

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions CLF-C02

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Volume-based discounts are an AWS offering or benefit that can help the company optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Volume-based discounts are discounts that AWS provides for some storage services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS, when the company stores a large amount of data. The more data the company stores, the lower the price per GB. For example, Amazon S3 offers six storage classes, each with a different price per GB. The price per GB decreases as the amount of data stored in each storage class increases.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS<sup>12</sup>. Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model. This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing<sup>12</sup>. Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed<sup>13</sup>.

Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft<sup>14</sup>. Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints<sup>15</sup>.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

Security groups and network ACLs are two AWS services that can be used to block network traffic to an instance. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for your instances at the instance level. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses are allowed or denied for each instance. Security groups are stateful, which means that they automatically allow return traffic for any allowed inbound or outbound traffic<sup>123</sup>. Network ACLs are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for your subnets at the subnet level. You can create rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses. Network ACLs are stateless, which means that you have to explicitly allow return traffic for any allowed inbound or outbound traffic<sup>456</sup>. References: 1: Security groups for your VPC - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 2: Security Groups for Your VPC - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, 3: AWS Security Groups: Everything You Need to Know, 4: Network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 5: Control traffic to subnets using network ACLs - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 6: AWS Network ACLs: Everything You Need to Know

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

A company wants high levels of detection and near-real-time (NRT) mitigation against large and sophisticated distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on applications running on AWS.

Which AWS service should the company use?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Shield Advanced
- D. Amazon Macie

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

AWS Shield Advanced is a service that provides high levels of detection and near-real-time (NRT) mitigation against large and sophisticated distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on applications running on AWS. AWS Shield Advanced also provides you with 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS attacks of any size or duration<sup>1</sup>. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides threat detection for your AWS accounts and workloads, but it does not offer DDoS protection<sup>3</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. Amazon Macie is a service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.

#### NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

A company encourages its teams to test failure scenarios regularly and to validate their understanding of the impact of potential failures.

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this philosophy represent?

- A. Operational excellence
- B. Cost optimization
- C. Performance efficiency
- D. Security

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the philosophy of testing failure scenarios regularly and validating the understanding of the impact of potential failures. The operational excellence pillar covers the best practices for designing, running, monitoring, and improving systems in the AWS Cloud. Testing failure scenarios is one of the ways to improve the system's resilience, reliability, and recovery. You can learn more about the operational excellence pillar from this whitepaper or this digital course.

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or storage class provides low-cost, long-term data storage?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

Which benefits can customers gain by using AWS Marketplace? (Select TWO.)

- A. Speed of business
- B. Fewer legal objections
- C. Ability to pay with credit cards
- D. No requirement for product licenses for any products
- E. Free use of all services for the first hour

**Answer:** AB

#### **Explanation:**

AWS Marketplace is a digital catalog that offers thousands of software products and solutions from independent software vendors (ISVs) and AWS partners. Customers can use AWS Marketplace to find, buy, and deploy software on AWS. Some of the benefits of using AWS Marketplace are:

? Speed of business: You can quickly and easily discover and deploy software that meets your business needs, without having to go through lengthy procurement processes. You can also use AWS Marketplace to test and compare different solutions before making a purchase decision.

? Fewer legal objections: You can benefit from standardized contract terms and conditions that are pre-negotiated between AWS and the ISVs. This reduces the time and effort required to review and approve legal agreements.

### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

#### **Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to receive alerts to monitor its overall operating costs for its AWS public cloud infrastructure.

Which AWS offering will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EventBridge
- B. Compute Savings Plans
- C. AWS Budgets
- D. Migration Evaluator

**Answer:** C

#### **Explanation:**

AWS Budgets is a service that enables you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can use AWS Budgets to create 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 monitor how close your usage and costs are to meeting your reservation purchases<sup>1</sup>

### NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### **Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to run a workload for several batch image rendering applications. It is acceptable for the workload to experience downtime. Which Amazon EC2 pricing model would be MOST cost-effective in this situation?

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. You can use Spot Instances for various stateless, fault-tolerant, or flexible applications such as big data, containerized workloads, high-performance computing (HPC), and test & development workloads. Spot Instances are ideal for workloads that can be interrupted, such as batch image rendering applications<sup>1</sup>. On-Demand Instances are instances that let you pay for compute capacity by the hour or second (minimum of 60 seconds) with no long-term commitments. This frees you from the costs and complexities of planning, purchasing, and maintaining hardware and transforms what are commonly large fixed costs into much smaller variable costs<sup>2</sup>. Reserved Instances are instances that provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand Instance pricing. In exchange, you select a term and make an upfront payment to reserve a certain amount of compute capacity for that term<sup>3</sup>. Dedicated Instances are instances that run in a VPC on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer. Your Dedicated Instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that belong to other AWS accounts<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: CE**

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of managing data encryption and granting least privilege access to IAM users. Data encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. The customer must decide whether to encrypt their data at rest (when it is stored on AWS) or in transit (when it is moving between AWS and the customer or between AWS services). The customer must also choose the encryption method, algorithm, and key management solution that best suit their needs. AWS provides various services and features that support data encryption, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and AWS Encryption SDK<sup>5</sup>. IAM users are entities that represent the people or applications that interact with AWS resources and services. The customer must grant the IAM users the minimum permissions that they need to perform their tasks, and avoid giving them unnecessary or excessive access. This is known as the principle of least privilege, and it helps reduce the risk of unauthorized or malicious actions. The customer can use IAM policies, roles, groups, and permissions boundaries to manage the access of IAM users.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials. Which AWS service can the company use to make this integration?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Topic 3)

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, which task is the customer's responsibility?

- A. Maintaining the infrastructure needed to run AWS Lambda
- B. Updating the operating system of Amazon DynamoDB instances
- C. Maintaining Amazon S3 infrastructure
- D. Updating the guest operating system on Amazon EC2 instances

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The AWS shared responsibility model describes 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 hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS services. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, applications, operating systems, and network and firewall configurations. Therefore, updating the guest operating system on Amazon EC2 instances is the customer's responsibility<sup>2</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a workload in the AWS Cloud.

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

- A. Loose coupling
- B. Rightsizing
- C. Caching
- D. Redundancy

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS best practice that ensures the most cost-effective architecture for the workload is rightsizing. Rightsizing means selecting the most appropriate instance type or resource configuration that matches the needs of the workload. Rightsizing can help optimize performance and reduce costs by avoiding over-provisioning or under-provisioning of resources<sup>1</sup>. Loose coupling, caching, and redundancy are other AWS best practices that can improve the scalability, availability, and performance of the workload, but they do not necessarily ensure the most cost-effective architecture.

### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a fully managed file server that natively supports Microsoft workloads and file systems. The file server must also support the SMB protocol.

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will support these requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

AWS Snow Family is a group of devices that transport data in and out of AWS. AWS Snow Family devices are physical devices that can transfer up to exabytes of data. One exabyte is 1 000 000 000 000 megabytes. AWS Snow Family devices are designed for use in remote locations where internet connectivity is limited or unavailable. You can use these devices to collect and process data at the edge, and then ship them back to AWS for data upload. AWS Snow Family consists of three types of devices: AWS Snowcone, AWS Snowball, and AWS Snowmobile<sup>1234</sup>. References: 1: Edge Computing Devices, Secure Data Transfer - AWS Snow Family - AWS, 2: AWS Snow Family Documentation, 3: AWS Snow Family - W3Schools, 4: AWS Snow Family: Data Storage, Migration, and Computation

### NEW QUESTION 31

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to launch its web application in a second AWS Region. The company needs to determine which services must be regionally configured for this launch.

Which AWS services can be configured at the Region level? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer: BD**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can be used to store files? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS are two AWS services that can be used to store files. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers high scalability, durability, availability, and performance. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and low-latency storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS Lambda, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Storage Gateway are other AWS services that have different purposes, such as serverless computing, machine learning, and hybrid cloud storage.

#### NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 3)

A company has a large number of Linux Amazon EC2 instances across several Availability Zones in an AWS Region. Applications that run on the EC2 instances need access to a common set of files.

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

- A. AWS Backup
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a service that provides a scalable and elastic file system for Linux-based workloads. It can be mounted on multiple Amazon EC2 instances across different Availability Zones within a region, allowing applications to access a common set of files. AWS Backup is a service that provides a centralized and automated way to back up data across AWS services. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized is a device that provides a petabyte-scale data transport and edge computing solution.

#### NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 3)

A company is running its application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities.

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

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor

- C. AWS Pricing Calculator
- D. AWS Budgets

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that the company can use to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that enables the company to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time. The company can use AWS Cost Explorer to access interactive graphs and tables that show the breakdown of their costs and usage by service, region, account, tag, and more. The company can also use AWS Cost Explorer to forecast their future costs, identify trends and anomalies, and discover potential savings by using Reserved Instances or Savings Plans.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Topic 3)

A company has a physical tape library to store data backups. The tape library is running out of space. The company needs to extend the tape library's capacity to the AWS Cloud.

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that provides on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. You can use AWS Storage Gateway to simplify storage management and reduce costs for key hybrid cloud storage use cases. One of these use cases is tape-based backup, which allows you to store data backups on virtual tapes in the AWS Cloud. You can use the Tape Gateway feature of AWS Storage Gateway to extend your existing physical tape library to the AWS Cloud. Tape Gateway provides a virtual tape infrastructure that scales seamlessly with your backup needs and eliminates the operational burden of provisioning, scaling, and maintaining a physical tape infrastructure<sup>123</sup>. References: 1: Cloud Storage Appliances, Hybrid Device - AWS Storage Gateway - AWS, 2: AWS Storage Gateway Documentation, 3: AWS Storage Gateway Features | Amazon Web Services

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Topic 3)

An IT engineer needs to access AWS services from an on-premises application. Which credentials or keys does the application need for authentication?

- A. AWS account user name and password
- B. IAM access key and secret
- C. Amazon EC2 key pairs
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IAM 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. If you need to access AWS services from an on-premises application, you can use IAM access keys to authenticate your requests. AWS account user name and password are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console. Amazon EC2 key pairs are used to connect to your EC2 instances using SSH. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are used to encrypt and decrypt your data using the AWS Encryption SDK or the AWS CLI.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its database to a managed AWS service that is compatible with PostgreSQL.

Which AWS services will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon DynamoDB
- E. Amazon Aurora

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS and Amazon Aurora are both managed AWS services that support the PostgreSQL database engine. Amazon RDS makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale PostgreSQL deployments on the cloud, while Amazon Aurora is a cloud-native database engine that is compatible with PostgreSQL and offers higher performance and availability. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that does not support PostgreSQL, but can analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon EC2 is a compute service that allows users to launch virtual machines, but does not provide any database management features. Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service that is not compatible with PostgreSQL, but offers fast and consistent performance at any scale. References: Hosted PostgreSQL - Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - AWS, Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - Amazon Relational Database Service, AWS PostgreSQL: Managed or Self-Managed? - NetApp, AWS Announces Amazon Aurora Supports PostgreSQL 12 - InfoQ, Amazon Aurora vs PostgreSQL | What are the differences? - StackShare

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to control inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which AWS service or feature can the company associate with the EC2 instance to meet this requirement?

- A. Network ACL
- B. Security group
- C. AWS WAF
- D. VPC route tables

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A security group is a virtual firewall that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance to control the inbound and outbound traffic for the instance. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP ranges are allowed or denied by the security group. A network ACL is a stateless filter that can be associated with a subnet to control the traffic to and from the subnet, but it is not associated with an EC2 instance<sup>4</sup>. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. VPC route tables are used to determine where network traffic is directed within a VPC or to an internet gateway, virtual private gateway, NAT device, VPC peering connection, or VPC endpoint.

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Topic 3)

A development team wants to deploy multiple test environments for an application in a fast repeatable manner.

Which AWS service should the team use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS resources using templates. You can define your infrastructure as code and automate the creation and update of your resources. AWS CloudFormation also supports nested stacks, change sets, and rollback features to help you manage complex and dynamic environments<sup>34</sup>. References:

? AWS CloudFormation

? AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Guide

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that allows you to deploy and manage applications on AWS without manually creating and configuring the required resources, such as EC2 instances, load balancers, security groups, databases, and more. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the provisioning, scaling, load balancing, health monitoring, and updating of your application, while giving you full control over the underlying AWS resources if needed. AWS Elastic Beanstalk supports a variety of platforms and languages, such as Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker. You can use the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, the AWS SDKs, or the AWS Elastic Beanstalk API to create and manage your applications. You can also use AWS CodeStar, AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS CodePipeline to integrate AWS Elastic Beanstalk with your development and deployment workflows<sup>12</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (Topic 3)

What is a customer responsibility when using AWS Lambda according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing the code within the Lambda function
- B. Confirming that the hardware is working in the data center
- C. Patching the operating system
- D. Shutting down Lambda functions when they are no longer in use

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for the physical servers, networking, and operating system that run Lambda functions, while customers are responsible for the security of their code and AWS IAM to the Lambda service and within their function<sup>1</sup>. Customers need to manage the code within the Lambda function, such as writing, testing, debugging, deploying, and updating the code, as well as ensuring that the code does not contain any vulnerabilities or malicious code that could compromise the security or performance of the function<sup>23</sup>. References: 2: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 3: AWS Lambda Documentation, 1: Amazon CLF-C02: What is customer responsibility under AWS ... - PUPUWEB

**NEW QUESTION 72**

- (Topic 3)

A company has teams that have different job roles and responsibilities. The company's employees often change teams. The company needs to manage permissions for the employees so that the permissions are appropriate for the job responsibilities.

Which IAM resource should the company use to meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. IAM user groups
- B. IAM roles
- C. IAM instance profiles
- D. IAM policies for individual users

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IAM roles are a way of granting temporary permissions to entities that need to access AWS resources, such as users, applications, or services. IAM roles allow customers to assign permissions to entities without having to create or manage IAM users or credentials for them. IAM roles can be assumed by different entities depending on the trust policy attached to the role. For example, IAM roles can be assumed by IAM users in the same or different AWS accounts, AWS services such as EC2 or Lambda, or external identities such as federated users or web identities. IAM roles can also be switched by IAM users to temporarily change their permissions. IAM roles are recommended for managing permissions for employees who often change teams, because they allow customers to define permissions based on job roles and responsibilities, and easily assign or revoke them as needed. IAM roles also reduce the operational overhead of creating, updating, or deleting IAM users or credentials for each employee or team change.

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS database service should the company choose?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Neptune is a service that provides a fully managed graph database that supports property graphs and RDF graphs. It can be used to build applications that work with highly connected datasets, such as shopping recommendations, social networks, fraud detection, and knowledge graphs<sup>2</sup>. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed NoSQL database that delivers fast and consistent performance at any scale. Amazon Aurora is a service that provides a fully managed relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a service that provides a fully managed document database that is compatible with MongoDB.

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants an AWS service to provide product recommendations based on its customer data.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Polly
- B. Amazon Personalize
- C. Amazon Comprehend
- D. Amazon Rekognition

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Personalize is an AWS service that helps developers quickly build and deploy a custom recommendation engine with real-time personalization and user segmentation<sup>1</sup>. It uses machine learning (ML) to analyze customer data and provide relevant recommendations based on their preferences, behavior, and context. Amazon Personalize can be used for various use cases such as optimizing recommendations, targeting customers more accurately, maximizing the value of unstructured text, and promoting items using business rules<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not suitable for providing product recommendations based on customer data. Amazon Polly is a service that converts text into lifelike speech. Amazon Comprehend is a service that uses natural language processing (NLP) to extract insights from text and documents. Amazon Rekognition is a service that uses computer vision (CV) to analyze images and videos for faces, objects, scenes, and activities.

References:

? 1: Cloud Products - Amazon Web Services (AWS)

- ? 2: Recommender System – Amazon Personalize – Amazon Web Services
- ? 3: Top 25 AWS Services List 2023 - GeeksforGeeks
- ? 4: AWS to Azure services comparison - Azure Architecture Center
- ? 5: The 25+ Best AWS Cost Optimization Tools (Updated 2023) - CloudZero
- ? 6: Amazon Polly – Text-to-Speech Service - AWS
- ? 7: Natural Language Processing - Amazon Comprehend - AWS
- ? 8: Image and Video Analysis - Amazon Rekognition - AWS

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. AWS Graviton processor
- B. Dedicated Hosts
- C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling instances

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

EC2 Instance Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer discounted hourly rates on Amazon EC2 instance usage for a 1 or 3 year term. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide savings up to 72% off On-Demand rates, in exchange for a commitment to a specific instance family in a chosen AWS Region (for example, M5 in Virginia). These plans automatically apply to usage regardless of size (for example, m5.xlarge, m5.2xlarge, etc.), OS (for example, Windows, Linux, etc.), and tenancy (Host, Dedicated, Default) within the specified family in a Region. With an EC2 Instance Savings Plan, you can change your instance size within the instance family (for example, from c5.xlarge to c5.2xlarge) or the operating system (for example, from Windows to Linux), or move from Dedicated tenancy to Default and continue to receive the discounted rate provided by your EC2 Instance Savings Plan<sup>4567</sup>. References: 4: Compute Savings Plans – Amazon Web Services, 5: What are Savings Plans? - Savings Plans, 6: How To Cut Your AWS Bill With Savings Plans (and avoid some common ...), 7: AWS Savings Plans vs Reserved Instances  
- GorillaStack

#### NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The Operations perspective helps you monitor and manage your cloud workloads to ensure that they are delivered at a level that meets your business needs. Common stakeholders include chief operations officer (COO), cloud director, cloud operations manager, and cloud operations engineers<sup>1</sup>. The Operations perspective covers capabilities such as workload health monitoring, incident management, change management, release management, configuration management, and disaster recovery<sup>2</sup>. The Business perspective helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes. Common stakeholders include chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), chief information officer (CIO), and chief technology officer (CTO). The Business perspective covers capabilities such as business case development, value realization, portfolio management, and stakeholder management<sup>3</sup>.  
The Governance perspective helps you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks. Common stakeholders include chief transformation officer, CIO, CTO, CFO, chief data officer (CDO), and chief risk officer (CRO). The Governance perspective covers capabilities such as governance framework, budget and cost management, compliance management, and data governance<sup>4</sup>.  
The Platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions. Common stakeholders include CTO, technology leaders, architects, and engineers. The Platform perspective covers capabilities such as platform design and implementation, workload migration and modernization, cloud-native development, and DevOps<sup>5</sup>. References:  
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective  
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - Operations Perspective  
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Business Perspective  
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective  
? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective

#### NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall.
- B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.
- C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets.
- D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB.
- E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on.
- F. AWS Config

**Answer: AB**

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of configuring the AWS provided security group firewall and classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud. A security group is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one

or more EC2 instances. The customer must configure the security group rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address. Classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud means identifying the types, categories, and sensitivity levels of the data and resources that the customer stores and processes on AWS. The customer must also determine the applicable compliance requirements and regulations that apply to their assets, and implement the appropriate security controls and measures to protect them.

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to implement identity management for a fleet of mobile apps that are running in the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. AWS Security Hub
- C. AWS Shield
- D. AWS WAF

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides identity management for mobile and web applications, allowing users to sign up, sign in, and access AWS resources with different identity providers. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. AWS Shield is a service that provides protection against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 3)

A company runs a MySQL database in its on-premises data center. The company wants to run a copy of this database in the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service would support this workload?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Neptune
- C. Amazon ElastiCache for Redis
- D. Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB)

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a web service that makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity, while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups. Amazon RDS supports six popular database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. Amazon RDS can support running a copy of a MySQL database in the AWS Cloud, as it offers compatibility, scalability, and availability features.

#### NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to generate a list of IAM users. The company also wants to view the status of various credentials that are associated with the users, such as password, access keys, and multi-factor authentication (MFA) devices. Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

- A. IAM credential report
- B. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Cost and Usage Report

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

An IAM credential report is a feature of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that allows you to view and download a report that lists all IAM users in your account and the status of their various credentials, such as passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for credential management. References: 1: AWS Documentation - IAM User Guide - Getting credential reports for your AWS account

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon QuickSight Q is a natural language query feature that lets you ask questions about your data using everyday language and get answers in seconds. You can type questions such as "What are the total sales by region?" or "How did marketing campaign A perform?" and get answers in the form of relevant visualizations, such as charts or tables. You can also use Q to drill down into details, filter data, or perform calculations. Q uses machine learning to understand your data and your intent, and provides suggestions and feedback to help you refine your questions.

#### NEW QUESTION 104

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service uses AWS Compute Optimizer to provide sizing recommendations based on workload metrics?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Lightsail
- D. AWS Step Functions

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It allows you to launch virtual servers, called instances, with different configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources. AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes the specifications and utilization metrics of your Amazon EC2 instances and generates recommendations for optimal instance types that can reduce costs and improve performance. You can view the recommendations on the AWS Compute Optimizer console or the Amazon EC2 console<sup>12</sup>.

Amazon RDS, Amazon Lightsail, and AWS Step Functions are not supported by AWS Compute Optimizer. Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that lets you set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon Lightsail is an easy- to-use cloud platform that offers everything you need to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan. AWS Step Functions lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly<sup>3</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 3)

A company is moving to the AWS Cloud to reduce operational overhead for its application infrastructure.

Which IT operation will the company still be responsible for after the migration to AWS?

- A. Security patching of AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Backups of data that is stored in Amazon Aurora
- C. Termination of Amazon EC2 instances that are managed by AWS Auto Scaling
- D. Configuration of IAM access controls

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Amazon Aurora, and AWS Auto Scaling are managed services that reduce the operational overhead for the customers. AWS is responsible for security patching, backups, and termination of these services. However, the customers are still responsible for configuring IAM access controls to manage the permissions and policies for their AWS resources. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS shared responsibility model from this whitepaper or this digital course.

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The AWS service or resource that will meet the requirement of verifying if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts is IAM credential reports. IAM credential reports are downloadable reports that list all the users in an AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. Users can use IAM credential reports to audit the security status of their AWS accounts and identify any issues or risks<sup>4</sup>. AWS Cost and Usage Report, AWS Artifact, and Amazon CloudFront reports are other AWS services or resources that provide different types of information, such as billing, compliance, and content delivery, but they do not show the MFA status of the users.

#### NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including access keys and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for using AWS<sup>1</sup>.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that allows you to create and manage encryption keys to protect your data. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials<sup>2</sup>.

IAM Access Analyzer is a feature that helps you identify the resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials<sup>3</sup>.

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics, logs, and events from your AWS resources and applications. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials<sup>4</sup>.

References:

? Getting credential reports for your AWS account - AWS Identity and Access Management

? AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services

? IAM Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management

? Amazon CloudWatch - Amazon Web Services

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its data center to AWS. The company needs an AWS Support plan that provides chat access to a cloud support engineer 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The company does not require access to infrastructure event management.

What is the MOST cost-effective AWS Support plan that meets these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Business Support is the most cost-effective AWS Support plan that provides chat access to a cloud support engineer 24/7. AWS Business Support also offers phone and email support, as well as a response time of less than one hour for urgent issues. AWS Business Support does not include access to infrastructure event management, which is a feature of AWS Enterprise Support. AWS Enterprise Support is more expensive and provides additional benefits, such as a technical account manager, a support concierge, and a response time of less than 15 minutes for critical issues. AWS Developer Support and AWS Basic Support do not provide chat access to a cloud support engineer. AWS Developer Support provides email support and a response time of less than 12 hours for general guidance issues. AWS Basic Support provides customer service and account support, as well as access to forums and documentation<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 126**

- (Topic 3)

Which option is AWS responsible for under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Network and firewall configuration
- B. Client-side data encryption
- C. Management of user permissions
- D. Hardware and infrastructure

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Hardware and infrastructure is the option that AWS is responsible for under the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model describes how AWS and customers share responsibilities for security and compliance in the cloud. AWS is responsible for security of the cloud, which means protecting the infrastructure that runs all the services offered in the AWS Cloud. This infrastructure is composed of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services. Customers are responsible for security in the cloud, which means taking care of the security of their own applications, data, and operating systems. This includes network and firewall configuration,

client-side data encryption, management of user permissions, and more.

#### NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 3)

A company is considering migration to the AWS Cloud. The company wants a fully managed service or feature that can transfer streaming data from multiple sources to an Amazon S3 bucket.

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 3)

A company is building an application that needs to deliver images and videos globally with minimal latency.

Which approach can the company use to accomplish this in a cost effective manner?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability, disaster recovery, and performance optimization. By deploying an application in multiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty regulations<sup>12</sup>. A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler and cheaper than a multi-region deployment model, but it has limited scalability, availability, and performance. A single-region deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance<sup>12</sup>.

A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a physically separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region<sup>34</sup>.

A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or fault tolerance. A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance<sup>34</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 3)

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

Where can the company purchase the security solution?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (Topic 3)

At what support level do users receive access to a support concierge?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Users receive access to a support concierge at the Enterprise Support level. A support concierge is a team of AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts. They can help users with billing and account inquiries, cost optimization, FinOps support, cost analysis, and prioritized answers to billing questions. The support concierge is included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, which also provides access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM), Infrastructure Event Management, AWS Trusted Advisor, and 24/7 technical support. References: AWS Support Plan Comparison, AWS Enterprise Support Plan, AWS Support Concierge

**NEW QUESTION 148**

- (Topic 3)

A company's IT team is managing MySQL database server clusters. The IT team has to patch the database and take backup snapshots of the data in the clusters. The company wants to move this workload to AWS so that these tasks will be completed automatically.

What should the company do to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon RDS supports MySQL as one of the

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 3)

Which task does AWS perform automatically?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 3)

A user needs a relational database but does not have the resources to manage the hardware, resiliency, and replication. Which AWS service option meets the user's requirements?

- A. Run MySQL on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- B. Run MySQL on Amazon EC2
- C. Choose Amazon RDS for MySQL
- D. Choose Amazon ElastiCache for Redis

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon RDS for MySQL is a fully managed, open-source cloud database service that allows you to easily operate and scale your relational database of choice, including MySQL. With Amazon RDS for MySQL, you don't have to worry about the hardware, resiliency, and replication of your database, as Amazon RDS handles these tasks for you. Amazon RDS for MySQL also provides features such as automated backups, multi-AZ deployments, read replicas, encryption, monitoring, and more. Amazon RDS for MySQL is compatible with the MySQL Community Edition versions 5.7 and 8.0, which means that you can use the same code, applications, and tools that you already use with MySQL4567. References: 4: Hosted MySQL - Amazon RDS for MySQL - AWS, 5: Amazon RDS for MySQL - Amazon Relational Database Service, 6: Amazon RDS for MySQL —, 7: Managed SQL Database - Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) - AWS

#### NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is always provided at no charge?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources. You can use IAM to create and manage AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources. IAM is always provided at no charge<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Which aws service is always provided at no charge? - Brainly.in

#### NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a time-series database service that makes it easier to store and analyze trillions of events each day. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

document database service that supports MongoDB workloads.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following actions are controlled with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Select TWO.)

- A. Control access to AWS service APIs and to other specific resources.
- B. Provide intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring.
- C. Protect the AWS environment using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- D. Grant users access to AWS data centers.
- E. Provide firewall protection for applications from common web attacks.

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. You can use IAM to perform the following actions:

? Control access to AWS service APIs and to other specific resources: You can create users, groups, roles, and policies that define who can access which AWS resources and how. You can also use IAM to grant temporary access to users or applications that need to perform certain tasks on your behalf<sup>3</sup>

? Protect the AWS environment using multi-factor authentication (MFA): You can enable MFA for your IAM users and root user to add an extra layer of security to your AWS account. MFA requires users to provide a unique authentication code from an approved device or SMS text message, in addition to their user name and password, when they sign in to AWS<sup>4</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (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 167

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Organizational alignment
- B. Portfolio management
- C. Organization design
- D. Risk management
- E. Modern application development

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) people perspective capabilities are the organizational skills and processes that enable effective cloud adoption. According to the AWS CAF people perspective whitepaper<sup>1</sup>, there are seven capabilities in this perspective, two of which are:

? Organizational alignment: This capability helps you align your organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities to support your cloud transformation goals and objectives. It involves assessing your current and desired state of alignment, identifying gaps and misalignments, and designing and implementing changes to optimize your cloud performance<sup>1</sup>.

? Organization design: This capability helps you design and evolve your organization to enable agility, innovation, and collaboration in the cloud. It involves defining your cloud operating model, identifying the skills and competencies needed for cloud roles, and creating career paths and development plans for your cloud workforce<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not capabilities in the AWS CAF people perspective. Portfolio management, risk management, and modern application development are capabilities in the AWS CAF business perspective, governance perspective, and platform perspective respectively<sup>2</sup>.

References:

? 1: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective

? 2: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

#### NEW QUESTION 170

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. Migration Evaluator

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS services that are supported by Savings Plans are:

? Amazon EC2: Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable computing capacity in the AWS cloud. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch virtual servers, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 is eligible for both Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans<sup>12</sup>.

? Amazon SageMaker: Amazon SageMaker is a service that helps you build and deploy machine learning models. You can use Amazon SageMaker to access Jupyter notebooks, use common machine learning algorithms, train and tune models, and deploy them to a hosted environment. Amazon SageMaker is eligible for SageMaker Savings Plans<sup>13</sup>.

The other options are not supported by Savings Plans. Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are database services that are eligible for Reserved Instances, but not Savings Plans<sup>4</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 174

- (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 178

- (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 179

- (Topic 3)

Which type of AWS storage is ephemeral and is deleted when an Amazon EC2 instance is stopped or terminated?

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- B. Amazon EC2 instance store
- C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- D. Amazon S3

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 instance store provides temporary block-level storage for your EC2 instance. This storage is located on disks that are physically attached to the host computer. Instance store is ideal for temporary storage of information that changes frequently, such as buffers, caches, scratch data, and other temporary content. It can also be used to store temporary data that you replicate across a fleet of instances, such as a load-balanced pool of web servers. An instance store consists of one or more instance store volumes exposed as block devices. The size of an instance store as well as the number of devices available varies by instance type and instance size. The virtual devices for instance store volumes are ephemeral[0-23]. Instance types that support one instance store volume have ephemeral0. Instance types that support two or more instance store volumes have ephemeral0, ephemeral1, and so on. Instance store pricing Instance store volumes are included as part of the instance's usage cost. The data on an instance store volume persists even if the instance is rebooted. However, the data does not persist if the instance is stopped, hibernated, or terminated. When the instance is stopped, hibernated, or terminated, every block of the instance store volume is cryptographically erased. Therefore, do not rely on instance store volumes for valuable, long-term data. If you need to retain the data stored on an instance store volume beyond the lifetime of the instance, you need to manually copy that data to more persistent storage, such as an Amazon EBS volume, an Amazon S3 bucket, or an Amazon EFS file system. There are some events that can result in your data not persisting throughout the lifetime of the instance. The following table indicates whether data on instance store volumes is persisted during specific events, for both virtualized and bare metal instances<sup>1</sup>. References: Amazon EC2 instance store - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

#### NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a benefit of operating in the AWS Cloud?

- A. The ability to migrate on-premises network devices to the AWS Cloud
- B. The ability to expand compute, storage, and memory when needed
- C. The ability to host custom hardware in the AWS Cloud
- D. The ability to customize the underlying hypervisor layer for Amazon EC2

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

One of the benefits of operating in the AWS Cloud is the ability to expand compute, storage, and memory when needed, which enables users to scale their applications and resources up or down based on demand. This also helps users optimize their costs and performance. The ability to migrate on-premises network devices to the AWS Cloud, the ability to host custom hardware in the AWS Cloud, and the ability to customize the underlying hypervisor layer for Amazon EC2 are not benefits of operating in the AWS Cloud, as they are either not possible or not recommended by AWS .

#### NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing and encrypting application data
- B. Installing updates and security patches of guest operating system
- C. Configuration of infrastructure devices
- D. Configuration of security groups on each instance

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as data centers, hardware, software, networking, and facilities<sup>1</sup>. This includes the configuration of infrastructure devices, such as routers, switches, firewalls, and load balancers<sup>2</sup>. Customers are responsible for managing their data, applications, operating systems, security groups, and other aspects of their AWS environment<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, options A, B, and D are customer responsibilities, not AWS responsibilities. References: 1: AWS Well-Architected Framework - Elasticity; 2: Reactive Systems on AWS - Elastic

#### NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- B. AWS Control Tower
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Fargate

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is an AWS service that helps customers identify and review the resources in their AWS account that are shared with an external entity,

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

#### NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to use the latest technologies and wants to minimize its capital investment. Instead of upgrading on-premises infrastructure, the company wants to move to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS Cloud benefit does this scenario describe?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 197

- (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 202

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

AWS Snowmobile is a service that allows you to migrate large amounts of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container that can store up to 100 petabytes of data. AWS Snowmobile is designed for situations where you need to move massive amounts of data to the cloud in a fast, secure, and cost-effective way. AWS Snowmobile has the least possible operational overhead because it eliminates the need to buy, configure, or manage hundreds or thousands of storage devices<sup>12</sup>.

AWS Snowball Edge is a service that allows you to migrate data to AWS using a physical device that can store up to 80 terabytes of data and has compute and storage capabilities to run applications on the device. AWS Snowball Edge is suitable for situations where you have limited or intermittent network connectivity, or where bandwidth costs are high. However, AWS Snowball Edge has more operational overhead than AWS Snowmobile because you need to request multiple devices and transfer your data onto them using the client<sup>3</sup>.

AWS Data Exchange is a service that allows you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud. AWS Data Exchange is not a data migration service, but rather a data marketplace that enables data providers and data consumers to exchange data sets securely and efficiently<sup>4</sup>.

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps migrate databases to AWS. AWS DMS does not migrate file storage data, but rather supports various database platforms and engines as sources and targets<sup>5</sup>.

References:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 207**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its PostgreSQL database to AWS. The company does not use the database frequently.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

- A. PostgreSQL on Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL
- C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition
- D. Amazon Aurora Serverless

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Aurora Serverless is an on-demand, auto-scaling configuration for Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition. It is a fully managed service that automatically scales up and down based on the application's actual needs. Amazon Aurora Serverless is suitable for applications that have infrequent, intermittent, or unpredictable database workloads, and that do not require the full power and range of options provided by provisioned Aurora clusters. Amazon Aurora Serverless eliminates the need to provision and manage database instances, and reduces the management overhead associated with database administration tasks such as scaling, patching, backup, and recovery. References: Amazon Aurora Serverless, Choosing between Aurora Serverless and provisioned Aurora DB clusters, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 4 - Databases in the Cloud]

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants an automated process to continuously scan its Amazon EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. Amazon Detective
- D. Amazon Cognito

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Inspector is the AWS service that can be used to perform vulnerability scans on AWS EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities automatically in a periodic fashion. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers EC2 instances and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector uses AWS Systems Manager (SSM) and the SSM Agent to collect information about the software application inventory of the EC2 instances. This data is then scanned by Amazon Inspector for software vulnerabilities<sup>12</sup>. Amazon Inspector also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon EventBridge and AWS Security Hub, to automate discovery, expedite vulnerability routing, and shorten mean time to remediate (MTTR) vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 213**

- (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 218

- (Topic 3)

How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

? AWS Support Plan Comparison

? AWS Enterprise Support Plan

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

#### NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Select TWO)

- A. High availability
- B. Performance efficiency
- C. Cost optimization
- D. Going global in minutes
- E. Continuous development

**Answer: BC**

#### Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of six pillars and lenses that help cloud architects design and run workloads in the cloud. The six pillars are: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. Each pillar has a set of design principles and best practices that guide the architectural decisions. High availability is not a separate pillar, but a quality that can be achieved by applying the principles of the reliability pillar. Going global in minutes and continuous development are not pillars of the framework, but possible benefits of using AWS services and following the framework's recommendations. References: AWS Well-Architected - Build secure, efficient cloud applications, AWS Well-Architected Framework, The 6 Pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework

#### NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a continuous delivery and deployment solution?

- A. AWSAppSync
- B. AWS CodePipeline
- C. AWS Cloud9
- D. AWS CodeCommit

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous delivery and deployment service that automates the release process of software applications across different stages, such as source code, build, test, and deploy<sup>2</sup>. AWSAppSync, AWS Cloud9, and AWS CodeCommit are other AWS services related to application development, but they do not provide continuous delivery and deployment solutions<sup>34</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 3)

A company must archive Amazon S3 data that the company's business units no longer need to access.

Which S3 storage class will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

S3 Glacier Deep Archive is Amazon S3's lowest-cost storage class and supports long-term retention and digital preservation for data that may be accessed once or twice in a year. It is designed for customers — particularly those in highly-regulated industries, such as the Financial Services, Healthcare, and Public Sectors — that retain data sets for 7-10 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements. Customers can store large amounts of data at a very low cost, and reliably access it with a wait time of 12 hours<sup>3</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Topic 3)

Which scenarios represent the concept of elasticity on AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. Scaling the number of Amazon EC2 instances based on traffic
- B. Resizing Amazon RDS instances as business needs change
- C. Automatically directing traffic to less-utilized Amazon EC2 instances
- D. Using AWS compliance documents to accelerate the compliance process
- E. Having the ability to create and govern environments using code

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

These are two scenarios that represent the concept of elasticity on AWS. Elasticity means the ability to adjust the resources and capacity of the system in response to changes in demand or environment. Scaling the number of Amazon EC2 instances based on traffic means using services such as AWS Auto Scaling or Elastic Load Balancing to add or remove instances as the traffic increases or decreases. Resizing Amazon RDS instances as business needs change means using the Amazon RDS console or API to modify the instance type, storage type, or storage size of the database as the workload grows or shrinks. You can learn more about the concept of elasticity on AWS from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

**NEW QUESTION 238**

- (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 241**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature can a company use to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Security groups are the AWS service or feature that can be used to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more instances. Customers can create security groups and add rules that reflect the role of the instance that is associated with the security group. For example, a web server instance needs security group rules that allow inbound HTTP and HTTPS access, while a database instance needs rules that allow access for the type of database<sup>12</sup>. Security groups are stateful, meaning that the responses to allowed inbound traffic are also allowed, regardless of the outbound rules<sup>1</sup>. Customers can assign multiple security groups to an instance, and the rules from each security group are effectively aggregated to create one set of rules<sup>1</sup>.

Network ACLs are another AWS service or feature that can be used to control the traffic for a subnet. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning that they do not track the traffic that they allow. Therefore, customers must add rules for both inbound and outbound traffic<sup>3</sup>. Network ACLs are applied at the subnet level, not at the instance level.

AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practice recommendations for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. AWS Trusted Advisor does not apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances, but it can help customers identify security gaps and improve their security posture<sup>4</sup>.

AWS WAF is an AWS service that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. AWS WAF does not apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances, but it can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer.

**NEW QUESTION 242**

- (Topic 3)

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB.

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

- A. Patch the operating system
- B. Provision hosts
- C. Manage database access permissions.
- D. Secure the operating system

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for the physical servers, networking, and operating system that run DynamoDB, while customers are responsible for the security of their data and access to the database. Customers need to manage database access permissions, such as creating and managing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies and roles, and using encryption and key management options to protect their data<sup>123</sup>. References: 1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Security in Amazon DynamoDB - Amazon DynamoDB, 3: AWS Shared Responsibility Model - Introduction to DevOps ...

**NEW QUESTION 244**

- (Topic 3)

What can a cloud practitioner use to retrieve AWS security and compliance documents and submit them as evidence to an auditor or regulator?

- A. AWS Certificate Manager
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS Artifact
- D. Amazon Inspector

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance documents, such as AWS ISO certifications, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and Service Organization Control (SOC) reports. You can download these documents and submit them as evidence to your auditors or regulators to demonstrate the security and compliance of the AWS infrastructure and services that you use. AWS Artifact also allows you to review, accept, and manage AWS agreements, such as the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) for customers who are subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). References: AWS Artifact, What is AWS Artifact?

**NEW QUESTION 246**

- (Topic 3)

An ecommerce company wants to provide relevant product recommendations to its customers. The recommendations will include products that are frequently purchased with other products that the customer already purchased. The recommendations also will include products of a specific color and products from the customer's favorite brand.

Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements with the LEAST development effort?

- A. Amazon Comprehend
- B. Amazon Forecast
- C. Amazon Personalize
- D. Amazon SageMaker Studio

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Personalize is a service that provides real-time personalized recommendations based on the user's behavior, preferences, and context. It can also incorporate metadata such as product color and brand to generate more relevant recommendations. Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that can analyze text for entities, sentiments, topics, and more. Amazon Forecast is a service that provides accurate time-series forecasting based on machine learning. Amazon SageMaker Studio is a web-based integrated development environment (IDE) for machine learning.

**NEW QUESTION 247**

- (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 99.999999999% (11 9's). It is ideal for data that must be retained for 7 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 251**

- (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 254**

- (Topic 3)

A company's headquarters is located on a different continent from where the majority of the company's customers live. The company wants an AWS Cloud environment setup that will provide the lowest latency to the customers.

A company wants to automate the creation of new AWS accounts and automatically prevent all users from creating Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service provides this functionality?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. EC2 Image Builder
- D. AWS Systems Manager

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to create and manage multiple AWS accounts centrally. You can use AWS Organizations to automate account creation, apply policies to control access and permissions, and consolidate billing across your accounts. You can also use AWS Organizations to prevent users from creating Amazon EC2 instances in certain regions or with certain configurations<sup>2</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 258**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 263**

- (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 267**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a key-value NoSQL database that is fully managed and serverless. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Aurora
- D. Amazon Memory DB for Redis

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. It is a fully managed, serverless database that does not require provisioning, patching, or backup. It offers built-in security, backup and restore, and in-memory caching<sup>3</sup>. Amazon RDS is a relational database service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups. However, it is not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose an instance type and size<sup>4</sup>. Amazon Aurora is a MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database built for the cloud, that combines the performance and availability of traditional enterprise databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases. However, it is also not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose an instance type and size. Amazon MemoryDB for Redis is a Redis-compatible, durable, in-memory database service that delivers ultra-fast performance and multi-AZ reliability for the most demanding applications. However, it is also not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose a node type and size.

#### NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Lightsail is an easy-to-use cloud platform that offers everything you need to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan<sup>1</sup>. It is designed for developers who have little or no prior cloud experience and want to launch and manage applications on AWS with minimal complexity<sup>2</sup>. Amazon SageMaker is a service for building, training, and deploying machine learning models<sup>3</sup>. AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers<sup>4</sup>. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a fully managed container orchestration service.

#### NEW QUESTION 272

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging between microservices?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing
- B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a service that provides fully managed message queues for asynchronous communication between microservices. It helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging by allowing them to send, store, and receive messages between distributed components without losing them or requiring each component to be always available<sup>1</sup>. Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub/sub messaging for event-driven and push-based communication between microservices. Amazon CloudFront is a service that provides a fast and secure content delivery network (CDN) for web applications.

#### NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month. The company also needs to set up alerts for when the company reaches its spending limit.

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

AWS Budgets is a service that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount. You can set custom budgets that alert you when you exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted thresholds. You can also use AWS Budgets to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month and set up alerts for when you reach your spending limit. Cost Explorer is a service that enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. You can use Cost Explorer to view charts and graphs that show how your costs are trending, identify areas that need further inquiry, and see the impact of your cost management actions. However, Cost Explorer does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices, including security and performance. It can help you monitor for cost optimization opportunities, such as unused or underutilized resources, but it does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. Service Quotas is a service that enables you to view and manage your quotas, also referred to as limits, from a central location. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your AWS account. However, Service Quotas does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services.

#### NEW QUESTION 281

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