

**Q1) Which of the following are benefits of the AWS's Relational Database Service (RDS)? (Choose two)**

- You can resize capacity accordingly

**Explanation:**-Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups. It frees you to focus on your applications so you can give them the fast performance, high availability, security and compatibility they need.

- Automated patches and backups

**Explanation:**-Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups. It frees you to focus on your applications so you can give them the fast performance, high availability, security and compatibility they need.

- It allows you to store NoSQL data

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. RDS does not support a NoSQL database engine.

- It allows you to store unstructured data

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Unstructured data can only be stored on a NoSQL database such as DynamoDB.

- Scales automatically

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. RDS doesn't support AutoScaling like EC2 instances, but it does support manual horizontal scaling (by adding read replicas) and manual vertical scaling (by upgrading/downgrading an existing instance).

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**Q2) What does AWS offer to secure your network? (Choose two)**

- Isolated VPC in each Availability Zone.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. A VPC spans all Availability Zones in a Region.

- Automatically add roles to your security groups

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. According to the shared responsibility model, it is the responsibility of the customer to configure security groups.

- Encrypt data in transit.

**Explanation:**-\*\* AWS has a Built-in firewall that can be used to control traffic to your network.

- \*\* You can secure your network by encrypting your data in transit with TLS across all services.

- Prevent any access to all AWS resources (except by the account owner).

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS allows IAM users to access AWS resources based on predefined policies.

- Built-in firewall.

**Explanation:**-\*\* AWS has a Built-in firewall that can be used to control traffic to your network.

- \*\* You can secure your network by encrypting your data in transit with TLS across all services.
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**Q3) After migrating to AWS, you don't have to pay for: (Select two)**

- Auditing and compliance.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. There are many service on AWS to use for auditing and compliance such as the AWS CloudTrail, AWS Config and Amazon Inspector and these services are not free.

- Monitoring applications.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. The best way to monitor your applications is through the AWS CloudWatch metrics which are not free.

- Infrastructure security.

**Explanation:**-AWS is responsible for the infrastructure security and all data center operations such as racking, stacking, and powering servers, so you can focus on your customers and business projects rather than on IT infrastructure.

- Data center operations.

**Explanation:**-AWS is responsible for the infrastructure security and all data center operations such as racking, stacking, and powering servers, so you can focus on your customers and business projects rather than on IT infrastructure.

- Reserved capacities.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. When you reserve capacity, you have to pay for it.

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**Q4) Which of the following approaches can be used to automate the process of deploying new compute resources having the same configuration and the same state of a running resource? (Choose two)**

- Use Shuffle Sharding

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Shuffle Sharding is a fault-isolation technique.

- Use Golden Images

**Explanation:**-Whether you are deploying a new environment for testing, or increasing capacity of an existing system to cope with extra load, you will not want to manually set up new resources with their configuration and code. It is important that you make this an automated and repeatable process that avoids long lead times and is not prone to human error. The following approaches can be used to achieve this:

- Use Bootstrapping

**Explanation:**-Whether you are deploying a new environment for testing, or increasing capacity of an existing system to cope with extra load, you will not want to manually set up new resources with their configuration and code. It is important that you make this an automated and repeatable process that avoids long lead times and is not prone to human error. The following approaches can be used to achieve this:

- Use Automated Beanstalk

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. It is called Elastic Beanstalk. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is used to simplify the process of deploying an application on AWS.

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**Q5) What are the benefits of having infrastructure hosted in the AWS Cloud? (Choose Two)**

- Increase speed and agility

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. In a cloud computing environment, new IT resources are only a click away, which means it requires less time to make those resources available to developers - from weeks to just minutes. This results in a dramatic increase in agility for the organization, since the cost and time it takes to experiment and develop is significantly lower.

- Competitive upfront costs

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. In AWS, most of the services are available with no upfront costs as it follows the pay-as-you-go pricing. AWS allows you to pay upfront for some services to get more discounts, but you have the choice to pay upfront or pay as you go. By contrast, traditional IT providers require you to pay upfront for all of their services.

- There is no need to worry about security

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. As mentioned above, security is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. For example, the customer has to manage who can access and use AWS resources using the IAM service.

- All of the physical security and most of the data/network security are taken care of for you

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. \*\* All of the physical security are taken care of for you. Amazon data centers are surrounded by three physical layers of security. "Nothing can go in or out without setting off an alarm". It's important to keep bad guys out, but equally important to keep the data in which is why Amazon monitors incoming gear, tracking every disk that enters the facility. And "if it breaks we don't return the disk for warranty. The only way a disk leaves our data center is when it's confe

- Having complete control over the physical infrastructure

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. The Physical infrastructure is a responsibility of AWS and not the customer. Hence it is not an advantage of moving to the AWS Cloud.

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#### **Q6) In AWS, which security aspects are the customer's responsibilities? (Choose Two)**

- Patching the Network infrastructure

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Patching the underlying infrastructure is the responsibility of AWS. The customer is responsible for patching the Operating System of their EC2 instances and any software installed on these instances.

- Network traffic protection

**Explanation:-**The customer is responsible for creating a password policy on their AWS account to specify complexity requirements and mandatory rotation periods for their IAM users' passwords. For example, setting a minimum password length, require specific character types, etc. The customer is also responsible for protecting the network traffic by configuring Security Groups, Network Access control Lists (NACLs) and Routing Tables.

- Set password complexity rules

**Explanation:-**The customer is responsible for creating a password policy on their AWS account to specify complexity requirements and mandatory rotation periods for their IAM users' passwords. For example, setting a minimum password length, require specific character types, etc. The customer is also responsible for protecting the network traffic by configuring Security Groups, Network Access control Lists (NACLs) and Routing Tables.

- Disk disposal

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Disk disposal ( Storage Device Decommissioning): When a storage device has reached the end of its useful life, AWS procedures include a decommissioning process that is designed to prevent customer data from being exposed to unauthorized individuals. All decommissioned magnetic storage devices are degaussed and physically destroyed in accordance with industry-standard practices.

- Controlling physical access to compute resources

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. AWS is responsible for controlling physical access to the data centers.

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#### **Q7)**

**One of the benefits of the AWS Cloud is that there are many services available to use of which you don't need to manage their underlying infrastructure.**

**Which of the following are examples of these services?**

- Amazon VPC.

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. You have complete control over your virtual networking environment. Amazon VPC is not a managed service, you are responsible for managing almost everything when using the Amazon VPC service.

- DynamoDB

**Explanation:-**The Amazon Elastic MapReduce and DynamoDB are managed services that you don't need to manage their underlying infrastructure. Other managed services include: Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, Amazon WorkSpaces, Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudSearch and several other services.

- Amazon Elastic MapReduce.

**Explanation:-**The Amazon Elastic MapReduce and DynamoDB are managed services that you don't need to manage their underlying infrastructure. Other managed services include: Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, Amazon WorkSpaces, Amazon CloudFront, Amazon CloudSearch and several other services.

- EC2

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Amazon EC2 is a service that gives you complete control over your compute resources. You are responsible for managing almost everything in your server instances when using Amazon EC2.

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#### **Q8)**

**In order to implement best practices when dealing with a "Single Point of Failure," you should aim to build as much automation as possible in both**

**detecting and reacting to failure. Which of the following AWS services would help?**

- Auto Scaling

**Explanation:-**You should aim to build as much automation as possible in both detecting and reacting to failure. You can use services like ELB and Amazon Route53 to configure health checks and mask failure by only routing traffic to healthy endpoints. In addition, Auto Scaling can be configured to automatically replace unhealthy nodes. You can also replace unhealthy nodes using the Amazon EC2 auto-recovery feature or services such as AWS OpsWorks and AWS Elastic Beanstalk. It won't be possible to predict every

- Lambda

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Lambda is a serverless compute service. Serverless computing provides built-in fault tolerance. You don't need to architect for this capability since the services running the application provide it by default.

- ELB

**Explanation:-**You should aim to build as much automation as possible in both detecting and reacting to failure. You can use services like ELB and

Amazon Route53 to configure health checks and mask failure by only routing traffic to healthy endpoints. In addition, Auto Scaling can be configured to automatically replace unhealthy nodes. You can also replace unhealthy nodes using the Amazon EC2 auto-recovery feature or services such as AWS OpsWorks and AWS Elastic Beanstalk. It won't be possible to predict every

- ECR

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (ECR) is a Docker container registry that allows developers to store, manage, and deploy Docker container images.

- Amazon EC2

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon EC2 is a server-based compute service. Fault tolerance is not built-in like Lambda. You have to architect for fault tolerance using the services we mentioned above.

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#### **Q9)**

**One of the main benefits of using AWS as a cloud computing service is reliability.**

**What does it actually mean? (Choose 2)**

- Provide compensation to the customers if any issue occurred.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Customers compensation is not related to the reliability of AWS.

- Automatically provision new resources to meet demand.

**Explanation:**-The reliability term encompasses the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as mis-configurations or transient network issues.

- Ability to recover quickly from failures.

**Explanation:**-The reliability term encompasses the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as mis-configurations or transient network issues.

- Apply the principle of least privilege to all of its resources.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Principle of least privilege is a security concept much more related to access management.

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#### **Q10)**

**Using Amazon RDS falls under the shared responsibility model.**

**Which of the following are customer responsibilities? (Choose two)**

- Building the relational database schema.

**Explanation:**-Amazon RDS manages the work involved in setting up a relational database, from provisioning the infrastructure capacity you request to installing the database software. Once your database is up and running, Amazon RDS automates common administrative tasks such as performing backups and patching the software that powers your database. With optional Multi-AZ deployments, Amazon RDS also manages synchronous data replication across Availability Zones with automatic failover. Since Amazon RDS provide

- Performing backups.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Performing backups is AWS' responsibility.

- Managing the database settings.

**Explanation:**-Amazon RDS manages the work involved in setting up a relational database, from provisioning the infrastructure capacity you request to installing the database software. Once your database is up and running, Amazon RDS automates common administrative tasks such as performing backups and patching the software that powers your database. With optional Multi-AZ deployments, Amazon RDS also manages synchronous data replication across Availability Zones with automatic failover. Since Amazon RDS provide

- Installing the database software.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Installing the database software is AWS' responsibility.

- Patching the database software

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Patching the database software is AWS' responsibility.

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#### **Q11) Which of the following services can help protect your web applications from SQL injection and other vulnerabilities in your application code?**

- Amazon Aurora

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon Aurora is a database service.

- IAM

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. IAM refers to the Identity and Access Management.

- AWS WAF

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) helps protect your web applications from common web exploits that could affect application availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources. You can use AWS WAF to create custom rules that block common attack patterns, such as SQL injection or cross-site scripting, and rules that are designed for your specific application.

- Amazon Cognito

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon Cognito provides simple and Secure User Sign-Up, Sign-In, and Access Control.

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#### **Q12) Which security procedures should you perform yourself even if you are using a managed service? (Choose 2)**

- Software maintenance.

**Explanation:**-This Options is not correct. With respect to the AWS managed services, AWS is responsible for software maintenance, patch management, monitoring, backup, disaster recovery, etc.

- Disaster recovery.

**Explanation:**-This Options is not correct. With respect to the AWS managed services, AWS is responsible for software maintenance, patch management, monitoring, backup, disaster recovery, etc.

- SSL/TLS.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The amount of security configuration work you have to do varies depending on which services you select and how sensitive your data is. However, there are certain security features—such as individual user accounts and credentials, SSL/TLS for data transmissions, and user activity logging—that you should configure no matter which AWS service you use.

- Activity logging.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The amount of security configuration work you have to do varies depending on which services you select and how sensitive your data is. However, there are certain security features—such as individual user accounts and credentials, SSL/TLS for data

transmissions, and user activity logging—that you should configure no matter which AWS service you use.

- Database patching.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. With respect to the AWS managed services, AWS is responsible for software maintenance, patch management, monitoring, backup, disaster recovery, etc.

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**Q13) Which of the following AWS services can help you perform security analysis and compliance auditing? (Choose two)**

- AWS ECS

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS ECS is a compute service that allows you to run and scale containerized applications on AWS.

- AWS Batch

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Batch is a compute service that allows you to run hundreds of thousands of batch computing jobs on AWS. AWS Batch dynamically provisions the optimal quantity and type of compute resources (e.g., CPU or memory optimized instances) based on the volume and specific resource requirements of the batch jobs submitted.

- AWS Virtual Private Gateway

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Virtual Private Gateway allows creating hybrid cloud architecture by connecting your data center (or network) to your Amazon virtual private cloud (VPC).

- AWS Config

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. With AWS Config, you can discover existing and deleted AWS resources, determine your overall compliance against rules, and dive into configuration details of a resource at any point in time. These capabilities enable compliance auditing, security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

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

Amazon Inspector automatica

- AWS Inspector

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**Q14) Which of the following AWS Cloud services is designed with native Multi-AZ fault tolerance in mind? (Choose two)**

- Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. \*\* Amazon DynamoDB runs across AWS proven, high-availability data centers. The service replicates data across three facilities in an AWS region to provide fault tolerance in the event of a server failure or Availability Zone outage.

Amazon S3 provides durable infrastructure to store important data and is designed for durability of 99.999999999% of objects. Your data is redundantly stored across multiple facilities and multiple devices in each facility.

- Amazon ElastiCache

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Although Elastic Load Balancing and Amazon ElastiCache can be deployed across multiple Availability Zones, you must explicitly take such steps when creating them.

- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. The Multi-AZ principle involves deploying an AWS resource in multiple Availability Zones to achieve high availability for that resource. A virtual private cloud (VPC) is not a resource, it is a virtual network dedicated to your AWS account where you can deploy your AWS resources.

- Elastic Load Balancing

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Although Elastic Load Balancing and Amazon ElastiCache can be deployed across multiple Availability Zones, you must explicitly take such steps when creating them.

- Amazon DynamoDB

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. \*\* Amazon DynamoDB runs across AWS proven, high-availability data centers. The service replicates data across three facilities in an AWS region to provide fault tolerance in the event of a server failure or Availability Zone outage.

\*\* Amazon S3 provides durable infrastructure to store important data and is designed for durability of 99.999999999% of objects. Your data is redundantly stored across multiple facilities and multiple devices in each facility.

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**Q15) Which of the following are features of an edge location? (Choose two)**

- Caches common responses

**Explanation:**-Amazon CloudFront employs a global network of edge locations and regional edge caches that cache copies of your content close to your end-users. Amazon CloudFront ensures that end-user requests are serviced by the closest edge location. As a result, requests travel a short distance, improving performance for your end-users. To service requests for files not cached at the edge locations and the regional edge caches, Amazon CloudFront maintains persistent connections with your origin servers so th

- Enables faster disaster recovery.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Edge locations are not used for disaster recovery. Edge locations are used by CloudFront to cache copies of your content close to your end-users to reduce latency. Disaster recovery can be achieved in AWS by creating a standby copy of your entire system in another region. So if any problem happens to the primary system, you can route your traffic to the other region.

- Distributes content to users

**Explanation:**-Amazon CloudFront employs a global network of edge locations and regional edge caches that cache copies of your content close to your end-users. Amazon CloudFront ensures that end-user requests are serviced by the closest edge location. As a result, requests travel a short distance, improving performance for your end-users. To service requests for files not cached at the edge locations and the regional edge caches, Amazon CloudFront maintains persistent connections with your origin servers so th

- Distributes load across multiple resources

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS CloudFront does not distribute traffic to AWS resources; this is the job of the Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.

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**Q16) Which of the following could you use to find a paid AMI? (Choose two)**

- Amazon DevPay

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Amazon DevPay is a simple-to-use online billing and account management service that makes it easy for businesses to sell applications that are built in, or run on top of, Amazon Web Services.

AWS Organization

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Organizations helps you centrally govern your environment across multiple AWS accounts.

AWS CLI

**Explanation:-**

You can use AWS CLI commands for Amazon EC2 to list only the Linux AMIs that meet your needs. After locating an AMI that meets your needs, make note of its ID so that you can use it to launch instances.

Refer: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html>

AWS AMI Marketplace

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. There is no specific market place for AMIs.

Amazon EC2 console

**Explanation:-**

You can find Linux AMIs using the Amazon EC2 console. You can select from the list of AMIs when you use the launch wizard to launch an instance, or you can search through all available AMIs using the **Images** page. AMI IDs are unique to each AWS Region.

Refer: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/finding-an-ami.html>

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**Q17)**

**You need to set up a security certificate for a client's eCommerce website in order to use the HTTPS protocol.**

**Which of the following AWS services do you need to access in order to manage your SSL server certificate? (Choose two)**

Amazon Route 53

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Amazon Route 53 can be used for registering domain names, routing end users to Internet applications, configuring DNS health checks to route traffic to healthy endpoints, managing traffic globally through a variety of routing types etc.

AWS Data Pipeline

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. 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. AWS Data Pipeline integrates with on-premise and cloud-based storage systems to allow developers to use their data when they need it, where they want it, and in the required format.

AWS Directory Service

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Directory Service is a managed Microsoft Active Directory in the AWS Cloud.

AWS Identity & Access Management

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. To enable HTTPS connections to your website or application in AWS, you need an SSL/TLS server certificate. You can use a server certificate provided by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) or one that you obtained from an external provider. You can use ACM or IAM to store and deploy server certificates. Use IAM as a certificate manager only when you must support HTTPS connections in a region that is not supported by ACM. IAM supports deploying server certificates in all regions,

AWS ACM

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. To enable HTTPS connections to your website or application in AWS, you need an SSL/TLS server certificate. You can use a server certificate provided by AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) or one that you obtained from an external provider. You can use ACM or IAM to store and deploy server certificates. Use IAM as a certificate manager only when you must support HTTPS connections in a region that is not supported by ACM. IAM supports deploying server certificates in all regions,

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**Q18) What are the benefits of using the Amazon Cloud Directory? (Choose two)**

Allows you to register and manage domain names in the cloud

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Route53 is the service that allows you to register and manage domain names in the cloud.

Cloud Directory has a flexible schema so your applications remain secure

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. There is no relation between the Cloud Directory schema and application security. Schemas define what types of objects can be created within a directory (users, devices, and organizations), enforce validation of data for each object class, and handle changes to the schema over time. The flexibility of the schema allows you to extend your schema with new attributes at any time.

Scales automatically to hundreds of millions of objects

**Explanation:**-This Option is correct. Amazon Cloud Directory automatically scales to hundreds of millions of objects and provides an extensible schema that can be shared with multiple applications.

Allows you to use the actual Microsoft Active Directory

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Directory Service is the service that allows you to use an actual Microsoft Active Directory.

Efficiently organizes hierarchies of data across multiple dimensions

**Explanation:**-This Option is correct. With Cloud Directory, you can create directories for a variety of use cases, such as organizational charts, course catalogs, and device registries. While traditional directory solutions limit you to a single hierarchy, Cloud Directory offers you the flexibility to create directories with hierarchies that span multiple dimensions. For example, you can create an organizational chart that can be navigated through separate hierarchies for reporting structure, location, and co

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**Q19) Which of the following is true regarding the languages that AWS Lambda supports? (Choose two)**

Lambda has its own language to author your functions and build any type of application or backend service.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect.

Lambda doesn't support any programming language; it is a serverless compute service.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code written using your preferred programming language.

Lambda natively supports a number of programming languages such as Java and C#.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS Lambda natively supports Java, Go, PowerShell, Node.js, C#, Python, and Ruby code, and provides a Runtime API which allows you to use any additional programming languages to author your functions.

Lambda only supports the Python language, and you can use a third party software to convert code from other languages.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS supports many other languages such as Java and Go.

Lambda can support any programming language using an API.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS Lambda natively supports Java, Go, PowerShell, Node.js, C#, Python, and Ruby code, and provides a Runtime API which allows you to use any additional programming languages to author your functions.

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## **Q20) Select TWO examples of the AWS shared controls.**

IAM Management.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. VPC and IAM management are customer responsibilities.

VPC Management.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. VPC and IAM management are customer responsibilities.

Configuration Management.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Shared Controls are controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers, but in completely separate contexts or perspectives. In a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services.

Examples include:

\*\* Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for

Datacenter operations.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Data Center operations are an AWS responsibility.

Patch Management.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Shared Controls are controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers, but in completely separate contexts or perspectives. In a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services.

Examples include:

\*\* Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for

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## **Q21) Which AWS network feature can establish a private network connection between AWS and your datacenter?**

Amazon CloudFront

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network.

AWS Route 53

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Route 53 is a DNS service.

AWS Direct Connect

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS Direct Connect is used to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, you can establish private connectivity between AWS and your data center, office, or co-location environment, which in many cases can reduce your network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.

AWS Snowball

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Snowball is used to physically migrate petabyte-scale data sets into and out of AWS.

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## **Q22) Which service analyzes EC2 Instances against pre-defined security templates to check for vulnerabilities?**

AWS WAF

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS WAF refers to the Web Application Firewall.

AWS Shield

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service.

AWS Inspector

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps you test the network accessibility of your Amazon EC2 instances and the security state of your applications running on the instances. Amazon Inspector allows you to create assessment templates to automate security vulnerability assessments throughout your development and deployment pipelines or for static production systems.

AWS Trusted Advisor

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Trusted Advisor checks for vulnerabilities in your application but this is done through security checks against the AWS best practices NOT against pre-defined security templates that you create.

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## **Q23)**

**Your company is trying to deploy a two-tier, highly available web application to AWS.**

**The application needs a storage layer to store artifacts such as photos and videos.**

**Which of the following services can best be used as the underlying storage mechanism?**

Amazon S3

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the Internet. It's a simple storage service that offers an extremely durable, highly available, and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at very low costs.

Amazon RDS instance

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon RDS Instances are used to run relational databases in the cloud not for storing files.

Amazon EBS volume

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon EBS is a block level storage that can only be used as a drive for Amazon EC2 or Amazon RDS. Amazon EBS is not for storing images or videos. Amazon EBS is designed for application workloads that benefit from fine tuning for performance and capacity. Typical use cases include Big Data analytics engines (like the Hadoop/HDFS ecosystem and Amazon EMR clusters), relational and NoSQL databases (like Microsoft SQL Server and MySQL or Cassandra and MongoDB), stream and

Amazon EC2 instance store

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon EC2 Instance Store provides temporary block-level storage for your instance. Instance store is ideal for temporary storage of information that changes frequently, such as buffers, caches, scratch data, and other temporary content, or for data that is replicated across a fleet of instances, such as a load-balanced pool of web servers.

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## **Q24)**

**Your company is planning to host its applications in the AWS Cloud.**

**Which of the following services can be used to help decouple distributed software systems and components? (Choose two)**

AWS SES

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS SES is a cloud-based email delivery service.

AWS SQS

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) and Amazon SNS are both messaging services within AWS, which provide different benefits for developers.

Amazon SNS allows applications to send time-critical messages to multiple subscribers through a "push" mechanism, eliminating the need to periodically check or "poll" for updates.

Amazon SQS is a message queue service used by distributed applications to exchange messages through a polling model. Amazon SQS provides flexibility

AWS EBS

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS EBS is a storage service for use with EC2 instances.

Amazon Athena

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon Athena is a serverless analytics service. It is used to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.

AWS SNS

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. This option is correct. Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS) and Amazon SNS are both messaging services within AWS, which provide different benefits for developers.

Amazon SNS allows applications to send time-critical messages to multiple subscribers through a "push" mechanism, eliminating the need to periodically check or "poll" for updates.

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#### **Q25) When dealing with Container Services AWS is responsible for: (Choose two)**

Managing the application platform.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS shared responsibility model also applies to container services, such as Amazon RDS and Amazon EMR. For these services, AWS manages the underlying infrastructure and foundation services, the operating system and the application platform. For example, Amazon RDS for Oracle is a managed database service in which AWS manages all the layers of the container, up to and including the Oracle database platform. For services such as Amazon RDS, the AWS platform provides dat

Network traffic protection.

**Explanation:**-This option is responsible for protecting network traffic using the built-in firewall or using other protection services such as AWS WAF and AWS Shield.

Managing firewall rules.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. The customer is responsible for managing the firewall rules using the associated security groups.

Managing the underlying infrastructure.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS shared responsibility model also applies to container services, such as Amazon RDS and Amazon EMR. For these services, AWS manages the underlying infrastructure and foundation services, the operating system and the application platform. For example, Amazon RDS for Oracle is a managed database service in which AWS manages all the layers of the container, up to and including the Oracle database platform. For services such as Amazon RDS, the AWS platform provides dat

Access management.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. The customer is responsible for managing access to all AWS services and resources.

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#### **Q26) Which of the following are factors in determining the right database technology to use for each workload? (Choose two)**

Availability zones

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Availability zones in a region are all relatively the same. There is no reason to prefer any Availability Zone in which to run a database.

The nature of the queries

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The following Questions can help you take decisions on which solutions to include in your architecture:  
How much data will you need to store and for how long? How quickly do you foresee this will grow? Is there an upper limit in the foreseeable future?  
What is the size of each object (average, min, max)? How are these objects going to be accessed?

What is your data model and how are you going to query the data? Are your queries relational in nature (e.g.,JOINS bet

Software bugs

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. A software bug is an error, flaw, failure, or fault in a system that causes it to produce an incorrect or unexpected result, or to behave in unintended ways. Most bugs are due to human errors made in source code or software design, so if software has bugs, you have to search for a fix. Database technologies cannot help you with application bugs, as they provide services related only to databases.

The number of reads and writes per second

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The following Questions can help you take decisions on which solutions to include in your architecture:  
How much data will you need to store and for how long? How quickly do you foresee this will grow? Is there an upper limit in the foreseeable future?  
What is the size of each object (average, min, max)? How are these objects going to be accessed?

What is your data model and how are you going to query the data? Are your queries relational in nature (e.g.,JOINS bet

Data sovereignty

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Data sovereignty is the concept that information which has been converted and stored in binary digital form is subject to the laws of the country in which it is located. Data sovereignty is a factor you should consider when choosing your AWS region NOT the database.

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#### **Q27) Which of the following allows you to create a new RDS instance? (Choose two)**

AWS CloudFront

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS CloudFront is a Content Delivery Network (CDN) in the cloud.

Option E is not correct. AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers.

AWS CloudFormation

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS Management Console lets you create a new RDS instance through a web-based user interface.  
You can also use the AWS CloudFormation service to create a new RDS instance using the CloudFormation template language.

AWS Lambda

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct.

AWS DMS

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS DMS is used to migrate databases to AWS.

AWS Management Console.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS Management Console lets you create a new RDS instance through a web-based user interface.

**Q28) What are the features of the AWS Business support plan? (Choose two)**

- Access to Cloud Support Engineers via email only during business hours.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. The Business support plan provides 24x7 access to Cloud Support Engineers via phone, email, and chat.

- Access to the IEM feature for additional fee.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. All AWS customers have 24x7 access to customer service.

The Business support plan also provides access to Infrastructure Event Management for additional fee.

- 24x7 access to the TAM feature.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. The Enterprise support plan is the only plan that provides access to the Technical Account Manager (TAM) feature.

- 24x7 access to customer service.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. All AWS customers have 24x7 access to customer service.

The Business support plan also provides access to Infrastructure Event Management for additional fee.

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**Q29) Which of the following factors should you consider when determining the region in which you will deploy resources? (Choose two)**

- Proximity to your company's location.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect. Proximity to your company's location does not matter as much as proximity to your end users.

- Cost

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Proximity to your end users, compliance, data residency constraints, and cost are factors you have to consider when choosing the most suitable AWS region.

- The level of security of the region.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect. The level of security is almost the same for all AWS regions.

- The number of VPCs you plan to have.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect. The number of VPCs available is constant across all regions.

- Data sovereignty.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Proximity to your end users, compliance, data residency constraints, and cost are factors you have to consider when choosing the most suitable AWS region.

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**Q30) What are the characteristics of Amazon S3?**

- Objects are directly accessible via a URL.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Each object does have a size limitation in S3, but you can store virtually unlimited amounts of data. Also each object gets a directly accessible URL.

Option B is not correct. S3 limits object size. Individual Amazon S3 objects can range in size from a minimum of 0 bytes to a maximum of 5 terabytes.

Option C is not correct. S3 is object storage not block storage which means it cannot host an OS or database on it.

- S3 allows you to store unlimited amounts of data.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Each object does have a size limitation in S3, but you can store virtually unlimited amounts of data. Also each object gets a directly accessible URL.

Option B is not correct. S3 limits object size. Individual Amazon S3 objects can range in size from a minimum of 0 bytes to a maximum of 5 terabytes.

Option C is not correct. S3 is object storage not block storage which means it cannot host an OS or database on it.

- S3 allows you to store objects of virtually unlimited size.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect

- S3 should be used to host a relational database.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect

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**Q31)**

**The principle “design for failure and nothing will fail” is very important when designing your AWS Cloud architecture.**

**Which of the following would help adhere to this principle?**

- Elastic MapReduce

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Amazon Elastic MapReduce (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.

- Elastic Load Balancer

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Each AWS Region is a separate geographic area. Each AWS Region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. When designing your AWS Cloud architecture, you should make sure that your system will continue to run even if failures happen. You can achieve this by deploying your AWS resources in multiple Availability zones. Availability zones are isolated from each other, therefore if one availability zone goes down, the other AZ's will still be up and running

- Elastic File System

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is a storage service that provides a scalable, elastic, shared file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources.

- Availability Zones

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Each AWS Region is a separate geographic area. Each AWS Region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. When designing your AWS Cloud architecture, you should make sure that your system will continue to run even if failures happen. You can achieve this by deploying your AWS resources in multiple Availability zones. Availability zones are isolated from each other, therefore if one availability zone goes down, the other AZ's will still be up and running

- AWS KMS

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS KMS refers to the AWS Key Management Service which enables you to easily encrypt your data. AWS KMS provides a highly available key storage, management, and auditing solution for you to encrypt data within your own applications and control the encryption of stored data across AWS services.

**Q32)**

**A company has moved to AWS recently. They have a lot of concerns about their security.**

**Which of the following would help them ensure that the right security settings are put in place?**

- AWS CloudWatch

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS CloudWatch is used to monitor the utilization of AWS resources and services. You can use CloudWatch to visualize system metrics, take automated actions, troubleshoot performance issues, discover insights to optimize your applications, and ensure they are running smoothly.

- Concierge Support Team.

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. The Support Concierge Team will quickly and efficiently assist you with your billing and account inquiries.

- AWS Inspector

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. \*\*Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of a detailed assessment report which is available.

- AWS Trusted Advisor

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. \*\*Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. Amazon Inspector automatically assesses applications for vulnerabilities or deviations from best practices. After performing an assessment, Amazon Inspector produces a detailed list of security findings prioritized by level of severity. These findings can be reviewed directly or as part of a detailed assessment report which is available.

- AWS Kinesis

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Amazon Kinesis is used to collect, process, and analyze video and data streams in real time.

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**Q33) Under the Shared Responsibility Model, which of the following are controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS? (Choose two)**

- Physical controls.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. These are things that a traditional web host cannot provide:

\*\*High-availability (eliminating SPOFs: single points of failure): AWS makes the process of designing a highly available system simple and easy. A system is highly available when it can withstand the failure of an individual component or multiple components, such as hard disks, servers, and network links. The best way to understand and avoid the single point of failure is to begin by making a list of all major components.

- Database controls.

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Both cloud computing and traditional data centers can provide virtualized compute resources, dedicated hosting and reserved compute capacity.

- Environmental controls.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. These are things that a traditional web host cannot provide:

\*\*High-availability (eliminating SPOFs: single points of failure): AWS makes the process of designing a highly available system simple and easy. A system is highly available when it can withstand the failure of an individual component or multiple components, such as hard disks, servers, and network links. The best way to understand and avoid the single point of failure is to begin by making a list of all major components.

- Patch management controls.

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Both cloud computing and traditional data centers can provide virtualized compute resources, dedicated hosting and reserved compute capacity.

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**Q34)**

**Miller is working with a large data set, and he needs to import it into a relational database service.**

**What AWS service will meet his needs?**

- ElastiCache

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. ElastiCache is an in-memory data store and cache service.

- Neptune

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Neptune is a graph database built for the cloud.

- DynamoDB

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. DynamoDB is a NoSQL database service.

- RDS

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. RDS is the AWS's relational database service.

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**Q35)**

**The AWS account administrator of your company has been fired. The administrator had access to the root user and a personal IAM administrator account. With these accounts, he has generated other IAM accounts and keys.**

**Which of the following should you do today to protect your AWS infrastructure? (Choose two)**

- Put IP restriction on all Users' accounts.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. To protect your AWS infrastructure in this situation you should lock down your root user and all accounts that the administrator had access to.

Here are some ways to do that:

1- Change the user name and the password of the root user account and all of the IAM accounts that the administrator has access to.

2- Rotate (change) all access keys for those accounts.

3- Enable MFA on those accounts.

4- Put IP restriction on all Users' accounts.

- Download all the attached policies in a safe place.

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. IAM policies are used to authorize users to perform actions on AWS resources. What you should do is rotating all IAM users' keys and change their passwords. This way you are protecting those IAM accounts while still retaining the ability to perform their jobs.

- Change the user name and the password and create MFA for the root account.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. To protect your AWS infrastructure in this situation you should lock down your root user and all accounts that the administrator had access to.

Here are some ways to do that:

1- Change the user name and the password of the root user account and all of the IAM accounts that the administrator has access to.

2- Rotate (change) all access keys for those accounts.

3- Enable MFA on those accounts.

4- Put IP restriction on all Users' accounts.

Use the CloudWatch service to check all the API calls that have been made in your account since the administrator was fired.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. CloudTrail is the service that gives you a complete history of the API calls that have been made in your account from all users.

Delete all IAM accounts and recreate others.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Deleting all IAM accounts is not necessary, and it would cause great disruption to your operations.

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### Q36)

**Amazon EC2 instances are conceptually very similar to traditional servers. However, using Amazon EC2 server instances in the same manner as traditional hardware server instances is only a starting point.**

**What are the main benefits of using the AWS EC2 instances instead of traditional servers? (Choose two)**

- Can be scaled manually in a shorter period of time.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. This option is correct. AWS has unique set of services that you can use to build fault-tolerant applications in the cloud. For example you can get improved fault tolerance by placing your compute instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer, as it can automatically balance traffic across multiple instances and multiple Availability Zones and ensure that only healthy Amazon EC2 instances receive traffic. You can setup an Elastic Load Balancer to balance incoming application t

Provides automatic data backups.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Both AWS and on-premises provide automatic data backups to prevent data losses.

Provides your business with a seamless remote accessibility.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. Both Amazon EC2 instances and the traditional servers can provide access from any geographic area.

Prevents unauthorized users from getting into your network.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Both AWS and on-premises include built-in firewall protection to help prevent unauthorized users from getting into your network.

Improves Fault-Tolerance.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. This option is correct. AWS has unique set of services that you can use to build fault-tolerant applications in the cloud. For example you can get improved fault tolerance by placing your compute instances behind an Elastic Load Balancer, as it can automatically balance traffic across multiple instances and multiple Availability Zones and ensure that only healthy Amazon EC2 instances receive traffic. You can setup an Elastic Load Balancer to balance incoming application t

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### Q37) Which statement is true in relation to AWS pricing? (Choose two)

You are responsible for buying a license for any software not developed by AWS.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect.

There are no reservations on AWS, you only pay for what you use.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect.

With AWS, you don't have to pay any money upfront.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. With AWS, you only pay for what you consume, you don't have to pay any money upfront and there are no long term contracts.

Option B is not correct. There are no startup fees for any AWS service.

Option C is not correct. You have the choice to reserve capacity on AWS. If you are committed to use a service for a long time, then it is better to reserve to get large discounts. For example Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%

For some services, you have to pay a startup fee in order to get the service running.

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect.

You only pay for the individual services that you need with no long term contracts.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. With AWS, you only pay for what you consume, you don't have to pay any money upfront and there are no long term contracts.

Option B is not correct. There are no startup fees for any AWS service.

Option C is not correct. You have the choice to reserve capacity on AWS. If you are committed to use a service for a long time, then it is better to reserve to get large discounts. For example Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%

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### Q38) What are the benefits of using a managed service on AWS? (Choose two)

Eliminates the need to encrypt your data

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. It is always your responsibility to encrypt your data.

Delivers new solutions faster

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS Managed Services provides ongoing management of your AWS infrastructure so you can focus on your applications. By implementing best practices to maintain your infrastructure, AWS Managed Services helps to reduce your operational overhead and risk. AWS Managed Services automates common activities such as change requests, monitoring, patch management, security, and backup services, and provides full-lifecycle services to provision, run, and support your infrastructure.

Provides complete control over your virtual infrastructure

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. When using a managed service you don't have complete control of it. You are limited in what you can do with it. For example, Amazon RDS limits you to six database engines to choose from. However, Amazon EC2 allows you to install and run any database.

Enables developers to perform all patching activities on their own

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. For managed services, patching activities are done automatically.

Lowers operational complexity

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. AWS Managed Services provides ongoing management of your AWS infrastructure so you can focus on your applications. By implementing best practices to maintain your infrastructure, AWS Managed Services helps to reduce your operational overhead and risk. AWS Managed Services automates common activities such as change requests, monitoring, patch management, security, and backup services,

**Q39)**

**You are planning to use the Microsoft SQL Server as your database engine.**

**Which service allows you to run this commercial database on AWS? (Choose two)**

- Amazon RDS.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Web Services offers you the flexibility to run Microsoft SQL Server for as much or as little time as you need. You can select from a number of versions and editions, as well as choose between running it on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) or Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS). Using SQL Server on Amazon EC2 gives you complete control over every setting, just like when it's installed on-premises. Amazon RDS is a fully managed service that takes

- AWS Fargate.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Fargate is a compute engine for Amazon ECS that allows you to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters.

- AWS Batch.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS Batch is a compute service that allows you to run batch computing jobs on AWS.

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Web Services offers you the flexibility to run Microsoft SQL Server for as much or as little time as you need. You can select from a number of versions and editions, as well as choose between running it on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) or Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS). Using SQL Server on Amazon EC2 gives you complete control over every setting, just like when it's installed on-premises. Amazon RDS is a fully managed service that takes

- Amazon Elastic Container Service.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is a compute service that allows you to run containerized applications.

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**Q40) Spending some time tagging your resources leads to many benefits. What are some of those benefits? (Choose two)**

- Quickly search for software solutions on AWS

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. The AWS marketplace is the service that allows you to search for software solutions on AWS.

- Quickly search for the resources that belong to a specific project

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Web Services (AWS) allows customers to assign metadata to their AWS resources in the form of tags. Each tag is a simple label consisting of a customer-defined key and an optional value that can make it easier to manage, search for, and filter resources. Although there are no inherent types of tags, they enable customers to categorize resources by purpose, owner, environment, or other criteria. An effective tagging strategy will give you improved visibility and monitoring.

- Find deleted resources and their metadata more quickly

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. You cannot use tags to find deleted resources. Also, once you delete a resource, all its metadata will be deleted with it.

- Track API calls in your AWS account

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. AWS CloudTrail is the service that can be used to track API calls in your AWS account.

- Track your AWS spending across multiple resources

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Web Services (AWS) allows customers to assign metadata to their AWS resources in the form of tags. Each tag is a simple label consisting of a customer-defined key and an optional value that can make it easier to manage, search for, and filter resources. Although there are no inherent types of tags, they enable customers to categorize resources by purpose, owner, environment, or other criteria. An effective tagging strategy will give you improved visibility and monitoring.

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**Q41) Which of the following is NOT a feature of an edge location?**

- Distributes load across multiple resources

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The Edge location does not distribute load. It is used in conjunction with the Cloudfront service to cache common responses and deliver content to end users with low latency. The AWS service that is used to distribute load is the ELB service.

- Used in conjunction with the Cloudfront service

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect

- Caches common responses

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect

- Distributes content to users

**Explanation:**-This option is incorrect

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**Q42) What are the key design principles of the AWS Cloud? (Choose three)**

- Multi-region deployments.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Deploying your resources and applications in multiple regions depends on your use case. For example if you have users from all around the world, you should deploy in multiple regions or use the CloudFront service to reduce latency to those users. On the other hand, if your application will serve users from a specific location, then you should choose the region that is closest to that location and you may not need to deploy on another region.

- Loose coupling.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS Cloud includes many design patterns and architectural options that you can apply to a wide variety of use cases. Some key design principles of the AWS Cloud include scalability, disposable resources, automation, loose coupling, managed services instead of servers, and flexible data storage options.

- Disposable resources.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS Cloud includes many design patterns and architectural options that you can apply to a wide variety of use cases. Some key design principles of the AWS Cloud include scalability, disposable resources, automation, loose coupling, managed services instead of servers, and flexible data storage options.

- Reserved capacity instead of on demand.

**Explanation:**-This Option is not correct. Each of the Reserved and On-demand has its own use case. The on-demand option is best suitable for the applications with short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads. The Reserved option is best suitable for the applications that have steady state usage for long periods of time.

- Managed services instead of servers.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. The AWS Cloud includes many design patterns and architectural options that you can apply to a wide variety of use cases. Some key design principles of the AWS Cloud include scalability, disposable resources, automation, loose coupling, managed services instead of servers, and flexible data storage options.

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**Q43) Where can you find the information about prohibited actions on AWS infrastructure?**

- AWS Inspector
- AWS Acceptable Use Policy

**Explanation:**-The Acceptable Use Policy describes prohibited uses of the web services offered by Amazon Web Services, Inc. and its affiliates.

- AWS Cloud Compliance
- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

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**Q44)**

In order to send alerts based on Amazon CloudWatch alarms, you are required to choose the service that a user would use.

Which of the following service would you choose?

- Amazon Simple Email Service (SES)
- Amazon SNS

**Explanation:**-You can create a CloudWatch alarm that watches a single metric. The alarm performs one or more actions based on the value of the metric relative to a threshold over a number of time periods. The action can be an Amazon EC2 action, an Auto Scaling action, or a notification sent to an Amazon SNS topic.

- AWS Trusted Advisor
- AWS SQS

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**Q45) \_\_\_\_\_ service can identify the user that made the API call, when an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance is terminated.**

- AWS X-Ray
- AWS Identity and Access Management (AWS IAM)
- AWS CloudTrail

**Explanation:**-AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that helps you enable governance, compliance, and operational and risk auditing of your AWS account. Actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service are recorded as events in CloudTrail. Events include actions taken in the AWS Management Console, AWS Command Line Interface, and AWS SDKs and APIs. Visibility into your AWS account activity is a key aspect of security and operational best practices. You can use CloudTrail to view, search, download, archive, analyze

- Amazon CloudWatch

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**Q46) Why is AWS considered more economical than traditional data centers for handling applications with varying compute workloads?**

- Customers can permanently run enough instances to handle peak workloads.
- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) costs are billed on a monthly basis.
- Amazon EC2 instances can be launched on-demand when needed.

**Explanation:**-The ability to launch instances on-demand when needed allows customers to launch and terminate instances in response to a varying workload. This is a more economical practice than purchasing enough on-premises servers to handle the peak load.

- Customers retain full administrative access to their Amazon EC2 instances.

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**Q47) Which of the following AWS service will simplify the Migration of a database to AWS?**

- AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

**Explanation:**-AWS DMS helps you migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. You can migrate your data to and from most widely used commercial and open-source databases, such as Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, and PostgreSQL. The service supports homogeneous migrations such as Oracle to Oracle, and also heterogeneous migrations between different database platforms, such as Oracle to PostgreSQL or MySQL to Oracle. Refer: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/aws-database-migration-service-and-aws-schema-conversion-tool-now-support-ibm-db2-as-a-source/>

- Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- Amazon AppStream 2.0
- AWS Storage Gateway

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**Q48) Which of the following AWS offering allows customers to find, buy, and immediately start using software solutions in their AWS environment?**

- AWS Config
- AWS Marketplace

**Explanation:**-AWS Marketplace is an online software store that helps customers find, buy, and immediately start using the software and services that run on AWS. Refer: <https://aws.amazon.com/partners/aws-marketplace/>

- AWS OpsWorks
- AWS SDK

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**Q49) Which of the given options is a part of the AWS's responsibility, with reference to the AWS shared responsibility model?**

- Infrastructure that runs all of the services offered

**Explanation:**-AWS responsibility "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. Security and Compliance is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. This shared model can help relieve the customer's operational burden as 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.

- Securing application access and data
  - Managing custom Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)
  - Configuring third-party applications
- 

**Q50) Which of the given components of AWS global infrastructure should Amazon CloudFront use, to ensure low-latency delivery?**

- Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)
- AWS edge locations

**Explanation:**-To deliver content to end users with lower latency, Amazon CloudFront uses a global network of 216 Points of Presence (205 Edge Locations and 11 Regional Edge Caches) in 84 cities across 42 countries. Amazon CloudFront Edge locations are located in North America, Asia, Europe, Australia, South America, Middle East, Africa and China. Refer: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/features/>

- AWS Availability Zones
  - AWS Regions
- 

**Q51) Which of the following services can be used to identify the user that made the API call, when an Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance is terminated?**

- Amazon CloudWatch
- AWS CloudTrail

**Explanation:**-IAM and AWS STS are integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by an IAM user or role. CloudTrail captures all API calls for IAM and AWS STS as events, including calls from the console and from API calls. If you create a trail, you can enable continuous delivery of CloudTrail events to an Amazon S3 bucket. If you don't configure a trail, you can still view the most recent events in the CloudTrail console in Event history. You can use CloudTrail to get information about the request that was made to IAM or AWS STS. Refer: [https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en\\_us/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html](https://docs.amazonaws.cn/en_us/IAM/latest/UserGuide/cloudtrail-integration.html)

- AWS X-Ray
- AWS Identity and Access Management (AWS IAM)

**Explanation:**-AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a web service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources.

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**Q52) Where can a customer locate information of the prohibited actions on AWS infrastructure ?**

- AWS Trusted Advisor
- AWS Billing Console
- AWS Acceptable Use Policy

**Explanation:**-This Acceptable Use Policy (this "Policy") describes prohibited uses of the web services offered by Amazon Web Services, Inc. and its affiliates (the "Services") and the website located at <http://aws.amazon.com> (the "AWS Site"). The examples described in this Policy are not exhaustive. We may modify this Policy at any time by posting a revised version on the AWS Site. By using the Services or accessing the AWS Site, you agree to the latest version of this Policy. If you violate the Policy or authorize or help others to do so, we may suspend or terminate your use of the Services. Refer: <https://aws.amazon.com/aup/>

- AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- 

**Q53) Which of the following procedures would you suggest to reduce the Amazon S3 costs?**

- Move all the data stored in S3 standard to EBS.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. EBS is a block level storage service that has its own use cases.

- Pick the right Availability Zone for your S3 bucket.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. We don't have the option to store objects on a specific AZ. On the other hand, you can choose the AWS Region where you want your buckets to be.

- Use the right combination of storage classes based on the different use cases.

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon S3 offers a range of storage classes designed for different use cases. These include S3 Standard for general-purpose storage of frequently accessed data; S3 Intelligent-Tiering for data with unknown or changing access patterns; S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) and S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) for long-lived, but less frequently accessed data; and Amazon S3 Glacier (S3 Glacier) and Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive.

- Use the Import/Export feature to move old files automatically to Amazon Glacier.

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. In order to reduce your Amazon S3 costs you should create a lifecycle policy to automatically move old (or less accessed) files to cheaper S3 storage tiers or to automatically delete them after an expiration date.

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**Q54) Which of the the following services helps to analyzes EC2 Instances against pre-defined security templates, in order to check for vulnerabilities in our system?**

- AWS Shield

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service.

- AWS Trusted Advisor

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS Trusted Advisor checks for vulnerabilities in our application but this is done through security checks against the AWS best practices not against pre-defined security templates that we create.

- AWS Inspector

**Explanation:**-This option is correct. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps us test the network accessibility of our Amazon EC2 instances and the security state of our applications running on the instances. Amazon Inspector allows us to create assessment templates to automate security vulnerability assessments throughout our development and deployment pipelines or for static production systems.

- AWS WAF

**Explanation:**-This option is not correct. AWS WAF refers to the Web Application Firewall.

---

**Q55) Which of the following AWS network features helps to establish a private network connection between AWS and the datacenter?**

- AWS Route 53

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS Route 53 is a DNS service.

- AWS Direct Connect

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. AWS Direct Connect is used to establish a dedicated network connection from our premises to AWS. Using AWS Direct Connect, we can establish private connectivity between AWS and your data center, office, or co-location environment, which in many cases can reduce our network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than Internet-based connections.

- AWS Snowball

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS Snowball is used to physically migrate petabyte-scale data sets into and out of AWS.

- Amazon CloudFront

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network.

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**Q56)**

**Let us suppose Peter is facing problems with the current contact center.**

**Which of the following service provides a cloud-based contact centre that can deliver a better service for the customers?**

- None of these

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect.

- Amazon WorkMail

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon WorkMail is a secure business email and calendar service with support for existing desktop and mobile email client applications. Amazon WorkMail gives users the ability to seamlessly access their email, contacts, and calendars using the client application of their choice, including Microsoft Outlook, native iOS and Android email applications, any client application supporting the IMAP protocol, or directly through a web browser.

- Amazon Lightsail

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon Lightsail provides a low cost VPS in the cloud.

- Amazon Connect

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center solution. Amazon Connect makes it easy to set up and manage a customer contact center and provide reliable customer engagement at any scale. He can set up a contact center in just a few steps, add agents from anywhere, and start to engage with his customers right away. Amazon Connect provides rich metrics and real-time reporting that allow him to optimize contact routing. He can also resolve customer issues more efficiently.

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**Q57) Which of the following given options is not a feature of an edge location?**

- Used in conjunction with the Cloudfront service

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

- Distributes load across multiple resources

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. The Edge location does not distribute load. It is used in conjunction with the Cloudfront service to cache common responses and deliver content to end users with low latency. The AWS service that is used to distribute load is the ELB service.

- Caches common responses

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

- Distributes content to users

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

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**Q58) What do you understand by the term - S3?**

- Service for Simple Storage

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

- Simple Store Service

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

- Simplified Storage Service

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect

- Simple Storage Service

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is AWS' large, secure, and feature-rich object storage service. Companies today need the ability to simply and securely collect, store, and analyze their data at a massive scale. Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere – web sites and mobile apps, corporate applications, and data from IoT sensors or devices. It is designed to deliver 99.99999999% durability, and stores data.

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**Q59) Which of the following Cloud Computing models assists in removing the need to manage operating systems on its own by an organization?**

- GaaS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. GaaS doesn't belong to the AWS cloud computing models.

- SaaS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Software as a Service(SaaS) provides you with a completed product that is run and managed by the service provider. In most cases, people referring to Software as a Service are referring to end-user applications. With a SaaS offering you do not have to think about how the service is maintained or how the underlying infrastructure is managed; you only need to think about how you will use that particular piece software. A common example of a SaaS application is web-based

- PaaS

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Platform as a Service (PaaS) removes the need for your organization to manage the underlying infrastructure (usually hardware and operating systems) and allows you to focus on the deployment and management of your applications. This helps you be more efficient as you don't need to worry about resource procurement, capacity planning, software maintenance, patching, or any of the other undifferentiated heavy lifting involved in running your application.

IaaS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) contains the basic building blocks for cloud IT and typically provide access to networking features, computers (virtual or on dedicated hardware), and data storage space. Infrastructure as a Service provides you with the highest level of flexibility and management control over your IT resources and is most similar to existing IT resources that many IT departments and developers are familiar with today.

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**Q60) Which of the following options is suitable for connecting to Amazon EC2 instances?**

- Route Tables

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. A route table contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed.

- Key pairs

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. During the creation process of the Amazon EC2 instances, you can create and download your key pair. This key pair is required when you want to connect to your Amazon EC2 instances.

Note: You can't connect to your instance unless you launched it with a security group that allows SSH access from your IP.

- Instance Password

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. There are no passwords related to the EC2 instances.

- MFA

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. MFA is an additional security layer that can be used to secure your AWS console. MFA can also be used to control access to AWS service APIs.

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**Q61) Which of the following AWS services use Edge Locations for the purpose of caching content?**

- AWS Inspector

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS Inspector is a security assessment service.

- AWS CloudFront

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. CloudFront is a content caching service provided by AWS that uses Edge Locations (which are AWS data centers located all around the world) to reduce network latency when delivering content to end users.

- AWS KMS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS KMS is a key management service.

- AWS Glacier

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS Glacier is an Amazon S3 storage class.

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**Q62) Which of the following is an advantage of decoupling an application?**

- Increase the integrity of the application's components

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect.

- Reduce inter-dependencies so failures do not impact other components of the application.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. 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, such that a change or a failure in one component should not cascade to other components. On the other hand, if the components of an application are tightly coupled and one component fails, the entire application will also fail.

- Make updates quickly and easily.

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect.

- Optimize costs

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect.

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**Q63)**

**Let us suppose your web application generates digital policy files for verifying users. Such that once the files are verified, they may not be required in the future unless there are some compliance issues.**

**Which of the following options would you suggest to save them in a cost-effective manner?**

- AWS EBS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS EBS is a block level storage that provides storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 and Amazon RDS.

- AWS Glacier

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Amazon Glacier is an extremely low-cost storage service that provides secure, durable, and flexible storage for long-term data backup and archival. With Amazon Glacier, customers can reliably store their data for as little as \$0.004 per gigabyte per month. Amazon Glacier enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling storage to AWS, so that they don't have to worry about capacity planning, hardware provisioning, data replication, hardware

- S3 Intelligent-Tiering

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is ideal for data with unknown or changing access patterns. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the first cloud object storage class that delivers automatic cost savings by moving data between two access tiers — frequent access and infrequent access — when access patterns change.

- AWS RDS

**Explanation:-**This option is not correct. AWS RDS is a database service.

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**Q64)**

**You are facing a lot of problems with your current contact center.**

**Which service provides a cloud-based contact center that can deliver a better service for your customers?**

- None of the above.

**Explanation:-**This option is incorrect.

- Amazon WorkMail.

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon WorkMail is a secure business email and calendar service with support for existing desktop and mobile email client applications. Amazon WorkMail gives users the ability to seamlessly access their email, contacts, and calendars using the client application of their choice, including Microsoft Outlook, native iOS and Android email applications, any client application supporting the IMAP protocol, or directly through a web browser.

- Amazon Lightsail.

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon Lightsail provides a low cost VPS in the cloud.

- Amazon Connect.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center solution. Amazon Connect makes it easy to set up and manage a customer contact center and provide reliable customer engagement at any scale. You can set up a contact center in just a few steps, add agents from anywhere, and start to engage with your customers right away. Amazon Connect provides rich metrics and real-time reporting that allow you to optimize contact routing. You can also resolve customer issues more efficiently!

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#### **Q65) What are some key benefits of using AWS CloudFormation? (Choose three)**

- Uses your scheme to build the application code quickly and easily.

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Building the application code is the responsibility of the customer not AWS.

- Applies advanced IAM security features automatically.

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Using IAM features for securing the AWS resources is the responsibility of the customer and are not applied automatically.

- Allows you to provision any resource needed for your application.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. The benefits of using AWS CloudFormation include:

1- CloudFormation allows you to model your entire infrastructure in a text file. This template becomes the single source of truth for your infrastructure. This helps you to standardize infrastructure components used across your organization, enabling configuration compliance and faster troubleshooting.

2- AWS CloudFormation provisions your resources in a safe, repeatable manner, allowing you to build and rebuild your resources.

- Allows you to model your entire infrastructure in a text file.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. The benefits of using AWS CloudFormation include:

1- CloudFormation allows you to model your entire infrastructure in a text file. This template becomes the single source of truth for your infrastructure. This helps you to standardize infrastructure components used across your organization, enabling configuration compliance and faster troubleshooting.

2- AWS CloudFormation provisions your resources in a safe, repeatable manner, allowing you to build and rebuild your resources.

- Provisions your resources in a repeatable manner.

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. The benefits of using AWS CloudFormation include:

1- CloudFormation allows you to model your entire infrastructure in a text file. This template becomes the single source of truth for your infrastructure. This helps you to standardize infrastructure components used across your organization, enabling configuration compliance and faster troubleshooting.

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#### **Q66) Which of the following services provide real-time auditing for compliance and vulnerabilities? (Choose three)**

- Amazon Cognito

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon Cognito lets you add user sign-up, sign-in, and access control to your web and mobile apps quickly and easily.

- AWS Trusted Advisor

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Services like AWS Config, Amazon Inspector, and AWS Trusted Advisor continually monitor for compliance or vulnerabilities giving you a clear overview of which IT resources are in compliance, and which are not. With AWS Config rules you will also know if some component was out of compliance even for a brief period of time, making both point-in-time and period-in-time audits very effective.

- Amazon Inspector

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Services like AWS Config, Amazon Inspector, and AWS Trusted Advisor continually monitor for compliance or vulnerabilities giving you a clear overview of which IT resources are in compliance, and which are not. With AWS Config rules you will also know if some component was out of compliance even for a brief period of time, making both point-in-time and period-in-time audits very effective.

- AWS Config

**Explanation:-**This option is correct. Services like AWS Config, Amazon Inspector, and AWS Trusted Advisor continually monitor for compliance or vulnerabilities giving you a clear overview of which IT resources are in compliance, and which are not. With AWS Config rules you will also know if some component was out of compliance even for a brief period of time, making both point-in-time and period-in-time audits very effective.

- Amazon MQ

**Explanation:-**This Option is not correct. Amazon MQ is a managed message broker service for Apache ActiveMQ that makes it easy to set up and operate message brokers in the cloud.