Amazon-Web-Services

Exam Questions CLF-C02

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

NEW QUESTION 1
- (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 2
- (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 3
- (Topic 3)
A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud to meet storage needs. The company wants to optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses.
Which AWS offering or benefit will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Volume-based discounts are an AWS offering or benefit that can help the company optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Volume- based discounts are discounts that AWS provides for some storage services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS, when the company stores a large amount of data. The more data the company stores, the lower the price per GB. For example, Amazon S3 offers six storage classes, each with a different price per GB. The price per GB decreases as the amount of data stored in each storage class increases

NEW QUESTION 4
- (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 5
- (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 6
- (Topic 3)
An ecommerce company has migrated its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. Which cost is the company's direct responsibility?

A. Cost of application software licenses
B. Cost of the hardware infrastructure on AWS
C. Cost of power for the AWS servers
D. Cost of physical security for the AWS data center

Answer: A

Explanation:
The cost of application software licenses is the company’s direct responsibility when it migrates its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. Application software licenses are the agreements that grant users the right to use specific software products, such as operating systems, databases, or applications. Depending on the type and terms of the license, users may need to pay a fee to the software vendor or provider to use the software legally and access its features and updates. When users migrate their IT infrastructure to the AWS Cloud, they can choose to buy new licenses from AWS, bring their own licenses (BYOL), or use a combination of both. However, regardless of the option they choose, they are still responsible for complying with the license terms and paying the license fees to the software vendor or provider. AWS does not charge users for the application software licenses they bring or buy, but only for the AWS resources they use to run their applications. Therefore, the cost of application software licenses is the only cost among the options that is the company’s direct responsibility. The other costs are either included in the AWS service fees or covered by AWS.
References: AWS License Manager Pricing, Software licensing: The blind spot in public cloud costs, Cost Optimization tips for SQL Server Licenses on AWS, Microsoft Licensing on AWS

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a benefit that AWS Professional Services provides?

A. Management of the ongoing security of user data
B. Advisory solutions for AWS adoption
C. Technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
D. Monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Professional Services is a team of experts that help customers achieve their desired outcomes using the AWS Cloud. One of the benefits that AWS Professional Services provides is advisory solutions for AWS adoption, which include guidance on cloud strategy, architecture, migration, and innovation2. Management of the ongoing security of user data, technical support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and monitoring of monthly billing costs in AWS accounts are not benefits that AWS Professional Services provides, as they are either the responsibility of the customer or the features of other AWS services or support plans3

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to run a workload for several batch image rendering applications. It is acceptable for the workload to experience downtime.
Which Amazon EC2 pricing model would be MOST cost-effective in this situation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. You can use Spot Instances for various stateless, fault-tolerant, or flexible applications such as big data, containerized workloads, high-performance computing (HPC), and test & development workloads. Spot Instances are ideal for workloads that can be interrupted, such as batch image rendering applications1. On-Demand Instances are instances that let you pay for compute capacity by the hour or second (minimum of 60 seconds) with no long-term commitments. This frees you from the costs and complexities of planning, purchasing, and maintaining hardware and transforms what are commonly large fixed costs into much smaller variable costs2. Reserved Instances are instances that provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand Instance pricing. In exchange, you select a term and make an upfront payment to reserve a certain amount of compute capacity for that term3. Dedicated Instances are instances that run in a VPC on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer. Your Dedicated Instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that belong to other AWS accounts4.

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 10
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service can provide a dedicated network connection with consistent low latency from on premises to the AWS Cloud?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 3)
Which company needs to apply security rules to a subnet for Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service or feature provides this functionality?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code?

A. AWS CodePipeline
B. AWS CodeDeploy
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. AWS CloudFormation

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS service that provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code is AWS CloudFormation. Infrastructure as code is a process of defining and

provisioning AWS resources using code or templates, rather than manual actions or scripts. AWS CloudFormation allows you to create and update stacks of AWS resources based on predefined templates that describe the desired state and configuration of the resources. AWS CloudFormation automates and simplifies the deployment and management of AWS resources, and ensures consistency and repeatability across different environments and regions. AWS CloudFormation also supports rollback, change sets, drift detection, and nested stacks features that help you to monitor and control the changes to your infrastructure1.

NEW QUESTION 16
- (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 17
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to integrate natural language processing (NLP) into business intelligence (BI) dashboards. The company wants to ask questions and receive answers with relevant visualizations.
Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon QuickSight Q is a natural language query feature that allows users to ask questions about their data and receive answers in the form of relevant visualizations1. Amazon Macie is a data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect sensitive data in AWS2. Amazon Rekognition is a computer vision service that can analyze images and videos for faces, objects, scenes, text, and more3. Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces using voice and text4.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 3)
A company is operating several factories where it builds products. The company needs the ability to process data, store data, and run applications with local system interdependencies that require low latency.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. AWS loT Greengrass
B. AWS Lambda
C. AWS Outposts
D. AWS Snowball Edge

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS services or features give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CE

Explanation:
VPC peering and AWS Transit Gateway are two AWS services or features that give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs. VPC peering is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them privately. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, with a VPC in another AWS account, or with a VPC in a different AWS Region. Traffic between peered VPCs never traverses the public internet. VPC peering does not support transitive peering relationships, which means that if VPC A is peered with VPC B, and VPC B is peered with VPC C, then VPC A and VPC C are not automatically peered789. AWS Transit Gateway is a networking service that acts as a regional router for your VPCs and on- premises

networks. You can attach up to 5,000 VPCs and VPN connections to a single transit gateway and route traffic between them. AWS Transit Gateway simplifies the management and scalability of your network architecture, as you only need to create and manage a single connection from the central transit gateway to each connected network. AWS Transit Gateway supports transitive routing, which means that any network that is attached to the transit gateway can communicate with any other network that is attached to the same transit gateway . References: 7: VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 8: Connect VPCs using VPC peering - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, 9: Amazon VPC-to-Amazon VPC connectivity options - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, : [AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Web Services], : [Connect VPCs using AWS Transit Gateway - Amazon Virtual Private Cloud], : [AWS Transit Gateway: Simplify Your Network Architecture]

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 3)
An IT engineer needs to access AWS services from an on-premises application. Which credentials or keys does the application need for authentication?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
IAM access keys are long-term credentials that consist of an access key ID and a secret access key. You use access keys to sign programmatic requests that you make to AWS. If you need to access AWS services from an on-premises application, you can use IAM access keys to authenticate your requests. AWS account user name and password are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console. Amazon EC2 key pairs are used to connect to your EC2 instances using SSH. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys are used to encrypt and decrypt your data using the AWS Encryption SDK or the AWS CLI.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service or feature enables users to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3?

A. IAM policies
B. Server-side encryption
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. Client-side encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:
Server-side encryption is an encryption option that Amazon S3 provides to encrypt data at rest in Amazon S3. With server-side encryption, Amazon S3 encrypts an object before saving it to disk in its data centers and decrypts it when you download the objects. You have three server-side encryption options to choose from: SSE-S3, SSE-C, and SSE-KMS. SSE-S3 uses keys that are managed by Amazon S3. SSE-C allows you to manage your own encryption keys. SSE-KMS uses keys that are managed by AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)5.

NEW QUESTION 33
- (Topic 3)
A company's application has high customer usage during certain times of the day. The company wants to reduce the number of Amazon EC2 instances that run when application usage is low.
Which AWS service or instance purchasing option should the company use to meet this requirement?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 35
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to migrate its database to a managed AWS service that is compatible with PostgreSQL.
Which AWS services will meet these requirements? (Select TWO)

A. Amazon Athena
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon DynamoDB
E. Amazon Aurora

Answer: BE

Explanation:
Amazon RDS and Amazon Aurora are both managed AWS services that support the PostgreSQL database engine. Amazon RDS makes it easier to set up, operate, and scale PostgreSQL deployments on the cloud, while Amazon Aurora is a cloud-native database engine that is compatible with PostgreSQL and offers higher performance and availability. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that does not support PostgreSQL, but can analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. Amazon EC2 is a compute service that allows users to launch virtual machines, but does not provide any database management features. Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service that is not compatible with PostgreSQL, but offers fast and consistent performance at any scale. References: Hosted

PostgreSQL - Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - AWS, Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL - Amazon Relational Database Service, AWS PostgreSQL: Managed or Self-Managed? - NetApp, AWS Announces Amazon Aurora Supports PostgreSQL 12 - InfoQ, Amazon Aurora vs PostgreSQL | What are the differences? - StackShare

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 3)
A development team wants to deploy multiple test environments for an application in a fast repeatable manner.
Which AWS service should the team use?

A. Amazon EC2
B. AWS CloudFormation
C. Amazon QuickSight
D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to model and provision your AWS resources using templates. You can define your infrastructure as code and automate the creation and update of your resources. AWS CloudFormation also supports nested stacks, change sets, and rollback features to help you manage complex and dynamic environments34. References:
? AWS CloudFormation
? AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner Exam Guide

NEW QUESTION 44
- (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 45
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to run its workload on Amazon EC2 instances for more than 1 year. This workload will run continuously.
Which option offers a discounted hourly rate compared to the hourly rate of On-Demand Instances?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 47
- (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 52
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service can a company use to find security and compliance reports, including International Organization for Standardization (ISO) reports?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 3)
A company has migrated its workloads to AWS. The company wants to adopt AWS at scale and operate more efficiently and securely.
Which AWS service or framework should the company use for operational support?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating workloads on AWS. It helps customers achieve operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. The framework is based on six pillars, each with its own design principles, best practices, and questions. Customers can use the framework to assess their current state, identify gaps, and implement improvements12.
AWS Support is a service that provides technical assistance, guidance, and resources for AWS customers. It offers different plans with varying levels of access to AWS experts, response times, and features3. AWS Support does not provide a comprehensive framework for operational support.
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is a guidance tool that helps customers plan and execute their cloud migration journey. It provides a set of perspectives, capabilities, and best practices to align the business and technical aspects of cloud adoption4. AWS CAF does not focus on operational support for existing workloads on AWS.
AWS Managed Services (AMS) is a service that operates AWS infrastructure on behalf of customers. It provides a secure and compliant environment, automates common activities, and applies best practices for provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring5. AMS does not provide a framework for customers to operate their own workloads on AWS.

NEW QUESTION 58
- (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 59
- (Topic 3)
A company is hosting an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally.
Which combination of AWS services can the company use to gather the required information? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:
AWS Personal Health Dashboard and AWS Service Health Dashboard are two AWS services that can help the company to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally. AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides a personalized view into the performance and availability of the AWS services you are using, as well as alerts that are automatically triggered by changes in the health of those services. In addition to event-based alerts, Personal Health Dashboard provides proactive notifications of scheduled activities, such as any changes to the infrastructure powering your resources, enabling you to better plan for events that may affect you. These notifications can be delivered to you via email or mobile for quick visibility, and can always be viewed from within the AWS Management Console. When you get an alert, it includes detailed information and guidance, enabling you to take immediate action to address AWS events impacting your resources3. AWS Service Health Dashboard provides a general status of AWS services, and the Service health view displays the current and historical status of all AWS services. This page shows reported service events for services across AWS Regions. You don't need to sign in or have an AWS account to access the AWS Service Health Dashboard – Service health page. You can also subscribe to RSS feeds for specific services or regions to receive notifications about service
events4. References: Getting started with your AWS Health Dashboard – Your account health, Introducing AWS Personal Health Dashboard

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following are general AWS Cloud design principles described in the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A. Consolidate key components into monolithic architectures.
B. Test systems at production scale.
C. Provision more capacity than a workload is expected to need.
D. Drive architecture design based on data collected about the workload behavior and requirements.
E. Make AWS Cloud architectural decisions static, one-time events.

Answer: BD

Explanation:
These are two of the general AWS Cloud design principles described in the AWS Well-Architected Framework. Testing systems at production scale means using tools such as AWS CloudFormation, AWS CodeDeploy, and AWS X-Ray to simulate real-world scenarios and measure the performance, scalability, and availability of the system. Driving architecture design based on data means using tools such as Amazon CloudWatch, AWS CloudTrail, and AWS Config to collect and analyze metrics, logs, and events about the system and use the insights to optimize the system's design and operation. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework from this whitepaper or [this digital course].

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 3)
An ecommerce company wants to distribute traffic between the Amazon EC2 instances that host its website.
Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to deploy an application globally.
Which architecture deployment model should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. Multi-Region
B. Single-Region
C. Multi-AZ
D. Single-AZ

Answer: A

Explanation:
The architecture deployment model that the company should use to meet this requirement is A. Multi-Region.
A multi-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple geographic regions. A multi-region

deployment model enables a company to achieve global reach, high availability, disaster recovery, and performance optimization. By deploying an application in multiple regions, a company can serve customers from the nearest region, reduce latency, increase redundancy, and comply with data sovereignty regulations12.
A single-region deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single geographic region. A single-region deployment model is simpler and cheaper than a multi-region deployment model, but it has limited scalability, availability, and performance. A single-region deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance12.
A multi-AZ (Availability Zone) deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that distributes an application and its data across multiple isolated locations within a single region. An Availability Zone is a physically separate location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. A multi-AZ deployment model enhances the availability and durability of an application by providing redundancy and fault tolerance within a region34.
A single-AZ deployment model is a cloud computing architecture that runs an application and its data within a single Availability Zone. A single-AZ deployment model is the simplest and most cost-effective option, but it has no redundancy or fault tolerance. A single-AZ deployment model may not be suitable for a company that wants to deploy an application globally, as it may face challenges such as network latency, regional outages, or regulatory compliance34.
References:
1: AWS Cloud Computing - W3Schools 2: Understand the Different Cloud Computing Deployment Models Unit - Trailhead 3: Regions and Availability Zones - Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud 4: AWS Reference Architecture Diagrams

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Topic 3)
At what support level do users receive access to a support concierge?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Users receive access to a support concierge at the Enterprise Support level. A support concierge is a team of AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts. They can help users with billing and account inquiries, cost optimization, FinOps support, cost analysis, and prioritized answers to billing questions. The support concierge is included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, which also provides access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM), Infrastructure Event Management, AWS Trusted Advisor, and 24/7 technical support. References: AWS Support Plan Comparison, AWS Enterprise Support Plan, AWS Support Concierge

NEW QUESTION 69
- (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 70
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following actions are controlled with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)? (Select TWO.)

A. Control access to AWS service APIs and to other specific resources.
B. Provide intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring.
C. Protect the AWS environment using multi-factor authentication (MFA).
D. Grant users access to AWS data centers.
E. Provide firewall protection for applications from common web attacks.

Answer: AC

Explanation:
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. You can use IAM to perform the following actions:
? Control access to AWS service APIs and to other specific resources: You can create users, groups, roles, and policies that define who can access which AWS resources and how. You can also use IAM to grant temporary access to users or applications that need to perform certain tasks on your behalf3
? Protect the AWS environment using multi-factor authentication (MFA): You can enable MFA for your IAM users and root user to add an extra layer of security to your AWS account. MFA requires users to provide a unique authentication code from an approved device or SMS text message, in addition to their user name and password, when they sign in to AWS4

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

A. Redundancy
B. Operational excellence
C. Availability

D. Multi-Region

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Well-Architected Framework helps cloud architects build secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient infrastructure for their applications and workloads. Based on five pillars — operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization — the Framework provides a consistent approach for customers and partners to evaluate architectures, and implement designs that can scale over time. Operational excellence is one of the pillars of the Framework, and it focuses on running and monitoring systems to deliver business value, and continually improving processes and procedures.

NEW QUESTION 76
- (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 77
- (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 programs345.

NEW QUESTION 80
- (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 81
- (Topic 3)
Which option is the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances?

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

D. Reserved Instances

Answer: A

Explanation:
On-Demand Instances are the default pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances. They allow users to pay for compute capacity by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. They are suitable for applications with short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted3. Savings Plans are a pricing model that offer significant savings on Amazon EC2 and AWS Fargate usage, in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of usage (measured in $/hour) for a 1- year or 3-year term. Spot Instances are a pricing model that offer spare Amazon EC2 compute capacity at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices, but they can be interrupted by AWS with a two-minute notice when the demand exceeds the supply. Reserved Instances are a pricing model that offer up to 75% discount compared to On- Demand prices, in exchange for a commitment to use a specific instance type and size in a specific region for a 1-year or 3-year term.

NEW QUESTION 82
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a benefit of operating in the AWS Cloud?

A. The ability to migrate on-premises network devices to the AWS Cloud
B. The ability to expand compute, storage, and memory when needed
C. The ability to host custom hardware in the AWS Cloud
D. The ability to customize the underlying hypervisor layer for Amazon EC2

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the benefits of operating in the AWS Cloud is the ability to expand compute, storage, and memory when needed, which enables users to scale their applications and resources up or down based on demand. This also helps users optimize their costs and performance. The ability to migrate on-premises network devices to the AWS Cloud, the ability to host custom hardware in the AWS Cloud, and the ability to customize the underlying hypervisor layer for Amazon EC2 are not benefits of operating in the AWS Cloud, as they are either not possible or not recommended by AWS .

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Topic 3)
Which AWS service could an administrator use to provide desktop environments for several employees?

A. AWS Organizations
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS WAF
D. AWS Workspaces

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Workspaces is a service that provides fully managed, secure, and reliable virtual desktops for your employees. You can access your personal Windows environment on various devices, such as Android, iOS, Fire, Mac, PC, Chromebook, and Linux. You can choose from different bundles of CPU, memory, storage, and software options to suit your needs. You can also integrate AWS Workspaces with your existing Active Directory, VPN, and security policies. AWS Workspaces helps you reduce the cost and complexity of managing your desktop infrastructure, while enhancing the productivity and security of your remote workers456. References: 4: Amazon WorkSpaces Client Download, 5: VDI Desktops - Amazon WorkSpaces Family - AWS, 6: Amazon WorkSpaces

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 3)
A company is moving an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company must migrate 50 petabytes of file storage data to AWS with the least possible operational overhead.
Which AWS service or resource should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The AWS service that the company should use to meet these requirements is A. AWS Snowmobile.
AWS Snowmobile is a service that allows you to migrate large amounts of data to AWS using a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container that can store up to 100 petabytes of data. AWS Snowmobile is designed for situations where you need to move massive amounts of data to the cloud in a fast, secure, and cost-effective way. AWS Snowmobile has the least possible operational overhead because it eliminates the need to buy, configure, or manage hundreds or thousands of storage devices12.
AWS Snowball Edge is a service that allows you to migrate data to AWS using a physical device that can store up to 80 terabytes of data and has compute and storage capabilities to run applications on the device. AWS Snowball Edge is suitable for situations where you have limited or intermittent network connectivity, or where bandwidth costs are high. However, AWS Snowball Edge has more operational overhead than AWS Snowmobile because you need to request multiple devices and transfer your data onto them using the client3.
AWS Data Exchange is a service that allows you to find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in the cloud. AWS Data Exchange is not a data migration service, but rather a data marketplace that enables data providers and data consumers to exchange data sets securely and efficiently4.
AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS) is a service that helps migrate databases to AWS. AWS DMS does not migrate file storage data, but rather supports various database platforms and engines as sources and targets5.
References:
1: AWS Snowmobile – Move Exabytes of Data to the Cloud in Weeks 2: AWS Snowmobile
- Amazon Web Services 3: Automated Software Vulnerability Management - Amazon Inspector - AWS 4: AWS Data Exchange - Find, subscribe to, and use third-party data in … 5: AWS Database Migration Service – Amazon Web Services

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 3)
A company wants to store data with high availability, encrypt the data at rest, and have direct access to the data over the internet.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. It is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, eliminating the need to provision and manage capacity to accommodate growth. Amazon EFS offers two storage classes: the Standard storage class, and the Infrequent Access storage class (EFS IA).
EFS IA provides price/performance that is cost-optimized for files not accessed every day. Amazon EFS encrypts data at rest and in transit, and supports direct access over the internet4.

NEW QUESTION 95
- (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 96
- (Topic 3)
A company seeks cost savings in exchange for a commitment to use a specific amount of an AWS service or category ofAWS 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 99
- (Topic 3)
Which option is an AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) foundational capability for the operations perspective?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 102

- (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 104
- (Topic 3)
What can a cloud practitioner use to retrieve AWS security and compliance documents and submit them as evidence to an auditor or regulator?

A. AWS Certificate Manager
B. AWS Systems Manager
C. AWS Artifact
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: C

Explanation:
AWS Artifact is a service that provides on-demand access to AWS security and compliance documents, such as AWS ISO certifications, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and Service Organization Control (SOC) reports. You can download these documents and submit them as evidence to your auditors or regulators to demonstrate the security and compliance of the AWS infrastructure and services that you use. AWS Artifact also allows you to review, accept, and manage AWS agreements, such as the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) for customers who are subject to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). References: AWS Artifact, What is AWS Artifact?

NEW QUESTION 107
- (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 110
- (Topic 3)
A company's headquarters is located on a different continent from where the majority of the company's customers live. The company wants an AWS Cloud environment setup that will provide the lowest latency to the customers.
A company wants to automate the creation of new AWS accounts and automatically prevent all users from creating Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service provides this functionality?

A. AWS Service Catalog
B. AWS Organizations
C. EC2 Image Builder
D. AWS Systems Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to create and manage multiple AWS accounts centrally. You can use AWS Organizations to automate account creation, apply policies to control access and permissions, and consolidate billing across your accounts. You can also use AWS Organizations to prevent users from creating Amazon EC2 instances in certain regions or with certain configurations2

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 3)
A company is planning to host its workloads on AWS.
Which AWS service requires the company to update and patch the guest operating system?

A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon S3

C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon Aurora

Answer: C

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 is an AWS service that provides scalable, secure, and resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon EC2 allows customers to launch and manage virtual servers, called instances, that run a variety of operating systems and applications. Customers have full control over the configuration and management of their instances, including the guest operating system. Therefore, customers are responsible for updating and patching the guest operating system on their EC2 instances, as well as any other software or utilities installed on the instances. AWS provides tools and services, such as AWS Systems Manager and AWS OpsWorks, to help customers automate and simplify the patching process. References: Shared Responsibility Model, Shared responsibility model, [Amazon EC2]

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 3)
A company needs to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month. The company also needs to set up alerts for when the company reaches its spending limit.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

A. Cost Explorer
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. Service Quotas
D. AWS Budgets

Answer: D

Explanation:
AWS Budgets is a service that helps you plan your service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and track how close your plan is to your budgeted amount. You can set custom budgets that alert you when you exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted thresholds. You can also use AWS Budgets to set a maximum spending limit on AWS services each month and set up alerts for when you reach your spending limit. Cost Explorer is a service that enables you to visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. You can use Cost Explorer to view charts and graphs that show how your costs are trending, identify areas that need further inquiry, and see the impact of your cost management actions. However, Cost Explorer does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices, including security and performance. It can help you monitor for cost optimization opportunities, such as unused or underutilized resources, but it does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services. Service Quotas is a service that enables you to view and manage your quotas, also referred to as limits, from a central location. Quotas, also referred to as limits, are the maximum number of resources that you can create in your AWS account. However, Service Quotas does not allow you to set a maximum spending limit or alerts for your AWS services.

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 3)
Which option is a perspective that includes foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work, and it provides structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. The AWS CAF organizes guidance into six areas of focus, called perspectives. Each perspective reflects a different stakeholder viewpoint with its own distinct responsibilities, skills, and attributes. The Security Perspective helps you structure the selection and implementation of security controls that meet your organization’s needs2.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 3)
A company has a centralized group of users with large file storage requirements that have exceeded the space available on premises. The company wants to extend its file storage capabilities for this group while retaining the performance benefit of sharing content locally.
What is the MOST operationally efficient AWS solution for this scenario?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Topic 3)
A company is assessing its AWS Business Support plan to determine if the plan still meets the company's needs. The company is considering switching to AWS Enterprise Support.
Which additional benefit will the company receive with AWS Enterprise Support?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Topic 3)
A company deployed an Amazon EC2 instance last week. A developer realizes that the EC2 instance is no longer running. The developer reviews a list of provisioned EC2 instances, and the EC2 instance is no longer on the list.
What can the developer do to generate a recent history of the EC2 instance?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Topic 2)
A company has an application that runs periodically in an on-premises environment. The application runs for a few hours most days, but runs for 8 hours a day for a week at the end of each month.
Which AWS service or feature should be used to host the application in the AWS Cloud?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments4. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads, such as the one described in the question. Amazon EC2 Standard Reserved Instances are instances that you purchase for a one-year or three-year term, and pay a lower hourly rate compared to On-Demand Instances. This option is suitable for applications that have steady state or predictable usage. AWS Wavelength is a service that enables developers to build applications that deliver ultra-low latency to mobile devices and users by deploying AWS compute and storage at the edge of the 5G network. This option is not relevant for the application described in the question. Application Load Balancer is a type of load balancer that operates at the application layer and distributes traffic based on the content of the request. This option is not a service or feature to host the application, but rather to balance the traffic among multiple instances.

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 2)
Which design principles should a company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize environmental impact? (Select TWO.)

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

Answer: AE

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

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 2)
A company has multiple AWS accounts that include compute workloads that cannot be interrupted. The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services.
Which AWS feature or purchasing option will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 2)
A retail company has recently migrated its website to AWS. The company wants to ensure that it is protected from SQL injection attacks. The website uses an Application Load Balancer to distribute traffic to multiple Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service or feature can be used to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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. AWS WAF gives you control over how traffic reaches your applications by enabling you to create security rules that block common attack patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, and rules that filter out specific traffic patterns you define2. You can use AWS WAF to create a custom rule that blocks SQL injection attacks on your website.

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances to run a stateless and restartable process after business hours.
Which AWS service provides DNS resolution?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 2)

Which credential allows programmatic access to AWS resources for use from the AWS CLI or the AWS API?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 2)
An application runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that access a shared file system simultaneously.
Which AWS storage service should be used?

A. Amazon EBS
B. Amazon EFS
C. Amazon S3
D. AWS Artifact

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS storage service that should be used for an application that runs on multiple Amazon EC2 instances that access a shared file system simultaneously. Amazon EFS is a fully managed service that provides a scalable, elastic, and highly available file system for Linux-based workloads. Amazon EFS supports the Network File System version 4 (NFSv4) protocol and allows multiple EC2 instances to read and write data to the same file system concurrently. Amazon EFS also integrates with other AWS services, such as AWS Backup, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS CloudTrail. For more information, see What is Amazon Elastic File System? and [Amazon EFS Use Cases].

NEW QUESTION 152
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to centralize its operational data. The company also needs to automate tasks across all of its Amazon EC2 instances.
Which AWS service can the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 2)
A company is reviewing the design of an application that will be migrated from on premises to a single Amazon EC2 instance.
What should the company do to make the application highly available?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Topic 2)
A company needs to design a solution for the efficient use of compute resources for an enterprise workload. The company needs to make informed decisions as its technology needs evolve.

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework do these requirements represent?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 159
- (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 164
- (Topic 2)
A user is moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.
Which type of migration is this?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service or feature can be used to control inbound and outbound traffic on an Amazon EC2 instance?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 2)
A company is planning a migration to the AWS Cloud and wants to examine the costs that are associated with different workloads.
Which AWS tool will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 175
- (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 179
- (Topic 2)
Which task can a company perform by using security groups in the AWS Cloud?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 184
- (Topic 2)
A company has set up a VPC in its AWS account and has created a subnet in the VPC. The company wants to make the subnet public.
Which AWS features should the company use to meet this requirement? (Select TWO.)

A. Amazon VPC internet gateway
B. Amazon VPC NAT gateway
C. Amazon VPC route tables
D. Amazon VPC network ACL
E. Amazon EC2 security groups

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To make a subnet public, the company should use an Amazon VPC internet gateway and an Amazon VPC route table. An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet. A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic from your subnet or gateway is directed. To enable internet access for a subnet, you need to attach

an internet gateway to your VPC and add a route to the internet gateway in the route table associated with the subnet.

NEW QUESTION 185
- (Topic 2)
A company has an application workload that is stateless by design and can sustain occasional downtime. The application performs massively parallel computations.
Which Amazon EC2 pricing model should the company choose for its application to reduce cost?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon EC2 Spot Instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud. Spot Instances are available at up to a 90% discount compared to On- Demand prices. You can use Spot Instances for various stateless, fault-tolerant, or flexible applications such as big data, containerized workloads, CI/CD, web servers, high- performance computing (HPC), and other test & development workloads. Spot Instances are well-suited for massively parallel computations, as they can provide large amounts of compute capacity at a low cost, and can be interrupted with a two-minute notice3

NEW QUESTION 189
- (Topic 2)
Which aspect of security is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, while the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud. This means that AWS provides the physical and environmental controls, the service and communications protection, and the awareness and training for its employees, while the customer provides the patch and configuration management, the identity and access management, the data encryption, and the firewall configuration for its resources3.

NEW QUESTION 190
- (Topic 2)
A company has an AWS-hosted website located behind an Application Load Balancer. The company wants to safeguard the website from SQL injection or cross-site scripting.
Which AWS service should the company use?

A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. AWS WAF
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. Amazon Inspector

Answer: B

Explanation:
The company should use AWS WAF to safeguard the website from SQL injection or cross-site scripting. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. The company can use AWS WAF to create custom rules that block malicious requests that match certain patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting. AWS WAF can be applied to web applications that are behind an Application Load Balancer, Amazon CloudFront, or Amazon API Gateway. Amazon GuardDuty, AWS Trusted Advisor, and Amazon Inspector are not the best services to use for this purpose. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior across the AWS accounts and resources. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. Amazon Inspector is a service that assesses the security and compliance of applications running on Amazon EC2 instances12

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to implement controls (guardrails) in a newly created AWS Control Tower landing zone.
Which AWS services or features can the company use to create and define these controls (guardrails)? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS Config
B. Service control policies (SCPs)
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
E. Security groups

Answer: AB

Explanation:
AWS Config and service control policies (SCPs) are AWS services or features that the company can use to create and define controls (guardrails) in a newly created AWS Control Tower landing zone. AWS Config is a service that enables users to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. It can be used to create rules that check for compliance with the desired configurations and report any deviations. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined AWS Config rules that can be enabled as guardrails to enforce compliance across the landing zone1. Service control policies (SCPs) are a type of policy that can

be used to manage permissions in AWS Organizations. They can be used to restrict the actions that the users and roles in the member accounts can perform on the AWS resources. AWS Control Tower provides a set of predefined SCPs that can be enabled as guardrails to prevent access to certain services or regions across the landing zone2. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for AWS accounts and resources. It is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It can be used to create users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. It is not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone. Security groups are virtual firewalls that control the inbound and outbound traffic for Amazon EC2 instances. They can be used to allow or deny access to an EC2 instance based on the port, protocol, and source or destination. They are not a feature that can be used to create and define controls (guardrails) in a landing zone.

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 2)
A company that is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud is based in an isolated area that has limited internet connectivity. The company needs to perform local data processing on premises. The company needs a solution that can operate without a stable internet connection.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

A. Amazon S3
B. AWS Snowball Edge
C. AWS StorageGateway
D. AWS Backup

Answer: B

Explanation:
AWS Snowball Edge is a service that provides a physical device that can store up to 100 TB of data and perform local data processing on premises. It enables users to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud in areas with limited or no internet connectivity. It also supports AWS Greengrass, which allows users to run AWS Lambda functions and other AWS services locally without a stable internet connection. Amazon S3 is a storage service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. It requires a stable internet connection to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud. AWS Storage Gateway is a service that provides a hybrid storage solution that connects on-premises applications to AWS Cloud storage services, such as Amazon S3, Amazon S3 Glacier, and Amazon EBS. It requires a stable internet connection to synchronize data between the on-premises and cloud storage. AWS Backup is a service that provides a centralized and automated solution to back up data across AWS services and on-premises resources. It requires a stable internet connection to transfer data to and from the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 2)
A company needs Amazon EC2 instances for a workload that can tolerate interruptions.
Which EC2 instance purchasing option meets this requirement with the LARGEST discount compared to On-Demand prices?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 2)
A company manages factory machines in real time. The company wants to use AWS technology to deploy its monitoring applications as close to the factory machines as possible.
Which AWS solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST latency?

A. AWS Outposts
B. Amazon EC2
C. AWS App Runner
D. AWS Batch

Answer: A

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 201
- (Topic 2)
A company is collecting user behavior patterns to identify how to meet goals for sustainability impact.
Which guidelines are best practices for the company to implement to meet these goals? (Select TWO.)

A. Scale infrastructure with user load.
B. Maximize the geographic distance between workloads and user locations.

C. Eliminate creation and maintenance of unused assets.
D. Scale resources with excess capacity and remove auto scaling.
E. Scale infrastructure based on the number of users.

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 202
- (Topic 2)
What does "security of the cloud" refer to in the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 2)
Which design principle is included in the operational excellence pillar of the AWS Well- Architected Framework?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 208
- (Topic 2)
A company is preparing to launch a redesigned website on AWS. Users from around the world will download digital handbooks from the website.
Which AWS solution should the company use to provide these static files securely?

A. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
B. Amazon CloudFront with Amazon S3
C. Amazon EC2 instances with an Application Load Balancer
D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Amazon CloudFront with Amazon S3 is a solution that allows you to provide static files securely to users from around the world. Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency, high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. You can use Amazon S3 to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. You can also configure Amazon S3 to work with Amazon CloudFront to distribute your content to edge locations near your users for faster delivery and lower latency. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that enables you to build custom applications that process or analyze streaming data for specialized needs. This option is not relevant for providing static files securely. Amazon EC2 instances with an Application Load Balancer is a solution that allows you to distribute incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones. This option is suitable for dynamic web applications, but not necessary for static files. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a service that provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on- premises resources. This option is not relevant for providing static files securely.

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 2)

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 2)
A company wants to run its production workloads on AWS. The company needs concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM), and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Which AWS Support plan will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
B is correct because AWS Enterprise Support is the AWS Support plan that provides concierge service, a designated AWS technical account manager (TAM), and technical support that is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This plan is designed for customers who run mission-critical workloads on AWS and need the highest level of support. A is incorrect because AWS Basic Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for a limited set of AWS services. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support. C is incorrect because AWS Business Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor and AWS Support API. It does not provide concierge service or a designated TAM. D is incorrect because AWS Developer Support is the AWS Support plan that provides customer service and support for billing and account issues, service limit increases, and technical support for all AWS services, as well as access to AWS Trusted Advisor. It does not provide concierge service, a designated TAM, or 24/7 technical support.

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS Cloud design principle does a company follow by using AWS CloudTrail?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 222
- (Topic 2)
Which AWS service requires the customer to patch the guest operating system?

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

Answer: C

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

infrastructure and software.

NEW QUESTION 225
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or tool does AWS Control Tower use to create resources?

A. AWS CloudFormation
B. AWS Trusted Advisor
C. AWS Directory Service
D. AWS Cost Explorer

Answer: A

Explanation:
AWS Control Tower uses AWS CloudFormation to create resources in your landing zone. AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your AWS resources using templates. AWS Control Tower supports creating AWS::ControlTower::EnabledControl resources in AWS CloudFormation. Therefore, the correct answer is A. You can learn more about AWS Control Tower and AWS CloudFormation from this page.

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Topic 1)
A company needs to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively.
The workloads can recover from interruptions easily. Which pricing model should the company use?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C because Spot Instances are the pricing model that enables the company to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. Spot Instances are spare Amazon EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible workloads that can recover from interruptions easily. The other options are incorrect because they are not the pricing model that enables the company to run its existing custom, nonproduction workloads in the AWS Cloud quickly and cost-effectively. Reserved Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. On-Demand Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are launched and billed at a fixed hourly rate. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts are suitable for workloads that require regulatory compliance or data isolation.
Reference: Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Topic 1)
A company has an application with robust hardware requirements. The application must be accessed by students who are using lightweight, low-cost laptops.
Which AWS service will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 231
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?

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

Answer: B

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

Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS Support plan assigns an AWS concierge agent to a company's account?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 1)
Which option is an advantage of AWS Cloud computing that minimizes variable costs?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 241
- (Topic 1)
A company recently migrated to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to determine whether its newly imported Amazon EC2 instances are the appropriate size and type.
Which AWS services can provide this information to the company? {Select TWO.)

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

Answer: CD

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

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Topic 1)
A cloud engineer needs to download AWS security and compliance documents for an upcoming audit.
Which AWS service can provide the documents?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 248
- (Topic 1)
Which AWS service or feature offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 253
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