Amazon Detective. **is not correct.**  
Amazon Detective makes it easy to analyze, investigate, and quickly identify the root cause of potential security issues or suspicious activities. 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.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/detective/>

Resource Access Manager. **is not correct.**  
AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) is a service that enables you to easily and securely share AWS resources with any AWS account or within your AWS Organization. You can share AWS Transit Gateways, Subnets, AWS License Manager configurations, and Amazon Route 53 Resolver rules resources with RAM.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/ram/>

AWS Firewall Manager. **is not correct.**  
AWS Firewall Manager is a security management service which allows you to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across your accounts and applications in AWS Organizations. As new applications are created, Firewall Manager makes it easy to bring new applications and resources into compliance by enforcing a common set of security rules. Now you have a single service to build firewall rules, create security policies, and enforce them in a consistent, hierarchical manner across your entire infrastructure, from a central administrator account.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager/>

Amazon Cognito. **is correct.**  
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 Apple, Facebook, Google, and Amazon, and enterprise identity providers via SAML 2.0 and OpenID Connect. Amazon Cognito User Pools is a standards-based Identity Provider and supports identity and access management standards, such as Oauth 2.0, SAML 2.0, and OpenID Connect.

Amazon Polly. **is not correct.**  
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. With dozens of lifelike voices across a broad set of languages, you can build speech-enabled applications that work in many different countries.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/polly/>

Amazon Transcribe. **is not correct.**  
Amazon Transcribe makes it easy for developers to add speech to text capabilities to their applications. Amazon Transcribe uses a deep learning process called automatic speech recognition (ASR) to convert speech to text quickly and accurately. Amazon Transcribe can be used to transcribe customer service calls, automate subtitling, and generate metadata for media assets to create a fully searchable archive. You can use Amazon Transcribe Medical to add medical speech to text capabilities to clinical documentation applications.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/transcribe/>

Amazon Textract. **is not correct.**  
Amazon Textract is a fully managed machine learning service that automatically extracts printed text, handwriting, and other data from scanned documents that goes beyond simple optical character recognition (OCR) to identify, understand, and extract data from forms and tables. Textract uses machine learning to instantly read and process any type of document, accurately extracting printed text, handwriting, forms, tables and, other data without the need for any manual effort or custom code.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/textract/>

Amazon Rekognition. **is correct.**  
With Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels, you can identify the objects and scenes in images that are specific to your business needs. For example, you can build a model to classify specific machine parts on your assembly line or to detect unhealthy plants. Amazon Rekognition Custom Labels takes care of the heavy lifting of model development for you, so no machine learning experience is required. You simply need to supply images of objects or scenes you want to identify, and the service handles the rest.

Amazon MQ. **is not correct.**  
Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ and RabbitMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers on AWS. Amazon MQ reduces your operational responsibilities by managing the provisioning, setup, and maintenance of message brokers for you. Because Amazon MQ connects to your current applications with industry-standard APIs and protocols, you can easily migrate to AWS without having to rewrite code.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-mq>

AWS AppSync.   
AWS AppSync is a fully managed service that makes it easy to develop GraphQL APIs by handling the heavy lifting of securely connecting to data sources like AWS DynamoDB, Lambda, and more. Adding caches to improve performance, subscriptions to support real-time updates, and client-side data stores that keep off-line clients in sync are just as easy. Once deployed, AWS AppSync automatically scales your GraphQL API execution engine up and down to meet API request volumes.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/appsync/>

AWS AppMesh.   
AWS App Mesh is a service mesh that provides application-level networking to make it easy for your services to communicate with each other across multiple types of compute infrastructure. App Mesh gives end-to-end visibility and high-availability for your applications. AWS App Mesh makes it easy to run services by providing consistent visibility and network traffic controls, and helping you deliver secure services. App Mesh removes the need to update application code to change how monitoring data is collected or traffic is routed between services.  
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/app-mesh>

Cloud Map.    
Microservices are typically implemented using dynamic resources, such as containers, and can quickly launch and terminate. These resources communicate over API and need to specify the location of their dependent resources from within the application code. However, each of these resources is dynamic with constantly changing locations, making it challenging for individual resources to constantly track and find the locations of all their dependencies. Cloud Map provides a single up-to-date registry of service names and locations, that enables microservices to easily locate one another.

AWS has a list of best practices to help IT professionals and developers manage access to AWS resources.

Users – Create individual users.

Groups – Manage permissions with groups.

Permissions – Grant least privilege.

Auditing – Turn on AWS CloudTrail.

Password – Configure a strong password policy.

MFA – Enable MFA for privileged users.

Roles – Use IAM roles for Amazon EC2 instances.

Sharing – Use IAM roles to share access.

Rotate – Rotate security credentials regularly.

Conditions – Restrict privileged access further with conditions.

Root – Reduce or remove use of root.