

Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions CLF-C01

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

For which AWS service is the customer responsible for maintaining the underlying operating system?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. AWS Lambda

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 is a service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Users can launch and manage virtual servers, known as instances, that run on the AWS infrastructure. Users are responsible for maintaining the underlying operating system of the instances, as well as any applications or software that run on them. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed NoSQL database that delivers fast and consistent performance at any scale. Users do not need to manage the underlying operating system or the database software. Amazon S3 is a service that provides scalable and durable object storage in the cloud. Users do not need to manage the underlying operating system or the storage infrastructure. AWS Lambda is a service that allows users to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Users only need to upload their code and configure the triggers and parameters. AWS Lambda takes care of the underlying operating system and the execution environment.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

Which abilities are benefits of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses.
- B. Deploy globally in minutes.
- C. Plan capacity in advance of deployments.
- D. Take advantage of economies of scale.
- E. Reduce dependencies on network connectivity.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud offers many benefits, such as:

? Trade variable expenses for capital expenses: You can pay only for the resources you use, instead of investing in fixed costs upfront. This reduces the risk and complexity of planning and managing your IT infrastructure⁴

? Deploy globally in minutes: You can leverage the global infrastructure of AWS to deploy your applications and data in multiple regions and availability zones. This enables you to reach your customers faster, improve performance, and increase reliability⁵

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

A company has all of its servers in the us-east-1 Region. The company is considering the deployment of additional servers in different Regions.

Which AWS tool should the company use to find pricing information for other Regions?

- A. Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Purchase Order Management

D. AWS Pricing Calculator

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator lets customers explore AWS services, and create an estimate for the cost of their use cases on AWS. AWS Pricing Calculator can also compare the costs of different AWS Regions and configurations. Cost Explorer is a tool that enables customers to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage over time.

AWS Budgets gives customers the ability to set custom budgets that alert them when their costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) their budgeted amount. AWS Purchase Order Management is a feature that allows customers to pay for their AWS invoices using purchase orders.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

A company uses AWS Organizations. The company wants to apply security best practices from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to all of its AWS accounts. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Detective
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Control Tower is the easiest way to set up and govern a secure, multi-account AWS environment based on best practices established through AWS's experience working with thousands of enterprises as they move to the cloud. With AWS Control Tower, builders can provision new AWS accounts in a few clicks, while you have peace of mind knowing your accounts conform to your organization's policies. AWS Control Tower automates the setup of a baseline environment, or landing zone, that is a secure, well-architected multi-account AWS environment¹. AWS Control Tower helps you apply security best practices from the AWS Well-Architected Framework to all of your AWS accounts².

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (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 8

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

(AWS), 2: Security Compliance Management - AWS Artifact - AWS, 3: AWS Compliance Contact Us - Amazon Web Services, 4: AWS SECURITY AND COMPLIANCE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

- (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 10

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the application is highly resilient.

Which component of AWS infrastructure can the company use to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 IAM 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 24

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service can provide a dedicated network connection with consistent low latency from on premises to the AWS Cloud?

- A. Amazon VPC

- B. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. Amazon OpenSearch Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a service that provides a dedicated network connection from on premises to the AWS Cloud. It can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet- based connections. It can also provide low latency for applications that require real-time data transfer⁴. Amazon VPC is a service that provides a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where users can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that provides a scalable and durable stream of data records for real-time data processing. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a service that provides a fully managed, scalable, and secure search and analytics solution that is compatible with Elasticsearch.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a workload in the AWS Cloud.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS best practice that ensures the most cost-effective architecture for the workload is rightsizing. Rightsizing means selecting the most appropriate instance type or resource configuration that matches the needs of the workload. Rightsizing can help optimize performance and reduce costs by avoiding over-provisioning or under- provisioning of resources¹. Loose coupling, caching, and redundancy are other AWS best practices that can improve the scalability, availability, and performance of the workload, but they do not necessarily ensure the most cost-effective architecture.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 3)

Which company needs to apply security rules to a subnet for Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service or feature provides this functionality?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 3)

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

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

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon Route 53
- C. Amazon CloudFront

- D. AWS WAF
- E. Amazon DynamoDB

Answer: BD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43

- (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 47

- (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 52

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides encryption at rest for Amazon RDS and for Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- C. AWSWAF
- D. Amazon Rekognition

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that enables you to easily encrypt your data. AWS KMS provides you with centralized control of the encryption keys used to protect your data. You can use AWS KMS to encrypt data in Amazon RDS and Amazon EBS volumes¹²

NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 56

- (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 59

- (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 61

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for

the security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for the physical servers, networking, and operating system that run Lambda functions, while customers are responsible for the security of their code and AWS IAM to the Lambda service and within their function¹. Customers need to manage the code within the Lambda function, such as writing, testing, debugging, deploying, and updating the code, as well as ensuring that the code does not contain any vulnerabilities or malicious code that could compromise the security or performance of the function²³. References: 2: AWS Lambda - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 3: AWS Lambda Documentation, 1: Amazon CLF-C02: What is customer responsibility under AWS ... - PUPUWEB

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 3)

What is the purpose of having an internet gateway within a VPC?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

EC2 Instance Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer discounted hourly rates on Amazon EC2 instance usage for a 1 or 3 year term. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide savings up to 72% off On-Demand rates, in exchange for a commitment to a specific instance family in a chosen AWS Region (for example, M5 in Virginia). These plans automatically apply to usage regardless of size (for example, m5.xlarge, m5.2xlarge, etc.), OS (for example, Windows, Linux, etc.), and tenancy (Host, Dedicated, Default) within the specified family in a Region. With an EC2 Instance Savings Plan, you can change your instance size within the instance family (for example, from c5.xlarge to c5.2xlarge) or the operating system (for example, from Windows to Linux), or move from Dedicated tenancy to Default and continue to receive the discounted rate provided by your EC2 Instance Savings Plan⁴⁵⁶⁷. References: 4: Compute Savings Plans – Amazon Web Services, 5: What are Savings Plans? - Savings Plans, 6: How To Cut Your AWS Bill With Savings Plans (and avoid some common ...), 7: AWS Savings Plans vs Reserved Instances
- GorillaStack

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the tasks of configuring the AWS provided security group firewall and classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud. A security group is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more EC2 instances. The customer must configure the security group rules to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address². Classifying company assets in the AWS Cloud means identifying the types, categories, and sensitivity levels of the data and resources that the customer stores and processes on AWS. The customer must also determine the applicable compliance requirements and regulations that apply to their assets, and implement the appropriate security controls and measures to protect them

NEW QUESTION 73

- (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 74

- (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 75

- (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 79

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 3)

Which task must a user perform by using the AWS account root user credentials?

- A. Make changes to AWS production resources.
- B. Change AWS Support plans.
- C. Access AWS Cost and Usage Reports.
- D. Grant auditors’ access to an AWS account for a compliance audit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Changing AWS Support plans is a task that must be performed by using the AWS account root user credentials. The root user is the email address that you used to sign up for AWS. It has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. You should use the root user only to perform a few account and service management tasks, such as changing AWS Support plans, closing the account, or changing the account name or email address. Making changes to AWS production resources, accessing AWS Cost and Usage Reports, and granting auditors access to an AWS account for a compliance audit are tasks that can be performed by using IAM users or roles, which are entities that you create in AWS to delegate permissions to access AWS services and resources.

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

- (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 88

- (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 92

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

- A. Secure the workload
- B. Decouple infrastructure components
- C. Design for failure
- D. Think parallel

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to allow users to authenticate and authorize multiple AWS accounts by using a single set of credentials.

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. IAM user
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- D. AWS Control Tower

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. You can use AWS SSO to enable your users to sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) with their existing corporate credentials2. You can also manage SSO access and user permissions across all your AWS accounts in AWS Organizations3. References: AWS Single Sign-On - AWS Documentation, AWS Organizations - AWS Documentation

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

? The speed at which AWS resources are implemented: AWS provides a variety of services and tools that allow you to create, configure, and launch AWS resources in minutes, using the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), the AWS Software Development Kits (AWS SDKs), or the AWS CloudFormation templates. You can also use the AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) to define your AWS resources as code using familiar

programming languages, and synthesize them into AWS CloudFormation templates. You can also use the AWS Service Catalog to create and manage standardized portfolios of AWS resources that meet your organizational policies and best practices. AWS also offers on-demand, pay-as-you-go pricing models, so you only pay for the resources you use, and you can scale them up or down as your needs change¹²³⁴⁵

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

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

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service can a company use to visually design and build serverless applications?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 104

- (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 108

- (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 109

- (Topic 3)

An ecommerce company wants to distribute traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host its website.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is the AWS service or resource that will meet the requirements of distributing traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host the website. Application Load Balancer is a type of Elastic Load Balancing that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions. Application Load Balancer operates at the application layer (layer 7) of the OSI model and supports advanced features such

as path-based routing, host-based routing, health checks, and SSL termination. You can learn more about Application Load Balancer from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 111

- (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 116

- (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 117

- (Topic 3)

A company is looking for a managed machine learning (ML) service that can recommend products based on a customer's previous behaviors.

Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A. Amazon Personalize
- B. Amazon SageMaker
- C. Amazon Pinpoint
- D. Amazon Comprehend

Answer: A

Explanation:

The AWS service that meets the requirement of providing a managed machine learning (ML) service that can recommend products based on a customer's previous behaviors is Amazon Personalize. Amazon Personalize is a fully managed service that enables developers to create personalized recommendations for customers using their own data. Amazon Personalize can automatically process and examine the data, identify what is meaningful, select the right algorithms, and train and optimize a personalized recommendation model². Amazon SageMaker, Amazon Pinpoint, and Amazon Comprehend are other AWS services related to machine learning, but they do not provide the specific functionality of product recommendation.

NEW QUESTION 121

- (Topic 3)

A user needs a relational database but does not have the resources to manage the hardware, resiliency, and replication.

Which AWS service option meets the user's requirements'?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

- Amazon Relational Database Service, 6: Amazon RDS for MySQL —, 7: Managed SQL Database - Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) - AWS

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 3)

Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) cloud transformation journey recommendations? (Select TWO.)

- A. Envision phase
- B. Align phase
- C. Assess phase
- D. Mobilize phase
- E. Migrate and modernize phase

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) cloud transformation journey is a four-phase process that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration and digital transformation. The four phases are:

? Envision phase: This phase focuses on demonstrating how cloud will help accelerate the business outcomes of the customer. It involves identifying and prioritizing transformation opportunities across four domains: business, people, governance, and platform. It also involves associating the transformation initiatives with key stakeholders and measurable business outcomes¹.

? Align phase: This phase focuses on identifying capability gaps across six perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. It also involves identifying cross-organizational dependencies and surfacing stakeholder concerns and challenges. The goal of this phase is to create strategies for improving the cloud readiness, ensure stakeholder alignment, and facilitate relevant organizational change management activities¹.

? Launch phase: This phase focuses on delivering pilot initiatives in production and demonstrating incremental business value. Pilots should be highly impactful and influence future direction. The customer should learn from the pilots and adjust their approach before scaling to full production¹.

? Scale phase: This phase focuses on expanding production pilots and business value to the desired scale and ensuring that the business benefits associated with the cloud investments are realized and sustained¹.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises relational databases to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use infrastructure as close to its current geographical location as possible.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. AWS Wavelength
- C. AWS Regions
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Regions are the AWS service or resource that the company should use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area. AWS Regions are separate geographic areas where AWS clusters its data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate Availability Zones within a geographic area. Each AWS Region is designed to be isolated from the other AWS Regions to achieve the highest possible fault tolerance and stability. AWS provides a more extensive global footprint than any other cloud provider, and to support its global footprint and ensure customers are served across the world, AWS opens new Regions rapidly. AWS maintains multiple geographic Regions, including Regions in North America, South America, Europe, China, Asia Pacific, South Africa, and the Middle East. Amazon RDS is available in several AWS Regions worldwide. To create or work with an Amazon RDS DB instance in a specific AWS Region, you must use the corresponding regional service endpoint. You can choose the AWS Region that meets your latency or legal requirements. You can also use multiple AWS Regions to design a disaster recovery solution or to distribute your read workload. References: Global Infrastructure Regions & AZs - aws.amazon.com, Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones - Amazon Relational Database Service

NEW QUESTION 130

- (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 131

- (Topic 3)

Which task must a user perform by using the AWS account root user credentials?

- A. Make changes to AWS production resources.
- B. Change AWS Support plans.
- C. Access AWS Cost and Usage Reports.
- D. Grant auditors' access to an AWS account for a compliance audit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS account root user is the email address that you used to sign up for AWS. The root user has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. You should use the root user only to perform a few account and service management tasks. One of these tasks is changing AWS Support plans, which requires root user credentials. For other tasks, you should create an IAM user or role with the appropriate permissions and use that instead of the root user.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (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 136

- (Topic 3)

Which benefit does AWS offer exclusively to users who have an AWS Enterprise Support plan?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Enterprise Support plan is the highest level of support that AWS offers to its customers. One of the exclusive benefits of this plan is the access to a technical account manager (TAM), who is a dedicated point of contact for guidance, advocacy, and support². A technical project manager, a cloud support engineer, and a solutions architect are not exclusive benefits of the AWS Enterprise Support plan, as they are also available to customers with lower-tier support plans or through other AWS services or programs^{3,4,5}.

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is a service that provides temporary security credentials to users or applications that need to access AWS resources. The temporary credentials have a limited lifetime and can be configured to last from a few minutes to several hours. The credentials are not stored with the user or application, but are generated dynamically and provided on request. The credentials work almost identically to long-term access key credentials, but have the advantage of not requiring distribution, rotation, or revocation¹. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides encryption and decryption services for data and keys. It does not provide temporary security credentials². AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) for cryptographic operations and key management. It does not provide temporary security credentials³. Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. It can also provide temporary security credentials for authenticated users, but not for applications⁴.

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks. Which AWS service can help protect the company website against these attacks?

- A. AWS Resource Access Manager

- B. AWS Amplify
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS from distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. DDoS attacks are malicious attempts to disrupt the normal functioning of a website or application by overwhelming it with a large volume of traffic from multiple sources. AWS Shield provides two tiers of protection: Standard and Advanced. AWS Shield Standard is automatically enabled for all AWS customers at no additional cost. It protects your AWS resources, such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, and Amazon Route 53, from the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is an optional paid service that provides additional protection for your AWS resources and applications, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and AWS Elastic Beanstalk. AWS Shield Advanced offers enhanced detection and mitigation capabilities, 24/7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT), real-time visibility and reporting, and cost protection against DDoS-related spikes in your AWS bill¹²

References: AWS Shield, What is a DDOS Attack & How to Protect Your Site Against One

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

AWS Backup is a service that allows you to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources. You can use AWS Backup to create backup plans that specify the frequency, retention, and lifecycle of your backups, and apply them to your AWS resources using tags or resource IDs. AWS Backup supports various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon EBS, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and AWS Storage Gateway¹². AWS Batch is a service that allows you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. AWS Batch does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather enables you to optimize the allocation and utilization of your compute resources³.

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery is a service that allows you to prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather helps you minimize downtime and data loss by replicating your applications and data to AWS⁴.

Amazon FSx is a service that provides fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications. Amazon FSx does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather offers features such as encryption, snapshots, backups, and replication to protect your file systems⁵.

References:

1: AWS Backup – Centralized backup across AWS services 3: AWS Batch – Run Batch Computing Jobs on AWS 2: Data Protection Reference Architectures with AWS Backup 4: AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery – Prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS 5: Amazon FSx – Fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature can the company use to limit the access to AWS services for member accounts?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (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 161

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its PostgreSQL database to AWS. The company does not use the database frequently. Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 3)

A company wants an automated process to continuously scan its Amazon EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Inspector is the AWS service that can be used to perform vulnerability scans on AWS EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities automatically in a periodic fashion. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers EC2 instances and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector uses AWS Systems Manager (SSM) and the SSM Agent to collect information about the software application inventory of the EC2 instances. This data is then scanned by Amazon Inspector for software vulnerabilities¹². Amazon Inspector also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon EventBridge and AWS Security Hub, to automate discovery, expedite vulnerability routing, and shorten mean time to remediate (MTTR) vulnerabilities².

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

A company seeks cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category of AWS services for 1 year or 3 years. Which AWS pricing model or offering will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Savings Plans are an AWS pricing model or offering that can meet the requirements of seeking cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category of AWS services for 1 year or 3 years. Savings Plans are flexible plans that offer significant discounts on AWS compute usage, such as EC2, Lambda, and Fargate. The company can choose from two types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans. Compute Savings Plans provide the most flexibility and apply to any eligible compute usage, regardless of instance family, size, region, operating system, or tenancy. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide more savings and apply to a specific instance family within a region. The company can select the amount of compute usage per hour (e.g., \$10/hour) that they want to commit to for the duration of the plan (1 year or 3 years). The company will pay the discounted Savings Plan rate for the amount of usage that matches their commitment, and the regular on-demand rate for any usage beyond that

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

- (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 184

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Support plan is the minimum recommended tier for users who have production workloads on AWS?

- A. AWS Developer Support
- B. AWS Enterprise Support
- C. AWS Business Support
- D. AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Business Support is the minimum recommended tier for users who have production workloads on AWS. AWS Business Support provides 24x7 access to cloud support engineers via phone, chat, or email, as well as a guaranteed response time of less than one hour for urgent issues. AWS Business Support also includes access to AWS Trusted Advisor, a tool that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices⁴.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co-location environments, or on-premises facilities?

- A. AWS Snowmobile
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. AWS Outposts
- D. AWS Fargate

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a service that delivers AWS infrastructure and services to virtually any on-premises or edge location for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts allows you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region. Run applications and workloads on premises using familiar AWS services, tools, and APIs2. AWS Outposts is the only AWS service that supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co- location environments, or on-premises facilities. References: On-Premises Infrastructure - AWS Outposts Family

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides protection against DDoS attacks for applications that run in the AWS Cloud?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to build a new web application by using AWS services. The application must meet the on-demand load for periods of heavy activity. Which AWS services or resources provide the necessary workload adjustments to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- B. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- C. Amazon EC2 instance
- D. AWS Lambda
- E. EC2 Image Builder

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size. You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size4. AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You pay only for the compute time you consume. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. Just upload your code and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale your code with high availability. You can set up your code to automatically trigger from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 3)

Which task can only an AWS account root user perform?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a graph database service that is scalable and highly available.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS service that meets the requirements of providing a graph database service that is scalable and highly available is Amazon Neptune. Amazon Neptune is a fast, reliable, and fully managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF graph models. Amazon Neptune is designed to store billions of relationships and query the graph with milliseconds latency. Amazon Neptune also offers high availability and durability by replicating six copies of the data across three Availability Zones and continuously backing up the data to Amazon S3. 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 210

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate a database from an on-premises environment to Amazon RDS. After the migration is complete, which management task will the company still be responsible for?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

- ? What is Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)?
- ? Perform common DBA tasks for Amazon RDS DB instances

NEW QUESTION 213

- (Topic 3)

Which database engines does Amazon Aurora support? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 218

- (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 222

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Cloud deployment model uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure?

- A. On-premises
- B. Serverless
- C. Cloud-native
- D. Hybrid

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer premises. By providing local access to AWS managed infrastructure, AWS Outposts enables customers to build and run applications on premises using the same programming interfaces as in AWS Regions, while using local compute and storage resources for lower latency and local data processing needs. An Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity deployed at a customer site. AWS operates, monitors, and manages this capacity as part of an AWS Region. You can create subnets on your Outpost and specify them when you create AWS resources such as EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS clusters, and RDS instances. Instances in Outpost subnets communicate with other instances in the AWS Region using private IP addresses, all within the same VPC. Outposts solutions allow you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region². AWS Outposts is a hybrid cloud deployment model that uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure. Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. Hybrid cloud provides businesses with greater flexibility, more deployment options, and optimized costs. By using AWS Outposts, customers can benefit from the fully managed infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools of AWS on premises, while still having access to the full range of AWS services available in the Region for a truly consistent hybrid experience³. References: On-Premises Private Cloud - AWS Outposts Family - AWS, What is AWS Outposts? - AWS Outposts

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to run some of its workloads on premises to comply with regulatory guidelines. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud to run workloads that are not required to be on premises. The company also wants to be able to use the same API calls for the on-premises workloads and the cloud workloads. Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Dedicated Hosts
- B. AWS Outposts
- C. Availability Zones
- D. AWS Wavelength

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience¹. AWS Outposts enables customers to run workloads on premises using the same AWS APIs, tools, and services that they use in the cloud². Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to a customer's use³. Availability Zones are one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities within an AWS Region⁴. AWS Wavelength is an AWS Infrastructure offering optimized for mobile edge computing applications.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps you understand the pros and cons of decisions you make while building systems on AWS. By using the Framework, you will learn architectural best practices for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization².

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to securely store Amazon RDS database credentials and automatically rotate user passwords periodically. Which AWS service or capability will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- C. AWS Secrets Manager
- D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect access to your applications, services, and IT resources. This service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle¹. Amazon S3 is a storage service that does not offer automatic rotation of credentials. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is a service that provides secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management and secrets management², but it does not offer automatic rotation of credentials. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account³, but it does not store or rotate credentials.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 2)

A company needs help managing multiple AWS linked accounts that are reported on a consolidated bill. Which AWS Support plan includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that includes an AWS concierge whom the company can ask for assistance. According to the AWS Support Plans page, AWS Enterprise Support provides "a dedicated Technical Account Manager (TAM) who provides advocacy and guidance to help plan and build solutions using best practices, coordinate access to subject matter experts, and proactively keep your AWS environment operationally healthy."² AWS Business Support, AWS Developer Support, and AWS Basic Support do not include a TAM or a concierge service.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is always available free of charge to users?

- A. Amazon Athena
 - B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
 - C. AWS Secrets Manager
 - D. Amazon ElastiCache
- A company has only basic knowledge of AWS technologies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources for your users. You use IAM to control who can use your AWS resources (authentication) and what resources they can use and in what ways (authorization). IAM is always available free of charge to users⁴.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 2)

A company has multiple AWS accounts that include compute workloads that cannot be interrupted. The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services. Which AWS feature or purchasing option will meet these requirements?

- A. Resource tagging
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- D. Spot Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

Consolidated billing is an AWS feature that allows users to combine the usage and costs of multiple AWS accounts into a single bill. This enables users to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services, such as volume pricing tiers, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans discounts⁵. Resource tagging is an AWS feature that allows users to assign metadata to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, S3 buckets, and Lambda functions. This enables users to organize, track, and manage their AWS resources, such as filtering, grouping, and reporting. Pay-as-you-go pricing is an AWS pricing model that allows users to pay only for the resources and services they use, without any upfront or long-term commitments. This enables users to lower their costs by scaling up or down as needed, and avoiding over-provisioning or under-utilization. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are suitable for workloads that can tolerate interruptions, such as batch processing, data analysis, and testing. Spot Instances are allocated based on the current supply and demand, and can be reclaimed by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply.

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS services allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS Shield
- E. AWS WAF

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Amazon CloudWatch and AWS CloudTrail are the AWS services that allow users to monitor and retain records of account activities that include governance, compliance, and auditing. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that collects and tracks metrics, collects and monitors log files, and sets alarms. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Shield, and AWS WAF are AWS services that provide security and protection for AWS resources, but they do not monitor and retain records of account activities. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course³.

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 2)

A company does not want to rely on elaborate forecasting to determine its usage of compute resources. Instead, the company wants to pay only for the resources that it uses. The company also needs the ability to increase or decrease its resource usage to meet business requirements.

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework aligns with these requirements?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cost optimization is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that aligns with the requirements of not relying on elaborate forecasting and paying only for the resources that are used. The cost optimization pillar focuses on the ability of a system to deliver business value at the lowest price point. Cost optimization involves using the right AWS services and resources for the workload, measuring and monitoring the cost and usage, and continuously improving the cost efficiency. Cost optimization also leverages the benefits of the AWS Cloud, such as pay-as-you-go pricing, elasticity, and scalability. For more information, see [Cost Optimization Pillar] and [Cost Optimization].

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Topic 2)

A company is using AWS Organizations to configure AWS accounts.

A company is planning its migration to the AWS Cloud. The company is identifying its capability gaps by using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspectives.

Which phase of the cloud transformation journey includes these identification activities?

- A. Envision
- B. Align
- C. Scale
- D. Launch

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Envision phase of the cloud transformation journey is where the company defines its vision, business drivers, and desired outcomes for the cloud adoption. The company also identifies its capability gaps by using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspectives, which are business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations².

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to host a highly available application in the AWS Cloud. The application runs infrequently for short periods of time.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service that provides high performance, availability, and compatibility. Amazon Aurora is not a compute service, and it is not suitable for hosting an application that runs infrequently for short periods of time¹²

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to centralize its operational data. The company also needs to automate tasks across all of its Amazon EC2 instances.

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

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager is a service that enables users to centralize and automate the management of their AWS resources. It provides a unified user interface to view operational data, such as inventory, patch compliance, and performance metrics. It also allows users to automate common and repetitive tasks, such as patching, backup, and configuration management, across all of their Amazon EC2 instances¹. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources². AWS CodeDeploy is a service that automates the deployment of code and applications to Amazon EC2 instances or other compute services³. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that simplifies the deployment and management of web applications using popular platforms, such as Java, PHP, and Node.js⁴.

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Topic 2)

A company is reviewing the design of an application that will be migrated from on premises to a single Amazon EC2 instance.

What should the company do to make the application highly available?

- A. Provision additional EC2 instances in other Availability Zones.
- B. Configure an Application Load Balancer (ALB). Assign the EC2 instance as the ALB's target.
- C. Use an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to create the EC2 instance.
- D. Provision the application by using an EC2 Spot Instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Provisioning additional EC2 instances in other Availability Zones is a way to make the application highly available, as it reduces the impact of failures and increases fault tolerance. Configuring an Application Load Balancer and assigning the EC2 instance as the ALB's target is a way to distribute traffic among multiple instances, but it does not make the application highly available if there is only one instance. Using an Amazon Machine Image to create the EC2 instance is a way to launch a virtual server with a preconfigured operating system and software, but it does not make the application highly available by itself. Provisioning the application by using an EC2 Spot Instance is a way to use spare EC2 capacity at up to 90% off the On-Demand price, but it does not make the application highly available, as Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with a two-minute notification.

NEW QUESTION 287

- (Topic 2)

A company must store call recordings for 6 years. The storage system should be highly durable and cost-effective. Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Snowball
- B. Amazon S3
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. Amazon Kinesis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a service that provides highly durable and cost-effective object storage for a variety of use cases, including backup and archive, big data analytics, disaster recovery, and cloud applications. Amazon S3 offers 99.999999999% (11 9's) of durability, meaning that data is designed to withstand the loss of two facilities concurrently. Amazon S3 also offers several storage classes with different price and performance characteristics, such as S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive, which are ideal for long-term archival of data that is rarely accessed. AWS Snowball, AWS Storage Gateway, and Amazon Kinesis are not designed to provide the same level of durability and cost-effectiveness as Amazon S3 for storing call recordings for 6 years. Source: Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 2)

A user is moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud. Which type of migration is this?

- A. On-premises to cloud native
- B. Hybrid to cloud native
- C. On-premises to hybrid
- D. Cloud native to hybrid

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is correct because moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud is an example of an on-premises to hybrid migration. A hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. A is incorrect because on-premises to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. B is incorrect because hybrid to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. D is incorrect because cloud native to hybrid migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 2)

A company is planning a migration to the AWS Cloud and wants to examine the costs that are associated with different workloads. Which AWS tool will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The AWS tool that will meet the requirements of the company that is planning a migration to the AWS Cloud and wants to examine the costs that are associated with different workloads is AWS Pricing Calculator. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps customers estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their requirements and preferences. The company can use AWS Pricing Calculator to compare the costs of different AWS services and configurations, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more. AWS Pricing Calculator also provides detailed breakdowns of the cost components, such as compute, storage, network, and data transfer. AWS Pricing Calculator helps customers plan and optimize their cloud budget and migration strategy. AWS Budgets, AWS Cost Explorer, and AWS Cost and Usage Report are not the best tools to use for this purpose. AWS Budgets is a tool that helps customers monitor and manage their AWS spending and usage against predefined budget limits and thresholds. AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that helps customers analyze and visualize their AWS spending and usage trends over time. AWS Cost and Usage Report is a tool that helps customers access comprehensive and granular information about their AWS costs and usage in a CSV or Parquet file. These tools are more useful for tracking and optimizing the existing AWS costs and usage, rather than estimating the costs of different workloads³⁴

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 304

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