Question 1

A solutions architect is designing an architecture that can provide HTML pages to customers. They want a serverless solution that can host content over the internet and serve a static website with minimal effort. Which AWS service should the solutions architect choose to meet these requirements?

- ◉ Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- ○ Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- ○ Amazon DynamoDB
- ○ Amazon Kinesis

Question 2

Which of the following options includes true statements for both Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) cross-Region replication and AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)?

- ○ To configure S3 cross-Region replication, both the source and destination buckets must belong to the same AWS account. Server-side encryption (SSE) is possible for replicated objects.
- ○ To configure Amazon S3 cross-Region replication, both the source and destination buckets must belong to the same AWS account. Server-side encryption (SSE) is not possible for replicated objects.
- ◉ To configure Amazon S3 cross-Region replication, the source and destination buckets can belong to different AWS accounts. Server-side encryption (SSE) is possible for replicated objects.
- ○ To configure Amazon S3 cross-Region replication, the source and destination buckets can belong to different AWS accounts. Server-side encryption is not possible for replicated objects.

Question 3

True or False: Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) is more suitable for databases that handle structured or relational data, where users can count with features like auto-increment and table joins. Amazon DynamoDB is more suitable for NoSQL database workloads, where tables are collection of items that have their own attributes.

- ◉ True
- ○ False

Question 4

Amazon DynamoDB is designed for scale and performance. In most cases, the DynamoDB response times can be measured in single-digit milliseconds. However, there are certain use cases that require response times in microseconds. For these use cases, DynamoDB Accelerator (DAX) delivers fast response times for accessing eventually consistent data. Which statements about DAX are correct? (Choose THREE.)

- ☑ DAX reduces operational and application complexity by providing a managed service that is compatible with the DynamoDB API.
- ☑ Although using DAX has a cost, it can reduce the consumption of DynamoDB table capacity. If the data is read intensive (that is, millions of requests per second), DAX can result in cost savings by caching the data while also providing better read latency, being beneficial for scenarios in need of repeated reads for individual keys.
- ☐ DAX does not support server-side encryption (SSE).

☑ DAX is not designed for applications that are write-intensive. It can also add cost to applications that do not perform much read activity.

☐ DAX does not support encrypting data in transit, which means that communication between an application and DAX cannot be encrypted.

Question 5
True or False: AWS Lambda is a compute service that runs code without the need to provision or manage servers. Lambda runs code on a high-availability compute infrastructure. It also performs all the administration of compute resources, including server and operating system maintenance, capacity provisioning and automatic scaling, and logging. Lambda can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service.

◉ True

○ False

Question 6
A solutions architect is designing a solution that needs real-time data ingestion. They are considering either Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose or Amazon Kinesis Data Streams for this solution. Which service should the solutions architect choose to meet the requirement for real-time data ingestion, and why? (Remember that lower data latency means a lower roundtrip time from when data is ingested and available.)

○ Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, because it has lower latency when compared to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

○ Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, because it has higher latency when compared to Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

◉ Amazon Kinesis Data Streams, because it has lower latency when compared to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose

○ Amazon Kinesis Data Streams, because it has higher latency when compared to Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose

Question 7
Which set of AWS services is the BEST fit for the "Object, file, and block storage" category (which means that the services are dedicated to storing data in a durable way)?

○ AWS DataSync, AWS Snow Family

◉ Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS), Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS), Amazon FSx

○ AWS Storage Gateway, AWS Snow Family

○ AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery, AWS Backup

Question 8
True or False: When creating data lakes for analytics on AWS, Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) would be a preferred service. Users can use data in an S3 bucket with an independent data-processing or visualization layer, such as Amazon QuickSight, Amazon Athena, or Amazon EMR.

◉ True

○ False

Question 9
Which statements about AWS Storage Gateway are correct? (Choose THREE.)

☑ AWS Storage Gateway is a set of hybrid cloud storage services that provide on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage.

☐ AWS Storage Gateway offers virtually unlimited cloud storage to users and applications, at the cost of new storage hardware.

☑ AWS Storage Gateway delivers data access to on-premises applications while taking advantage of the agility, economics, and security capabilities of the AWS Cloud.

☐ AWS Storage Gateway is limited to only on-premises applications, which means that it cannot be used from cloud to cloud.

☑ AWS Storage Gateway helps support compliance requirements through integration with AWS Backup to manage the backup and recovery of Volume Gateway volumes, which simplifies backup management.

☐ AWS Storage Gateway can only work as an Amazon S3 File Gateway.

Question 10
What are some benefits of using multiple AWS accounts with AWS Organizations? (Choose THREE.)

☑ Grouping workloads based on business purpose and ownership

☐ Using different payment methods per account

☑ Limiting the scope of impact from adverse events

☑ Distributing AWS service quotas and API request rate limits

☐ Having multiple account root users with unrestricted access on each account

Question 11
True or False: A service control policy (SCP) statement with an explicit deny prevents even the account root user from performing API calls.

◉ True

○ False

Question 12
A solutions architect is designing a solution that provides single sign-on (SSO) to authenticate into AWS accounts that are in AWS Organizations. Which AWS service can the solutions architect use to implement identity federation with existing identity providers, such as Microsoft Active Directory?

○ AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users

○ Amazon CloudWatch

◉ AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On)

○ AWS CloudTrail

Question 13

Which statements are best practices for multi-account environments? (Choose THREE.)

☑ Enable Amazon CloudWatch billing alarms per account and configure tagging policies in AWS Organizations.

☐ Give AdministratorAccess policies to developers in their development AWS accounts.

☑ Prevent CloudTrail configuration from being disabled in the shared services account.

☑ Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) for users in centralized credentialing, such as using AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On).

☐ Reuse passwords for simplicity and ease of access.

☐ Provide powerful users and broad roles for Cloud Center of Excellence (CCoE) members, such as granting AdministratorAccess permissions to them.

Question 14

A solutions architect must create well-defined governance standards for a company that has multiple AWS accounts. The company needs centralized infrastructure logging for all AWS accounts. In addition, the company's chief information security officer (CISO) would like to have a measurement that applies a circuit breaker to stop Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) API activities if the billing alarms indicate suspicious activity. The company intends to use AWS Organizations. Which architectural scenario should the solutions architect propose to meet the company's needs in the MOST effective way?

◉ Enable AWS CloudTrail for all accounts in AWS Organizations. Use Organizations to centralize all logs into one Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. As the circuit breaker, use service control policies (SCPs) that have an explicit deny for Amazon EC2 API activity. These SCPs can then be applied to the root organizational unit (OU) as needed.

◯ Enable AWS CloudTrail for all accounts in AWS Organizations. Use Organizations to centralize all logs into one Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. Use multi-factor authentication (MFA) devices for every user in AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-On).

◯ Enable AWS CloudTrail for only the production accounts in AWS Organizations. Use Organizations to centralize logs into one Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3 bucket). For single sign-on, use AWS IAM Identity Center (successor to AWS Single Sign-ON).

◯ Enable AWS CloudTrail for all accounts in AWS Organizations. Use Organizations to centralize logs in one Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket. As the circuit breaker, use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies on each account that have an explicit deny for Amazon EC2 API activity. The IAM policies can then be applied to the root organizational unit (OU) as needed.