# Exam Questions CLF-C01

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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**NEW QUESTION 1**
- (Topic 3)
A company runs business applications in an on-premises data center and in the AWS Cloud. The company needs a shared file system that can be available to both environments.
Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
 Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a service that provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. It is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, eliminating the need to provision and manage capacity to accommodate growth. You can use Amazon EFS to create a shared file system that can be available to both your on-premises data center and your AWS Cloud environment. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances in the AWS Cloud. Each Amazon EBS volume is automatically replicated within its Availability Zone to protect you from component failure, offering high availability and durability. However, Amazon EBS volumes are not shared file systems, and they cannot be available to both your on-premises data center and your AWS Cloud environment. Amazon S3 is a service that provides object storage through a web services interface. You can use Amazon S3 to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as data lakes, websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. However, Amazon S3 is not a shared file system, and it cannot be available to both your on-premises data center and your AWS Cloud environment without additional configuration. Amazon ElastiCache is a service that enables you to seamlessly set up, run, and scale popular open-source compatible in-memory data stores in the cloud. You can use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the performance of your applications by allowing you to retrieve information from fast, managed, in-memory data stores, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases. However, Amazon ElastiCache is not a shared file system, and it cannot be available to both your on-premises data center and your AWS Cloud environment.

**NEW QUESTION 2**
- (Topic 3)
A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company is gathering information about its on-premises infrastructure and requires information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** A

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**
- (Topic 3)
A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud to meet storage needs. The company wants to optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Which AWS offering or benefit will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**
- (Topic 3)
A company has all of its servers in the us-east-1 Region. The company is considering the deployment of additional servers different Region.
Which AWS tool should the company use to find pricing information for other Regions?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
AWS Pricing Calculator lets customers explore AWS services, and create an estimate for the cost of their use cases on AWS. AWS Pricing Calculator can also compare the costs of different AWS Regions and configurations. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables customers to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time.
AWS Budgets gives customers the ability to set custom budgets that alert them when their costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) their budgeted amount. AWS Purchase Order Management is a feature that allows customers to pay for their AWS invoices using purchase orders.

**NEW QUESTION 7**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that aggregates alerts from various AWS services and partner products in a standardized format?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**
- (Topic 3)
Which option is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The option that is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model is B. Application data security.
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS12. Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model. This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing12. Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed13.
Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft14. Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints15.
References:
1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 3: [Amazon EC2 FAQs - Amazon Web Services] 4: [AWS Security - Amazon Web Services] 5: [Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) - Amazon Web Services]


**NEW QUESTION 9**
- (Topic 3)
A company is migrating its applications from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the applications are assigned only the minimum permissions that are needed to perform all operations.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements'?

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

**Answer:** A

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


**NEW QUESTION 10**
- (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 10**
- (Topic 3)
A company that has multiple business units wants to centrally manage and govern its AWS Cloud environments. The company wants to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs), and simplify billing processes.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
AWS Organizations is an AWS service that enables you to centrally manage and govern your AWS Cloud environments across multiple business units. AWS Organizations allows you to create an organization that consists of AWS accounts that you create or invite to join. You can group your accounts into organizational units (OUs) and apply service control policies (SCPs) to them. SCPs are a type of policy that specify the maximum permissions for the accounts in your

organization, and can help you enforce compliance and security requirements. AWS Organizations also simplifies billing processes by enabling you to consolidate and pay for all member accounts with a single payment method. You can also use AWS Organizations to automate the creation of AWS accounts by using APIs or AWS CloudFormation templates. References: What is AWS Organizations?, Policy-Based Management - AWS Organizations

**NEW QUESTION 14**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to ensure that all of its Amazon EC2 instances have compliant operating system patches.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**
- (Topic 3)
What is a benefit of using AWS serverless computing?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**
- (Topic 3)
A company is running its application in the AWS Cloud and wants to protect against a DDoS attack. The company's security team wants near real-time visibility into DDoS attacks.
Which AWS service or traffic filter will meet these requirements with the MOST features for DDoS protection?

A. AWS Shield Advanced
B. AWS Shield
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. Network ACLs

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
AWS Shield Advanced is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield Advanced
provides you with 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS attacks of any size or duration. AWS Shield Advanced also provides near real-time visibility into attacks, advanced attack mitigation capabilities, and integration with AWS WAF and AWS Firewall Manager1. AWS Shield is a standard service that provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations to minimize application downtime and latency, but it does not offer the same level of features and support as AWS Shield Advanced2. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior, but it does not provide DDoS protection3. Network ACLs are stateless filters that can be associated with a subnet to control the traffic to and from the subnet, but they are not designed to protect against DDoS attacks

**NEW QUESTION 20**
- (Topic 3)
A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. The company wants to focus on organizational transformation.
A company wants to give its customers the ability to view specific data that is hosted in Amazon S3 buckets. The company wants to keep control over the full datasets that the company shares with the customers.
Which S3 feature will meet these requirements?

A. S3 Storage Lens
B. S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR)
C. S3 Versioning
D. S3 Access Points

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
S3 Access Points are a feature of Amazon S3 that allows you to easily manage access to specific data that is hosted in S3 buckets. S3 Access Points are unique

hostnames that customers can use to access data in S3 buckets. You can create multiple access points for a single bucket, each with its own name and permissions. You can use S3 Access Points to provide different levels of access to different groups of customers, such as read-only or write-only access. You can also use S3 Access Points to enforce encryption or logging requirements for specific data. S3 Access Points help you keep control over the full datasets that you share with your customers, while simplifying the access management and improving the performance and scalability of your applications.

**NEW QUESTION 25**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to receive a notification when a specific AWS cost threshold is reached.
Which AWS services or tools can the company use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** BD

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**
- (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 30**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company's on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect is an AWS service that allows users to establish a dedicated network connection between their on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. This connection bypasses the public internet and provides more predictable network performance, reduced bandwidth costs, and increased security. Users can choose from different port speeds and connection types, and use AWS Direct Connect to access AWS services in any AWS Region globally. Users can also use AWS Direct Connect in conjunction with AWS VPN to create a hybrid network architecture that combines the benefits of both private and public connectivity.
References: AWS Direct Connect, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 3 - Compute in the Cloud]

**NEW QUESTION 35**
- (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 40**
- (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 purchases1

**NEW QUESTION 41**
- (Topic 3)
In the AWS shared responsibility model, which tasks are the responsibility of AWS? (Select TWO.)

A. Patch an Amazon EC2 instance operating system.
B. Configure a security group.
C. Monitor the health of an Availability Zone.
D. Protect the infrastructure that runs Amazon EC2 instances.
E. Manage access to the data in an Amazon S3 bucket

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the tasks of monitoring the health of an Availability Zone and protecting the infrastructure that runs Amazon EC2 instances. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. AWS monitors the health and performance of each Availability Zone and notifies customers of any issues or disruptions. AWS also protects the infrastructure that runs AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, by implementing physical, environmental, and operational security measures. AWS is not responsible for patching an Amazon EC2 instance operating system, configuring a security group, or managing access to the data in an Amazon S3 bucket. These are the customer's responsibilities for security in the cloud. The customer must ensure that the operating system and applications on their EC2 instances are up to date and secure. The customer must also configure the security group rules that control the inbound and outbound traffic for their EC2 instances. The customer must also manage the access permissions and encryption settings for their S3 buckets and objects2

**NEW QUESTION 42**
- (Topic 3)
A company has a MySQL database running on a single Amazon EC2 instance. The company now requires higher availability in the event of an outage.
Which set of tasks would meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**
- (Topic 3)
A company has deployed an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the application is highly resilient.
Which component of AWS infrastructure can the company use to meet this requirement?

A. Content delivery network (CDN)
B. Edge locations
C. Wavelength Zones
D. Availability Zones

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also needs to minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS config
B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon Personalize

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
AWS Elastic Beanstalk is the AWS service that allows customers to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and auto-scaling to application health monitoring. Customers can upload their code and Elastic Beanstalk will take care of the rest1. AWS Elastic Beanstalk also minimizes the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources. Customers can retain full control of the underlying AWS resources powering their applications and adjust the settings to suit their needs1. Customers can also use the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or APIs to manage their applications1.
AWS Config is the AWS service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations or best practices2. AWS Config does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.
Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources3. Amazon EC2 does not automatically handle the deployment or management of AWS resources for customers. Customers have to manually provision, configure, monitor, and scale their instances and other related resources.
Amazon Personalize is the AWS service that enables customers to create personalized recommendations for their users based on their behavior and preferences. Amazon Personalize uses machine learning to analyze data and deliver real-time recommendations4. Amazon Personalize does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

**NEW QUESTION 53**
- (Topic 3)
A software engineer wants to launch a virtual machine (VM) and MySQL database on AWS.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

A. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
C. Amazon Lightsail
D. Amazon EC2

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that enables you to quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring. Elastic Beanstalk supports several platform configurations for Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker web applications that can run on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS. You can also use Elastic Beanstalk to launch a virtual machine (VM) and MySQL database on AWS with the least operational effort. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a fully managed container orchestration service that enables you to easily run, scale, and secure Docker containerized applications on AWS. However, it requires more operational effort than Elastic Beanstalk, as you need to define your application architecture and the specifications of the containers that run it. 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. 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. However, it does not support MySQL databases, and it requires more operational effort than Elastic Beanstalk, as you need to configure your VM and database settings. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It allows you to launch a virtual machine (VM) and MySQL database on AWS, but it requires the most operational effort, as you need to provision, monitor, and manage your EC2 instances and database.

**NEW QUESTION 54**
- (Topic 3)
Which tasks are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of managing data encryption and granting least privilege access to IAM users. Data encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. The customer must decide whether to encrypt their data at rest (when it is stored on AWS) or in transit (when it is moving between AWS and the customer or between AWS services). The customer must also choose the encryption method, algorithm, and key management solution that best suit their needs.
AWS provides various services and features that support data encryption, such as AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), AWS Certificate Manager (ACM), and AWS Encryption SDK5 IAM users are entities that represent the people or applications that interact with AWS resources and services.

The customer must grant the IAM users the minimum permissions that they need to perform their tasks, and avoid giving them unnecessary or excessive access. This is known as the principle of least privilege, and it helps reduce the risk of unauthorized or malicious actions. The customer can use IAM policies, roles, groups, and permissions boundaries to manage the access of IAM users.

**NEW QUESTION 56**
- (Topic 3)
Which cloud computing advantage is a company applying when it uses AWS Regions to increase application availability to users in different countries?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Global reach is a cloud computing advantage that a company can apply when it uses AWS Regions to increase application availability to users in different countries. Global reach refers to the ability to deploy applications and services in multiple geographic locations around the world, and to serve customers with low latency and high performance. AWS has the largest and most reliable global infrastructure of any cloud provider, with 25 Regions and 81 Availability Zones across the Americas, Europe, Asia Pacific, Africa, and the Middle East123. By using AWS Regions, a company can choose the best location for its application based on customer proximity, compliance requirements, and disaster recovery strategies23. References: 1: AWS Global Infrastructure - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, 3: AWS Infrastructure: Regions and Availability Zones Explained

**NEW QUESTION 59**
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to store infrequently used data for data archives and long-term backups.
A company needs a history report about how its Amazon EC2 instances were modified last month.
Which AWS service can be used to meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**
- (Topic 3)
Which company needs to apply security rules to a subnet for Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service or feature provides this functionality?

A. Network ACLs
B. Security groups
C. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
D. AWS Config

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
Network ACLs (network access control lists) are an AWS service or feature that provides the functionality of applying security rules to a subnet for EC2 instances. A subnet is a logical partition of an IP network within a VPC (virtual private cloud). A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where the company can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. A network ACL is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more subnets. The company can use network ACLs to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning that they do not track the traffic that flows through them. Therefore, the company must create rules for both inbound and outbound traffic4

**NEW QUESTION 61**
- (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 66**
- (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 69**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to integrate natural language processing (NLP) into business intelligence (BI) dashboards. The company wants to ask questions and receive answers with relevant visualizations.
Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 72**
- (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 files1. 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 74**
- (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 76**
- (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 78**
- (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 infrastructure123. 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 82**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services or features give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs? (Select TWO.)

A. VPC endpoints
B. Amazon Route 53
C. VPC peering
D. AWS Direct Connect
E. AWS Transit Gateway

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**
VPC peering and AWS Transit Gateway are two AWS services or features that give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs. VPC peering is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region. Traffic between peered VPCs never traverses the public internet. VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships, which means that if VPC A is peered with VPC B, and VPC B is peered with VPC C, then VPC A and VPC C are not automatically peered789. AWS Transit Gateway is a networking service that acts as a regional router for your VPCs and on- premises networks. You can attach up to 5,000 VPCs and VPN connections to a single transit gateway and route traffic between them. AWS Transit Gateway simplifies the management and scalability of your network architecture, as you only need to create and manage a single connection from the central transit gateway to each connected network. AWS Transit Gateway supports transitive routing, which means that any network that is attached to the transit gateway can communicate with any other network that is attached to the same transit gateway . References: 7: VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 8: Connect VPCs using VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 9: Amazon VPC-to-Amazon VPC connectivity options - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, : [AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Web Services], : [Connect VPCs using AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud], : [AWS Transit Gateway: Simplify Your Network Architecture]

**NEW QUESTION 85**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate its high-performance computing (HPC) application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application has multiple components. The application must have fault tolerance and must have the ability to fail over automatically.
Which AWS infrastructure solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency between components?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones is an AWS infrastructure solution that meets the requirements of migrating a high performance computing (HPC) application to AWS with fault tolerance and failover capabilities, and with the least latency between components. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. EC2 instances within the same Region can communicate with each other using low-latency private IP addresses. By using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones, the company can achieve fault tolerance and failover for their HPC

application, because they can distribute the workload and data across different locations that are independent of each other. If one Availability Zone becomes unavailable or impaired, the company can redirect the traffic and data to another Availability Zone without affecting the performance and availability of the application5

**NEW QUESTION 89**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature enables users to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 94**
- (Topic 3)
A company's application has high customer usage during certain times of the day. The company wants to reduce the number of Amazon EC2 instances that run when application usage is low.
Which AWS service or instance purchasing option should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
B. Spot Instances
C. Reserved Instances
D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
 Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is an AWS service that can help users reduce the number of Amazon EC2 instances that run when application usage is low. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling allows users to create scaling policies that automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances based on the demand or a schedule. EC2 Instance Savings Plans, Spot Instances, and Reserved Instances are instance purchasing options that can help users save money on EC2 usage, but they do not automatically scale the number of instances according to the application usage .

**NEW QUESTION 95**
- (Topic 3)
A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis.
Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost- effective manner?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 96**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon Workspaces
B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
C. Amazon Connect

D. AWS Trusted Advisor
E. AWS Step Functions

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**
Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Step Functions are AWS services that can be used to achieve a loosely coupled architecture. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. AWS Step Functions lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly. Using Step Functions, you can design and run workflows that stitch together services such as AWS Lambda and Amazon SNS into feature-rich applications. References: Amazon SQS, AWS Step Functions

**NEW QUESTION 98**
- (Topic 3)
What is the purpose of having an internet gateway within a VPC?

A. To create a VPN connection to the VPC
B. To allow communication between the VPC and the internet
C. To impose bandwidth constraints on internet traffic
D. To load balance traffic from the internet across Amazon EC2 instances

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
An internet gateway is a service that allows for internet traffic to enter into a VPC. Otherwise, a VPC is completely segmented off and then the only way to get to it is potentially through a VPN connection rather than through internet connection. An internet gateway is a logical connection between an AWS VPC and the internet. It supports IPv4 and IPv6 traffic. It does not cause availability risks or bandwidth constraints on your network traffic1. An internet gateway enables resources in your public subnets (such as EC2 instances) to connect to the internet if the resource has a public IPv4 address or an IPv6 address. Similarly, resources on the internet can initiate a connection to resources in your subnet using the public IPv4 address or IPv6 address2. An internet gateway also provides a target in your VPC route tables for internet-routable traffic. For communication using IPv4, the internet gateway also performs network address translation (NAT). For communication using IPv6, NAT is not needed because IPv6 addresses are public2. To enable access to or from the internet for instances in a subnet in a VPC using an internet gateway, you must create an internet gateway and attach it to your VPC, add a route to your subnet's route table that directs internet-bound traffic to the internet gateway, ensure that instances in your subnet have a public IPv4 address or an IPv6 address, and ensure that your network access control lists and security group rules allow the desired internet traffic to flow to and from your instance2. References: Connect to the internet using an internet gateway, AWS Internet Gateway and VPC Routing

**NEW QUESTION 102**
- (Topic 3)
A company needs an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. Amazon Inspector
C. AWS Security Hub
D. AWS Shield

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
The correct answer is B. Amazon Inspector.
Amazon Inspector is an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers workloads, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and Lambda functions, and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure12.
Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors your AWS accounts and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity. Amazon GuardDuty does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather analyzes AWS CloudTrail, Amazon VPC Flow Logs, and DNS logs to detect threats such as compromised credentials, backdoors, or crypto mining3.
AWS Security Hub is a security and compliance service that aggregates and prioritizes security findings from multiple AWS services and partner solutions. AWS Security Hub does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts4.
AWS Shield is a managed service that protects your web applications and network resources from distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. AWS Shield does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides detection and mitigation of DDoS attacks at the network and application layers5.
References:
1: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS 3: [Amazon GuardDuty – Intelligent Threat Detection Made Easy] 2: AWS Re-Launches Amazon Inspector with New Architecture and Features - InfoQ 4: [AWS Security Hub – Unified Security and Compliance Center] 5: [AWS Shield – Managed DDoS Protection]

**NEW QUESTION 103**
- (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 108**
- (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 109**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants a list of all users in its AWS account, the status of all of the users' access keys, and if multi-factor authentication (MFA) has been configured. Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including access keys and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for using AWS1.
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that allows you to create and manage encryption keys to protect your data. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials2.
IAM Access Analyzer is a feature that helps you identify the resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials3.
Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics, logs, and events from your AWS resources and applications. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials4.
References:
? Getting credential reports for your AWS account - AWS Identity and Access Management
? AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services
? IAM Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management
? Amazon CloudWatch - Amazon Web Services

**NEW QUESTION 110**
- (Topic 3)
A company simulates workflows to review and validate that all processes are effective and that staff are familiar with the processes.
Which design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this practice?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 113**
- (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 sup 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 documentation1

**NEW QUESTION 115**
- (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 118**
- (Topic 3)
An auditor is preparing for an annual security audit. The auditor requests certification details for a company's AWS hosted resources across multiple Availability Zones in the us- east-1 Region.
How should the company respond to the auditor's request?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**
- (Topic 3)
A company must be able to develop, test, and launch an application in the AWS Cloud quickly.
Which advantage of cloud computing will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 124**
- (Topic 3)
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, performance efficiency, reliability, security, and cost optimization. The security pillar covers the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from [this whitepaper] or [this digital course].

**NEW QUESTION 128**
- (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 131**
- (Topic 3)
A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) to define and track business outcomes as part of its cloud transformation journey.
Which AWS CAF governance perspective capability will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service can a company use to visually design and build serverless applications?

A. AWS Lambda
B. AWS Batch
C. AWS Application Composer
D. AWS App Runner

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Application Composer is a service that allows users to visually design and build serverless applications. Users can drag and drop components, such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon API Gateway endpoints, Amazon DynamoDB tables, and Amazon S3 buckets, to create a serverless application architecture. Users can also configure the properties, permissions, and dependencies of each component, and deploy the application to their AWS account with a few clicks. AWS Application Composer simplifies the design and configuration of serverless applications, and reduces the need to write code or use AWS CloudFormation templates. References: AWS Application Composer, AWS releases Application Composer to make serverless 'easier' but initial scope is limited

**NEW QUESTION 136**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to use guidelines from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to limit human error and facilitate consistent responses to events.
Which of the following is a Well-Architected design principle that will meet these requirements?

A. Use AWS CodeDeploy.
B. Perform operations as code.
C. Migrate workloads to a Dedicated Host.
D. Use AWS Compute Optimizer.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
This is a design principle of the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Performing operations as code means using scripts, templates, or automation tools to perform routine tasks, such as provisioning, configuration, deployment, and monitoring. This reduces human error, increases consistency, and enables faster recovery from failures. You can learn more about the operational excellence pillar from this whitepaper or this digital course.

**NEW QUESTION 139**
- (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 144**
- (Topic 3)
An ecommerce company wants to distribute traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host its website.
Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

A. Application Load Balancer
B. AWS WAF
C. AWS CloudHSM
D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
This is the AWS service or resource that will meet the requirements of distributing traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host the website. Application Load Balancer is a type of Elastic Load Balancing that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions. Application Load Balancer operates at the application layer (layer 7) of the OSI model and supports advanced features such as path-based routing, host-based routing, health checks, and SSL termination. You can learn more about Application Load Balancer from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

**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 company3

**NEW QUESTION 152**
- (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 behalf3
? 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 AWS4

**NEW QUESTION 154**
- (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 more1.
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 plan2. 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 plan2. 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 plan2. 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 156**
- (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 whitepaper1, 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 performance1.
? 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 workforce1.
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 respectively2.
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 159**
- (Topic 3)
A company is using Amazon DynamoDB for its application database.
Which tasks are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**
 According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs AWS services, such as hardware, software, networking, and facilities. Customers are responsible for managing their data, classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions. For abstracted services, such as Amazon

DynamoDB, AWS operates the infrastructure layer, the operating system, and platforms, and provides customers with public endpoints to store and retrieve data. Customers are responsible for classifying their data, managing their encryption options, and configuring their access permissions. References: Shared Responsibility Model, Security and compliance in Amazon DynamoDB, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 2 - Security in the Cloud]

**NEW QUESTION 163**
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a software development framework that a company can use to define cloud resources as code and provision the resources through AWS CloudFormation?

A. AWS CLI
B. AWS Developer Center
C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
D. AWS CodeStar

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is a software development framework that allows you to define cloud resources as code using familiar programming languages, such as TypeScript, Python, Java, .NET, and Go (in Developer Preview). You can use AWS CDK to model your application resources using high-level constructs that provide sensible defaults and best practices, or use low-level constructs that provide full access to the underlying AWS CloudFormation resources. AWS CDK synthesizes your code into AWS CloudFormation templates that you can deploy using the AWS CDK CLI or the AWS Management Console. AWS CDK also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodePipeline, AWS Lambda, Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and more, to help you automate your development and deployment processes. AWS CDK is an open-source framework that you can extend and contribute to. References: Cloud Development Framework - AWS Cloud Development Kit -
AWS, AWS Cloud Development Kit Documentation, AWS Cloud Development Kit - Wikipedia, AWS CDK Intro Workshop | AWS CDK Workshop

**NEW QUESTION 165**
- (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 169**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature is an example of a relational database management system?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 173**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature offers security for a VPC by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of subnets?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols1. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources2. Security groups are features that act as

firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level3. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits4.

**NEW QUESTION 174**
- (Topic 3)
Which benefit does AWS offer exclusively to users who have an AWS Enterprise Support plan?

A. Access to a technical project manager
B. Access to a technical account manager (TAM)
C. Access to a cloud support engineer
D. Access to a solutions architectA company wants to automatically set up and govern a multi-account AWS environment.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**
 AWS Enterprise Support plan is the highest level of support that AWS offers to its customers. One of the exclusive benefits of this plan is the access to a technical account manager (TAM), who is a dedicated point of contact for guidance, advocacy, and support2. A technical project manager, a cloud support engineer, and a solutions architect are not exclusive benefits of the AWS Enterprise Support plan, as they are also available to customers with lower-tier support plans or through other AWS services or programs345.

**NEW QUESTION 179**
- (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 182**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to create a globally accessible ecommerce platform for its customers. The company wants to use a highly available and scalable DNS web service to connect users to the platform.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service that can route internet traffic to the company's ecommerce platform1. Route 53 can also register domain names, check the health of resources, and provide global DNS features2. Route 53 can connect users to the platform by translating human-readable names like www.example.com into the numeric IP addresses that computers use to communicate with each other2.
References: 1: Amazon Route 53 | DNS Service | AWS; 2: What is Amazon Route 53? - Amazon Route 53

**NEW QUESTION 186**
- (Topic 3)
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, who is responsible for the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 191**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to use the latest technologies and wants to minimize its capital investment. Instead of upgrading on-premises infrastructure, the company wants to move to the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS Cloud benefit does this scenario describe?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 192**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to create a set of custom dashboards to collect metrics to monitor its applications.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
 Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources5. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

**NEW QUESTION 194**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service could an administrator use to provide desktop environments for several employees?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**
- (Topic 3)
A company is moving an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company must migrate 50 petabytes of file storage data to AWS with the least possible operational overhead.
Which AWS service or resource should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
 The AWS service that the company should use to meet these requirements is A. AWS Snowmobile.
AWS Snowmobile is a service that allows you to migrate large amounts of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container that can store up to 100 petabytes of data. AWS Snowmobile is designed for situations where you need to move massive amounts of data to the cloud in a fast, secure, and cost-effective way. AWS Snowmobile has the least possible operational overhead because it eliminates the need to buy, configure, or manage hundreds or thousands of storage devices12.
AWS Snowball Edge is a service that allows you to migrate data to AWS using a physical device that can store up to 80 terabytes of data and has compute and storage capabilities to run applications on the device. AWS Snowball Edge is suitable for situations where you have limited or intermittent network connectivity, or where bandwidth costs are high. However, AWS Snowball Edge has more operational overhead than AWS Snowmobile because you need to request multiple devices and transfer your data onto them using the client3.
AWS Data Exchange is a service that allows you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud. AWS Data Exchange is not a data migration service, but rather a data marketplace that enables data providers and data consumers to exchange data sets securely and efficiently4.
AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps migrate databases to AWS. AWS DMS does not migrate file storage data, but rather supports various database platforms and engines as sources and targets5.

References:
1: AWS Snowmobile – Move Exabytes of Data to the Cloud in Weeks 2: AWS Snowmobile
- Amazon Web Services 3: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS 4: AWS Data Exchange - Find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in … 5: AWS Database Migration Service – Amazon Web Services

**NEW QUESTION 204**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature can the company use to limit the access to AWS services for member accounts?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 205**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service requires the customer to be fully responsible for applying operating system patches?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that requires the customer to be fully responsible for applying operating system patches. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources1. Customers have full control and access to their instances, which means they are also responsible for managing and maintaining them, including applying
operating system patches2. Customers can use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager, a feature of AWS Systems Manager, to automate the process of patching their EC2 instances with both security-related updates and other types of updates3.

**NEW QUESTION 208**
- (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 211**
- (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 212**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to establish a private network connection between AWS and its corporate network.
Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet- based connections12. References: 1: Dedicated Network Connection - AWS Direct Connect - AWS, 2: What is AWS Direct Connect? - AWS Direct Connect

**NEW QUESTION 215**
- (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 hours3.

**NEW QUESTION 220**
- (Topic 3)
Which maintenance task is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 224**
- (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 227**
- (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 aIready 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 231**
- (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 236**
- (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 caching3. 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 size4. 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 238**
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

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

**Answer:** D

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

**NEW QUESTION 243**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to automatically add and remove Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants the EC2 instances to adjust to varying workloads dynamically. Which service or feature will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon DynamoDB

B. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
C. AWS Snow Family
D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is a service that helps you maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances according to definable conditions. You can create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups, and specify the minimum and maximum number of instances in each group. You can also define scaling policies that adjust the number of instances based on the demand on your application. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you improve the performance,
reliability, and cost-efficiency of your EC2 workloads123. References: 1: VDI Desktops - Amazon WorkSpaces Family - AWS, 2: What is Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling? - Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, 3: Discover Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Unit | Salesforce Trailhead

**NEW QUESTION 246**
- (Topic 3)
A developer who has no AWS Cloud experience wants to use AWS technology to build a web application.
Which AWS service should the developer use to start building the application?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 248**
- (Topic 3)
A company is planning to host its workloads on AWS.
Which AWS service requires the company to update and patch the guest operating system?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon S3
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon Aurora

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
Amazon EC2 is an AWS service that provides scalable, secure, and resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon EC2 allows customers to launch and manage virtual servers, called instances, that run a variety of operating systems and applications. Customers have full control over the configuration and management of their instances, including the guest operating system. Therefore, customers are responsible for updating and patching the guest operating system on their EC2 instances, as well as any other software or utilities installed on the instances. AWS provides tools and services, such as AWS Systems Manager and AWS OpsWorks, to help customers automate and simplify the patching process. References: Shared Responsibility Model, Shared responsibility model, [Amazon EC2]

**NEW QUESTION 253**
- (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 available1. 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 258**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services or features can a company use to connect the network of its on- premises data center to AWS? (Select TWO.)

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

E. AWS CloudHSM

**Answer:** AD

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

**NEW QUESTION 263**
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service provides protection against DDoS attacks for applications that run in the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 267**
- (Topic 3)
A company has a centralized group of users with large file storage requirements that have exceeded the space available on premises. The company wants to extend its file storage capabilities for this group while retaining the performance benefit of sharing content locally.
What is the MOST operationally efficient AWS solution for this scenario?

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

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 269**
- (Topic 3)
Which task can only an AWS account root user perform?

A. Changing the AWS Support plan
B. Deleting AWS resources
C. Creating an Amazon EC2 instance key pair
D. Configuring AWS WAF

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**
 The AWS account root user is the email address that you use to sign up for AWS. The root user has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. The root user can perform tasks that only the root user can do, such as changing the AWS Support plan, closing the account, and restoring IAM user permissions34

**NEW QUESTION 270**
- (Topic 3)
A company has designed its AWS Cloud infrastructure to run its workloads effectively. The company also has protocols in place to continuously improve supporting processes.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this scenario represent?

A. Security
B. Performance efficiency
C. Cost optimization

D. Operational excellence

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**
 The scenario represents the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework, which focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures1. Security, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and reliability are the other four pillars of the framework1.

**NEW QUESTION 274**
- (Topic 3)
Which database engines does Amazon Aurora support? (Select TWO.)

A. Oracle
B. Microsoft SQL Server
C. MySQL
D. PostgreSQL
E. MongoDB

**Answer:** CD

**Explanation:**
 Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL engines. It delivers up to five times the performance of MySQL and up to three times the performance of PostgreSQL. It also provides high availability, scalability, security, and durability1

**NEW QUESTION 278**
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to run a NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances. Which task is the responsibility of AWS in this scenario"?

A. Update the guest operating system of the EC2 instances
B. Maintain high availability at the database layer
C. Patch the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances
D. Configure the security group firewall

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**
 When you run a NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances, you are responsible for managing the database layer and the guest operating system of the instances. This means that you need to perform tasks such as updating the operating system, maintaining high availability, and configuring the security group firewall. AWS is responsible for managing the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances. This means that AWS ensures that the hardware and firmware of the servers, routers, switches, and other devices are updated and secure. AWS also handles the power, cooling, networking, and security of the data centers12.
References: CLF-C02: Which task is responsibility of AWS to run NoSQL database on …, Best Practices for Hosting NoSQL Databases on Amazon EC2

**NEW QUESTION 283**
- (Topic 3)
A customer runs an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds.
For how much time will the customer be billed?

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

**Answer:** C

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

**NEW QUESTION 284**
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