CLF-C02 Dumps

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 3)
A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company is gathering information about its on-premises infrastructure and requires information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 3)
A developer has been hired by a large company and needs AWS credentials. Which are security best practices that should be followed? (Select TWO.)

A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job.
B. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer.
C. Add the developer to the administrator's group in AWS IAM.
D. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed.
E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
The security best practices that should be followed are A and E.
* A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job. This is an example of the principle of least privilege, which means giving the minimum permissions necessary to achieve a task. This reduces the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You can use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to create users, groups, roles, and policies that grant fine- grained access to AWS resources12.
* E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length. This is a basic security measure that helps prevent brute-force attacks or guessing of passwords. A longer password is harder to crack than a shorter one. You can use IAM to configure a password policy that enforces a minimum password length, as well as other requirements such as complexity, expiration, and history34.
* B. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer. This is a bad practice that should be avoided. The root user has full access to all AWS resources and services, and can perform sensitive actions such as changing billing information, closing the account, or deleting all resources. Sharing the root user credentials exposes your account to potential compromise or misuse. You should never share your root user credentials with anyone, and use them only for account administration tasks5 .
* C. Add the developer to the administrator's group in IAM. This is also a bad practice that should be avoided. The administrator's group has full access to all AWS resources and services, which is more than what a developer needs to perform their job. Adding the developer to the administrator's group violates the principle of least privilege and increases the risk of unauthorized access, data leakage, or accidental damage to AWS resources. You should create a custom group for the developer that grants only the necessary permissions for their role12.
* D. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed. This is another bad practice that should be avoided. Preventing the developer from changing their password reduces their ability to protect their credentials and comply with security policies. For example, if the developer's password is compromised, they cannot change it to prevent further unauthorized access. Or if the company requires periodic password rotation, they cannot update their password to meet this requirement. You should allow the developer to change their password as needed, and enforce a password policy that sets reasonable rules for password management34.

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to make an upfront commitment for continued use of its production Amazon EC2 instances in exchange for a reduced overall cost.
Which pricing options meet these requirements with the LOWEST cost? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Reserved Instances (RIs) are a pricing model that allows you to reserve EC2 instances for a specified period of time (one or three years) and receive a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing. RIs are suitable for workloads that have predictable usage patterns and require a long-term commitment. You can choose between three payment options: All Upfront, Partial Upfront, or No Upfront. The more you pay upfront, the greater the discount1.
Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that can help you reduce your EC2 costs by up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in $/hour) for a one or three year term. Savings Plans apply to usage across EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Fargate. You can choose between two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans. Compute Savings Plans offer the most flexibility and apply to any instance family, size, OS, tenancy, or region. EC2 Instance Savings Plans offer the highest discount and apply to a specific instance family within a region2.
Spot Instances are a pricing model that allows you to bid for unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud and are available at a discount of up to 90% compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances are suitable for fault-tolerant or stateless workloads that can run on heterogeneous hardware and have flexible start and end times. However, Spot Instances are not guaranteed and can be interrupted by AWS at any time if the demand for capacity increases or your bid price is lower than the current Spot price3.
On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that allows you to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second with no long-term commitments. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted, or for applications that are being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time. However, On-Demand Instances are the most expensive option among the four pricing models4.
Dedicated Hosts are physical EC2 servers fully dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server. Dedicated Hosts can be purchased On-Demand or as part of Savings Plans. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that need to run on dedicated physical servers or have strict licensing requirements. However, Dedicated Hosts are not the lowest cost option among the four pricing models.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 3)
Which option is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 3)
A company encourages its teams to test failure scenarios regularly and to validate their understanding of the impact of potential failures.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this philosophy represent?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to engage third-party consultants to help maintain and support its AWS environment and the company's business needs.
Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

A. AWS Support
B. AWS Organizations
C. AWS Service Catalog
D. AWS Partner Network (APN)

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS service or resource that will meet these requirements is D. AWS Partner Network (APN).
AWS Partner Network (APN) is a global community of consulting and technology partners that offer a wide range of services and solutions for AWS customers. APN partners can help customers design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS. APN partners have access to various resources, training, tools, and support to enhance their AWS expertise and deliver value to customers12.
AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance and guidance for AWS customers. AWS Support offers different plans with varying levels of response time, access channels, and features. AWS Support does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather connects customers with AWS experts and resources3.
AWS Organizations is a service that allows customers to manage multiple AWS accounts within a single organization. AWS Organizations enables customers to create groups of accounts, apply policies, automate account creation, and consolidate billing. AWS Organizations does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather helps customers simplify and optimize their AWS account management4.
AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows customers to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. AWS Service Catalog enables customers to control the configuration, deployment, and governance of their IT services. AWS Service Catalog does not directly engage third-party consultants, but rather helps customers standardize and streamline their IT service delivery5.
References:
1: AWS Partner Network (APN) - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 2: Find an APN Partner - Amazon Web Services (AWS) 3: AWS Support – Amazon Web Services 4: AWS Organizations – Amazon Web Services 5: AWS Service Catalog – Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
What is a benefit of using AWS serverless computing?

A. Application deployment and management are not required
B. Application security will be fully managed by AWS

C. Monitoring and logging are not needed
D. Management of infrastructure is offloaded to AWS

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
A company is running its application in the AWS Cloud and wants to protect against a DDoS attack. The company's security team wants near real-time visibility into DDoS attacks.
Which AWS service or traffic filter will meet these requirements with the MOST features for DDoS protection?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 3)
A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. The company wants to focus on organizational transformation.
A company wants to give its customers the ability to view specific data that is hosted in Amazon S3 buckets. The company wants to keep control over the full datasets that the company shares with the customers.
Which S3 feature will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or storage class provides low-cost, long-term data storage?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool
B. AWS Migration Hub

C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
D. AWS Application Migration Service

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a managed and automated service that helps you migrate your databases from your on-premises or cloud environment to AWS, either as a one-time migration or as a continuous replication. AWS DMS supports migration between 20-plus database and analytics engines, such as PostgreSQL, Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MongoDB, Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3. AWS DMS also provides schema conversion and validation tools, as well as monitoring and security features. AWS DMS is a cost-effective and reliable solution for database migration, as you only pay for the compute resources and additional log storage used during the migration process, and you can minimize the downtime and data loss with

Multi-AZ and ongoing replication12
To migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS using AWS DMS, you need to perform the following steps:
? Create an AWS DMS replication instance in the same AWS Region as your target Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. The replication instance is a server that runs the AWS DMS replication software and connects to your source and target endpoints. You can choose the instance type, storage, and network settings based on your migration requirements3
? Create a source endpoint that points to your on-premises PostgreSQL database.
You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as required4
? Create a target endpoint that points to your Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as verify-full.
? Create a migration task that defines the migration settings and options, such as the replication instance, the source and target endpoints, the migration type (full load, full load and change data capture, or change data capture only), the table mappings, the task settings, and the task monitoring role. You can also use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to convert your source schema to the target schema and apply it to the target endpoint before or after creating the migration task.
? Start the migration task and monitor its progress and status using the AWS DMS console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS DMS API. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to automate the creation and execution of the migration task.
The other options are not suitable for migrating a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool is a tool that helps you assess your readiness for cloud adoption based on six dimensions: business, people, process, platform, operations, and security. It does not perform any database migration tasks. AWS Migration Hub is a service that helps you track and manage the progress of your application migrations across multiple AWS and partner services, such as AWS DMS, AWS Application Migration Service, AWS Server Migration Service, and CloudEndure Migration. It does not perform any database migration tasks itself, but rather integrates with other migration services. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate your applications from your on-premises or cloud environment to AWS without making any changes to the applications, their architecture, or the migrated servers. It does not support database migration, but rather replicates your servers as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and launches them as EC2 instances on AWS.
References: AWS Database Migration Service, What is AWS Database Migration Service?, Working with an AWS DMS replication instance, Creating source and target endpoints for PostgreSQL, [Creating a target endpoint for Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL], [Creating a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS Schema Conversion Tool], [Starting a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS CloudFormation], [Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool], [AWS Migration Hub], [AWS Application Migration Service]

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature offers security for a VPC by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of subnets?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources. Security groups are features that act as firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a benefit that AWS Professional Services provides?

A. Management of the ongoing security of user data
B. Advisory solutions for AWS adoption
C. Technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
D. Monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Professional Services is a team of experts that help customers achieve their desired outcomes using the AWS Cloud. One of the benefits that AWS Professional Services provides is advisory solutions for AWS adoption, which include guidance on cloud strategy, architecture, migration, and innovation2. Management of the ongoing security of user data, technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts are not benefits that AWS Professional Services provides, as they are either the responsibility of the customer or the features of other AWS services or support plans3

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to minimize network latency between its Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances do not need to be highly available.
Which solution meets these requirements?

A. Use EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone.

B. Use Amazon CloudFront as the database for the EC2 instances.
C. Use EC2 instances in the same edge location and the same Availability Zone.
D. Use EC2 instances in the same edge location and the same AWS Region.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Using EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone is a solution that meets the requirements of minimizing network latency between the EC2 instances and not needing high availability. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. EC2 instances within the same Availability Zone can communicate with each other using low-latency private IP addresses. However, EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone are not highly available, because they are vulnerable to failures or disruptions that affect the Availability Zone

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to receive alerts to monitor its overall operating costs for its AWS public
cloud infrastructure.
Which AWS offering will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Budgets is a service that enables you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can use AWS Budgets to create custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to monitor how close your usage and costs are to meeting your reservation purchases1

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to store infrequently used data for data archives and long-term backups.
A company needs a history report about how its Amazon EC2 instances were modified last month.
Which AWS service can be used to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service gives users the ability to discover and protect sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets?

A. Amazon Macie
B. Amazon Detective
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. AWS I AM Access Analyzer

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Amazon Macie is a data security and privacy service offered by AWS that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover the sensitive data stored within Amazon S3. You can define your own custom type of sensitive data category that might be unique to your business or use case. Macie also provides you with dashboards and alerts that give you visibility into how your data is being accessed or moved. Macie helps you protect your data by enabling you to apply data protection techniques such as encryption, deletion, access control, and auditing. References: Strengthen the security of sensitive data stored in Amazon S3 by using additional AWS services, Security best practices for
Amazon S3, Sensitive Data Protection on AWS, Sensitive Data Protection on Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Topic 3)
A company has a large number of Linux Amazon EC2 instances across several Availability Zones in an AWS Region. Applications that run on the EC2 instances need access to a common set of files.
Which AWS service or device should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. AWS Backup
B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
D. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a service that provides a scalable and elastic file system for Linux-based workloads. It can be mounted on multiple Amazon EC2 instances across different Availability Zones within a region, allowing applications to access a common set of files1. AWS Backup is a service that provides a centralized and automated way to back up data across AWS services. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) is a service that provides persistent block storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized is a device that provides a petabyte-scale data transport and edge computing solution.

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service can identify when an Amazon EC2 instance was terminated?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS CloudTrail
C. AWS Compute Optimizer
D. Amazon EventBridge

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS CloudTrail is the AWS service that can identify when an Amazon EC2 instance was terminated. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records API calls and events for AWS accounts and resources. AWS CloudTrail can capture the TerminateInstances event, which is triggered when an EC2 instance is terminated by a user or an AWS service. The event contains information such as the instance ID, the user identity, the source IP address, the time, and the reason for the termination12. Customers can use the CloudTrail console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS SDKs to view and search for the TerminateInstances events in their event history or in their S3 buckets where they store their CloudTrail logs13.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 3)
A company is operating several factories where it builds products. The company needs the ability to process data, store data, and run applications with local system interdependencies that require low latency.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS IoT Greengrass
B. AWS Lambda
C. AWS Outposts
D. AWS Snowball Edge

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Outposts is a service that provides fully managed AWS infrastructure and services on premises. It allows users to run applications that require low latency and local data processing, while seamlessly connecting to the AWS Cloud for a consistent hybrid experience. AWS IoT Greengrass is a service that provides local compute, messaging, data caching, sync, and ML inference capabilities for connected devices. AWS Lambda is a service that allows users to run code without provisioning or managing servers. AWS Snowball Edge is a device that provides a petabyte-scale data transport and edge computing solution.

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 3)
A company is running its application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Cost Explorer
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Pricing Calculator
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 55
- (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 60
- (Topic 3)
A company is running a monolithic on-premises application that does not scale and is difficult to maintain. The company has a plan to migrate the application to AWS and divide the application into microservices.
Which best practice of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this plan?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 62
- (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 66
- (Topic 3)
A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis.
Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost- effective manner?

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

Answer: B

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

References:
? Interactive SQL - Serverless Query Service - Amazon Athena - AWS
? [Amazon Redshift – Data Warehouse Solution - AWS]
? [Amazon Kinesis - Streaming Data Platform - AWS]
? [Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) – AWS]

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon Workspaces
B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
C. Amazon Connect
D. AWS Trusted Advisor
E. AWS Step Functions

Answer: BE

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

NEW QUESTION 72
- (Topic 3)
A development team wants to deploy multiple test environments for an application in a fast repeatable manner.
Which AWS service should the team use?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS resources using templates. You can define your infrastructure as code and automate the creation and update of your resources. AWS CloudFormation also supports nested stacks, change sets, and rollback features to help you manage complex and dynamic environments34. References:
? AWS CloudFormation
? AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Guide

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 3)
A company has teams that have different job roles and responsibilities. The company's employees often change teams. The company needs to manage permissions for the employees so that the permissions are appropriate for the job responsibilities.
Which IAM resource should the company use to meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Topic 3)
A company needs an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Amazon Inspector.

Amazon Inspector is an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers workloads, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and Lambda functions, and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure12.

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors your AWS accounts and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity. Amazon GuardDuty does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather analyzes AWS CloudTrail, Amazon VPC Flow Logs, and DNS logs to detect threats such as compromised credentials, backdoors, or crypto mining3.

AWS Security Hub is a security and compliance service that aggregates and prioritizes security findings from multiple AWS services and partner solutions. AWS Security Hub does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts4.

AWS Shield is a managed service that protects your web applications and network resources from distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. AWS Shield does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides detection and mitigation of DDoS attacks at the network and application layers5.

References:
1: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS 3: [Amazon GuardDuty – Intelligent Threat Detection Made Easy] 2: AWS Re-Launches Amazon Inspector with New Architecture and Features - InfoQ 4: [AWS Security Hub – Unified Security and Compliance Center] 5: [AWS Shield – Managed DDoS Protection]

NEW QUESTION 81
- (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 85
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to generate a list of IAM users. The company also wants to view the status of various credentials that are associated with the users, such as password, access keys: and multi-factor authentication (MFA) devices
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
An IAM credential report is a feature of AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) that allows you to view and download a report that lists all IAM users in your account and the status of their various credentials, such as passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for credential management1. References: 1: AWS Documentation - IAM User Guide - Getting credential reports for your AWS account

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Topic 3)
Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
These are two of the seven capabilities that are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). The platform perspective helps

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

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service uses AWS Compute Optimizer to provide sizing recommendations based on workload metrics?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It allows you to launch virtual servers, called instances, with different configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources. AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes the specifications and utilization metrics of your Amazon EC2 instances and generates recommendations for optimal instance types that can reduce costs and improve performance. You can view the recommendations on the AWS Compute Optimizer console or the Amazon EC2 console12.
Amazon RDS, Amazon Lightsail, and AWS Step Functions are not supported by AWS Compute Optimizer. Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that lets you set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon Lightsail is an easy- to-use cloud platform that offers everything you need to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan. AWS Step Functions lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly3 .

NEW QUESTION 96
- (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 99
- (Topic 3)
Which cloud concept is demonstrated by using AWS Compute Optimizer?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 100
- (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 105
- (Topic 3)
A company has migrated its workloads to AWS. The company wants to adopt AWS at scale and operate more efficiently and securely.
Which AWS service or framework should the company use for operational support?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating workloads on AWS. It helps customers achieve operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. The framework is based on six pillars, each with its own design principles, best practices, and questions. Customers can use the framework to assess their current state, identify gaps, and implement improvements12.
AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance, guidance, and resources for AWS customers. It offers different plans with varying levels of access to AWS experts, response times, and features3. AWS Support does not provide a comprehensive framework for operational support.
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a guidance tool that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration journey. It provides a set of perspectives, capabilities, and best practices to align the business and technical aspects of cloud adoption4. AWS CAF does not focus on operational support for existing workloads on AWS.
AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that operates AWS infrastructure on behalf of customers. It provides a secure and compliant environment, automates common activities, and applies best practices for provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring5. AMS does not provide a framework for customers to operate their own workloads on AWS.

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 3)
A company deployed an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application ran as expected for 6 months. In the past week, users have reported latency issues. A system administrator found that the CPU utilization was at 100% during business hours. The company wants a scalable solution to meet demand.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to handle the load for its application during periods of high demand?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various

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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 3)
A company is hosting an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally.
Which combination of AWS services can the company use to gather the required information? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
B. AWS Systems Manager
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. AWS Service Health Dashboard
E. AWS Service Catalog

Answer: AD

Explanation:
AWS Personal Health Dashboard and AWS Service Health Dashboard are two AWS services that can help the company to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally. AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides a personalized view into the performance and availability of the AWS services you are using, as well as alerts that are automatically triggered by changes in the health of those services. In addition to event-based alerts, Personal Health Dashboard provides proactive notifications of scheduled activities, such as any changes to the infrastructure powering your resources, enabling you to better plan for events that may affect you. These notifications can be delivered to you via email or mobile for quick visibility, and can always be viewed from within the AWS Management Console. When you get an alert, it includes detailed information and guidance, enabling you to take immediate action to address AWS events impacting your resources3. AWS Service Health Dashboard provides a general status of AWS services, and the Service health view displays the current and historical status of all AWS services. This page shows reported service events for services across AWS Regions. You don't need to sign in or have an AWS account to access the AWS Service Health Dashboard – Service health page. You can also subscribe to RSS feeds for specific services or regions to receive notifications about service
events4. References: Getting started with your AWS Health Dashboard – Your account health, Introducing AWS Personal Health Dashboard

NEW QUESTION 117
- (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 120
- (Topic 3)
A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) to define and track business outcomes as part of its cloud transformation journey.
Which AWS CAF governance perspective capability will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The correct answer is A. Benefits management.
Benefits management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you define and track business outcomes as part of your cloud transformation journey. Benefits management helps you align your cloud initiatives with your business objectives, measure the value and impact of your cloud investments, and communicate the benefits of cloud adoption to your stakeholders12.
Risk management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you identify and mitigate the potential risks associated with cloud adoption, such as security, compliance, legal, and operational risks12.
Application portfolio management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you assess and optimize your existing application portfolio for

cloud migration or modernization. Application portfolio management helps you categorize your applications based on their business value and technical fit, prioritize them for cloud adoption, and select the best migration or modernization strategy for each application12.

Cloud financial management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you manage and optimize the costs and value of your cloud resources. Cloud financial management helps you plan and budget for cloud adoption, track and allocate cloud costs, implement cost optimization strategies, and report on cloud financial performance12. References:

1: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective 2: All you need to know about AWS Cloud Adoption Framework — Governance Perspective

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to set up user authentication for a new application. Users must be able to sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third-party provider.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. You can use Amazon Cognito to enable users to sign in directly with a user name and password, or through a third-party provider, such as Facebook, Google, or Amazon. You can also use Amazon Cognito to manage user profiles, preferences, and security settings3

NEW QUESTION 127
- (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 131
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service is an in-memory data store service?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to deploy an application globally.
Which architecture deployment model should the company use to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The architecture deployment model that the company should use to meet this requirement is A. Multi-Region.
A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability, disaster recovery, and performance optimization. By deploying an application in multiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty regulations12.
A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler and cheaper than a multi-region deployment model, but it has limited scalability, availability, and performance. A single-region deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance12.

A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a physically separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region34.
A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or fault tolerance. A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance34.
References:
1: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 2: Understand the Different Cloud Computing Deployment Models Unit - Trailhead 3: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 4: AWS Reference Architecture Diagrams

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate to AWS and use the same security software it uses on premises. The security software vendor offers its security software as a service on AWS.
Where can the company purchase the security solution?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 3)
At what support level do users receive access to a support concierge?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 146
- (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 151
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following actions are controlled with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Select TWO.)

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

E. Provide firewall protection for applications from common web attacks.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
 AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. You can use IAM to perform the following actions:
? Control access to AWS service APIs and to other specific resources: You can create users, groups, roles, and policies that define who can access which AWS resources and how. You can also use IAM to grant temporary access to users or applications that need to perform certain tasks on your behalf3
? Protect the AWS environment using multi-factor authentication (MFA): You can enable MFA for your IAM users and root user to add an extra layer of security to your AWS account. MFA requires users to provide a unique authentication code from an approved device or SMS text message, in addition to their user name and password, when they sign in to AWS4

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 3)
A company is assessing its AWS Business Support plan to determine if the plan still meets the company's needs. The company is considering switching to AWS Enterprise Support.
Which additional benefit will the company receive with AWS Enterprise Support?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Enterprise Support provides customers with a designated technical account manager (TAM) who is a single point of contact for all technical and operational issues. The TAM provides consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of the customer's applications and use-cases to help them achieve the greatest value from AWS. The TAM also helps customers with proactive services, such as strategic business reviews, security improvement programs, guided Well-Architected reviews, cost optimization workshops, and more1.
A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan2. AWS Trusted Advisor is a tool that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance, and service limits.
Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan2. Cloud support engineers can help customers with technical issues, such as troubleshooting, configuration, usage, and service features.
A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications is not an additional benefit of AWS Enterprise Support, as it is also included in the AWS Business Support plan2. Customers can request a consultative review from a solutions architect who will provide best practices and recommendations based on the customer's use-cases and goals.

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A. Redundancy
B. Operational excellence
C. Availability
D. Multi-Region

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps cloud architects build secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient infrastructure for their applications and workloads. Based on five pillars — operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization — the Framework provides a consistent approach for customers and partners to evaluate architectures, and implement designs that can scale over time. Operational excellence is one of the pillars of the Framework, and it focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value, and continually improving processes and procedures.

NEW QUESTION 155
- (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 158
- (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 162
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature offers security for a VPC by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of subnets?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A network access control list (network ACL) is a feature that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets in a virtual private cloud (VPC). Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols1. AWS Security Hub is a service that provides a comprehensive view of the security posture of AWS accounts and resources2. Security groups are features that act as firewalls for controlling traffic at the instance level3. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits4.

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to search for text in documents that are stored in Amazon S3. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 3)
Which option is the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances?

A. On-Demand Instances
B. Savings Plans

C. Spot Instances
D. Reserved Instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
 On-Demand Instances are the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances. They allow users to pay for compute capacity by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. They are suitable for applications with short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted3. Savings Plans are a pricing model that offer significant savings on Amazon EC2 and AWS Fargate usage, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in $/hour) for a 1- year or 3-year term. Spot Instances are a pricing model that offer spare Amazon EC2 compute capacity at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices, but they can be interrupted by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offer up to 75% discount compared to On- Demand prices, in exchange for a commitment to use a specific instance type and size in a specific region for a 1-year or 3-year term.

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to create a globally accessible ecommerce platform for its customers. The company wants to use a highly available and scalable DNS web service to connect users to the platform.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 3)
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, who is responsible for the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance.
Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as data centers, hardware, software, networking, and facilities1. This includes the configuration of infrastructure devices, such as routers, switches, firewalls, and load balancers2. Customers are responsible for managing their data, applications, operating systems, security groups, and other aspects of their AWS environment1. Therefore, options A, B, and D are customer responsibilities, not AWS responsibilities. References: 1: AWS Well-Architected Framework - Elasticity; 2: Reactive Systems on AWS - Elastic

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Topic 3)
Which mechanism allows developers to access AWS services from application code?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Topic 3)
A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company is conducting organizational transformation and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.
Which tasks should the company perform to meet these requirements, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

A. Realign teams to focus on products and value streams.
B. Create new value propositions with new products and services.
C. Use agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve.
D. Use a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights.
E. Migrate and modernize legacy infrastructure.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
 Realigning teams to focus on products and value streams, and using agile methods to rapidly iterate and evolve are tasks that the company should perform to meet the requirements of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which describe the skills and processes to execute the transition effectively. The people perspective helps you prepare your organization for cloud adoption, and includes capabilities such as organizational change management, staff skills and readiness, and organizational alignment. The business perspective helps you align IT strategy with business strategy, and includes capabilities such as business case development, value proposition, and product ownership. Creating new value propositions with new products and services is a task that belongs to the business perspective, but it is not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Using a new data and analytics platform to create actionable insights is a task that belongs to the platform perspective, which helps you design, implement, and optimize the architecture of the AWS environment. However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. Migrating and modernizing legacy infrastructure is a task that belongs to the operations perspective, which helps you enable, run, use, operate, and recover IT workloads to the level agreed upon with your business stakeholders. However, it is also not directly related to the requirement of becoming more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback.

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Topic 3)
Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:
 The platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions1. It comprises seven capabilities, two of which are data engineering and CI/CD1.
? Data engineering: This capability helps you design and evolve a fit-for-purpose data and analytics architecture that can reduce complexity, cost, and technical debt while enabling you to gain actionable insights from exponentially growing data volumes1. It involves selecting key technologies for each of your architectural layers, such as ingestion, storage, catalog, processing, and consumption. It also involves supporting real-time data processing and adopting a Lake House architecture to facilitate data movements between data lakes and purpose-built data stores1.
? CI/CD: This capability helps you automate the delivery of your cloud solutions using a set of practices and tools that enable faster and more reliable deployments1. It involves establishing a pipeline that can build, test, and deploy your code across multiple environments. It also involves adopting a DevOps culture that fosters collaboration, feedback, and continuous improvement among your development and operations teams1.
References:
? 1: Platform perspective: infrastructure and applications - An Overview of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 192
- (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 195
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service requires the customer to be fully responsible for applying operating system patches?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 198
- (Topic 3)
How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to establish a private network connection between AWS and its corporate network.
Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 201
- (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 202
- (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 207
- (Topic 3)
Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes a capability for well-designed data and analytics architecture?

A. Security
B. Governance
C. Operations
D. Platform

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Platform.
The Platform perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes a capability for well-designed data and analytics architecture. This capability helps you design, implement, and optimize your data and analytics solutions on AWS, using services such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon EMR, Amazon Kinesis, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight. A well-designed data and analytics architecture enables you to collect, store, process, analyze, and visualize data from various sources, and derive insights that can drive your business decisions12.
The Security perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data protection, which helps you secure your data at rest and in transit using encryption, key management, access control, and auditing13.
The Governance perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data governance, which helps you manage the quality, availability, usability, integrity, and security of your data assets14.
The Operations perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data operations, which helps you monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize the performance and availability of your data pipelines and workloads1 .
References:
1: Foundational capabilities - An Overview of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework 2: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective] 3: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Security Perspective] 4: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective] : [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective]

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Topic 3)
What can a cloud practitioner use to retrieve AWS security and compliance documents and submit them as evidence to an auditor or regulator?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 3)
A company needs a bridge between technology and business to help evolve to a culture of continuous growth and learning.
Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as this bridge?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 The People perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as a bridge between technology and business, accelerating the cloud journey to help organizations more rapidly evolve to a culture of continuous growth, learning, and where change becomes business-as-normal, with focus on culture, organizational structure, leadership, and workforce1. References: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 213
- (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 215
- (Topic 3)
A company's headquarters is located on a different continent from where the majority of the company's customers live. The company wants an AWS Cloud environment setup that will provide the lowest latency to the customers.
A company wants to automate the creation of new AWS accounts and automatically prevent all users from creating Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service provides this functionality?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to create and manage multiple AWS accounts centrally. You can use AWS Organizations to automate account creation, apply policies to control access and permissions, and consolidate billing across your accounts. You can also use AWS Organizations to prevent users from creating Amazon EC2 instances in certain regions or with certain configurations2

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 219
- (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 222

- (Topic 3)
A company needs to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month. The company also needs to set up alerts for when the company reaches its spending limit.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 227
- (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 230
- (Topic 3)
A company is migrating its workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company must retain full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that the company should use to meet its requirements of retaining full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch virtual servers, called instances, that run various operating systems, such as Linux, Windows, macOS, and more. Users have full administrative access to their instances and can install and configure any software, including patches and updates, on their instances. Users are responsible for managing the security and maintenance of their instances, including patching the guest operating system and applications. Users can also use AWS Systems Manager to automate and simplify the patching process for their EC2 instances. AWS Systems Manager is a service that helps users manage their AWS and on-premises resources at scale. Users can use AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager to scan their instances for missing patches, define patch baselines and maintenance windows, and apply patches automatically or manually across their instances. Users can also use AWS Systems Manager to monitor the patch compliance status and patching history of their instances.
References: What is Amazon EC2?, AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Topic 3)
A company uses AWS for its web application. The company wants to minimize latency and perform compute operations for the application as close to end users as possible.
Which AWS service or infrastructure component will provide this functionality?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Edge locations are sites that Amazon CloudFront uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location. You can use Amazon

CloudFront to deliver your entire website, including dynamic, static, streaming, and interactive content using a global network of edge locations. Requests for your content are automatically routed to the nearest edge location, so content is delivered with the best possible performance3. Edge locations can also host AWS Lambda functions to perform compute operations for your web application as close to end users as possible4.

NEW QUESTION 232
- (Topic 3)
A company needs a graph database service that is scalable and highly available.
Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The AWS service that meets the requirements of providing a graph database service that is scalable and highly available is Amazon Neptune. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF graph models. Amazon Neptune is designed to store billions of relationships and query the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune also offers high availability and durability by replicating six copies of the data across three Availability Zones and continuously backing up the data to Amazon S35. Amazon Aurora, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are other AWS services that provide relational or non- relational database solutions, but they do not support graph database models.

NEW QUESTION 233
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or tool helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to securely store important credentials that an application uses to connect users to a database.
Which AWS service can meet this requirement with the MINIMAL amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
 AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect secrets needed to access your applications, services, and IT resources. You can use AWS Secrets Manager to store, rotate, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle. AWS Secrets Manager eliminates the need to hardcode sensitive information in plain text, and reduces the risk of unauthorized access or leakage. AWS Secrets Manager also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Lambda, Amazon RDS, and AWS CloudFormation, to simplify the management of secrets across your environment5

NEW QUESTION 238
- (Topic 3)
Which VPC component provides a layer of security at the subnet level?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Network ACLs are a feature that provide a layer of security at the subnet level by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of one or more subnets. Network ACLs can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols5. Security groups are a feature that provide a layer of security at the instance level by acting as a firewall to control traffic to and from one or more instances. Security groups can be configured with rules that allow or deny traffic based on the source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, and security groups. NAT gateways are a feature that enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevent the internet from initiating a connection with those instances. Route tables are a feature that determine where network traffic from a subnet or gateway is directed.

NEW QUESTION 239
- (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 241
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