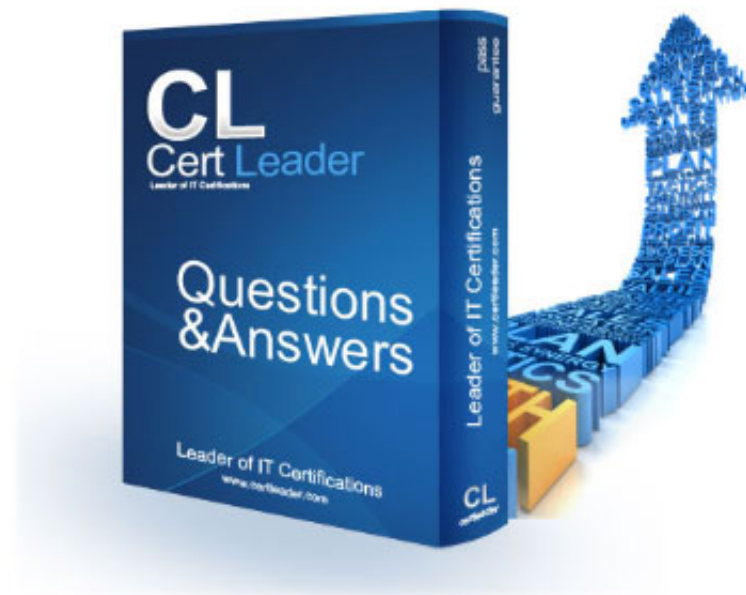


CLF-C02 Dumps

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service should the company use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Shield Advanced is a service that provides high levels of detection and near-real-time (NRT) mitigation against large and sophisticated distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on applications running on AWS. AWS Shield Advanced also provides you with 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS attacks of any size or duration¹. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides threat detection for your AWS accounts and workloads, but it does not offer DDoS protection³. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices. Amazon Macie is a service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (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 3

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (Topic 3)

A cloud practitioner needs to obtain AWS compliance reports before migrating an environment to the AWS Cloud. How can these reports be generated?

- A. Contact the AWS Compliance team
- B. Download the reports from AWS Artifact
- C. Open a case with AWS Support
- D. Generate the reports with Amazon Made

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to security and compliance reports from AWS and Independent Software Vendors (ISVs) who sell their products on AWS Marketplace. You can use AWS Artifact to download auditor-issued reports, certifications, accreditations, and other third-party attestations of AWS compliance with various standards and regulations, such as PCI-DSS, HIPAA, FedRAMP, GDPR, and more¹²³⁴. You can also use AWS Artifact to review, accept, and manage your agreements with AWS and apply them to current and future accounts within your organization². References: 1: Cloud Compliance - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Security Compliance Management - AWS Artifact - AWS, 3: AWS Compliance Contact Us - Amazon Web Services, 4: AWS SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Topic 3)

A company is storing sensitive customer data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to protect the data from accidental deletion or overwriting.

Which S3 feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Lifecycle rules
- B. S3 Versioning
- C. S3 bucket policies
- D. S3 server-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

S3 Versioning is a feature that allows you to keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket. You can use S3 Versioning to protect your data from accidental deletion or overwriting by enabling it on a bucket or a specific object. S3 Versioning also allows you to restore previous versions of an object if needed. S3 Lifecycle rules are used to automate the transition of objects between storage classes or to expire objects after a certain period of time. S3 bucket policies are used to control access to the objects in a bucket. S3 server-side encryption is used to encrypt the data at rest in S3. References: S3 Versioning, S3 Lifecycle rules, S3 bucket policies, S3 server-side encryption

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature is associated with a subnet in a VPC and is used to control inbound and outbound traffic?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. Network ACLs
- C. AWS Shield
- D. VPC Flow Logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network ACLs (network access control lists) are an optional layer of security for your VPC that act as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. You 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, you must create rules for both inbound and outbound traffic.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (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 11

- (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 15

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations?

- A. AWS Application Discovery Service
- B. AWS Application Migration Service
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS Migration Hub

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. It allows you to choose the AWS and partner migration tools that best fit your needs, while providing visibility into the status of migrations across your portfolio of applications1. AWS Migration Hub supports migration status updates from the following tools: AWS Application Migration Service, AWS Database Migration Service, CloudEndure Migration, Server Migration Service, and Migrate for Compute Engine1.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

? AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps you plan your migration projects by automatically identifying servers, applications, and dependencies in your on-premises data centers2. It does not track the progress of application migrations, but rather provides information to help you plan and scope your migrations.

? AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate and modernize applications from any source infrastructure to AWS with minimal downtime and disruption3. It is one of the migration tools that can send status updates to AWS Migration Hub, but it is not the service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations.

? AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS4. It does not track the progress of application migrations, but rather helps you manage the provisioning and governance of your IT services.

References:

? 1: What Is AWS Migration Hub? - AWS Migration Hub

? 2: What Is AWS Application Discovery Service? - AWS Application Discovery Service

? 3: App Migration Tool - AWS Application Migration Service - AWS

? 4: What Is AWS Service Catalog? - AWS Service Catalog

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 3)

A company hosts a large amount of data in AWS. The company wants to identify if any of the data should be considered sensitive.

Which AWS service will meet the requirement?

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

D. Amazon CloudWatch

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Macie is a fully managed service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to help you detect, classify, and better protect your sensitive data stored in the AWS Cloud¹. Macie can automatically discover and scan your Amazon S3 buckets for sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII), financial information, healthcare information, intellectual property, and credentials¹. Macie also provides you with a dashboard that shows the type, location, and volume of sensitive data in your AWS environment, as well as alerts and findings on potential security issues¹.

The other options are not suitable for identifying sensitive data in AWS. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in your Amazon EC2 instances². AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you manage access to your AWS resources by creating users, groups, roles, and policies³. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that helps you monitor and troubleshoot your AWS resources and applications by collecting metrics, logs, events, and alarms⁴. References:

? 1: What Is Amazon Macie? - Amazon Macie

? 2: What Is Amazon Inspector? - Amazon Inspector

? 3: What Is IAM? - AWS Identity and Access Management

? 4: What Is Amazon CloudWatch? - Amazon CloudWatch

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

A. AWS Cost and Usage Report

B. IAM credential reports

C. AWS Artifact

D. Amazon CloudFront reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

A. Secure the workload

B. Decouple infrastructure components

C. Design for failure

D. Think parallel

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following are general AWS Cloud design principles described in the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A. Consolidate key components into monolithic architectures.

B. Test systems at production scale.

C. Provision more capacity than a workload is expected to need.

D. Drive architecture design based on data collected about the workload behavior and requirements.

E. Make AWS Cloud architectural decisions static, one-time events.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

These are two of the general AWS Cloud design principles described in the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Testing systems at production scale means using tools such as AWS CloudFormation, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS X-Ray to simulate real-world scenarios and measure the performance, scalability, and availability of the system. Driving architecture design based on data means using tools such as Amazon CloudWatch, AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Config to collect and analyze metrics, logs, and events about the system and use the insights to optimize the system's design and operation. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from this whitepaper or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 35

- (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 36

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. The speed at which AWS resources are implemented
- B. The speed at which AWS creates new AWS Regions
- C. The ability to experiment quickly
- D. The elimination of wasted capacity
- E. The low cost of entry into cloud computing

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 39

- (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 42

- (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 47

- (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 50

- (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 53

- (Topic 3)

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources.

Which solution achieves this goal?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The solution that achieves the goal of having Amazon EC2 instances share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources is to use EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. An AWS Region is a geographical area that consists of two or more Availability Zones. By using multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications, as well as reduce latency for end users³.

Using EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone, multiple AWS Regions, or the same edge location and the same AWS Region would not meet the requirement of having multiple independent power sources.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

Using AWS Artifact to access AWS documents about the compliance of the services, and getting the compliance of the application certified by a company assessor are actions that the company should take to meet the requirements of complying with credit card regulatory requirements. AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. AWS Artifact can help you demonstrate compliance with credit card regulatory requirements by providing you with proof that the AWS services and deployment are in compliance. Getting the compliance of the application certified by a company assessor is an action that the company should take to ensure that the application meets the specific requirements of the credit card industry. A company assessor is an independent third-party entity that is qualified to assess the compliance of the application with the relevant standards and regulations. Using Amazon Inspector to submit the application for certification is not an action that the company should take, because Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices, but it does not provide certification for the applications. Ensuring that the application's underlying hardware components comply with requirements is not an action that the company should take, because the application is deployed on AWS, and AWS is responsible for the security and compliance of the underlying hardware components. This is part of the shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for security of the cloud, and customers are responsible for security in the cloud. Using AWS Security Hub to certify the compliance of the application is not an action that the company should take, because AWS Security Hub is a service that gives you a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts and helps you check your environment against security industry standards and best practices, but it does not provide certification for the applications.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 3)

A company is building an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use temporary credentials for the application to access other AWS resources. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Key Management Service (Aws KMS)
- B. AWS CloudHSM
- C. Amazon Cognito

D. AWS Security Token Service (Aws STS)

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is a service that provides temporary security credentials to users or applications that need to access AWS resources. The temporary credentials have a limited lifetime and can be configured to last from a few minutes to several hours. The credentials are not stored with the user or application, but are generated dynamically and provided on request. The credentials work almost identically to long-term access key credentials, but have the advantage of not requiring distribution, rotation, or revocation¹.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides encryption and decryption services for data and keys. It does not provide temporary security credentials². AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) for cryptographic operations and key management. It does not provide temporary security credentials³.

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. It can also provide temporary security credentials for authenticated users, but not for applications⁴.

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 instance store provides temporary block-level storage for your EC2 instance. This storage is located on disks that are physically attached to the host computer. Instance store is ideal for temporary storage of information that changes frequently, such as buffers, caches, scratch data, and other temporary content. It can also be used to store temporary data that you replicate across a fleet of instances, such as a load-balanced pool of web servers. An instance store consists of one or more instance store volumes exposed as block devices. The size of an instance store as well as the number of devices available varies by instance type and instance size. The virtual devices for instance store volumes are ephemeral⁰[0-23]. Instance types that support one instance store volume have ephemeral⁰. Instance types that support two or more instance store volumes have ephemeral⁰, ephemeral¹, and so on. Instance store pricing Instance store volumes are included as part of the instance's usage cost. The data on an instance store volume persists even if the instance is rebooted. However, the data does not persist if the instance is stopped, hibernated, or terminated. When the instance is stopped, hibernated, or terminated, every block of the instance store volume is cryptographically erased. Therefore, do not rely on instance store volumes for valuable, long-term data. If you need to retain the data stored on an instance store volume beyond the lifetime of the instance, you need to manually copy that data to more persistent storage, such as an Amazon EBS volume, an Amazon S3 bucket, or an Amazon EFS file system. There are some events that can result in your data not persisting throughout the lifetime of the instance. The following table indicates whether data on instance store volumes is persisted during specific events, for both virtualized and bare metal instances¹. References: Amazon EC2 instance store - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Batch
- B. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery
- C. AWS Backup
- D. Amazon FSx

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS service that will meet this requirement is C. AWS Backup.

AWS Backup is a service that allows you to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources. You can use AWS Backup to create backup plans that specify the frequency, retention, and lifecycle of your backups, and apply them to your AWS resources using tags or resource IDs. AWS Backup supports various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon EBS, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon EFS,

Amazon FSx, and AWS Storage Gateway¹². AWS Batch is a service that allows you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. AWS Batch does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather enables you to optimize the allocation and utilization of your compute resources³. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery is a service that allows you to prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather helps you minimize downtime and data loss by replicating your applications and data to AWS⁴. Amazon FSx is a service that provides fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications. Amazon FSx does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather offers features such as encryption, snapshots, backups, and replication to protect your file systems⁵.
References:
1: AWS Backup – Centralized backup across AWS services 3: AWS Batch – Run Batch Computing Jobs on AWS 2: Data Protection Reference Architectures with AWS Backup 4: AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery – Prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS 5: Amazon FSx – Fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a continuous delivery and deployment solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous delivery and deployment service that automates the release process of software applications across different stages, such as source code, build, test, and deploy². AWSAppSync, AWS Cloud9, and AWS CodeCommit are other AWS services related to application development, but they do not provide continuous delivery and deployment solutions³⁴.

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 3)

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) and Amazon FSx offer which type of storage?

- A. File storage
- B. Object storage

- C. Block storage
- D. Instance store

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) and Amazon FSx are AWS services that offer file storage. File storage is a type of storage that organizes data into files and folders that can be accessed and shared over a network. File storage is suitable for applications that require shared access to data, such as content management, media processing, and web serving. Amazon EFS provides a simple, scalable, and fully managed elastic file system that can be used with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. Amazon FSx provides fully managed third-party file systems, such as Windows File Server and Lustre, with native compatibility and high performance¹²

NEW QUESTION 95

- (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 98

- (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 102

- (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 106

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. The AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives. Each perspective reflects a different stakeholder viewpoint with its own distinct responsibilities, skills, and attributes. The Security Perspective helps you structure the selection and implementation of security controls that meet your organization's needs2.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another AWS account. The users do not currently have permission to access the resources.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. IAM group
- B. IAM role
- C. IAM tag
- D. IAM Access Analyzer

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate a database from an on-premises environment to Amazon RDS.

After the migration is complete, which management task will the company still be responsible for?

- A. Hardware lifecycle management
- B. Application optimization
- C. Server maintenance
- D. Power, network, and cooling provisioning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is a managed database service that handles most of the common database administration tasks, such as hardware provisioning, server maintenance, backup and recovery, patching, scaling, and replication. However, Amazon RDS does not optimize the application that interacts with the database. The company is still responsible for tuning the performance, security, and availability of the application according to its business requirements and best practices12. References:

? What is Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)?

? Perform common DBA tasks for Amazon RDS DB instances

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its workloads to AWS, but it lacks expertise in AWS Cloud computing.

Which AWS service or feature will help the company with its migration?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Making frequent, small, reversible changes is one of the design principles for operational excellence in the AWS Cloud, as defined by the AWS Well-Architected

Framework. This principle means that you should design your workloads to allow for rapid and safe changes, such as deploying updates, rolling back failures, and experimenting with new features. By making small and reversible changes, you can reduce the risk of errors, minimize the impact of failures, and increase the speed of recovery². References: 2: AWS Documentation - AWS Well-Architected Framework - Operational Excellence Pillar

NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 120

- (Topic 3)

A company deployed an Amazon EC2 instance last week. A developer realizes that the EC2 instance is no longer running. The developer reviews a list of provisioned EC2 instances, and the EC2 instance is no longer on the list. What can the developer do to generate a recent history of the EC2 instance?

- A. Run Cost Explorer to identify the start time and end time of the EC2 instance.
- B. Use Amazon Inspector to find out when the EC2 instance was stopped.
- C. Perform a search in AWS CloudTrail to find all EC2 instance-related events.
- D. Use AWS Secrets Manager to display hidden termination logs of the EC2 instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of a customer's AWS account. AWS CloudTrail allows customers to track user activity and API usage across their AWS infrastructure. AWS CloudTrail can also provide a history of EC2 instance events, such as launch, stop, terminate, and reboot. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables customers to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. AWS Secrets Manager helps customers protect secrets needed to access their applications, services, and IT resources.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its application to AWS. The company wants to replace upfront expenses with variable payment that is based on usage. What should the company do to meet these requirements?

- A. Use pay-as-you-go pricing.
- B. Purchase Reserved Instances.
- C. Pay less by using more.
- D. Rightsize instances.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Pay-as-you-go pricing is one of the main benefits of AWS. With pay-as-you-go pricing, you pay only for what you use, when you use it. There are no long-term contracts, termination fees, or complex licensing. You replace upfront expenses with lower variable costs and pay only for the resources you consume.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company needs the ability to acquire resources when the resources are necessary. The company also needs the ability to release those resources when the resources are no longer necessary. Which architecture concept of the AWS Cloud meets these requirements?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Availability
- C. Reliability
- D. Durability

Answer: A

Explanation:

The architecture concept of the AWS Cloud that meets the requirements of the company that wants to migrate to the AWS Cloud and needs the ability to acquire and release resources as needed is elasticity. Elasticity means that AWS customers can quickly and easily provision and scale up or down AWS resources as their demand changes, without any upfront costs or long-term commitments. AWS provides various tools and services that enable customers to achieve elasticity, such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon CloudWatch, and AWS CloudFormation. Elasticity helps customers optimize their performance, availability, and cost efficiency. Availability, reliability, and durability are other architecture concepts of the AWS Cloud, but they are not directly related to the ability to

acquire and release resources as needed. Availability means that AWS customers can access their AWS resources and applications whenever and wherever they need them. Reliability means that AWS customers can depend on their AWS resources and applications to function correctly and consistently. Durability means that AWS customers can preserve their data and objects for long periods of time without loss or corruption¹²

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 2)

A company is setting up AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) on an AWS account. Which recommendation complies with IAM security best practices?

- A. Use the account root user access keys for administrative tasks.
- B. Grant broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need.
- C. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process.
- D. Avoid rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is correct because turning on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process is one of the IAM security best practices recommended by AWS. MFA adds an extra layer of protection on top of the user name and password, making it harder for attackers to access the AWS account. A is incorrect because using the account root user access keys for administrative tasks is not a good practice, as the root user has full access to all the resources in the AWS account and can cause irreparable damage if compromised. AWS recommends creating individual IAM users with the least privilege principle and using roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances. B is incorrect because granting broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of unauthorized or accidental actions on the AWS resources. AWS recommends granting only the permissions that are required to perform a task and using groups to assign permissions to IAM users. D is incorrect because avoiding rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of credential leakage or compromise. AWS recommends rotating credentials regularly and using temporary security credentials from AWS STS when possible.

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS service or tool that provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data is AWS Compute Optimizer. AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and performance of the AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, and provides recommendations for optimal resource types and sizes based on the workload patterns and metrics. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve the performance, availability, and cost efficiency of their AWS resources. AWS Pricing Calculator, AWS App Runner, and AWS Systems Manager are not the best services or tools to use for this purpose. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps users estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their requirements and preferences. AWS App Runner is a service that helps users easily and quickly deploy web applications and APIs without managing any infrastructure. AWS Systems Manager is a service that helps users automate and manage the configuration and operation of their AWS resources and applications³⁴

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 2)

What is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for ensuring the security of the internal network in the AWS data centers, as well as the physical security of the hardware and facilities that run AWS services. AWS customers are responsible for configuring the security group rules that determine which ports

are open on an EC2 Linux instance, patching the guest operating system with the latest security patches on EC2, and turning on server-side encryption for S3 buckets. Source: AWS Shared Responsibility Model

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 2)

A company wants its workload to perform consistently and correctly. Which benefit of AWS Cloud computing does this goal represent?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 149

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 2)

Which benefit of AWS Cloud computing provides lower latency between users and applications?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Global reach is the benefit of AWS Cloud computing that provides lower latency between users and applications. Global reach means that AWS customers can deploy their applications and data in multiple regions around the world, and deliver them to users with high performance and availability. AWS has the largest global infrastructure of any cloud provider, with 25 geographic regions and 81 Availability Zones, as well as 216 Points of Presence in 84 cities across 42 countries. Customers can choose the optimal locations for their applications and data based on their business requirements, such as compliance, data sovereignty, and customer proximity. Agility, economies of scale, and pay-as-you-go pricing are other benefits of AWS Cloud computing, but they do not directly provide lower latency between users and applications. Agility means that AWS customers can quickly and easily provision and scale up or down AWS resources as needed, without upfront costs or long-term commitments. Economies of scale means that AWS customers can benefit from the lower costs and higher efficiency that AWS achieves by operating at a massive scale and passing the savings to the customers. Pay-as-you-go pricing means that AWS customers only pay for the AWS resources they use, without any upfront costs or long-term contracts.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 2)

A company has developed a distributed application that recovers gracefully from interruptions. The application periodically processes large volumes of data by using multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application is sometimes idle for months.

Which EC2 instance purchasing option is MOST cost-effective for this use case?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available for up to 90% off the On-Demand price. Because Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with two minutes of notification when EC2 needs the capacity back, you can use them for applications that have flexible start and end times, or that can withstand interruptions. This option is most cost-effective for the use case described in the question. Reserved Instances are instances that you purchase for a one-year or three-year term, and pay a lower hourly rate compared to On-Demand Instances. This option is suitable for applications that have steady state or predictable usage. Dedicated Instances are instances that run on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer within an Amazon VPC. This option is suitable for applications that have stringent regulatory or compliance requirements. On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads.

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 2)

A company is running an order processing system on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to migrate microservices-based application.

Which combination of AWS services can the application use to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Migration Hub
- D. AWS AppSync
- E. AWS Application Migration Service

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The combination of AWS services that the application can use to migrate to a microservices-based application are Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Lambda. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables customers to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. The application can use Amazon SQS to send, store, and receive messages between the microservices, ensuring that each message is processed only once and in the right order. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The application can use AWS Lambda to create and deploy microservices as functions that are triggered by events, such as messages from Amazon SQS. AWS Migration Hub, AWS AppSync, and AWS Application Migration Service are not the best services to use for migrating to a microservices-based application. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. AWS AppSync is a service that simplifies the development of GraphQL APIs for real-time and offline data synchronization. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that enables customers to migrate their on-premises applications to AWS without making any changes to the applications, servers, or databases.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: BE**Explanation:**

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

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool should a company use to forecast AWS spending?

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

Answer: D**Explanation:**

Cost Explorer is an AWS service or tool that can be used to forecast AWS spending. It allows users to analyze their AWS costs and usage using interactive graphs and tables. It also provides features such as filtering, grouping, and forecasting to help users plan their future spending. Amazon DevPay is an AWS service that allows developers to sell applications that are built on AWS services. It handles the billing and metering for the customers of the applications and collects payments from them. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Organizations is an AWS service that allows users to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. It provides features such as creating groups of accounts, applying policies, and automating account creation. It is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources. It can help users identify opportunities to reduce their AWS costs, but it is not a tool for forecasting AWS spending.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 2)

Which group shares responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources?

- A. Third-party vendors
- B. Customers
- C. Reseller partners
- D. Internet providers

Answer: B**Explanation:**

Customers share responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical and environmental controls of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical access. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications, such as identity and access management, encryption, firewall, and backup.

For more information, see AWS Shared Responsibility Model and AWS Cloud Security.

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions?

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

Answer: D**Explanation:**

The AWS service that is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions is AWS Step Functions. AWS Step Functions is a service that helps users coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows that can be triggered by events, such as messages, API calls, or schedules. AWS Step Functions allows users to create and visualize complex workflows that can include branching, parallel execution, error handling, retries, and timeouts. AWS Step Functions can integrate with AWS Lambda to orchestrate a sequence of Lambda functions that perform different tasks or logic. Amazon DynamoDB, AWS CodePipeline, and AWS Batch are not the best services to use for orchestrating a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions.

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and consistent performance, scalability, and flexibility. AWS CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that helps users automate the release process of their applications. AWS Batch is a fully managed service that helps users run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 2)

A company moves a workload to AWS to run on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to run the workload in the most cost-effective way. What can the company do to meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).
- B. Use multiple AWS accounts and consolidated billing.
- C. Use AWS CloudFormation to deploy the infrastructure.
- D. Rightsized all the EC2 instances that are used in the deployment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Rightsizing all the EC2 instances that are used in the deployment is the best way to run the workload in the most cost-effective way. Rightsizing means choosing the optimal instance type and size for the workload based on the performance and capacity requirements. Rightsizing helps to avoid over-provisioning or under-provisioning of the EC2 instances, which can result in wasted resources or poor performance. Rightsizing also helps to take advantage of the different pricing models and features that AWS offers, such as On-Demand, Reserved, and Spot Instances, and Auto Scaling. For more information, see Rightsizing Your Instances and [Cost Optimization with AWS].

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scaling horizontally across multiple Availability Zones is a way to adopt a highly available architecture, as it increases the fault tolerance and resilience of the application. Scaling vertically to a larger EC2 instance size is a way to improve the performance of the application, but it does not improve the availability. Purchasing an EC2 Dedicated Instance is a way to isolate the instance from other AWS customers, but it does not improve the availability. Changing the EC2 instance family to a compute optimized instance is a way to optimize the instance type for the workload, but it does not improve the availability. These concepts are explained in the AWS Well-Architected Framework2.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 2)

A company that is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud is based in an isolated area that has limited internet connectivity. The company needs to perform local data processing on premises. The company needs a solution that can operate without a stable internet connection. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. AWS StorageGateway
- D. AWS Backup

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Snowball Edge is a service that provides a physical device that can store up to 100 TB of data and perform local data processing on premises. It enables users to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud in areas with limited or no internet connectivity. It also supports AWS Greengrass, which allows users to run AWS Lambda functions and other AWS services locally without a stable internet connection. Amazon S3 is a storage service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. It requires a stable internet connection to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway is a service that provides a hybrid storage solution that connects on-premises applications to AWS Cloud storage services, such as Amazon S3, Amazon S3 Glacier, and Amazon EBS. It requires a stable internet connection to synchronize data between the on-premises and cloud storage. AWS Backup is a service that provides a centralized and automated solution to back up data across AWS services and on-premises resources. It requires a stable internet connection to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 2)

A company is running an application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 instances. The usage of the EC2 instances is higher during daytime hours than nighttime hours. The company wants to optimize the number of EC2 instances based on this usage pattern.

Which AWS service or instance purchasing option should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Spot Instances
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS Auto Scaling

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Auto Scaling is the AWS service that allows users to optimize the number of EC2 instances based on the usage pattern, as it automatically adjusts the capacity to maintain steady and predictable performance at the lowest possible cost. Spot Instances are a way to reduce the cost of EC2 instances by bidding on unused EC2 capacity, but they are not suitable for applications that require steady and reliable performance. Reserved Instances are a way to reduce the cost of EC2 instances by committing to a certain amount of usage for a period of time, but they are not flexible to adjust to the usage pattern. AWS CloudFormation is a way to automate the creation and management of AWS resources, but it does not optimize the number of EC2 instances based on the usage pattern. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course³.

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool offers consolidated billing?

- A. AWS Artifact
 - B. AWS Budgets
 - C. AWS Organizations
 - D. AWS Trusted Advisor
- A company wants to limit its employees' AWS access to a portfolio of predefined AWS resources.

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. With AWS Organizations, you can create a single payment method for all the AWS accounts in your organization through consolidated billing. Consolidated billing enables you to see a combined view of AWS charges incurred by all accounts in your organization, as well as get a detailed cost report for each individual AWS account associated with your organization. AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS' security and compliance reports and select online agreements. AWS Budgets is a service that enables you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. None of these services or tools offer consolidated billing.

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 2)

A company has an Amazon S3 bucket containing images of scanned financial invoices. The company is building an artificial intelligence (AI)-based application on AWS. The company wants the application to identify and read total balance amounts on the invoices.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Forecast
- B. Amazon Textract
- C. Amazon Rekognition
- D. Amazon Lex

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Textract is a service that automatically extracts text and data from scanned documents. Amazon Textract goes beyond simple optical character recognition (OCR) to also identify the contents of fields in forms and information stored in tables. Amazon Textract can analyze images of scanned financial invoices and extract the total balance amounts, as well as other relevant information, such as invoice number, date, vendor name, etc⁵.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 2)

A company suspects that its AWS resources are being used for illegal activities. Which AWS group or team should the company notify?

- A. AWS Abuse team
- B. AWS Support team
- C. AWS technical account managers
- D. AWS Professional Services team

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Abuse team is the AWS group or team that the company should notify if it suspects that its AWS resources are being used for illegal activities. AWS Abuse team is a dedicated team that handles reports of abuse, such as spam, phishing, malware, denial-of-service attacks, and unauthorized access, involving AWS resources. The company can contact the AWS Abuse team by filling out the [Report Abuse of AWS Resources form] or sending an email to abuse@amazonaws.com. The company should provide as much information as possible, such as the source and destination IP addresses, timestamps, log files, and screenshots, to help the AWS Abuse team investigate and take appropriate actions. For more information, see [Reporting Abuse] and [AWS Acceptable Use Policy].

NEW QUESTION 199

- (Topic 2)

A company is building an application that will receive millions of database queries each second. The company needs the data store for the application to scale to meet these needs.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. AWS Cloud9
- C. Amazon ElastiCache for Memcached
- D. Amazon Neptune

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is the AWS service that will meet the requirement of building an application that will receive millions of database queries each second. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and consistent performance, scalability, and durability. Amazon DynamoDB can handle any level of request traffic and automatically scale up or down the capacity based on the demand. Amazon DynamoDB also supports in-memory caching with Amazon DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) to improve the response time and reduce the cost. For more information, see [What is Amazon DynamoDB?](#) and [Amazon DynamoDB Features](#).

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to the AWS Cloud. The company is legally obligated to retain certain data in its onpremises data center.

Which AWS service or feature will support this requirement?

- A. AWS Wavelength
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. VMware Cloud on AWS
- D. AWS Outposts

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center, which can support the requirement of retaining certain data on-premises due to legal obligations⁵.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

A company is collecting user behavior patterns to identify how to meet goals for sustainability impact.

Which guidelines are best practices for the company to implement to meet these goals? (Select TWO.)

- A. Scale infrastructure with user load.
- B. Maximize the geographic distance between workloads and user locations.
- C. Eliminate creation and maintenance of unused assets.
- D. Scale resources with excess capacity and remove auto scaling.
- E. Scale infrastructure based on the number of users.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To meet the goals for sustainability impact, the company should follow the best practices of scaling infrastructure with user load and eliminating creation and maintenance of unused assets. Scaling infrastructure with user load means adjusting the capacity of the infrastructure to match the demand of the users, which can reduce the energy consumption and carbon footprint of the system. Eliminating creation and maintenance of unused assets means avoiding the waste of resources and money on assets that are not needed or used, which can also improve the environmental and economic efficiency of the system³.

NEW QUESTION 209

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to run its production workloads on AWS. The company needs concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM), and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Which AWS Support plan will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

B is correct because AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that provides concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM),

and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This plan is designed for customers who run mission-critical workloads on AWS and need the highest level of support. A is incorrect because AWS Basic Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for a limited set of AWS services. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support. C is incorrect because AWS Business Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Support API. It does not provide concierge service or a designated TAM. D is incorrect because AWS Developer Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 1)

What is an Availability Zone?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Topic 1)

A company has an application with robust hardware requirements. The application must be accessed by students who are using lightweight, low-cost laptops. Which AWS service will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware?

- A. Amazon AppStream 2.0
- B. AWS AppSync
- C. Amazon WorkLink
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service that will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware. Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed, secure application streaming service that allows customers to stream desktop applications from AWS to any device running a web browser. Amazon AppStream 2.0 handles the provisioning, scaling, patching, and maintenance of the backend infrastructure, and delivers high performance and responsive user experience. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware. AWS AppSync is a service that enables customers to create flexible APIs for synchronizing data across multiple data sources. Amazon WorkLink is a service that enables customers to provide secure, one-click access to internal websites and web apps from mobile devices. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that enables customers to deploy and manage web applications using popular platforms such as Java, .NET, PHP, and Node.js. Reference: [Amazon AppStream 2.0 FAQs]

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 1)

A company is migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to minimize administrative overhead of database maintenance tasks. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of migrating a relational database server to the AWS Cloud and minimizing administrative

overhead of database maintenance tasks. Amazon RDS is a fully managed relational database service that handles routine database tasks, such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, failure detection, and repair. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora5.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 1)

A company's application stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has an AWS Lambda function that processes data in the S3 bucket. The company needs to invoke the function once a day at a specific time. Which AWS service should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Managed Services (AMS)
- B. AWS CodeStar
- C. Amazon EventBridge
- D. AWS Step Functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EventBridge is the service that the company should use to meet the requirement of invoking the Lambda function once a day at a specific time. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that allows you to easily connect your applications with data from AWS services, SaaS applications, and your own applications. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events and route them to targets such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, or other AWS services. You can also use Amazon EventBridge to create scheduled rules that trigger your targets at a specific time or interval, such as once a day. AWS Managed Services (AMS), AWS CodeStar, and AWS Step Functions are not services that the company should use to meet this requirement. AMS is a service that provides operational management for your AWS infrastructure and applications. AWS CodeStar is a service that provides a unified user interface for managing software development projects on AWS.

AWS Step Functions is a service that coordinates multiple AWS services into serverless workflows.

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to deploy and manage a Docker-based application on AWS. Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. An open-source Docker orchestrator on Amazon EC2 instances
- B. AWS AppSync
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
- D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a solution that meets the requirements of deploying and managing a Docker-based application on AWS with the least amount of operational overhead. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that makes it easy to run, scale, and secure Docker container applications on AWS. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to install, operate, and scale your own cluster management infrastructure. With simple API calls, you can launch and stop container-enabled applications, query the complete state of your cluster, and access many familiar features like security groups, Elastic Load Balancing, EBS volumes, and IAM roles3.

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 1)

Which design principle should be considered when architecting in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Think of servers as non-disposable resources.
- B. Use synchronous integration of services.
- C. Design loosely coupled components.
- D. Implement the least permissive rules for security groups.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Designing loosely coupled components is a design principle that should be considered when architecting in the AWS Cloud. Loose coupling is a way of designing systems to reduce interdependencies and minimize the impact of changes. Loose coupling allows components to interact with each other through well-defined interfaces, rather than direct references. This reduces the risk of failures and errors propagating across the system, and enables greater scalability, availability, and maintainability5.

NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 1)

Which database engine is compatible with Amazon RDS?

- A. Apache Cassandra
- B. MongoDB
- C. Neo4j
- D. PostgreSQL

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon RDS supports six database engines: Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server. Apache Cassandra, MongoDB, and Neo4j are not compatible with Amazon RDS. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon RDS and its supported database engines from this page.

NEW QUESTION 237

- (Topic 1)

Which activity can companies complete by using AWS Organizations?

- A. Troubleshoot the performance of applications.
- B. Manage service control policies (SCPs).
- C. Migrate applications to microservices.
- D. Monitor the performance of applications.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Managing service control policies (SCPs) is an activity that companies can complete by using AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service that enables the user to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that can be managed as a single unit. AWS Organizations allows the user to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them, such as service control policies (SCPs) that specify the services and actions that users and roles can access in the accounts. AWS Organizations also enables the user to use consolidated billing, which combines the usage and charges from all the accounts in the organization into a single bill³.

NEW QUESTION 239

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 1)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective service for storing offsite backups of on-premises infrastructure. Amazon S3 offers low-cost, durable, and scalable storage that can be accessed from anywhere over the internet. Amazon S3 also supports lifecycle policies, versioning, encryption, and cross-region replication to optimize the backup and recovery process. Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and Amazon EBS are more suitable for storing data that requires high performance, low latency, and frequent access¹².

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 1)

Which task requires the use of AWS account root user credentials?

- A. The deletion of IAM users
- B. The change to a different AWS Support plan
- C. The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations
- D. The deletion of Amazon EC2 instances

Answer: C

Explanation:

The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations requires the use of AWS account root user credentials. The AWS account root user is the email address that was used to create the AWS account. The root user has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account, and can perform sensitive tasks such as changing the account settings, closing the account, or creating an organization. The root user credentials should be used sparingly and securely, and only for tasks that cannot be performed by IAM users or roles⁴.

NEW QUESTION 247

- (Topic 1)

Which benefit does Amazon Rekognition provide?

- A. The ability to place watermarks on images
- B. The ability to detect objects that appear in pictures
- C. The ability to resize millions of images automatically
- D. The ability to bid on object detection jobs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides deep learning-based image and video analysis. One of the benefits of Amazon Rekognition is the ability to detect objects that appear in pictures, such as faces, landmarks, animals, text, and scenes. This can enable applications to perform tasks such as face recognition, face verification, face comparison, face search, celebrity recognition, emotion detection, age range estimation, gender identification, facial analysis, facial expression recognition, and more. Amazon Rekognition OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 251

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

A company runs thousands of simultaneous simulations using AWS Batch. Each simulation is stateless, is fault tolerant, and runs for up to 3 hours. Which pricing model enables the company to optimize costs and meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because Spot Instances enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible applications that can run for any duration. The other options are incorrect because they do not enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Reserved Instances are EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. On- Demand Instances are EC2 instances that are launched and billed at a fixed hourly rate.

On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted. Dedicated Instances are EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Instances are suitable for workloads that require regulatory compliance or data isolation. Reference: [Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options]

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS database service provides in-memory data storage?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

- A. Reduce downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments.
- B. Invest the time to configure infrastructure manually.
- C. Learn to improve from operational failures.
- D. Use monolithic application design for centralization.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because learning to improve from operational failures is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. 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 AWS Well-Architected Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. Each pillar has a set of design principles that describe the characteristics of a well-architected system. Learning to improve from operational failures is a design principle of the operational excellence pillar, which focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures. The other options are incorrect because they are not recommended design principles of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Reducing downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of risk and inefficiency. A well-architected system should implement changes frequently and in small increments to minimize the impact and scope of failures. Investing the time to configure infrastructure manually is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of human error and inconsistency. A well-architected system should automate manual tasks to improve the speed and accuracy of operations. Using monolithic application design for centralization is not a design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, but rather a source of complexity and rigidity. A well- architected system should use loosely coupled and distributed components to enable scalability and resilience. Reference: [AWS Well-Architected Framework]

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 1)

Which feature of the AWS Cloud gives users the ability to pay based on current needs rather than forecasted needs?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pay-as-you-go pricing is the feature of the AWS Cloud that gives users the ability to pay based on current needs rather than forecasted needs. Pay-as-you-go pricing means that users only pay for the AWS services and resources they use, without any upfront or long-term commitments. This allows users to scale up or down their usage depending on their changing business requirements, and avoid paying for idle or unused capacity. Pay-as-you-go pricing also enables users to benefit from the economies of scale and lower costs of AWS as they grow their business⁵

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 1)

When designing AWS workloads to be operational even when there are component failures, what is an AWS best practice?

- A. Perform quarterly disaster recovery tests.
- B. Place the main component on the us-east-1 Region.
- C. Design for automatic failover to healthy resources.
- D. Design workloads to fit on a single Amazon EC2 instance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Designing for automatic failover to healthy resources is an AWS best practice when designing AWS workloads to be operational even when there are component failures. This means that you should architect your system to handle the loss of one or more components without impacting the availability or performance of your application. You can use various AWS services and features to achieve this, such as Auto Scaling, Elastic Load Balancing, Amazon Route 53, Amazon CloudFormation, and AWS CloudFormation⁴.

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value. This principle states that you should monitor and measure key performance indicators (KPIs) and set targets and thresholds that align with your business goals. You should also use feedback loops to continuously improve your processes and procedures¹.

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following describes an AWS Region?

- A. A specific location within a geographic area that provides high availability
- B. A set of data centers spanning multiple countries
- C. A global picture of a user's cloud computing environment
- D. A collection of databases that can be accessed from a specific geographic area only

Answer: A

Explanation:

An AWS Region is a specific location within a geographic area that provides high availability. An AWS Region consists of two or more Availability Zones, which are isolated locations within the same Region. Each Availability Zone has independent power, cooling, and physical security, and is connected to the other Availability Zones in the same Region by low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. AWS services are available in multiple Regions around the world, allowing the user to choose where to run their applications and store their data¹.

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or tool can be used to consolidate payments for a company with multiple AWS accounts?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Budgets

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is an account management service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. AWS Organizations includes consolidated billing and account management capabilities that enable you to better meet the budgetary, security, and compliance needs of your business¹.

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service should a cloud practitioner use to receive real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service that provides real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor inspects the user's AWS environment and provides recommendations for improving performance, security, and reliability, reducing costs, and following best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor also alerts the user when they are approaching or exceeding their service limits, and helps them request limit increases.

NEW QUESTION 272

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