



AWS Partner Training & Certification

Cloud Practitioner Exam Prep

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EXAM BLUEPRINT

Domain	% of Exam
Cloud Concepts	26%
Security & Compliance	25%
Technology	33%
Billing & Pricing	16%

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Cloud Concepts:

- What is the AWS Cloud?
- What business value does the AWS cloud bring?

Security and Compliance:

- Shared Responsibility Model
- AWS IAM capabilities

Technology:

- AWS Global Infrastructure
- Core AWS Services
- Deployment methods

Billing and Pricing:

- How are services priced?



QUESTION 1

You need to set up and scale a file storage system in the AWS Cloud that can be accessed from on-premises servers. Which service would be best suited?

- a) Amazon S3 Standard
- b) Amazon EFS
- c) Amazon EBS
- d) Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering



b) Amazon EFS

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a simple, serverless, set-and-forget, elastic file system that lets you share file data without provisioning or managing storage. It can be used with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources, and is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements about Amazon EBS is true?

- a) You can attach multiple EBS volumes to an instance
- b) You can attach an EBS volume to multiple instances



A) You can attach multiple EBS volumes to an instance

Multiple Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes can be attached to an instance, but a single EBS volume CANNOT be attached to multiple instances.

Amazon Elastic File System (EFS) allows you to mount a file system across multiple regions and instances.

QUESTION 3

Which IAM feature can be used to give read/write access to an S3 Bucket?

- a) IAM User
- b) IAM Policy
- c) IAM Group
- d) IAM Role



b) IAM Policy

A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines their permissions. AWS evaluates these policies when an IAM principal (user or role) makes a request.

The most common example of a resource-based policy is an Amazon S3 bucket policy.

You can create and configure IAM user policies for controlling user access to Amazon S3.

IAM Groups are collections of users and have policies attached to them

QUESTION 4

Which of the following statements about S3 buckets are true? (Choose 2)

- a) Buckets are created in specific AWS Regions
- b) Operating Systems can be installed on S3 Buckets
- c) S3 uses a global namespace, thus bucket names must be unique globally
- d) S3 buckets are created in specific AWS Regions, thus bucket names must be unique regionally



- a) Buckets are created in specific AWS Regions
- c) S3 uses a global namespace, thus bucket names must be unique globally

Though buckets are created in AWS Regions and the data is stored in that region, AWS S3 uses a global namespace which requires that S3 bucket names be unique globally.

QUESTION 5

Select all of the following AWS Services that have a **global** scope:

- a) Amazon CloudFront
- b) Amazon S3
- c) Amazon EC2
- d) AWS Lambda
- e) Amazon Route 53
- f) AWS Fargate



- a) Amazon CloudFront
- e) Amazon Route53

Remember – S3 uses a global namespace but buckets are created in regions.

EC2, Fargate, and Lambda are all regional services.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following statements accurately describes an availability zone?

- a) A collection of S3 buckets
- b) A fleet of EC2 instances
- c) One or more AWS Regions
- d) One or more data centers in a defined location
- e) One or more Edge Locations



d) One or more data centers in a defined location

Regions consist of multiple availability zones

Edge Locations are a worldwide network of data centers used to deliver content through CloudFront.

QUESTION 7

Which of the following might be considerations that play into deciding which AWS Region to deploy resources in? You may select multiple options.

- a) Data Residency
- b) Available Compute Capacity
- c) Latency
- d) Currency used in the region
- e) All of the above



- a) Data Residency
- c) Latency

Though cost may be a consideration when choosing a region, such as avoiding cross-region data transfer fees, all pricing for AWS services is in USD.

Data residency is the requirement that all customer content processed and stored in an IT system must remain within a specific country's borders, and it is one of the foremost concerns of governments that want to use commercial cloud services.

Latency is a critical consideration when choosing a region – you'll want to deploy resources near where your end users will be

QUESTION 8

You run a Halloween costume business that is only open from August 15th – November 15th each year. You operate during normal business hours and have a mobile app that allows shoppers to browse your inventory and do curbside pickup. Which of the following EC2 pricing tiers is best suited for you?

- a) Spot Instances
- b) Reserved Instances
- c) On-demand



C) On-demand

On-demand pricing is perfect for applications with short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted.

Because you operate during normal business hours, Spot Instances wouldn't be the ideal fit, as you need your workloads running uninterrupted for specified time blocks.

Due to the seasonal nature of the business, Reserved Instances, which offer discounts with commitments of 1 or 3 years, would not be the best fit for you.

QUESTION 9

Which AWS service automatically configures networking, access, and security environments for virtual private servers?

- a) Amazon Athena
- b) AWS Fargate
- c) Amazon Lightsail
- d) AWS Lambda



C) Amazon Lightsail

Lightsail is an easy-to-use virtual private server (VPS) that offers you everything needed to build an application or website

QUESTION 10

You run a web application for a university that experiences high demand during final exams. Which AWS service automatically increases the number of EC2 instances for your application to meet demand?

- a) Amazon Macie
- b) AWS Auto Scaling
- c) Amazon Elastic Load Balancer
- d) AWS Compute Manager



b) AWS Auto Scaling

Auto Scaling automates the process of scaling out OR scaling in EC2 instances based on demand

ELB automatically distributes incoming traffic

QUESTION 11

Which feature would you use to assign metadata to your EC2 resources in order help you manage your instances and images?

- a) Labels
- b) Groups
- c) Stickers
- d) Tags



d) Tags

A tag is a label that you assign to an AWS resource. Each tag consists of a *key* and an optional *value*, both of which you define.

Tags enable you to categorize your AWS resources in different ways, for example, by purpose, owner, or environment. For example, you could define a set of tags for your account's Amazon EC2 instances that helps you track each instance's owner and stack level.

Example: You could tag an instance "Owner = PartnerAdmin"

QUESTION 12

Which of the following are key components of a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)?

- a) Subnet
- b) Route table
- c) Internet Gateway
- d) Endpoint
- e) CIDR block
- f) All of the above



f) All of the above

Virtual private cloud (VPC) — A virtual network dedicated to your AWS account.

Subnet — A range of IP addresses in your VPC.

Route table — A set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed.

Internet gateway — A gateway that you attach to your VPC to enable communication between resources in your VPC and the internet.

VPC endpoint — Enables you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services and VPC endpoint services powered by PrivateLink without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or AWS Direct Connect connection. Instances in your VPC do not require public IP addresses to communicate with resources in the service. Traffic between your VPC and the other service does not leave the Amazon network.

CIDR block — Classless Inter-Domain Routing. An internet protocol address allocation and route aggregation methodology.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability?

- a) Amazon RDS
- b) Amazon Aurora
- c) Amazon Redshift
- d) Amazon DynamoDB
- e) Amazon Neptune



d) Amazon DynamoDB

With DynamoDB, you can create database tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data and serve any level of request traffic. You can scale up or scale down your tables' throughput capacity without downtime or performance degradation.

DynamoDB automatically spreads the data and traffic for your tables over a sufficient number of servers to handle your throughput and storage requirements, while maintaining consistent and fast performance.

QUESTION 14

What is the benefit of moving database workloads to Amazon RDS?

- a) You can run any database engine on RDS
- b) RDS is a non-relational database service
- c) RDS is a managed service
- d) You no longer need database administrators



c) RDS is a managed service

Amazon RDS manages backups, software patching, automatic failure detection, and recovery.

RDS is compatible with Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server.

QUESTION 15

You have a set of EC2 Instances hosted on the AWS Cloud. The EC2 Instances are hosting a web application. If you get a DDoS attack from the internet which of the following can help in reducing the overall threat to your EC2 Instances?

- a) Usage of AWS Config
- b) Usage of Internet Gateway
- c) AWS Shield
- d) Amazon Inspector



c) AWS Shield

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

QUESTION 16

Which AWS service allows for the collection and tracking of metrics for AWS services?

- a) Amazon CloudFront
- b) Amazon CloudWatch
- c) Amazon CloudSearch
- d) Amazon BI (Amazon Business Intelligence)



b) Amazon CloudWatch

CloudWatch collects monitoring and operational data in the form of logs, metrics, and events, providing you with a unified view of AWS resources, applications, and services that run on AWS and on-premises servers. You can use CloudWatch to detect anomalous behavior in your environments, set alarms, visualize logs and metrics side by side, take automated actions, troubleshoot issues, and discover insights to keep your applications running smoothly.

QUESTION 17

Which AWS service should an administrator use to register a new domain name with AWS?

- a) Amazon Route 53
- b) Amazon CloudFront
- c) Elastic Load Balancing
- d) Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)



a) Amazon Route 53

Amazon Route 53 is a highly available and scalable cloud Domain Name System (DNS) web service. It is designed to give developers and businesses an extremely reliable and cost effective way to route end users to Internet applications by translating names like `www.example.com` into the numeric IP addresses like `192.0.2.1` that computers use to connect to each other.

QUESTION 18

Which AWS service uses Edge Locations?

- a) Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)
- b) Amazon CloudFront
- c) Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- d) AWS Storage Gateway



b) Amazon CloudFront

Amazon CloudFront is a fast content delivery network (CDN) service that securely delivers data, videos, applications, and APIs to customers globally with low latency and high transfer speeds, all within a developer-friendly environment.

An Edge Location is a site that CloudFront uses to cache copies of your content for faster delivery to users at any location.

QUESTION 19

Who is responsible for managing and encrypting the data in an AWS account?

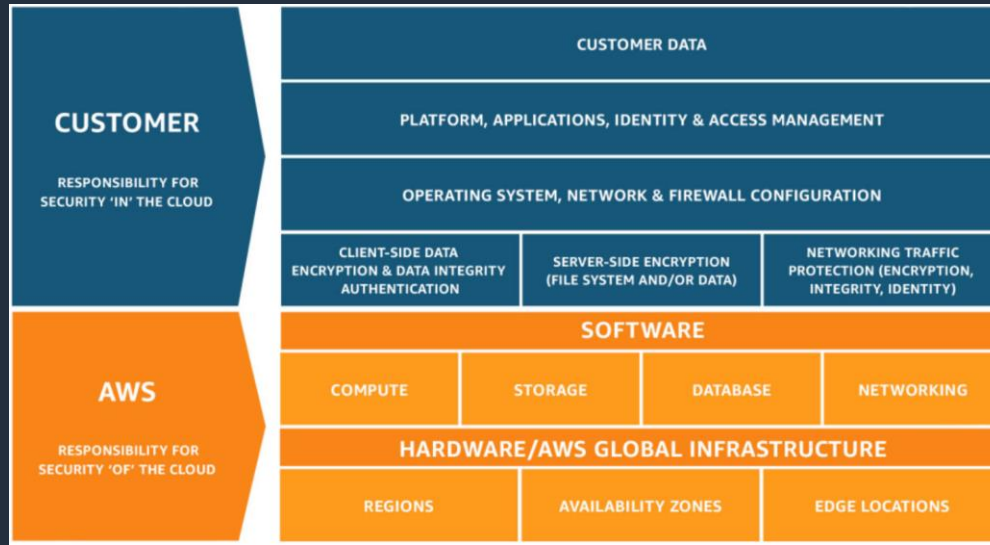
- a) AWS Support Team
- b) AWS Account Owner
- c) AWS Security Team
- d) AWS Technical Account Manager (TAM)



b) AWS Account Owner

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.

Customers are responsible for managing their data (including encryption options), classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions.



QUESTION 20

You are a Security Engineer and you need to implement a monitoring system that continuously looks for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior. Which AWS Service should you use?

- a) AWS Trusted Advisor
- b) AWS Config
- c) Amazon GuardDuty
- d) Amazon CloudWatch



c) Amazon GuardDuty

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior to protect your AWS accounts, workloads, and data stored in Amazon S3.

Amazon GuardDuty identifies threats by continuously monitoring the network activity, data access patterns, and account behavior within the AWS environment.

QUESTION 21

Which AWS service would you use to send, store, and receive messages between software components, enabling you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications?

- a) Amazon SNS
- b) Amazon EventBridge
- c) AWS Config
- d) Amazon SQS



d) Amazon SQS

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) offers a secure, durable, and available hosted queue that lets you integrate and decouple distributed software systems and components.

Using SQS, you can send, store, and receive messages between software components at any volume, without losing messages or requiring other services to be available.

QUESTION 22

Which AWS service uses an open-source framework called Hadoop to analyze and process vast amounts of data?

- a) Amazon Glue
- b) Amazon Athena
- c) Amazon EMR
- d) Amazon Managed Hadoop



c) Amazon EMR

Amazon EMR helps you analyze and process vast amounts of data by distributing the computational work across a cluster of virtual servers running in the AWS Cloud. The cluster is managed using an open-source framework called Hadoop. Amazon EMR lets you focus on crunching or analyzing your data without having to worry about time-consuming setup, management, and tuning of Hadoop clusters or the compute capacity they rely on.

QUESTION 23

Which of the following statements is true for a fully managed service, like Aurora, in regard to the Shared Responsibility Model?

- a) Amazon is responsible only for the physical security of the actual data centers in which the data resides
- b) The Account Owner is responsible for the EC2 instance in which the Aurora database resides
- c) The Account Owner is responsible for OS updates, software patching, and maintenance
- d) Amazon is responsible for the EC2 instances, the OS updates, software patching, and maintenance



d) Amazon is responsible for the EC2 instances, the OS updates, software patching, and maintenance

In a fully managed service, AWS is responsible for the EC2 instances, the OS updates, software patching, and maintenance



Thank you!

