Q1)

Your CTO has asked you to contact the AWS support using the chat feature to ask for guidance related to EBS.

However, when you open the AWS support center you can't see a way to contact support via Chat.

What should you do?

⚪ Upgrade from Basic plan to Developer plan
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
✅ At a minimum, upgrade to Business support plan.
Explanation:-This option is correct. Chat access to AWS Support Engineers is available at the Business and Enterprise level plans only.
⚪ The chat feature is available for all plans for additional fee, but you have to request it first.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
⚪ There is no chat feature in AWS support.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q2) Which of the following AWS services uses Puppet to automate how EC2 instances are configured?

⚪ Amazon CloudWatch
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon CloudWatch is used to monitor the utilization of your AWS resources.
✅ AWS OpsWorks
Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS OpsWorks is a configuration management service that provides managed instances of Chef and Puppet. Chef and Puppet are automation platforms that allow you to use code to automate the configurations of your servers. OpsWorks lets you use Chef and Puppet to automate how servers are configured, deployed, and managed across your Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises compute environments.
⚪ AWS CloudFormation
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS CloudFormation is used to manage your entire infrastructure as code.
⚪ AWS CloudTrail
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS CloudTrail is a service that tracks all users' actions in your account.

Q3) Which of the following strategies help analyze costs in AWS?

⚪ Configuring Amazon inspector to automatically analyze costs and email reports
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon inspector is not for analyzing costs. It is a security assessment service for your applications.
⚪ Deploying resources of the same type in different regions.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Resources type is not a factor when determining which AWS region to use. Proximity to your end users and costs are the most important factors when choosing a region.
✅ Using tags to group resources.
Explanation:-This option is correct. Tags are key-value pairs that allow you to organize your AWS resources into groups.
1- Visualize information about tagged resources in one place, in conjunction with Resource Groups.
2- View billing information using Cost Explorer and the AWS Cost and Usage report.
3- Send notifications about spending limits using AWS Budgets.
It is recommended to use logical groupings of your resources that make sense for your infrastructure or business.
⚪ Using the AWS CloudFormation to automate the deployment of resources.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Automating the deployment of your resources through scripts may help you to standardize infrastructure components used across your organization allows you to build and rebuild your infrastructure and applications, without having to perform manual actions or write custom scripts, enabling configuration compliance and faster troubleshooting.

Q4)

A developer wants to quickly deploy and manage his application in the AWS Cloud, but he doesn't have any experience with cloud computing.

Which of the following AWS services would help him achieve his goal?

⚪ AWS Batch
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Batch provides batch processing at any scale.
✅ AWS Elastic Beanstalk
Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS. You can simply upload your code and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment, from capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling to application health monitoring. At the same time, you retain full control over the AWS.
⚪ AWS X-Ray
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS X-Ray is a debugging service that helps developers understand how their application and its underlying services are performing to identify and troubleshoot the root cause of performance issues and errors.
⚪ 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.

Q5)

The owner of an E-Commerce application notices that the computing workloads vary heavily from time to time.

What makes AWS more economical than traditional data centers for this type of application?

- AWS allows customers to pay upfront to get bigger discounts.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Paying upfront to get more discounts is possible using the Reserved option. But this option is suitable only for the applications that have steady state usage over a period of a year or more.

- AWS allows customers to launch powerful EC2 instances to handle spikes in load.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Provisioning powerful EC2 instances can handle spikes in load, but when the demand decreases you will still pay for those running instances.

Additional information:

Choosing the right instance type depends on your application's needs. In some cases multiple small EC2 instances that are running in parallel can be more powerful, and more economical, than one large instance.

- AWS allows customers to choose cheaper types of EC2 instances that best fit their needs.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. In this example, the problem is not a matter of choosing the right instance type, the problem is that their application faces huge spikes in load.

Additional information -

AWS allows customers to choose from varies types of EC2 Instances. Instance types comprise various combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications.

- ✅ AWS allows customers to launch and terminate EC2 instances based on demand.

Explanation:-This option is correct. On-Demand Instances have no contract commitment and can be launched/terminated as needed. You are charged by the second based on an hourly rate and you pay only for what you use. This makes them ideal for applications with short-term or irregular workloads.

Q6)

Your company has just started using resources in the AWS Cloud.

They want to get an idea about the costs being incurred so far for the resources being used.

How can this be achieved?

- By opening the AWS Cloud Trail logs.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Cloud Trail is used when you need more information about specific actions performed in your AWS account.

- ✅ By using the AWS Cost & Usage reports where they can see the current and the forecast costs.

Explanation:-This option is correct. The AWS Cost & Usage Report is a single location for accessing comprehensive information about your AWS costs and usage. The AWS Cost & Usage Report lists AWS usage for each service category used by an account and its IAM users in hourly or daily line items, as well as any tags that you have activated for cost allocation purposes.

- By using the AWS Trusted Advisor dashboard which gives them all the financial information they need.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations to optimize costs but doesn't show a detailed cost report for each resource.

- By going to the Amazon EC2 dashboard where they can see the total costs.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon EC2 dashboard doesn't provide any cost information.

Q7) Which of the following is not a supported database engine in the AWS RDS service?

- MariaDB

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

- MySQL

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

- ✅ DB2

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon RDS is available on several database instance types - optimized for memory, performance or I/O - and provides you with six familiar database engines to choose from, including Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle, and Microsoft SQL Server.

- Aurora

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

Q8)

You need to migrate a large number of on-premises workloads to AWS.

Which of the following is the fastest way to achieve your goal?

- None of these

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

- Use the AWS Application Discovery Service.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Application Discovery Service is used to discover on-premises server inventory and behavior. This service is very useful when creating a migration plan to AWS.

- ✅ Use the AWS Server Migration Service.

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Server Migration Service (SMS) is an agentless service which makes it easier and faster for you to migrate thousands of on-premises workloads to AWS. AWS SMS allows you to automate, schedule, and track incremental replications of live server volumes, making it easier for you to coordinate large-scale server migrations.

- Use the AWS Database Migration Service.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Database Migration Service is used to migrate your data to and from most of the widely used commercial and open source databases.

Q9) Which statement best describes the AWS Pay-As-You-Go pricing model?

- With AWS, you replace low upfront expenses with large fixed payments.

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

- ✅ With AWS, you replace large upfront expenses with low variable payments.

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS does not require minimum spend commitments or long-term contracts. You replace large fixed upfront expenses with low variable payments that only apply based on what you use. For example, when using On-demand instances you pay only for the

hours they are running and nothing more.

○ With AWS, you replace large upfront expenses with low fixed payments.

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

○ With AWS, you replace low upfront expenses with large variable payments.

Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

Q10) Which of the following strategies helps protect your AWS root account?

○ Apply MFA for the root account and use it for all of your work..

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS strongly recommend that you do not use the AWS account root user for your everyday tasks, even the administrative ones. Instead, adhere to the best practice of using the root user only to create your first IAM user. Then securely lock away the root user credentials and use them to perform only a few account and service management tasks. And give the IAM user that you created administrative privileges, and use this Admin user for all your work.

○ Access the root account only from your personal Mobile Phone.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. You can access with your root account from any supported device. But make sure that no one else can access these devices or monitor them.

✅ Don't create an access key unless you need to.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Anyone who has root user access keys for your AWS account has unrestricted access to all the resources in your account, including billing information. If you don't already have an access key for your AWS account root user, don't create one unless you absolutely need to. If you do have an access key for your AWS account root user, delete it. If you must keep it, rotate (change) the access key regularly.

○ Only share your AWS account password or access keys with trusted persons.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. You do not have to share your AWS account password or access keys to anyone. Instead, create individual users for anyone who needs access to your AWS account. By creating individual IAM users for people accessing your account, you can give each IAM user a unique set of security credentials. You can also grant different permissions to each IAM user. If necessary, you can change or revoke an IAM user's permissions any time. (If you give out your root user credentials, i

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Q11)

AWS changes the way you pay for servers compared to other traditional hosting providers.

What purchasing option does Amazon EC2 make available so you pay lower prices for compute instances?

○ The ability to pay lower hourly costs when using more compute capacity

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Tiered pricing or Volume pricing is not applied to compute services. Tiered pricing is available only for storage and data transfer. The more storage and data transfer you use, the less you pay per gigabyte.

○ The ability to pay only for the compute time you use

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon EC2 allows you to pay only for the instances you allocate. Once you provision an EC2 instance, you will pay for every hour the instance is in the running state. This is regardless of whether you are using the instance or not.

Note: The service that allows you to pay only for the compute time you consume is Lambda.

○ The ability to pay a bidding price that is lower than the on-demand price.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. The way the Spot instance pricing model works is that you bid a price for your instance, the spot market will accept bids when the bid price is higher than the market price. You get the instance as long as the market price is lower than your bidding price. You pay the lower market price, NOT the bidding price.

An example to illustrate: If the market price is $0.08 and you make a bid of $0.17, you'll pay $0.08 and you will lose the instances if the market price ris

✅ The ability to pay upfront to get lower hourly costs

Explanation:-This option is correct. With Reserved Instances, you can save up to 75% over equivalent on-demand capacity. When you buy Reserved Instances, the larger the upfront payment, the greater the discount.

Q12) Who from the following will get the largest discount?

○ A user who chooses to buy Reserved, Standard, No upfront instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. "All upfront" provides more discounts than the "No-upfront" option.

○ A user who chooses to buy Reserved, Convertible, All upfront instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. The Standard option provides more discounts than the Convertible option.

✅ A user who chooses to buy Reserved, Standard, All upfront instances

Explanation:-This option is correct. Reserved instance types include:

Standard RIs: These provide the most significant discount (up to 75% off On-Demand) and are best suited for steady-state usage.

- Convertible RIs: These provide a discount (up to 54% off On-Demand) and the capability to change the attributes of the RI as long as the exchange results in the creation of Reserved Instances of equal or greater value.

Therefore, Standard RIs provides more discounts than Convertible RIs.

○ A user who chooses to buy On-demand, Convertible, Partial upfront instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Convertible is not an On-demand option.

Q13)

An organization needs to build a financial application that requires support for ACID transactions.

Which AWS database service is most appropriate in this case?

○ RedShift

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon RedShift is a data warehouse service that is mainly used for analytics.

✅ RDS

Explanation:-This option is correct. In computer science, ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability) is a set of properties of database transactions intended to guarantee validity even in the event of errors, power failures, etc. Amazon RDS is a fully-managed relational database service. It is a highly available and highly consistent database that supports ACID transactions. Basically, a transaction is one or more add, update, delete, or modify change to the database that must all be completed

● DMS

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Database Migration Service (DMS) is used to migrate databases from your on-premises database system into AWS.

● Cassandra

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS does not provide Cassandra as a managed service, but they have a similar offering called Amazon DynamoDB. Nothing prevents you from setting up Cassandra on EC2, and in this case it has to be managed by you and your team.

Note: You can install and run any database engine on Amazon EC2 but you will be responsible for managing everything related to it.

Q14) What is the easiest way to launch and manage a virtual private server in AWS?

● Using Amazon Route 53

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Route 53 is a Domain Name System (DNS) web service. You can use Route 53 to perform three main functions: domain registration, DNS routing, and health checking.

✅ Using Amazon Lightsail

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon Lightsail is designed to be the easiest way to launch and manage a virtual private server with AWS. Lightsail plans include everything you need to jumpstart your project –a virtual machine, SSD-based storage, data transfer, DNS management, and a static IPaddress–for a low, predictable price.

● Using AWS Virtual Private Network

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Virtual Private Network (AWS VPN) is used to establish a secure and private tunnel from your network or device to the AWS global network.

● Using Amazon Virtual Private Cloud

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) enables you to launch AWS resources into a virtual network that you've defined.

Q15) Which service can be used to route end users to the nearest datacenter to reduce latency?

● Amazon Route Manager.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. There is nothing called Amazon Route Manager.

● 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.

✅ Amazon Route 53.

Explanation:-This option is correct. When you use multiple AWS Regions, you can reduce latency for your users by serving their requests from the AWS Region for which network latency is lowest. Amazon Route 53 latency-based routing lets you use Domain Name System (DNS) to route user requests to the AWS Region that will give your users the fastest response.

● AWS Systems Manager.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Systems Manager gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Systems Manager provides a unified user interface so you can view operational data from multiple AWS services and allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. With Systems Manager, you can group resources, like Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon S3 buckets, or Amazon RDS instances, by application, view operational data for monitoring and troubleshooting, and take action.

Q16)

A company is running a large web application that needs to be available all the time. They want to ensure that all servers are working perfectly.

One of the aspects to consider monitoring is CPU usage. The application tends to slow down when CPU usage is greater than 60%.

How can they track down when CPU usage goes above 60% for any of the EC2 Instances?

● Use CloudFront to monitor the CPU usage.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. CloudFront is a Caching service that is used to deliver content to end users with low latency.

● Use AWS CPU tracker.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS CPU Tracker is a bogus option.

✅ Use CloudWatch Alarms.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon CloudWatch monitors your Amazon Web Services (AWS) resources and the applications you run on AWS in real time. You can use CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, which are variables you can measure for your resources and applications. CloudWatch alarms send notifications or automatically make changes to the resources you are monitoring based on rules that you define. For example, you can monitor the CPU usage and disk reads and writes of your Amazon EC2 instances

● Use SNS to monitor the utilization of the server.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. SNS is not used for monitoring. The service can be used in conjunction with CloudWatch to monitor and send notifications to your Email address. Using Amazon CloudWatch alarms, you can set up metric thresholds and send alerts to Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS). SNS can send notifications using e-mail, HTTP(S) endpoints, and Short Message Service (SMS) messages to mobile phones.

Q17) What does Amazon SES stand for ?

● Software Enabled Server

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

● Simple ElasticSearch.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ Simple Email Service.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES) is a cost-effective email service built on the reliable and scalable infrastructure that Amazon.com developed to serve its own customer base. With Amazon SES, you can send transactional email, marketing messages, or any other type of high-quality content to your customers. You can also use Amazon SES to receive messages and deliver them to an Amazon S3 bucket, call your custom code via an AWS Lambda function, or publish notification.

● Simple Engagement Service.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q18) Which S3 storage class has the lowest object availability rating?

○ All of them have the same availability rating
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
✅ S3 One Zone-IA
Explanation:-This option is correct. S3 One Zone-IA has the lowest availability rating 99.5%.
○ Infrequent Access
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Infrequent Access has an availability rating 99.9%.
○ Standard
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Standard has an availability rating of 99.99%.

Q19) If you want to run an ever-changing database in an Amazon EC2 Instance, what is the most recommended Amazon storage option?

○ Amazon DB storage
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
○ You can't run a database inside an Amazon EC2 instance
Explanation:-This option is not correct. You can install and run any database software you want on Amazon EC2. In this case you are responsible for managing everything related to this database.
✅ Amazon EBS
Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon EBS provides durable, block-level storage volumes that you can attach to a running instance. You can use Amazon EBS as a primary storage device for data that requires frequent and granular updates. Amazon EBS is the recommended storage option when you run a database on an instance.
○ Amazon Instance Storage
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q20) Which service is used during the process of encrypting EBS volumes?

○ None of these
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
○ AWS WAF
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect your web applications from common web exploits that could affect application availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources.
✅ AWS KMS
Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon EBS encryption uses AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) customer master keys (CMKs) when creating encrypted volumes and any snapshots created from them. A unique AWS-managed CMK is created for you automatically in each region where you store AWS assets. This key is used for Amazon EBS encryption unless you specify a customer-managed CMK that you created separately using AWS KMS.
○ Amazon GuardDuty
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior to protect your AWS accounts and workloads.

Q21) Who is responsible for scaling the DynamoDB databases?

○ None of these
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
✅ AWS
Explanation:-This option is correct. DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. DynamoDB enables customers to offload the administrative burdens of operating and scaling distributed databases to AWS so that they don't have to worry about hardware provisioning, setup and configuration, throughput capacity planning, replication, software patching, or cluster scaling.
○ The development team.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
○ The DevOps team
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q22) Which of the following makes it easier for you to manage and filter your resources?

○ AWS Directory Service
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory, also known as AWS Managed Microsoft AD, enables your directory-aware workloads and AWS resources to use managed Active Directory in the AWS Cloud.
✅ AWS Tagging
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.
○ Amazon CloudWatch
Explanation:-This Option is not correct. Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service for resource utilization.
○ AWS Service Catalog
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Service Catalog is not used to filter your resources. It is used to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. This helps you achieve consistent governance and meet your compliance requirements, while enabling users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need.

Q23)

An organization has set up consolidated billing with 3 different AWS accounts.

Which of the following advantages will the organization receive in terms of the AWS pricing?

⚪ The consolidated billing does not bring any cost advantage for the organization
Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

✅ All AWS accounts will be charged for S3 storage by combining the total storage of each account
Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS consolidated billing enables an organization to consolidate payments for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts within a single organization by making a single paying account. For billing purposes, AWS treats all the accounts on the consolidated bill as one account. Some services, such as Amazon EC2 and Amazon S3 have volume pricing tiers across certain usage dimensions that give the user lower prices when they use the service more.

⚪ The EC2 instances of each account will receive a total of 750*3 micro instance hours free
Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

⚪ The free usage tier for all the 3 accounts will be 3 years and not a single year
Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

Q24)

A company has decided to migrate to the AWS Cloud. AWS offers a wide range of services and instance types.They want to reduce costs as much as possible.

Which of the following is the main factor to consider when choosing the instance type of services like Amazon RDS and Amazon Redshift?

⚪ Your team experience with these services.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. The services mentioned and most of the AWS services are easy to set up, deploy, and manage. These services automate most of the common administrative tasks to manage, monitor, and scale your AWS resources.

✅ Workload utilization of CPU & RAM.
Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS offers a broad range of resource types and configurations to suit a plethora of use cases. For example, services like Amazon EC2, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and Amazon Elasticsearch Service(Amazon ES) give you a lot of choice of instance types. In some cases, you should select the cheapest type that suits your workload's requirements. In other cases, using fewer instances of a larger instance type might result in lower total cost or better performance.

⚪ The type of your current on-premise database.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. You can migrate your current on-premise database data to and from most widely used commercial and open-source databases using the AWS database migration service.

⚪ Sources of traffic.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. In Web analytics, traffic sources is a report that provides an overview of the different kinds of sources that send traffic to your Web site, for example direct traffic (clicks from bookmarks or visitors who know your URL) , Web search engines, referring URLs(other Web sites directing traffic to you), ... etc. Sources of traffic are an important factor when analyzing your marketing procedures NOT when choosing an instance type.

Q25) What should you do in order to keep the data on EBS volumes safe?

⚪ Store a backup daily in an external drive.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. To make a backup of your EBS volumes you should use the Snapshot feature. Snapshots can provide a Copy-on-Write Consistency (reflect the exact image of the volume at the point-in-time of the snapshot). Also, EBS Snapshots are incremental backups, which means that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your last snapshot are saved. This minimizes the time required to create the snapshot and saves on storage costs by not duplicating data.

⚪ Create copies of EBS Volumes
Explanation:-This option is not correct. It is "Snapshots" NOT "Copies".

✅ Create EBS snapshots
Explanation:-This option is correct. Creating snapshots of EBS Volumes can help ensure that you have a backup of your EBS volumes just in case any issues arise.

⚪ Attach the volumes to EC2 Instances
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Attaching the volumes to EC2 Instances doesn't protect the data. You can protect the data using the snapshots you take regularly and using encryption.

Q26)

A company is deploying a new two-tier web application in AWS.

Where should the most frequently accessed data be stored so that the application's response time is optimal?

⚪ Amazon Cache Accelerator.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Cache Accelerator is a bogus option.

⚪ Amazon RDS for MySQL with Multi-AZ
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced availability and durability for Database (DB) Instances, making them a natural fit for production database workloads. However, it is not used to cache data.

⚪ MySQL Installed on two Amazon EC2 Instances in a single Availability Zone
Explanation:-This option is not correct. The number and type of EC2 instances you should deploy depends on the demand of your application.

✅ Amazon ElastiCache
Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to deploy, operate, and scale an in-memory data store or cache in the cloud. The service improves the performance of web applications by allowing you to retrieve information from fast, managed, in-memory data stores, instead of relying entirely on slower disk-based databases.

Q27) What does Amazon ElastiCache provide?

⚪ A service with this name doesn't exist.
Explanation:-This option is incorrect.

⚪ A virtual server with huge amount of memory.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. ElastiCache is an in-memory data store and cache NOT a virtual server.

✅ A managed In-memory cache service.

Explanation:-This option is correct. ElastiCache is a web service that makes it easy to set up, manage, and scale a distributed in-memory data store or cache environment in the cloud. It provides a high-performance, scalable, and cost-effective caching solution, while removing the complexity associated with deploying and managing a distributed cache environment.

⚫ An Amazon EC2 instance with the Memcached software already pre-installed.

Explanation:-This Option is not correct. ElastiCache is not an Amazon EC2 instance. It provides a managed, Redis or Memcached-compatible in-memory data store.

Q28)

You have decided to pay a low upfront fee in order to get a significantly discounted hourly rate.

What payment model are you planning to use?

⚫ Pay less by using more.

Explanation:-This Option is not correct. "Pay less by using more" means that you get volume based discounts and as your usage increases. For services such as S3, pricing is tiered, meaning the more you use, the less you pay per GB.

⚫ Pay as you go

Explanation:-This option is not correct. On-demand is the option that represents the "Pay as you go" payment model.

✅ Save when you reserve.

Explanation:-This option is correct. For certain products, like Amazon EC2 and Amazon RDS, you can invest in reserved capacity. In that case, you pay a low upfront fee and get a significantly discounted hourly rate, which results in overall savings up to 75%(depending on the type of instance you reserve) over equivalent on-demand capacity.

⚫ Pay less as AWS grows

Explanation:-This Option is not correct. Pay less as AWS grows refers to the discounts that you get over time as AWS grows. This sometimes called "AWS Economies of Scale". For example, AWS has reduced the per GB storage price of S3 by 80% since the service was first introduced in 2006.

Q29) What is the advantage of using Cloud Computing over using traditional data centers?

⚫ Reserved Compute Capacity

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚫ Virtualized compute resources

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚫ Dedicated hosting

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚫ Distributed infrastructure

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ Eliminating SPOFs.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Cloud computing eliminates **Single Point of Failure (SPOF)**. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a highly scalable, high-performance container orchestration service that supports Docker containers and allows you to easily run and scale containerized applications on AWS. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to install and operate your own container orchestration software, manage and scale a cluster of virtual machines, or schedule containers on those virtual machines.

Q30)

You are planning to host your education website on AWS. Most of your video courses will be streamed all around the world.

Which of the following AWS services would help you achieve high transfer speeds?

⚫ AWS Delivery

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚫ AWS Cloud Distributer

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ AWS CloudFront

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

⚫ AWS Cloud Formation

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS CloudFormation is a service that gives developers and businesses an easy way to create a collection of related AWS resources and provision them in an orderly and predictable fashion.

Q31) Which of the following services allows you to manage your agreements with AWS?

⚫ AWS Organization.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Organization provides central governance and management across AWS accounts.

✅ AWS Artifact.

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Artifact is a self-service audit artifact retrieval portal that provides our customers with on-demand access to AWS' compliance documentation and AWS agreements. You can use AWS Artifact Reports to download AWS security and compliance documents, such as AWS ISO certifications, Payment Card Industry (PCI), and System and Organization Control (SOC) reports. You can use AWS Artifact Agreements to review, accept, and track the status of AWS agreements.

⚫ AWS Systems Manager.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Systems Manager gives you visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS. Systems Manager provides a unified user interface so you can view operational data from multiple AWS services and allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources.

⚫ AWS Certificate Manager.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Certificate Manager is a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and your internal connected resources

Q32)

A company has developed an eCommerce web application and the application needs an uptime of at least 99.5%.

Which of the following deployment strategies should they use?

⬤ Deploying the application across multiple subnets
Explanation:-This option is not correct. A subnet is a range of IP addresses in your VPC.

✅ Deploying the application across multiple Regions
Explanation:-This option is correct. The AWS Global infrastructure is built around Regions and Availability Zones (AZs). Each AWS Region is a separate geographic area. Each AWS Region has multiple, isolated locations known as Availability Zones. Availability Zones in a region are connected with low latency, high throughput, and highly redundant networking. These Availability Zones offer AWS customers an easier and more effective way to design and operate applications and databases, making them more highly available.

⬤ Deploying the application across multiple VPC's
Explanation:-This option is not correct. VPC refers to the virtual private cloud which is a virtual network that you define. Deploying the application across multiple VPC's in the same region will not help your global customers. This option can only be true if the VPCs are created in multiple regions worldwide.

⬤ Deploying the application across Edge locations
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Edge locations are not used to host applications. Edge locations are used by CloudFront to cache and distribute content to your global customers with low latency.

Q33) Which of the following services provides object-level storage in AWS?

⬤ Amazon SQS
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon SQS is not a storage service. It is a message queue service that enables you to decouple microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.

⬤ Amazon EBS
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon EBS is a block level storage technology.

✅ Amazon S3
Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon S3 is an object level 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 99.999999999% durability, and stores data for millions of applications used by market leaders in every industry.

⬤ Amazon Storage Gateway
Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service that enables your on-premises applications to seamlessly use AWS cloud storage. The gateway connects to AWS storage services - such as Amazon S3 (which is object level) and Amazon EBS (which is block level) - and provides storage for files, volumes, snapshots, and virtual tapes in AWS.

Q34) When using on-demand instances in AWS, which of the following is a false statement about its cost?

⬤ You pay only for what you use.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⬤ You are charged per second based on an hourly rate
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ You have to pay the termination fees if you terminate the instance
Explanation:-This option is correct. You don't have to pay any fees when terminating your EC2 Instances.

⬤ There are no upfront costs for the instance
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q35) What is the AWS service that provides you the highest level of control over the underlying virtual infrastructure?

⬤ Amazon DynamoDB
⬤ Amazon RDS
⬤ Amazon Redshift
✅ Amazon EC2
Explanation:-Amazon EC2 provides you the highest level of control over your virtual instances, including root access and the ability to interact with them as you would any machine.

Q36) According to the AWS Acceptable Use Policy, which of the following statements is true regarding penetration testing of EC2 instances?

⬤ Penetration testing is not allowed in AWS
⬤ Penetration testing is performed automatically by AWS to determine vulnerabilities in your AWS infrastructure
✅ Penetration testing can be performed by the customer on their own instances without prior authorization from AWS
Explanation:-AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments and penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for 8 services:
1- Amazon EC2 instances, NAT Gateways, and Elastic Load Balancers.
2- Amazon RDS.
3- Amazon CloudFront.
4- Amazon Aurora.
5- Amazon API Gateways.
6- AWS Lambda and Lambda Edge functions.
7- Amazon Lightsail resources.
8- Amazon Elastic Beanstalk environments.
⬤ The AWS customers are only allowed to perform penetration testing on services managed by AWS

Q37) Which of the following are examples of AWS-Managed Services, where AWS is responsible for the operational and maintenance burdens of running the service? (Choose TWO)

✅ Amazon DynamoDB

Explanation:-For managed services such as Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) and DynamoDB, AWS is responsible for performing all the operations needed to keep the service running.

Amazon EMR launches clusters in minutes. You don't need to worry about node provisioning, infrastructure setup, Hadoop configuration, or cluster tuning. Amazon EMR takes care of these tasks so you can focus on analysis.

DynamoDB is serverless with no servers to provision, patch, or manage and no software to install, maintain, or operate. DynamoDB automatically scales tables up and down to adjust for capacity and maintain performance. Availability and fault tolerance are built in, eliminating the need to architect your applications for these capabilities.

Other managed services include: AWS Lambda, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, Amazon CloudFront, and several other services.

For these managed services, AWS is responsible for most of the configuration and management tasks, but customers are still responsible for managing their data (including encryption options), classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions.

⚪ Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud

⚪ AWS IAM

✅ Amazon Elastic MapReduce

Explanation:-For managed services such as Amazon Elastic MapReduce (Amazon EMR) and DynamoDB, AWS is responsible for performing all the operations needed to keep the service running.

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For these managed services, AWS is responsible for most of the configuration and management tasks, but customers are still responsible for managing their data (including encryption options), classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions.

⚪ Amazon VPC

Q38) What are the security aspects that the AWS customer is responsible for? (Choose two)

⚪ Patching the Network infrastructure

⚪ Controlling physical access to compute resources

✅ Configuring network access rules

Explanation:-The customer is responsible for securing their network by configuring Security Groups, Network Access control Lists (NACLs), and Routing Tables. The customer is also responsible for setting a password policy on their AWS account that specifies the complexity and mandatory rotation periods for their IAM users' passwords.

✅ Set password complexity rules

Explanation:-The customer is responsible for securing their network by configuring Security Groups, Network Access control Lists (NACLs), and Routing Tables. The customer is also responsible for setting a password policy on their AWS account that specifies the complexity and mandatory rotation periods for their IAM users' passwords.

⚪ Disk disposal

Q39) Select TWO examples of the AWS shared controls.

⚪ Data Center operations

⚪ IAM Management

⚪ VPC Management

✅ Configuration Management

Explanation:-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 the underlying hosts and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.

** Configuration Management – AWS maintains the configuration of its infrastructure devices, but a customer is responsible for configuring their own guest operating systems, databases, and applications.

** Awareness & Training - AWS trains AWS employees, but a customer must train their own employees.

Additional information:

A computer on which AWS runs one or more virtual machines is called a host machine, and each virtual machine is called a guest machine. AWS drives the concept of virtualization by allowing the physical host machine to operate multiple virtual machines as guests (for multiple customers) to help maximize the effective use of computing resources such as memory, network bandwidth and CPU cycles.

✅ Patch Management

Explanation:-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 the underlying hosts and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.

** Configuration Management – AWS maintains the configuration of its infrastructure devices, but a customer is responsible for configuring their own guest operating systems, databases, and applications.

** Awareness & Training - AWS trains AWS employees, but a customer must train their own employees.

Additional information:

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Q40)

A user is planning to host a scalable, dynamic web application on AWS.

Which service may not be required by the user to achieve automated scalability?

⚪ AWS EC2 instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ S3

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚪ AutoScaling

Explanation:-This option is correct. The user can achieve automated scalability by configuring the AutoScaling service to run the required number of EC2 instances based on the conditions that you define. Cloudwatch is used to monitor the utilization of the running instances and allow AutoScaling to automatically scale up (by launching more instances) or down (by terminating instances) based on changes on demand. **Based on the application requirements, a developer may decide not to use S3.** Refer: https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/

⚪ CloudWatch

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q41)

You are working on a project that involves creating thumbnails of millions of images; however, consistent uptime is not really an issue, and continuous processing is not required.

Which type of EC2 buying option would be the most cost-effective?

⚪ Dedicated instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Dedicated instances are used when you need your instances to be physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that belong to other AWS accounts. Dedicated instances are also not a cost effective solution here since hardware isolation is not required.

⚪ On-demand instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. On-demand instances are not a cost effective solution here since spot instances can fulfil the requirements.

⚪ Reserved instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Reserved instances are recommended for Customers that can commit to using EC2 over a 1 or 3 year term to reduce their total computing costs. In our case if you need the instances for one year Spot Instances would still be the best option as it provides the largest discount(up to 90%) compared to the other buying options.

✅ Spot instances

Explanation:-This option is correct. Spot Instances are a cost-effective choice if you can be flexible about when your applications run and if you don't mind if your applications get interrupted. For example, Spot Instances are well-suited for data analysis, batch jobs, background processing, and optional tasks.

Q42)

A company is currently using the Enterprise Support plan. They want quick and efficient guidance with their billing and account inquiries.

Which of the following included services could assist them?

⚪ AWS Advisor

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚪ None of these.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ AWS Support Concierge

Explanation:-This option is correct. Included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, the Support Concierge Team are AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts. The Concierge team will quickly and efficiently assist you with your billing and account inquiries, and work with you to help implement billing and account best practices so that you can focus on running your business. Support Concierge service includes :-
24 x7 access to AWS billing and account inquiry.

⚪ AWS Support API

Explanation:-This option is not correct. The AWS Support API provides access to some of the features of the AWS Support Center through an API. The service currently provides two different groups of operations:
1- Support Case Management operations to manage the entire life cycle of your AWS support cases, from creating a case to resolving it.
2- Trusted Advisor operations to access the checks provided by AWS Trusted Advisor.

Q43)

You have developed a web application targeting a global audience.

Which of the following will help you achieve the highest redundancy and fault tolerance?

⚪ Nothing from these would help.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚪ Deploy the application in Multiple AZs in a Single AWS region.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ Deploy the application in Multiple AZs in many AWS regions.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Since you are targeting a global audience then you should use many AWS regions around the world. The deployment option that gives you the highest redundancy is to deploy the application in multiple AZs within many AWS regions. This redundancy will also increase the fault tolerance of the application because if there is an outage in an AZ, the other AZs can handle requests.
Additional information:

It is important to understand that the AWS Cloud infrastructure.

⚪ Deploy the application in a Single Availability Zone (AZ).

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q44) Before moving and/or storing an object in AWS Glacier, what considerations should be taken into account regarding the data you want to store?

⚪ Attach Glacier to an EC2 Instance to be able to store data.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Glacier cannot be attached to EC2 instances. Glacier is a storage class of S3.
⚪ Determine frequently accessed data and data archives.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Glacier is not for frequently accessed data.
⚪ It is faster to upload your data using the console.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. You cannot upload data to Glacier by using the management console. To upload data, such as photos, videos, and other documents, you must either use the AWS CLI or write code to make requests, by using either the REST API directly or by using the AWS SDKs.
✅ Be aware that it takes at least few minutes to retrieve the data once stored on Glacier.
Explanation:-This option is correct. Objects stored in Glacier take time to retrieve. You can pay for expedited retrieval, which will take several minutes or wait several hours for normal retrieval.

Q45) Which of the following is a benefit of the "Loose Coupling" approach?

⚪ Allows you to bid on spare Amazon EC2 computing capacity.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
✅ The development team can modify the underlying implementation without affecting 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—a change or a failure in one component should not cascade to other components.
⚪ Enables users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
⚪ Reduces Privileged Access to your resources.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q46) Which of the following statements is correct regarding Availability Zones?

⚪ "Availability Zone" is another name for an entire region which contains AWS instances.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
✅ An Availability Zone is a distinct location within a region that is insulated from failures in other Availability Zones.
Explanation:-This option is correct. Availability Zones are distinct locations within a region that are insulated from failures in other Availability Zones. Note: Although Availability Zones are insulated from failures in other Availability Zones, they are connected through private, low-latency links to other Availability Zones in the same region.
⚪ The timeframe a particular service is available for use by authorized users is an Availability Zone.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.
⚪ A collection of regions make up an Availability Zone.
Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q47) Which feature enables users to sign in to their AWS accounts with their existing corporate credentials?

⚪ Access keys
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Access keys are long-term credentials for an AWS IAM user or the AWS account root user. Access keys are not used for signing in to your account. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK).
✅ Federation
Explanation:-This option is correct. With Federation, you can use single sign-on (SSO) to access your AWS accounts using credentials from your corporate directory. Federation uses open standards, such as Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML), to exchange identity and security information between an identity provider (IdP) and an application.
⚪ IAM Permissions
Explanation:-This option is not correct. IAM Permissions let you specify the desired access to AWS resources. Permissions are granted to IAM entities (users, groups, and roles) and by default these entities start with no permissions. In other words, IAM entities can do nothing in AWS until you grant them your desired permissions.
⚪ Amazon Cognito
Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Cognito lets you add user sign-up, sign-in, and access control to web and mobile apps quickly and easily. Amazon Cognito scales to millions of users and supports sign-in with social identity providers, such as Facebook, Google, and Amazon, and enterprise identity providers via SAML 2.0.

Q48) Which statement is true in relation to security?

⚪ Server side encryption is the responsibility of AWS.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. It is the responsibility of the customer to encrypt data either on the client side or on the server side.
✅ AWS cannot access users' data.
Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS has no idea about the user data and cannot read any data even if they wanted to. All data are protected by the customer access keys and secret access keys and the user's encryption methods.
⚪ AWS is responsible for the security of your application.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. It is the responsibility of the customer to build secure applications.
⚪ AWS manages everything related to the operating system.
Explanation:-This option is not correct. It is the responsibility of the customer to choose and mange the operating system.

Q49)

Amazon EBS volumes are automatically replicated within the same availability zone.

What is the benefit of this?

● Elasticity

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Elasticity refers to the ability of a system to scale its resources up or down based on demand.

✅ Durability

Explanation:-This option is correct. Durability refers to the ability of a system to assure data is stored and data remains consistent in the system as long as it is not changed by legitimate access. This means that data should not become corrupted or disappear due to a system malfunction. The replication of data makes EBS volumes 20 times more durable than typical commodity disk drives, which fail with an AFR (annual failure rate) of around 4%. For example, if you have 1,000 EBS volumes running for 1 year,

● Traceability

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Traceability is related to the tracking of changes made throughout a system, and not related to replicating EBS data.

● Accessibility

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Replicating the volume doesn't impact how you can access it. You can access EBS volumes using EC2 after mounting them to the operating system.

Q50) Where can AWS customers find their historical billing information?

● AWS TCO

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator and AWS TCO are calculators to estimate your AWS costs.

✅ Billing and Cost Management console

Explanation:-This option is correct. To view your AWS bill, open the "Bills" pane of the Billing and Cost Management console, and then choose the month you want to view from the drop-down menu.

● AWS Simple Monthly calculator

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator and AWS TCO are calculators to estimate your AWS costs.

● AWS Billing History

Explanation:-This option is not correct. "AWS Billing History" is not a correct option.

Q51)

You have been asked to set up a database in AWS that will require frequent updates.

You know that you will need a reasonable amount of storage space but are unsure of the best option.

Which type of storage should be used by a database instance based on the above criteria?

● Amazon Glacier

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Glacier is long term object-level data storage.

● AWS Storage Gateway

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service that enables your on-premises applications to seamlessly use AWS cloud storage.

● Amazon S3

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon S3 is an object-level storage not block-level which means it is not suitable for installing operating systems or databases.

✅ Amazon EBS

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon EBS provides durable, block-level storage volumes that you can attach to a running Amazon EC2 instance. Amazon EBS volumes offer consistent and low-latency performance compared to other storage options. You can use EBS volumes as primary storage for data that requires frequent updates, such as the system drive for an instance or storage for a database application.

Q52)

An organization has been using AWS for a few months.

Which of the below AWS tools will help the finance team visualize the organization's AWS spending?

● AWS Cost Manager

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Cost Manager is a bogus option.

✅ AWS Cost Explorer

Explanation:-This option is correct. The AWS Billing and Cost Management console includes the Cost Explorer tool for viewing AWS cost data as a graph. The user can filter the graphs using the resource tags. If the organization is using Consolidated Billing, it generates a report based on the linked accounts which can help to identify areas that require further inquiry. Using the Cost Explorer, the organization can view trends and use them to understand their spending and to predict future costs.

● AWS CloudWatch

Explanation:-This option C is not correct. AWS CloudWatch is used to monitor the utilization of your AWS resources. For example, you can use CloudWatch to monitor the CPU usage of a running EC2 instance.

● AWS Consolidated Billing

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Consolidated billing is a feature in AWS Organizations that you can use to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts.

Q53) Which AWS support plan would help provide general guidance when you request Architecture Support?

● Business

Explanation:-This option is not correct. With the business support plan, architectural guidance is contextual to your use-cases.

● Basic

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Architectural guidance is not available with basic support.

✅ Developer

Explanation:-This option is correct. The developer support plan provides general guidance when you request Architecture Support.

● Enterprise

Explanation:-This option is not correct. In relation to architectural guidance, the enterprise support plan provides consultative review and guidance based on your applications.

Q54)

You decide to use Amazon S3 to store infrequently accessed data.

Which storage class should you use?

⦿ S3 Glacier Deep Archive

Explanation:-This option is not correct. S3 Glacier Deep Archive is Amazon S3's lowest-cost storage class that supports long-term retention and digital preservation for data that may be accessed once or twice in a year.

✅ S3 Standard-IA Storage

Explanation:-This option is correct. Standard – Infrequent Access (Standard-IA) is a storage option within Amazon S3 you can use to reduce your costs by storing less-frequently accessed data at slightly lower levels of redundancy than the standard Amazon S3 storage.

⦿ S3 Standard Storage

Explanation:-This option is not correct. S3 Standard is not the most cost effective solution here. S3 Standard is more suitable for data that is frequently accessed. Because it delivers low latency and high throughput, S3 Standard is appropriate for a wide variety of use cases, including cloud applications, dynamic websites, content distribution, mobile and gaming applications, and big data analytics.

⦿ S3 Intelligent-Tiering.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the ideal storage class for long-lived data with access patterns that are unknown or unpredictable.

Q55) Which of the following statements best describes the AWS shared controls?

⦿ Controls which the customer and AWS use to secure the infrastructure

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Securing the infrastructure is the responsibility of AWS not the customer.

⦿ Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. It refers to "Inherited Controls".

⦿ Controls which are solely the responsibility of the customer based on the application they are deploying within AWS services.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. It refers to "Customer-Specific" controls.

✅ Controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers.

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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Q56) How can ELBs improve the fault tolerance of your application?

⦿ By distributing traffic across multiple S3 buckets

Explanation:-This option is not correct. There is no need to create multiple S3 buckets and distribute traffic between them; One S3 bucket can handle any amount of traffic without any intervention. Amazon S3 was designed from the ground up to handle traffic for any Internet application. Amazon S3's massive scale allows to spread load evenly, so that no individual application is affected by traffic spikes.

⦿ By replicating your data to multiple availability zones.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. ELBs are not responsible for replicating data.

✅ By ensuring that only healthy targets receive traffic.

Explanation:-This option is correct. ELB continuously performs health checks on the registered targets (such as Amazon EC2 instances) and only routes traffic to the healthy ones. This increases the fault tolerance of your application and makes it highly available.

⦿ By creating Read Replicas.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Read Replicas are special types of DB instances that are part of Amazon RDS NOT ELB. The purpose of Read Replicas on Amazon RDS is to enhance database performance and increase database availability.

Q57)

You want to host a set of servers in AWS using Amazon EC2 instances for a short period (3 months).

Which is the most cost-effective option?

✅ On-Demand Instances

Explanation:-This option is correct. The most cost-effective option for this short period is to use On-Demand Instances.

⦿ No Upfront cost Reserved Instances

Explanation:-This option not correct. Since the duration is just for 3 months, we should use On-demand instances. Reserved instances require a purchase term of at least one year.

⦿ Partial Upfront cost Reserved Instances

Explanation:-This option not correct. Since the duration is just for 3 months, we should use On-demand instances. Reserved instances require a purchase term of at least one year.

⦿ Spot Instances

Explanation:-This option is not correct. The Question doesn't mention whether there can be interruptions to the instances or not, therefore we cannot choose Spot instances.

Q58) How can you modify user permissions in AWS?

⦿ Use AWS ECS.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS ECS is used to run containerized applications on AWS.

✅ Use AWS IAM.

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) enables you to manage access to AWS services and resources securely. Using IAM, you can create and manage AWS users and groups, and use permissions to allow and deny their access to AWS resources.

⦿ Use Security Groups.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Security Groups are used to control instance traffic.

⦿ Contact the AWS Support team.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. The AWS Support team cannot modify user permissions on your behalf. It is your responsibility to manage

Q59) Which of the following services can be used to process images uploaded to S3?

⚪ AWS Artifact

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Artifact is a no cost, self-service portal for on-demand access to AWS' compliance reports.

✅ AWS Lambda

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Lambda is the only service mentioned that can be used for "processing" as it is a computing service.

⚪ Amazon Athena

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.

⚪ Amazon PinPoint.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon PinPoint is used to engage your customers by sending them targeted and transactional email, SMS, push notifications, and voice messages.

Q60) If you have a large amount of data that needs to be archived, which of the following would be the most efficient storage service to use?

⚪ Amazon Storage Gateway

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service that enables your on-premises applications to seamlessly use AWS cloud storage.

✅ Amazon Glacier

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup. It is designed to deliver 99.999999999% durability, and provides comprehensive security and compliance capabilities that can help meet even the most stringent regulatory requirements.

⚪ Amazon EBS

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon EBS is not intended for data archiving. It is used as the primary storage for Amazon EC2 and RDS instances.

⚪ Amazon EFS

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) is not a cost effective solution for data archiving. It is designed to provide massively parallel shared access to thousands of Amazon EC2 instances, enabling your applications to achieve high levels of aggregate throughput and IOPS with consistently low latencies.

Q61)

Once again your customers are concerned about the security of their sensitive data, and now ask you, "What happens to old storage devices on AWS?"

What would be the best answer to this Question?

⚪ AWS reformats the disks and uses them again.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

Explanation:-This option is correct. 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. AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M ("National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual ") or NIST 800-88 ("Guidelines for Media Sanitization") to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

⚪ AWS uses their own proprietary software to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚪ AWS uses a 3rd party security organization to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q62) Which of the following services help reduce the complexity and time needed to plan your application migration to the AWS Cloud?

⚪ None of these

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

⚪ AWS Snowball Migration Service.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transport solution that uses secure devices to transfer large amounts of data into and out of the AWS Cloud.

✅ AWS Application Discovery Service.

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Application Discovery Service helps systems integrators quickly and reliably plan application migration projects by automatically identifying applications running in on-premises data centers, their associated dependencies, and their performance profiles. Planning data center migrations can involve thousands of workloads that are often deeply interdependent. Application discovery and dependency mapping are important early first steps in the migration process.

⚪ AWS Migration Planner Service.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. AWS Migration Planner Service is a bogus option.

Q63) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)?

⚪ It offers scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

✅ It is considered a serverless web service.

Explanation:-This option is correct. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides scalable computing capacity in the Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. Using Amazon EC2 eliminates your need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster. You can use Amazon EC2 to launch as many or as few virtual servers as you need, configure security and networking, and manage storage. Amazon EC2 enables you to scale up or down to handle changes in requirements or spikes in popularity,

⚪ It eliminates the need to invest in hardware up front, so you can develop and deploy applications faster.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

  ⬤ It can be used to launch as many or as few virtual servers as needed.

Explanation:-This option is not correct.

Q64)

Doodle, Inc. has a web application that ultimately stores billions of images and videos.All told, there is almost an exabyte of data stored in Doodle's system.

Which of the following AWS services can best transfer the data to AWS?

  ⬤ Amazon VPC

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon VPC is used to create virtual networks in the cloud.

  ✅ Snowmobile

Explanation:-This option is correct. AWS Snowmobile is an Exabyte-scale data transfer service used to move extremely large amounts of data to AWS. You can transfer up to 100PB per Snowmobile, a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container, pulled by a semi-trailer truck. Snowmobile makes it easy to move massive volumes of data to the cloud, including video libraries, image repositories, or even a complete data center migration. At exabyte scale, transferring data with Snowmobile is more secure, fast and cost effective.

  ⬤ Snowball

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transport solution that is NOT practical to use at exabyte scale.

  ⬤ S3 Transfer Acceleration.

Explanation:-This option is not correct. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration is not a migration solution. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket. Transfer Acceleration takes advantage of Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations. As the data arrives at an edge location, data is routed to Amazon S3 over an optimized network path.