



## Amazon

### Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to create a chatbot and integrate the chatbot with its current web application. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its Microsoft SQL Server database management system from on premises to the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service should the company use to reduce management overhead for this environment?

- A. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- B. Amazon SageMaker
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon Athena

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is the AWS service that the company should use to migrate its Microsoft SQL Server database management system from on premises to the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS is a fully managed service that provides a scalable, secure, and high-performance relational database platform. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, including Microsoft SQL Server. Amazon RDS reduces the management overhead for the database environment by taking care of tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring. For more information, see [What is Amazon Relational Database Service \(Amazon RDS\)?](#) and [Amazon RDS for SQL Server](#).

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service offers a global content delivery network (CDN) that helps companies securely deliver websites, videos, applications, and APIs at high speeds with low latency?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon CloudFront
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS CloudFormation

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is the AWS service that offers a global content delivery network (CDN) that helps companies securely deliver websites, videos, applications, and APIs at high speeds with low latency. Amazon CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of static and dynamic web content, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files, to users. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of edge locations, located near users' geographic locations, to cache and serve content with high availability and performance. Amazon CloudFront also provides features such as AWS Shield for DDoS protection, AWS Certificate Manager for SSL/TLS encryption, AWS WAF for web application firewall, and AWS Lambda@Edge for customizing content delivery with serverless code. Amazon EC2, Amazon CloudWatch, and AWS CloudFormation are not services that offer a global CDN. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudFormation is a service that provides a common language to model and provision AWS resources and their dependencies.

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS Cloud design principle does a company follow by using AWS CloudTrail?

- A. Recover automatically.
- B. Perform operations as code.
- C. Measure efficiency.
- D. Ensure traceability.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The company follows the AWS Cloud design principle of ensuring traceability by using AWS CloudTrail. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records the API calls and

events made by or on behalf of the AWS account. The company can use AWS CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and analyze the activity and changes in their AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail helps the company to achieve compliance, security, governance, and operational efficiency. Recovering automatically, performing operations as code, and measuring efficiency are other AWS Cloud design principles, but they are not directly related to using AWS CloudTrail. Recovering automatically means that the company can design their cloud workloads to handle failures gracefully and resume normal operations without manual intervention. Performing operations as code means that the company can automate the creation, configuration, and management of their cloud resources using scripts or templates. Measuring efficiency means that the company can monitor and optimize the performance and utilization of their cloud resources and applications<sup>34</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or tool does AWS Control Tower use to create resources?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

What is an Availability Zone?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or feature offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A company hosts an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The EC2 instance needs to access several AWS resources, including Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB.

What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to delegate permissions?

- A. Create an IAM role with the required permission
- B. Attach the role to the EC2 instance.
- C. Create an IAM user and use its access key and secret access key in the application.
- D. Create an IAM user and use its access key and secret access key to create a CLI profile in the EC2 instance.
- E. Create an IAM role with the required permission
- F. Attach the role to the administrative IAM user.

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Creating an IAM role with the required permissions and attaching the role to the EC2 instance is the most operationally efficient solution to delegate permissions. An IAM role is an entity that defines a set of permissions for making AWS service requests. An IAM role can be assumed by an EC2 instance to access other AWS resources, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB, without having to store any credentials on the instance. This solution is more secure and scalable than using IAM users and their access keys. For more information, see [IAM Roles for Amazon EC2] and [Using an IAM Role to Grant Permissions to Applications Running on Amazon EC2 Instances].

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

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

Which AWS service should the company use to build this capability?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to run code in response to an event notification that occurs when objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which AWS service will integrate directly with the event notification?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

Which task is the responsibility of a company that is using Amazon RDS?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Which best practice for cost governance does this example show?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

What can a user accomplish using AWS CloudTrail?

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

**Answer:**

B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS services or features can control VPC traffic? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to use standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Redshift is the service that meets the requirements of using standard SQL to query and combine exabytes of structured and semi-structured data across a data warehouse, operational database, and data lake. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service that allows you to run complex analytic queries using standard SQL and your existing business intelligence tools. Amazon Redshift also supports Redshift Spectrum, a feature that allows you to directly query and join data stored in Amazon S3 using the same SQL syntax. Amazon Redshift can scale up or down to handle any volume of data and deliver fast query performance.

**NEW QUESTION 35**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to use dashboards and charts to analyze insights from business data. Which AWS service will provide the dashboards and charts for these insights?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With AWS Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines.

**NEW QUESTION 40**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS database service provides in-memory data storage?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Topic 1)

Which task is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Management of the guest operating systems
  - B. Maintenance of the configuration of infrastructure devices
  - C. Management of the host operating systems and virtualization
  - D. Maintenance of the software that powers Availability Zones
- A company has refined its workload to use specific AWS services to improve efficiency and reduce cost.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Management of the guest operating systems is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model defines the different security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customer. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical infrastructure, hardware, software, and facilities that run the AWS Cloud. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the guest operating systems, applications, data, and network traffic protection

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Topic 1)

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value. This principle states that you should monitor and measure key performance indicators (KPIs) and set targets and thresholds that align with your business goals. You should also use feedback loops to continuously improve your processes and procedures<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 1)

A company has been storing monthly reports in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company exports the report data into comma-separated values (.csv) files. A developer wants to write a simple query that can read all of these files and generate a summary report.

Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS services and features are provided to all customers at no charge? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The AWS services and features that are provided to all customers at no charge are VPC and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). VPC is a service that allows you to launch AWS resources in a logically isolated virtual network that you define. You can create and use a VPC at no additional charge, and you only pay for the resources that you launch in the VPC, such as EC2 instances or EBS volumes. IAM is a service that allows you to manage access and permissions to AWS resources. You can create and use IAM users, groups, roles, and policies at no additional charge, and you only pay for the AWS resources that the IAM entities access. Amazon Aurora, Amazon SageMaker, and Amazon Polly are not free services, and they charge based on the usage and features that you choose<sup>5</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS feature or resource is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with software and security requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with software and security requirements. It provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You can use an AMI to launch as many instances as you need. You can also create your own custom AMIs or use AMIs shared by other AWS users<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Topic 1)

A company is running applications on Amazon EC2 instances in the same AWS account for several different projects. The company wants to track the infrastructure costs for each of the projects separately. The company must conduct this tracking with the least possible impact to the existing infrastructure and with no additional cost.

What should the company do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project.
- B. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application.
- C. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account.
- D. Use cost allocation tags with values that are specific to each project.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D because cost allocation tags are a way to track the infrastructure costs for each of the projects separately. Cost allocation tags are key-value pairs that can be attached to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, and used to categorize and group them for billing purposes. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements of the question. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project does not help to track the costs for each project, and may impact the performance and compatibility of the applications. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application does not help to track the costs for each project, and may incur additional charges for using CloudWatch. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account does help to track the costs for each project, but it impacts the existing infrastructure and incurs additional charges for using multiple accounts. Reference: Using Cost Allocation Tags

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Topic 1)

A user wants to identify any security group that is allowing unrestricted incoming SSH traffic. Which AWS service can be used to accomplish this goal?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Topic 1)

A large company has a workload that requires hardware to remain on premises. The company wants to use the same management and control plane services that it currently uses on AWS.

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an advantage that users experience when they move on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer: DE**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 78**

- (Topic 3)

Which task can only an AWS account root user perform?

- A. Changing the AWS Support plan

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 81**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS service that meets the requirements of providing a graph database service that is scalable and highly available is Amazon Neptune. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF graph models. Amazon Neptune is designed to store billions of relationships and query the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune also offers high availability and durability by replicating six copies of the data across three Availability Zones and continuously backing up the data to Amazon S3<sup>5</sup>. Amazon Aurora, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are other AWS services that provide relational or non-relational database solutions, but they do not support graph database models.

**NEW QUESTION 85**

- (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 89**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to securely store important credentials that an application uses to connect users to a database. Which AWS service can meet this requirement with the MINIMAL amount of operational overhead?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 93**

- (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 98**

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is an AWS Well-Architected Framework design principle for operational excellence in the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 103**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service will allow a user to set custom cost and usage limits, and will alert when the thresholds are exceeded?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Budgets allows you to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define. AWS Budgets provides you with a comprehensive view of your cost and usage, as well as your reservation utilization and coverage<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Topic 2)

Which option is a pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps you understand the pros and cons of decisions you make while building systems on AWS. By using the Framework, you will learn architectural best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization<sup>2</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS solution provides the ability for a company to run AWS services in the company's on-premises data center?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. AWS Outposts
- C. AWS Systems Manager hybrid activations
- D. AWS Storage Gateway

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 2)

Which credential allows programmatic access to AWS resources for use from the AWS CLI or the AWS API?

- A. User name and password
- B. Access keys
- C. SSH public keys
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Access keys are long-term credentials that consist of an access key ID and a secret access key. You use access keys to sign programmatic requests that you make to AWS using the AWS CLI or AWS API<sup>1</sup>. User name and password are credentials that you use to sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS Management Console mobile app<sup>2</sup>. SSH public keys are credentials that you use to authenticate with EC2 instances that are launched from certain Linux AMIs<sup>3</sup>. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are customer master keys (CMKs) that you use to encrypt and decrypt your data and to control access to your data across AWS services and in your applications<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 114

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Physical and environmental controls are entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical and environmental controls of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical access. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications. For more information, see [AWS Shared Responsibility Model] and [AWS Cloud Security].

#### NEW QUESTION 116

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service that provides high performance, availability, and compatibility. Amazon Aurora is not a compute service, and it is not suitable for hosting an application that runs infrequently for short periods of time<sup>12</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 121**

- (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."<sup>1</sup> 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 123**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

A company has set up a VPC in its AWS account and has created a subnet in the VPC. The company wants to make the subnet public. Which AWS features should the company use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon VPC internet gateway
- B. Amazon VPC NAT gateway
- C. Amazon VPC route tables
- D. Amazon VPC network ACL
- E. Amazon EC2 security groups

**Answer:** AC

#### **Explanation:**

To make a subnet public, the company should use an Amazon VPC internet gateway and an Amazon VPC route table. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet. A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic from your subnet or gateway is directed. To enable internet access for a subnet, you need to attach an internet gateway to your VPC and add a route to the internet gateway in the route table associated with the subnet.

### NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 2)

Which perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) connects technology and business?

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

**Answer:** D

#### **Explanation:**

The perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) that connects technology and business is governance. The governance perspective focuses on the alignment of the IT strategy and processes with the business strategy and goals, as well as the management of the IT budget, risk, and compliance. The governance perspective capabilities are portfolio management, business performance management, and IT governance. The governance perspective helps organizations ensure that their cloud adoption delivers the expected business value and outcomes, and that their cloud solutions are secure, reliable, and compliant. Operations, people, and security are other perspectives of the AWS CAF, but they do not directly connect technology and business. The operations perspective focuses on the management and monitoring of the cloud resources and applications, as well as the automation and optimization of the operational processes. The people perspective focuses on the development and empowerment of the human resources, as well as the transformation of the organizational culture and structure. The security perspective focuses on the protection of the information assets and systems in the cloud, as well as the implementation of the security policies and controls.

### NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 2)

A company has a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company wants to adopt a highly available architecture. What can the company do to meet this requirement?

- A. Scale vertically to a larger EC2 instance size.
- B. Scale horizontally across multiple Availability Zones.
- C. Purchase an EC2 Dedicated Instance.
- D. Change the EC2 instance family to a compute optimized instance.

**Answer:** B

#### **Explanation:**

Scaling horizontally across multiple Availability Zones is a way to adopt a highly available architecture, as it increases the fault tolerance and resilience of the application. Scaling vertically to a larger EC2 instance size is a way to improve the performance of the application, but it does not improve the availability. Purchasing an EC2 Dedicated Instance is a way to isolate the instance from other AWS customers, but it does not improve the availability. Changing the EC2 instance family to a compute optimized instance is a way to optimize the instance type for the workload, but it does not improve the availability. These concepts are explained in the AWS Well-Architected Framework<sup>2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to create multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. Which AWS service or component will provide this functionality?

- A. AWS Transit Gateway
- B. Internet gateway
- C. Amazon VPC
- D. Amazon EC2

**Answer:** C

#### **Explanation:**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) is the AWS service that allows customers to create multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where customers can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. Customers can create multiple VPCs within an AWS account, each with its own IP address range, subnets, route tables, security groups, network access control lists, gateways, and other components. AWS Transit Gateway, Internet gateway, and Amazon EC2 are not services or components that provide the functionality of creating multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. AWS Transit Gateway is a service that enables customers to connect their Amazon VPCs and their on-premises networks to a single gateway. An Internet gateway is a component that enables communication between instances in a VPC and the Internet. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud<sup>34</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 2)

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

Which AWS service should the company use?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 2)

Which benefit of the AWS Cloud helps companies achieve lower usage costs because of the aggregate usage of all AWS users?

- A. No need to guess capacity
- B. Ability to go global in minutes
- C. Economies of scale
- D. Increased speed and agility

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The benefit of the AWS Cloud that helps companies achieve lower usage costs because of the aggregate usage of all AWS users is economies of scale. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower costs and higher efficiency by operating at a massive scale and passing the savings to the customers. AWS leverages the aggregate usage of all AWS users to negotiate better prices with hardware vendors, optimize power consumption, and improve operational processes. As a result, AWS can offer lower and more flexible pricing options to the customers, such as pay-as-you-go, reserved, and spot pricing models. No need to guess capacity, ability to go global in minutes, and increased speed and agility are other benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they are not directly related to the aggregate usage of all AWS users. No need to guess capacity means that AWS customers can avoid the risk of over-provisioning or under-provisioning resources, and scale up or down as needed. Ability to go global in minutes means that AWS customers can deploy their applications and data in multiple regions around the world, and deliver them to users with high performance and availability. Increased speed and agility means that AWS customers can quickly and easily provision and access AWS resources, and accelerate their innovation and time to market.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Topic 2)

A developer needs to maintain a development environment infrastructure and a production environment infrastructure in a repeatable fashion. Which AWS service should the developer use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 2)

A company provides a web-based ecommerce service that runs in two Availability Zones within a single AWS Region. The web service distributes content that is stored in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class. The company wants to improve the web service's performance globally. What should the company do to meet this requirement?

- A. Change the S3 storage class to S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- B. Deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution to cache web server content in edge locations.
- C. Use Amazon API Gateway for the web service.
- D. Migrate the website ecommerce servers to Amazon EC2 with enhanced networking.

**Answer:** B

**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. CloudFront can cache web server content in edge locations, which are located closer to the end users, to improve the web service's performance globally<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to track its AWS account's service costs. The company also wants to receive notifications when costs are forecasted to reach a specific level. Which AWS service or tool provides this functionality?

- A. AWS Budgets
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. Savings Plans
- D. AWS Billing Conductor

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Budgets gives you the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Topic 1)

A security engineer wants a single-tenant AWS solution to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys to meet regulatory compliance requirements for data security. Which AWS service should the engineer use?

- A. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- B. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- C. AWS CloudHSM
- D. AWS Systems Manager

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is C because AWS CloudHSM is an AWS service that enables the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides customers with dedicated hardware security modules (HSMs) to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys in the AWS Cloud. AWS CloudHSM allows customers to meet strict regulatory compliance requirements for data security, such as FIPS 140-2 Level 3, PCI-DSS, and HIPAA. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides customers with a fully managed, scalable, and integrated key management system to create and control encryption keys for AWS services and applications. AWS KMS does not provide customers with single-tenant or dedicated HSMs. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service that provides customers with a simple and secure way to provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and internal connected resources. ACM does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides customers with a unified user interface to view operational data from multiple AWS services and automate operational tasks across their AWS resources. AWS Systems Manager does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. Reference: AWS CloudHSM FAQs

#### NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 1)

How can an AWS user conduct security assessments of Amazon EC2 instances, NAT gateways, and Elastic Load Balancers in a way that is approved by AWS?

- A. Flood a target with requests.
- B. Use Amazon Inspector.
- C. Perform penetration testing.
- D. Use the AWS Service Health Dashboard.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for exposure, vulnerabilities, and deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity.

#### NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 1)

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to operate in a highly available environment, even if there is a natural disaster in a particular geographic area. Which solution achieves this goal?

- A. Use EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone.
- B. Use EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions.
- C. Use EC2 instances in multiple edge locations.
- D. Use Amazon CloudFront with the EC2 instances configured as the source.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

To achieve high availability in the event of a natural disaster, the company should use EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions. AWS Regions are geographically isolated areas that consist of multiple Availability Zones. Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures. By using EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions, the company can ensure that its applications can continue to run even if one Region is affected by a disaster. AWS Global Infrastructure AWS Well-Architected Framework

#### NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or feature is used to Troubleshoot network connectivity issues between Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- B. Internet gateway
- C. VPC Flow Logs
- D. AWS CloudHSM

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

VPC Flow Logs is the AWS service or feature that is used to troubleshoot network connectivity issues between Amazon EC2 instances. VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables users to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in their VPC. VPC Flow Logs can help users monitor and diagnose network-related issues, such as traffic not reaching an instance, or an instance not responding to requests. VPC Flow Logs can be published to Amazon CloudWatch Logs, Amazon S3, or Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose for analysis and storage.

#### NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 1)

A company is using a third-party service to back up 10 TB of data to a tape library. The on-premises backup server is running out of space. The company wants to use AWS services for the backups without changing its existing backup workflows.

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

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- D. AWS Lambda

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is B because AWS Storage Gateway is a service that should be used by the company to meet the requirements. AWS Storage Gateway is a service that connects on-premises software applications with cloud-based storage. AWS Storage Gateway supports three types of gateways: file gateway, volume gateway, and tape gateway. The tape gateway type enables users to back up and archive data to virtual tapes in AWS without changing their existing backup

workflows. Users can use their existing backup applications and tape libraries to store data on virtual tapes in Amazon S3 or Amazon S3 Glacier. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that should be used by the company to meet the requirements. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) is a service that provides block-level storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a service that enables users to run, scale, and secure containerized applications on AWS. AWS Lambda is a service that enables users to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Reference: AWS Storage Gateway FAQs

#### NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service can a company use to perform complex analytical queries?

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

**Answer: C**

#### 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 designed for complex analytical queries that often involve aggregations and joins across very large tables. Amazon Redshift supports standard SQL and integrates with many existing business intelligence tools.

#### NEW QUESTION 190

- (Topic 1)

A company is using AWS Lambda functions to build an application.

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

- A. Patch the servers where the Lambda functions are deployed.
- B. Establish the IAM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions.
- C. Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic.
- D. Deploy Amazon EC2 instances to support the Lambda functions.
- E. Scale out the Lambda functions when the load increases.

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the user is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security and maintenance of the underlying infrastructure, such as the servers, networks, and operating systems, while the user manages the security and configuration of the resources and applications that run on AWS. For AWS Lambda functions, the tasks that are the user's responsibility are:

? Establish the IAM permissions that define who can run the Lambda functions. IAM is a service that enables users to manage access and permissions for AWS resources and users. Users can create IAM policies, roles, and users to grant or deny permissions to run Lambda functions, invoke other AWS services, or access AWS resources from Lambda functions. [AWS Lambda Permissions] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

? Write the code for the Lambda functions to define the application logic. Lambda functions are units of code that can be written in any supported programming language, such as Python, Node.js, Java, or Go. Users can write the code for the Lambda functions using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS SDKs, or any code editor of their choice. Users can also use AWS Lambda Layers to share and manage common code and dependencies across multiple functions. [AWS Lambda Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

#### NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are advantages of moving to the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

- A. The ability to turn over the responsibility for all security to AWS.
- B. The ability to use the pay-as-you-go model.
- C. The ability to have full control over the physical infrastructure.
- D. No longer having to guess what capacity will be required.
- E. No longer worrying about users access controls.

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

The advantages of moving to the AWS Cloud are the ability to use the pay- as-you-go model and no longer having to guess what capacity will be required. The pay-as- you-go model allows the user to pay only for the resources they use, without any upfront or long-term commitments. This reduces the cost and risk of over-provisioning or under- provisioning resources. No longer having to guess what capacity will be required means that the user can scale their resources up or down according to the demand, without wasting money on idle resources or losing customers due to insufficient capacity.

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 1)

Which task is the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Set up multi-factor authentication (MFA) for each Workspaces user account.
- B. Ensure the environmental safety and security of the AWS infrastructure that hosts Workspaces.
- C. Provide security for Workspaces user accounts through AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail to log API calls and user activity.A company stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket
- E. The company must control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B because ensuring the environmental safety and security of the AWS infrastructure that hosts Workspaces is the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Setting up multi-factor authentication (MFA) for each Workspaces user account, providing security for Workspaces user accounts through AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), configuring AWS CloudTrail to log API calls and user activity, and encrypting data at rest and in transit are all tasks that the customer has to perform to secure their Workspaces environment. Reference: AWS Shared Responsibility Model, Amazon WorkSpaces Security

**NEW QUESTION 199**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are user authentication services managed by AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS License Manager
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- E. AWS CodeStar

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The user authentication services managed by AWS are: Amazon Cognito and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). These services help users securely manage and control access to their AWS resources and applications. Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user sign-up, sign-in, and access control for web and mobile applications. Amazon Cognito supports various identity providers, such as Facebook, Google, and Amazon, as well as custom user pools. AWS IAM is a service that enables users to create and manage users, groups, roles, and permissions for AWS services and resources. AWS IAM supports various authentication methods, such as passwords, access keys, and multi-factor authentication (MFA)

**NEW QUESTION 203**

- (Topic 1)

A company moves its infrastructure from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company can now provision additional Amazon EC2 instances whenever the instances are required. With this ability, the company can launch new marketing campaigns in 3 days instead of 3 weeks. Which benefit of the AWS Cloud does this scenario demonstrate?

- A. Cost savings
- B. Improved operational resilience
- C. Increased business agility
- D. Enhanced security

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Increased business agility is the benefit of the AWS Cloud that this scenario demonstrates. Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, the company can launch new marketing campaigns in 3 days instead of 3 weeks, which shows that it can respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see Benefits of Cloud Computing and [Business Agility].

**NEW QUESTION 206**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are advantages of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses
- B. High economies of scale
- C. Launch globally in minutes
- D. Focus on managing hardware infrastructure
- E. Overprovision to ensure capacity

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The correct answers are B and C because they are advantages of the AWS Cloud. High economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. Launch globally in minutes means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. The other options are incorrect because they are not advantages of the AWS Cloud. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses means that customers have to invest heavily in data centers and servers before they know how they will use them. Focus on managing hardware infrastructure means that customers have to spend time and money on maintaining and upgrading their physical resources. Overprovision to ensure capacity means that customers have to pay for more resources than they actually need to avoid performance issues. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?

**NEW QUESTION 207**

- (Topic 1)

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:**

The company should use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database to meet the requirements of moving its workload to AWS so that the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots of the data in the clusters will be completed automatically. Amazon RDS is a managed service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS automates common database administration tasks such as patching, backup, and recovery. Amazon RDS also supports MySQL and other popular database engines<sup>5</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 211**

- (Topic 1)

A company has a workload that requires data to be collected, analyzed, and stored on premises. The company wants to extend the use of AWS services to run on premises with access to the company network and the company's VPC.

Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A. AWS Outposts
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS Snowball

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Outposts is an AWS service that meets the requirement of running AWS services on premises with access to the company network and the company's VPC.

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that require low latency access to on-premises systems, local data processing, or local data storage<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 212**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or tool provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Compute Optimizer is the AWS service or tool that provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data. AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes the configuration and performance characteristics of the EC2 instances and delivers recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve performance, reduce costs, and eliminate underutilized resources

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (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 size<sup>4</sup>. 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 214**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 216**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 217**

- (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 usability.<sup>123</sup> References: Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, AWS — Amazon Aurora Overview

**NEW QUESTION 221**

- (Topic 3)

A user has a stateful workload that will run on Amazon EC2 for the next 3 years. What is the MOST cost-effective pricing model for this workload?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offers significant discounts on Amazon EC2 usage compared to On-Demand Instances. Reserved Instances are suitable for stateful workloads that have predictable and consistent usage patterns for a long-term period. By committing to a one-year or three-year term, customers can reduce their total cost of ownership and optimize their cloud spend. Reserved Instances also provide capacity reservation, ensuring that customers have access to the EC2 instances they need when they need them. References: AWS Pricing Calculator, Amazon EC2 Pricing, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 3 - Compute in the Cloud]

**NEW QUESTION 222**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The People perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as a bridge between technology and business, accelerating the cloud journey to help organizations more rapidly evolve to a culture of continuous growth, learning, and where change becomes business-as-normal, with focus on culture, organizational structure, leadership, and workforce<sup>1</sup>. References: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

#### NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 3)

Which Amazon S3 storage class is the MOST cost-effective for long-term storage?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class in the cloud. It is designed for long-term data archiving that is rarely accessed. It offers a retrieval time of 12 hours and a durability of 99.99999999% (11 9's). It is ideal for data that must be retained for 7 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements.

#### NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 230

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

According to security best practices, the best way to give an Amazon EC2 instance access to an Amazon S3 bucket is to have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. A role is an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) entity that defines a set of permissions for making AWS service requests. You can use roles to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. For example, you can create a role that allows EC2 instances to access S3 buckets, and then attach the role to the EC2 instance. This way, the EC2 instance can assume the role and obtain temporary security credentials to access the S3 bucket. This method is more secure and scalable than storing or hardcoding IAM user credentials on the EC2 instance, as it avoids the risk of exposing or compromising the credentials. It also allows you to manage the permissions centrally and dynamically, and to audit the access using AWS CloudTrail. For more information on how to create and use roles for EC2 instances, see [Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances](#)<sup>1</sup>

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

References: [Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances](#)

#### NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: [Dedicated Network Connection - AWS Direct Connect - AWS](#), 2: [What is AWS Direct Connect? - AWS Direct Connect](#)

### NEW QUESTION 237

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service requires the customer to be fully responsible for applying operating system patches?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that requires the customer to be fully responsible for applying operating system patches. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources<sup>1</sup>. Customers have full control and access to their instances, which means they are also responsible for managing and maintaining them, including applying operating system patches<sup>2</sup>. Customers can use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager, a feature of AWS Systems Manager, to automate the process of patching their EC2 instances with both security-related updates and other types of updates<sup>3</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront and AWS Global Accelerator are two AWS services that make use of global edge locations. Edge locations are AWS sites that are deployed worldwide in major cities and places with a high population. Edge locations are used to cache data and reduce latency for end-user access<sup>1</sup>.

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency and high

transfer speeds. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of over 200 edge locations and 13 regional edge caches to cache your content closer to your viewers, improving performance and reducing costs<sup>23</sup>.

AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route user traffic to the optimal endpoint based on health, performance, and policies. AWS Global Accelerator uses over 100 edge locations to bring your application endpoints closer to your users, reducing network hops and improving user experience<sup>45</sup>. References: 1: AWS for the Edge - Amazon Web Services

(AWS), 2: Content Delivery Network (CDN) - Amazon CloudFront - AWS, 3: Amazon CloudFront Documentation, 4: AWS Global Accelerator - Amazon Web Services, 5: AWS Global Accelerator Documentation

### NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

The AWS account root user is the identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. It is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that were used to create the account<sup>1</sup>. The root user should be protected and used only for a few account and service management tasks that require it<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the following actions are best practices for an AWS account root user:

? Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user. MFA is a security feature that requires users to provide two or more pieces of information to authenticate themselves, such as a password and a code from a device. MFA adds an extra layer of protection for the root user credentials, which can access sensitive information and perform critical operations in the account<sup>2</sup>.

? Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user. IAM is a service that helps customers manage access to AWS resources for users and groups. Customers can create IAM users and assign them permissions to perform specific tasks on specific resources. Customers can also create IAM roles and policies to delegate access to other AWS services or external entities<sup>3</sup>. By creating an IAM user with administrator privileges, customers can avoid using the root user for everyday tasks and reduce the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the account<sup>1</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 243

- (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 activity<sup>34</sup>. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account<sup>5</sup>. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices<sup>6</sup>. 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 data<sup>7</sup>. 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 247**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: BC**

**Explanation:**

The platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions<sup>1</sup>. It comprises seven capabilities, two of which are data engineering and CI/CD<sup>1</sup>.

? Data engineering: This capability helps you design and evolve a fit-for-purpose data and analytics architecture that can reduce complexity, cost, and technical debt while enabling you to gain actionable insights from exponentially growing data volumes<sup>1</sup>. It involves selecting key technologies for each of your architectural layers, such as ingestion, storage, catalog, processing, and consumption. It also involves supporting real-time data processing and adopting a Lake House architecture to facilitate data movements between data lakes and purpose-built data stores<sup>1</sup>.

? CI/CD: This capability helps you automate the delivery of your cloud solutions using a set of practices and tools that enable faster and more reliable deployments<sup>1</sup>. It involves establishing a pipeline that can build, test, and deploy your code across multiple environments. It also involves adopting a DevOps culture that fosters collaboration, feedback, and continuous improvement among your development and operations teams<sup>1</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 248**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to create a set of custom dashboards to collect metrics to monitor its applications.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources<sup>5</sup>. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

**NEW QUESTION 252**

- (Topic 3)

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

This describes which advantage of the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 256**

- (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 operate<sup>1</sup>. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications that they use<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 261**

- (Topic 3)

Which option is the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Savings Plans
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Reserved Instances

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

On-Demand Instances are the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances. They allow users to pay for compute capacity by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. They are suitable for applications with short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted<sup>3</sup>. Savings Plans are a pricing model that offer significant savings on Amazon EC2 and AWS Fargate usage, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in \$/hour) for a 1- year or 3-year term. Spot Instances are a pricing model that offer spare Amazon EC2 compute capacity at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices, but they can be interrupted by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offer up to 75% discount compared to On- Demand prices, in exchange for a commitment to use a specific instance type and size in a specific region for a 1-year or 3-year term.

**NEW QUESTION 264**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 267**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources. Which solution achieves this goal?

- A. Use EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone.
- B. Use EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions.
- C. Use EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region.
- D. Use EC2 instances in the same edge location and the same AWS Region.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The solution that achieves the goal of having Amazon EC2 instances share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources is to use EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. An AWS Region is a geographical area that consists of two or more Availability Zones. By using multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications, as well as reduce latency for end users<sup>3</sup>. Using EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone, multiple AWS Regions, or the same edge location and the same AWS Region would not meet the requirement of having multiple independent power sources.

**NEW QUESTION 269**

- (Topic 3)

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB for its application database.

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

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

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 271**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Enterprise Support provides customers with a designated technical account manager (TAM) who is a single point of contact for all technical and operational issues. The TAM provides consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of the customer's applications and use-cases to help them achieve the greatest value from AWS. The TAM also helps customers with proactive services, such as strategic business reviews, security improvement programs, guided Well-Architected reviews, cost optimization workshops, and more<sup>1</sup>.

A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan<sup>2</sup>. AWS Trusted Advisor is a tool that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance, and service limits.

Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan<sup>2</sup>. Cloud support engineers can help customers with technical issues, such as troubleshooting, configuration, usage, and service features.

A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan<sup>2</sup>. Customers can request a consultative review from a solutions architect who will provide best practices and recommendations based on the customer's use-cases and goals.

**NEW QUESTION 273**

- (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 define<sup>67</sup>.

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

breached<sup>89</sup>. 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 278**

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## Relate Links

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