

## AWS-Certified-Cloud-Practitioner Dumps

### Amazon AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (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 center<sup>1</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service or tool helps companies measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage?

- A. AWS customer carbon footprint tool
- B. AWS Compute Optimizer
- C. Sustainability pillar
- D. OS-Climate (Open Source Climate Data Commons)

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS customer carbon footprint tool is an AWS service or tool that helps companies measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. It allows users to estimate the carbon emissions associated with their AWS resources and services, such as EC2, S3, and Lambda. It also provides recommendations and best practices to reduce the carbon footprint and improve the sustainability of their AWS workloads<sup>4</sup>. AWS Compute Optimizer is an AWS service that helps users optimize the performance and cost of their EC2 instances and Auto Scaling groups. It provides recommendations for optimal instance types, sizes, and configurations based on the workload characteristics and utilization metrics. It does not help users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. Sustainability pillar is a concept that refers to the ability of a system to operate in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner. It is not an AWS service or tool that helps users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage. OS-Climate (Open Source Climate Data Commons) is an initiative that aims to provide open source data, tools, and platforms to accelerate climate action and innovation. It is not an AWS service or tool that helps users measure the environmental impact of their AWS usage.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to migrate its Microsoft SQL Server database management system from on premises to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service should the company use to reduce management overhead for this environment?

- A. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- B. Amazon SageMaker
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon Athena

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is the AWS service that the company should use to migrate its Microsoft SQL Server database management system from on premises to the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS is a fully managed service that provides a scalable, secure, and high-performance relational database platform. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, including Microsoft SQL Server. Amazon RDS reduces the management overhead for the database environment by taking care of tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and monitoring. For more information, see [What is Amazon Relational Database Service \(Amazon RDS\)?](#) and [Amazon RDS for SQL Server](#).

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (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 5**

- (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 6**

- (Topic 1)

A company uses Amazon Aurora as its database service. The company wants to encrypt its databases and database backups.

Which party manages the encryption of the database clusters and database snapshots, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (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 8**

- (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 9**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

AWS Step Functions is a service that coordinates multiple AWS services into serverless workflows.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is C because Dedicated Hosts are Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Dedicated Hosts are physical servers that are dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Hosts allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses, such as Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, subject to their license terms. The other options are incorrect because they are not Amazon EC2 instances that are required when a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS. Spot Instances are spare Amazon EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible workloads that can recover from interruptions easily. Dedicated Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer, but not to a specific physical server. Dedicated Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reserved Instances are Amazon EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. Reserved Instances do not allow customers to use their existing server-bound software licenses. Reference: Dedicated Hosts, Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 1)

In which of the following AWS services should database credentials be stored for maximum security?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Amazon SageMaker
- B. Amazon Textract



- C. Amazon Rekognition
- D. Amazon Comprehend

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to run code in response to an event notification that occurs when objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket. Which AWS service will integrate directly with the event notification?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 21**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to identify the last time that a specific user accessed the AWS Management Console. Which AWS service will provide this information?

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS CloudTrail is the service that will provide the information about the last time that a specific user accessed the AWS Management Console. AWS CloudTrail is a service that records the API calls and events made by or on behalf of your AWS account. You can use AWS CloudTrail to view, search, and download the history of AWS console sign-in events, which include the user name, date, time, source IP address, and other details of the sign-in activity. Amazon Cognito, Amazon Inspector, and Amazon GuardDuty are not services that will provide this information. Amazon Cognito is a service that provides user authentication and authorization for web and mobile applications. Amazon Inspector is a service that assesses the security and compliance of your applications running on AWS. Amazon GuardDuty is a service that monitors your AWS account and workloads for malicious or unauthorized activity.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

- (Topic 1)

Which task is the responsibility of a company that is using Amazon RDS?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users. AWS has a global infrastructure that consists of AWS Regions,

Availability Zones, and edge locations. Users can choose from multiple AWS Regions around the world to deploy their applications and data closer to their end users, while also meeting their compliance and regulatory requirements. Users can also leverage AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Route 53, and AWS Global Accelerator, to improve the performance and availability of their global applications. AWS also provides tools and guidance to help users optimize their global deployments, such as AWS Well- Architected Framework, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS Migration Hub. AWS Global Infrastructure [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com)

**NEW QUESTION 31**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS benefit is demonstrated by on-demand technology services that enable companies to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Pay-as-you-go pricing is an AWS benefit that demonstrates the ability of users to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses. With pay-as-you-go pricing, users only pay for the resources they consume, without any long-term contracts or commitments. This can lower the total cost of ownership and increase the return on investment. Pay-as-you-go pricing also provides flexibility and scalability, as users can adjust their resource usage according to their changing needs and demands. AWS Cloud Value Framework AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com)

**NEW QUESTION 34**

SIMULATION - (Topic 1)

A company runs thousands of simultaneous simulations using AWS Batch. Each simulation is stateless, is fault tolerant, and runs for up to 3 hours.

Which pricing model enables the company to optimize costs and meet these requirements?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B because Spot Instances enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Spot Instances are spare EC2 instances that are available at up to 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances are suitable for stateless, fault-tolerant, and flexible applications that can run for any duration. The other options are incorrect because they do not enable the company to optimize costs and meet the requirements. Reserved Instances are EC2 instances that are reserved for a specific period of time (one or three years) in exchange for a lower hourly rate. Reserved Instances are suitable for steady-state or predictable workloads that run for a long duration. On- Demand Instances are EC2 instances that are launched and billed at a fixed hourly rate. On-Demand Instances are suitable for short-term, irregular, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted. Dedicated Instances are EC2 instances that run on hardware that is dedicated to a single customer. Dedicated Instances are suitable for workloads that require regulatory compliance or data isolation. Reference: [Amazon EC2 Instance Purchasing Options]

**NEW QUESTION 36**

- (Topic 1)

A company plans to migrate to AWS and wants to create cost estimates for its AWS use cases.

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 41**

- (Topic 1)

A company is migrating an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS. The company cannot rewrite the application.

To which AWS service could the company migrate the database?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is a service that provides fully managed relational database engines. Amazon RDS supports several database engines, including Oracle, MySQL, PostgreSQL, MariaDB, SQL Server, and Amazon Aurora. Amazon RDS can be used to migrate an application that includes an Oracle database to AWS without rewriting the application, as long as the application is compatible with the Oracle version and edition supported by

Amazon RDS. Amazon RDS can also provide benefits such as high availability, scalability, security, backup and restore, and performance optimization. [Amazon RDS Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com)

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Trusted Advisor is the AWS service that provides real-time guidance for provisioning resources, based on AWS best practices related to security, cost optimization, and service limits. AWS Trusted Advisor inspects the user's AWS environment and provides recommendations for improving performance, security, and reliability, reducing costs, and following best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor also alerts the user when they are approaching or exceeding their service limits, and helps them request limit increases<sup>3</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 46**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is the AWS service that the company should use to meet the requirements of managing access and permissions for its third-party SaaS applications. AWS Single Sign-On is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. You can use AWS Single Sign-On to enable your users to sign in to a user portal with their existing corporate credentials and access all of their assigned accounts and applications from one place<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Topic 1)

Which statements represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

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

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

The statements that represent the cost-effectiveness of the AWS Cloud are:

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service uses a combination of publishers and subscribers?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to set up a high-speed connection between its data center and its applications that run on AWS. The company must not transfer data over the internet.

Which action should the company take to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 63**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate a database from an on-premises environment to Amazon RDS.

After the migration is complete, which management task will the company still be responsible for?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

- ? What is Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)?
- ? Perform common DBA tasks for Amazon RDS DB instances

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its workloads to AWS, but it lacks expertise in AWS Cloud computing.

Which AWS service or feature will help the company with its migration?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Managed Services is a service that provides operational management for AWS infrastructure and applications. It helps users migrate their workloads to



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

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (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 payments<sup>4</sup>. 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 72**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to securely store Amazon RDS database credentials and automatically rotate user passwords periodically.

Which AWS service or capability will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- C. AWS Secrets Manager
- D. AWS CloudTrail

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect access to your applications, services, and IT resources. This service enables you to easily rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle<sup>1</sup>. Amazon S3 is a storage service that does not offer automatic rotation of credentials. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is a service that provides secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management and secrets management<sup>2</sup>, but it does not offer automatic rotation of credentials. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account<sup>3</sup>, but it does not store or rotate credentials.

**NEW QUESTION 75**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 M1 Mac instances are the AWS service or resource that the company should use for its iOS application development and build activities, as they enable users to run macOS on AWS and access a broad and growing set of AWS services. AWS CodeCommit is a service that provides a fully managed source control service that hosts secure Git-based repositories. AWS Amplify is a set of tools and services that enable developers to build full-stack web and mobile applications using AWS. AWS App Runner is a service that makes it easy for developers to quickly deploy containerized web applications and APIs. These concepts are explained in the AWS Developer Tools page<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 77**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 82**

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. Use EC2 instances across multiple Availability Zones in the same AWS Region.
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront as the database for the EC2 instances.
- C. Use EC2 instances in the same edge location and the same Availability Zone.
- D. Use EC2 instances in AWS OpsWorks stacks in different AWS Regions.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 85**

- (Topic 2)

A company has an environment that includes Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon Lightsail, and on-premises servers. The company wants to automate the security updates for its operating systems and applications. Which solution will meet these requirements with the LEAST operational effort?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service can defend against DDoS attacks?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Topic 2)

A company needs to centralize its operational data. The company also needs to automate tasks across all of its Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service can the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AWS Systems Manager is a service that enables users to centralize and automate the management of their AWS resources. It provides a unified user interface to view operational data, such as inventory, patch compliance, and performance metrics. It also allows users to automate common and repetitive tasks, such as patching, backup, and configuration management, across all of their Amazon EC2 instances<sup>1</sup>. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides best practices and recommendations to optimize the performance, security, and cost of AWS resources<sup>2</sup>. AWS CodeDeploy is a service that automates the deployment of code and applications to Amazon EC2 instances or other compute services<sup>3</sup>. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that simplifies the deployment and management of web applications using popular platforms, such as Java, PHP, and Node.js<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (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 95**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse
- B. Amazon Redshift Serverless
- C. Amazon Athena
- D. Amazon S3

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Redshift Serverless is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of the company that wants to move its data warehouse application to the AWS Cloud and run and scale its analytics services without needing to provision and manage data warehouse clusters. Amazon Redshift Serverless is a new feature of Amazon Redshift, which is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows customers to run complex queries and analytics on large volumes of structured and semi-structured data. Amazon Redshift Serverless automatically scales the compute and storage resources based on the workload demand, and customers only pay for the resources they consume. Amazon Redshift Serverless also simplifies the management and maintenance of the data warehouse, as customers do not need to worry about choosing the right cluster size, resizing the cluster, or distributing the data across the nodes. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse, Amazon Athena, and Amazon S3 are not the best services to meet the requirements of the company. Amazon Redshift provisioned data warehouse requires customers to choose the number and type of nodes for their cluster, and manually resize the cluster if their workload changes. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows customers to analyze data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL, but it is not a data warehouse service that can store and organize the data. Amazon S3 is a scalable object storage service that can store any amount and type of data, but it is not a data warehouse service that can run complex queries and analytics on the data.

**NEW QUESTION 100**

- (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 102**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS Migration Hub
- D. AWS AppSync
- E. AWS Application Migration Service

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 104**

- (Topic 2)

Which group shares responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources?

- A. Third-party vendors
- B. Customers
- C. Reseller partners
- D. Internet providers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Customers share responsibility with AWS for security and compliance of AWS accounts and resources. This is part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the physical and environmental controls of the AWS global infrastructure, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical access. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the configuration and management of the AWS resources and applications, such as identity and access management, encryption, firewall, and backup.

For more information, see AWS Shared Responsibility Model and AWS Cloud Security.

**NEW QUESTION 108**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 113**

- (Topic 2)

A company plans to migrate its on-premises workload to AWS. Before the migration, the company needs to estimate its future AWS service costs.

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Pricing Calculator is the AWS service or tool that the company should use to estimate its future AWS service costs before the migration. AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based tool that allows the company to create cost estimates for various AWS services and scenarios. AWS Pricing Calculator helps the company to compare the costs of running the workload on premises versus on AWS, and to optimize the costs by choosing the best options for the workload. AWS Pricing Calculator also provides a detailed breakdown of the cost components and a downloadable report. For more information, see [AWS Pricing Calculator] and [Getting Started with AWS Pricing Calculator].

**NEW QUESTION 114**

- (Topic 2)

A company wants to create multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. Which AWS service or component will provide this functionality?

- A. AWS Transit Gateway



- B. Internet gateway
- C. Amazon VPC
- D. Amazon EC2

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) is the AWS service that allows customers to create multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where customers can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. Customers can create multiple VPCs within an AWS account, each with its own IP address range, subnets, route tables, security groups, network access control lists, gateways, and other components. AWS Transit Gateway, Internet gateway, and Amazon EC2 are not services or components that provide the functionality of creating multiple isolated networks in the same AWS account. AWS Transit Gateway is a service that enables customers to connect their Amazon VPCs and their on-premises networks to a single gateway. An Internet gateway is a component that enables communication between instances in a VPC and the Internet. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides scalable compute capacity in the cloud<sup>34</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 119**

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS services can a company use to host and run a MySQL database? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon EC2
- E. Amazon MQ

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS and Amazon EC2 are two AWS services that you can use to host and run a MySQL database. Amazon RDS is a service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. You can use Amazon RDS to launch a MySQL database instance and let Amazon RDS manage common database tasks such as backups, patching, scaling, and replication<sup>6</sup>. Amazon EC2 is a service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch a virtual server and install MySQL software on it. You have complete control over your database configuration, but you are responsible for managing and maintaining the database software and the underlying infrastructure<sup>7</sup>. Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value and document database that delivers single-digit millisecond performance at any scale. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ. None of these services can help you host and run a MySQL database.

**NEW QUESTION 122**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 127**

- (Topic 2)

Which benefit of the AWS Cloud helps companies achieve lower usage costs because of the aggregate usage of all AWS users?

- A. No need to guess capacity
- B. Ability to go global in minutes
- C. Economies of scale
- D. Increased speed and agility

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The benefit of the AWS Cloud that helps companies achieve lower usage costs because of the aggregate usage of all AWS users is economies of scale. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower costs and higher efficiency by operating at a massive scale and passing the savings to the customers. AWS leverages the aggregate usage of all AWS users to negotiate better prices with hardware vendors, optimize power consumption, and improve operational processes. As a result, AWS can offer lower and more flexible pricing options to the customers, such as pay-as-you-go, reserved, and spot pricing models. No need to guess capacity, ability to go global in minutes, and increased speed and agility are other benefits of the AWS Cloud, but they are not directly related to the aggregate usage of all AWS users. No need to guess capacity means that AWS customers can avoid the risk of over-provisioning or under-provisioning resources, and scale up or down as needed. Ability to go global in minutes means that AWS customers can deploy their applications and data in multiple regions around the world, and deliver them to users with high performance and availability. Increased speed and agility means that AWS customers can quickly and easily provision and access AWS resources, and accelerate their innovation and time to market.

**NEW QUESTION 128**

- (Topic 2)

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

meet these needs.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Topic 2)

In which categories does AWS Trusted Advisor provide recommended actions? (Select TWO.)

- A. Operating system patches
- B. Cost optimization
- C. Repetitive tasks
- D. Service quotas
- E. Account activity records

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommended actions in five categories: cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance, and service quotas. Cost optimization helps you reduce your overall AWS costs by identifying idle and underutilized resources. Service quotas helps you monitor and manage your usage of AWS service quotas and request quota increases. Operating system patches, repetitive tasks, and account activity records are not categories that AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommended actions for. Source: [\[AWS Trusted Advisor\]](#)

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Topic 1)

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on the ability to run workloads effectively, gain insight into operations, and continuously improve supporting processes and procedures?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of best practices and guidelines for designing and operating systems in the cloud. The framework consists of five pillars: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, and cost optimization. The operational excellence pillar focuses on the ability to run workloads effectively, gain insight into operations, and continuously improve supporting processes and procedures. Therefore, the correct answer is C. You can learn more about the AWS Well-Architected Framework and its pillars from [this page](#).

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to track its AWS account's service costs. The company also wants to receive notifications when costs are forecasted to reach a specific level. Which AWS service or tool provides this functionality?

- A. AWS Budgets
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. Savings Plans
- D. AWS Billing Conductor

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

AWS Budgets gives you the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define.

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Topic 1)

What is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market?

- A. Decreased deployment speed
- B. Increased application security
- C. Increased business agility
- D. Increased backup capabilities

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Increased business agility is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud in terms of improving time to market. Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, companies can launch new products and services, experiment with new ideas, and respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see [Benefits of Cloud Computing] and [Business Agility].

**NEW QUESTION 140**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a cost efficiency principle related to the AWS Cloud?

- A. Right-size services based on capacity requirements.
- B. Use the Billing Dashboard to access information about monthly bills.
- C. Use AWS Organizations to combine the expenses of multiple accounts into a single bill.
- D. Tag all AWS resources.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

One of the cost efficiency principles related to the AWS Cloud is to right-size services based on capacity requirements. This means choosing the most appropriate type and size of AWS resources to meet the performance and scalability needs of the applications, while avoiding over-provisioning or under-provisioning. By right-sizing services, users can optimize the costs and benefits of using the AWS Cloud<sup>1</sup>

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to configure rules to identify threats and protect applications from malicious network access. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. Amazon QuickSight
- C. AWS WAF
- D. Amazon Detective

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS WAF is the AWS service that the company should use to configure rules to identify threats and protect applications from malicious network access. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps to filter, monitor, and block malicious web requests based on customizable rules. AWS WAF can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer. For more information, see What is AWS WAF? and How AWS WAF Works.

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to continuously monitor its environment to analyze network and account activity and identify potential security threats. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon GuardDuty is a service that provides intelligent threat detection and continuous monitoring for the AWS environment. It analyzes network and account activity using machine learning and threat intelligence to identify potential security threats, such as unauthorized access, compromised credentials, malicious hosts, and reconnaissance activities. It also generates detailed and actionable findings that can be viewed on the AWS Management Console or sent to other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudWatch Events and AWS Lambda, for further analysis or remediation. Amazon GuardDuty OverviewAWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (Topic 1)

A large company wants to track the combined AWS usage costs of all of its linked accounts. How can this be accomplished?

- A. Use AWS Trusted Advisor to generate customized summary reports.
- B. Use AWS Organizations to generate consolidated billing reports.
- C. Use AWS Budgets to set utilization targets and receive summary reports.
- D. Use the AWS Control Tower dashboard to get a summary report of all linked account costs.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The company can use AWS Organizations to track the combined AWS usage costs of all of its linked accounts. AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you can manage centrally. You can use AWS Organizations to create a consolidated billing report that shows the charges incurred by each account in your organization as well as the total charges across all accounts. You can also use AWS Organizations to

apply policies and controls to your accounts to help you manage costs and security5.

**NEW QUESTION 152**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to test a new application that was written in Python. The code will activate when new images are stored in an Amazon S3 bucket. The application will put a watermark on each image and then will store the images in a different S3 bucket.

Which AWS service should the company use to conduct the test with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon Lightsail

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

AWS Lambda is a compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. AWS Lambda executes your code only when needed and scales automatically, from a few requests per day to thousands per second. You pay only for the compute time you consume - there is no charge when your code is not running. With AWS Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service - all with zero administration. AWS Lambda runs your code on a high-availability compute infrastructure and performs all of the administration of the compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, code monitoring and logging

**NEW QUESTION 155**

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to use a managed service to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling of its MySQL database in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EMR
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of using a managed service to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling of a MySQL database in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS is a relational database service that supports MySQL and other popular database engines. Amazon RDS handles routine database tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and scaling. Amazon RDS also offers high availability, security, and compatibility features3

**NEW QUESTION 157**

- (Topic 1)

A company is designing a web application that will run on Amazon EC2 instances.

Which AWS services and features will improve availability and reduce the impact of failures for this application?

(Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling for the EC2 instances
- B. VPC subnet ACLs to check the health of a service
- C. Resources that are distributed across multiple Availability Zones
- D. Configuration of AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) to move the EC2 instances to a differentAWS Region
- E. Resources that are distributed across multiple AWS points of presence

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

The correct answers are A and C because Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling and resources that are distributed across multiple Availability Zones are AWS services and features that will improve availability and reduce the impact of failures for the web application. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is a service that enables users to automatically adjust the number of Amazon EC2 instances in response to changes in demand or performance. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps users to maintain optimal availability and performance of their applications by adding or removing instances as needed. Resources that are distributed across multiple Availability Zones are AWS features that enable users to increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Users can launch their resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones to protect their applications from the failure of a single location. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services and features that will improve availability and reduce the impact of failures for the web application. VPC subnet ACLs are AWS features that enable users to control the inbound and outbound traffic to and from their subnets within a VPC. VPC subnet ACLs do not check the health of a service, but rather filter the network traffic based on rules. Configuration of AWS Server Migration Service (AWS SMS) is an AWS service that enables users to migrate their on-premises servers to AWS. Configuration of AWS SMS does not help to move the Amazon EC2 instances to a different AWS Region, but rather to migrate the servers from the source environment to AWS. Resources that are distributed across multiple AWS points of presence are AWS features that enable users to deliver content to their end users with low latency and high performance. AWS points of presence are edge locations that are part of the AWS Global Infrastructure. Users can use services such as Amazon CloudFront and AWS Global Accelerator to distribute their content across multiple AWS points of presence. Reference: Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones]

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are advantages of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.)

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses
- B. High economies of scale
- C. Launch globally in minutes
- D. Focus on managing hardware infrastructure



E. Overprovision to ensure capacity

**Answer:** BC

**Explanation:**

The correct answers are B and C because they are advantages of the AWS Cloud. High economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. Launch globally in minutes means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. The other options are incorrect because they are not advantages of the AWS Cloud. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses means that customers have to invest heavily in data centers and servers before they know how they will use them. Focus on managing hardware infrastructure means that customers have to spend time and money on maintaining and upgrading their physical resources. Overprovision to ensure capacity means that customers have to pay for more resources than they actually need to avoid performance issues. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following are AWS Cloud design principles? (Select TWO.)

- A. Pay for compute resources in advance.
- B. Make data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design.
- C. Emphasize manual processes to allow for changes.
- D. Test systems at production scale.
- E. Refine operational procedures infrequently.

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

The correct answers are B and D because making data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design and testing systems at production scale are AWS Cloud design principles. Making data-driven decisions to determine cloud architectural design means that users should collect and analyze data from their AWS resources and applications to optimize their performance, availability, security, and cost. Testing systems at production scale means that users should simulate real-world scenarios and load conditions to validate the functionality, reliability, and scalability of their systems. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS Cloud design principles. Paying for compute resources in advance means that users have to invest heavily in data centers and servers before they know how they will use them. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a traditional IT model. Emphasizing manual processes to allow for changes means that users have to rely on human intervention and coordination to perform operational tasks and updates. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a source of inefficiency and error. Refining operational procedures infrequently means that users have to stick to the same methods and practices without adapting to the changing needs and feedback. This is not a cloud design principle, but rather a hindrance to innovation and improvement. Reference: AWS Well-Architected Framework

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Topic 1)

A retail company is migrating its IT infrastructure applications from on premises to the AWS Cloud.

Which costs will the company eliminate with this migration? (Select TWO.)

- A. Cost of data center operations
- B. Cost of application licensing
- C. Cost of marketing campaigns
- D. Cost of physical server hardware
- E. Cost of network management

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

The costs that the company will eliminate with this migration are the cost of application licensing and the cost of physical server hardware. The cost of application licensing is the fee that the company has to pay to use the software applications on its on- premises servers. The cost of physical server hardware is the expense that the company has to incur to purchase, maintain, and upgrade the servers and related equipment. By migrating to the AWS Cloud, the company can avoid these costs by using the AWS services and resources that are already licensed and managed by AWS. For more information, see [Cloud Economics] and [AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator].

**NEW QUESTION 173**

- (Topic 1)

A company needs a content delivery network that provides secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency and high transfer speeds.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon Elastic Transcoder

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is A because Amazon CloudFront is an AWS service that provides secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) that integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon S3, Amazon EC2, AWS Lambda, and AWS Shield. Amazon CloudFront delivers content through a worldwide network of edge locations that are located close to the end users. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that provide secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency and high transfer speeds. Elastic Load Balancing is an AWS service that distributes incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses. Amazon S3 is an AWS service that provides object storage for data of any size and type. Amazon Elastic Transcoder is an AWS service that converts media files from their original source format into different formats that will play on various devices. Reference: Amazon CloudFront FAQs

**NEW QUESTION 176**

- (Topic 1)

A developer needs to build an application for a retail company. The application must provide real-time product recommendations that are based on machine learning.

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

- A. AWS Health Dashboard
- B. Amazon Personalize
- C. Amazon Forecast
- D. Amazon Transcribe

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Personalize is a fully managed machine learning service that customers can use to generate personalized recommendations for their users. It can also generate user segments based on the users' affinity for certain items or item metadata. Amazon Personalize uses the customers' data to train and deploy custom recommendation models that can be integrated into their applications. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about Amazon Personalize and its use cases from this page.

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 3)

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

What is the MOST operationally efficient AWS solution for this scenario?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (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 185**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to automatically add and remove Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants the EC2 instances to adjust to varying workloads dynamically. Which service or feature will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
- C. AWS Snow Family
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling is a service that helps you maintain application availability and allows you to automatically add or remove EC2 instances according to definable conditions. You can create collections of EC2 instances, called Auto Scaling groups, and specify the minimum and maximum number of instances in each group. You can also define scaling policies that adjust the number of instances based on the demand on your application. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling helps you improve the performance, reliability, and cost-efficiency of your EC2 workloads<sup>123</sup>. References: 1: VDI Desktops - Amazon WorkSpaces Family - AWS, 2: What is Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling? - Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling, 3: Discover Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling Unit | Salesforce Trailhead

**NEW QUESTION 186**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service converts text to lifelike voices?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 188**

- (Topic 3)

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB.

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 189**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 193**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is D. Platform.

The Platform perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes a capability for well-designed data and analytics architecture. This capability helps you design, implement, and optimize your data and analytics solutions on AWS, using services such as Amazon S3, Amazon Redshift, Amazon EMR, Amazon Kinesis, Amazon Athena, and Amazon QuickSight. A well-designed data and analytics architecture enables you to collect, store, process, analyze, and visualize data from various sources, and derive insights that can drive your business decisions<sup>12</sup>.

The Security perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data protection, which helps you secure your data at rest and in transit using encryption, key management, access control, and auditing<sup>13</sup>.

The Governance perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data governance, which helps you manage the quality, availability, usability, integrity, and security of your data assets<sup>14</sup>.

The Operations perspective does not include a capability for data and analytics architecture, but it does include a capability for data operations, which helps you monitor, troubleshoot, and optimize the performance and availability of your data pipelines and workloads<sup>1</sup>.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service offers object storage?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Amazon S3 is the AWS service that offers object storage. Object storage is a technology that stores and manages data in an unstructured format called objects. Each object consists of the data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage is ideal for storing large amounts of unstructured data, such as photos, videos, email, web pages, sensor data, and audio files<sup>1</sup>. Amazon S3 provides industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance for object storage<sup>2</sup>.

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that offers relational database storage. Relational database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a structured format called tables. Each table consists of rows and columns that define the attributes and values of the data. Relational database storage is ideal for storing structured or semi-structured data, such as customer records, inventory, transactions, and analytics<sup>3</sup>.

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is the AWS service that offers file storage. File storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a hierarchical format called files and folders. Each file consists of the data and metadata, and each folder consists of files or subfolders. File storage is ideal for storing shared data that can be accessed by multiple users or applications, such as home directories, content repositories, media libraries, and configuration files<sup>4</sup>.

Amazon DynamoDB is the AWS service that offers NoSQL database storage. NoSQL database storage is a technology that stores and manages data in a flexible format called documents or key-value pairs. Each document or key-value pair consists of the data and metadata, and can have different attributes and values depending on the schema. NoSQL database storage is ideal for storing dynamic or unstructured data that requires high performance, scalability, and availability, such as web applications, social media, gaming, and IoT.

**NEW QUESTION 203**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 206**

- (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 209**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 212**

- (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 devices<sup>12</sup>.

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 client<sup>3</sup>.

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 efficiently<sup>4</sup>.

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 targets<sup>5</sup>.

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 215

- (Topic 3)

AWS has the ability to achieve lower pay-as-you-go pricing by aggregating usage across hundreds of thousands of users.

This describes which advantage of the AWS Cloud?

- A. Launch globally in minutes
- B. Increase speed and agility
- C. High economies of scale
- D. No guessing about compute capacity

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

AWS has the ability to achieve lower pay-as-you-go pricing by aggregating usage across hundreds of thousands of users. This means that AWS can leverage its massive scale and purchasing power to reduce the costs of infrastructure, hardware, software, and operations. These savings are then passed on to the customers, who only pay for the resources they use. You can learn more about the AWS pricing model from [this webpage] or [this digital course].

### NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** AD

#### Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator and AWS Application Discovery Service are the best combination of AWS services or tools to meet the requirements of determining the total cost of ownership for compute resources that will be hosted on the AWS Cloud. AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that enables you to estimate the cost of using AWS services based on your usage scenarios and requirements. You can use AWS Pricing Calculator to compare the costs of running your applications on-premises or on AWS, and to optimize your AWS spending. AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps you plan your migration to the AWS Cloud by collecting and analyzing information about your on-premises servers, applications, and dependencies. You can use AWS Application Discovery Service to identify the inventory of your on-premises infrastructure, group servers by applications, and estimate the performance and resource utilization of your applications<sup>45</sup>

### NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 3)

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

References: AWS Shield, What is a DDOS Attack & How to Protect Your Site Against One

### NEW QUESTION 222

- (Topic 3)

A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance.

Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing and encrypting application data

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 230**

- (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 revocation<sup>1</sup>.

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 credentials<sup>2</sup>. AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides hardware security modules (HSMs) for cryptographic operations and key management. It does not provide temporary security credentials<sup>3</sup>.

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 applications<sup>4</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. Migration Evaluator

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Migration Evaluator is an AWS service that provides a customized assessment of your current on-premises environment and helps you build a data-driven business case for migration to AWS. Migration Evaluator collects and analyzes data from your on-premises servers, such as CPU, memory, disk, network, and utilization metrics, and compares them with the most cost-effective AWS alternatives. Migration Evaluator also helps you understand your existing software licenses and running costs, and provides recommendations for Bring Your Own License (BYOL) and License Included (LI) options in AWS. Migration Evaluator generates a detailed report that shows your projected running costs in the AWS Cloud, along with potential savings and benefits. You can use this report to support your decision-making and planning for cloud migration. References: Cloud Business Case & Migration Plan - Amazon Migration Evaluator - AWS, Getting started with Migration Evaluator

**NEW QUESTION 237**



- (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 238**

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate its on-premises relational databases to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use infrastructure as close to its current geographical location as possible.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. AWS Wavelength
- C. AWS Regions
- D. AWS Direct Connect

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS Regions are the AWS service or resource that the company should use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area. AWS Regions are separate geographic areas where AWS clusters its data centers. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate Availability Zones within a geographic area. Each AWS Region is designed to be isolated from the other AWS Regions to achieve the highest possible fault tolerance and stability. AWS provides a more extensive global footprint than any other cloud provider, and to support its global footprint and ensure customers are served across the world, AWS opens new Regions rapidly. AWS maintains multiple geographic Regions, including Regions in North America, South America, Europe, China, Asia Pacific, South Africa, and the Middle East. Amazon RDS is available in several AWS Regions worldwide. To create or work with an Amazon RDS DB instance in a specific AWS Region, you must use the corresponding regional service endpoint. You can choose the AWS Region that meets your latency or legal requirements. You can also use multiple AWS Regions to design a disaster recovery solution or to distribute your read workload. References: Global Infrastructure Regions & AZs - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com), Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones - Amazon Relational Database Service

**NEW QUESTION 239**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: AB**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 244**

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service is always provided at no charge?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources. You can use IAM to create and manage



AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources. IAM is always provided at no charge<sup>12</sup>. References: 1: AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) - Amazon Web Services (AWS), 2: Which aws service is always provided at no charge? - Brainly.in

**NEW QUESTION 248**

- (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 253**

- (Topic 3)

A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) to define and track business outcomes as part of its cloud transformation journey.

Which AWS CAF governance perspective capability will meet these requirements?

- A. Benefits management
- B. Risk management
- C. Application portfolio management
- D. Cloud financial management

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is A. Benefits management.

Benefits management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you define and track business outcomes as part of your cloud transformation journey. Benefits management helps you align your cloud initiatives with your business objectives, measure the value and impact of your cloud investments, and communicate the benefits of cloud adoption to your stakeholders<sup>12</sup>.

Risk management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you identify and mitigate the potential risks associated with cloud adoption, such as security, compliance, legal, and operational risks<sup>12</sup>.

Application portfolio management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you assess and optimize your existing application portfolio for cloud migration or modernization. Application portfolio management helps you categorize your applications based on their business value and technical fit, prioritize them for cloud adoption, and select the best migration or modernization strategy for each application<sup>12</sup>.

Cloud financial management is the AWS CAF governance perspective capability that helps you manage and optimize the costs and value of your cloud resources. Cloud financial management helps you plan and budget for cloud adoption, track and allocate cloud costs, implement cost optimization strategies, and report on cloud financial performance<sup>12</sup>. References:

1: AWS Cloud Adoption Framework: Governance Perspective 2: All you need to know about AWS Cloud Adoption Framework — Governance Perspective

**NEW QUESTION 257**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 261**

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) is a cloud-based service that makes it easy to centrally manage single sign-on (SSO) access to multiple AWS

accounts and business applications. You can use AWS SSO to enable your users to sign in to the AWS Management Console or the AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) with their existing corporate credentials<sup>2</sup>. You can also manage SSO access and user permissions across all your AWS accounts in AWS Organizations<sup>3</sup>. References: AWS Single Sign-On - AWS Documentation, AWS Organizations - AWS Documentation

**NEW QUESTION 263**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 267**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 270**

- (Topic 3)

An auditor is preparing for an annual security audit. The auditor requests certification details for a company's AWS hosted resources across multiple Availability Zones in the us-east-1 Region.

How should the company respond to the auditor's request?

- A. Open an AWS Support ticket to request that the AWS technical account manager (TAM) respond and help the auditor.
- B. Open an AWS Support ticket to request that the auditor receive approval to conduct an onsite assessment of the AWS data centers in which the company operates.
- C. Explain to the auditor that AWS does not need to be audited because the company's application is hosted in multiple Availability Zones.
- D. Use AWS Artifact to download the applicable report for AWS security control
- E. Provide the report to the auditor.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS' security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA). You can use AWS Artifact to download the applicable report for AWS security controls and provide it to the auditor.

**NEW QUESTION 275**

- (Topic 3)

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

Which AWS service will meet the requirement?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Amazon Macie is a fully managed service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to help you detect, classify, and better protect your sensitive data stored in the AWS Cloud<sup>1</sup>. Macie can automatically discover and scan your Amazon S3 buckets for sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII), financial information, healthcare information, intellectual property, and credentials<sup>1</sup>. Macie also provides you with a dashboard that shows the type, location, and volume of sensitive data in your AWS environment, as well as alerts and findings on potential security issues<sup>1</sup>.

The other options are not suitable for identifying sensitive data in AWS. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps you find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in your Amazon EC2 instances<sup>2</sup>. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you manage access to your AWS resources by creating users, groups, roles, and policies<sup>3</sup>. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that helps you monitor and troubleshoot your AWS resources and applications by collecting metrics, logs, events, and alarms<sup>4</sup>. References:

? 1: What Is Amazon Macie? - Amazon Macie

? 2: What Is Amazon Inspector? - Amazon Inspector

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

? 4: What Is Amazon CloudWatch? - Amazon CloudWatch

**NEW QUESTION 278**

- (Topic 3)

Which cloud concept is demonstrated by using AWS Compute Optimizer?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 280**

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