

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

The AWS Cloud offers many benefits, such as:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

Which 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 5

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: AE

Explanation:

The security best practices that should be followed are A and E.

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

NEW QUESTION 6

- (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 7

- (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 task¹. References: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - AWS Documentation

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to separate workloads for chargeback to different departments. Which AWS services or features will meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

- A. Placement groups
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. Edge locations
- D. AWS Config
- E. Multiple AWS accounts

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Consolidated billing is a feature of AWS Organizations that enables customers to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts. With consolidated billing, customers can group multiple AWS accounts under one payer account, making it easier to manage billing and track costs across multiple accounts. Consolidated billing also offers benefits such as volume discounts, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans discounts. Consolidated billing is offered at no additional cost.

Multiple AWS accounts is a feature of AWS Organizations that enables customers to create and manage multiple AWS accounts from a central location. With multiple AWS accounts, customers can isolate workloads for different departments, projects, or environments, and apply granular access controls and policies to each account. Multiple AWS accounts also helps customers improve security, compliance, and governance of their AWS resources⁵⁶. References: 5:

Consolidated billing for AWS Organizations - AWS

Billing, 6: Understanding Consolidated Bills - AWS Billing, 7: AWS Consolidated Billing: Tutorial & Best Practices, 8: Simplifying Your Bills With Consolidated Billing on AWS - Aimably, 9: AWS Consolidated Billing - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to ensure that all of its Amazon EC2 instances have compliant operating system patches. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Compute Optimizer
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS AppSync
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Systems Manager gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Systems Manager provides a unified user interface so you can view operational data from multiple AWS services and allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. You can use Systems Manager to apply OS patches, create system images, configure Windows and Linux operating systems, and execute PowerShell commands⁵. Systems Manager can help you ensure that all of your Amazon EC2 instances have compliant operating system patches by using the Patch Manager feature.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool
- B. AWS Migration Hub
- C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
- D. AWS Application Migration Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a managed and automated service that helps you migrate your databases from your on-premises or cloud

environment to AWS, either as a one-time migration or as a continuous replication. AWS DMS supports migration between 20-plus database and analytics engines, such as PostgreSQL, Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MongoDB, Amazon Aurora, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon S3. AWS DMS also provides schema conversion and validation tools, as well as monitoring and security features. AWS DMS is a cost-effective and reliable solution for database migration, as you only pay for the compute resources and additional log storage used during the migration process, and you can minimize the downtime and data loss with

Multi-AZ and ongoing replication¹²

To migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS using AWS DMS, you need to perform the following steps:

? Create an AWS DMS replication instance in the same AWS Region as your target Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. The replication instance is a server that runs the AWS DMS replication software and connects to your source and target endpoints. You can choose the instance type, storage, and network settings based on your migration requirements³

? Create a source endpoint that points to your on-premises PostgreSQL database.

You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as required⁴

? Create a target endpoint that points to your Amazon RDS PostgreSQL DB instance. You need to provide the connection details, such as the server name, port, database name, user name, and password. You also need to specify the engine name as postgres and the SSL mode as verify-full.

? Create a migration task that defines the migration settings and options, such as the replication instance, the source and target endpoints, the migration type (full load, full load and change data capture, or change data capture only), the table mappings, the task settings, and the task monitoring role. You can also use the AWS Schema Conversion Tool (AWS SCT) to convert your source schema to the target schema and apply it to the target endpoint before or after creating the migration task.

? Start the migration task and monitor its progress and status using the AWS DMS console, the AWS CLI, or the AWS DMS API. You can also use AWS CloudFormation to automate the creation and execution of the migration task.

The other options are not suitable for migrating a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool is a tool that helps you assess your readiness for cloud adoption based on six dimensions: business, people, process, platform, operations, and security. It does not perform any database migration tasks. AWS Migration Hub is a service that helps you track and manage the progress of your application migrations across multiple AWS and partner services, such as AWS DMS, AWS Application Migration Service, AWS Server Migration Service, and CloudEndure Migration. It does not perform any database migration tasks itself, but rather integrates with other migration services. AWS Application Migration Service is a service that helps you migrate your applications from your on-premises or cloud environment to AWS without making any changes to the applications, their architecture, or the migrated servers. It does not support database migration, but rather replicates your servers as Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) and launches them as EC2 instances on AWS.

References: AWS Database Migration Service, What is AWS Database Migration Service?, Working with an AWS DMS replication instance, Creating source and target endpoints for PostgreSQL, [Creating a target endpoint for Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL], [Creating a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS Schema Conversion Tool], [Starting a migration task for AWS DMS], [AWS CloudFormation], [Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool], [AWS Migration Hub], [AWS Application Migration Service]

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 3)

A company wants its AWS usage to be more sustainable. The company wants to track, measure, review, and forecast polluting emissions that result from its AWS applications.

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

- A. AWS Health Dashboard
- B. AWS customer carbon footprint tool
- C. AWS Support Center
- D. Amazon QuickSight

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS customer carbon footprint tool is a tool that helps customers measure and manage their carbon emissions from their AWS usage. It provides data on the carbon intensity, energy consumption, and estimated emissions of AWS services across regions and time periods. It also enables customers to review and forecast their emissions, and compare them with industry benchmarks. AWS Health Dashboard is a service that provides personalized information about the health and performance of AWS services and resources. AWS Support Center is a service that provides access to AWS support resources, such as cases, forums, and documentation. Amazon QuickSight is a service that provides business intelligence and analytics for AWS data sources.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to identify who accessed an AWS service and what action was performed for a given time period.

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

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. You can use CloudTrail to identify who accessed an AWS service and what action was performed for a given time period. Amazon CloudWatch, AWS Security Hub, and Amazon Inspector are AWS services that provide different types of monitoring and security capabilities.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also needs to minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

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

- A. AWS config
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon Personalize

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is the AWS service that allows customers to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, and auto-scaling to application health monitoring. Customers can upload their code and Elastic Beanstalk will take care of the rest¹. AWS Elastic Beanstalk also minimizes the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources. Customers can retain full control of the underlying AWS resources powering their applications and adjust the settings to suit their needs¹. Customers can also use the AWS Management Console, the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI), or APIs to manage their applications¹.

AWS Config is the AWS service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records the configuration changes of the resources and evaluates them against desired configurations or best practices². AWS Config does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

Amazon EC2 is the AWS service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Customers can launch virtual servers called instances and choose from various configurations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking resources³. Amazon EC2 does not automatically handle the deployment or management of AWS resources for customers. Customers have to manually provision, configure, monitor, and scale their instances and other related resources.

Amazon Personalize is the AWS service that enables customers to create personalized recommendations for their users based on their behavior and preferences. Amazon Personalize uses machine learning to analyze data and deliver real-time recommendations⁴. Amazon Personalize does not help customers deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible or minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 3)

Which cloud computing advantage is a company applying when it uses AWS Regions to increase application availability to users in different countries?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Global reach is a cloud computing advantage that a company can apply when it uses AWS Regions to increase application availability to users in different countries. Global reach refers to the ability to deploy applications and services in multiple geographic locations around the world, and to serve customers with low latency and high performance. AWS has the largest and most reliable global infrastructure of any cloud provider, with 25 Regions and 81 Availability Zones across the Americas, Europe, Asia Pacific, Africa, and the Middle East¹²³. By using AWS Regions, a company can choose the best location for its application based on customer proximity, compliance requirements, and disaster recovery strategies²³. References: 1: AWS Global Infrastructure - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud, 3: AWS Infrastructure: Regions and Availability Zones Explained

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature is associated with a subnet in a VPC and is used to control inbound and outbound traffic?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. Network ACLs
- C. AWS Shield
- D. VPC Flow Logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network ACLs (network access control lists) are an optional layer of security for your VPC that act as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets. You 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, you must create rules for both inbound and outbound traffic.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to store infrequently used data for data archives and long-term backups.

A company needs a history report about how its Amazon EC2 instances were modified last month.

Which AWS service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Service Catalog

- B. AWS Config
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS Artifact

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 34

- (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 38

- (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 40

- (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 44

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its high-performance computing (HPC) application to Amazon EC2 instances. The application has multiple components. The application must have fault tolerance and must have the ability to fail over automatically.

Which AWS infrastructure solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency between components?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones is an AWS infrastructure solution that meets the requirements of migrating a high performance computing (HPC) application to AWS with fault tolerance and failover capabilities, and with the least latency between components. An Availability Zone is a physically isolated location within an AWS Region that has its own power, cooling, and network connectivity. EC2 instances within the same Region can communicate with each other using low-latency private IP addresses. By using EC2 instances in multiple Availability Zones, the company can achieve fault tolerance and failover for their HPC application, because they can distribute the workload and data across different locations that are independent of each other. If one Availability Zone becomes unavailable or impaired, the company can redirect the traffic and data to another Availability Zone without affecting the performance and availability of the application⁵

NEW QUESTION 54

- (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 57

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BE

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to control inbound and outbound traffic for an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which AWS service or feature can the company associate with the EC2 instance to meet this requirement?

- A. Network ACL
- B. Security group
- C. AWS WAF
- D. VPC route tables

Answer: B

Explanation:

A security group is a virtual firewall that can be associated with an Amazon EC2 instance to control the inbound and outbound traffic for the instance. You can specify which protocols, ports, and source or destination IP ranges are allowed or denied by the security group. A network ACL is a stateless filter that can be associated with a subnet to control the traffic to and from the subnet, but it is not associated with an EC2 instance⁴. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications or APIs against common web exploits that may affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. VPC route tables are used to determine where network traffic is directed within a VPC or to an internet gateway, virtual private gateway, NAT device, VPC peering connection, or VPC endpoint.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 3)

A developer wants to deploy an application quickly on AWS without manually creating the required resources. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS CodeBuild
- D. Amazon Personalize

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that allows you to deploy and manage applications on AWS without manually creating and configuring the required resources, such as EC2 instances, load balancers, security groups, databases, and more. AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the provisioning, scaling, load balancing, health monitoring, and updating of your application, while giving you full control over the underlying AWS resources if needed. AWS Elastic Beanstalk supports a variety of platforms and languages, such as Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker. You can use the AWS Management Console, the AWS CLI, the AWS SDKs, or the AWS Elastic Beanstalk API to create and manage your applications. You can also use AWS CodeStar, AWS CodeCommit, AWS CodeBuild, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS CodePipeline to integrate AWS Elastic Beanstalk with your development and deployment workflows¹²

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 3)

A company has teams that have different job roles and responsibilities. The company's employees often change teams. The company needs to manage permissions for the employees so that the permissions are appropriate for the job responsibilities.

Which IAM resource should the company use to meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 3)

Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

These are two of the seven capabilities that are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). The platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions¹. The other five capabilities are:

? Platform architecture – Establish and maintain guidelines, principles, patterns, and guardrails for your cloud environment.

? Platform engineering – Build a compliant multi-account cloud environment with enhanced security features, and packaged, reusable cloud products.

? Platform operations – Manage and optimize your cloud environment with automation, monitoring, and incident response.

? Application development – Develop and deploy cloud-native applications using modern architectures and best practices.

? Application migration – Migrate your existing applications to the cloud using proven methodologies and tools.

Performance and capacity management, infrastructure protection, and change and release management are not capabilities of the platform perspective. They are part of the operations perspective, which helps you achieve operational excellence in the cloud². The operations perspective comprises six capabilities:

? Performance and capacity management – Monitor and optimize the performance and capacity of your cloud workloads.

? Infrastructure protection – Protect your cloud infrastructure from unauthorized access, malicious attacks, and data breaches.

? Change and release management – Manage changes and releases to your cloud workloads using automation and governance.

? Configuration management – Manage the configuration of your cloud resources and applications using automation and version control.

? Incident management – Respond to incidents affecting your cloud workloads using best practices and tools.

? Service continuity management – Ensure the availability and resilience of your cloud workloads using backup, recovery, and disaster recovery strategies.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 3)

A company is moving to the AWS Cloud to reduce operational overhead for its application infrastructure.

Which IT operation will the company still be responsible for after the migration to AWS?

- A. Security patching of AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. Backups of data that is stored in Amazon Aurora
- C. Termination of Amazon EC2 instances that are managed by AWS Auto Scaling
- D. Configuration of IAM access controls

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Amazon Aurora, and AWS Auto Scaling are managed services that reduce the operational overhead for the customers. AWS is responsible for security patching, backups, and termination of these services. However, the customers are still responsible for configuring IAM access controls to manage the permissions and policies for their AWS resources. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the security and compliance responsibilities of AWS and the customers. You can learn more about the AWS shared responsibility model from this whitepaper or this digital course.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 3)

Which cloud concept is demonstrated by using AWS Compute Optimizer?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Changing AWS Support plans is a task that must be performed by using the AWS account root user credentials. The root user is the email address that you used to sign up for AWS. It has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. You should use the root user only to perform a few account and

service management tasks, such as changing AWS Support plans, closing the account, or changing the account name or email address. Making changes to AWS production resources, accessing AWS Cost and Usage Reports, and granting auditors access to an AWS account for a compliance audit are tasks that can be performed by using IAM users or roles, which are entities that you create in AWS to delegate permissions to access AWS services and resources.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to verify if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts. Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B. IAM credential reports
- C. AWS Artifact
- D. Amazon CloudFront reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

The AWS service or resource that will meet the requirement of verifying if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts is IAM credential reports. IAM credential reports are downloadable reports that list all the users in an AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including passwords, access keys, and MFA devices. Users can use IAM credential reports to audit the security status of their AWS accounts and identify any issues or risks⁴. AWS Cost and Usage Report, AWS Artifact, and Amazon CloudFront reports are other AWS services or resources that provide different types of information, such as billing, compliance, and content delivery, but they do not show the MFA status of the users.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate and download a report that lists all IAM users in your AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including access keys and MFA devices. You can use this report to audit the security status of your IAM users and ensure that they follow the best practices for using AWS¹.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that allows you to create and manage encryption keys to protect your data. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials².

IAM Access Analyzer is a feature that helps you identify the resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets or IAM roles, that are shared with an external entity. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials³.

Amazon CloudWatch is a service that monitors and collects metrics, logs, and events from your AWS resources and applications. It does not provide information about IAM users or their credentials⁴.

References:

- ? Getting credential reports for your AWS account - AWS Identity and Access Management
- ? AWS Key Management Service - Amazon Web Services
- ? IAM Access Analyzer - AWS Identity and Access Management
- ? Amazon CloudWatch - Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 3)

A company simulates workflows to review and validate that all processes are effective and that staff are familiar with the processes. Which design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this practice?

- A. Perform operations as code.
- B. Refine operation procedures frequently.
- C. Make frequent, small, reversible changes.

D. Structure the company to support business outcomes.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Refining operation procedures frequently is one of the design principles of the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It means that you should review and validate your processes regularly to ensure they are effective and that staff are familiar with them. Performing operations as code, making frequent, small, reversible changes, and structuring the company to support business outcomes are design principles of other pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

NEW QUESTION 98

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) capability belongs to the people perspective?

- A. Data architecture
- B. Event management
- C. Cloud fluency
- D. Strategic partnership

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cloud fluency is a capability that belongs to the people perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). Cloud fluency is the ability of the workforce to understand the benefits, challenges, and best practices of cloud computing, and to apply them to their roles and responsibilities. Cloud fluency helps the organization to adopt a cloud mindset, culture, and skills, and to leverage the full potential of the cloud. Cloud fluency can be achieved through various methods, such as training, certification, mentoring, coaching, and hands-on experience. Cloud fluency is one of the four capabilities of the people perspective, along with culture, organizational structure, and leadership. The other three capabilities belong to different perspectives of the AWS CAF. Data architecture is a capability of the platform perspective, which helps you design and implement data solutions that meet your business and technical requirements. Event management is a capability of the operations perspective, which helps you monitor and respond to events that affect the availability, performance, and security of your cloud resources. Strategic partnership is a capability of the business perspective, which helps you establish and maintain relationships with external stakeholders, such as customers, partners, suppliers, and regulators, to create value and achieve your business goals. References: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: People Perspective, AWS CAF - Cloud Adoption Framework - W3Schools

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 3)

A company's IT team is managing MySQL database server clusters. The IT team has to patch the database and take backup snapshots of the data in the clusters. The company wants to move this workload to AWS so that these tasks will be completed automatically.

What should the company do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy MySQL database server clusters on Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database.
- C. Use an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Migrate all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. Amazon RDS supports MySQL as one of the database engines. By using Amazon RDS with a MySQL database, the company can offload the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots to AWS. Amazon RDS automatically patches the database software and operating system of the database instances. Amazon RDS also automatically backs up the database and retains the backups for a user-defined retention period. The company can also restore the database to any point in time within the retention period. Deploying MySQL database server clusters on Amazon EC2 instances, using an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances, or migrating all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3 are not the best options to meet the requirements. These options would not automate the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots, and would require more operational overhead from the company.

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 3)

A user needs a relational database but does not have the resources to manage the hardware, resiliency, and replication. Which AWS service option meets the user's requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon RDS for MySQL is a fully managed, open-source cloud database service that allows you to easily operate and scale your relational database of choice, including MySQL. With Amazon RDS for MySQL, you don't have to worry about the hardware, resiliency, and replication of your database, as Amazon RDS handles these tasks for you. Amazon RDS for MySQL also provides features such as automated backups, multi-AZ deployments, read replicas, encryption, monitoring, and more. Amazon RDS for MySQL is compatible with the MySQL Community Edition versions 5.7 and 8.0, which means that you can use the same code, applications, and tools that you already use with MySQL. References: 4: Hosted MySQL - Amazon RDS for MySQL - AWS, 5: Amazon RDS for MySQL - Amazon Relational Database Service, 6: Amazon RDS for MySQL —, 7: Managed SQL Database - Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) - AWS

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is always provided at no charge?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Elastic Load Balancers
- D. AWS WAF

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources. You can use IAM to create and manage AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources. IAM is always provided at no charge. References: 1: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Which aws service is always provided at no charge? - Brainly.in

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services are supported by Savings Plans? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon SageMaker
- D. Amazon Redshift
- E. Amazon DynamoDB

Answer: AC

Explanation:

The AWS services that are supported by Savings Plans are:

? Amazon EC2: Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable computing capacity in the AWS cloud. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch virtual servers, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 is eligible for both Compute Savings Plans and EC2 Instance Savings Plans¹².

? Amazon SageMaker: Amazon SageMaker is a service that helps you build and deploy machine learning models. You can use Amazon SageMaker to access Jupyter notebooks, use common machine learning algorithms, train and tune models, and deploy them to a hosted environment. Amazon SageMaker is eligible for SageMaker Savings Plans¹³.

The other options are not supported by Savings Plans. Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon DynamoDB are database services that are eligible for Reserved Instances, but not Savings Plans⁴.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services are connectivity services for a VPC? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Site-to-Site VPN
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- E. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Site-to-Site VPN and AWS Direct Connect are AWS services that are connectivity services for a VPC. AWS Site-to-Site VPN is a service that enables you to securely connect your on-premises network or branch office site to your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). You can establish VPN connections over the internet or over AWS Direct Connect¹. AWS Direct Connect is a service that lets you establish a dedicated network connection between your network and one of the AWS Direct Connect locations. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can create a private connection between AWS and your datacenter, office, or colocation environment, which can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections². Amazon Connect is a service that lets you set up and manage a contact center in the cloud, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that makes it easy for you to create and manage cryptographic keys and control their use across a wide range of AWS services and in your applications, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely, but it does not provide network connectivity between the VPC and your on-premises network.

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service or feature offers security for a VPC by acting as a firewall to control traffic in and out of subnets?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 130

- (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 architectA company wants to automatically set up and govern a multi-account AWS environment.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) is a service that provides temporary security credentials to users or applications that need to access AWS resources. The temporary credentials have a limited lifetime and can be configured to last from a few minutes to several hours. The credentials are not stored with the user or application, but are generated dynamically and provided on request. The credentials work almost identically to long-term access key credentials, but have the advantage of not requiring distribution, rotation, or revocation¹.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides encryption and decryption services for data and keys. It does not provide temporary security credentials². AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) for cryptographic operations and key management. It does not provide temporary security credentials³.

Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. It can also provide temporary security credentials for authenticated users, but not for applications⁴.

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to create a globally accessible ecommerce platform for its customers. The company wants to use a highly available and scalable DNS web service to connect users to the platform.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References: 1: Amazon Route 53 | DNS Service | AWS; 2: What is Amazon Route 53? - Amazon Route 53

NEW QUESTION 139

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to use the latest technologies and wants to minimize its capital investment. Instead of upgrading on-premises infrastructure, the company wants to move to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS Cloud benefit does this scenario describe?

- A. Increased speed to market
- B. The trade of infrastructure expenses for operating expenses
- C. Massive economies of scale
- D. The ability to go global in minutes

Answer: B

Explanation:

The trade of infrastructure expenses for operating expenses is one of the benefits of the AWS Cloud. By moving to the AWS Cloud, the company can avoid the upfront costs of purchasing and maintaining on-premises infrastructure, such as servers, storage, network, and software. Instead, the company can pay only for the AWS resources and services that they use, as they use them. This reduces the risk and complexity of planning and managing IT infrastructure, and allows the company to focus on innovation and growth. Increased speed to market, massive economies of scale, and the ability to go global in minutes are also benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they are not the best ones to describe this scenario. Increased speed to market means that the company can launch new products and services faster by using AWS services and tools. Massive economies of scale means that the company can benefit from the lower costs and higher performance that AWS achieves by operating at a large scale. The ability to go global in minutes means that the company can deploy their applications and data in multiple regions and availability zones around the world to reach their customers faster and improve performance and reliability⁵.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 3)

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

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

- A. AWS Pricing Calculator
- B. Migration Evaluator

- C. AWS Support Center
- D. AWS Application Discovery Service
- E. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 3)

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

Which tasks should the company perform to meet these requirements, according to the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its PostgreSQL database to AWS. The company does not use the database frequently.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 3)

Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions¹. It comprises seven capabilities, two of which are data engineering and CI/CD¹.
? Data engineering: This capability helps you design and evolve a fit-for-purpose data and analytics architecture that can reduce complexity, cost, and technical debt while enabling you to gain actionable insights from exponentially growing data volumes¹. It involves selecting key technologies for each of your architectural layers, such as ingestion, storage, catalog, processing, and consumption. It also involves supporting real-time data processing and adopting a Lake House

architecture to facilitate data movements between data lakes and purpose-built data stores¹.

? CI/CD: This capability helps you automate the delivery of your cloud solutions using a set of practices and tools that enable faster and more reliable deployments¹. It involves establishing a pipeline that can build, test, and deploy your code across multiple environments. It also involves adopting a DevOps culture that fosters collaboration, feedback, and continuous improvement among your development and operations teams¹.

References:

? 1: Platform perspective: infrastructure and applications - An Overview of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 154

- (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 activity³⁴. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance in your AWS account⁵. 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 practices⁶. 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 data⁷. 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 158

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Amazon CloudFront and AWS Global Accelerator are two AWS services that make use of global edge locations. Edge locations are AWS sites that are deployed worldwide in major cities and places with a high population. Edge locations are used to cache data and reduce latency for end-user access¹. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of over 200 edge locations and 13 regional edge caches to cache your content closer to your viewers, improving performance and reducing costs²³. AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. AWS Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route user traffic to the optimal endpoint based on health, performance, and policies. AWS Global Accelerator uses over 100 edge locations to bring your application endpoints closer to your users, reducing network hops and improving user experience⁴⁵. References: 1: AWS for the Edge - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Content Delivery Network (CDN) - Amazon CloudFront - AWS, 3: Amazon CloudFront Documentation, 4: AWS Global Accelerator - Amazon Web Services, 5: AWS Global Accelerator Documentation

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 3)

How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

? AWS Support Plan Comparison

? AWS Enterprise Support Plan

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

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is a continuous delivery and deployment solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous delivery and deployment service that automates the release process of software applications across different stages, such as source code, build, test, and deploy². AWSAppSync, AWS Cloud9, and AWS CodeCommit are other AWS services related to application development, but they do not provide continuous delivery and deployment solutions^{3,4}.

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 3)

Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes a capability for well-designed data and analytics architecture?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Platform.

The Platform perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes a capability for well-designed data and analytics architecture. This capability helps you design, implement, and optimize your data and analytics solutions on AWS, using services such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon EMR, Amazon Kinesis, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight. A well-designed data and analytics architecture enables you to collect, store, process, analyze, and visualize data from various sources, and derive insights that can drive your business decisions¹².

The Security perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data protection, which helps you secure your data at rest and in transit using encryption, key management, access control, and auditing¹³.

The Governance perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data governance, which helps you manage the quality, availability, usability, integrity, and security of your data assets¹⁴.

The Operations perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data operations, which helps you monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize the performance and availability of your data pipelines and workloads¹.

References:

1: Foundational capabilities - An Overview of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework 2: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Platform Perspective] 3: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Security Perspective] 4: [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective] : [AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Operations Perspective]

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 3)

According to security best practices, how should an Amazon EC2 instance be given access to an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Hard code an IAM user's secret key and access key directly in the application, and upload the file.
- B. Store the IAM user's secret key and access key in a text file on the EC2 instance, read the keys, then upload the file.
- C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.
- D. Modify the S3 bucket policy so that any service can upload to it at any time.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to security best practices, the best way to give an Amazon EC2 instance access to an Amazon S3 bucket is to have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. A role is an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) entity that defines a set of permissions for making AWS service requests. You can use roles to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. For example, you can create a role that allows EC2 instances to access S3 buckets, and then attach the role to the EC2 instance. This way, the EC2 instance can assume the role and obtain temporary security credentials to access the S3 bucket. This method is more secure and scalable than storing or hardcoding IAM user credentials on the EC2 instance, as it avoids the risk of exposing or compromising the credentials. It also allows you to manage the permissions centrally and dynamically, and to audit the access using AWS CloudTrail. For more information on how to create and use roles for EC2 instances, see Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances¹

The other options are not recommended for security reasons. Hardcoding or storing IAM user credentials on the EC2 instance is a bad practice, as it exposes the

credentials to potential attackers or unauthorized users who can access the instance or the application code. It also makes it difficult to rotate or revoke the credentials, and to track the usage of the credentials. Modifying the S3 bucket policy to allow any service to upload to it at any time is also a bad practice, as it opens the bucket to potential data breaches, data loss, or data corruption. It also violates the principle of least privilege, which states that you should grant only the minimum permissions necessary for a task.

References: Using an IAM role to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Topic 3)

A company 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 data¹²³. 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 182

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the lowest-cost storage class in the cloud. It is designed for long-term data archiving that is rarely accessed. It offers a retrieval time of 12 hours and a durability of 99.99999999% (11 9's). It is ideal for data that must be retained for 7 years or longer to meet regulatory compliance requirements.

NEW QUESTION 187

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a bridge between technology and business to help evolve to a culture of continuous growth and learning.

Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as this bridge?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: CD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

- (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 low³⁴⁵. 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 200

- (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 available¹. 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 205

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services or features can a company use to connect the network of its on-premises data center to AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS VPN
- B. AWS Directory Service
- C. AWS Data Pipeline
- D. AWS Direct Connect
- E. AWS CloudHSM

Answer: AD

Explanation:

AWS VPN and AWS Direct Connect are two services that enable customers to connect their on-premises data center network to the AWS Cloud. AWS VPN establishes a secure and encrypted connection over the public internet, while AWS Direct Connect establishes a dedicated and private connection through a partner network. You can learn more about AWS VPN from [this webpage] or [this digital course]. You can learn more about AWS Direct Connect from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (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 212

- (Topic 3)

A company uses AWS for its web application. The company wants to minimize latency and perform compute operations for the application as close to end users as possible.

Which AWS service or infrastructure component will provide this functionality?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Edge locations are sites that Amazon CloudFront uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location. You can use Amazon CloudFront to deliver your entire website, including dynamic, static, streaming, and interactive content using a global network of edge locations. Requests for your content are automatically routed to the nearest edge location, so content is delivered with the best possible performance. Edge locations can also host AWS Lambda functions to perform compute operations for your web application as close to end users as possible.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to build a new web application by using AWS services. The application must meet the on-demand load for periods of heavy activity.

Which AWS services or resources provide the necessary workload adjustments to meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you ensure that you have the correct number of Amazon EC2 instances available to handle the load for your application. You create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups. You can specify the minimum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes below this size. You can specify the maximum number of instances in each Auto Scaling group, and Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling ensures that your group never goes above this size. AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You pay only for the compute time you consume. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. Just

upload your code and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale your code with high availability. You can set up your code to automatically trigger from other AWS services or call it directly from any web or mobile app.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its workloads to AWS, but it lacks expertise in AWS Cloud computing. Which AWS service or feature will help the company with its migration?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Consulting Partners
- C. AWS Artifacts
- D. AWS Managed Services

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Managed Services is a service that provides operational management for AWS infrastructure and applications. It helps users migrate their workloads to AWS and provides ongoing support, security, compliance, and automation. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. AWS Consulting Partners are professional services firms that help customers design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS. AWS Artifacts is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports and select online agreements.

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service will allow a user to set custom cost and usage limits, and will alert when the thresholds are exceeded?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Budgets allows you to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define. AWS Budgets provides you with a comprehensive view of your cost and usage, as well as your reservation utilization and coverage1.

NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 center1.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 2)

A company has a compliance requirement to record and evaluate configuration changes, as well as perform remediation actions on AWS resources. Which AWS service should the company use?

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. AWS Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With AWS Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines. This can help you simplify compliance auditing, security analysis, change management, and operational troubleshooting1.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 2)

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to share the same geographic area but use redundant underlying power sources. Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region.

- 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 AWS OpsWorks stacks in different AWS Regions.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Using EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region is a solution that meets the requirements of sharing the same geographic area but using redundant underlying power sources. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and physical security. They are connected through low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. By launching EC2 instances in different Availability Zones, users can increase the fault tolerance and availability of their applications. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that speeds up the delivery of web content and media to end users by caching it at the edge locations closer to them. It is not a database service and cannot be used to store operational data for EC2 instances. Edge locations are sites that are part of the Amazon CloudFront network and are located in many cities around the world. They are not the same as Availability Zones and do not provide redundancy for EC2 instances. AWS OpsWorks is a configuration management service that allows users to automate the deployment and management of applications using Chef or Puppet. It can be used to create stacks that span multiple AWS Regions, but this would not meet the requirement of sharing the same geographic area.

NEW QUESTION 234

- (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 236

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 2)

A user discovered that an Amazon EC2 instance is missing an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) data volume. The user wants to determine when the EBS volume was removed.

Which AWS service will provide this information?

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Timestream
- D. Amazon QuickSight

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 2)

A developer wants to use an Amazon S3 bucket to store application logs that contain sensitive data.

Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to restrict read and write access to the S3 bucket?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 244

- (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 248

- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 252

- (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 254

- (Topic 2)

A new AWS user who has little cloud experience wants to build an application by using AWS services. The user wants to learn how to implement specific AWS services from other customer examples. The user also wants to ask questions to AWS experts.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Online Tech Talks
- B. AWS documentation
- C. AWS Marketplace
- D. AWS Health Dashboard

Answer: A

Explanation:

AWS Online Tech Talks are online presentations that cover a broad range of topics at varying technical levels and provide a live Q&A session with AWS experts. They are a great resource for new AWS users who want to learn how to implement specific AWS services from other customer examples and ask questions to AWS experts. AWS documentation, AWS Marketplace, and AWS Health Dashboard do not offer the same level of interactivity and guidance as AWS Online Tech Talks. Source: AWS Online Tech Talks

NEW QUESTION 258

- (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 259

- (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 demand³⁴

NEW QUESTION 264

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

CLF-C02 Practice Exam Features:

- * CLF-C02 Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * CLF-C02 Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * CLF-C02 Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your First Try
- * CLF-C02 Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updates for 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The CLF-C02 Practice Test Here](#)