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Question #: 150
1208 # Which option is an environment that consists of one or more data centers?
A. Amazon CloudFront
B. Availability Zone
C. VPC
D. AWS Outposts
Suggested Answer: B
While Amazon CloudFront is a CDN service, VPC is a virtual network within AWS, and AWS Outposts extends AWS services to on-premises facilities. The correct option for an environment consisting of one or more data centers is B. Availability Zone, as Availability Zones represent individual data centers within an AWS region.

Question #: 156
1209 # Which task is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. Management of the guest operating systems
B. Maintenance of the configuration of infrastructure devices
C. Management of the host operating systems and virtualization
D. Maintenance of the software that powers Availability Zones
Suggested Answer: A
According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for tasks related to their data, applications, identity and access management. While AWS takes care of the underlying infrastructure that powers services like Availability Zones

Question #: 167
1210 # Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?
A. Speed of innovation
B. Resource elasticity
C. Decoupled architecture
D. Global deployment
Suggested Answer: B
A. Speed of innovation:
AWS provides a fast pace of innovation, meaning they regularly introduce new services, features, and updates to their cloud platform. This allows users to leverage the latest technologies and stay ahead in terms of innovation.
B. Resource elasticity:
Resource elasticity is about the ability to dynamically scale resources based on demand. With AWS, users can easily scale their infrastructure up or down, adjusting resources to match the changing needs of their applications. This elasticity helps optimize costs and ensures efficient resource utilization.
C. Decoupled architecture:
Decoupled architecture involves designing systems with loosely coupled components that can operate independently. This architectural approach enhances flexibility, scalability, and maintainability. While AWS supports decoupled architectures, it is not specifically a value proposition related to scalability based on demand.
D. Global deployment:
AWS allows users to deploy their applications globally across multiple regions and Availability Zones. This supports high availability, fault tolerance, and low-latency access for users around the world. While global deployment is a valuable feature, it is not specifically focused on the ability to scale infrastructure based on demand.

Question #: 169
1211 # A company wants to know more about the benefits offered by cloud computing. The company wants to understand the operational advantage of agility. How does AWS provide agility for users?
A. The ability to ensure high availability by deploying workloads to multiple regions
B. A pay-as-you-go model for many services and resources
C. The ability to transfer infrastructure management to the AWS Cloud
D. The ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly with minimal effort
Suggested Answer: D
A. The ability to ensure high availability by deploying workloads to multiple regions:

This option refers to achieving high availability by deploying workloads across multiple regions. While this is a feature of AWS and contributes to reliability, it is more aligned with the concept of fault tolerance and disaster recovery rather than agility. It ensures that applications remain available even if there are issues in a specific region.
B. A pay-as-you-go model for many services and resources:

AWS offers a pay-as-you-go pricing model, where users pay only for the resources and services they consume. This financial flexibility is beneficial for cost management but is more related to the economic aspect of cloud computing rather than operational agility.
C. The ability to transfer infrastructure management to the AWS Cloud:

Transferring infrastructure management to the AWS Cloud is part of the broader concept of cloud migration. While it can lead to operational advantages, it

doesn't specifically highlight the agility aspect. Agility is more about the speed and flexibility in provisioning and managing resources.
D. The ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly with minimal effort
AWS enables users to easily provision and deprovision resources, allowing them to scale their infrastructure up or down based on demand. This agility supports faster development cycles, efficient resource utilization, and the ability to respond quickly to changing business requirements. Users can dynamically adjust their resources without the need for significant manual effort, leading to operational flexibility and agility.

Question #: 174
1212 # Which AWS service can be used to retrieve compliance reports on demand?
A. AWS Secrets Manager
B. AWS Artifact
C. AWS Security Hub
D. AWS Certificate Manager
Suggested Answer: B
A. AWS Secrets Manager:

AWS Secrets Manager is a service that helps you protect access to your applications, services, and IT resources without the upfront investment and on-going maintenance costs of operating your infrastructure. It is primarily used for managing and rotating secrets, such as API keys and database passwords. It is not specifically designed for retrieving compliance reports.
B. AWS Artifact

AWS Artifact provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports. Users can download various compliance reports, such as SOC reports, PCI DSS reports, and others, to assess the compliance status of AWS services. It is a centralized resource for accessing these reports and ensuring that AWS services meet specific compliance standards.

C. AWS Security Hub:

AWS Security Hub is a comprehensive security service that provides users with a centralized view of their security posture across AWS accounts. It aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security findings from various AWS services. While it is essential for security monitoring, it is not specifically focused on retrieving compliance reports on demand.
D. AWS Certificate Manager:

AWS Certificate Manager is a service for managing public and private SSL/TLS certificates for your AWS-based websites and applications. It is not designed for retrieving compliance reports; its primary purpose is to simplify the process of obtaining, managing, and deploying SSL/TLS certificates.

Question #: 177
1213 # Which action will help increase security in the AWS Cloud?
A. Enable programmatic access for all IAM users.
B. Use IAM users instead of IAM roles to delegate permissions.
C. Rotate access keys on a reoccurring basis.
D. Use inline policies instead of customer managed policies.
Suggested Answer: C
C. Rotate access keys on a reoccurring basis.
Rotating access keys regularly enhances security by reducing the risk associated with long-lived access credentials. Regularly changing access keys helps mitigate potential security threats and unauthorized access. It is a best practice to implement key rotation for IAM (Identity and Access Management) users.
A. Enabling programmatic access for all IAM users:
Enabling programmatic access is a necessary step for IAM users to interact with AWS services programmatically. However, it should be done with proper controls and only for users who require programmatic access.
B. Using IAM users instead of IAM roles to delegate permissions:
IAM roles are often recommended for delegating permissions because they provide temporary security credentials and are more suitable for scenarios where users or services assume roles to perform tasks.
D. Using inline policies instead of customer-managed policies:
Customer-managed policies are recommended over inline policies for better management and reusability. Inline policies are attached directly to a user, group, or role, making them less flexible and harder to manage at scale.
In summary, rotating access keys on a recurring basis is a key security practice, and it helps protect AWS environments from potential security threats.

Question #: 179
1214 # Which of the following describes some of the core functionality of Amazon S3?
A. Amazon S3 is a high-performance block storage service that is designed for use with Amazon EC2.
B. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that provides high-level performance, security, scalability, and data availability.
C. Amazon S3 is a fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable file storage system that is accessible over the industry-standard SMB protocol.
D. Amazon S3 is a scalable, fully managed elastic NFS for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources.
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 180
1215 # Which AWS benefit is demonstrated by on-demand technology services that enable companies to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses?
A. High availability

B. Economies of scale
C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
D. Global reach
Suggested Answer: C
A. High availability:
High availability is a different AWS benefit that refers to the ability of a system to remain operational and accessible for users, even in the face of disruptions. It involves designing systems and architectures to minimize downtime and ensure continuous operation. While AWS supports high availability through features like multiple Availability Zones, it is not specifically related to replacing upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses.
B. Economies of scale:
Economies of scale refer to cost advantages that organizations can achieve by increasing the scale of their operations. AWS benefits from economies of scale by providing cloud services to a large number of customers, resulting in cost efficiencies. However, the option is not specifically about the pay-as-you-go model or replacing upfront fixed expenses.
C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
Pay-as-you-go pricing is a key AWS benefit that allows companies to pay only for the resources and services they consume, without any upfront commitments or fixed expenses. This model provides flexibility, cost-effectiveness, and scalability, allowing organizations to adapt to changing demands and optimize costs based on actual usage.
D. Global reach:
Global reach refers to the ability to deploy applications and services in multiple regions around the world. AWS offers a global infrastructure, allowing users to reach a global audience with low-latency access. While global reach is a valuable AWS feature, it is not directly related to the cost model of pay-as-you-go.

Question #: 187
1216 # A company wants to create templates that the company can reuse to deploy multiple AWS resources.
Which AWS service or feature can the company use to meet this requirement?
A. AWS Marketplace
B. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
C. AWS CloudFormation
D. AWS OpsWorks
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS CloudFormation
AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows users to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code using templates. With CloudFormation templates, you can describe the resources and their configurations in a declarative manner. This enables the company to create reusable templates for deploying multiple AWS resources consistently.
A. AWS Marketplace:
AWS Marketplace is an online store where customers can find, buy, and deploy third-party software and services. It is not designed for creating templates for deploying AWS resources.
B. Amazon Machine Image (AMI):
AMIs are pre-configured templates for virtual machines. While AMIs are used for creating instances, they are not designed for orchestrating the deployment of multiple AWS resources in a template format.
D. AWS OpsWorks:
AWS OpsWorks is a configuration management service that uses Chef or Puppet for managing applications and servers. While it provides automation for application deployment, it is not the primary service for creating templates for deploying various AWS resources.

Question #: 190
1217 # A company wants to migrate its database to a managed AWS service that is compatible with PostgreSQL.
Which AWS services will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)
A. Amazon Athena
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon DynamoDB
E. Amazon Aurora
Suggested Answer: BE

Question #: 194
1218 # A company needs a content delivery network that provides secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency and high transfer speeds.
Which AWS service meets these requirements?
A. Amazon CloudFront
B. Elastic Load Balancing
C. Amazon S3
D. Amazon Elastic Transcoder
Suggested Answer: A

Question #: 195
1219 # A company needs to use third-party software for its workload on AWS.
Which AWS service or feature can the company use to purchase the software?
A. AWS Resource Access Manager
B. AWS Managed Services

C. AWS License Manager
D. AWS Marketplace
Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS Marketplace

AWS Marketplace is an online store where customers can find, buy, and deploy third-party software and services that run on AWS. It offers a wide range of software products across various categories, and users can choose, purchase, and launch software directly from the AWS Marketplace.

A. AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM):

AWS RAM is a service that enables resource sharing across AWS accounts. It is not specifically designed for purchasing third-party software.
B. AWS Managed Services:

AWS Managed Services is a set of services and tools designed to help organizations manage their AWS infrastructure. While it includes operational support, it is not a marketplace for purchasing third-party software.
C. AWS License Manager:

AWS License Manager helps customers manage software licenses, but it is not a marketplace for purchasing third-party software. It focuses on license tracking and compliance.

Question #: 206
1220 # A company needs to organize its resources and track AWS costs on a detailed level. The company needs to categorize costs by business department, environment, and application.
Which solution will meet these requirements?
A. Access the AWS Cost Management console to organize resources, set an AWS budget, and receive notifications of unintentional usage.
B. Use tags to organize the resources. Activate cost allocation tags to track AWS costs on a detailed level.
C. Create Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to visually organize and track costs individually.
D. Access the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard to organize and track resource consumption on a detailed level.
Suggested Answer: B
B. Use tags to organize the resources. Activate cost allocation tags to track AWS costs on a detailed level.

By using tags, the company can assign metadata to their AWS resources, such as instances, volumes, and other services. These tags can include information about the resource's purpose, department, environment, or application. Activating cost allocation tags allows the company to use these tags for detailed cost tracking and reporting.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Access the AWS Cost Management console to organize resources, set an AWS budget, and receive notifications of unintentional usage:

While the AWS Cost Management console provides tools for cost tracking and budgeting, using tags offers a more granular and flexible approach for categorizing costs.
C. Create Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to visually organize and track costs individually:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service and, while it provides insights into resource performance, it is not primarily designed for detailed cost tracking and categorization.
D. Access the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard to organize and track resource consumption on a detailed level:

The AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard provides cost-related information, but using tags is a more specific and effective way to organize and categorize costs based on business department, environment, and application.

Question #: 226
1221 # A company is hosting an application in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to verify that underlying AWS services and general AWS infrastructure are operating normally.
Which combination of AWS services can the company use to gather the required information? (Choose two.)
A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
B. AWS Systems Manager
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. AWS Service Health Dashboard
E. AWS Service Catalog
Suggested Answer: AD
A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard

The AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS is experiencing events that may impact the customer's account. It offers a personalized view into the performance and availability of the AWS services used by the customer.
D. AWS Service Health Dashboard

The AWS Service Health Dashboard provides real-time status information about AWS services, regions, and edge locations. It offers a public view of the general health of AWS infrastructure and services.
These two services, AWS Personal Health Dashboard and AWS Service Health Dashboard, can provide the company with insights into the status, events, and health of AWS services and infrastructure.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. AWS Systems Manager:

AWS Systems Manager is primarily used for managing and automating operational tasks on AWS resources. While it provides valuable operational insights, it is not focused on the real-time status of AWS infrastructure.
C. AWS Trusted Advisor:

AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations to help optimize AWS resources and improve security and performance. While it offers insights, it is not the primary service for real-time status information.
E. AWS Service Catalog:

AWS Service Catalog is used for creating and managing catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. It is not designed for monitoring the real-time health of AWS infrastructure.

Question #: 224
1222 # A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.
Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Trusted Advisor
B. Amazon Inspector
C. AWS Control Tower
D. Migration Evaluator
Suggested Answer: D
D. Migration Evaluator

Migration Evaluator (formerly known as TSO Logic) is a tool that helps assess the on-premises environment and provides insights into the potential cost savings and running costs in the AWS Cloud. It analyzes on-premises workloads, identifies optimal instances, and estimates costs based on AWS pricing.

A. AWS Trusted Advisor:

AWS Trusted Advisor provides best practices and recommendations for optimizing AWS resources, security, and performance. While it offers valuable insights, it may not provide the specific on-premises assessment and cost projection needed for migration planning.
B. Amazon Inspector:

Amazon Inspector is a security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It is focused on security assessments rather than cost projections.
C. AWS Control Tower:

AWS Control Tower is a service for setting up and governing a secure, multi-account AWS environment based on AWS best practices. While it helps with governance, it is not specifically designed for detailed on-premises assessments and cost projections.

Question #: 225
1223 # A company that has multiple business units wants to centrally manage and govern its AWS Cloud environments. The company wants to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs), and simplify billing processes.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. AWS Organizations
B. Cost Explorer
C. AWS Budgets
D. AWS Trusted Advisor
Suggested Answer: A
A. AWS Organizations

AWS Organizations is a service that enables centralized management and governance of multiple AWS accounts. It allows you to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs) to set permission guardrails, and consolidate billing across accounts. It provides a hierarchical structure for organizing accounts, making it easier to manage and apply policies across business units.

B. Cost Explorer:

AWS Cost Explorer is a tool for visualizing, understanding, and managing AWS costs and usage. While it helps with cost analysis, it is not focused on centralized management, account creation, or governance.
C. AWS Budgets:

AWS Budgets is a service for creating custom cost and usage budgets. It helps set cost thresholds and alerts. While it aids in cost management, it doesn't provide the overall management and governance capabilities needed for multiple business units.
D. AWS Trusted Advisor:

AWS Trusted Advisor provides best practices and recommendations for optimizing AWS resources, security, and performance. It is not designed for centralized management or billing consolidation.

Question #: 229
1224 # A company hosts a large amount of data in AWS. The company wants to identify if any of the data should be considered sensitive.
Which AWS service will meet the requirement?
A. Amazon Inspector
B. Amazon Macie
C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
D. Amazon CloudWatch
Suggested Answer: B
B. Amazon Macie

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII). It helps organizations identify and secure sensitive data to meet compliance requirements and protect against data breaches.

A. Amazon Inspector:

Amazon Inspector is a security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It is not specifically designed for identifying sensitive data within stored data.
C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM):

IAM is a service for managing access to AWS resources. While IAM is critical for access control, it is not designed for data classification or identifying sensitive content.
D. Amazon CloudWatch:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service for AWS resources. It helps collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, and set alarms. It is not designed for data classification or identifying sensitive data.

Question #: 230
1225 # A user has a stateful workload that will run on Amazon EC2 for the next 3 years.
What is the MOST cost-effective pricing model for this workload?
A. On-Demand Instances
B. Reserved Instances
C. Dedicated Instances
D. Spot Instances
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 241
1226 # A company is using Amazon DynamoDB for its application database.
Which tasks are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)
A. Classify data.
B. Configure access permissions.
C. Manage encryption options.
D. Provide public endpoints to store and retrieve data.
E. Manage the infrastructure layer and the operating system.
Suggested Answer: DE

Question #: 244
1227 # A company wants to improve its security posture by reviewing user activity through API calls.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?
A. AWS WAF
B. Amazon Detective
C. Amazon CloudWatch
D. AWS CloudTrail
Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS CloudTrail

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of AWS account activities. It provides a detailed log of API calls made on an AWS account, including information about the identity of the caller, the time of the call, the source IP address, the request parameters, and the response elements returned by the service.

Option B, Amazon Detective, is a service that helps customers analyze, investigate, and identify the root cause of security findings or potential security issues. While it may provide insights into user activity, it is not specifically designed for reviewing API calls.

Options A and C, AWS WAF and Amazon CloudWatch, are valuable for security and monitoring but are not primarily focused on detailed logging of API calls and user activity.

Question #: 250
1228 # A company often does not use all of its current Amazon EC2 capacity to run stateless workloads. The company wants to optimize its EC2 costs.

Which EC2 instance type will meet these requirements?
A. Spot Instances
B. Dedicated Instances
C. Reserved Instances
D. On-Demand Instances
Suggested Answer: A

Question #: 123
1229 # A company wants to store and retrieve files in Amazon S3 for its existing on-premises applications by using industry-standard file system protocols. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS DataSync
B. AWS Snowball Edge
C. Amazon S3 File Gateway
D. AWS Transfer Family
Suggested Answer: C

Options A (AWS DataSync) and B (AWS Snowball Edge) are designed for different use cases such as data transfer and migration, but they are not specifically tailored for providing industry-standard file system protocols for on-premises applications to interact with Amazon S3.

Question #: 189
1230 # Which AWS service or feature is a browser-based, pre-authenticated service that can be launched directly from the AWS Management Console?
A. AWS API
B. AWS Lightsail
C. AWS Cloud9
D. AWS CloudShell
Suggested Answer: D
A. AWS API:

AWS API typically refers to the various APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) provided by AWS services. These APIs allow developers to interact with and manage AWS resources programmatically. It is not a browser-based, pre-authenticated service launched directly from the AWS Management Console.
B. AWS Lightsail:

AWS Lightsail is a simplified compute service that enables users to launch and manage applications quickly. While it provides a straightforward way to deploy applications, it is not specifically a browser-based, pre-authenticated service launched directly from the AWS Management Console.
C. AWS Cloud9:

AWS Cloud9 is an integrated development environment (IDE) in the cloud. It allows developers to write, run, and debug code directly in a browser. While it is browser-based, it requires authentication and is not directly launched from the AWS Management Console like AWS CloudShell.

Question #: 202
1231 # Which AWS service or resource can be used to identify services that have been used by a user within a specified date range?
A. Amazon S3 access control lists (ACLs)
B. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
C. Network Access Analyzer
D. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer
Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer
AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) Access Analyzer provides findings that identify resources that are shared with an external entity or are publicly accessible. You can use it to analyze access and permissions granted in your AWS environment and review findings within a specified date range.
A. Amazon S3 access control lists (ACLs):

Amazon S3 access control lists (ACLs) are used to manage access to S3 buckets and objects. While ACLs control access to S3 resources, they are not designed for identifying services used by a user within a specified date range. ACLs focus on permissions within the S3 service.
B. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM):

AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service for managing SSL/TLS certificates. ACM is not designed for identifying services used by a user within a specified date range. Its primary purpose is to simplify the process of obtaining, managing, and deploying SSL/TLS certificates.
C. Network Access Analyzer:

Network Access Analyzer is a feature that identifies unintended network access to your resources on AWS. You can use Network Access Analyzer to specify your network access requirements and to identify potential network paths that do not meet your specified requirements.

Options A (Amazon S3 access control lists), B (AWS Certificate Manager), and C (Network Access Analyzer) are not specifically designed for identifying services used by a user within a specified date range.

Question #: 212
1232 # Which AWS service allows users to model and provision AWS resources using common programming languages?
A. AWS CloudFormation
B. AWS CodePipeline
C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

D. AWS Systems Manager
Suggested Answer: C
A. AWS CloudFormation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows users to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code using templates. While it doesn't use common programming languages directly, it uses a declarative language for defining infrastructure, and users create templates in JSON or YAML.
B. AWS CodePipeline:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) service that automates the build, test, and deployment phases of release pipelines. It focuses on the automation of the software delivery process and is not primarily for modeling and provisioning AWS resources.
D. AWS Systems Manager:

AWS Systems Manager is a management service that helps you automatically collect software inventory, apply OS patches, create system images, and configure Windows and Linux operating systems. While it provides management capabilities, it is not specifically for modeling and provisioning AWS resources using programming languages.

Question #: 220
1233 # A company wants to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials.
Which AWS service can the company use to make this integration?
A. AWS Directory Service
B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
C. Amazon Cognito
D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
Suggested Answer: C
A. AWS Directory Service:

AWS Directory Service is a managed service that allows you to connect AWS resources with an existing on-premises Microsoft Active Directory or to set up and operate a new directory in the AWS Cloud. It is more focused on directory services rather than social media integration for web applications.
B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM):

IAM is a service for managing access to AWS resources. While it is crucial for controlling access within AWS accounts, it is not specifically designed for social media login integration.
C. Amazon Cognito:

Amazon Cognito is a fully managed identity service that allows developers to add user sign-up, sign-in, and access control to web and mobile apps quickly. It supports social identity providers (e.g., Facebook, Google, and others) and enables seamless integration with social media login credentials.
D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On):

AWS Single Sign-On (AWS SSO) is a service for managing single sign-on access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. However, it is not designed for the specific use case of integrating with social media login credentials for an online shopping website.

Question #: 223
1234 # A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.
Which AWS service can help protect the company website against these attacks?
A. AWS Resource Access Manager
B. AWS Amplify
C. AWS Shield
D. Amazon GuardDuty
Suggested Answer: C
A. AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM):

AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) is a service that enables you to share AWS resources across AWS accounts. It is not specifically designed for protecting against DDoS attacks but rather for resource sharing.
B. AWS Amplify:

AWS Amplify is a development platform that simplifies the process of developing and deploying web and mobile applications. While it includes features for hosting and scaling applications, it is not focused on DDoS protection.
C. AWS Shield:

AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS against DDoS attacks. It provides automatic and continuous protection against various types of DDoS attacks, helping to ensure the availability of your website.
D. Amazon GuardDuty:

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts. While it helps detect threats, it is not specifically designed for DDoS protection.

Question #: 227
1235 # A company needs to migrate a PostgreSQL database from on-premises to Amazon RDS.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet this requirement?

A. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool
B. AWS Migration Hub
C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
D. AWS Application Migration Service
Suggested Answer: C
A. Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool:

The Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool is designed to help organizations assess their readiness for cloud adoption. It is not specifically focused on database migration but rather on evaluating overall cloud adoption readiness.
B. AWS Migration Hub:

AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions. While it offers visibility into migration projects, it does not perform the actual database migration.
C. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS):

AWS Database Migration Service is a fully managed service that enables you to migrate databases to AWS quickly and securely. It supports various source and target database engines, including PostgreSQL and Amazon RDS. AWS DMS facilitates schema and data migration, making it suitable for migrating databases from on-premises to Amazon RDS.
D. AWS Application Migration Service:

As of my knowledge cutoff in January 2022, there isn't a specific service named "AWS Application Migration Service." However, AWS provides various services for application migration, including AWS Server Migration Service (SMS) for migrating on-premises servers to AWS. For PostgreSQL database migration, AWS DMS is the more relevant service.

Question #: 232
1236 # What can a user accomplish using AWS CloudTrail?
A. Generate an IAM user credentials report.
B. Record API calls made to AWS services.
C. Assess the compliance of AWS resource configurations with policies and guidelines.
D. Ensure that Amazon EC2 instances are patched with the latest security updates.
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 233
1237 # A company is planning to host its workloads on AWS.
Which AWS service requires the company to update and patch the guest operating system?
A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon S3
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon Aurora
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 235
1238 # A company is migrating its workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company must retain full control of patch management for the guest operating systems that host its applications.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon EC2
C. AWS Lambda
D. Amazon RDS
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 239
1239 # A company has deployed an Amazon EC2 instance.
Which option is an AWS responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. Managing and encrypting application data
B. Installing updates and security patches of guest operating system
C. Configuration of infrastructure devices
D. Configuration of security groups on each instance
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 240
1240 # A company wants to migrate its PostgreSQL database to AWS. The company does not use the database frequently.
Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements with the LEAST management overhead?
A. PostgreSQL on Amazon EC2
B. Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL
C. Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL-Compatible Edition
D. Amazon Aurora Serverless
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 242
1241 # A company wants to create a globally accessible ecommerce platform for its customers. The company wants to use a highly available and scalable DNS web service to connect users to the platform.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon EC2
B. Amazon VPC
C. Amazon Route 53
D. Amazon RDS
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 243
1242 # Which maintenance task is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. Physical connectivity among Availability Zones
B. Network switch maintenance
C. Hardware updates and firmware patches
D. Amazon EC2 updates and security patches
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 251
1243 # A company wants to store data in Amazon S3. The company rarely access the data, and the data can be regenerated if necessary. The company wants to store the data in the most cost-effective storage class.
Which S3 storage class will meet this requirement?
A. S3 Standard
B. S3 Intelligent-Tiering
C. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
D. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
Suggested Answer: D

A. S3 Standard:

S3 Standard is designed for frequently accessed data with low-latency and high throughput. It is suitable for data that is accessed frequently and requires high performance. However, it may not be the most cost-effective option for data rarely accessed.
B. S3 Intelligent-Tiering:

S3 Intelligent-Tiering is designed for data with unknown or changing access patterns. It automatically moves objects between two access tiers: frequent and infrequent access. It is cost-effective for varying access patterns, but it may not be the most cost-effective for rarely accessed data.
C. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA):

S3 Standard-IA is designed for infrequently accessed data with a lower storage cost compared to S3 Standard. It is suitable for data that is accessed less frequently but still requires low-latency access. However, for data that is rarely accessed, there might be more cost-effective options.
D. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA):

S3 One Zone-IA is designed for infrequently accessed data that can be recreated if lost. It stores data in a single availability zone, providing cost savings compared to other storage classes. However, it has lower durability because it doesn't replicate data across multiple availability zones.

Question #: 260
1244 # A company acquired another corporation. The company now has two AWS accounts.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to consolidate the billing for these two accounts?
A. AWS Systems Manager
B. AWS Organizations
C. AWS License Manager
D. Cost Explorer
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 259
1245 # A company need an AWS service that provides a clear baseline of what the company runs in its on-premises data centers. The company needs the projected cost to run its on-premises workloads in the AWS Cloud.
What AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Compute Optimizer
B. AWS Cost Explorer
C. AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent)
D. Migration Evaluator
Suggested Answer: D
A. AWS Compute Optimizer:

AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes the historical resource utilization of your EC2 instances and provides recommendations for optimal instance types based on your workload. It helps you optimize your existing EC2 instances but is not specifically designed for providing a baseline of on-premises workloads or

projecting costs.
B. AWS Cost Explorer:

AWS Cost Explorer is a tool that helps you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage. While it provides insights into costs, it doesn't specifically provide a baseline of on-premises workloads or project costs for migrating on-premises workloads to AWS.
C. AWS Systems Manager Agent (SSM Agent):

AWS Systems Manager is a service for managing hybrid cloud infrastructure at scale. The SSM Agent is installed on on-premises servers and enables Systems Manager to perform tasks such as inventory, patch management, and automation. However, it is not focused on providing cost projections for migrating workloads.
D. Migration Evaluator:

Migration Evaluator (formerly known as TSO Logic) is a tool that helps assess on-premises environments, provides insights into the cost of running workloads on AWS, and assists in planning and optimizing the migration. It specifically addresses the requirements of providing a baseline of on-premises workloads and projecting costs for migration to the AWS Cloud.

Question #: 257
1246 # A company wants to monitor its workload performance. The company wants to ensure that the cloud services are delivered at a level that meets its business needs.
Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspective will meet these requirements?
A. Business
B. Governance
C. Platform
D. Operations
Suggested Answer: D
A. Business:

The Business perspective in AWS CAF focuses on aligning the cloud adoption strategy with the business strategy. It involves understanding business objectives, defining success criteria, and ensuring that cloud adoption contributes to achieving business goals. While it is crucial for overall alignment, it may not directly address workload performance monitoring.
B. Governance:

The Governance perspective in AWS CAF involves establishing policies, procedures, and controls to manage and govern cloud resources effectively. It focuses on ensuring compliance, security, and risk management. While governance is essential for overall control, it may not be the primary perspective for workload performance monitoring.
C. Platform:

The Platform perspective in AWS CAF deals with the design and implementation of the cloud architecture and services. It includes considerations for building scalable, reliable, and cost-effective solutions. While platform considerations are important for performance, they may not specifically address ongoing workload performance monitoring.
D. Operations:

The Operations perspective in AWS CAF is concerned with managing and optimizing cloud resources to meet performance, reliability, and efficiency requirements. It includes monitoring, incident response, and continuous improvement practices. This perspective is directly relevant to monitoring workload performance and ensuring that cloud services meet business needs.

Question #: 256
1247 # A company is using the AWS Free Tier for several AWS services for an application.
What will happen if the Free Tier usage period expires or if the application use exceeds the Free Tier usage limits?
A. The company will be charged the standard pay-as-you-go service rates for the usage that exceeds the Free Tier usage.
B. AWS Support will contact the company to set up standard service charges.
C. The company will be charged for the services it consumed during the Free Tier period, plus additional charges for service consumption after the Free Tier period.
D. The company's AWS account will be frozen and can be restarted after a payment plan is established.
Suggested Answer: A

Question #: 254
1248 # Which Amazon EC2 pricing model provides the MOST cost savings for an always-up, right-sized database server running for a project that will last 1 year?
A. On-Demand Instances
B. Convertible Reserved Instances
C. Spot Instances
D. Standard Reserved Instances
Suggested Answer: D
A. On-Demand Instances:

On-Demand Instances are charged per hour or per second, with no upfront payments or long-term commitments. They provide flexibility and are suitable for short-term or unpredictable workloads. However, they are generally more expensive than other options for sustained, always-up workloads.

B. Convertible Reserved Instances:

Convertible Reserved Instances allow you to change the instance type during the term of the reservation, providing flexibility. They require upfront payments for a term (1 or 3 years) and offer significant cost savings compared to On-Demand Instances. They are a good choice for projects with long-term, stable workloads that may benefit from flexibility.
C. Spot Instances:

Spot Instances are spare AWS capacity available at a lower cost. They are suitable for fault-tolerant workloads that can handle interruptions because they can be terminated with little notice. Spot Instances offer potential cost savings, but they are not ideal for always-up, critical workloads.
D. Standard Reserved Instances:

Standard Reserved Instances require upfront payments for a term (1 or 3 years) and provide a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances. They offer cost savings for predictable, always-up workloads. Standard Reserved Instances are suitable for projects with a commitment of at least 1 year.

Question #: 253
1249 # A company wants to provision and manage its AWS infrastructure by using the common programming languages Typescript, Python, Java, and .NET.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?
A. AWS CodeBuild
B. AWS CloudFormation
C. AWS CLI
D. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
Suggested Answer: D
A. AWS CodeBuild:

AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages. While it's important for building applications, it's not primarily focused on infrastructure provisioning and management using programming languages.
B. AWS CloudFormation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service for defining and provisioning AWS infrastructure as code. It allows you to use a template to describe the resources needed, and it can be written in JSON or YAML. While it's powerful for infrastructure provisioning, it doesn't use common programming languages directly.
C. AWS CLI (Command Line Interface):

AWS CLI is a command-line tool for interacting with AWS services. While it allows you to perform various AWS operations using commands, it is not specifically designed for infrastructure provisioning using common programming languages.
D. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK):

AWS CDK is a software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure as code using familiar programming languages such as TypeScript, Python, Java, and .NET. It allows developers to provision and manage AWS resources using the power and expressiveness of these programming languages.

Question #: 262
1250 # Which of the following is a managed AWS service that is used specifically for extract, transform, and load (ETL) data?
A. Amazon Athena
B. AWS Glue
C. Amazon S3
D. AWS Snowball Edge
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 263
1251 # A company wants to migrate petabytes of data from its on-premises data center to AWS. The company does not want to use an internet connection to perform the migration.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS DataSync
B. Amazon Connect
C. AWS Snowmobile
D. AWS Direct Connect
Suggested Answer: C
A. AWS DataSync:

AWS DataSync is a data transfer service that simplifies and accelerates moving large amounts of data between on-premises storage and Amazon S3, Amazon EFS, or Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. It uses the internet for data transfer and may not be suitable for extremely large volumes of data.
B. Amazon Connect:

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service. It is not designed for data migration but rather for building customer contact centers.
C. AWS Snowmobile:

AWS Snowmobile is a service designed for exabyte-scale data migration. It involves a secure, ruggedized shipping container (Snowmobile) that can transfer up to 100 petabytes of data from on-premises to AWS. It is a solution for extremely large-scale data transfers where using the internet is not practical.
D. AWS Direct Connect:

AWS Direct Connect provides dedicated network connections from on-premises data centers to AWS. While it facilitates a dedicated and private connection, it may not be the most efficient option for migrating petabytes of data due to the large scale involved.

Question #: 264
1252 # A company wants to receive alerts to monitor its overall operating costs for its AWS public cloud infrastructure.
Which AWS offering will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon EventBridge
B. Compute Savings Plans
C. AWS Budgets
D. Migration Evaluator
Suggested Answer: C
A. Amazon EventBridge:

Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that makes it easy to connect different applications using events. While it allows you to react to events in real-time, it is not primarily designed for monitoring overall operating costs.
B. Compute Savings Plans:

Compute Savings Plans provide significant savings over On-Demand pricing for committed usage of compute power (e.g., EC2 instances or Lambda functions). While they help optimize costs, they are not specifically for monitoring and alerting on overall operating costs.
C. AWS Budgets:

AWS Budgets is a service that allows you to set custom cost and usage budgets that alert you when you exceed your thresholds. It is designed for monitoring and alerting on various aspects of AWS costs, making it suitable for tracking overall operating costs.
D. Migration Evaluator:

Migration Evaluator (formerly known as TSO Logic) is a tool that helps assess on-premises environments, provides insights into the cost of running workloads on AWS, and assists in planning and optimizing migration. It is not primarily designed for ongoing monitoring of operating costs.

Question #: 265
1253 # How does the AWS Enterprise Support Concierge team help users?
A. Supporting application development
B. Providing architecture guidance
C. Answering billing and account inquiries
D. Answering questions regarding technical support cases
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 266
1254 # A company wants to run a simulation for 3 years without interruptions.
Which Amazon EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?
A. Spot Instances
B. Reserved Instances
C. Dedicated Hosts
D. On-Demand Instances
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 267
1255 # Which AWS service or resource can provide discounts on some AWS service costs in exchange for a spending commitment?
A. Amazon Detective
B. AWS Pricing Calculator
C. Savings Plans
D. Basic Support
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 268
1256 # Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Choose two.)
A. High availability
B. Performance efficiency
C. Cost optimization
D. Going global in minutes
E. Continuous development
Suggested Answer: B,C

Question #: 269
1257 # A company wants to use Amazon EC2 instances to provide a static website to users all over the world. The company needs to minimize latency for the users.
Which solution meets these requirements?
A. Use EC2 instances in multiple edge locations.
B. Use EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone but in different AWS Regions.

C. Use Amazon CloudFront with the EC2 instances configured as the source.
D. Use EC2 instances in the same Availability Zone but in different AWS accounts.
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 270
1258 # A team of researchers is going to collect data at remote locations around the world. Many locations do not have internet connectivity. The team needs to capture the data in the field, and transfer it to the AWS Cloud later.
Which AWS service will support these requirements?
A. AWS Outposts
B. AWS Transfer Family
C. AWS Snow Family
D. AWS Migration Hub
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 271
1259 # Which of the following are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS? (Choose two.)
A. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services.
B. AWS manages all security in the cloud.
C. AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs).
D. AWS offers high availability.
E. AWS provides economies of scale.
Suggested Answer: DE

Question #: 272
1260 # A company has decided to adopt Amazon EC2 infrastructure and wants to scale various stateless services for short-term usage.
Which EC2 pricing model is MOST cost-efficient to meet these requirements?
A. Spot Instances
B. On-Demand Instances
C. Reserved Instances
D. Dedicated Hosts
Suggested Answer: A

Question #: 275
1261 # Which cloud computing advantage is a company applying when it uses AWS Regions to increase application availability to users in different countries?
A. Pay-as-you-go pricing
B. Capacity forecasting
C. Economies of scale
D. Global reach
Suggested Answer: D
A. Pay-as-you-go pricing:

Pay-as-you-go pricing is a cloud computing pricing model where users pay only for the resources they consume, without upfront commitments. While it is a key advantage of cloud computing, it is not directly related to the use of AWS Regions for increasing application availability across countries.
B. Capacity forecasting:

Capacity forecasting involves predicting the computing resources needed to meet future demand. It is essential for efficient resource management but is not specifically tied to the use of AWS Regions for global availability.
C. Economies of scale:

Economies of scale refer to cost advantages that a company gains as it scales its operations. In the context of cloud computing, providers like AWS achieve economies of scale by serving a large number of customers, leading to cost efficiencies. While important, it is not the primary consideration when choosing AWS Regions for global reach.
D. Global reach:

Global reach is the capability of a cloud provider to offer services and infrastructure in multiple geographic regions around the world. AWS Regions provide data centers in different countries, allowing companies to deploy applications close to their users for reduced latency and increased availability. This is the key advantage highlighted in the question.

Question #: 277
1262 # Which of the following is an AWS Well-Architected Framework design principle for operational excellence in the AWS Cloud?
A. Go global in minutes.
B. Make frequent, small, reversible changes.
C. Implement a strong foundation of identity and access management
D. Stop spending money on hardware infrastructure for data center operations.
Suggested Answer: B
A. Go global in minutes:

While expanding globally is a capability in AWS, this option doesn't specifically address the design principle for operational excellence. Going global is more

about the global reach of AWS services and regions.
B. Make frequent, small, reversible changes:

This design principle emphasizes the importance of making small, incremental changes to your architecture. It encourages a culture of experimentation and the ability to quickly revert changes if needed, contributing to operational excellence.
C. Implement a strong foundation of identity and access management:

This principle is related to security and is part of the Security pillar of the Well-Architected Framework. It emphasizes the importance of implementing strong identity and access management practices for securing your AWS resources.
D. Stop spending money on hardware infrastructure for data center operations:

This option doesn't directly align with the operational excellence design principle. While moving to the cloud can reduce reliance on physical infrastructure, the design principle focuses more on the agility of making changes.

Question #: 278
1263 # What is a benefit of using AWS serverless computing?
A. Application deployment and management are not required.
B. Application security will be fully managed by AWS.
C. Monitoring and logging are not needed.
D. Management of infrastructure is offloaded to AWS.
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 279
1264 # A developer wants AWS users to access AWS services by using temporary security credentials.
Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to provide these credentials?
A. IAM policies
B. IAM user groups
C. AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
Suggested Answer: C
A. IAM policies:

IAM policies define permissions for AWS identities such as users, groups, and roles. While policies are used to grant permissions, they don't directly provide temporary security credentials. However, policies can be attached to roles that can be assumed, and temporary credentials obtained through the AWS Security Token Service (STS).
B. IAM user groups:

IAM user groups are used to group IAM users and apply policies to multiple users simultaneously. Like IAM policies, user groups are not directly responsible for providing temporary security credentials. Instead, temporary credentials are typically obtained through roles and AWS STS.
C. AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS):

AWS STS is the service that provides temporary, limited-privilege credentials for accessing AWS services. Developers can use AWS STS to request temporary credentials through mechanisms such as AssumeRole. This is commonly used for providing temporary access to users.
D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On):

AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) is a service for managing single sign-on access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications. While it streamlines access, it is not primarily focused on providing temporary security credentials. AWS SSO leverages roles and AWS STS for temporary credential acquisition.

Question #: 280
1265 # A global company wants to use a managed security service for protection from SQL injection attacks. The service also must provide detailed logging information about access to the company's ecommerce applications.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Network Firewall
B. Amazon RDS for SQL Server
C. Amazon GuardDuty
D. AWS WAF
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 282
1266 # Which of the following is the customer's responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)
A. Maintain the configuration of infrastructure devices.
B. Maintain patching and updates within the hardware infrastructure.
C. Maintain the configuration of guest operating systems and applications.
D. Manage decisions involving encryption options.
E. Maintain infrastructure hardware.
Suggested Answer: CD

Question #: 283

1267 # A company wants to verify if multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users within its AWS accounts.
Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?
A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
B. IAM credential reports
C. AWS Artifact
D. Amazon CloudFront reports
Suggested Answer: B
A. AWS Cost and Usage Report:

The AWS Cost and Usage Report provides detailed information about your AWS costs. It is not designed for checking the status of multi-factor authentication (MFA) for users.
B. IAM credential reports:

IAM (Identity and Access Management) credential reports provide information about AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users and their credential status, including whether MFA is enabled. It is specifically designed for checking the MFA status of IAM users.
C. AWS Artifact:

AWS Artifact is a portal that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports, including documents related to security and compliance. It doesn't directly provide information about MFA status for IAM users.
D. Amazon CloudFront reports:

Amazon CloudFront reports provide information about the usage and performance of your CloudFront distribution. It is not related to checking the MFA status of IAM users.

Question #: 284
1268 # A company uses AWS security services and tools. The company needs a service to help manage the security alerts and must organize the alerts into a single dashboard.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. Amazon Inspector
C. Amazon Macie
D. AWS Security Hub
Suggested Answer: D
A. Amazon GuardDuty:

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in your AWS accounts. It generates security findings based on its analysis. While it helps detect threats, it does not provide a dedicated dashboard for centralized management of security alerts.
B. Amazon Inspector:

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It assesses applications for vulnerabilities and provides detailed findings. However, like GuardDuty, it doesn't offer a centralized dashboard for managing security alerts.
C. Amazon Macie:

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII). It is focused on data security rather than managing security alerts and does not provide a centralized dashboard for alerts.
D. AWS Security Hub:

AWS Security Hub is a comprehensive security service that provides a centralized view of security alerts and findings from various AWS services, as well as supported third-party security tools. It helps you identify and prioritize security issues. AWS Security Hub is designed for managing and organizing security alerts into a single dashboard.

Question #: 285
1269 # A company wants to run its workloads in the AWS Cloud effectively, reduce management overhead, and improve processes.
Which AWS Well-Architected Framework pillar represents these requirements?
A. Reliability
B. Operational excellence
C. Performance efficiency
D. Cost optimization
Suggested Answer: B
A. Reliability:

The Reliability pillar focuses on ensuring a workload operates consistently and meets customer expectations. It involves designing for fault tolerance, monitoring, and recovering from failures. While it contributes to effective operation, it may not directly address reducing management overhead and process improvement.
B. Operational excellence:

The Operational excellence pillar is specifically designed to focus on running workloads effectively, reducing management overhead, and improving processes. It includes best practices for operations, monitoring, incident response, and automation to achieve operational excellence.

C. Performance efficiency:

The Performance efficiency pillar focuses on optimizing workload performance based on requirements and efficiently using resources. It is more concerned with optimizing the efficiency of the workload's performance rather than reducing management overhead.
D. Cost optimization:

The Cost optimization pillar focuses on avoiding unnecessary costs and optimizing resource usage to achieve the best value for money. While it involves improving processes related to cost management, it may not directly address the goal of reducing management overhead and improving overall operational processes.

Question #: 286
1270 # A company uses Amazon S3 to store records that can contain personally identifiable information (PII). The company wants a solution that can monitor all S3 buckets for PII and immediately alert staff about vulnerabilities.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. Amazon Detective
C. Amazon Macie
D. AWS Shield
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 287
1271 # Which AWS service allows users to download security and compliance reports about the AWS infrastructure on demand?
A. Amazon GuardDuty
B. AWS Security Hub
C. AWS Artifact
D. AWS Shield
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 288
1272 # An external auditor has requested that a company provide a list of all its IAM users, including the status of users' credentials and access keys.
What is the SIMPLEST way to provide this information?
A. Create an IAM user account for the auditor, granting the auditor administrator permissions.
B. Take a screenshot of each user's page in the AWS Management Console, then provide the screenshots to the auditor.
C. Download the IAM credential report, then provide the report to the auditor.
D. Download the AWS Trusted Advisor report, then provide the report to the auditor.
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 289
1273 # Which task can a company perform by using security groups in the AWS Cloud?
A. Allow access to an Amazon EC2 instance through only a specific port.
B. Deny access to malicious IP addresses at a subnet level.
C. Protect data that is cached by Amazon CloudFront.
D. Apply a stateless firewall to an Amazon EC2 instance.
Suggested Answer: A
A. Allow access to an Amazon EC2 instance through only a specific port:

Security groups in AWS allow you to control inbound and outbound traffic to an Amazon EC2 instance. You can specify rules to allow traffic only on specific ports, providing fine-grained control over network access to the EC2 instance.
B. Deny access to malicious IP addresses at a subnet level:

Security groups are associated with individual instances, not subnets. However, Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) operate at the subnet level and can be used to deny or allow traffic at the subnet level, including blocking access from specific IP addresses.
C. Protect data that is cached by Amazon CloudFront:

Security groups are not directly used to protect data cached by Amazon CloudFront. Instead, you might use other mechanisms like CloudFront access policies or signed URLs to control access to content cached by CloudFront.
D. Apply a stateless firewall to an Amazon EC2 instance:

Security groups in AWS are stateful firewalls. They automatically allow return traffic for allowed inbound traffic, making them stateful. However, Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) are stateless firewalls that can be applied at the subnet level.

Question #: 290
1274 # A company plans to run a compute-intensive workload that uses graphics processing units (GPUs).
Which Amazon EC2 instance type should the company use?
A. Accelerated computing
B. Compute optimized
C. Storage optimized
D. General purpose

Suggested Answer: A
A. Accelerated computing:

Accelerated computing instances are designed to provide hardware acceleration using specialized processors or co-processors, such as GPUs (Graphics Processing Units) or FPGAs (Field-Programmable Gate Arrays). These instances are suitable for workloads that require high-performance computing, such as graphics rendering, machine learning, and scientific simulations.
B. Compute optimized:

Compute optimized instances are designed to deliver high-performance compute capabilities for CPU-bound applications. They have a high ratio of vCPUs to memory and are optimized for tasks that require intensive computational processing power, like batch processing, scientific modeling, and gaming applications.
C. Storage optimized:

Storage optimized instances are designed to deliver high, low-latency, and high-throughput storage performance. They are suitable for workloads that require fast access to large amounts of data, such as data warehousing, NoSQL databases, and distributed file systems.
D. General purpose:

General-purpose instances are balanced for a variety of workloads and offer a good mix of compute, memory, and networking resources. They are suitable for a wide range of applications, including web servers, development environments, and small to medium-sized databases.

Question #: 291
1275 # Which of the following are features of network ACLs as they are used in the AWS Cloud? (Choose two.)
A. They are stateless.
B. They are stateful.
C. They evaluate all rules before allowing traffic.
D. They process rules in order, starting with the lowest numbered rule, when deciding whether to allow traffic.
E. They operate at the instance level.
Suggested Answer: AD

Question #: 292
1276 # Which capabilities are in the platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)? (Choose two.)
A. Performance and capacity management
B. Data engineering
C. Continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD)
D. Infrastructure protection
E. Change and release management
Suggested Answer: BC
A. Performance and capacity management:

This capability is part of the Operations perspective, not the Platform perspective. It involves managing the performance and capacity of your resources to ensure they meet the needs of your workloads.
B. Data engineering:

Data engineering is a capability within the Platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). It involves designing and implementing data solutions, including data storage, processing, and analytics, to meet business requirements.
C. Continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD):

CI/CD is a capability within the Platform perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework. It involves implementing automated processes for building, testing, and deploying applications, enabling teams to release software changes more frequently and reliably.
D. Infrastructure protection:

Infrastructure protection is part of the Security perspective, not the Platform perspective. It involves implementing security measures to safeguard your infrastructure and data.
E. Change and release management:

Change and release management is part of the Operations perspective, not the Platform perspective, in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework. It involves managing changes to the environment, including version control, testing, and deployment processes.

Question #: 293
1277 # According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the customer is responsible for applying the latest security updates and patches for which of the following?
A. Amazon DynamoDB
B. Amazon EC2 instances
C. Amazon RDS instances
D. Amazon S3
Suggested Answer: B

Question #: 294
1278 # Which Amazon S3 storage class is MOST cost-effective for unknown access patterns?

A. S3 Standard
B. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
C. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
D. S3 Intelligent-Tiering
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 295
1279 # Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective capabilities? (Choose two.)
A. Observability
B. Incident and problem management
C. Incident response
D. Infrastructure protection
E. Availability and continuity
Suggested Answer: CD
A. Observability:

Observability is not specifically part of the Security perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). Observability is more closely related to monitoring and understanding the internal state of a system.
B. Incident and problem management:

Incident and problem management are capabilities within the Operations perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF), not the Security perspective. They involve processes for identifying, managing, and resolving incidents and problems to maintain a reliable environment.
C. Incident response:

Incident response is a capability within the Security perspective of the AWS CAF. It focuses on developing and implementing an incident response plan to address security incidents promptly and effectively.
D. Infrastructure protection:

Infrastructure protection is a capability within the Security perspective of the AWS CAF. It involves implementing security measures to safeguard your infrastructure and data, ensuring protection against various threats.
E. Availability and continuity:

Availability and continuity are not specifically part of the Security perspective. These capabilities are more related to the Reliability perspective of the AWS CAF, emphasizing the importance of maintaining service availability and ensuring business continuity.

Question #: 296
1280 # A company has a managed IAM policy that does not grant the necessary permissions for users to accomplish required tasks.
How can this be resolved?
A. Enable AWS Shield Advanced.
B. Create a custom IAM policy.
C. Use a third-party web application firewall (WAF) managed rule from the AWS Marketplace.
D. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to create a customer-managed key.
Suggested Answer: B
A. Enable AWS Shield Advanced:

AWS Shield Advanced is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. While it provides security against DDoS attacks, it is not directly related to resolving IAM policy permission issues. It does not grant or modify IAM permissions for users.
B. Create a custom IAM policy:

Creating a custom IAM policy is a valid option to address the issue. By creating a custom policy, you can define the necessary permissions required for users to accomplish their tasks. Custom IAM policies allow fine-grained control over permissions.
C. Use a third-party web application firewall (WAF) managed rule from the AWS Marketplace:

This option is more focused on protecting web applications from common web exploits using a third-party WAF managed rule. It may enhance security but does not directly address the issue of modifying IAM policies to grant necessary permissions.
D. Use AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) to create a customer-managed key:

Creating a customer-managed key with AWS KMS is related to managing encryption keys, and it does not directly resolve IAM policy permission issues. It's more focused on key management for encryption.

Question #: 297
1281 # Who is responsible for managing IAM user access and secret keys according to the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. IAM access and secret keys are static, so there is no need to rotate them.
B. The customer is responsible for rotating keys.
C. AWS will rotate the keys whenever required.
D. The AWS Support team will rotate keys when requested by the customer.
Suggested Answer: B
A. IAM access and secret keys are static, so there is no need to rotate them:

This statement is incorrect. IAM access and secret keys are not static; they can be rotated for security reasons. It is a security best practice to regularly rotate keys to minimize the risk of unauthorized access.
B. The customer is responsible for rotating keys:

This is the correct answer. According to the AWS shared responsibility model, customers are responsible for managing and rotating IAM user access and secret keys. Regularly rotating keys enhances security.
C. AWS will rotate the keys whenever required:

This statement is not entirely accurate. While AWS provides tools and recommendations for key rotation, the actual implementation and scheduling of key rotation are the responsibility of the customer. AWS does not automatically rotate keys; it's a customer-driven process.
D. The AWS Support team will rotate keys when requested by the customer:

This statement is not accurate. Key rotation is typically a self-service action that customers perform using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) tools. The AWS Support team does not automatically rotate keys but may assist and provide guidance upon customer request.

Question #: 298
1282 # A company needs to run a pre-installed third-party firewall on an Amazon EC2 instance.
Which AWS service or feature can provide this solution?
A. Network ACLs
B. Security groups
C. AWS Marketplace
D. AWS Trusted Advisor
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 299
1283 # Which AWS Cloud benefit gives a company the ability to quickly deploy cloud resources to access compute, storage, and database infrastructures in a matter of minutes?
A. Elasticity
B. Cost savings
C. Agility
D. Reliability
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 300
1284 # Which of the following is entirely the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. Security awareness and training
B. Development of an IAM password policy
C. Patching of the guest operating system
D. Physical and environmental controls
Suggested Answer: D

Question #: 215
1285 # A company must be able to develop, test, and launch an application in the AWS Cloud quickly.
Which advantage of cloud computing will meet these requirements?
A. Stop guessing capacity
B. Trade fixed expense for variable expense
C. Achieve economies of scale
D. Increase speed and agility
Suggested Answer: D