Amazon

Exam Questions AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner

Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to create a chatbot and integrate the chatbot with its current web application.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. AmazonKendra
B. Amazon Lex
C. AmazonTextract
D. AmazonPolly

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that wants to create a chatbot and integrate the chatbot with its current web application is Amazon Lex. Amazon Lex is a service that helps customers build conversational interfaces using voice and text. The company can use Amazon Lex to create a chatbot that can understand natural language and respond to user requests, using the same deep learning technologies that power Amazon Alexa. Amazon Lex also provides easy integration with other AWS services, such as Amazon Comprehend, Amazon Polly, and AWS Lambda, as well as popular platforms, such as Facebook Messenger, Slack, and Twilio. Amazon Lex helps customers create engaging and interactive chatbots for their web applications. Amazon Kendra, Amazon Textract, and Amazon Polly are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon Kendra is a service that helps customers provide accurate and natural answers to natural language queries using machine learning. Amazon Textract is a service that helps customers extract text and data from scanned documents using optical character recognition (OCR) and machine learning. Amazon Polly is a service that helps customers convert text into lifelike speech using deep learning. These services are more useful for different types of natural language processing and generation tasks, rather than creating and integrating chatbots.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 2)
A company migrated its core application onto multiple workloads in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to improve the application's reliability.
Which cloud design principle should the company implement to achieve this goal?

A. Maximize utilization.
B. Decouple the components.
C. Rightsize the resources.
D. Adopt a consumption model.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Decoupling the components of an application means reducing the dependencies and interactions between them, which can improve the application's reliability, scalability, and performance. Decoupling can be achieved by using services such as Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS), Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS), and AWS Lambda1

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 2)
A company needs Amazon EC2 instances for a workload that can tolerate interruptions.
Which EC2 instance purchasing option meets this requirement with the LARGEST discount compared to On-Demand prices?

A. Spot Instances
B. Convertible Reserved Instances
C. Standard Reserved Instances
D. Dedicated Hosts

Answer: A

Explanation:
Spot Instances are spare Amazon EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are suitable for workloads that can tolerate interruptions, such as batch processing, data analysis, and testing. Spot Instances are allocated based on the current supply and demand, and can be reclaimed by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply5. Convertible Reserved Instances are a type of Reserved Instances that provide a significant discount (up to 54%) compared to On-Demand prices and a capacity reservation for Amazon EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and allow users to change the instance family, size, operating system, or tenancy during the term. Standard Reserved Instances are another type of Reserved Instances that provide a larger discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand prices and a capacity reservation for Amazon EC2 instances. They are available in 1-year or 3-year terms and do not allow users to change the instance attributes during the term. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers with Amazon EC2 instance capacity fully dedicated to the user's use. They are suitable for users who have specific server- bound software licenses or compliance requirements.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 2)
A company is collecting user behavior patterns to identify how to meet goals for sustainability impact.
Which guidelines are best practices for the company to implement to meet these goals? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 2)
A company wants to develop a shopping application that records customer orders. The application needs to use an AWS managed database service to store data. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. Amazon RDS
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Amazon ElastiCache
D. Amazon Neptune

Answer: A

Explanation:

A is correct because Amazon RDS is the AWS service that provides a managed relational database service that supports various database engines, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server. B is incorrect because Amazon Redshift is the AWS service that provides a managed data warehouse service that is optimized for analytical queries. C is incorrect because Amazon ElastiCache is the AWS service that provides a managed in-memory data store service that supports Redis and Memcached. D is incorrect because Amazon Neptune is the AWS service that provides a managed graph database service that supports property graph and RDF models.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 2)
What does "security of the cloud" refer to in the AWS shared responsibility model?

A. Availability of AWS services such as Amazon EC2
B. Security of the cloud infrastructure that runs all the AWS services
C. Implementation of password policies for IAM users
D. Security of customer environments by using AWS Network Firewall partners

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security of the cloud refers to the security of the cloud infrastructure that runs all the AWS services. This includes the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that AWS operates and manages. AWS is responsible for protecting the security of the cloud as part of the AWS shared responsibility model. Availability of AWS services such as Amazon EC2 refers to the ability of the services to be up and running and to meet the expected performance. Availability is part of the reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework and is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer . Implementation of password policies for IAM users refers to the security of the customer data and applications in the cloud. This includes the configuration and management of IAM user permissions, encryption keys, security group rules, network ACLs, and other aspects of access management. The customer is responsible for protecting the security in the cloud as part of the AWS shared responsibility model. Security of customer environments by using AWS Network Firewall partners refers to the security of the customer data and applications in the cloud. AWS Network Firewall is a managed service that provides network protection for Amazon VPCs. It allows customers to use AWS Marketplace partners to implement firewall rules and policies. The customer is responsible for protecting the security in the cloud as part of the AWS shared responsibility model .

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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 8

- (Topic 2)
A company wants an in-memory data store that is compatible with open source in the cloud.
Which AWS service should the company use?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon ElastiCache
C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
D. Amazon Redshift

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed in-memory data store service that is compatible with open source engines such as Redis and Memcached1. It provides

fast and scalable performance for applications that require high throughput and low latency1. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides consistent and single-digit millisecond latency at any scale2. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and durable storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances3. Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytic queries using SQL4.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 10
- (Topic 2)
Which options are perspectives that include foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

A. Sustainability
B. Security
C. Operations
D. Performance efficiency
E. Reliability

Answer: CD

Explanation:
 The options that are perspectives that include foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) are operations and performance efficiency. The AWS CAF is a guidance that helps organizations design and travel an accelerated path to successful cloud adoption. The AWS CAF organizes the cloud adoption process into six areas of focus, called perspectives, which are business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. Each perspective is divided into capabilities, which are further divided into skills and responsibilities. The operations perspective focuses on the management and monitoring of the cloud resources and applications, as well as the automation and optimization of the operational processes. The operations perspective capabilities are operations support, operations integration, and service management. The performance efficiency perspective focuses on the selection and configuration of the right cloud resources and services to meet the performance requirements of the applications, as well as the continuous improvement and innovation of the cloud solutions. The performance efficiency perspective capabilities are selection, review, and monitoring. Sustainability, security, and reliability are not perspectives of the AWS CAF, but they are aspects of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a guidance that helps users build and operate secure, reliable, efficient, and cost-effective systems in the cloud. The AWS Well-Architected Framework consists of five pillars, which are operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. Sustainability is a cross-cutting theme that applies to all the pillars, and refers to the environmental and social impact of the cloud solutions.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to access a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. AWS Organizations
B. IAM policy
C. AWS Billing console
D. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The company should use the AWS Billing console to access a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage. The AWS Billing console provides customers with various tools and reports to manage and monitor their AWS costs and usage. One of the reports available in the AWS Billing console is the AWS Sustainability Dashboard, which shows the estimated carbon footprint and energy mix of the customer's AWS usage. The company can use this dashboard to measure and improve the sustainability of their cloud workloads. AWS Organizations, IAM policy, and Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) are not services or features that can provide a report about the estimated environmental impact of the company's AWS usage. AWS Organizations is a service that enables customers to centrally manage and govern their AWS accounts. IAM policy is a document that defines the permissions for an IAM identity (user, group, or role) or an AWS resource. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables customers to send messages to subscribers or other AWS services.

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances for a stable production workload that will run for 1 year.
Which instance purchasing option meets these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 B is correct because Reserved Instances are the instance purchasing option that offers the most cost-effective way to use Amazon EC2 instances for a stable production workload that will run for 1 year, as they provide significant discounts compared to On-Demand Instances in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of computing power for a period of time. A is incorrect because Dedicated Hosts are the instance purchasing option that allows customers to use physical servers that are fully dedicated to their use, which is more expensive and less flexible than Reserved Instances. C is incorrect because On-Demand Instances are the instance purchasing option that allows customers to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second with no long-term commitments, which is more suitable for short-term, variable, and unpredictable workloads. D is incorrect because Spot Instances are the instance purchasing option that allows customers to bid on spare Amazon EC2 computing capacity, which is more suitable for flexible, scalable, and fault-tolerant workloads that can tolerate interruptions.

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS Cloud design principle does a company follow by using AWS CloudTrail?

A. Recover automatically.
B. Perform operations as code.
C. Measure efficiency.
D. Ensure traceability.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The company follows the AWS Cloud design principle of ensuring traceability by using AWS CloudTrail. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records the API calls and events made by or on behalf of the AWS account. The company can use AWS CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and analyze the activity and changes in their AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail helps the company to achieve compliance, security, governance, and operational efficiency. Recovering automatically, performing operations as code, and measuring efficiency are other AWS Cloud design principles, but they are not directly related to using AWS CloudTrail. Recovering automatically means that the company can design their cloud workloads to handle failures gracefully and resume normal operations without manual intervention. Performing operations as code means that the company can automate the creation, configuration, and management of their cloud resources using scripts or templates. Measuring efficiency means that the company can monitor and optimize the performance and utilization of their cloud resources and applications34

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 2)
Which option is a perspective that includes foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)?

A. Sustainability
B. Operations
C. Performance efficiency
D. Reliability

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Operations is an option that is a perspective that includes foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). Operations is one of the six perspectives of the AWS CAF, along with business, people, governance, platform, and security. Operations focuses on the processes and procedures to support the ongoing management and maintenance of the cloud-based IT assets. It covers topics such as monitoring, backup and recovery, change management, incident management, and automation5. Sustainability is not a perspective of the AWS CAF, but a concept that refers to the ability of a system to operate in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner. Performance efficiency is not a perspective of the AWS CAF, but a pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It focuses on using the right resources and services for the workload, monitoring performance, and continuously improving the efficiency of the solution. Reliability is not a perspective of the AWS CAF, but a pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework. It focuses on the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues.

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service requires the customer to patch the guest operating system?

A. AWS Lambda
B. Amazon OpenSearch Service
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon ElastiCache

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The AWS service that requires the customer to patch the guest operating system is Amazon EC2. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud, and allows customers to launch and run virtual servers, called instances, with a variety of operating systems, configurations, and specifications. The customer is responsible for patching and updating the guest operating system and any applications that run on the EC2 instances, as part of the security in the cloud. AWS Lambda, Amazon
OpenSearch Service, and Amazon ElastiCache are not services that require the customer to patch the guest operating system. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows customers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a fully managed service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale OpenSearch clusters in the AWS Cloud. Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed service that provides in-memory data store and cache solutions, such as Redis and Memcached. These services are managed by AWS, and AWS is responsible for patching and updating the underlying

infrastructure and software.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS features will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

A. Security groups
B. Network ACLs
C. S3 bucket policies
D. IAM user policies
E. S3 bucket versioning

Answer: CD

Explanation:
The correct answers are C and D because S3 bucket policies and IAM user policies are AWS features that will meet the requirements. S3 bucket policies are access policies that can be attached to Amazon S3 buckets to grant or deny permissions to the bucket and the objects it contains. S3 bucket policies can be used to control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. IAM user policies are access policies that can be attached to IAM users to grant or deny permissions to AWS resources and actions. IAM user policies can be used to control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS features that will meet the requirements. Security groups and network ACLs are AWS features that act as firewalls to control inbound and outbound traffic to and from Amazon EC2 instances and subnets. Security groups and network ACLs do not control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. S3 bucket versioning is an AWS feature that enables users to keep multiple versions of the same object in the same bucket. S3 bucket versioning can be used to recover from accidental overwrites or deletions of objects, but it does not control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket. Reference: Using Bucket Policies and User Policies, Security Groups for Your VPC, Network ACLs, [Using Versioning]

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
Which statement describes a characteristic of the AWS global infrastructure?

A. Edge locations contain multiple AWS Regions.
B. AWS Regions contain multiple Regional edge caches.
C. Availability Zones contain multiple data centers.
D. Each data center contains multiple edge locations.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Availability Zones contain multiple data centers. This is a characteristic of the AWS global infrastructure, which consists of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. AWS Regions are geographically isolated areas that contain multiple Availability Zones. Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures and connected by low-latency, high- throughput, and highly redundant networking. Each Availability Zone contains one or more data centers that house the servers and storage devices that run AWS services. Edge locations are sites that are located closer to the end users and provide caching and content delivery services. AWS Global InfrastructureAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are design principles for reliability in the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

A. Build architectures with tightly coupled resources.
B. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to meet security best practices.
C. Use automation to recover immediately from failure.
D. Rightsize Amazon EC2 instances to ensure optimal performance.
E. Simulate failures to test recovery processes.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
The design principles for reliability in the AWS Cloud are:
? Test recovery procedures. The best way to ensure that systems can recover from failures is to regularly test them using simulated scenarios. This can help identify gaps and improve the recovery process.
? Automatically recover from failure. By using automation, systems can detect and correct failures without human intervention. This can reduce the impact and duration of failures and improve the availability of the system.
? Scale horizontally to increase aggregate system availability. By adding more redundant resources to the system, the impact of individual resource failures can be reduced. This can also improve the performance and scalability of the system.
? Stop guessing capacity. By using monitoring and automation, systems can adjust the capacity based on the demand and performance metrics. This can prevent failures due to insufficient or excessive capacity and optimize the cost and efficiency of the system.
? Manage change in automation. By using automation, changes to the system can be applied in a consistent and controlled manner. This can reduce the risk of human errors and configuration drifts that can cause failures. AWS Well- Architected Framework

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 1)
What is an Availability Zone?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 39
- (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:
One of the advantages of AWS Cloud computing is that it minimizes variable costs by leveraging economies of scale. This means that AWS can achieve lower costs per unit of computing resources by spreading the fixed costs of building and maintaining data centers over a large number of customers. As a result, AWS can offer lower and more predictable prices to its customers, who only pay for the resources they consume.
Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about AWS pricing and economies of scale from this page.

NEW QUESTION 41
- (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 43
- (Topic 1)
A company recently migrated to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to determine whether its newly imported Amazon EC2 instances are the appropriate size and type.
Which AWS services can provide this information to the company? {Select TWO.)

A. AWS Auto Scaling
B. AWS Control Tower
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. AWS Compute Optimizer
E. Amazon Forecast

Answer: CD

Explanation:
AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Compute Optimizer are the AWS services that can provide information to the company about whether its newly imported Amazon EC2 instances are the appropriate size and type. AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides best practices recommendations in five categories: cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor can help users identify underutilized or idle EC2 instances, and suggest ways to reduce costs and improve performance. AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the configuration and utilization metrics of EC2 instances and delivers recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations. AWS Compute Optimizer helps users improve performance, reduce costs, and eliminate underutilized resources

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Topic 1)
A cloud practitioner is analyzing Amazon EC2 instance performance and usage to provide recommendations for potential cost savings.
Which cloud concept does this analysis demonstrate?

A. Auto scaling
B. Rightsizing
C. Load balancing
D. High availability

Answer: B

Explanation:
Rightsizing is the cloud concept that this analysis demonstrates. Rightsizing is the process of optimizing the performance and cost of your AWS resources by selecting the most appropriate type, size, and configuration based on your workload requirements and usage patterns. Rightsizing can help you achieve potential cost savings by reducing the over-provisioning or under-utilization of your resources. You can use various AWS tools and services, such as AWS Cost Explorer,

AWS Compute Optimizer, and AWS Trusted Advisor, to analyze your resource utilization and performance metrics, and receive recommendations for rightsizing.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
A cloud engineer needs to download AWS security and compliance documents for an upcoming audit.
Which AWS service can provide the documents?

A. AWS Trusted Advisor
B. AWS Artifact
C. AWS Well-Architected Tool
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Artifact is the AWS service that can provide security and compliance documents for an upcoming audit. AWS Artifact is a self-service portal that allows users to access and download AWS compliance reports and agreements. These documents provide evidence of AWS's compliance with global, regional, and industry-specific security standards and regulations

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Topic 1)
A company's application stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has an AWS Lambda function that processes data in the S3
bucket. The company needs to invoke the function once a day at a specific time. Which AWS service should the company use to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 56
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications?

A. Security groups
B. Network ACLs
C. AWS Shield Standard
D. AWS WAF

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS WAF is the AWS service or feature that offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps users protect their web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Users can create custom rules to define the web traffic that they want to allow, block, or count. Users can also use AWS Managed Rules, which are pre-configured rules that are curated and maintained by AWS or AWS Marketplace Sellers. AWS WAF can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer, to provide comprehensive security for web applications. [AWS WAF Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
When a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS, which Amazon EC2 instance type is required?

A. Spot Instances
B. Dedicated Instances
C. Dedicated Hosts
D. Reserved Instances

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because Dedicated Hosts are Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, subject to their license terms. The other options are incorrect because they are not Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Spot Instances are spare Amazon 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 workloads that can recover from interruptions easily. Dedicated Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer, but not to a specific physical server. Dedicated Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reserved Instances are Amazon 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. Reserved Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reference: Dedicated Hosts, Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

NEW QUESTION 60
- (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 61
- (Topic 1)
A company wants to centrally manage security policies and billing services within a multi- account AWS environment. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS Organizations
C. AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)
D. AWS Config

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Organizations is a service that helps you centrally manage and govern your environment as you grow and scale your AWS resources. You can use AWS Organizations to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them. You can also use AWS Organizations to consolidate billing for multiple accounts. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about AWS Organizations and its features from this page.

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Topic 1)
In which of the following AWS services should database credentials be stored for maximum security?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS Secrets Manager
C. Amazon S3
D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Secrets Manager is the AWS service where database credentials should be stored for maximum security. AWS Secrets Manager helps to protect the secrets, such as database credentials, passwords, API keys, and tokens, that are used to access applications, services, and resources. AWS Secrets Manager enables secure storage, encryption, rotation, and retrieval of the secrets. AWS Secrets Manager also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS), and AWS Lambda. For more information, see [What is AWS Secrets Manager?] and [Getting Started with AWS Secrets Manager].

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 1)
A company hosts an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The EC2 instance needs to access several AWS resources, including Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB.
What is the MOST operationally efficient solution to delegate permissions?

A. Create an IAM role with the required permission
B. Attach the role to the EC2 instance.
C. Create an IAM user and use its access key and secret access key in the application.
D. Create an IAM user and use its access key and secret access key to create a CLI profile in the EC2 instance.
E. Create an IAM role with the required permission
F. Attach the role to the administrativeIAM user.

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Creating an IAM role with the required permissions and attaching the role to the EC2 instance is the most operationally efficient solution to delegate permissions. An IAM role is an entity that defines a set of permissions for making AWS service requests. An IAM role can be assumed by an EC2 instance to access other AWS resources, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon DynamoDB, without having to store any credentials on the instance. This solution is more secure and scalable than using IAM users and their access keys. For more information, see [IAM Roles for Amazon EC2] and [Using an IAM Role to Grant Permissions to Applications Running on Amazon EC2 Instances].

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 1)
A company has a social media platform in which users upload and share photos with other users. The company wants to identify and remove inappropriate photos. The company has no machine learning (ML) scientists and must build this detection capability with no ML expertise.
Which AWS service should the company use to build this capability?

A. Amazon SageMaker
B. Amazon Textract
C. Amazon Rekognition
D. Amazon Comprehend

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Amazon Rekognition is the AWS service that the company should use to build the capability of identifying and removing inappropriate photos. Amazon Rekognition is a service that uses deep learning technology to analyze images and videos for various purposes, such as face detection, object recognition, text extraction, and content moderation. Amazon Rekognition can help users detect unsafe or inappropriate content in images and videos, such as nudity, violence, or drugs, and provide confidence scores for each label. Amazon Rekognition does not require any machine learning expertise, and users can easily integrate it with other AWS services

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications?

A. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
B. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)
C. Amazon CloudWatch alerts
D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Answer: A

Explanation:
 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is the AWS service or feature that is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables the user to send messages to multiple subscribers or endpoints, such as email addresses, phone numbers, HTTP endpoints, AWS Lambda functions, and more. Amazon SNS can be used to send notifications, alerts, confirmations, and reminders from applications to users or other applications4.

NEW QUESTION 72
- (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 77
- (Topic 1)
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, which of the following are AWS responsibilities? (Select TWO.)

A. Network infrastructure and virtualization of infrastructure
B. Security of application data
C. Guest operating systems
D. Physical security of hardware
E. Credentials and policies

Answer: AD

Explanation:
 The correct answers are A and D because network infrastructure and virtualization of infrastructure and physical security of hardware are AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Security of application data, guest operating systems, and credentials and policies are customer responsibilities according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Reference: [AWS Shared Responsibility Model]

NEW QUESTION 79
- (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 83
- (Topic 1)
Which activity can companies complete by using AWS Organizations?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 1)
Which task is the responsibility of a company that is using Amazon RDS?

A. Provision the underlying infrastructure.
B. Create IAM policies to control administrative access to the service.
C. Install the cables to connect the hardware for compute and storage.
D. Install and patch the RDS operating system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B because AWS IAM policies can be used to control administrative access to the Amazon RDS service. The other options are incorrect because they are the responsibilities of AWS, not the company that is using Amazon RDS. AWS manages the provisioning, cabling, installation, and patching of the underlying infrastructure for Amazon RDS. Reference: Amazon RDS FAQs

NEW QUESTION 90
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users?

A. The ability to configure AWS data center hypervisors
B. The ability to purchase hardware in advance of increased traffic
C. The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale
D. Compliance audits for user IT environments

Answer: C

Explanation:
The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users. AWS has a global infrastructure that consists of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. Users can choose from multiple AWS Regions around the world to deploy their applications and data closer to their end users, while also meeting their compliance and regulatory requirements. Users can also leverage AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Route 53, and AWS Global Accelerator, to improve the performance and availability of their global applications. AWS also provides tools and guidance to help users optimize their global deployments, such as AWS Well- Architected Framework, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS Migration Hub. AWS Global Infrastructure [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 94
- (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 97
- (Topic 1)
What can a user accomplish using AWS CloudTrail?

A. Generate an IAM user credentials report.
B. Record API calls made to AWS services.
C. Assess the compliance of AWS resource configurations with policies and guidelines.
D. Ensure that Amazon EC2 instances are patched with the latest security update
E. A company uses Amazon Workspaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that enables users to accomplish the task of recording API calls made to AWS services. AWS CloudTrail is a service that tracks user activity and API usage across the AWS account. AWS CloudTrail records the details of every API call made to AWS services, such as the identity of the caller, the time of the call, the source IP address of the caller, the parameters and responses of the call, and more. Users can use AWS CloudTrail to audit, monitor, and troubleshoot their AWS resources and actions. The other options are incorrect because they are not tasks that users can accomplish using AWS CloudTrail. Generating an IAM user credentials report is a task that users can accomplish using IAM, which is an AWS service that enables users to manage access and permissions to AWS resources and services. Assessing the compliance of AWS resource configurations with policies and guidelines is a task that users can accomplish using AWS Config, which is an AWS service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. Ensuring that Amazon EC2 instances are patched with the latest security updates is a task that users can accomplish using AWS Systems Manager, which is an AWS service that enables users to automate operational tasks, manage configuration and compliance, and monitor system health and performance. Reference: AWS CloudTrail FAQs

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service can report how AWS resource configurations have changed over time?

A. AWS CloudTrail
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS Config
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of AWS resources. It continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations and best practices. It also provides a detailed view of the resource configuration history and relationships, as well as compliance reports and notifications. AWS Config can help users maintain consistent and secure configurations, troubleshoot issues, and simplify compliance auditing. AWS Config OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 1)
What are the characteristics of Availability Zones? (Select TWO.)

A. All Availability Zones in an AWS Region are interconnected with high-bandwidth, low- latency networking
B. Availability Zones are physically separated by a minimum of distance of 150 km (100 miles).
C. All traffic between Availability Zones is encrypted.
D. Availability Zones within an AWS Region share redundant power, networking, and connectivity.
E. Every Availability Zone contains a single data center.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Availability Zones are physically separate locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be isolated from failures. Each Availability Zone has independent power, cooling, and physical security, and is connected to other Availability Zones in the same Region by a low-latency network. Therefore, the correct answers are A and D. You can learn more about Availability Zones and their characteristics from this page.

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to use dashboards and charts to analyze insights from business data. Which AWS service will provide the dashboards and charts for these insights?

A. Amazon Macie
B. Amazon Aurora
C. Amazon QuickSight
D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because Amazon QuickSight is an AWS service that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon

QuickSight is a fully managed, scalable, and serverless business intelligence service that enables users to create and share interactive dashboards and charts. Amazon QuickSight can connect to various data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and more. Amazon QuickSight also provides users with machine learning insights, such as anomaly detection, forecasting, and natural language narratives. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon Macie is an AWS service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Aurora is an AWS service that provides a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that enables users to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. Reference: Amazon QuickSight FAQs

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 1)
A company's user base needs to remotely access virtual desktop computers from the internet Which AWS service provides this functionality?

A. Amazon Connect
B. Amazon Cognito
C. Amazon Workspaces
D. Amazon Upstream 2.0

Answer: C

Explanation:
 Amazon Workspaces is the AWS service that provides the functionality of remotely accessing virtual desktop computers from the internet. Amazon Workspaces is a fully managed, secure desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that allows users to provision cloud-based virtual desktops and access them from anywhere, using any supported device. Amazon Workspaces helps users reduce the complexity and cost of managing and maintaining physical desktops, and provides a consistent and secure user experience

NEW QUESTION 120
- (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 guidelines3.

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services?

A. Amazon Detective
B. Amazon Inspector
C. Amazon Macie
D. AWS Security Hub

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The correct answer is D because AWS Security Hub is a service that aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services, such as Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Firewall Manager, and AWS IAM Access Analyzer. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that aggregate security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services. Amazon Detective is a service that helps users analyze and visualize security data to investigate and remediate potential issues. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in their Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon Macie is a service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Reference: AWS Security Hub FAQs

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 1)
A company plans to migrate to AWS and wants to create cost estimates for its AWS use cases.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS Pricing Calculator
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS Cost Explorer
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based planning tool that customers can use to create estimates for their AWS use cases. They can use it to model their solutions before building them, explore the AWS service price points, and review the calculations behind their estimates. Therefore, the correct answer is A. You can learn more about AWS Pricing Calculator and how it works from this page.

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS database service provides in-memory data storage?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Topic 1)
Which task is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

A. Management of the guest operating systems
B. Maintenance of the configuration of infrastructure devices
C. Management of the host operating systems and virtualization
D. Maintenance of the software that powers Availability ZonesA company has refined its workload to use specific AWS services to improve efficiency and reduce cost.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Management of the guest operating systems is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model defines the different security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customer. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical infrastructure, hardware, software, and facilities that run the AWS Cloud. The customer is responsible for security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the guest operating systems, applications, data, and network traffic protection

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool helps to centrally manage billing and allow controlled access to resources across AWS accounts?

A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. AWS Organizations
C. AWS Cost Explorer
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Organizations helps to centrally manage billing and allow controlled access to resources across AWS accounts. AWS Organizations is a service that enables the user to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that can be managed as a single unit. AWS Organizations allows the user to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them, such as service control policies (SCPs) that specify the services and actions that users and roles can access in the accounts. AWS Organizations also enables the user to use consolidated billing, which combines the usage and charges from all the accounts in the organization into a single bill.

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 1)
What are some advantages of using Amazon EC2 instances lo host applications in the AWS Cloud instead of on premises? (Select TWO.)

A. EC2 includes operating system patch management
B. EC2 integrates with Amazon VP
C. AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
D. EC2 has a 100% service level agreement (SLA).
E. EC2 has a flexible, pay-as-you-go pricing model.
F. EC2 has automatic storage cost optimization.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Some of the advantages of using Amazon EC2 instances to host applications in the AWS Cloud instead of on premises are:
? EC2 integrates with Amazon VPC, AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). Amazon VPC lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. AWS CloudTrail enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. AWS IAM enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about Amazon EC2 and its integration with other AWS services from this page.
? EC2 has a flexible, pay-as-you-go pricing model. You only pay for the compute capacity you use, and you can scale up and down as needed. You can also choose from different pricing options, such as On-Demand, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, and Spot Instances, to optimize your costs. Therefore, the correct answer is D. You can learn more about Amazon EC2 pricing from this page.
The other options are incorrect because:
? EC2 does not include operating system patch management. You are responsible for managing and maintaining your own operating systems on EC2 instances. You can use AWS Systems Manager to automate common maintenance tasks, such as applying patches, or use Amazon EC2 Image Builder to create and maintain secure images. Therefore, the incorrect answer is A.
? EC2 does not have a 100% service level agreement (SLA). The EC2 SLA guarantees 99.99% availability for each EC2 Region, not for each individual instance. Therefore, the incorrect answer is C.
? EC2 does not have automatic storage cost optimization. You are responsible for choosing the right storage option for your EC2 instances, such as Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) or Amazon Elastic File System (EFS), and monitoring and optimizing your storage costs. You can use AWS Cost Explorer or AWS Trusted Advisor to analyze and reduce your storage spending. Therefore, the incorrect answer is E.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 1)
Which feature of the AWS Cloud gives users the ability to pay based on current needs rather than forecasted needs?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (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 145
- (Topic 1)
A company has an application that uses AWS services. During scaling events, the company wants to keep
application usage within AWS service quotas.
Which AWS services or tools can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application? (Select TWO.)

A. Service Quotas console
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Systems Manager
D. AWS Shield
E. AWS Cost Explorer

Answer: AB

Explanation:
The correct answers are A and B because Service Quotas console and AWS Trusted Advisor are AWS services or tools that can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application. Service Quotas console is an AWS tool that enables users to view and manage their quotas for AWS services from a central location. Users can use Service Quotas console to request quota increases, track quota usage, and set up alarms for approaching quota limits. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides real-time guidance to help users follow AWS best practices for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. One of the categories of checks that AWS Trusted Advisor performs is service limits, which monitors the usage of each AWS service and alerts users when they are close to reaching the default limit. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services or tools that can report on the quotas so that the company can improve the reliability of the application. AWS Systems Manager is an AWS service that enables users to automate operational tasks, manage configuration and compliance, and monitor system health and performance. AWS Shield is an AWS service that protects users from distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. AWS Cost Explorer is an AWS tool that enables users to visualize, understand, and manage their AWS costs and usage. Reference: Service Quotas, AWS Trusted Advisor FAQs

NEW QUESTION 147
- (Topic 1)
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework includes a design principle about measuring the overall efficiency of workloads in terms of business value?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 1)
When designing AWS workloads to be operational even when there are component failures, what is an AWS best practice?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 152
- (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 choose5

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool can be used to consolidate payments for a company with multiple AWS accounts?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 158
- (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 160
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance?

A. VPC Reachability Analyzer
B. Amazon Athena
C. VPC Flow Logs
D. AWS X-Ray

Answer: C

Explanation:
 The correct answer is C because VPC Flow Logs is an AWS service or feature that captures information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables customers to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in their VPC. VPC Flow Logs can help customers to monitor and troubleshoot connectivity issues, such as traffic not reaching an instance or traffic being rejected by a security group. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services or features that capture information about the network traffic to and from an Amazon EC2 instance. VPC Reachability Analyzer is an AWS service or feature that enables customers to perform connectivity testing between resources in their VPC and identify configuration issues that prevent connectivity. Amazon Athena is an AWS service that enables customers to query data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. AWS X-Ray is an AWS service that enables customers to analyze and debug distributed applications, such as those built using a microservices architecture.
Reference: VPC Flow Logs

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 1)
A company is running applications on Amazon EC2 instances in the same AWS account for several different projects. The company wants to track the infrastructure costs for each of the projects separately. The company must conduct this tracking with the least possible impact to the existing infrastructure and with no additional cost.
What should the company do to meet these requirements?

A. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project.
B. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application.
C. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account.
D. Use cost allocation tags with values that are specific to each project.

Answer: D

Explanation:
 The correct answer is D because cost allocation tags are a way to track the infrastructure costs for each of the projects separately. Cost allocation tags are key-value pairs that can be attached to AWS resources, such as EC2 instances, and used to categorize and group them for billing purposes. The other options are incorrect because they do not meet the requirements of the question. Use a different EC2 instance type for each project does not help to track the costs for each project, and may impact the performance and compatibility of the applications. Publish project-specific custom Amazon CloudWatch metrics for each application does not help to track the costs for each project, and may incur additional charges for using CloudWatch. Deploy EC2 instances for each project in a separate AWS account does help to track the costs for each project, but it impacts the existing infrastructure and incurs additional charges for using multiple accounts.
Reference: Using Cost Allocation Tags

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service should a cloud practitioner use to receive real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service that provides real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor inspects the user's AWS environment and provides recommendations for improving performance, security,

and reliability, reducing costs, and following best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor also alerts the user when they are approaching or exceeding their service limits, and helps them request
limit increases3.

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 1)
Which duties are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda? (Select TWO.)

A. Security inside of code
B. Selection of CPU resources
C. Patching of operating system
D. Writing and updating of code
E. Security of underlying infrastructure

Answer: AD

Explanation:
The duties that are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda are security inside of code and writing and updating of code. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers, scaling, or patching. AWS Lambda takes care of the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the operating system, the network, and the firewall. However, the company is still responsible for the security of the code itself, such as encrypting sensitive data, validating input, and handling errors. The company is also responsible for writing and updating the code that defines the Lambda function, and choosing the runtime environment, such as Node.js, Python, or Java. AWS Lambda does not require the selection of CPU resources, as it automatically allocates them based on the memory configuration34

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 1)
A company wants to manage access and permissions for its third-party software as a service (SaaS)
applications. The company wants to use a portal where end users can access assigned AWS accounts and AWS Cloud applications.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. Amazon Cognito
B. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
D. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is the AWS service that the company should use to meet the requirements of managing access and permissions for its third-party SaaS applications. AWS Single Sign-On is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. You can use AWS Single Sign-On to enable your users to sign in to a user portal with their existing corporate credentials and access all of their assigned accounts and applications from one place4.

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service is a highly available and scalable DNS web service?

A. Amazon VPC
B. Amazon CloudFront
C. Amazon Route 53
D. Amazon Connect

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable DNS web service. It is designed to give developers and businesses an extremely reliable and cost-effective way to route end users to Internet applications by translating domain names into the numeric IP addresses that computers use to connect to each other2. Amazon Route 53 also offers other features such as health checks, traffic management, domain name registration, and DNSSEC3.

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 1)
A company is launching a new application in the AWS Cloud. The application will run on an Amazon EC2 instance. More EC2 instances will be needed when the workload increases.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to launch the number of EC2 instances that will be needed to handle the workload?

A. Elastic Load Balancing
B. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
C. AWS App2Container (A2C)
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is the AWS service or tool that can help the company launch the number of EC2 instances that will be needed to handle the workload. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling automatically adjusts the capacity of the EC2 instances based on the demand and the predefined scaling policies. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling also helps to improve availability and reduce costs by scaling in and out as needed. For more information, see What is Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling? and [Getting Started with Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling].

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises
production workload to AWS? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services.
B. AWS manages all security in the cloud.
C. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs).
D. AWS offers high availability.
E. AWS provides economies of scale.

Answer: DE

Explanation:
 The correct answers are D and E because AWS offers high availability and AWS provides economies of scale are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. High availability means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. This increases the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications and reduces the impact of failures. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. This allows customers to pay only for the resources they use and scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does provide various learning resources and training courses for customers, but it does not train the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services. AWS manages all security in the cloud is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, but the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs) is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does offer support from TAMs, but only for customers who have the AWS Enterprise Support plan, which is not free. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?, [AWS Shared Responsibility Model], [AWS Support Plans]

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Topic 1)
Which statements represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

A. Users can trade fixed expenses for variable expenses.
B. Users can deploy all over the world in minutes.
C. AWS offers increased speed and agility.
D. AWS is responsible for patching the infrastructure.
E. Users benefit from economies of scale.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
 The statements that represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud are:
? Users can trade fixed expenses for variable expenses. By using the AWS Cloud, users can pay only for the resources they use, instead of investing in fixed and upfront costs for hardware and software. This can lower the total cost of ownership and increase the return on investment.
? Users benefit from economies of scale. By using the AWS Cloud, users can leverage the massive scale and efficiency of AWS to access lower prices and higher performance. AWS passes the cost savings to the users through price reductions and innovations. AWS Cloud Value Framework

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service uses a combination of publishers and subscribers?

A. AWS Lambda
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
C. Amazon CloudWatch
D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: B

Explanation:
 Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub/sub messaging. Pub/sub messaging is a pattern that uses a combination of publishers and subscribers. Publishers are entities that produce messages and send them to topics. Subscribers are entities that receive messages from topics. Topics are logical access points that act as communication channels between publishers and subscribers. Amazon SNS enables applications to decouple, scale, and coordinate the delivery of messages to multiple endpoints, such as email, SMS, mobile push notifications, Lambda functions, SQS queues, and HTTP/S endpoints. Amazon SNS OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 3)
A company has designed its AWS Cloud infrastructure to run its workloads effectively. The company also has protocols in place to continuously improve supporting processes.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this scenario represent?

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

Answer: D

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

four pillars of the framework1.

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another AWS account. The users do not currently have permission to access the resources.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 193
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or tool helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to set up a high-speed connection between its data center and its applications that run on AWS. The company must not transfer data over the internet.
Which action should the company take to meet these requirements?

A. Transfer data to AWS by using AWS Snowball.
B. Transfer data to AWS by using AWS Storage Gateway.
C. Set up a VPN connection between the data center and an AWS Region.
D. Set up an AWS Direct Connect connection between the company network and AWS.

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from a customer's premises to AWS. AWS Direct Connect does not involve the public internet, and therefore can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections. AWS Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transport service that uses secure devices to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives customers on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. A VPN connection enables customers to establish a secure and private connection between their network and AWS.

NEW QUESTION 199
- (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 202
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate a database from an on-premises environment to Amazon RDS.
After the migration is complete, which management task will the company still be responsible for?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 206
- (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 208
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to run a NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances. Which task is the responsibility of AWS in this scenario"?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 212
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to manage its AWS Cloud resources through a web interface. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

A. AWS Management Console
B. AWS CLI
C. AWS SDK
D. AWS Cloud

Answer: A

Explanation:
 AWS Management Console is a web application that allows you to manage and monitor your AWS Cloud resources through a user-friendly interface. You can use the AWS Management Console to access and experiment with over 150 AWS services, view and modify your account and billing information, get in-console help from AWS Support, and customize your dashboard with widgets that display key metrics and information for your applications567. You can also use the AWS Management Console to launch and configure AWS resources using wizards and templates, without writing any code5. References: 5: Manage AWS Resources - AWS Management Console -AWS, 6: Getting Started with the AWS Management Console, 7: Manage AWS Resources - AWS Management Console Features - AWS

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service will allow a user to set custom cost and usage limits, and will alert when the thresholds are exceeded?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
 AWS Budgets allows you to set 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 set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define. AWS Budgets provides you with a comprehensive view of your cost and usage, as well as your reservation utilization and coverage1.

NEW QUESTION 218
- (Topic 3)
A company is assessing its AWS Business Support plan to determine if the plan still meets the company's needs. The company is considering switching to AWS Enterprise Support.
Which additional benefit will the company receive with AWS Enterprise Support?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The additional benefit that the company will receive with AWS Enterprise Support is C. A designated technical account manager (TAM) to assist in monitoring and optimization.
A TAM is a dedicated point of contact who works with the customer to understand their use cases, applications, and goals, and provides proactive guidance and best practices to help them optimize their AWS environment. A TAM also helps the customer with case management, escalations, service updates, and feature requests12.
A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks is available for customers with Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plans1. Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24/7 is available for customers with Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support plans1. A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications is available for customers with Enterprise On-Ramp or Enterprise Support plans1. Therefore, these benefits are not exclusive to AWS Enterprise Support.
Reference:
1: AWS Support Plan Comparison | Developer, Business, Enterprise …

NEW QUESTION 219
- (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 221
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to migrate its application to AWS. The company wants to replace upfront expenses with variable payment that is based on usage.
What should the company do to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 223
- (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 226
- (Topic 2)
A company has an application that runs periodically in an on-premises environment. The application runs for a few hours most days, but runs for 8 hours a day for a week at the end of each month.
Which AWS service or feature should be used to host the application in the AWS Cloud?

A. Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances
B. Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances
C. AWS Wavelength
D. Application Load Balancer

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments4. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads, such as the one described in the question. Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances are instances that you purchase for a one-year or three-year term, and pay a lower hourly rate compared to On-Demand Instances. This option is suitable for applications that have steady state or predictable usage. 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. This option is not relevant for the application described in the question. Application Load Balancer is a type of load balancer that operates at the application layer and distributes traffic based on the content of the request. This option is not a service or feature to host the application, but rather to balance the traffic among multiple instances.

NEW QUESTION 231
- (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 234
- (Topic 2)
A company runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region. The company has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region.
Which solution meets this requirement with minimal disruption to the database operations?

A. Perform an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment.
B. Deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas.
C. Create Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume snapshots for Aurora and copy them to another Region.
D. Deploy Aurora Replicas.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The solution that meets the requirement of the company that runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region and has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region with minimal disruption to the database operations is to deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas. Aurora cross-Region read replicas are secondary Aurora clusters that are created in a different AWS Region from the primary Aurora cluster, and are kept in sync with the primary cluster using physical replication. The company can use Aurora cross-Region read replicas to improve the availability and durability of the database, as well as to reduce the recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) in case of a regional disaster. Performing an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment, creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region, and deploying Aurora Replicas are not the best solutions for this requirement. An Aurora Multi-AZ deployment is a configuration that creates one or more Aurora Replicas within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides automatic failover in case of an Availability Zone outage. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery. Creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region is a manual process that requires stopping the database, creating the snapshots, copying them to the target Region, and restoring them to a new Aurora cluster. This process can cause significant downtime and data loss. Deploying Aurora Replicas is a configuration that creates one or more secondary Aurora clusters within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides read scaling and high availability. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION 239
- (Topic 2)
Which controls are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.)

A. Physical and environmental controls
B. Patch management
C. Configuration management
D. Account structures
E. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored

Answer: BC

Explanation:
Patch management and configuration management are controls that are the responsibility of both AWS and AWS customers, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Patch management is the process of applying updates to software and applications to fix vulnerabilities, bugs, or performance issues. Configuration management is the process of defining and maintaining the settings and parameters of systems and applications to ensure their consistency and reliability. AWS is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that it manages, such as the AWS global infrastructure, the hypervisor, and the AWS managed services. The customer is responsible for patching and configuring the software and services that they manage, such as the guest operating system, the applications, and the AWS customer-managed services. Physical and environmental controls are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Physical and environmental controls are the measures that protect the physical security and availability of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and access control. AWS is responsible for maintaining these controls and ensuring the resilience and reliability of the AWS Cloud. Account structures are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Account structures are the ways that customers organize and manage their AWS accounts and resources, such as using AWS Organizations, IAM users and roles, resource tagging, and billing preferences. The customer is responsible for creating and configuring these structures and ensuring the security and governance of their AWS environment. Choice of the AWS Region where data is stored is the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. AWS Regions are geographic areas that consist of multiple isolated Availability Zones. Customers can choose which AWS Region to store their data and run their applications, depending on their latency, compliance, and cost requirements. The customer is responsible for selecting the appropriate AWS Region and ensuring the data sovereignty and regulatory compliance of their data.

NEW QUESTION 242
- (Topic 2)
A company has multiple AWS accounts that include compute workloads that cannot be interrupted. The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services.
Which AWS feature or purchasing option will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 244
- (Topic 2)
A company does not want to rely on elaborate forecasting to determine its usage of compute resources. Instead, the company wants to pay only for the resources that it uses. The company also needs the ability to increase or decrease its resource usage to meet business requirements.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework aligns with these requirements?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Topic 2)
A company is setting up AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) on an AWS account. Which recommendation complies with IAM security best practices?

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

D. Avoid rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications.

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 249
- (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 251
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service provides the SIMPLEST way for the company to establish a website on AWS?

A. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
C. AWS Lambda
D. Amazon Lightsail

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon Lightsail is an easy-to-use cloud platform that offers you everything needed to build an application or website, plus a cost-effective, monthly plan. Whether you're new to the cloud or looking to get on the cloud quickly with AWS infrastructure you trust, we've got you covered. Lightsail provides the simplest way for the company to establish a website on AWS.

NEW QUESTION 256
- (Topic 2)
Which credential allows programmatic access to AWS resources for use from the AWS CLI or the AWS API?

A. User name and password
B. Access keys
C. SSH public keys
D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

Answer: B

Explanation:
Access keys are long-term credentials that consist of an access key ID and a secret access key. You use access keys to sign programmatic requests that you make to AWS using the AWS CLI or AWS API1. User name and password are credentials that you use to sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS Management Console mobile app2. SSH public keys are credentials that you use to authenticate with EC2 instances that are launched from certain Linux AMIs3. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are customer master keys (CMKs) that you use to encrypt and decrypt your data and to control access to your data across AWS services and in your applications4.

NEW QUESTION 258
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 260
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service or tool provides recommendations to help users get rightsized Amazon EC2 instances based on historical workload usage data?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 264
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to centralize its operational data. The company also needs to automate tasks across all of its Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service can the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 268
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to design a solution for the efficient use of compute resources for an enterprise workload. The company needs to make informed decisions as its technology needs evolve.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework do these requirements represent?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Performance efficiency is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the requirements of designing a solution for the efficient use of compute resources for an enterprise workload and making informed decisions as the technology needs evolve. It focuses on using the right resources and services for the workload, monitoring performance, and continuously improving the efficiency of the solution. Operational excellence is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability to run and monitor systems to deliver business value and to continually improve supporting processes and procedures. Cost optimization is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability to run systems to deliver business value at the lowest price point. Reliability is the pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework that represents the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues.

NEW QUESTION 271
- (Topic 2)
A user discovered that an Amazon EC2 instance is missing an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) data volume. The user wants to determine when the EBS volume was removed.
Which AWS service will provide this information?

A. AWS Config
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. Amazon Timestream

D. Amazon QuickSight

Answer: A

Explanation:

 AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. AWS Config can help you determine when an EBS volume was removed from an EC2 instance by providing a timeline of configuration changes and compliance status. AWS Trusted Advisor, Amazon Timestream, and Amazon QuickSight do not provide the same level of configuration tracking and auditing as AWS Config. Source: AWS Config

NEW QUESTION 273
- (Topic 2)
A company wants its workload to perform consistently and correctly. Which benefit of AWS Cloud computing does this goal represent?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 277
- (Topic 2)
A developer wants to use an Amazon S3 bucket to store application logs that contain sensitive data.
Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket?

A. Security groups
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS CloudTrail
D. ACLs

Answer: D

Explanation:

 ACLs are an AWS service or feature that the developer can use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket. ACLs are access control lists that grant basic permissions to other AWS accounts or predefined groups. They can be used to grant read or write access to an S3 bucket or an object3. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They are not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. It can be used to collect and analyze metrics, logs, events, and alarms. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and audit for AWS accounts and resources. It can be used to track and record the API calls and user activity in AWS. It is not a service or feature that can be used to restrict access to an S3 bucket.

NEW QUESTION 280
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