

# Amazon-Web-Services

## Exam Questions CLF-C02

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner



### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

A company wants durable storage for static content and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at the lowest cost.

Which AWS service should the company choose?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon S3 is a service that provides durable storage for static content and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at the lowest cost. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that allows you to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the internet. Amazon S3 offers industry-leading scalability, availability, and performance, as well as 99.999999999% (11 9s) of durability and multi-AZ resilience. Amazon S3 also provides various storage classes that offer different levels of performance and cost optimization, such as S3 Standard, S3 Intelligent-Tiering, S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA), S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA), and S3 Glacier456. Amazon S3 is ideal for storing static content, such as images, videos, documents, and web pages, as well as building data lakes, backup and archive solutions, big data analytics, and machine learning applications456. References: 4: Cloud Storage on AWS, 5: Object Storage - Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) - AWS, 6: Amazon S3 Documentation

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service provides this functionality?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that aggregates alerts from various AWS services and partner products in a standardized format?

- A. AWS Security Hub
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon EventBridge

D. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that performs security best practice checks, aggregates alerts, and enables automated remediation. Security Hub collects findings from the security services enabled across your AWS accounts, such as intrusion detection findings from Amazon GuardDuty, vulnerability scans from Amazon Inspector, and sensitive data identification findings from Amazon Macie. Security Hub also collects findings from partner security products using a standardized AWS Security Finding Format, eliminating the need for time-consuming data parsing and normalization efforts. Customers can designate an administrator account that can access all findings across their accounts. References: AWS Security Hub Overview, AWS Security Hub FAQs

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its applications from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the applications are assigned only the minimum permissions that are needed to perform all operations. Which AWS service will meet these requirements'?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources for your users. You use IAM to control who can use your AWS resources (authentication) and what resources they can use and in what ways (authorization). IAM also enables you to follow the principle of least privilege, which means granting only the permissions that are necessary to perform a task<sup>1</sup>. References: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - AWS Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 6**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Shield Advanced is a service that provides high levels of detection and near-real-time (NRT) mitigation against large and sophisticated distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks on applications running on AWS. AWS Shield Advanced also provides you with 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS attacks of any size or duration<sup>1</sup>. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides threat detection for your AWS accounts and workloads, but it does not offer DDoS protection<sup>3</sup>. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices. Amazon Macie is a service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Topic 3)

A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud and wants to become more responsive to customer inquiries and feedback. The company wants to focus on organizational transformation.

A company wants to give its customers the ability to view specific data that is hosted in Amazon S3 buckets. The company wants to keep control over the full datasets that the company shares with the customers.

Which S3 feature will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to minimize network latency between its Amazon EC2 instances. The EC2 instances do not need to be highly available.

Which solution meets these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company's on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Direct Connect is an AWS service that allows users to establish a dedicated network connection between their on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. This connection bypasses the public internet and provides more predictable network performance, reduced bandwidth costs, and increased security. Users can choose from different port speeds and connection types, and use AWS Direct Connect to access AWS services in any AWS Region globally. Users can also use AWS Direct Connect in conjunction with AWS VPN to create a hybrid network architecture that combines the benefits of both private and public connectivity. References: AWS Direct Connect, [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 3 - Compute in the Cloud]

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to receive alerts to monitor its overall operating costs for its AWS public cloud infrastructure.

Which AWS offering will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Budgets is a service that enables you to plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. You can use AWS Budgets to create custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to monitor how close your usage and costs are to meeting your reservation purchases<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service gives users the ability to discover and protect sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Detective
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 11**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 12**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a fully managed file server that natively supports Microsoft workloads and file systems. The file server must also support the SMB protocol. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will support these requirements?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can be used to store files? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon SageMaker
- E. AWS Storage Gateway

**Answer: AC**

**Explanation:**

Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS are two AWS services that can be used to store files. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers high scalability, durability, availability, and performance. Amazon EBS is a block storage service that provides persistent and low-latency storage volumes for Amazon EC2 instances. AWS Lambda, Amazon SageMaker, and AWS Storage Gateway are other AWS services that have different purposes, such as serverless computing, machine learning, and hybrid cloud storage.

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Topic 3)

A company has a large number of Linux Amazon EC2 instances across several Availability Zones in an AWS Region. Applications that run on the EC2 instances need access to a common set of files.

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

- A. AWS Backup
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Topic 3)

A company is operating several factories where it builds products. The company needs the ability to process data, store data, and run applications with local system interdependencies that require low latency.

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 28**

- (Topic 3)

A company is running its application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to periodically review its AWS account for cost optimization opportunities.

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 30**

- (Topic 3)

Elasticity in the AWS Cloud refers to which of the following? (Select TWO.)

- A. How quickly an Amazon EC2 instance can be restarted
- B. The ability to rightsized resources as demand shifts
- C. The maximum amount of RAM an Amazon EC2 instance can use
- D. The pay-as-you-go billing model
- E. How easily resources can be procured when they are needed

**Answer: BE**

**Explanation:**

Elasticity in the AWS Cloud refers to the ability to acquire resources as you need them and release resources when you no longer need them. In the cloud, you want to do this automatically. This means that you can rightsized resources as demand shifts, and you can easily procure resources when they are needed.

Elasticity is not related to how quickly an Amazon EC2 instance can be restarted, the maximum amount of RAM an Amazon EC2 instance can use, or the pay-as-you-go billing model. These are aspects of scalability, performance, and cost, respectively2.

For more information on elasticity, you can refer to the following sources:

? Elasticity - AWS Well-Architected Framework

? Elastic - Reactive Systems on AWS

? What is the difference between scalability and elasticity?

### NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 3)

An IT engineer needs to access AWS services from an on-premises application. Which credentials or keys does the application need for authentication?

- A. AWS account user name and password
- B. IAM access key and secret
- C. Amazon EC2 key pairs
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

IAM 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. If you need to access AWS services from an on-premises application, you can use IAM access keys to authenticate your requests. AWS account user name and password are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console. Amazon EC2 key pairs are used to connect to your EC2 instances using SSH. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are used to encrypt and decrypt your data using the AWS Encryption SDK or the AWS CLI.

### NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 3)

A company's application has high customer usage during certain times of the day. The company wants to reduce the number of Amazon EC2 instances that run when application usage is low.

Which AWS service or instance purchasing option should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
- B. Spot Instances
- C. Reserved Instances
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is an AWS service that can help users reduce the number of Amazon EC2 instances that run when application usage is low. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling allows users to create scaling policies that automatically adjust the number of EC2 instances based on the demand or a schedule. EC2 Instance Savings Plans, Spot Instances, and Reserved Instances are instance purchasing options that can help users save money on EC2 usage, but they do not automatically scale the number of instances according to the application usage .

### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis.

Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost- effective manner?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive analytics service that allows users to run SQL queries on data stored in Amazon S3. It is ideal for occasional queries on large datasets, as it does not require any server provisioning, configuration, or management. Users only pay for the queries they run, based on the amount of data scanned. Amazon Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, Parquet, ORC, and Avro, and integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to create and manage schemas. Amazon Athena also supports querying data from other sources, such as on- premises or other cloud systems, using data connectors1.

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytical queries on petabyte-scale data. However, it requires users to provision and maintain clusters of nodes, and pay for the storage and compute capacity they use. Amazon Redshift is more suitable for frequent and consistent queries on structured or semi-structured data2.

Amazon Kinesis is a platform for streaming data on AWS, enabling users to collect, process, and analyze real-time data. It is not designed for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Kinesis consists of four services: Kinesis Data Streams, Kinesis Data Firehose, Kinesis Data Analytics, and Kinesis Video Streams3.

Amazon RDS is a relational database service that provides six database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. It simplifies database administration tasks such as backup, patching, scaling, and replication. However, it is not optimized for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon RDS is more suitable for transactional workloads that require high performance and availability4.

References:

? Interactive SQL - Serverless Query Service - Amazon Athena - AWS

? [Amazon Redshift – Data Warehouse Solution - AWS]

? [Amazon Kinesis - Streaming Data Platform - AWS]

? [Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) – AWS]

### NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 3)

A company is building a mobile app to provide shopping recommendations to its customers. The company wants to use a graph database as part of the shopping recommendation engine.

Which AWS database service should the company choose?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Neptune is a service that provides a fully managed graph database that supports property graphs and RDF graphs. It can be used to build applications that work with highly connected datasets, such as shopping recommendations, social networks, fraud detection, and knowledge graphs<sup>2</sup>. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides a fully managed NoSQL database that delivers fast and consistent performance at any scale. Amazon Aurora is a service that provides a fully managed relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a service that provides a fully managed document database that is compatible with MongoDB.

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants an AWS service to provide product recommendations based on its customer data. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Polly
- B. Amazon Personalize
- C. Amazon Comprehend
- D. Amazon Rekognition

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Personalize is an AWS service that helps developers quickly build and deploy a custom recommendation engine with real-time personalization and user segmentation<sup>1</sup>. It uses machine learning (ML) to analyze customer data and provide relevant recommendations based on their preferences, behavior, and context. Amazon Personalize can be used for various use cases such as optimizing recommendations, targeting customers more accurately, maximizing the value of unstructured text, and promoting items using business rules<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not suitable for providing product recommendations based on customer data. Amazon Polly is a service that converts text into lifelike speech. Amazon Comprehend is a service that uses natural language processing (NLP) to extract insights from text and documents. Amazon Rekognition is a service that uses computer vision (CV) to analyze images and videos for faces, objects, scenes, and activities.

References:

- ? 1: Cloud Products - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- ? 2: Recommender System – Amazon Personalize – Amazon Web Services
- ? 3: Top 25 AWS Services List 2023 - GeeksforGeeks
- ? 4: AWS to Azure services comparison - Azure Architecture Center
- ? 5: The 25+ Best AWS Cost Optimization Tools (Updated 2023) - CloudZero
- ? 6: Amazon Polly – Text-to-Speech Service - AWS
- ? 7: Natural Language Processing - Amazon Comprehend - AWS
- ? 8: Image and Video Analysis - Amazon Rekognition - AWS

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Topic 3)

A company needs an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B. Amazon Inspector.

Amazon Inspector is an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans AWS workloads for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers workloads, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and Lambda functions, and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure<sup>12</sup>.

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors your AWS accounts and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity. Amazon GuardDuty does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather analyzes AWS CloudTrail, Amazon VPC Flow Logs, and DNS logs to detect threats such as compromised credentials, backdoors, or crypto mining<sup>3</sup>.

AWS Security Hub is a security and compliance service that aggregates and prioritizes security findings from multiple AWS services and partner solutions. AWS Security Hub does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides a comprehensive view of your security posture across your AWS accounts<sup>4</sup>.

AWS Shield is a managed service that protects your web applications and network resources from distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks. AWS Shield does not scan for software vulnerabilities, but rather provides detection and mitigation of DDoS attacks at the network and application layers<sup>5</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 54**

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. AWS Application Discovery Service

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. It allows you to choose the AWS and partner migration tools that best fit your needs, while providing visibility into the status of migrations across your portfolio of applications<sup>1</sup>. AWS Migration Hub supports migration status updates from the following tools: AWS Application Migration Service, AWS Database Migration Service, CloudEndure Migration, Server Migration Service, and Migrate for Compute Engine<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not correct for the following reasons:

? AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps you plan your migration projects by automatically identifying servers, applications, and dependencies in your on-premises data centers<sup>2</sup>. It does not track the progress of application migrations, but rather provides information to help you plan and scope your migrations.

? AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate and modernize applications from any source infrastructure to AWS with minimal downtime and disruption<sup>3</sup>. It is one of the migration tools that can send status updates to AWS Migration Hub, but it is not the service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations.

? AWS Service Catalog is a service that allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS<sup>4</sup>. It does not track the progress of application migrations, but rather helps you manage the provisioning and governance of your IT services.

References:

- ? 1: What Is AWS Migration Hub? - AWS Migration Hub
- ? 2: What Is AWS Application Discovery Service? - AWS Application Discovery Service
- ? 3: App Migration Tool - AWS Application Migration Service - AWS
- ? 4: What Is AWS Service Catalog? - AWS Service Catalog

**NEW QUESTION 59**

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Topic 3)

A company deployed an application on an Amazon EC2 instance. The application ran as expected for 6 months. In the past week, users have reported latency issues. A system administrator found that the CPU utilization was at 100% during business hours. The company wants a scalable solution to meet demand.

Which AWS service or feature should the company use to handle the load for its application during periods of high demand?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Auto Scaling groups are a feature that allows users to automatically scale the number of Amazon EC2 instances up or down based on demand or a predefined schedule. Auto Scaling groups can help improve the performance and availability of applications by adjusting the capacity in response to traffic fluctuations<sup>1</sup>. AWS Global Accelerator is a service that improves the availability and performance of applications by routing traffic through AWS edge locations<sup>2</sup>. Amazon Route 53 is a service that provides scalable and reliable domain name system (DNS) service<sup>3</sup>. An Elastic IP address is a static IPv4 address that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

- (Topic 3)

A company must be able to develop, test, and launch an application in the AWS Cloud quickly.

Which advantage of cloud computing will meet these requirements?

- A. Stop guessing capacity
- B. Trade fixed expense for variable expense
- C. Achieve economies of scale
- D. Increase speed and agility

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

One of the benefits of cloud computing is that it enables customers to increase speed and agility in developing, testing, and launching applications. Cloud computing provides on-demand access to a variety of IT resources, such as compute, storage, networking, databases, and analytics, without requiring upfront

investments or long-term commitments. Customers can provision and release resources in minutes, scale up and down as needed, and experiment with new technologies and features. This allows customers to accelerate their innovation cycles, deliver faster time-to-market, and respond to changing customer needs and demands

### NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 3)

A company is hosting an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally.

Which combination of AWS services can the company use to gather the required information? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

AWS Personal Health Dashboard and AWS Service Health Dashboard are two AWS services that can help the company to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally. AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides a personalized view into the performance and availability of the AWS services you are using, as well as alerts that are automatically triggered by changes in the health of those services. In addition to event-based alerts, Personal Health Dashboard provides proactive notifications of scheduled activities, such as any changes to the infrastructure powering your resources, enabling you to better plan for events that may affect you. These notifications can be delivered to you via email or mobile for quick visibility, and can always be viewed from within the AWS Management Console. When you get an alert, it includes detailed information and guidance, enabling you to take immediate action to address AWS events impacting your resources<sup>3</sup>. AWS Service Health Dashboard provides a general status of AWS services, and the Service health view displays the current and historical status of all AWS services. This page shows reported service events for services across AWS Regions. You don't need to sign in or have an AWS account to access the AWS Service Health Dashboard – Service health page. You can also subscribe to RSS feeds for specific services or regions to receive notifications about service events<sup>4</sup>. References: Getting started with your AWS Health Dashboard – Your account health, Introducing AWS Personal Health Dashboard

### NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

This is the AWS service or resource that will meet the requirements of distributing traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host the website. Application Load Balancer is a type of Elastic Load Balancing that distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions. Application Load Balancer operates at the application layer (layer 7) of the OSI model and supports advanced features such as path-based routing, host-based routing, health checks, and SSL termination. You can learn more about Application Load Balancer from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

### NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 3)

Which task does AWS perform automatically?

- A. Encrypt data that is stored in Amazon DynamoDB.
- B. Patch Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Encrypt user network traffic.
- D. Create TLS certificates for users' websites.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

AWS performs some tasks automatically to help you manage and secure your AWS resources. One of these tasks is patching Amazon EC2 instances. AWS provides two options for patching your EC2 instances: managed instances and patch baselines. Managed instances are a group of EC2 instances or on-premises servers that you can manage using AWS Systems Manager. Patch baselines define the patches that AWS Systems Manager applies to your instances. You can use AWS Systems Manager to automate the process of patching your instances based on a schedule or a maintenance window.

#### NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

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

? Envision phase: This phase focuses on demonstrating how cloud will help accelerate the business outcomes of the customer. It involves identifying and prioritizing transformation opportunities across four domains: business, people, governance, and platform. It also involves associating the transformation initiatives with key stakeholders and measurable business outcomes<sup>1</sup>.

? Align phase: This phase focuses on identifying capability gaps across six perspectives: business, people, governance, platform, security, and operations. It also involves identifying cross-organizational dependencies and surfacing stakeholder concerns and challenges. The goal of this phase is to create strategies for improving the cloud readiness, ensure stakeholder alignment, and facilitate relevant organizational change management activities<sup>1</sup>.

? Launch phase: This phase focuses on delivering pilot initiatives in production and demonstrating incremental business value. Pilots should be highly impactful and influence future direction. The customer should learn from the pilots and adjust their approach before scaling to full production<sup>1</sup>.

? Scale phase: This phase focuses on expanding production pilots and business value to the desired scale and ensuring that the business benefits associated with the cloud investments are realized and sustained<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Organizational alignment
- B. Portfolio management
- C. Organization design
- D. Risk management
- E. Modern application development

**Answer:** AC

#### Explanation:

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) people perspective capabilities are the organizational skills and processes that enable effective cloud adoption. According to the AWS CAF people perspective whitepaper<sup>1</sup>, there are seven capabilities in this perspective, two of which are:

? Organizational alignment: This capability helps you align your organizational structure, roles, and responsibilities to support your cloud transformation goals and objectives. It involves assessing your current and desired state of alignment, identifying gaps and misalignments, and designing and implementing changes to optimize your cloud performance<sup>1</sup>.

? Organization design: This capability helps you design and evolve your organization to enable agility, innovation, and collaboration in the cloud. It involves defining your cloud operating model, identifying the skills and competencies needed for cloud roles, and creating career paths and development plans for your cloud workforce<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not capabilities in the AWS CAF people perspective. Portfolio management, risk management, and modern application development are capabilities in the AWS CAF business perspective, governance perspective, and platform perspective respectively<sup>2</sup>.

References:

? 1: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective

? 2: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a software development framework that a company can use to define cloud resources as code and provision the resources through AWS CloudFormation?

- A. AWS CLI
- B. AWS Developer Center
- C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- D. AWS CodeStar

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is a software development framework that allows you to define cloud resources as code using familiar programming languages, such as TypeScript, Python, Java, .NET, and Go (in Developer Preview). You can use AWS CDK to model your application resources using high-level constructs that provide sensible defaults and best practices, or use low-level constructs that provide full access to the underlying AWS CloudFormation resources. AWS CDK synthesizes your code into AWS CloudFormation templates that you can deploy using the AWS CDK CLI or the AWS Management Console. AWS CDK also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodePipeline, AWS Lambda, Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and more, to help you automate your development and deployment processes. AWS CDK is an open-source framework that you can extend and contribute to. References:

Cloud Development Framework - AWS Cloud Development Kit -

AWS, AWS Cloud Development Kit Documentation, AWS Cloud Development Kit - Wikipedia, AWS CDK Intro Workshop | AWS CDK Workshop

#### NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 3)

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources. Which solution achieves this goal?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The solution that achieves the goal of having Amazon EC2 instances share the same geographic area but use multiple independent underlying power sources is to use EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. An AWS Region is a geographical area that consists of two or more Availability Zones. By using multiple Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications, as well as reduce latency for end users<sup>3</sup>. Using EC2 instances in a single Availability Zone, multiple AWS Regions, or the same edge location and the same AWS Region would not meet the requirement of having multiple independent power sources.

#### NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS Enterprise Support plan is the highest level of support that AWS offers to its customers. One of the exclusive benefits of this plan is the access to a technical account manager (TAM), who is a dedicated point of contact for guidance, advocacy, and support<sup>2</sup>. A technical project manager, a cloud support engineer, and a solutions architect are not exclusive benefits of the AWS Enterprise Support plan, as they are also available to customers with lower-tier support plans or through other AWS services or programs<sup>3,4,5</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 3)

Which option is the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 3)

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, who is responsible for the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which AWS services operate<sup>1</sup>. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications that they use<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance. Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature will search for and identify AWS resources that are shared externally?

- A. Amazon OpenSearch Service
- B. AWS Control Tower
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Fargate

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is an AWS service that helps customers identify and review the resources in their AWS account that are shared with an external entity, such as another AWS account, a root user, an organization, or a public entity. AWS IAM Access Analyzer uses automated reasoning, a form of mathematical logic and inference, to analyze the resource-based policies in the account and generate comprehensive findings that show the access level, the source of the access, the affected resource, and the condition under which the access applies. Customers can use AWS IAM Access Analyzer to audit their shared resources, validate their access policies, and monitor any changes to the resource sharing status. References: AWS IAM Access Analyzer, Identify and review resources shared with external entities, How AWS IAM Access Analyzer works

**NEW QUESTION 110**

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

Which AWS service can help protect the company website against these attacks?

- A. AWS Resource Access Manager
- B. AWS Amplify
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS from distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks. DDoS attacks are malicious attempts to disrupt the normal functioning of a website or application by overwhelming it with a large volume of traffic from multiple sources. AWS Shield provides two tiers of protection: Standard and Advanced. AWS Shield Standard is automatically enabled for all AWS customers at no additional cost. It protects your AWS resources, such as Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, and Amazon Route 53, from the most common and frequently occurring network and transport layer DDoS attacks. AWS Shield Advanced is an optional paid service that provides additional protection for your AWS resources and applications, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS), and AWS Elastic Beanstalk. AWS Shield Advanced offers enhanced detection and mitigation capabilities, 24/7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT), real-time visibility and reporting, and cost protection against DDoS-related spikes in your AWS bill<sup>12</sup>. References: AWS Shield, What is a DDOS Attack & How to Protect Your Site Against One

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to create a set of custom dashboards to collect metrics to monitor its applications.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS X-Ray
- C. AWS Systems Manager
- D. AWS CloudTrail

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that provides monitoring and observability for AWS resources and applications. Users can create custom dashboards to collect and visualize metrics, logs, alarms, and events from different sources<sup>5</sup>. AWS X-Ray is a service that provides distributed tracing and analysis for applications. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides operational management for AWS resources and applications. AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides governance, compliance, and auditing for AWS account activity.

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service could an administrator use to provide desktop environments for several employees?

- A. AWS Organizations

- B. AWS Fargate
- C. AWS WAF
- D. AWS Workspaces

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

AWS Workspaces is a service that provides fully managed, secure, and reliable virtual desktops for your employees. You can access your personal Windows environment on various devices, such as Android, iOS, Fire, Mac, PC, Chromebook, and Linux. You can choose from different bundles of CPU, memory, storage, and software options to suit your needs. You can also integrate AWS Workspaces with your existing Active Directory, VPN, and security policies. AWS Workspaces helps you reduce the cost and complexity of managing your desktop infrastructure, while enhancing the productivity and security of your remote workers<sup>456</sup>. References: 4: Amazon WorkSpaces Client Download, 5: VDI Desktops - Amazon WorkSpaces Family - AWS, 6: Amazon WorkSpaces

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

AWS Backup is a service that allows you to define a central data protection policy that works across AWS services for compute, storage, and database resources. You can use AWS Backup to create backup plans that specify the frequency, retention, and lifecycle of your backups, and apply them to your AWS resources using tags or resource IDs. AWS Backup supports various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon EBS, Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon EFS, Amazon FSx, and AWS Storage Gateway<sup>12</sup>. AWS Batch is a service that allows you to run batch computing workloads on AWS. AWS Batch does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather enables you to optimize the allocation and utilization of your compute resources<sup>3</sup>.

AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery is a service that allows you to prepare for and recover from disasters using AWS. AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather helps you minimize downtime and data loss by replicating your applications and data to AWS<sup>4</sup>.

Amazon FSx is a service that provides fully managed file storage for Windows and Linux applications. Amazon FSx does not provide a central data protection policy, but rather offers features such as encryption, snapshots, backups, and replication to protect your file systems<sup>5</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Inspector is the AWS service that can be used to perform vulnerability scans on AWS EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities automatically in a periodic fashion. Amazon Inspector automatically discovers EC2 instances and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure. Amazon Inspector uses AWS Systems Manager (SSM) and the SSM Agent to collect information about the software application inventory of the EC2 instances. This data is then scanned by Amazon Inspector for software vulnerabilities<sup>12</sup>. Amazon Inspector also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon EventBridge and AWS Security Hub, to automate discovery, expedite vulnerability routing, and shorten mean time to remediate (MTTR) vulnerabilities<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 125**

- (Topic 3)

Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts'?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS X-Ray

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudTrail is a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in your AWS account. CloudTrail captures all API calls for AWS services as events, including calls from the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can use CloudTrail to monitor, audit, and troubleshoot your AWS account activity<sup>34</sup>. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account<sup>5</sup>. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you improve the security and compliance of your applications deployed on AWS by automatically assessing them for vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices<sup>6</sup>. AWS X-Ray is a service that helps you analyze and debug your applications by collecting data about the requests that your application serves, and providing tools to view, filter, and gain insights into that data<sup>7</sup>. References: Logging AWS Audit Manager API calls with CloudTrail, Logging AWS Account Management API calls using AWS CloudTrail, Review API calls in your AWS account using CloudTrail, Monitor the usage of AWS API calls using Amazon CloudWatch, Which service enables customers to

audit API calls in their AWS ...

### NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 3)

Which actions are best practices for an AWS account root user? (Select TWO.)

- A. Share root user credentials with team members.
- B. Create multiple root users for the account, separated by environment.
- C. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user.
- D. Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user.
- E. Use programmatic access instead of the root user and password.

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

The AWS account root user is the identity that has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. It is accessed by signing in with the email address and password that were used to create the account<sup>1</sup>. The root user should be protected and used only for a few account and service management tasks that require it<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the following actions are best practices for an AWS account root user:

? Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user. MFA is a security feature that requires users to provide two or more pieces of information to authenticate themselves, such as a password and a code from a device. MFA adds an extra layer of protection for the root user credentials, which can access sensitive information and perform critical operations in the account<sup>2</sup>.

? Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user. IAM is a service that helps customers manage access to AWS resources for users and groups. Customers can create IAM users and assign them permissions to perform specific tasks on specific resources. Customers can also create IAM roles and policies to delegate access to other AWS services or external entities<sup>3</sup>. By creating an IAM user with administrator privileges, customers can avoid using the root user for everyday tasks and reduce the risk of accidental or malicious changes to the account<sup>1</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Topic 3)

A company must archive Amazon S3 data that the company's business units no longer need to access.

Which S3 storage class will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

S3 Glacier Deep Archive is Amazon S3's lowest-cost storage class and supports long-term retention and digital preservation for data that may be accessed once or twice in a year. It is designed for customers — particularly those in highly-regulated industries, such as the Financial Services, Healthcare, and Public Sectors — that retain data sets for 7-10 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements. Customers can store large amounts of data at a very low cost, and reliably access it with a wait time of 12 hours<sup>3</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to block SQL injection attacks.

Which AWS service or feature can meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection attacks. It allows customers to create custom rules that block malicious requests. AWS Shield is a managed service that protects against distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, not SQL injection attacks. Network ACLs and security groups are network-level security features that filter traffic based on IP addresses and ports, not web requests or SQL

queries. References: [AWS WAF], [AWS Shield], [Network ACLs], [Security groups]

#### NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) and Amazon FSx are AWS services that offer file storage. File storage is a type of storage that organizes data into files and folders that can be accessed and shared over a network. File storage is suitable for applications that require shared access to data, such as content management, media processing, and web serving. Amazon EFS provides a simple, scalable, and fully managed elastic file system that can be used with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. Amazon FSx provides fully managed third-party file systems, such as Windows File Server and Lustre, with native compatibility and high performance<sup>12</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 3)

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB.

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

- A. Patch the operating system
- B. Provision hosts
- C. Manage database access permissions.
- D. Secure the operating system

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS is responsible for the physical servers, networking, and operating system that run DynamoDB, while customers are responsible for the security of their data and access to the database. Customers need to manage database access permissions, such as creating and managing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies and roles, and using encryption and key management options to protect their data<sup>123</sup>. References: 1: Shared Responsibility Model - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Security in Amazon DynamoDB - Amazon DynamoDB, 3: AWS Shared Responsibility Model - Introduction to DevOps ...

#### NEW QUESTION 148

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service converts text to lifelike voices?

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Amazon Polly is a service that turns text into lifelike speech, allowing you to create applications that talk, and build entirely new categories of speech-enabled products. Polly's Text-to-Speech (TTS) service uses advanced deep learning technologies to synthesize natural sounding human speech<sup>1</sup>. Amazon Polly supports dozens of languages and a wide range of natural-sounding voices. You can customize and control the speech output by using lexicons and SSML tags. You can also store and redistribute the speech output in standard audio formats like MP3 and OGG<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 3)

Which characteristic of the AWS Cloud helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity'?

- A. Agility

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Elasticity is a characteristic of the AWS Cloud that helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity. Elasticity refers to the ability to dynamically provision and de-provision computing resources as per demand, ensuring that the application or service always has the required resources to operate efficiently. Elasticity helps users optimize performance and costs, as they only pay for the resources they use and avoid wasting resources when the demand is low<sup>345</sup>. References: 3: Which characteristic of the aws cloud helps users eliminate ..., 4: AWS Elastic Load Balancing and Application Load Balancer, 5: Which characteristic of the AWS Cloud helps users eliminate ...

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database that combines the performance and availability of traditional enterprise databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases. Amazon Aurora is part of the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) family, which means it inherits the benefits of a fully managed service, such as automated backups, patches, scaling, monitoring, and security. Amazon Aurora also offers up to five times the throughput of standard MySQL, as well as high availability, durability, and fault tolerance with up to 15 read replicas, cross-Region replication, and self-healing storage. Amazon Aurora is compatible with the latest versions of MySQL, as well as PostgreSQL, and supports various features and integrations that enhance its functionality and usability<sup>123</sup>. References: Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, AWS — Amazon Aurora Overview

**NEW QUESTION 159**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a key-value NoSQL database that is fully managed and serverless. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Aurora
- D. Amazon Memory DB for Redis

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. It is a fully managed, serverless database that does not require provisioning, patching, or backup. It offers built-in security, backup and restore, and in-memory caching<sup>3</sup>. Amazon RDS is a relational database service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups. However, it is not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose an instance type and size<sup>4</sup>. Amazon Aurora is a MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database built for the cloud, that combines the performance and availability of traditional enterprise databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases. However, it is also not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose an instance type and size. Amazon MemoryDB for Redis is a Redis-compatible, durable, in-memory database service that delivers ultra-fast performance and multi-AZ reliability for the most demanding applications. However, it is also not a key-value NoSQL database, and it is not serverless, as it requires you to choose a node type and size.

**NEW QUESTION 160**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging between microservices?

- A. Elastic Load Balancing
- B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- C. Amazon CloudFront
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) is a service that provides fully managed message queues for asynchronous communication between microservices. It helps developers use loose coupling and reliable messaging by allowing them to send, store, and receive messages between distributed components without losing them or requiring each component to be always available<sup>1</sup>. Elastic Load Balancing is a service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a service that provides fully managed pub/sub messaging for event-driven and push-based communication between microservices. Amazon CloudFront is a service that provides a fast and secure content delivery network (CDN) for web applications.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 3)

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

- A. Sustainability

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company must retain full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications.

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 165**

- (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 durability.

**NEW QUESTION 169**

- (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 centers. 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 172**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer premises. By providing local access to AWS managed infrastructure, AWS Outposts enables customers to build and run applications on premises using the same programming interfaces as in AWS Regions, while using local compute and storage resources for lower latency and local data processing needs. An Outpost is a pool of AWS compute and storage capacity deployed at a customer site. AWS operates, monitors, and manages this capacity as part of an AWS Region. You can create subnets on your Outpost and specify them when you create AWS resources such as EC2 instances, EBS volumes, ECS clusters, and RDS instances. Instances in Outpost subnets communicate with other instances in the AWS Region using private IP addresses, all within the same VPC. Outposts solutions allow you to extend and run native AWS services on premises, and is available in a variety of form factors, from 1U and 2U Outposts servers to 42U Outposts racks, and multiple rack deployments. With AWS Outposts, you can run some AWS services locally and connect to a broad range of services available in the local AWS Region<sup>2</sup>. AWS Outposts is a hybrid cloud deployment model that uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure. Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. Hybrid cloud provides businesses with greater flexibility, more deployment options, and optimized costs. By using AWS Outposts, customers can benefit from the fully managed infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools of AWS on premises, while still having access to the full range of AWS services available in the Region for a truly consistent hybrid experience<sup>3</sup>. References: On-Premises Private Cloud - AWS Outposts Family - AWS, What is AWS Outposts? - AWS Outposts

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 3)

A company is running and managing its own Docker environment on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants an alternative to help manage cluster size, scheduling, and environment maintenance.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. AWS Fargate
- D. Amazon Athena

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that works with both Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS). AWS Fargate allows you to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances. With AWS Fargate, you only pay for the compute resources you use to run your containers, and you don't need to worry about scaling, patching, securing, or maintaining the underlying infrastructure. AWS Fargate simplifies the deployment and management of containerized applications, and enables you to focus on building and running your applications instead of managing the infrastructure. References: AWS Fargate, What is AWS Fargate?

**NEW QUESTION 178**

- (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 lifecycle<sup>1</sup>. 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 management<sup>2</sup>, 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 account<sup>3</sup>, but it does not store or rotate credentials.

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS solution provides the ability for a company to run AWS services in the company's on-premises data center?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. AWS Outposts
- C. AWS Systems Manager hybrid activations
- D. AWS Storage Gateway

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to virtually any datacenter, co-location space, or on-premises facility for a truly consistent hybrid experience. AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS services in your on-premises data center<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 184**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

D. AWS App Runner

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 187**

- (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 discounts. 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 191**

- (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 194**

- (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 196**

- (Topic 2)

A company has an environment that includes Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Lightsail, and on-premises servers. The company wants to automate the security updates for its operating systems and applications.

Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

- A. Use AWS Shield to identify and manage security events.
- B. Connect to each server by using a remote desktop connection.
- C. Run an update script.
- D. Use the AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager capability.
- E. Schedule Amazon GuardDuty to run on a nightly basis.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Systems Manager Patch Manager is a capability that allows users to automate the security updates for their operating systems and applications. It enables users to scan their instances for missing patches, define patch baselines, schedule patching windows, and monitor patch compliance. It supports Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Lightsail instances, and on-premises servers. AWS Shield is a service that provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for AWS resources and services. It does not automate the security updates for operating systems and applications. Connecting to each server by using a remote desktop connection and running an update script is a manual and time-consuming solution that requires a lot of operational effort. It is not a recommended best practice for automating the security updates for operating systems and applications. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for AWS accounts and resources. It does not automate the security updates for operating systems and applications.

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances to run a stateless and restartable process after business hours.

Which AWS service provides DNS resolution?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Route 53 is the AWS service that provides DNS resolution. DNS (Domain Name System) is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses. Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud DNS service that offers domain name registration, DNS routing, and health checking. Amazon Route 53 can route the traffic to various AWS services, such as Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, and Amazon CloudFront. Amazon Route 53 can also integrate with other AWS services, such as AWS Certificate Manager, AWS Shield, and AWS WAF. For more information, see [What is Amazon Route 53?] and [Amazon Route 53 Features].

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (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 applications.

**NEW QUESTION 205**

- (Topic 2)

A company is using AWS Organizations to configure AWS accounts.

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

### NEW QUESTION 208

- (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 instances<sup>1</sup>. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources<sup>2</sup>. AWS CodeDeploy is a service that automates the deployment of code and applications to Amazon EC2 instances or other compute services<sup>3</sup>. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that simplifies the deployment and management of web applications using popular platforms, such as Java, PHP, and Node.js<sup>4</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for ensuring the security of the internal network in the AWS data centers, as well as the physical security of the hardware and facilities that run AWS services. AWS customers are responsible for configuring the security group rules that determine which ports are open on an EC2 Linux instance, patching the guest operating system with the latest security patches on EC2, and turning on server-side encryption for S3 buckets. Source: AWS Shared Responsibility Model

### NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or feature can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance?

- A. Internet gateways
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Network ACLs
- D. Security groups

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

D is correct because security groups are the AWS service or feature that can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance. Security groups act as a virtual firewall for the EC2 instance, allowing users to specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP addresses are allowed or denied. A is incorrect because internet gateways are the AWS service or feature that enable communication between instances in a VPC and the internet. They do not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. B is incorrect because AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the AWS service or feature that enables users to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. It does not control the traffic on an EC2 instance. C is incorrect because network ACLs are the AWS service or feature that provide an optional layer of security for the VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. They do not control the traffic on an EC2 instance.

### NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 2)

A company is running an order processing system on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants to migrate microservices-based application. Which combination of AWS services can the application use to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 225**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** BE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to improve its security and audit posture by limiting Amazon EC2 inbound access. According to the AWS shared responsibility model, which task is the responsibility of the customer?

- A. Protect the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud.
- B. Configure logical access controls for resources, and protect account credentials.
- C. Configure the security used by managed services.
- D. Patch and back up Amazon Aurora.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for configuring logical access controls for resources, and protecting account credentials. This includes managing IAM user permissions, security group rules, network ACLs, encryption keys, and other aspects of access management<sup>1</sup>. AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, such as the hardware, software, networking, and facilities. AWS is also responsible for configuring the security used by managed services, such as Amazon RDS, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon Aurora<sup>2</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 232**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3) and server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS) are the encryption types that can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3. Server-side encryption means that Amazon S3 encrypts the objects before saving them

on disks and decrypts them when they are downloaded. SSE-S3 uses one master key per bucket that is managed by Amazon S3. SSE-KMS uses a customer master key (CMK) that is stored in AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) and provides additional benefits, such as audit trails and key rotation. For more information, see [Protecting Data Using Server-Side Encryption](#) and [Protecting Data Using Encryption](#).

#### NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 2)

A company wants guidance to optimize the cost and performance of its current AWS environment. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to identify areas for optimization?

- A. Amazon QuickSight
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. AWS Organizations
- D. AWS Budgets

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service or tool that the company should use to identify areas for optimization. According to the AWS Trusted Advisor User Guide, "AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor checks help optimize your AWS infrastructure, increase security and performance, reduce your overall costs, and monitor service limits." Amazon QuickSight, AWS Organizations, and AWS Budgets are not designed to provide optimization recommendations for the current AWS environment.

#### NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to host a web server on Amazon EC2 instances for at least 1 year. The web server cannot tolerate interruption. Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Partial Upfront Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. No Upfront Reserved Instances

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The most cost-effective EC2 instance purchasing option for the company that needs to host a web server on Amazon EC2 instances for at least 1 year and cannot tolerate interruption is Partial Upfront Reserved Instances. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offer significant discounts compared to On-Demand Instances in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of compute capacity for a fixed period of time (1 or 3 years). Partial Upfront Reserved Instances require customers to pay a portion of the total cost upfront, and the remaining cost in monthly installments over the term. This option offers a lower effective hourly rate than No Upfront Reserved Instances, which require no upfront payment but have higher monthly payments. On-Demand Instances and Spot Instances are not the best options for the company. On-Demand Instances are a pricing model that offer the most flexibility and no long-term commitment, but have the highest hourly rate. Spot Instances are a pricing model that offer the lowest cost, but are subject to interruption based on supply and demand<sup>34</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The AWS service that is designed to help users orchestrate a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions is AWS Step Functions. AWS Step Functions is a service that helps users coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows that can be triggered by events, such as messages, API calls, or schedules. AWS Step Functions allows users to create and visualize complex workflows that can include branching, parallel execution, error handling, retries, and timeouts. AWS Step Functions can integrate with AWS Lambda to orchestrate a sequence of Lambda functions that perform different tasks or logic. Amazon DynamoDB, AWS CodePipeline, and AWS Batch are not the best services to use for orchestrating a workflow process for a set of AWS Lambda functions. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and consistent performance, scalability, and flexibility. AWS CodePipeline is a fully managed continuous delivery service that helps users automate the release process of their applications. AWS Batch is a fully managed service that helps users run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud.

#### NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 2)

A manufacturing company has a critical application that runs at a remote site that has a slow internet connection. The company wants to migrate the workload to AWS. The application is sensitive to latency and interruptions in connectivity. The company wants a solution that can host this application with minimum latency. Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

AWS Outposts is a service that offers fully managed and configurable compute and storage racks built with AWS-designed hardware that allow you to run your

workloads on premises and seamlessly connect to AWS services in the cloud. AWS Outposts is ideal for workloads that require low latency, local data processing, or local data storage. With AWS Outposts, you can use the same AWS APIs, tools, and infrastructure across on premises and the cloud to deliver a truly consistent hybrid experience<sup>5</sup>. Availability Zones are isolated locations within each AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant and provide high availability. AWS Local Zones are extensions of AWS Regions that are placed closer to large population, industry, and IT centers where no AWS Region exists today. AWS Wavelength is a service that enables developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latency to mobile devices and users by deploying AWS compute and storage at the edge of the 5G network. None of these services or features can help you host a critical application with minimum latency at a remote site that has a slow internet connection.

#### **NEW QUESTION 246**

- (Topic 2)

A company is running workloads for multiple departments within a single VPC. The company needs to be able to bill each department for its resource usage. Which action should the company take to accomplish this goal with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. Add a department tag to each resource and configure cost allocation tags.
- B. Move each department resource to its own VPC.
- C. Move each department resource to its own AWS account.
- D. Use AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department.

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

Adding a department tag to each resource and configuring cost allocation tags is an action that can help you accomplish the goal of billing each department for its resource usage with the least operational overhead. Tags are simple labels consisting of a key and an optional value that you can assign to AWS resources. You can use tags to organize your resources and track your AWS costs on a detailed level. Cost allocation tags enable you to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. After you activate cost allocation tags, AWS uses the cost allocation tags to organize your resource costs on your cost allocation report, to make it easier for you to categorize and track your AWS costs<sup>2</sup>. Moving each department resource to its own VPC or its own AWS account is an action that can help you isolate and control the resources for each department, but it would incur more operational overhead than using tags. Using AWS Organizations to get a billing report for each department is an action that can help you consolidate billing and payment across multiple AWS accounts, but it would not help you bill each department for its resource usage within a single VPC.

#### **NEW QUESTION 251**

- (Topic 2)

Which perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) connects technology and business?

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

**Answer: D**

#### **Explanation:**

The perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) that connects technology and business is governance. The governance perspective focuses on the alignment of the IT strategy and processes with the business strategy and goals, as well as the management of the IT budget, risk, and compliance. The governance perspective capabilities are portfolio management, business performance management, and IT governance. The governance perspective helps organizations ensure that their cloud adoption delivers the expected business value and outcomes, and that their cloud solutions are secure, reliable, and compliant. Operations, people, and security are other perspectives of the AWS CAF, but they do not directly connect technology and business. 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 people perspective focuses on the development and empowerment of the human resources, as well as the transformation of the organizational culture and structure. The security perspective focuses on the protection of the information assets and systems in the cloud, as well as the implementation of the security policies and controls.

#### **NEW QUESTION 255**

- (Topic 2)

Which aspect of security is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Patch and configuration management
- B. Service and communications protection or zone security
- C. Physical and environmental controls
- D. Awareness and training

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS provides the physical and environmental controls, the service and communications protection, and the awareness and training for its employees, while the customer provides the patch and configuration management, the identity and access management, the data encryption, and the firewall configuration for its resources<sup>3</sup>.

#### **NEW QUESTION 258**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is designed to help users build conversational interfaces into applications using voice and text?

- A. Amazon Lex
- B. Amazon Transcribe
- C. Amazon Comprehend
- D. Amazon Timestream

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

A is correct because Amazon Lex is the AWS service that helps users build conversational interfaces into applications using voice and text. B is incorrect because Amazon Transcribe is the AWS service that helps users convert speech to text. C is incorrect because Amazon Comprehend is the AWS service that helps users analyze text using natural language processing. D is incorrect because Amazon Timestream is the AWS service that helps users collect, store, and process time series data.

**NEW QUESTION 259**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its applications to the AWS Cloud. The company plans to identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate its AWS Cloud readiness. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a service or tool that helps users migrate their applications to the AWS Cloud. It provides guidance and best practices to identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. It also helps users align their business and technical perspectives, create an actionable roadmap, and measure their progress. AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that provides operational services for AWS infrastructure and applications. It helps users reduce their operational overhead and risk, and focus on their core business. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. AWS Well-Architected Framework is a tool that helps users design and implement secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient solutions on AWS. It provides a set of questions and best practices across five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness. AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track and manage the migration of applications to AWS. It helps users discover their on-premises servers, group them into applications, and choose the right migration tools. It does not help users identify and prioritize any business transformation opportunities and evaluate their AWS Cloud readiness.

**NEW QUESTION 264**

- (Topic 2)

An ecommerce company wants to design a highly available application that will be hosted on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. How should the company deploy the EC2 instances to meet these requirements?

- A. Across multiple edge locations
- B. Across multiple VPCs
- C. Across multiple Availability Zones
- D. Across multiple AWS accounts

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The company should deploy the EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones to design a highly available application. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that are engineered to be fault-tolerant and operate independently of each other. By deploying the EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones, the company can ensure that their application can withstand the failure of an entire Availability Zone and continue to operate with minimal disruption. Deploying the EC2 instances across multiple edge locations, VPCs, or AWS accounts will not provide the same level of availability and fault tolerance as Availability Zones. Edge locations are part of the Amazon CloudFront service, which is a content delivery network (CDN) that caches and serves web content to users. VPCs are virtual networks that isolate the AWS resources within an AWS Region. AWS accounts are the primary units of ownership and access control for AWS resources.

**NEW QUESTION 267**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool offers consolidated billing?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 272**

- (Topic 2)

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

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

D. Amazon Neptune

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 273**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is always free of charge for users?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It enables users to create and manage users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. IAM is always free of charge for users, as there is no additional cost for using IAM with any AWS service<sup>1</sup>. Amazon S3 is a storage service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. Amazon S3 has a free tier that offers 5 GB of storage, 20,000 GET requests, and 2,000 PUT requests per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits<sup>2</sup>. Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon Aurora has a free tier that offers 750 hours of Aurora Single-AZ db.t2.small database usage and 20 GB of storage per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits<sup>3</sup>. Amazon EC2 is a compute service that provides resizable virtual servers. Amazon EC2 has a free tier that offers 750 hours of Linux and Windows t2.micro instances per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 276**

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