

# Exam jan 12 Set -A

Total points 55/64 ?

Full Marks : 65

Pass Marks : 47

0 of 0 points

Full Name: \*

Ira Chand

Email \*

07yamini2055@gmail.com

Attempt all Questions.

55 of 64 points

✓ Which AWS services are delivered globally rather than regionally? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

☒ Amazon CloudFront



☐ Amazon RDS

☐ Amazon VPC

☐ Amazon EC2

☒ Amazon Route 53



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that helps you distribute your static and dynamic content quickly and reliably with high speed globally.*

*Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable Domain Name System (DNS) web service which is also deployed globally.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon CloudFront" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*CORRECT: "Amazon Route 53" is also a correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon EC2" is incorrect. You launch EC2 instances within an Availability Zone, not globally.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon VPC" is incorrect. A VPC is a regional construct which spans all the Availability Zones within a Region.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon RDS" is incorrect. You also choose to launch RDS instances within an Availability Zone, not globally.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>

<https://aws.amazon.com/route53/>

✓ Which tool can be used to create alerts when the actual or forecasted cost of AWS services exceed a certain threshold? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS Cost and Usage report
- ☒ AWS Budgets
- ☐ AWS CloudTrail
- ☐ AWS Cost Explorer



### Feedback

#### 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. Reservation alerts are supported for Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, Amazon ElastiCache, and Amazon Elasticsearch reservations.

**CORRECT:** "AWS Budgets" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Cost Explorer" is incorrect. Cost Explorer lets you visualize and understand your costs but AWS Budgets should be used for alerting based on forecast or actual usage.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Cost and Usage report" is incorrect. This is another tool that can be used to view usage for AWS services by category but AWS Budgets should be used for alerting based on forecast or actual usage.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS CloudTrail" is incorrect. CloudTrail is used for logging API activity, it will not alert you based on usage of AWS services.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-budgets/>

✓ What is the main benefit of the principle of "loose coupling"? \*

1/1

- ☐ Enables applications to scale automatically based on current demand
- ☒ Reduce interdependencies so a failure in one component does not cascade to other components ✓
- ☐ Reduce operational complexity
- ☐ Automate the deployment of infrastructure using code

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*As application complexity increases, a desirable attribute of an IT system is that it can be broken into smaller, loosely coupled components. This means that IT systems should be designed in a way that reduces interdependencies—a change or a failure in one component should not cascade to other components.*

*CORRECT: "Reduce interdependencies so a failure in one component does not cascade to other components" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Reduce operational complexity" is incorrect. Loose coupling does not reduce operational complexity. In fact, it may increase complexity as you have more services running and more interactions.*

*INCORRECT: "Automate the deployment of infrastructure using code" is incorrect. This is an example of "Infrastructure as code" – services such as CloudFormation provide this functionality.*

*INCORRECT: "Enables applications to scale automatically based on current demand" is incorrect. This is an example of Elasticity.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/>

✓ Which AWS service can be used to send automated notifications to HTTP \*1/1 endpoints?

- ☒ Amazon SNS
- ☐ Amazon SQS
- ☐ Amazon SES
- ☐ Amazon SWF



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is a web service that makes it easy to set up, operate, and send notifications from the cloud. SNS can be used to send automated or manual notifications to email, mobile (SMS), SQS, and HTTP endpoints.

*CORRECT: "Amazon SNS" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon SQS" is incorrect. Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. This is a message bus, not a notification service.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon SWF" is incorrect. Amazon SWF helps developers build, run, and scale background jobs that have parallel or sequential step. It is not a notification service.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon SES" is incorrect. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a cloud-based email sending service designed to help digital marketers and application developers send marketing, notification, and transactional emails. It is limited to sending email.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/sns/>

✓ Which AWS service lets you add user sign up, sign-in and access control to web and mobile apps? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS CloudHSM
- ☒ Amazon Cognito
- ☐ AWS Directory Service
- ☐ AWS Artifact



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon Cognito lets you add user sign-up, sign-in, and access control to your web and mobile apps quickly and easily. Amazon Cognito scales to millions of users and supports sign-in with social identity providers, such as Facebook, Google, and Amazon, and enterprise identity providers via SAML 2.0.

**CORRECT:** "AWS Cognito" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Artifact" is incorrect. AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS CloudHSM" is incorrect. AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that enables you to easily generate and use your own encryption keys on the AWS Cloud

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Directory Service" is incorrect. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory, also known as AWS Managed Microsoft AD, enables your directory-aware workloads and AWS resources to use managed Active Directory in the AWS Cloud.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/>

✓ How does "elasticity" benefit an application design? \*

1/1

- ☐ By reserving capacity to reduce cost
- ☐ By selecting the correct storage tier for your workload
- ☒ By automatically scaling resources based on demand ✓
- ☐ By reducing interdependencies between application components

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Elasticity refers to the automatic scaling of resources based on demand. The benefit is that you provision only the necessary resources at a given time (optimizing cost) and don't have to worry about absorbing spikes in demand.

**CORRECT:** "By automatically scaling resources based on demand" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "By reducing interdependencies between application components" is incorrect. Elasticity does not reduce interdependencies between systems – this is known as loose coupling.

**INCORRECT:** "By selecting the correct storage tier for your workload" is incorrect. Selecting the correct storage tier would be an example of right-sizing, not elasticity.

**INCORRECT:** "By reserving capacity to reduce cost" is incorrect. Reserving capacity to reduce cost refers to using reservations such as EC2 Reserved Instances.

#### References:

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>

✓ Which of the following is a benefit of moving to the AWS Cloud? \*

1/1

- ☐ Outsource all IT operations
- ☐ Long term commitments
- ☐ Capital purchases
- ☒ Pay for what you use



### Feedback

#### Explanation

With the AWS cloud you pay for what you use. This is a significant advantage compared to on-premises infrastructure where you need to purchase more equipment than you need to allow for peak capacity. You also need to pay for that equipment upfront.

**CORRECT:** "Pay for what you use" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "Outsource all IT operations" is incorrect. You do not outsource all IT operations when moving to the AWS Cloud. AWS provide some higher-level managed services which reduces your operations effort but does not eliminate it.

**INCORRECT:** "Capital purchases" is incorrect. Capital purchases are not a benefit of moving to the cloud. The AWS Cloud is mostly an operational expenditure which is favored by many CFOs.

**INCORRECT:** "Long term commitments" is incorrect. You do not need to enter into long term commitments with the AWS Cloud. There are options for 1 or 3 year commitments to lower prices with some services but this is not an advantage of the cloud.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/>



✓ What AWS service offers managed DDoS protection? \*

1/1

- ☐ AWS Firewall Manager
- ☐ Amazon Inspector
- ☒ AWS Shield
- ☐ Amazon GuardDuty



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS. AWS Shield provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations that minimize application downtime and latency, so there is no need to engage AWS Support to benefit from DDoS protection. There are two tiers of AWS Shield - Standard and Advanced.*

*CORRECT: "AWS Shield" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Firewall Manager" is incorrect. AWS Firewall Manager is a security management service which allows you to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across your accounts and does not protect from DDoS attacks.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon GuardDuty" is incorrect. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors your AWS accounts and workloads for malicious activity and delivers detailed security findings for visibility and remediation. It does not protect you from DDoS attacks.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Inspector" is incorrect also as Inspector is a fully managed vulnerability assessment tool and does not protect from DDoS attacks.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/>

✓ Which AWS service uses a highly secure hardware storage device to store encryption keys? \*1/1

- ☒ AWS CloudHSM
- ☐ AWS WAF
- ☐ AWS IAM
- ☐ Amazon Cloud Directory



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS CloudHSM is a cloud-based hardware security module (HSM) that allows you to easily add secure key storage and high-performance crypto operations to your AWS applications*

*CORRECT: "AWS CloudHSM" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS IAM" is incorrect. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is used for managing users, groups, and roles in AWS.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Cloud Directory" is incorrect. Amazon Cloud Directory enables you to build flexible cloud-native directories for organizing hierarchies of data along multiple dimensions.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS WAF" is incorrect. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications from common web exploits.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudhsm/features/>

✓ Which of the following security related activities are AWS customers responsible for? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

- ☐ Implementing data center access controls
- ☒ Implementing IAM password policies
- ☒ Installing patches on Windows operating systems
- ☐ Secure disposal of faulty disk drives
- ☐ Installing patches on network devices



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Customers are responsible for configuring their own IAM password policies and installing operating system patches on Amazon EC2 instances

AWS are responsible for installing patches on physical hardware devices, data center access controls and secure disposal of disk drives

CORRECT: "Installing patches on Windows operating systems" is the correct answer.

CORRECT: "Implementing IAM password policies" is the correct answer.

INCORRECT: "Secure disposal of faulty disk drives" is incorrect as this is an AWS responsibility.

INCORRECT: "Implementing data center access controls" is incorrect as this is an AWS responsibility.

INCORRECT: "Installing patches on network devices" is incorrect as this is an AWS responsibility.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

✓ Which service can be added to a database to provide improved performance for some requests?

\*1/1

- ☐ Amazon RDS
- ☐ Amazon EFS
- ☐ Amazon RedShift
- ☒ Amazon ElastiCache



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*Amazon ElastiCache provides in-memory caching which improves performance for read requests when the data is cached in ElastiCache. ElastiCache can be placed in front of your database.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon ElastiCache" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon RedShift" is incorrect. Amazon RedShift is a data warehouse that is used for performing analytics on data.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon EFS" is incorrect. Amazon EFS is an Elastic File System, not a caching service.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon RDS" is incorrect. Amazon RDS is a relational SQL type of database. It is not a service that you place in front of another database to improve performance. Instead you might use RDS as your back-end database and use ElastiCache in front of it to improve performance through its in-memory caching.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticache/>

✓ Which of the below are components that can be configured in the VPC section of the AWS management console? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

☐ Elastic Load Balancer

☐ EBS volumes

☒ Endpoints



☒ Subnet



☐ DNS records

### Feedback

#### Explanation

You can configure subnets and endpoints within the VPC section of AWS management console.

EBS volumes and ELB must be configured in the EC2 section of the AWS management console and DNS records must be configured in Amazon Route 53.

CORRECT: "Subnet" is a correct answer.

CORRECT: "Endpoints" is also a correct answer.

INCORRECT: "EBS volumes" is incorrect as explained above.

INCORRECT: "DNS records" is incorrect as explained above.

INCORRECT: "Elastic Load Balancer" is incorrect as explained above.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/>

✓ Which support plan is the lowest cost option that allows unlimited cases to be open? \*1/1

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Basic
- ☒ Developer
- ☐ Enterprise



### Feedback

#### Explanation

With the Developer plan you can open unlimited cases. You can also open unlimited cases with the Business and Enterprise plans but these are more expensive. You cannot open any support cases with the basic support plan.

*CORRECT: "Developer" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Basic" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Business" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Enterprise" is incorrect as explained above.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

✓ Which AWS service can assist with providing recommended actions on cost optimization? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS Artifact
- ☐ Amazon CloudWatch Events
- ☐ AWS Inspector
- ☒ AWS Trusted Advisor



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Trusted Advisor is an online resource that helps to reduce cost, increase performance and improve security by optimizing your AWS environment.

**CORRECT:** "AWS Trusted Advisor" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Inspector" is incorrect. Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Artifact" is incorrect. AWS Artifact is a resource for obtaining compliance-related information.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon CloudWatch Events" is incorrect. Amazon CloudWatch Events delivers a near real-time stream of system events that describe changes in Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

✓ Which of the following is an architectural best practice recommended by AWS? \*1/1

- ☐ Think servers, not services
- ☐ Use manual operational processes
- ☐ Design for success
- ☒ Design for failure



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*It is recommended that you design for failure. This means always considering what would happen if a component of an application fails and ensuring there is resilience in the architecture.*

*CORRECT: "Design for failure" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Design for success" is incorrect. Design for success sounds good, but this is not an architectural best practice. As much as we want our applications to be successful, we should always be cognizant of the potential failures that might occur and ensure we are prepared for them.*

*INCORRECT: "Think servers, not services" is incorrect. AWS do not recommend that you "think servers, not services". What they do recommend is that you "think services, not servers". This means that you should consider using managed services and serverless services rather than just using Amazon EC2.*

*INCORRECT: "Use manual operational processes" is incorrect. You should not use manual operational processes; this is not an architectural best practice. You should automate as much as possible in the cloud.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/>



✓ When performing a total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis between on-premises and the AWS Cloud, which factors are only relevant to on-premises deployments? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

- ☐ Database administration
- ☒ Hardware procurement teams
- ☐ Application licensing
- ☒ Facility operations costs
- ☐ Operating system licensing



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Facility operations and hardware procurement costs are something you no longer need to pay for in the AWS Cloud. These factors therefore must be included as an on-premise cost so you can understand the cost of staying in your own data centers.

Database administration, operating system licensing and application licensing will still be required in the AWS Cloud.

CORRECT: "Hardware procurement teams" is a correct answer.

CORRECT: "Facility operations costs" is also a correct answer.

INCORRECT: "Operating system licensing" is incorrect as these are factors that are relevant to both on-premise and the cloud.

INCORRECT: "Database administration" is incorrect as these are factors that are relevant to both on-premise and the cloud.

INCORRECT: "Application licensing" is incorrect as these are factors that are relevant to both on-premise and the cloud.

#### References:

[https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS\\_TCO\\_Web\\_Applications.pdf](https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_TCO_Web_Applications.pdf)

✓ What charges are applicable to Amazon S3 Standard storage class? \*1/1  
(Select TWO.)

- ☒ Data egress ✓
- ☐ Retrieval fee
- ☐ Minimum capacity charge per object
- ☒ Per GB/month storage fee ✓
- ☐ Data ingress

### Feedback

#### *Explanation*

*With the standard storage class you pay a per GB/month storage fee, and data transfer out of S3. Standard-IA and One Zone-IA have a minimum capacity charge per object. Standard-IA, One Zone-IA, and Glacier also have a retrieval fee. You don't pay for data into S3 under any storage class.*

*CORRECT: "Per GB/month storage fee" is the correct answer.*

*CORRECT: "Data egress" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Retrieval fee" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Minimum capacity charge per object" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Data ingress" is incorrect as explained above.*

#### *References:*

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/>

✓ Which service can be used to assign a policy to a group? \*

1/1

- ☒ AWS IAM
- ☐ AWSn STS
- ☐ AWS Shield
- ☐ Amazon Cognito



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*IAM is used to securely control individual and group access to AWS resources. Groups are collections of users and have policies attached to them. You can use IAM to attach a policy to a group*

*CORRECT: "AWS IAM" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Cognito" is incorrect. Amazon Cognito is used for authentication using mobile apps*

*INCORRECT: "AWS STS" is incorrect. The AWS Security Token Service (STS) is a web service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for IAM users or for users that you authenticate (federated users)*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Shield" is incorrect. AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>

✓ AWS Business Support customers have access to which of the following? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS technical account manager (TAM)
- ☒ AWS Health API
- ☐ AWS Support concierge
- ☐ AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT)



### Feedback

#### Explanation

The AWS Health API is available to all Business, Enterprise On-Ramp, or Enterprise Support customers. You can use the API operations to get information about events that might affect your AWS services and resources.

*CORRECT: "AWS Health API" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT)" is incorrect. This is not available through a support plan, but through the AWS Shield Advanced service.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS technical account manager (TAM)" is incorrect. You get a dedicated AWS TAM when you have Enterprise Support, and you get access to a pool of TAMs when you are using Enterprise On-Ramp.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Support concierge" is incorrect. This is only available to Enterprise Support customers.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/health-api.html>

✓ When an Amazon EC2 instance is stopped, which of the following AWS services can be used to identify the user who stopped it? \*1/1

- ☒ AWS CloudTrail
- ☐ Amazon CloudWatch
- ☐ VPC Flow Logs
- ☐ Amazon Inspector



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS CloudTrail tracks API calls that are made within a particular AWS account. it will track the API call made, the IP address it originated from and which IAM principal initiated the action and in this case will capture who stopped an EC2 instance.*

*CORRECT: "AWS CloudTrail" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Inspector" is incorrect. Inspector is a fully managed vulnerability assessment tool and does not investigate who initiated any API call.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon CloudWatch" is incorrect. Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service which does not track API calls made within the account.*

*INCORRECT: "VPC Flow Logs" is incorrect. VPC Flow Logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>

✓ Which AWS service should be used to create a billing alarm? \*

1/1

- ☐ AWS Trusted Advisor
- ☐ AWS CloudTrail
- ☒ Amazon CloudWatch
- ☐ Amazon QuickSight



### Feedback

#### Explanation

You can monitor your estimated AWS charges by using Amazon CloudWatch. When you enable the monitoring of estimated charges for your AWS account, the estimated charges are calculated and sent several times daily to CloudWatch as metric data.

Billing metric data is stored in the US East (N. Virginia) Region and represents worldwide charges. This data includes the estimated charges for every service in AWS that you use, in addition to the estimated overall total of your AWS charges.

The alarm triggers when your account billing exceeds the threshold you specify. It triggers only when actual billing exceeds the threshold. It doesn't use projections based on your usage so far in the month.

**CORRECT:** "Amazon CloudWatch" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS Trusted Advisor" is incorrect. AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS CloudTrail" is incorrect. CloudTrail logs API activity, not performance or billing metrics.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon QuickSight" is incorrect. Amazon QuickSight is a fast, cloud-powered business intelligence service that makes it easy to deliver insights to everyone in your organization.

#### References:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/monitor\\_estimated\\_charges\\_with\\_cloudwatch.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html)

✓ The ability to horizontally scale Amazon EC2 instances based on demand \*1/1  
is an example of which concept?

- ☐ Economy of scale
- ☐ High availability
- ☒ Elasticity
- ☐ Agility



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Elasticity is the ability to dynamically adjust the capacity of a service or resource based on demand. Scaling can be vertical (e.g. increase instance size) or horizontal (e.g. add more EC2 instances).

*CORRECT: "Elasticity" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Economy of scale" is incorrect. This refers to pricing benefits based on AWS purchasing large amounts of resources.*

*INCORRECT: "High availability" is incorrect. This is an example of resilience.*

*INCORRECT: "Agility" is incorrect. This is an example of flexibility and speed of implementation.*

#### References:

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS\\_Well-Architected\\_Framework.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/architecture/AWS_Well-Architected_Framework.pdf)

✓ Which AWS service monitors AWS accounts continuously for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior? \*1/1

- ☐ Amazon Macie
- ☒ Amazon GuardDuty
- ☐ AWS Config
- ☐ Amazon Inspector



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors your AWS accounts and workloads for malicious activity and delivers detailed security findings for visibility and remediation.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon GuardDuty" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Macie" is incorrect. Amazon Macie helps identify PII data within S3 Bucket and does not detect threats.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Config" is incorrect. AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. It does not detect threats.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Inspector" is incorrect also as Inspector is a fully managed vulnerability assessment tool - it doesn't detect threat.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/guardduty/>



✓ Which AWS service can be used to prepare and load data for analytics using an extract, transform and load (ETL) process? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS Lambda
- ☐ Amazon Athena
- ☒ AWS Glue
- ☐ Amazon EMR



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy for customers to prepare and load their data for analytics.*

*You can point AWS Glue to data stored on AWS, and AWS Glue discovers the data and stores the associated metadata (e.g. table definition and schema) in the AWS Glue Data Catalog. Once cataloged, the data is immediately searchable, queryable, and available for ETL.*

*CORRECT: "AWS Glue" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Lambda" is incorrect. AWS Lambda is a serverless application that runs code as functions in response to events*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon EMR" is incorrect. Amazon Elastic Map Reduce (EMR) provides a managed Hadoop framework that makes it easy, fast, and cost-effective to process vast amounts of data across dynamically scalable Amazon EC2 instances*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Athena" is incorrect. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/glue/>

- ✓ A company is considering migrating from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. \*1/1  
In order to handle the workload efficiently, the IT team needs to offload this heavy lifting as much as possible.

What should the IT team do to accomplish this goal?

- ☒ Use AWS Managed Services to provision, run, and support the company infrastructure. ✓
- ☐ Overprovision compute capacity for seasonal events and traffic spikes to prevent downtime.
- ☐ Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on Amazon EC2 instances.
- ☐ Build hardware refreshes into the operational calendar to ensure availability.

### Feedback

#### Explanation

AWS Managed Services (AMS) helps you adopt AWS at scale and operate more efficiently and securely. We leverage standard AWS services and offer guidance and execution of operational best practices with specialized automations, skills, and experience that are contextual to your environment and applications. You can easily leave a lot of the heavy lifting to AWS when you are using managed services.

**CORRECT:** "Use AWS Managed Services to provision, run, and support the company infrastructure" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

**INCORRECT:** "Build hardware refreshes into the operational calendar to ensure availability" is incorrect. This is not the easiest way to help ensure availability and would not necessarily work.

**INCORRECT:** "Use Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) on Amazon EC2 instances" is incorrect. ECS is a managed container service, which would only work for migrating specific containerized workloads - not for general migrations.

**INCORRECT:** "Overprovision compute capacity for seasonal events and traffic spikes to prevent downtime" is incorrect. When you are over provisioning capacity in the cloud, you are not adhering to the best practices of the cloud by using scalability and elasticity to scale your workloads up and down as and when needed.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/managed-services/>

- ✓ A Cloud Practitioner is developing a disaster recovery plan and intends to replicate data between multiple geographic areas. Which of the following meets these requirements? \*1/1

- ☐ Edge locations
- ☐ Availability Zones
- ☒ AWS Regions
- ☐ AWS Accounts



### Feedback

#### Explanation

AWS has the concept of a Region, which is a physical location around the world where we cluster data centers. We call each group of logical data centers an Availability Zone. Each AWS Region consists of multiple, isolated, and physically separate AZ's within a geographic area.

Therefore, the Cloud Practitioner should replicate data between multiple Regions as these are separate geographical areas.

CORRECT: "AWS Regions" is the correct answer.

INCORRECT: "AWS Accounts" is incorrect. An account is not a geographic area.

INCORRECT: "Availability Zones" is incorrect. AZs are within a Region, not across geographical areas.

INCORRECT: "Edge locations" is incorrect. These are not locations to which you can replicate your data. They are used primarily by Amazon CloudFront for caching content, not for disaster recovery.

#### References:

[https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions\\_az/](https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/)

- ✓ A company needs significant cost savings for their non-interruptible workloads on AWS. \*1/1

Which EC2 instance pricing model should the company select?

- ☒ Reserved Instances
- ☐ Spot Instances
- ☐ On-Demand Instances
- ☐ Dedicated Hosts



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Reserved instances allow a customer to use on-demand EC2 instances at a discounted price based on a commitment of usage. If you require cost optimization of non-interruptible workloads, you can use Reserved instances to provide discounts on your EC2 spend.

**CORRECT:** "Reserved instances" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

**INCORRECT:** "On-Demand Instances" is incorrect as On-demand instances are the most expensive, and the default billing option for EC2 instances. The customer requires significant cost savings, which cannot be provided by on-demand instances.

**INCORRECT:** "Spot Instances" is incorrect. Spot Instances are not suitable as spot instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud, which can be terminated at a 2-minute notice if AWS requires the capacity for on-demand customers.

**INCORRECT:** "Dedicated Hosts" is incorrect, as this is a specific billing option if you require a dedicated server for server-bound-licenses. This is not required for this use case and is an expensive EC2 pricing option.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/>

✓ Which statement is correct in relation to the AWS Shared Responsibility Model? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS are responsible for encrypting customer data
- ☒ AWS are responsible for the security of regions and availability zones ✓
- ☐ Customers are responsible for security of the cloud
- ☐ Customers are responsible for patching storage systems

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS are responsible for "Security of the Cloud". AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud. This infrastructure is composed of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services, and this includes regions, availability zones and edge locations.*

*Customers are responsible for "Security in the Cloud". This includes encrypting customer data, patching operating systems but not patching or maintaining the underlying infrastructure.*

*CORRECT: "AWS are responsible for the security of regions and availability zones" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Customers are responsible for patching storage systems" is incorrect as this is an AWS responsibility.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS are responsible for encrypting customer data" is incorrect as this is a customer responsibility.*

*INCORRECT: "Customers are responsible for security of the cloud" is incorrect as this is an AWS responsibility.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

✓ Which Amazon EC2 pricing model should be used to comply with per-core software license requirements? \*1/1

- ☐ Reserved Instances
- ☒ Dedicated Hosts
- ☐ Spot Instances
- ☐ On-Demand Instances



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon EC2 Dedicated Hosts allow you to use your eligible software licenses from vendors such as Microsoft and Oracle on Amazon EC2, so that you get the flexibility and cost effectiveness of using your own licenses, but with the resiliency, simplicity and elasticity of AWS. An Amazon EC2 Dedicated Host is a physical server fully dedicated for your use, so you can help address corporate compliance requirements.

**CORRECT:** "Dedicated Hosts" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "On-Demand Instances" is incorrect. This is a standard pricing model and does not offer the advantages requested.

**INCORRECT:** "Spot Instances" is incorrect. This is used to obtain discounted pricing for short-term requirements that can be interrupted.

**INCORRECT:** "Reserved Instances" is incorrect. This is used to lower cost by reserving usage of an instance for a term of 1 or 3 years.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/dedicated-hosts/>

✓ When a company moves an on-premises, internet-facing website to the AWS Cloud, what benefits does it obtain? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

- ☒ Website capacity can expand or contract as website traffic changes. ✓
- ☐ Data that is stored in the AWS Cloud is automatically encrypted.
- ☒ The company can take advantage of the pay-as-you-go pricing model. ✓
- ☐ AWS automatically provides the company with the lowest-cost pricing model.
- ☐ The website shows up with higher priority in internet search engines.

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Website capacity expanding and contracting is a sign of elasticity, and this is one of the most popular benefits of moving to the cloud. This is defined as the ability to acquire resources as you need them and release resources when you no longer need them.

Also, when you move to the cloud you do not pay upfront for your resources as standard and move to a OPEX model (operational expenditure.)

CORRECT: "Website capacity can expand or contract as website traffic changes" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

CORRECT: "The company can take advantage of the pay-as-you-go pricing model" is also a correct answer (as explained above.)

INCORRECT: "Data that is stored in the AWS Cloud is automatically encrypted" is incorrect as this sits on the customer side of the AWS Shared responsibility model and is therefore not enabled automatically.

INCORRECT: "AWS automatically provides the company with the lowest-cost pricing model" is incorrect. This is simply not true, as the price varies widely depending on many different features.

INCORRECT: "The website shows up with higher priority in internet search engines" is incorrect. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) sits entirely outside of the realm of AWS, and you do not gain any SEO benefits from moving to the cloud.

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

✗ The AWS acceptable use policy for penetration testing allows? \*

0/1

- ☒ Customers to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure after obtaining authorization from AWS ✗
- ☐ Authorized security assessors to perform penetration tests against any AWS customer without authorization
- ☐ Customers to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for selected services
- ☐ AWS to perform penetration testing against customer resources without notification

Correct answer

- ☒ Customers to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for selected services

Feedback

*Explanation*

*AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for the following eight services:*

- *Amazon EC2 instances, NAT Gateways, and Elastic Load Balancers.*
- *Amazon RDS.*
- *Amazon CloudFront.*
- *Amazon Aurora.*
- *Amazon API Gateways.*
- *AWS Lambda and Lambda Edge functions.*
- *Amazon LightSail resources.*
- *Amazon Elastic Beanstalk environments.*

*CORRECT: "Customers to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for selected services" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Customers to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure after obtaining authorization from AWS" is incorrect as you do not need authorization.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS to perform penetration testing against customer resources without notification" is incorrect as AWS will not perform penetration testing on customer resources.*



*INCORRECT: "Authorized security assessors to perform penetration tests against any AWS customer without authorization" is incorrect. This is not something that is authorized*

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

✗ What are two benefits of using AWS Lambda? (Select TWO.) \*

0/1

- ☐ Continuous scaling (scale out)
- ☐ Integrated snapshots
- ☒ Open source software
- ☐ Flexible operating system choices
- ☒ No servers to manage

✗

✓

Correct answer

- ☒ Continuous scaling (scale out)
- ☒ No servers to manage

### Feedback

#### Explanation

With AWS Lambda you don't have any servers to manage (serverless). Lambda functions scale out rather than up running multiple invocations of the function in parallel.

*CORRECT: "No servers to manage" is a correct answer.*

*CORRECT: "Continuous scaling (scale out)" is also a correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Integrated snapshots" is incorrect. You do not have integrated snapshots (or any persistent storage) with Lambda.*

*INCORRECT: "Flexible operating system choices" is incorrect. You do not manage the operating system on which the functions run so have no choice of software.*

*INCORRECT: "Open source software" is incorrect. Lambda is AWS proprietary not open source.*

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/>

- ✓ A user has an AWS account with a Business-level AWS Support plan and needs assistance with handling a production service disruption. \*1/1

Which action should the user take?

- ☒ Open a production system down support case ✓
- ☐ Contact the dedicated AWS Concierge Support team
- ☐ Contact the dedicated Technical Account Manager
- ☐ Open a business-critical system down support case

### Feedback

#### Explanation

The Business support plan provides a service level agreement (SLA) of < 1 hour for production system down support cases.

**CORRECT:** "Open a production system down support case" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "Contact the dedicated Technical Account Manager" is incorrect. The dedicated TAM only comes with the Enterprise support plan.

**INCORRECT:** "Contact the dedicated AWS Concierge Support team" is incorrect. The concierge support team only comes with the Enterprise support plan.

**INCORRECT:** "Open a business-critical system down support case" is incorrect. The business-critical system down support only comes with the Enterprise support plan.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

✓ Which service can you use to monitor, store and access log files generated by EC2 instances and on-premises servers?

\*1/1

- ☐ AWS CloudTrail
- ☒ Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- ☐ AWS OpsWorks
- ☐ Amazon Kinesis



### Feedback

#### Explanation

You can use Amazon CloudWatch Logs to monitor, store, and access your log files from Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instances, AWS CloudTrail, Route 53, and other sources. You can then retrieve the associated log data from CloudWatch Logs.

*CORRECT: "Amazon CloudWatch Logs" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS CloudTrail" is incorrect. AWS CloudTrail is used for recording a history of API actions taken on your account.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS OpsWorks" is incorrect. OpsWorks is a configuration management service.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Kinesis" is incorrect. Amazon Kinesis is a set of services used for collecting, processing and analyzing streaming data.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html>

✓ What is the benefit of using fully managed services compared to deploying 3rd party software on EC2?

\*1/1

- ☐ You have greater control and flexibility
- ☐ Improved security
- ☐ You don't need to back-up your data
- ☒ Reduced operational overhead



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Fully managed services reduce your operational overhead as AWS manage not just the infrastructure layer but the service layers above it. Examples are Amazon Aurora and Amazon ElastiCache where the database is managed for you.

**CORRECT:** "Reduced operational overhead" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "You don't need to back-up your data" is incorrect. You do still need to backup your data. For instance, with Amazon ElastiCache it's up to you to configure backups to S3.

**INCORRECT:** "Improved security" is incorrect. Security is not necessarily improved by managing your own software stack. AWS are extremely good at securing their services and there is arguably less chance that they will expose vulnerabilities than a customer who deploys their own applications.

**INCORRECT:** "You have greater control and flexibility" is incorrect. You do not have greater control and flexibility with fully managed services. AWS take more responsibility for providing the service and you therefore have fewer options. For example you may not be able to configure the performance parameters of a database as you'd like to or use your own backup or operational software.

✓ What is the relationship between subnets and availability zones? \*

1/1

- ☐ Subnets contain one or more availability zones
- ☐ You can create one subnet per availability zone
- ☐ Subnets span across multiple availability zones
- ☒ You can create one or more subnets within each availability zone



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*You can create one or more subnets within each availability zone but subnets cannot span across availability zones.*

*CORRECT: "You can create one or more subnets within each availability zone" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Subnets span across multiple availability zones" is incorrect as they are contained within a single AZ.*

*INCORRECT: "You can create one subnet per availability zone" is incorrect as you can create many subnets per AZ.*

*INCORRECT: "Subnets contain one or more availability zones" is incorrect as they are created within a single AZ.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.RegionsAndAvailabilityZones.html>

✗ A system administrator discovers that several Amazon EC2 instances have been terminated. It is the responsibility of the system administrator to identify the user or AWS API call that terminated these instances. \*0/1

Which AWS service should the system administrator use to meet this requirement?

- ☐ Amazon Detective
- ☐ Amazon Inspector
- ☐ AWS CloudTrail
- ☒ AWS Trusted Advisor

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ AWS CloudTrail

#### Feedback

##### Explanation

*AWS CloudTrail tracks API calls that are made within a particular AWS account. It will track the API call made, the IP address it originated from and which IAM principal initiated the action.*

*CORRECT: "AWS CloudTrail" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Trusted Advisor" is incorrect. AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations that help you follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates your account by using checks. These checks identify ways to optimize your AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. You can then follow the check recommendations to optimize your services and resources.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Inspector" is incorrect. Inspector is a fully managed vulnerability assessment tool, which doesn't track who is performing what actions within an account.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Detective" is incorrect. Amazon Detective automatically collects log data from your AWS resources and uses machine learning, statistical analysis, and graph theory to build a linked set of data that enables you to easily conduct faster and more efficient security investigations. It does not however track API calls within an account.*

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>

✓ Which feature of AWS IAM enables you to identify unnecessary permissions that have been assigned to users?

\*1/1

- ☒ Access Advisor
- ☐ Group Advisor
- ☐ Role Advisor
- ☐ Permissions Advisor



### Feedback

#### Explanation

The IAM console provides information about when IAM users and roles last attempted to access AWS services. This information is called service last accessed data. This data can help you identify unnecessary permissions so that you can refine your IAM policies to better adhere to the principle of "least privilege."

That means granting the minimum permissions required to perform a specific task. You can find the data on the Access Advisor tab in the IAM console by examining the detail view for any IAM user, group, role, or managed policy.

CORRECT: "Access Advisor" is the correct answer.

INCORRECT: "Role Advisor" is incorrect as this is not a valid feature.

INCORRECT: "Permissions Advisor" is incorrect as this is not a valid feature.

INCORRECT: "Group Advisor" is incorrect as this is not a valid feature.

#### References:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access\\_policies\\_access-advisor.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_access-advisor.html)

- ✗ An organization is migrating to AWS Cloud. During the migration, the company needs consulting and guidance on its applications. Upon completion of the migration, the company requires a response within 30 minutes in the event of a business-critical system failure. \*0/1

Which AWS Support plans meet these requirements? (Select TWO.)

☐ AWS Developer Support

☒ AWS Enterprise Support



☒ AWS Basic Support



☐ AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support

☐ AWS Business Support

Correct answer

☒ AWS Enterprise Support

☒ AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support

### Feedback

#### Explanation

AWS Enterprise Support is a support plan which provides a less than 15 minutes response time for business-critical system failure, and AWS Enterprise On-Ramp provides a less than 30 minutes response time for business-critical system failure.

CORRECT: "AWS Enterprise Support" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

CORRECT: "AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support" is also a correct answer (as explained above.)

INCORRECT: "AWS Developer Support" is incorrect. AWS Developer Support is a support plan which provides a less than 12-hour response time for system impaired cases and has no guarantee on business-critical system down.

INCORRECT: "AWS Basic Support" is incorrect. The only support you can get via business support is for billing queries.

INCORRECT: AWS Business Support is incorrect. AWS Business Support is a support plan which provides a less than 1 hour response time for production system impaired cases and has no guarantee on business-critical system down.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>



✓ Which of the following can be assigned to an IAM user? (Select TWO.) \* 1/1

- ☐ An SSL/TLS certificate
- ☒ A password for access to the management console ✓
- ☐ A key pair
- ☒ An access key ID and secret access key ✓
- ☐ A password for logging into Linux

### Feedback

#### Explanation

An IAM user is an entity that represents a person or service. Users can be assigned an access key ID and secret access key for programmatic access to the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools and a password for access to the management console.

**CORRECT:** "An access key ID and secret access key" is the correct answer.

**CORRECT:** "A password for access to the management console" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "An SSL/TLS certificate" is incorrect. You cannot assign an SSL/TLS certificate to a user.

**INCORRECT:** "A key pair" is incorrect. Key pairs are used with Amazon EC2 as a method of using public key encryption to securely access EC2 instances.

**INCORRECT:** "A password for logging into Linux" is incorrect. You cannot assign an IAM user with a password for logging into a Linux instance.

#### References:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_users.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_users.html)

- ✓ Remote employees need access to managed Windows virtual desktops and applications. \*1/1

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

- ☐ AWS Site-to-Site VPN
- ☒ Amazon AppStream 2.0 ✓
- ☐ Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- ☒ Amazon Workspaces ✓
- ☐ Amazon Connect

✓ What fully managed AWS service allows users to bring their own machine learning algorithms? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS Data Pipeline
- ☐ Amazon Forecast
- ☐ AWS Artifact
- ☒ Amazon SageMaker



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*Amazon SageMaker is a managed Machine Learning service. With Amazon SageMaker, you can package your own algorithms that can then be trained and deployed in the SageMaker environment.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon SageMaker" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Artifact" is incorrect. AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information. It has nothing to do with Machine Learning.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Data Pipeline" is incorrect. AWS Data Pipeline is a web service that helps you reliably process and move data between different AWS compute and storage services, as well as on-premises data sources, at specified intervals. It does not use Machine Learning.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Forecast" is incorrect. Amazon Forecast is a time-series forecasting service based on machine learning (ML) and built for business metrics analysis. Although it is based on Machine Learning, it does not allow you to bring your own algorithms,*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/sagemaker/>

✓ Which statement is true in relation to data stored within an AWS Region? \* 1/1

- ☐ Data is always automatically replicated to at least one other availability zone
- ☐ Data is automatically archived after 90 days
- ☒ Data is not replicated outside of a region unless you configure it ✓
- ☐ Data is always replicated to another region

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Data stored within an AWS region is not replicated outside of that region automatically. It is up to customers of AWS to determine whether they want to replicate their data to other regions. You must always consider compliance and network latency when making this decision.

**CORRECT:** "Data is not replicated outside of a region unless you configure it" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "Data is always replicated to another region" is incorrect. Data is never replicated outside of a region unless you configure it.

**INCORRECT:** "Data is automatically archived after 90 days" is incorrect. Data is never automatically archived. You must configure data to be archived.

**INCORRECT:** "Data is always automatically replicated to at least one other availability zone" is incorrect. Data is not automatically replicated to at least one availability zone – this is specific to each service and you must check how your data is stored and whether the availability and durability is acceptable.

#### References:

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS\\_Security\\_Best\\_Practices.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/AWS_Security_Best_Practices.pdf)

✓ Which AWS service enables hybrid cloud storage between on-premises and the AWS Cloud? \*1/1

- ☐ Amazon S3 Cross Region Replication (CRR)
- ☒ AWS Storage Gateway
- ☐ Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)
- ☐ Amazon CloudFront



### Feedback

#### Explanation

The AWS Storage Gateway service enables hybrid cloud storage between on-premises environments and the AWS Cloud. It seamlessly integrates on-premises enterprise applications and workflows with Amazon's block and object cloud storage services through industry standard storage protocols.

**CORRECT:** "AWS Storage Gateway" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon S3 Cross Region Replication (CRR)" is incorrect. Amazon S3 CRR is used for copying data from one S3 bucket to another S3 bucket in another region. That is not an examples of hybrid cloud.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)" is incorrect. Amazon EFS is not a hybrid cloud storage solution. With EFS you can mount file systems from on-premises servers, however it does not offer a local cache or method of moving data into the cloud.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon CloudFront" is incorrect. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network. It is used to get content closer to users, it is not a hybrid cloud storage solution.

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/userguide/WhatIsStorageGateway.html>

✓ Which storage type can be mounted using the NFS protocol to many EC2 instances simultaneously? \*1/1

- ☐ Amazon Instance Store
- ☐ Amazon EBS
- ☐ Amazon S3
- ☒ Amazon EFS



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*EFS is a fully-managed service that makes it easy to set up and scale file storage in the Amazon Cloud. EFS uses the NFSv4.1 protocol. Can concurrently connect 1 to 1000s of EC2 instances, from multiple AZs.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon EFS" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Instance Store" is incorrect. Amazon Instance Store is a type of ephemeral block-based volume that can be attached to a single EC2 instance at a time.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon EBS" is incorrect. EBS volumes can only be attached to a single EC2 instance at a time and are block devices (not NFS).*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon S3" is incorrect. Amazon S3 is an object store and is connected to using a RESTful protocol over HTTP.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/efs/>

✓ What is the most cost-effective Amazon S3 storage tier for data that is not often accessed but requires high availability? \*1/1

- ☐ Amazon S3 Standard
- ☐ Amazon Glacier
- ☐ Amazon S3 One Zone-IA
- ☒ Amazon S3 Standard-IA



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*S3 Standard-IA is for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. S3 Standard-IA offers the high durability, high throughput, and low latency of S3 Standard with 99.9% availability*

*CORRECT: "Amazon S3 Standard-IA" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon S3 Standard" is incorrect as this class will cost more and is designed for data that requires regular access.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon S3 One Zone-IA" is incorrect. S3 One Zone-IA is for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed. Unlike other S3 Storage Classes which store data in a minimum of three Availability Zones (AZs), S3 One Zone-IA stores data in a single AZ and offers lower availability.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Glacier" is incorrect. Glacier is a data archiving solution so not suitable for a storage tier that requires infrequent access.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/>

✓ Which service can be used to manage configuration versions? \*

1/1

- ☒ AWS Config
- ☐ Amazon Inspector
- ☐ AWS Artifact
- ☐ AWS Service Catalog



### Feedback

#### Explanation

*AWS Config is a fully-managed service that provides you with an AWS resource inventory, configuration history, and configuration change notifications to enable security and regulatory compliance.*

*CORRECT: "AWS Config" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Service Catalog" is incorrect. AWS Service Catalog is used to create and manage catalogs of IT services that you have approved for use on AWS, including virtual machine images, servers, software, and databases to complete multi-tier application architectures.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Artifact" is incorrect. AWS Artifact is a central resource for compliance-related information. This service can be used to get compliance information related to AWS' certifications/attestations.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Inspector" is incorrect. Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/how-does-config-work.html>



✗ Which service can be used to improve performance for users around the world? \*0/1

- ☐ Amazon ElastiCache
- ☒ AWS LightSail
- ☐ Amazon Connect
- ☐ Amazon CloudFront

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Amazon CloudFront

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that caches content at Edge Locations around the world. This gets the content closer to users which improves performance.*

*CORRECT: "Amazon CloudFront" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS LightSail" is incorrect. AWS LightSail is a compute service that offers a lower cost and easier to use alternative to Amazon EC2.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Connect" is incorrect. Amazon Connect Amazon Connect is a self-service, cloud-based contact center service that makes it easy for any business to deliver better customer service at lower cost.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon ElastiCache" is incorrect. Amazon ElastiCache is a caching service for databases. Though it does improve read performance for database queries, it is not a global service that is designed to improve performance for users around the world.*

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/faqs/>

✓ What does an organization need to do to move to another AWS region? \* 1/1

- ☐ Create a separate IAM account for that region
- ☐ Submit an application to extend their account to the additional region
- ☒ Just start deploying resources in the additional region ✓
- ☐ Apply for another AWS account in that region

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*You don't need to do anything except start deploying resources in the new region. With the AWS cloud you can use any region around the world at any time. There is no need for a separate account, and IAM is a global service.*

*CORRECT: "Just start deploying resources in the additional region" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Create a separate IAM account for that region" is incorrect as IAM is a global service.*

*INCORRECT: "Apply for another AWS account in that region" is incorrect as you can use IAM across Regions and do not need another account.*

*INCORRECT: "Submit an application to extend their account to the additional region" is incorrect as you do not need to extend accounts across Regions.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/faqs/>

✗ It is necessary for a company to have access to scalable, highly reliable, and fully managed file storage that runs on the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol. \*0/1

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- ☒ Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS). ✗
- ☐ Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.
- ☐ Amazon S3.
- ☐ Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS).

Correct answer

- ☒ Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed Microsoft Windows file servers, backed by a fully native Windows file system. Amazon FSx supports a broad set of enterprise Windows workloads with fully managed file storage built on Microsoft Windows Server. Amazon FSx has native support for Windows file system features and for the industry-standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol to access file storage over a network.

**CORRECT:** "Amazon FSx for Windows File Server" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon S3" is incorrect, as Amazon S3 is an object storage service, and does not use the SMB protocol.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)" is incorrect. Although it is a file, it is a Linux based file system which uses the NFS protocol, not the SMB like a Windows server.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)" is incorrect. This service is a block-based storage system, not a file-based storage system. SMB is a file-based storage protocol.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/>

✓ Which of the following need to be included in a total cost of ownership (TCO) analysis? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

☐ Application development

☒ Facility equipment installation



☐ Company wide marketing

☐ IT Manager salary

☒ Data center security costs



### Feedback

#### Explanation

To perform a TCO you need to document all of the costs you're incurring today to run your IT operations. That includes facilities equipment installation and data center security costs. That way you get to compare the full cost of running your IT on-premises today, to running it in the cloud.

CORRECT: "Facility equipment installation" is a correct answer.

CORRECT: "Data center security costs" is also a correct answer.

INCORRECT: "IT Manager salary" is incorrect. The IT manager's salary should not be included, as it will still need to be paid when the organization moves to the cloud.

INCORRECT: "Application development" is incorrect. Application development still needs to continue as you will still have applications running in the cloud.

INCORRECT: "Company-wide marketing" is incorrect. Company-wide marketing campaigns are unaffected by moving to the cloud

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/tco-calculator/>

✓ Which of the following are advantages of the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.) \* 1/1

- ☐ AWS manages cost planning for virtual servers
- ☐ AWS manages the security of applications built on AWS
- ☒ AWS manages capacity planning for physical servers ✓
- ☐ AWS manages the development of applications on AWS
- ☒ AWS manages the maintenance of the cloud infrastructure ✓

### Feedback

#### Explanation

AWS is responsible for security of the AWS Cloud as well as capacity planning and maintenance of the AWS infrastructure. This includes physical infrastructure such as data centers, servers, storage systems, and networking equipment.

**CORRECT:** "AWS manages the maintenance of the cloud infrastructure" is a correct answer.

**CORRECT:** "AWS manages capacity planning for physical servers" is also a correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS manages the security of applications built on AWS" is incorrect. This is the responsibility of the customer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS manages the development of applications on AWS" is incorrect. This is the responsibility of the customer.

**INCORRECT:** "AWS manages cost planning for virtual servers" is incorrect. This is the responsibility of the customer.

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

✗ The AWS shared responsibility model is included in which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? \*0/1

- ☐ Operational excellence
- ☐ Security
- ☐ Performance efficiency
- ☒ Reliability

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Security

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Security and compliance are shared responsibilities between AWS and the customer. Depending on the services deployed, this shared model can help relieve the customer's operational burden. This is because AWS operates, manages, and controls the components from the host operating system and virtualization layer down to the physical security of the facilities in which the service operates.

CORRECT: "Security" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

INCORRECT: "Operational excellence" is incorrect. The Operational Excellence pillar includes the ability to support development and run workloads effectively, gain insight into their operations, and to continuously improve supporting processes and procedures to deliver business value.

INCORRECT: "Performance efficiency" is incorrect. The performance efficiency pillar focuses on the efficient use of computing resources to meet requirements, and how to maintain efficiency as demand changes and technologies evolve.

INCORRECT: "Reliability" is incorrect. Reliability is the ability of a workload to perform its intended function correctly and consistently when it's expected to.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/>

✗ Which actions are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Select TWO.) \*

- ☐ Configuring security groups and network ACLs
- ☒ Securing the virtualization layer ✓
- ☐ Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances
- ☒ Patching the operating system on Amazon EC2 instances ✗
- ☐ Enforcing a strict password policy for IAM users

Correct answer

- ☒ Securing the virtualization layer
- ☒ Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Security of the virtualization layer comes down to the responsibility of AWS, as the AWS customer has no insight into this layer within the physical infrastructure.

Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances is AWS's responsibility as Amazon RDS is a managed service. As part of this, you do not need to manage or patch the operating system within the RDS database.

CORRECT: "Securing the virtualization layer" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

CORRECT: "Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances" is also a correct answer (as explained above.)

INCORRECT: "Patching the operating system on Amazon EC2 instances" is incorrect as EC2 is an Amazon EC2 instance is an Infrastructure as a Service tool, in which you simply have direct access to the underlying virtual machine. Therefore it is your responsibility to patch the operating system on any EC2 instance you use.

INCORRECT: "Enforcing a strict password policy for IAM users" is incorrect. It would be the responsibility of an AWS customer to regulate the password policy of IAM users.

INCORRECT: "Configuring security groups and network ACLs" is incorrect. It would be the responsibility of an AWS customer to configure security groups and network ACLs..

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

- ✓ What feature of Amazon S3 enables you to set rules to automatically transfer objects between different storage classes at defined time intervals? \*1/1
- ☐ Elastic Data Management
  - ☐ S3 Archiving
  - ☐ Auto Lifecycle Scaling
  - ☒ Object Lifecycle Management ✓

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Object lifecycle management can be used with objects so that they are stored cost effectively throughout their lifecycle. Objects can be transitioned to another storage class or expired.

All other options are incorrect as they are not services that can automatically transfer objects between S3 storage classes.

*CORRECT: "Object Lifecycle Management" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Elastic Data Management" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Auto Lifecycle Scaling" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "S3 Archiving" is incorrect as explained above.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/object-lifecycle-mgmt.html>



✓ What are two components of Amazon S3? (Select TWO.) \*

1/1

☐ Block devices

☒ Objects



☒ Buckets



☐ File systems

☐ Directories

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon S3 is an object-based storage system that is accessed using a RESTful API over HTTP(S). It consists of buckets, which are root level folders, and objects, which are the files, images etc. that you upload

The terms directory, file system and block device do not apply to Amazon S3.

CORRECT: "Buckets" is a correct answer.

CORRECT: "Objects" is also a correct answer.

INCORRECT: "Directories" is incorrect as explained above.

INCORRECT: "Block devices" is incorrect as explained above.

INCORRECT: "File systems" is incorrect as explained above.

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/Welcome.html>

✓ In AWS IAM, what are the characteristics of users and groups? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

- ☒ A user can be a member of multiple groups. ✓
- ☐ All new users are automatically added to a default group.
- ☐ Groups can be nested and can contain other groups.
- ☐ A user can only be a member of a single group at one time.
- ☒ Groups can contain users only and cannot be nested. ✓

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*In IAM, a user can be a member of multiple groups. One IAM user can be a part of a maximum of 5 groups. Also Groups are a flat hierarchy of users with similar permissions, and you cannot place a group within another group.*

*CORRECT: "A user can be a member of multiple groups" is the correct answer (as explained above.)*

*CORRECT: "Groups can contain users only and cannot be nested" is also a correct answer (as explained above.)*

*INCORRECT: "Groups can be nested and can contain other groups" is incorrect. This is also explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "A user can only be a member of a single group at one time" is incorrect. A user group can contain many users, and a user can belong to multiple user groups.*

*INCORRECT: "All new users are automatically added to a default group" is incorrect. Users do not have to be added to any group and can exist simply as users.*

#### References:

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id\\_groups.html](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_groups.html)

✗ There is a need to perform queries and to search and analyze logs interactively within an organization.

\*0/1

Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?

- ☐ Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events).
- ☐ Amazon CloudWatch anomaly detection.
- ☒ Amazon CloudWatch Logs streams.
- ☐ Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights.

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights.

### Feedback

#### Explanation

CloudWatch Logs Insights enables you to interactively search and analyze your log data in Amazon CloudWatch Logs. You can perform queries to help you more efficiently and effectively respond to operational issues. If an issue occurs, you can use CloudWatch Logs Insights to identify potential causes and validate deployed fixes.

**CORRECT:** "Amazon CloudWatch Logs Insights" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon EventBridge (Amazon CloudWatch Events)" is incorrect. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus that ingests data from your own apps, SaaS apps and AWS services and routes that data to targets.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon CloudWatch Logs streams" is incorrect. A log stream is a sequence of log events that share the same source. Each separate source of logs in CloudWatch Logs makes up a separate log stream. This does not utilize queries.

**INCORRECT:** "Amazon CloudWatch anomaly detection" is incorrect. When you enable anomaly detection for a metric, CloudWatch applies statistical and machine learning algorithms. These algorithms continuously analyze metrics of systems and applications, determine normal baselines, and surface anomalies with minimal user intervention.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/AnalyzingLogData.html>

✓ Which of the following are architectural best practices for the AWS Cloud? (Select TWO.) \*1/1

- ☐ Close coupling
- ☒ Deploy into multiple Availability Zones ✓
- ☐ Deploy into a single availability zone
- ☐ Create monolithic architectures
- ☒ Design for fault tolerance ✓

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*It is an architectural best practice to deploy your resources into multiple availability zones and design for fault tolerance. These both ensure that if resources or infrastructure fails, your application continues to run.*

*CORRECT: "Deploy into multiple Availability Zones" is a correct answer.*

*CORRECT: "Design for fault tolerance" is also a correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Deploy into a single availability zone" is incorrect. You should not deploy all of your resources into a single availability zone as any infrastructure failure will take down access to your resources.*

*INCORRECT: "Close coupling" is incorrect. Close coupling is not an architectural best practice – loose coupling is. With loose coupling you reduce interdependencies between components of an application and often put a middle layer such as a message bus between components.*

*INCORRECT: "Create monolithic architectures" is incorrect. You should not create monolithic architectures. With monolithic architectures you have a single instance running multiple components of the application, if any of these components fails, your application fails. It is better to design microservices architectures where components are spread across more instances.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/>

✓ A company wants to push VPC flow logs to Amazon S3.

\*1/1

What action is the company responsible for under the Shared Responsibility Model?

- ☐ Managing the operating system updates on the S3 bucket.
- ☐ Managing the infrastructure that runs the S3 bucket.
- ☐ Managing the data in transit.
- ☒ Managing the encryption options on the S3 bucket.



#### Feedback

##### Explanation

The company is responsible for enabling encryption on the bucket because the customer is responsible for the data within the bucket, and the way it is protected using things like Bucket Policies, permissions, and encryption.

**CORRECT:** "Managing the encryption options on the S3 bucket" is the correct answer (as explained above.)

**INCORRECT:** "Managing the infrastructure that runs the S3 bucket" is incorrect. AWS manages the physical infrastructure underlying the cloud and the customer has no insight or input into this.

**INCORRECT:** "Managing the data in transit" is incorrect. When you push VPC flow logs to S3 this will be done over the AWS backbone, meaning that it will be encrypted by default and the customer has no insight into this.

**INCORRECT:** "Managing the operating system updates on the S3 bucket" is incorrect. Amazon S3 gives no exposure to the underlying operating system to the end-user, and the user interacts with the S3 console, CLI, or API and has no insight into the underlying operating system.

✓ Which team is available to support AWS customers on an Enterprise support plan with account issues? \*1/1

- ☐ AWS Technical Account Manager
- ☒ AWS Concierge
- ☐ AWS Technical Support
- ☐ AWS Billing and Accounts



### Feedback

#### Explanation

Included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, the Support Concierge Team are AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts.

*CORRECT: "AWS Concierge" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Technical Support" is incorrect as this is not the name of the team.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Billing and Accounts" is incorrect as the Support Concierge Team fulfil this role.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS Technical Account Manager" is incorrect. The Technical Account Manager provides expert monitoring and optimization for your environment and coordinates access to other programs and experts.*

#### References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/features/>

Save time with our AWS cheat sheets:

✓ What does an organization need to do in Amazon IAM to enable user access to services being launched in new region? \*1/1

- ☒ Nothing, IAM is global ✓
- ☐ Update the user accounts to allow access from another region
- ☐ Create new user accounts in the new region
- ☐ Enable global mode in IAM to provision the required access

### Feedback

#### Explanation

*IAM is used to securely control individual and group access to AWS resources. IAM is universal (global) and does not apply to regions.*

*CORRECT: "Nothing, IAM is global" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Enable global mode in IAM to provision the required access" is incorrect as you do not need to do anything to use IAM globally.*

*INCORRECT: "Update the user accounts to allow access from another region" is incorrect as you don't need to update user accounts.*

*INCORRECT: "Create new user accounts in the new region" is incorrect as IAM is global.*

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/introduction.html>

✓ Which AWS support plan provides email only support by Cloud Support Associates? \*1/1

- ☐ Basic
- ☒ Developer
- ☐ Business
- ☐ Enterprise



#### Feedback

##### *Explanation*

*Developer provides email support by the Cloud Support Associates team whereas Business and Enterprise provide email, 24x7 phone and chat access to Cloud Support Engineers. Basic does not provide email support at all.*

*CORRECT: "Developer" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "Basic" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Business" is incorrect as explained above.*

*INCORRECT: "Enterprise" is incorrect as explained above.*

##### *References:*

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>



✓ Which type of EBS volumes can be encrypted? \*

1/1

- ☐ Non-root volumes only
- ☒ Both non-root and root volumes ✓
- ☐ Only non-root volumes created from snapshots
- ☐ Only root volumes can have encryption applied at launch time

### Feedback

#### Explanation

Amazon EBS encryption offers a straight-forward encryption solution for your EBS resources that doesn't require you to build, maintain, and secure your own key management infrastructure. It uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMK) when creating encrypted volumes and snapshots.

Encryption operations occur on the servers that host EC2 instances, ensuring the security of both data-at-rest and data-in-transit between an instance and its attached EBS storage.

All volumes can now be encrypted at launch time and it's possible to set this as the default setting.

**CORRECT:** "Both non-root and root volumes" is the correct answer.

**INCORRECT:** "Non-root volumes only" is incorrect as this is not true.

**INCORRECT:** "Only non-root volumes created from snapshots" is incorrect as you can encrypt all EBS volumes whether created from snapshots or not.

**INCORRECT:** "Only root volumes can have encryption applied at launch time" is incorrect as all volumes can have encryption applied at launch time.

#### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html>

✗ Which AWS service provides a quick and automated way to create and manage AWS accounts? \*0/1

- ☐ AWS QuickSight
- ☒ Amazon LightSail
- ☐ AWS Organizations
- ☐ Amazon Connect

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ AWS Organizations

#### Feedback

##### Explanation

*AWS Organizations is a web service that enables you to consolidate your multiple AWS accounts into an organization and centrally manage your accounts and their resources. The AWS Organizations API can be used to create AWS accounts and this can be automated through code.*

*CORRECT: "AWS Organizations" is the correct answer.*

*INCORRECT: "AWS QuickSight" is incorrect. Amazon QuickSight is a fast, cloud-powered business intelligence service that makes it easy to deliver insights to everyone in your organization.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon LightSail" is incorrect. LightSail offers virtual servers (instances) that are easy to set up and backed by the power and reliability of AWS.*

*INCORRECT: "Amazon Connect" is incorrect. Amazon Connect is an easy to use omnichannel cloud contact center that helps companies provide superior customer service at a lower cost*

##### References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/APIReference/Welcome.html>

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