed Services is a service that provides operational management for AWS infrastructure and applications. It helps users migrate their workloads to AWS and provides ongoing support, security, compliance, and automation. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. AWS Consulting Partners are professional services firms that help customers design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS. AWS Artifacts is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports and select online agreements.

**NEW QUESTION 220**
- (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 224**
- (Topic 2)
Which design principles should a company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AE

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

**NEW QUESTION 226**
- (Topic 2)
A company needs help managing multiple AWS linked accounts that are reported on a consolidated bill.
Which AWS Support plan includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 229**
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service is always available free of charge to users?

A. Amazon Athena
B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
C. AWS Secrets Manager
D. Amazon ElastiCacheA company has only basic knowledge of AWS technologies.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web 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 is always available free of charge to users4.


**NEW QUESTION 231**
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances to run a stateless and restartable process after business hours.
Which AWS service provides DNS resolution?

A. Amazon CloudFront
B. Amazon VPC
C. Amazon Route 53
D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon Route 53 is the AWS service that provides DNS resolution. DNS (Domain Name System) is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses. Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud DNS service that offers domain name registration, DNS routing, and health checking. Amazon Route 53 can route the traffic to various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and Amazon CloudFront. Amazon Route 53 can also integrate with other AWS services, such as AWS Certificate Manager, AWS Shield, and AWS WAF. For more information, see [What is Amazon Route 53?] and [Amazon Route 53 Features].


**NEW QUESTION 232**
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to host a highly available application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs infrequently for short periods of time.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

**Answer:** C

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


**NEW QUESTION 236**
- (Topic 2)
A company is running an application on AWS. The company wants to identify and prevent the accidental
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 240**
- (Topic 2)
What is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 243**
- (Topic 2)
A user is moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.
Which type of migration is this?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 247**
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 250**
- (Topic 2)
A company wants its workload to perform consistently and correctly. Which benefit of AWS Cloud computing does this goal represent?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 253**
- (Topic 2)
A large company has multiple departments. Each department has its own AWS account. Each department has purchased Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances. Some departments do not use all the Reserved Instances that they purchased, and other departments need more Reserved Instances than they purchased. The company needs to manage the AWS accounts for all the departments so that the departments can share the Reserved Instances.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Systems Manager
B. Cost Explorer
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. AWS Organizations

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With AWS Organizations, you can apply service control policies (SCPs) across multiple AWS accounts to restrict what services and actions users and roles can access. You can also use AWS Organizations to enable features such as consolidated billing, AWS Config rules and conformance packs, and AWS CloudFormation StackSets across multiple accounts3. One of the benefits of using AWS Organizations is that you can share your Reserved Instances (RIs) with all of the accounts in your organization. This enables you to take advantage of the billing benefits of RIs without having to specify which account will use them4. AWS Systems Manager is a service that gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. None of these services or tools can help you manage the AWS accounts for all the departments so that the departments can share the Reserved Instances.

**NEW QUESTION 258**
- (Topic 2)
Which service is an AWS in-memory data store service?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 261**
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to improve its security and audit posture by limiting Amazon EC2 inbound access.
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, which task is the responsibility of the customer?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for configuring logical access controls for resources, and protecting account credentials. This includes managing IAM user permissions, security group rules, network ACLs, encryption keys, and other aspects of access management1. AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities. AWS is also responsible for configuring the security used by managed services, such as Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Aurora2.

**NEW QUESTION 265**
- (Topic 2)
Which encryption types can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3? (Select TWO.)

A. Server-side encryption with AmazonS3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)
B. Server-side encryption with AWS KMSmanaged keys (SSE-KMS)
C. TLS
D. SSL
E. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**
Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) and server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS) are the encryption types that can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3. Server-side encryption means that Amazon S3 encrypts the objects before saving them on disks and decrypts them when they are downloaded. SSE-S3 uses one master key per bucket that is managed by Amazon S3. SSE-KMS uses a customer master key (CMK) that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and provides additional benefits, such as audit trails and key rotation. For more

information, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption and Protecting Data Using Encryption.

**NEW QUESTION 267**
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to host a web server on Amazon EC2 instances for at least 1 year. The web server cannot tolerate interruption.
Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost- effectively?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 269**
- (Topic 2)
A company provides a software as a service (SaaS) application. The company has a new customer that is based in a different country.
The new customer's data needs to be hosted in that country.
Which AWS service or infrastructure component should the company use to meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 AWS Regions are geographic areas around the world where AWS has clusters of data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate AZ's within a geographic area. By hosting the customer's data in a specific AWS Region, the company can meet the requirement of hosting the data in the customer's country. AWS Shield is a service that provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection. Amazon S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model. You can use it to prevent an object from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Placement groups are logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Placement groups enable applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. None of these services or infrastructure components can help the company host the customer's data in a different country.

**NEW QUESTION 271**
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 276**
- (Topic 2)
A company is running workloads for multiple departments within a single VPC. The company needs to be able to bill each department for its resource usage.
Which action should the company take to accomplish this goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Adding a department tag to each resource and configuring cost allocation tags is an action that can help you accomplish the goal of billing each department for its resource usage with the least operational overhead. Tags are simple labels consisting of a key and an optional value that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to organize your resources and track your AWS costs on a detailed level. Cost allocation tags enable you to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier for you to categorize and track your AWS costs2. Moving each department resource to its own VPC or its own AWS account is an action that can help you isolate and control the resources for each department, but it would incur more operational overhead than using tags. Using AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department is an action that can help you consolidate billing and payment across multiple AWS accounts, but it would not help you bill each department for its resource usage within a single VPC.

**NEW QUESTION 277**
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