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Domain: Technology

A financial Organization has an on-premises Data Center that holds large volumes of customers' financial transaction data on its legacy mainframe systems. While accessing transaction data, they have implemented a caching solution in the AWS cloud that will hold the customer's financial data due to performance issues. The transaction data is extremely confidential & is heavy in bandwidth while transferring to the cloud. What connectivity would you recommend for this data transfer? Select the best answer.
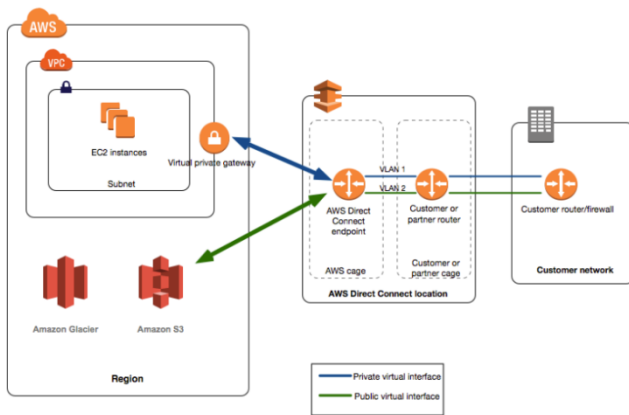
- ● **A.** Direct Connect with a VPN connection
- ○ **B.** Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- ○ **C.** AWS Storage Gateway
- ○ **D.** AWS Snowball

hide Answer

- **A.** Direct Connect with a VPN connection **Right**
- **B.** Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- **C.** AWS Storage Gateway
- **D.** AWS Snowball

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT since Direct Connect provides a dedicated connection to the on-premises data Center bypassing the internet providing a more secure data transfer mechanism. It also allows you to control the bandwidth to transfer massive amounts of data with the Direct Connect partner which is a prime requirement. VPN connection ensures that the connection is secure.

Option B is incorrect. Bandwidth is important for the connection. So Direct Connect is required.

Option C is incorrect. AWS Storage Gateway is a means that provides a Backup & Recovery option for data to the AWS cloud that is stored within the on-premises Data Center. Primarily used with S3, the transfer still happens through the internet after encryption. Also since the data is backed up asynchronously, the cache may be *Eventually Consistent* resulting in stale data being retrieved from the cache.

Option D is incorrect. Snowball is an offline data transfer mechanism used when there is a huge amount of data (100TB) that needs to be transferred to the cloud. Moving them over a WAN can take years & can be impractical at times. A physical appliance is shipped to the on-premise Data Center which can be hooked to a network for transferring data. Once done, it is shipped back to the Cloud Data Center, where it can be copied to storage devices like S3. Since our scenario requires real-time data availability between the On-Premise Data Center & AWS Cloud, it may not suffice the requirements.

References:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directconnect/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html

Mark for review

Review Attempt

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Domain: Cloud Concepts

What can be termed as a user-defined label that has a key-value pair of variable character length? It is assigned to AWS resources as metadata for administration and management purposes.

- ◉ **A.** Resource Tag
- ○ **B.** Resource Group
- ○ **C.** Resource Flag
- ○ **D.** Tag key

hide Answer

- **A.** Resource Tag   **Right**
- **B.** Resource Group
- **C.** Resource Flag
- **D.** Tag key

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Resource tags are a critical component when architecting in the cloud. They create an identifying mechanism for the user to group, classify and order all their provisioned resources appropriately.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS Resource groups enable the ordering of AWS resources into logical groupings. Resources can be ordered by application, environment or software component.

Option C is INCORRECT. Flags are used in AWS CloudFormation. The option is inaccurate.

Option D is INCORRECT. A tag key is only part of what makes up a resource tag. Each resource tag will have a key and value string.

‹   ☐ Mark for review   ›

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Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following is a situation that would require using both Spot and Reserved EC2 Instances?

- ○ **A.** A build that has sudden unpredictable workload spikes but for a short time horizon.
- ○ **B.** One in which there is a predictable resource demand over a long time horizon.
- ○ **C.** One that has unpredictable spikes for a long time.
- ⦿ **D.** One that has a constantly predictable workload with brief unpredictable spikes.

hide Answer

- ○ **A.** A build that has sudden unpredictable workload spikes but for a short time horizon.
- ○ **B.** One in which there is a predictable resource demand over a long time horizon.
- ○ **C.** One that has unpredictable spikes for a long time.
- ○ **D.** One that has a constantly predictable workload with brief unpredictable spikes.   **Right**

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

In cases that are characterised by a constantly predictable workload with brief unpredictable spikes, Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances would be the most cost-effective to meet the constantly predictable workload. Whilst Spot Instances in an auto-scaling group would suffice to meet the demands of the build.

https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/case-studies/mercadolibre-ec2/

Option A is INCORRECT because this use case would be cost-effectively serviced by Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances with on-demand instances in an Auto Scaling group to meet the resource demands of the spike.

Option B is INCORRECT because this use case would be cost-effectively serviced by Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances alone.

Option C is INCORRECT because this use case would be cost-effectively serviced by Amazon EC2 On-demand Instances in an Auto Scaling group to meet the resource demands of the spike.

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Domain: Technology

Which AWS service gives the user the ability to group AWS resources across different AWS Regions by application and then collectively view their operational data for monitoring purposes?

- ● **A.** Systems Manager
- ○ **B.** Management Console
- ○ **C.** Resource Groups
- ○ **D.** Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)

hide Answer

- ● **A.** Systems Manager   **Right**
- ● **B.** Management Console
- ● **C.** Resource Groups
- ● **D.** Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Systems Manager allows users to control their AWS resources by unifying services into a user interface. One in which they can be able to view, automate and monitor operational tasks.

https://aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/latest/userguide/what-is-systems-manager.html

Option B is incorrect because the Manage Console is a web-based graphical user interface that users interact with when administering AWS services and resources.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsconsolehelpdocs/latest/gsg/getting-started.html?id=docs_gateway#learn-whats-new

Option C is incorrect because Resource Groups are a collection of AWS resources within a single AWS Region. In the scenario, the AWS resources are in different AWS Regions.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ARG/latest/userguide/welcome.html

Option D is incorrect because Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) allows users to share resources with other AWS accounts or via AWS Organizations.

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Domain: Technology

What is a valid difference between AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront? Choose TWO responses.

☐ A. AWS Global Accelerator uses the Anycast techniques to accelerate latency-sensitive applications Amazon CloudFront uses Unicast.

☐ B. Amazon CloudFront makes use of Edge Locations and edge infrastructure, whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.

☑ C. AWS Global Accelerator does not include the content caching capability that Amazon CloudFront does.

☑ D. AWS Global Accelerator is suitable for applications that are non-HTTP/S such as VoIP, MTTQ and gaming whereas Amazon CloudFront enhances the performance of HTTP-based content such as dynamic web applications, images and videos.

☐ E. For the resource endpoint, Amazon CloudFront offers static public IP addresses whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.

hide Answer

☐ A. AWS Global Accelerator uses the Anycast techniques to accelerate latency-sensitive applications Amazon CloudFront uses Unicast.

☐ B. Amazon CloudFront makes use of Edge Locations and edge infrastructure, whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.

☐ C. AWS Global Accelerator does not include the content caching capability that Amazon CloudFront does.   Right

☐ D. AWS Global Accelerator is suitable for applications that are non-HTTP/S such as VoIP, MTTQ and gaming whereas Amazon CloudFront enhances the performance of HTTP-based content such as dynamic web applications, images and videos.   Right

☐ E. For the resource endpoint, Amazon CloudFront offers static public IP addresses whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C, D

AWS Global Accelerator uses the highly available, high-speed AWS global network and anycast routing techniques to greatly improve the availability and network performance of the customer application. By leveraging Edge Locations and edge infrastructure traffic to and from customer application endpoints ingresses and egresses the AWS global network at geographically closer locations to clients. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that improves the performance of cacheable web content, like videos, images, using content caches at Edge Locations.

https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/

https://youtu.be/GAxrPQ3ycsQ

https://youtu.be/AT-nHW3_SVI

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon CloudFront does not use Unicast techniques. Instead, it uses a content caching mechanism in delivering enhanced web application performance.

Option B is INCORRECT because both AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront service make use of Edge Locations and edge infrastructure on the AWS Global network.

Option E is INCORRECT because Global Accelerator provides static public IP addresses for the customer resource endpoints, whilst the fully-qualified domain name of the Amazon CloudFront distribution can resolve to dynamic public IP addresses.

☐ Mark for review

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Domain: Technology

Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding NoSQL databases?

○ **A.** They are not relational.

◉ **B.** They need to have a well defined schema.

○ **C.** NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable.

○ **D.** A patient's record in a hospital system with changing data for every visit is a good candidate to be modeled using a NoSQL database.

hide Answer

A. They are not relational.

B. They need to have a well defined schema.   **Right**

C. NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable.

D. A patient's record in a hospital system with changing data for every visit is a good candidate to be modeled using a NoSQL database.

Explanation:

Correct Answers: B

Option A is incorrect since NoSQL databases are not relational. They support data that are semi-structured or unstructured as compared to the structured nature of relational databases like Oracle, and MySQL.

Option B is CORRECT. NoSQL databases do not support a predefined schema like a relational database does (e.g. A record of type Book will have a fixed set of attributes defining a schema like ID, Name, Description, Author). Not defining a rigid schema allows NoSQL databases the flexibility to support semi-structured & unstructured data.

Option C is incorrect. NoSQL databases are usually run in compute node clusters with data being partitioned across these nodes. Partitioning happens automatically with an increase in database size resulting in horizontal scaling.

Option D is incorrect. A Patient's medical record during hospital visits may be updated by multiple people e.g. Billing information, Medicines, BP, Height, Weight, etc. Defining a person's medical history in a structured format will be impractical &

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Domain: Billing and Pricing

AWS Organizations help manage multiple accounts effectively in a large enterprise. Which of the following statements related to AWS Organizations are correct? (Select TWO.)

☑ **A.** An Organizational Unit(OU) can have only one parent.

☐ **B.** An account can be a member of multiple Organizational Units (OU).

☐ **C.** An SCP policy only impacts a particular AWS account even if it is applied at the root account.

☑ **D.** Organizational level policies are known as Service Control Policies.

☐ **E.** Service Control Policies (SCPs) can only allow actions instead of deny actions.

   hide Answer

☐ **A.** An Organizational Unit(OU) can have only one parent.   **Right**

☐ **B.** An account can be a member of multiple Organizational Units (OU).

☐ **C.** An SCP policy only impacts a particular AWS account even if it is applied at the root account.

☐ **D.** Organizational level policies are known as Service Control Policies.   **Right**

☐ **E.** Service Control Policies (SCPs) can only allow actions instead of deny actions.

Explanation:

Answers: A, D

Option A is CORRECT. An Organizational Unit(OU) can have a single branch going up, e.g. It can either inherit a root or another OU but not both as shown in the figure below.
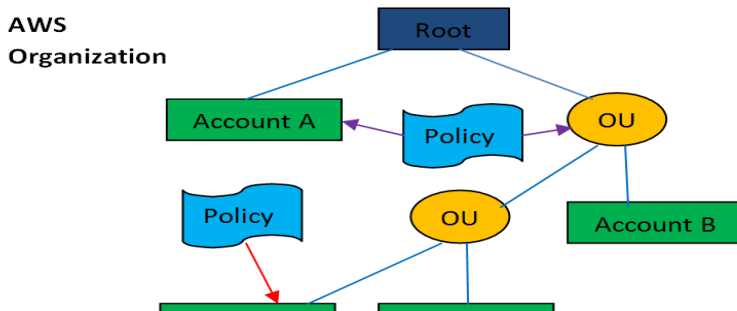
Account C   Account D

Option B is incorrect since an Account can belong to only one OU.

Option C is incorrect. A Policy applied at the Root is applied throughout the Organization i.e. to all its OU's and its Accounts. A Policy applied to the OU level applies to all OU's and Accounts under those OU's. A Policy applied at the Account level is applied to only that Account. Referring to the figure above, when a Policy is applied to the OU under the Root, it will also be applied to the OU below it & Accounts B, C, D. When a policy is applied to Account C, it will apply to only that account.

Option D is CORRECT. AWS Organizations automate creation of AWS Accounts, OUs and their hierarchy. They use Service Control Policies (SCP) at OUs. SCPs are different from IAM in the sense that they can be applied to the Organization level. They override any IAM policies that are defined at an Account level & may also restrict the IAM policy defined. AWS Organizations do not cancel the need for IAM. It compliments what IAM can do by consolidating and centrally managing a lot of things that happen. AWS Organizations is not an authority for granting permissions, but it is an authority to approve/disapprove permissions given by IAM.

Option E is incorrect. SCPs can be configured to allow or deny services and actions.

References:

AWS Organizations user guide

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_introduction.html

Service Control Policies

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.h

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Domain: Security

While making changes to AWS resources e.g. adding a new Security Group Ingress rule, I need to capture & record all these changes that will be helpful during an audit. Which of the following AWS service helps me do that?

- ○ **A.** AWS Trusted Advisor
- ○ **B.** AWS CloudWatch
- ● **C.** AWS Config
- ○ **D.** AWS CloudFormation

hide Answer

- **A.** AWS Trusted Advisor
- **B.** AWS CloudWatch
- **C.** AWS Config   **Right**
- **D.** AWS CloudFormation

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is incorrect because AWS Trusted Advisor cannot record the details of configuration changes in the AWS account.

Option B is incorrect because CloudWatch is a monitoring tool that captures different metrics like CPU utilization, Memory Utilization etc. Once the data is captured, they can then be used for creating dashboards for displaying usage patterns, creating alarms for automating resource creation, e.g. creating a new EC2 instance due to average CPU utilization of an Auto Scaling group going above 70%

Option C is CORRECT. AWS Config records & captures all configuration changes done to AWS resources using the Configuration Recorder. Configuration Items crated by AWS Config can be sent to S3 to be stored as log files. These log files can be retained depending on the S3 lifecycle policies defined & can be referred to during any audit. Using an automated configuration management tool helps an Organization to track compliance of its resources elegantly.

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Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which option best suits the implementation of an Amazon RDS database instance instead of a NoSQL/non-relational database?

○ **A.** Where datasets are constantly evolving and cannot be confined to a static data schema.

○ **B.** Where vertical scaling of the database's resources is not permissible and is seldom necessary.

○ **C.** In an organisation whose datasets are dynamic and document-based.

● **D.** In an organisation where only a finite number of processes query the database in predictable and well-structured Schemas.

hide Answer

○ **A.** Where datasets are constantly evolving and cannot be confined to a static data schema.

○ **B.** Where vertical scaling of the database's resources is not permissible and is seldom necessary.

○ **C.** In an organisation whose datasets are dynamic and document-based.

○ **D.** In an organisation where only a finite number of processes query the database in predictable and well-structured Schemas.   Right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

Amazon Relational databases service (RDS) is best suited in scenarios where the dataset and forms are consistent such that their data schema is persistently valid. It is best to deploy in an environment where the load can be anticipated and is somewhat finite. Amazon RDS engines include Amazon Aurora, MariaDB, PostgreSQL-

https://aws.amazon.com/rds/

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon RDS engines are inappropriate in a scenario where datasets are constantly evolving and the data schema is flexible. NoSQL/non-relational databases fit this use case.

Option B is INCORRECT because Amazon Relational Database service engines will scale

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Domain: Technology

Which of the following features can be used to preview changes to be made to an AWS resource which will be deployed using the AWS CloudFormation template?

A. AWS CloudFormation Drift Detection

B. AWS CloudFormation Change Sets

C. AWS CloudFormation Stack Sets

D. AWS CloudFormation Intrinsic Functions

hide Answer

A. AWS CloudFormation Drift Detection

B. AWS CloudFormation Change Sets   Right

C. AWS CloudFormation Stack Sets

D. AWS CloudFormation Intrinsic Functions

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

AWS CloudFormation Change Set can be used to preview changes to AWS resources when a stack is executed.

Option A is incorrect as AWS CloudFormation Drift Detection is used to detect any changes made to resources outside of CloudFormation templates. It would not be able to preview changes that will be made by CloudFormation Templates.

Option C is incorrect as these are groups of stacks that are managed together.

Option D is incorrect as these Intrinsic Functions are used for assigning values to properties in CloudFormation templates.

For more information on AWS CloudFormation, refer to the following URL:

https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/features/

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Domain: Billing and Pricing

Which of the following statements regarding billing, cost optimization and cost management in AWS is accurate?

○ A. When considering migrating to the cloud, the AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator is guaranteed to save up to 80% of the cost of running on-premise infrastructure.

○ B. In AWS Budgets, utilizing Cost and Usage budgets will optimize and reduce the overall spend by 79%.

○ C. The AWS Pricing Calculator will workout a revised bill that can reduce the overall spend by 60% if you commit to a long-term usage plan.

◉ D. When using Savings Plans, 72% savings can be made on Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda usage.

hide Answer

○ A. When considering migrating to the cloud, the AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator is guaranteed to save up to 80% of the cost of running on-premise infrastructure.

○ B. In AWS Budgets, utilizing Cost and Usage budgets will optimize and reduce the overall spend by 79%.

○ C. The AWS Pricing Calculator will workout a revised bill that can reduce the overall spend by 60% if you commit to a long-term usage plan.

○ D. When using Savings Plans, 72% savings can be made on Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate,   **Right**
and AWS Lambda usage.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Savings Plans are flexible discount pricing models that offer reduced rates if the customer commits to one year or three-year consistent usage. These are confined to Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda usage.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/savingsplans/latest/userguide/what-is-savings-plans.html

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Domain: Security

There is an external audit being carried out on your company. The IT auditor needs to have a log of 'who made the requests' to the AWS resources in the company's account. Which of the below services can assist in providing these details?

- ○ **A.** AWS Cloudwatch
- ● **B.** AWS CloudTrail
- ○ **C.** AWS EC2
- ○ **D.** AWS SNS

hide Answer

- **A.** AWS Cloudwatch
- **B.** AWS CloudTrail   Right
- **C.** AWS EC2
- **D.** AWS SNS

Explanation:

Answer - B

Using CloudTrail, one can monitor all the API activity conducted on all AWS services.

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following.

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

For more information on AWS Cloudtrail, please refer to the below URL:

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

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Domain: Security

A new department has recently joined the organization and the administrator needs to compose access permissions for the group of users. Given that they have various roles and access needs, what is the best-practice approach when granting access?

○ **A.** After gathering information on their access needs, the administrator should allow every user to access the most common resources and privileges on the system.

○ **B.** The administrator should grant all users the same permissions and then grant more upon request.

◉ **C.** The administrator should grant all users the least privilege and add more privileges to only to those who need it.

○ **D.** Users should have no access and be granted temporary access on the occasions that they need to execute a task.

hide Answer

○ **A.** After gathering information on their access needs, the administrator should allow every user to access the most common resources and privileges on the system.

○ **B.** The administrator should grant all users the same permissions and then grant more upon request.

○ **C.** The administrator should grant all users the least privilege and add more privileges to only to those who need it.   Right

○ **D.** Users should have no access and be granted temporary access on the occasions that they need to execute a task.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

The best-practice for AWS Identity Access Management (IAM) is to grant the least amount of permissions on the system only to execute the required tasks of the user's role. Additional permissions can be granted per user according to the tasks they wish to perform on the system.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#grant-least-privilege

Option A is incorrect because granting users access to the most common resources presents security vulnerabilities, especially from those who have access to resources

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Domain: Security

During an organization's information systems audit, the administrator is requested to provide a dossier of security and compliance reports and online service agreements between the organization and AWS. Which service can they utilize to acquire this information?

- 🔘 **A.** AWS Artifact
- ⚪ **B.** AWS Resource Center
- ⚪ **C.** AWS Service Catalog
- ⚪ **D.** AWS Directory Service

hide Answer

- ⚪ **A.** AWS Artifact   **Right**
- ⚪ **B.** AWS Resource Center
- ⚪ **C.** AWS Service Catalog
- ⚪ **D.** AWS Directory Service

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Artifact is a comprehensive resource center to have access to the AWS' auditor-issued reports and security and compliance documentation from several renowned independent standard organizations.

https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS Resource Center is a repository of tutorials, whitepapers, digital training, and project use cases that aid in learning the core concepts of Amazon Web Services.

https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/

Option C is INCORRECT. AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and save their own IT service catalogs for further use. But they have to be approved by AWS. IT service catalogs can be multi-tiered application architectures.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/latest/adminguide/introduction.html

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Domain: Security

A startup company that works on social media apps development would like to grant freelance developers temporary access to its Lambda functions setup on AWS. These developers would be signing-in via Facebook authentication. Which service is the most appropriate to grant secure access?

○ **A.** Create user credentials using Identity Access Management (IAM).

◉ **B.** Use Amazon Cognito for web-identity federation.

○ **C.** Create temporary access roles using IAM.

○ **D.** Use a third-party Web ID, federated access provider.

hide Answer

A. Create user credentials using Identity Access Management (IAM).

B. Use Amazon Cognito for web-identity federation.   Right

C. Create temporary access roles using IAM.

D. Use a third-party Web ID, federated access provider.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B
Amazon Cognito web identity federation service acts as a broker that allows authenticated users to access AWS resources. After successful authentication on platforms such as Facebook, LinkedIn, or Google Mail, users receive temporary authentication code from Amazon Cognito, thereby gain temporary access.
https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/

Option A is INCORRECT. The access required is temporary and not directly onto the AWS environment. Identity Access Management (IAM) user will be granted access directly using AWS specified credentials.

Option C is INCORRECT. The IAM user credentials will not authenticate on Facebook. They are confined to logging onto the AWS environment.

Option D is INCORRECT. There is no need to take a third-party Web ID from federated access providers since Amazon has the Cognito service to perform that function.

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Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following statements best describe the AWS Personal Health Dashboard?

A. A concise representation of the general status of AWS services

B. A service that prompts the user with alerts and notifications on AWS scheduled activities, pending issues, and planned changes.

C. A minute-by-minute update of system outages and service errors on the AWS global infrastructure.

D. A rolling log of all service interruptions across the AWS network and records of incidents persistent for a year.

hide Answer

A. A concise representation of the general status of AWS services

B. A service that prompts the user with alerts and notifications on AWS scheduled activities, pending issues, and planned changes. **Right**

C. A minute-by-minute update of system outages and service errors on the AWS global infrastructure.

D. A rolling log of all service interruptions across the AWS network and records of incidents persistent for a year.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

The Personal Health Dashboard is a tool that shows the status of AWS services running the user-specific resources. It is a graphical representation that sends alerts, notifications of any personal pending issues, planned changes, and scheduled activities.

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/personal-health-dashboard/

Option A is INCORRECT. It describes a general overview of the Service Health Dashboard.

Option C is INCORRECT. It describes the Service Health Dashboard.

Option D is INCORRECT. It describes the Status History of the Service Health Dashboard.

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Domain: Technology

Which of the following services can be used to automate software deployments on a large number of Amazon EC2 instance and on-premise servers?

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- ○ C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS Config

hide Answer

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. AWS CodeDeploy   **Right**
- D. AWS Config

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

AWS CodeDeploy is a managed service that automates software deployment on a large scale to EC2 instances and on-premise servers.

> **Option A is incorrect** as AWS CodePipeline is a managed service for automation of delivery pipeline for application updates.

> **Option B is incorrect** as AWS CloudFormation is used to automate infrastructure provisioning & updates.

> **Option D is incorrect** as AWS Config is used to audit configurations of AWS resources.

For more information on AWS CodeDeploy Features, refer to the following URL:

https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/features/?nc=sn&loc=2

<   ☐ Mark for review   >

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Domain: Security

Which of the following is NOT an area of shared controls (Shared between AWS & Customer in different contexts) within the AWS Shared responsibility Model? (Select TWO.)

☐ **A.** Configuration Management

☑ **B.** Service & communication protection

☐ **C.** Patch Management

☑ **D.** IAM User Management

☐ **E.** Training & Awareness

hide Answer

☐ **A.** Configuration Management

☐ **B.** Service & communication protection   Right

☐ **C.** Patch Management

☐ **D.** IAM User Management   Right

☐ **E.** Training & Awareness

Explanation:

Correct Answers: B and D

Shared controls are applicable in both the infrastructure & customer layers but in completely separate contexts. Under shared controls, AWS provides requirements for infrastructure while customers must provide their own control implementation for the AWS services that they use

Option A is incorrect since configuration management has shared controls. AWS is responsible for configuring infrastructure devices while the customer is responsible for configuring their guest OS & applications

Option B is CORRECT since Services communication may be subject to data zoning & protection within specific security environments. This is primarily the responsibility of the customer & AWS does not play any role in this. This may take the form of configuring NACL's, Security Groups, Data encryption etc.

WHIZLABS

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Exit Quiz

Domain: Technology

Which support plan can be chosen to get AWS Technical Account manager proactively monitor a business-critical application on AWS?

- **A.** Enterprise Plan
- **B.** Business Plan
- **C.** Developer Plan
- **D.** Enterprise On-Ramp Plan

hide Answer

A. Enterprise Plan   **Right**

B. Business Plan

C. Developer Plan

D. Enterprise On-Ramp Plan

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Enterprise Plan is the recommended support plan for customers having a business-critical application hosted on AWS cloud. With this support plan, a Technical Account Manager is assigned to work with the customer, who proactively monitors business-critical applications as well as assists in optimisation of application. Technical Account Manager is also responsible for coordinating access to AWS programs & getting technical assistance from AWS experts.

Option B is incorrect as Business Plan is a suggested plan for customers having a production application hosted on AWS Cloud. In this support plan ,no Technical Account Manager is assigned.

Option C is incorrect as the Developer Plan is a basic plan if the customer is using AWS Cloud resources for test purposes. In this support plan ,no Technical Account Manager is assigned.

Option D is incorrect as Enterprise On-Ramp Plan supports business critical applications hosted on AWS cloud, but in this plan the assigned Technical Account manager does not proactively monitor resources hosted on AWS cloud. Technical

WHIZLABS

Question 28 of 65   Exit Quiz

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A Professional Educational Institution maintains a dedicated web server and database cluster that hosts an exam results portal undertaken by its students. The resource is idle for most of the learning cycle and becomes excessively busy when exam results are released. How can this architecture with servers be improved to be cost-efficient?

○ **A.** Configure AWS Elastic load-balancing between the webserver and database cluster.

○ **B.** Configure RDS multi-availability zone for performance optimization.

⦿ **C.** Configure serverless architecture leveraging AWS Lambda functions.

○ **D.** Migrate the web servers onto Amazon EC2 Spot Instances.

hide Answer

○ **A.** Configure AWS Elastic load-balancing between the webserver and database cluster.

○ **B.** Configure RDS multi-availability zone for performance optimization.

○ **C.** Configure serverless architecture leveraging AWS Lambda functions.   Right

○ **D.** Migrate the web servers onto Amazon EC2 Spot Instances.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Leveraging AWS Lambda functions will remove the need to run a dedicated web server for the organization. During periods of high requests to the database cluster, AWS lambda back-end infrastructure will automatically scale out resources to meet the demand adequately. AWS Lambda provides a platform to run code without provisioning or managing any servers. The organization pays only for the compute time they consume. There is no charge when your code is not running. Lambda functions can reduce the cost significantly.

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

Option A INCORRECT because the premise of the scenario is about cost-efficiency more than load and server responsiveness. The addition of Elastic load balancing will increase the cost based on the number of instances. So this option is not cheaper.

https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/

Option B is INCORRECT because RDS Multi-AZ helps with disaster recovery, enhanced availability, and

WHIZLABS

Question 26 of 65   Exit Quiz

Domain: Technology

A group of developers for a startup company store their source code and binary files on a shared open-source repository platform which is publicly accessible over the internet. They have embarked on a new project in which their client requires high confidentiality and security on all development assets. Which AWS service can the developers use to store the source code?

- ⦿ **A.** AWS CodeCommit
- ○ **B.** AWS CodeDeploy
- ○ **C.** AWS Lambda
- ○ **D.** AWS CodeStar

hide Answer

- **A.** AWS CodeCommit   Right
- **B.** AWS CodeDeploy
- **C.** AWS Lambda
- **D.** AWS CodeStar

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS CodeCommit is a managed source control service. It can be used as a data store to store source code, binaries, scripts, HTML pages and images which are accessible over the internet. CodeCommit encrypts files in transit and at rest, which fulfills the additional client requirement (high confidentiality & security) mentioned in the question. Also, CodeCommit works well with Git tools and other existing CI/CD tools.

https://aws.amazon.com/codecommit/

Option B is INCORRECT because AWS CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances, serverless Lambda functions, or Amazon ECS services.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/welcome.html

Option C is INCORRECT because AWS Lambda will allow the developers in the scenario to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The company would pay only for the compute time consumed. There would be no charge when your code is not running.