1- B. Amazon AppStream 2.0

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed application streaming service that allows users to securely stream desktop applications from the AWS Cloud to any device with an internet connection. With AppStream 2.0, applications run on AWS infrastructure, and users can access them remotely through streaming protocols. AppStream 2.0 provides a secure and controlled environment for running desktop applications by ensuring that the application code and data never leave the AWS infrastructure. Users can access the applications through a web browser or client application on their device, and all processing happens on the AWS servers, with only the user interface being streamed to the device.

2- C. Amazon GuardDuty

Keyword: threat detection

3- B. AWS Global Accelerator

4- A. AWS Fargate

-Optimize your time with AWS Fargate serverless compute for containers, which eliminates the need to configure and manage control plane, nodes, and instances.

- AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that eliminates the need to provision and manage the underlying container hosts. With Fargate, you can focus solely on defining and running your containerized applications without the need to worry about managing the infrastructure, such as EC2 instances. Amazon ECS (Amazon Elastic Container Service) is a service that allows you to run and manage Docker containers, but it provides two launch types: EC2 and Fargate.

5- B. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is a service that helps analyze resource access policies to identify any potential security risks or policy misconfigurations. It automatically reviews policies and provides actionable recommendations for securing access to AWS resources. IAM Access Analyzer uses automated reasoning to analyze policies, including resource-based policies and IAM policies. It checks for any potential vulnerabilities, unintended access, or over-permissive access permissions that might be present in the policies. It can help identify issues such as overly permissive access, wildcard permissions, and other security risks. With IAM Access Analyzer, users can review the policy findings, understand the impact of the identified issues, and take appropriate actions to correct and secure their access policies. It helps users ensure that their policies align with security best practices and functional requirements

6- D. AWS Snowball Edge

7- C. Amazon Aurora

Amazon Aurora: Amazon Aurora is a relational database service offered by AWS. It is designed to be highly available and durable, with automatic data replication across multiple Availability Zones. By using Amazon Aurora, the company can ensure that their database remains highly available even in the event of an Availability Zone failure

D. Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB: Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service provided by AWS. DynamoDB is built for high availability and automatically replicates data across multiple Availability Zones within a region. It offers low-latency performance and can handle high traffic loads, making it suitable for building a highly available architecture for the e-commerce platform.

8- B. Elasticity

Elasticity refers to the ability to dynamically scale computing resources up or down based on demand. In the case of CPU capacity, elasticity allows users to easily adjust the amount of CPU resources allocated to their applications in response to changing workloads. With elasticity in the AWS Cloud, users can scale up their CPU capacity during periods of high demand to ensure optimal performance and responsiveness. Conversely, during periods of low demand, they can scale down the CPU capacity to eliminate underutilized resources and reduce costs. By leveraging the elastic nature of the AWS Cloud, users can effectively eliminate underutilized CPU capacity and only pay for the resources they actually need, optimizing cost-efficiency while maintaining performance.

9- C. AWS Organizations

Keyword: SCP

10- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

Keyword: encryption

11- B. Compute capacity that is adjusted on demand

D. Enhanced security

12- D. Use ACLs.

13- A. Amazon Elastic Transcoder

Amazon Elastic Transcoder is media transcoding in the cloud. It is designed to be a highly scalable, easy to use and a cost effective way for developers and businesses to convert (or “transcode”) media files from their source format into versions that will playback on devices like smartphones, tablets and PCs.

14- A. Improved health and availability of applications

C. Optimized performance and costs

15- B. Consolidated billing

Keyword: several department, several accounts, single invoice

16- A. AWS Pricing Calculator

17- D. Pay-as-you-go pricing

18- C. AWS Outposts

Key: ability to extend AWS infrastructure

19- D. AWS Storage Gateway

Key: tape library

20- B. Elasticity

E. Pay-as-you-go pricing

21- A. Amazon Polly

Amazon Polly uses deep learning technologies to synthesize natural-sounding human speech, so you can convert articles to speech. With dozens of lifelike voices across a broad set of languages, use Amazon Polly to build speech-activated applications.

22- A. VPC Flow Logs

Key: adı üstünde

23- B. Place the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region.

Key: seperate data centers, min. Latency

24- B. When the company creates AWS access credentials for individuals

D. When the company needs to add users to IAM groups

Key: instead of kalıbına dikkat

25- B. Amazon RDS

E. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

Key: changes frequently

26- C. AWS KMS

27- B. Amazon CloudFront

C. AWS Global Accelerator

28- C. AWS Outposts

Key: local system interdependencies

29- D. Avoid monolithic architecture by segmenting workloads.

30- C. Operational excellence

There are five design principles for operational excellence in the cloud: Perform operations as code,

Make frequent, small, reversible changes,

Refine operations procedures frequently,

Anticipate failure,

Learn from all operational failures

31- B. Security groups

Key: instance-level firewall

32- A. All Upfront Reserved Instances

Key: MOST cost-effective

33- A. AWS Shield

34- A. Security

The security pillar of the architecture is responsible for recording, auditing, and evaluating the changes made to the AWS resources, as well as enabling traceability. This pillar is responsible for the implementation and management of security protocols and practices.

35- B. Network ACL

Key: firewall at the subnet level

36- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Key: decouple

37- C. Backup and restore

Backup and Restore ---- cheapest

Pilot light --- cheap

Warm standby ---- costlier

Multisite ---- costliest

A diagram of a pilot light

Description automatically generated

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/disaster-recovery-workloads-on-aws/disaster-recovery-options-in-the-cloud.html

38- B. Amazon EC2 instance store

Key: ephemeral

39- C. The root user is the first sign-in identity that is available when an AWS account is created.

40- A. Create an IAM role with the required permissions. Attach the role to the EC2 instance.

41- B. AWS Regions

42- B. To allow communication between the VPC and the internet

43- C. AWS Artifact

44- C. AWS Transit Gateway

Key: thousands of VPCs, various AWS accounts, interconnect, simplify

45- D. AWS Pricing Calculator

46- B. AWS Organizations

Keys: centrally manage billing, controlled access to resources across AWS accounts

47- B. Subnets; internet gateways

48- B. AWS CloudTrail

Keys: specific user access

49- A. Use Amazon EC2 Instance Connect.

D. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.

Key: Linux\*\*

50- C. Amazon Comprehend

Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service offered by AWS. It provides pre-trained models to analyze text and extract insights, including sentiment analysis. With Amazon Comprehend, the company can easily determine the sentiment of customer service email messages, whether they are positive, negative, or neutral. This can help in understanding customer feedback and improving customer service strategies.

51- D. Unlimited

52- C. AWS Snowball

Keys: 60 TB of data within 10 days

53- C. Key-value

54- A. It allows for administrative isolation between different workloads.

D. Having multiple accounts reduces the risks associated with malicious activity targeted at a single account.

55- B. AWS WAF

Key: custom rules, SQL injection attacks

56- C. AWS Trusted Advisor

Keys: proactively monitor, plan for the service quotas

57- A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers

58- B. Anticipate failure.

59- D. Amazon S3

E. Amazon DynamoDB

60- B. Amazon WorkSpaces virtual Windows desktop

We recommend that you regularly patch, update, and secure the operating system and applications on your WorkSpaces. You can configure your WorkSpaces to be updated by WorkSpaces during a regular maintenance window or you can update them yourself.

Diğer şıklar managed servislerdir.

61- B. The customer only

62- D. Establish a regular maintenance window that tells AWS when to patch the DB instance operating system.

The Amazon RDS maintenance window Every DB instance has a weekly maintenance window during which any system changes are applied. Think of the maintenance window as an opportunity to control when modifications and software patching occur. If a maintenance event is scheduled for a given week, it's initiated during the 30-minute maintenance window you identify. Most maintenance events also complete during the 30-minute maintenance window, although larger maintenance events may take more than 30 minutes to complete. The 30-minute maintenance window is selected at random from an 8-hour block of time per region. If you don't specify a maintenance window when you create the DB instance, RDS assigns a 30-minute maintenance window on a randomly selected day of the week.

Key: regularly patching

63- B. A Well-Architected review helps identify design gaps and helps evaluate design decisions and related documents.

64- D. Reliability

65- D. High availability