



Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions CLF-C01

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or resource provides answers to the most frequently asked security- related questions that AWS receives from its users'?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. Amazon Connect
- C. AWS Chatbot
- D. AWS Knowledge Center

Answer: A**Explanation:**

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS's security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card Industry (PCI) attestation of compliance, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA). AWS Artifact helps you answer the most frequently asked security and compliance questions that AWS receives from its users. References: Compliance FAQ, Compliance Solutions Guide

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

A company runs business applications in an on-premises data center and in the AWS Cloud. The company needs a shared file system that can be available to both environments.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

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

Answer: D**Explanation:**

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

NEW QUESTION 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)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS manages the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services, while the customer manages the security of their applications, data, and resources that they use on top of AWS¹². Application data security is one of the customer responsibilities under the AWS shared responsibility model. This means that the customer is responsible for protecting their application data from unauthorized access, modification, deletion, or leakage. The customer can use various AWS services and features to help with application data security, such as encryption, key management, access control, logging, and auditing¹². Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS manages the physical servers that host the Amazon EC2 instances and ensures that they are updated, patched, and replaced as needed¹³.

Physical security of data centers is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is also part of the AWS responsibility to secure the cloud. AWS operates and controls the facilities where the AWS services are hosted and ensures that they are protected from unauthorized access, environmental hazards, fire, and theft¹⁴. Maintenance of VPC components is not a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model. This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS provides the VPC service and ensures that it is secure and reliable, while the customer configures and manages their own VPCs and related components, such as subnets, route tables, security groups, network ACLs, gateways, and endpoints¹⁵.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service should the company use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (Topic 3)

A company that has multiple business units wants to centrally manage and govern its AWS Cloud environments. The company wants to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs), and simplify billing processes.

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is an AWS service that enables you to centrally manage and govern your AWS Cloud environments across multiple business units. AWS Organizations allows you to create an organization that consists of AWS accounts that you create or invite to join. You can group your accounts into organizational units (OUs) and apply service control policies (SCPs) to them. SCPs are a type of policy that specify the maximum permissions for the accounts in your organization, and can help you enforce compliance and security requirements. AWS Organizations also simplifies billing processes by enabling you to consolidate and pay for all member accounts with a single payment method. You can also use AWS Organizations to automate the creation of AWS accounts by using APIs or AWS CloudFormation templates. References: What is AWS Organizations?, Policy-Based Management - AWS Organizations

NEW QUESTION 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)

A company wants to minimize network latency between its Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances do not need to be highly available. Which solution meets these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to receive alerts to monitor its overall operating costs for its AWS public cloud infrastructure. Which AWS offering will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 12

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that enables you to quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring. Elastic Beanstalk supports several platform configurations for Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker web applications that can run on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS. You can also use Elastic Beanstalk to launch a virtual machine (VM) and MySQL database on AWS with the least operational effort. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a fully managed container orchestration service that enables you to easily run, scale, and secure Docker containerized applications on AWS. However, it requires more operational effort than Elastic Beanstalk, as you need to define your application architecture and the specifications of the containers that run it. Amazon Lightsail is an easy-to-use cloud platform that offers everything you need to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan. It is designed for developers who have little or no prior cloud experience and want to launch and manage applications on AWS with minimal complexity. However, it does not support MySQL databases, and it requires more operational effort than Elastic Beanstalk, as you need to configure your VM and database settings. Amazon EC2 is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It allows you to launch a virtual machine (VM) and MySQL database on AWS, but it requires the most operational effort, as you need to provision, monitor, and manage your EC2 instances and database.

NEW QUESTION 16

- (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 20

- (Topic 3)

Which Amazon EC2 instance pricing model can provide discounts of up to 90%?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Spot Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are available at a discounted price compared to On-Demand pricing. Spot Instances use spare EC2 capacity that is not being used by other customers, and the price fluctuates based on supply and demand. Customers can request Spot Instances for their applications and specify the maximum price they are willing to pay per hour. If the Spot price is lower than the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is launched and the customer pays the current Spot price. However, if the Spot price rises above the customer's bid, the Spot Instance is terminated by AWS and the customer is charged for the partial hour of usage. Therefore, Spot Instances can provide discounts of up to 90% or more, but they are not suitable for applications that require continuous or predictable availability. Spot Instances are recommended for applications that are flexible, fault-tolerant, or have low priority, such as batch processing, data analysis, or testing and development.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 3)

A company is running a workload in the AWS Cloud.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS best practice that ensures the most cost-effective architecture for the workload is rightsizing. Rightsizing means selecting the most appropriate instance type or resource configuration that matches the needs of the workload. Rightsizing can help optimize performance and reduce costs by avoiding over-provisioning or under-provisioning of resources. 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 23

- (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 27

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Snow Family is a group of devices that transport data in and out of AWS. AWS Snow Family devices are physical devices that can transfer up to exabytes of data. One exabyte is 1 000 000 000 000 megabytes. AWS Snow Family devices are designed for use in remote locations where internet connectivity is limited or unavailable. You can use these devices to collect and process data at the edge, and then ship them back to AWS for data upload. AWS Snow Family consists of three types of devices: AWS Snowcone, AWS Snowball, and AWS Snowmobile¹²³⁴. References: 1: Edge Computing Devices, Secure Data Transfer - AWS Snow Family - AWS, 2: AWS Snow Family Documentation, 3: AWS Snow Family - W3Schools, 4: AWS Snow Family: Data Storage, Migration, and Computation

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to set AWS spending targets and track costs against those targets. Which AWS tool or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Budgets is a tool that allows users to set AWS spending targets and track costs against those targets. Users can create budgets for various dimensions, such as service, linked account, tag, and more. Users can also receive alerts when the actual or forecasted costs exceed or are projected to exceed the budgeted amount. AWS Cost Explorer, AWS Cost and Usage Report, and Savings Plans are other AWS tools or features that can help users manage and optimize their AWS costs, but they do not enable users to set and track spending targets .

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services or features give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones is an AWS infrastructure solution that meets the requirements of migrating a high performance computing (HPC) application to AWS with fault tolerance and failover capabilities, and with the least latency between components. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. EC2 instances within the same Region can communicate with each other using low-latency private IP addresses. By using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones, the company can achieve fault tolerance and failover for their HPC application, because they can distribute the workload and data across different locations that are independent of each other. If one Availability Zone becomes unavailable or impaired, the company can redirect the traffic and data to another Availability Zone without affecting the performance and availability of the application.

NEW QUESTION 44

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to design a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2. Which approach will achieve this goal?

- A. Launch large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone.
- B. Spread EC2 instances across more than one security group.
- C. Spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone.
- D. Use an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The approach that will achieve the goal of designing a reliable web application that is hosted on Amazon EC2 is to spread EC2 instances across more than one Availability Zone. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. By spreading EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and availability of their web applications, as well as reduce latency for end users. Launching large EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone, spreading EC2 instances across more than one security group, or using an Amazon Machine Image (AMI) from AWS Marketplace are not sufficient to ensure reliability, as they do not provide redundancy or resilience in case of an outage in one Availability Zone.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

EC2 Instance Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offer discounted hourly rates on Amazon EC2 instance usage for a 1 or 3 year term. EC2 Instance Savings Plans provide savings up to 72% off On-Demand rates, in exchange for a commitment to a specific instance family in a chosen AWS Region (for example, M5 in Virginia). These plans automatically apply to usage regardless of size (for example, m5.xlarge, m5.2xlarge, etc.), OS (for example, Windows, Linux, etc.), and tenancy (Host, Dedicated, Default) within the specified family in a Region. With an EC2 Instance Savings Plan, you can change your instance size within the instance family (for example, from c5.xlarge to c5.2xlarge) or the operating system (for example, from Windows to Linux), or move from Dedicated tenancy to Default and continue to receive the discounted rate provided by your EC2 Instance Savings Plan. 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 53

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Operations perspective helps you monitor and manage your cloud workloads to ensure that they are delivered at a level that meets your business needs. Common stakeholders include chief operations officer (COO), cloud director, cloud operations manager, and cloud operations engineers¹. The Operations perspective covers capabilities such as workload health monitoring, incident management, change management, release management, configuration management, and disaster recovery². The Business perspective helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes. Common stakeholders include chief executive officer (CEO), chief financial officer (CFO), chief information officer (CIO), and chief technology officer (CTO). The Business perspective covers capabilities such as business case development, value realization, portfolio management, and stakeholder management³.

The Governance perspective helps you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks. Common stakeholders include chief transformation officer, CIO, CTO, CFO, chief data officer (CDO), and chief risk officer (CRO). The Governance perspective covers capabilities such as governance framework, budget and cost management, compliance management, and data governance⁴.

The Platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions. Common stakeholders include CTO, technology leaders, architects, and engineers. The Platform perspective covers capabilities such as platform design and implementation, workload migration and modernization, cloud-native development, and DevOps⁵. References:

- ? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective
- ? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - Operations Perspective
- ? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Business Perspective
- ? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective
- ? AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to implement identity management for a fleet of mobile apps that are running in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 60

- (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 65

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet the requirement?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

? 1: What Is Amazon Macie? - Amazon Macie

? 2: What Is Amazon Inspector? - Amazon Inspector

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

? 4: What Is Amazon CloudWatch? - Amazon CloudWatch

NEW QUESTION 69

- (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 74

- (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 75

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 3)

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 83

- (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 88

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Organizations

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps you identify the resources in your organization and accounts, such as Amazon S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. This lets you identify unintended access to your resources and data, which is a security risk. IAM Access Analyzer uses logic-based reasoning to analyze the resource-based policies in your AWS environment. For each instance of a resource shared outside of your account, IAM Access Analyzer generates a finding. Findings include information about the access and the external principal granted to it³⁴⁵. References: 3: Using AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer, 4: IAM Access Analyzer - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 5: Welcome - IAM Access Analyzer

NEW QUESTION 91

- (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 96

- (Topic 3)

A company is launching a mobile app. The company wants customers to be able to use the app without upgrading their mobile devices. Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this goal represent?

- A. Security
- B. Reliability
- C. Cost optimization
- D. Sustainability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost optimization is one of the five pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It focuses on avoiding unnecessary costs, understanding and controlling where money is being spent, selecting the most appropriate and right number of resource types, analyzing spend over time, and scaling to meet business needs without overspending.

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Timestream is a fast, scalable, and serverless time-series database service for IoT and other operational applications that makes it easy to store and analyze trillions of events per day up to 1,000 times faster and at as little as 1/10th the cost of relational databases¹. Amazon Timestream saves you time and cost in managing the lifecycle of time series data, and its purpose-built query engine lets you access and analyze recent and historical data together with a single query¹. Amazon Timestream has built-in time series analytics functions, helping you identify trends and patterns in near real time¹. The other options are not suitable for storing and analyzing trillions of events per day. Amazon Neptune is a graph database service that supports highly connected data sets. Amazon Forecast is a machine learning service that generates accurate forecasts based on historical data. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database service that supports MongoDB workloads.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature is an example of a relational database management system?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator and AWS Application Discovery Service are the best combination of AWS services or tools to meet the requirements of determining the

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

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

AWS Snowmobile is a service that allows you to migrate large amounts of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container that can store up to 100 petabytes of data. AWS Snowmobile is designed for situations where you need to move massive amounts of data to the cloud in a fast, secure, and cost-effective way. AWS Snowmobile has the least possible operational overhead because it eliminates the need to buy, configure, or manage hundreds or thousands of storage devices¹².

AWS Snowball Edge is a service that allows you to migrate data to AWS using a physical device that can store up to 80 terabytes of data and has compute and storage capabilities to run applications on the device. AWS Snowball Edge is suitable for situations where you have limited or intermittent network connectivity, or where bandwidth costs are high. However, AWS Snowball Edge has more operational overhead than AWS Snowmobile because you need to request multiple devices and transfer your data onto them using the client³.

AWS Data Exchange is a service that allows you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud. AWS Data Exchange is not a data migration service, but rather a data marketplace that enables data providers and data consumers to exchange data sets securely and efficiently⁴.

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps migrate databases to AWS. AWS DMS does not migrate file storage data, but rather supports various database platforms and engines as sources and targets⁵.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 117

- (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 121

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront and AWS Global Accelerator are two AWS services that make use of global edge locations. Edge locations are AWS sites that are deployed worldwide in major cities and places with a high population. Edge locations are used to cache data and reduce latency for end-user access¹.

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency and high

transfer speeds. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of over 200 edge locations and 13 regional edge caches to cache your content closer to your viewers, improving performance and reducing costs²³.

AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route user traffic to the optimal endpoint based on health, performance, and policies. AWS Global Accelerator uses over 100 edge locations to bring your application endpoints closer to your users, reducing network hops and improving user experience⁴⁵. References: 1: AWS for

the Edge - Amazon Web Services

(AWS), 2: Content Delivery Network (CDN) - Amazon CloudFront - AWS, 3: Amazon CloudFront Documentation, 4: AWS Global Accelerator - Amazon Web Services, 5: AWS Global Accelerator Documentation

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 3)

How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

? AWS Support Plan Comparison

? AWS Enterprise Support Plan

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

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a continuous delivery and deployment solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. File storage
- B. Object storage
- C. Block storage
- D. Instance store

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 3)

Which Amazon S3 storage class is the MOST cost-effective for long-term storage?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class in the cloud. It is designed for long-term data archiving that is rarely accessed. It offers a retrieval time of 12 hours and a durability of 99.999999999% (11 9's). It is ideal for data that must be retained for 7 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can limit manual errors by consistently provisioning AWS resources in multiple envirom

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS CodeStar
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- E. AWS CodeBuild

Answer: CD

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation and AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) are AWS services that can limit manual errors by consistently provisioning AWS resources in multiple environments. AWS CloudFormation is a service that enables you to model and provision AWS resources using templates. You can use AWS CloudFormation to define the AWS resources and their dependencies that you need for your applications, and to automate the creation and update of those resources across multiple environments, such as development, testing, and production. AWS CloudFormation helps you ensure that your AWS resources are configured consistently and correctly, and that you can easily replicate or modify them as needed. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is a service that enables you to use familiar programming languages, such as Python, TypeScript, Java, and C#, to define and provision AWS resources. You can use AWS CDK to write code that synthesizes into AWS CloudFormation templates, and to leverage the existing libraries and tools of your preferred language. AWS CDK helps you reduce the complexity and errors of writing and maintaining AWS CloudFormation templates, and to apply the best practices and standards of software development to your AWS infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 141

- (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 145

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service converts text to lifelike voices?

- A. Amazon Transcribe
- B. Amazon Rekognition
- C. Amazon Polly
- D. Amazon Textract

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled products. Polly's Text-to-Speech (TTS) service uses advanced deep learning technologies to synthesize natural sounding human speech¹. Amazon Polly supports dozens of languages and a wide range of natural-sounding voices. You can customize and control the speech output by using lexicons and SSML tags. You can also store and redistribute the speech output in standard audio formats like MP3 and OGG2.

Amazon Transcribe is a service that converts speech to text, enabling you to create text transcripts from audio or video files. It can recognize multiple speakers, different languages, accents, dialects, and background noises. It can also add punctuation and formatting to the transcripts. Amazon Transcribe is useful for applications such as subtitling, captioning, transcription, and voice search.

Amazon Rekognition is a service that provides image and video analysis using computer vision and deep learning. It can detect objects, faces, text, scenes, activities, and emotions in images and videos. It can also perform face recognition, face comparison, face search, celebrity recognition, and facial analysis.

Amazon Rekognition is useful for applications such as security, social media, e-commerce, and media and entertainment.

Amazon Textract is a service that extracts text and data from scanned documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and machine learning. It can identify the contents of fields in forms and tables, as well as the relationships between them. It can also preserve the layout and structure of the original document.

Amazon Textract is useful for applications such as data entry, document management, compliance, and analytics. References:

- ? Text to Speech Software – Amazon Polly – Amazon Web Services
- ? What is Text to Speech – Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- ? AWS Amazon Polly - Text to Speech Converter - CodeCanyon
- ? Amazon's Text-To-Speech AI Service Sounds More Natural And ... - Forbes
- ? Working with AWS Amazon Polly Text-to-Speech (TTS) Service
- ? [Automatic Speech Recognition - Amazon Transcribe - AWS]
- ? [Amazon Rekognition – Video and Image - AWS]
- ? [Extract Text & Data - OCR - Amazon Textract - AWS]

NEW QUESTION 146

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

- (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 161

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

- (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 164

- (Topic 3)

A company deployed an Amazon EC2 instance last week. A developer realizes that the EC2 instance is no longer running. The developer reviews a list of provisioned EC2 instances, and the EC2 instance is no longer on the list.

What can the developer do to generate a recent history of the EC2 instance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169

- (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 172

- (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 173

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service can a company use to securely store and encrypt passwords for a database?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- D. Amazon Cognito

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Secrets Manager is an AWS service that can be used to securely store and encrypt passwords for a database. It allows users to manage secrets, such as database credentials, API keys, and tokens, in a centralized and secure way. It also provides features such as automatic rotation, fine-grained access control, and auditing. AWS Shield is an AWS service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for AWS resources and services. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is an AWS service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It can be used to create users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database. Amazon Cognito is an AWS service that provides user identity and data synchronization for web and mobile applications. It can be used to authenticate and authorize users, manage user profiles, and sync user data across devices. It does not store or encrypt passwords for a database.

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Topic 2)

Which design principles should a company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact? (Select TWO.)

- A. Maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Minimize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Minimize usage of managed services.
- D. Force frequent application reinstallations by users.
- E. Reduce the need for users to reinstall applications.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

To maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact, a company should apply the following design principles to AWS Cloud workloads: maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances and reduce the need for users to reinstall applications. Maximizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances means that the company can optimize the performance and efficiency of their compute resources, and avoid wasting energy and money on idle or underutilized instances. The company can use features such as Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, Amazon EC2 Spot Instances, and AWS Compute Optimizer to automatically adjust the number and type of instances based on demand, cost, and performance. Reducing the need for users to reinstall applications means that the company can minimize the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver their applications to users, and avoid unnecessary downloads and updates that consume energy and resources. The company can use services such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS AppStream 2.0, and AWS Amplify to deliver their applications faster, more securely, and more efficiently to users across the globe. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, minimizing usage of managed services, and forcing frequent application reinstallations by users are not design principles that would maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact. Minimizing utilization of Amazon EC2 instances would reduce the performance and efficiency of the compute resources, and potentially increase the costs and complexity of the cloud workloads. Minimizing usage of managed services would increase the operational overhead and responsibility of the company, and potentially expose them to more security and reliability risks. Forcing frequent application reinstallations by users would increase the amount of data and bandwidth required to deliver the applications to users, and potentially degrade the user experience and satisfaction.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to move its iOS application development and build activities to AWS. Which AWS service or resource should the company use for these activities?

- A. AWS CodeCommit
- B. Amazon EC2 M1 Mac instances
- C. AWS Amplify
- D. AWS App Runner

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 M1 Mac instances are the AWS service or resource that the company should use for its iOS application development and build activities, as they enable users to run macOS on AWS and access a broad and growing set of AWS services. AWS CodeCommit is a service that provides a fully managed source control service that hosts secure Git-based repositories. AWS Amplify is a set of tools and services that enable developers to build full-stack web and mobile applications using AWS. AWS App Runner is a service that makes it easy for developers to quickly deploy containerized web applications and APIs. These concepts are explained in the AWS Developer Tools page4.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service can defend against DDoS attacks?

- A. AWS Firewall Manager
- B. AWS Shield Standard
- C. AWS WAF
- D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Shield Standard is a service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for all AWS customers at no additional charge. It automatically detects and mitigates the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks that target AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Elastic Load Balancers, Amazon CloudFront distributions, and Amazon Route 53 hosted zones. AWS Firewall Manager is a service that allows users to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across their AWS accounts and resources, such as AWS WAF web ACLs, AWS Shield Advanced protections, and Amazon VPC security groups. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It analyzes the behavior of the applications and checks for vulnerabilities, exposures, and deviations from best practices.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (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 185

- (Topic 2)

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

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Topic 2)

Which task can a company perform by using security groups in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Allow access to an Amazon EC2 instance through only a specific port.
- B. Deny access to malicious IP addresses at a subnet level.
- C. Protect data that is cached by Amazon CloudFront.
- D. Apply a stateless firewall to an Amazon EC2 instance.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They can be used to allow access to an Amazon EC2 instance through only a specific port, such as port 22 for SSH or port 80 for HTTP. Security groups cannot deny access to malicious IP addresses at a subnet level, as they only allow or deny traffic based on the rules defined by the customer. To block malicious IP addresses, customers can use network ACLs, which are stateless firewalls that can be applied to subnets. Security groups cannot protect data that is cached by Amazon CloudFront, as they only apply to EC2 instances. To protect data that is cached by Amazon CloudFront, customers can use encryption, signed URLs, or signed cookies. Security groups are not stateless firewalls, as they track the state of the traffic and automatically allow the response traffic to flow back to the source. Stateless firewalls do not track the state of the traffic and require rules for both inbound and outbound traffic.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 2)

Which encryption types can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3? (Select TWO.)

- A. Server-side encryption with AmazonS3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)
- B. Server-side encryption with AWS KMSmanaged keys (SSE-KMS)
- C. TLS
- D. SSL
- E. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) and server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS) are the encryption types that can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3. Server-side encryption means that Amazon S3 encrypts the objects before saving them on disks and decrypts them when they are downloaded. SSE-S3 uses one master key per bucket that is managed by Amazon S3. SSE-KMS uses a customer master key (CMK) that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and provides additional benefits, such as audit trails and key rotation. For more information, see Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption and Protecting Data Using Encryption.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 2)

A company provides a software as a service (SaaS) application. The company has a new customer that is based in a different country.

The new customer's data needs to be hosted in that country.

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

- A. AWS Shield
- B. Amazon S3 Object Lock
- C. AWS Regions
- D. Placement groups

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Regions are geographic areas around the world where AWS has clusters of data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate AZ's within a geographic area. By hosting the customer's data in a specific AWS Region, the company can meet the requirement of hosting the data in the customer's country. AWS Shield is a service that provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection. Amazon S3 Object Lock is a feature that allows you to store objects using a write-once-read-many (WORM) model. You can use it to prevent an object from being deleted or overwritten for a fixed amount of time or indefinitely. Placement groups are logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone. Placement groups enable applications to participate in a low-latency, 10 Gbps network. None of these services or infrastructure components can help the company host the customer's data in a different country.

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Topic 2)

A manufacturing company has a critical application that runs at a remote site that has a slow internet connection. The company wants to migrate the workload to AWS. The application is sensitive to latency and interruptions in connectivity. The company wants a solution that can host this application with minimum latency.

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

- A. Availability Zones
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. AWS Wavelength
- D. AWS Outposts

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a service that offers fully managed and configurable compute and storage racks built with AWS-designed hardware that allow you to run your workloads on premises and seamlessly connect to AWS services in the cloud. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that require low latency, local data processing, or local data storage. With AWS Outposts, you can use the same AWS APIs, tools, and infrastructure across on premises and the cloud to deliver a truly consistent hybrid experience. Availability Zones are isolated locations within each AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant and provide high

availability. AWS Local Zones are extensions of AWS Regions that are placed closer to large population, industry, and IT centers where no AWS Region exists today. AWS Wavelength is a service that enables developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latency to mobile devices and users by deploying AWS compute and storage at the edge of the 5G network. None of these services or features can help you host a critical application with minimum latency at a remote site that has a slow internet connection.

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS software development kits (SDKs)
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS AppSync

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. You can use AWS Service Catalog to centrally manage commonly deployed IT services and help your organization achieve consistent governance and meet your compliance requirements, while enabling users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need¹. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS software development kits (SDKs) are tools that enable you to easily integrate your applications with AWS services using your preferred programming language. AWS AppSync is a service that simplifies application development by letting you create a flexible API to securely access, manipulate, and combine data from one or more data sources. None of these services can help you limit your employees' AWS access to a portfolio of predefined AWS resources.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool offers consolidated billing?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

and screenshots, to help the AWS Abuse team investigate and take appropriate actions. For more information, see [Reporting Abuse] and [AWS Acceptable Use Policy].

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 2)

A developer needs to maintain a development environment infrastructure and a production environment infrastructure in a repeatable fashion. Which AWS service should the developer use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Ground Station
- B. AWS Shield
- C. AWS IoT Device Defender
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS and third-party application resources in a repeatable and predictable way. You can use AWS CloudFormation to create, update, and delete a collection of resources as a single unit, called a stack. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to manage your development and production environments in a consistent and efficient manner⁴.

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 2)

A company provides a web-based ecommerce service that runs in two Availability Zones within a single AWS Region. The web service distributes content that is stored in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class. The company wants to improve the web service's performance globally. What should the company do to meet this requirement?

- A. Change the S3 storage class to S3 Intelligent-Tiering.
- B. Deploy an Amazon CloudFront distribution to cache web server content in edge locations.
- C. Use Amazon API Gateway for the web service.
- D. Migrate the website ecommerce servers to Amazon EC2 with enhanced networking.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. CloudFront can cache web server content in edge locations, which are located closer to the end users, to improve the web service's performance globally².

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises application to the AWS Cloud. The company is legally obligated to retain certain data in its onpremises data center. Which AWS service or feature will support this requirement?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service provides a highly accurate and easy-to-use enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning (ML)?

- A. Amazon Kendra
- B. Amazon SageMaker
- C. Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I)
- D. Amazon Polly

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon Kendra is a service that provides a highly accurate and easy-to-use enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning. Kendra delivers powerful natural language search capabilities to your websites and applications so your end users can more easily find the information they need within the vast amount of content spread across your company. Amazon SageMaker is a service that provides a fully managed platform for data scientists and developers to quickly and easily build, train, and deploy machine learning models at any scale. Amazon Augmented AI (Amazon A2I) is a service that makes it easy to build the workflows required for human review of ML predictions. Amazon A2I brings human review to all developers, removing the undifferentiated heavy lifting associated with building human review systems or managing large numbers of human reviewers. Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled products. None of these services provide an enterprise search service that is powered by machine learning.

NEW QUESTION 227

- (Topic 2)

Which design principle is included in the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework?

- A. Create annotated documentation.
- B. Anticipate failure.
- C. Ensure performance efficiency.
- D. Optimize costs.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Create annotated documentation is the design principle that is included in the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. According to the

AWS Well-Architected Framework whitepaper, creating annotated documentation means "documenting your workload so that the team understands the architecture, how to operate the workload, and how the workload delivers value to customers."3 Anticipate failure, ensure performance efficiency, and optimize costs are design principles that belong to other pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework, such as reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and AWS online agreements?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Billing console

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is the AWS service or tool that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance reports and AWS online agreements. AWS Trusted Advisor is a tool that provides real-time guidance to help users provision their resources following AWS best practices. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users improve the security and compliance of their applications. AWS Billing console is a tool that helps users manage their AWS costs and usage. These concepts are explained in the AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials course3.

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to push VPC Flow Logs to an Amazon S3 bucket.

A company wants to optimize long-term compute costs of AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EC2 instances.

Which AWS purchasing option should the company choose to meet these requirements?

- A. Dedicated Hosts
- B. Compute Savings Plans
- C. Reserved Instances
- D. Spot Instances

Answer: B

Explanation:

Compute Savings Plans are a flexible and cost-effective way to optimize long-term compute costs of AWS Lambda functions and Amazon EC2 instances. With Compute Savings Plans, customers can commit to a consistent amount of compute usage (measured in \$/hour) for a 1-year or 3-year term and receive a discount of up to 66% compared to On-Demand prices3. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to the customer's use. They are suitable for customers who have specific server-bound software licenses or compliance requirements4. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that provides a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand pricing and a capacity reservation for EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and different payment options5. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are suitable for customers who have flexible start and end times, can withstand interruptions, and can handle excess capacity.

NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service offers a global content delivery network (CDN) that helps companies securely deliver websites, videos, applications, and APIs at high speeds with low latency?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon CloudFront
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront is the AWS service that offers a global content delivery network (CDN) that helps companies securely deliver websites, videos, applications, and APIs at high speeds with low latency. Amazon CloudFront is a web service that speeds up distribution of static and dynamic web content, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and image files, to users. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of edge locations, located near users' geographic locations, to cache and serve content with high availability and performance. Amazon CloudFront also provides features such as AWS Shield for DDoS protection, AWS Certificate Manager for SSL/TLS encryption, AWS WAF for web application firewall, and AWS Lambda@Edge for customizing content delivery with serverless code. Amazon EC2, Amazon CloudWatch, and AWS CloudFormation are not services that offer a global CDN. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudFormation is a service that provides a common language to model and provision AWS resources and their dependencies.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 1)

Who is responsible for decommissioning end-of-life underlying storage devices that are used to host data on AWS?

- A. Customer
- B. AWS
- C. Account creator
- D. Auditing team

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS is responsible for decommissioning end-of-life underlying storage devices that are used to host data on AWS. AWS follows strict and audited data destruction processes to ensure that customer data is not exposed to unauthorized individuals or devices when an AWS storage device reaches the end of its useful life. AWS uses techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M ("National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual") or NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization") to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process³.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service will help protect applications running on AWS from DDoS attacks?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection³.

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Aurora as its database service. The company wants to encrypt its databases and database backups. Which party manages the encryption of the database clusters and database snapshots, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. AWS
- B. The company
- C. AWS Marketplace partners
- D. Third-party partners

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS manages the encryption of the database clusters and database snapshots for Amazon Aurora, as well as the encryption keys. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, and the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. Encryption is one of the security features that AWS provides to protect the data at rest and in transit. For more information, see Amazon Aurora FAQs and AWS Shared Responsibility Model.

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Availability
- B. Reliability
- C. Scalability
- D. Responsive design
- E. Operational excellence

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The correct answers to the questions are B and E because reliability and operational excellence are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The AWS Well-Architected Framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. Each pillar has a set of design principles that describe the characteristics of a well-architected system. Reliability is the pillar that focuses on the ability of a system to recover from failures and meet business and customer demand. Operational excellence is the pillar that focuses on the ability of a system to run and monitor processes that support business outcomes and continually improve. The other options are incorrect because they are not pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Availability, scalability, and responsive design are important aspects of cloud architecture, but they are not separate pillars in the framework. Availability and scalability are related to the reliability and performance efficiency pillars, while responsive design is related to the customer experience and user interface. Reference: AWS Well-Architected Framework

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is available to a company that has an AWS Business Support plan?

- A. AWS Support concierge
- B. AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT)

- C. AWS technical account manager (TAM)
- D. AWS Health API

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Health API is available to a company that has an AWS Business Support plan. The AWS Health API provides programmatic access to the AWS Health information that is presented in the AWS Personal Health Dashboard. The AWS Health API can help users get timely and personalized information about events that can affect the availability and performance of their AWS resources, such as scheduled maintenance, network issues, or service disruptions. The AWS Health API can also integrate with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudWatch Events and AWS Lambda, to enable automated actions and notifications. AWS Health API OverviewAWS Support Plans

NEW QUESTION 262

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?

- A. Speed of innovation
- B. Resource elasticity
- C. Decoupled architecture
- D. Global deployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Resource elasticity is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand. Resource elasticity means that the user can provision or deprovision resources quickly and easily, without any upfront commitment or long-term contract. Resource elasticity can help the user optimize the cost and performance of the application, as well as respond to changing business needs and customer expectations. Resource elasticity can be achieved by using services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon ECS, and AWS Lambda. [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS Support plan assigns an AWS concierge agent to a company's account?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that assigns an AWS concierge agent to a company's account. AWS Enterprise Support is the highest level of support that AWS offers, and it provides the most comprehensive and personalized assistance. An AWS concierge agent is a dedicated technical account manager who acts as a single point of contact for the company and helps to optimize the AWS environment, resolve issues, and access AWS experts. For more information, see [AWS Support Plans] and [AWS Concierge Support].

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to establish a security layer in its VPC that will act as a firewall to control subnet traffic. Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

- A. Routing tables
- B. Network access control lists (network ACLs)
- C. Security groups
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security groups are the service or feature that meets the requirement of establishing a security layer in a VPC that will act as a firewall to control subnet traffic. Security groups are stateful firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. You can assign one or more security groups to each instance in a VPC, and specify the rules that allow or deny traffic based on the protocol, port, and source or destination. Security groups are associated with network interfaces, and therefore apply to all the instances in the subnets that use those network interfaces. Routing tables are used to direct traffic between subnets and gateways, not to filter traffic. Network ACLs are stateless firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic at the subnet level, but they are less granular and more cumbersome to manage than security groups. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors your AWS account and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity, not a firewall service.

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 1)

A company is hosting a web application in a Docker container on Amazon EC2. AWS is responsible for which of the following tasks?

- A. Scaling the web application and services developed with Docker
- B. Provisioning or scheduling containers to run on clusters and maintain their availability
- C. Performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud
- D. Managing the guest operating system, including updates and security patches

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS is responsible for performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud. This is part of the shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, and the customer is responsible for security in the cloud. AWS is also responsible for the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, including the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services³. The customer is responsible for the guest operating system, including updates and security patches, as well as the web application and services developed with Docker⁴.

NEW QUESTION 278

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to run code in response to an event notification that occurs when objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which AWS service will integrate directly with the event notification?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can use Lambda to process event notifications from Amazon S3 when objects are uploaded or deleted. Lambda integrates directly with the event notification and invokes your code automatically. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Topic 1)

Which activity is a customer responsibility in the AWS Cloud according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Ensuring network connectivity from AWS to the internet
- B. Patching and fixing flaws within the AWS Cloud infrastructure
- C. Ensuring the physical security of cloud data centers
- D. Ensuring Amazon EBS volumes are backed up

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS shared responsibility model describes how AWS and the customer share responsibility for security and compliance of the AWS environment. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical security of AWS facilities, the infrastructure, hardware, software, and networking that run AWS services. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the configuration of security groups, the encryption of customer data on AWS, the management of AWS Lambda infrastructure, and the management of network throughput of each AWS Region. One of the customer responsibilities is to ensure

that Amazon EBS volumes are backed up.

NEW QUESTION 287

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Topic 1)

Which option is an advantage of AWS Cloud computing that minimizes variable costs?

- A. High availability
- B. Economies of scale
- C. Global reach
- D. Agility

Answer: B

Explanation:

Economies of scale is the advantage of AWS Cloud computing that minimizes variable costs. Economies of scale refers to the reduction in the cost per unit as the output increases. AWS Cloud computing leverages economies of scale by providing a large pool of shared resources that can be accessed on demand and paid for as needed. AWS Cloud computing also passes the cost savings to the customers by offering lower prices and discounts. For more information, see Economies of Scale and AWS Pricing.

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Topic 1)

An ecommerce company has migrated its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service is used to track, record, and audit configuration changes made to AWS resources?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS IAM
- D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With AWS Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines.

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service or feature can be used to estimate costs before deployment?

- A. AWS Free Tier
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Billing and Cost Management
- D. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator can be used to estimate costs before deployment. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that helps the user to compare the cost of AWS services for different use cases and configurations. The user can create estimates for various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more. The user can also adjust the parameters, such as region, instance type, storage size, and duration, to see how they affect the cost. AWS Pricing Calculator provides a detailed breakdown of the estimated cost, as well as a summary of the key drivers of the cost.

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless, and scalable NoSQL database service that supports both key-value and document data models. The other options are incorrect because they are not key-value databases. Amazon Aurora is a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database that is compatible with MongoDB. Amazon Neptune is a graph database that supports property graph and RDF models. Reference: Amazon DynamoDB FAQs

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS services and features are provided to all customers at no charge? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Aurora
- B. VPC
- C. Amazon SageMaker
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- E. Amazon Polly

Answer: BD

Explanation:

The AWS services and features that are provided to all customers at no charge are VPC and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). VPC is a service that allows you to launch AWS resources in a logically isolated virtual network that you define. You can create and use a VPC at no additional charge, and you only pay for the resources that you launch in the VPC, such as EC2 instances or EBS volumes. IAM is a service that allows you to manage access and permissions to AWS resources. You can create and use IAM users, groups, roles, and policies at no additional charge, and you only pay for the AWS resources that the IAM entities access. Amazon Aurora, Amazon SageMaker, and Amazon Polly are not free services, and they charge based on the usage and features that you choose.

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS feature or resource is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with software and security requirements?

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- B. AWS CloudFormation template
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshot
- D. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Answer: D

Explanation:

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) is a deployable Amazon EC2 instance template that is prepackaged with software and security requirements. It provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You can use an AMI to launch as many instances as you need. You can also create your own custom AMIs or use AMIs shared by other AWS users.

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Topic 1)

A company is migrating an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS. The company cannot rewrite the application. To which AWS service could the company migrate the database?

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a service that provides fully managed relational database engines. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, including Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora. Amazon RDS can be used to migrate an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS without rewriting the application, as long as the application is compatible with the Oracle version and edition supported by Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS can also provide benefits such as high availability, scalability, security, backup and restore, and performance optimization. [Amazon RDS Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 317

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