Question #: 301

1285 # Which of the following is a characteristic of the AWS account root user?
A. The root user is the only user that can be configured with multi-factor authentication (MFA).
B. The root user is the only user that can access the AWS Management Console.
C. The root user is the first sign-in identity that is available when an AWS account is created.
D. The root user has a password that cannot be changed.
Suggested Answer: C

Question #: 302

1286 # An Amazon EC2 instance previously used for development is inaccessible and no longer appears in the AWS Management Con sole.
Which AWS service should be used to determine what action made this EC2 instance inaccessible?
A. Amazon CloudWatch Logs
B. AWS Security Hub
C. Amazon Inspector
D. AWS CloudTrail
Suggested Answer: D
A. Amazon CloudWatch Logs:

Amazon CloudWatch Logs is a service for monitoring, storing, and accessing log files from various AWS resources, including Am azon EC2 instances.
It is more focused on log data and can be used for troubleshooting and monitoring, but it may not provide detailed informatio n about actions that made an EC2 instance inaccessible.
B. AWS Security Hub:

AWS Security Hub is a comprehensive security service that provides a centralized view of security alerts and compliance statu s across AWS accounts.
It aggregates findings from various AWS security services but is not specifically designed to track actions that made an EC2 instance inaccessible.
C. Amazon Inspector:

Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications d eployed on AWS.
It focuses on security assessments and vulnerability management but may not provide information about the specific actions le ading to an EC2 instance becoming inaccessible.
D. AWS CloudTrail:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls and related events made on your account, providing a history of AWS re sources usage.
CloudTrail is well-suited for auditing and tracking changes, including actions that may have affected the accessibility of an EC2 instance. It c an show who made the API call, what action was performed, and other relevant details.

Question #: 303

1287 # A company's application developers need to quickly provision and manage AWS services by using scripts.
Which AWS offering should the developers use to meet these requirements?
A. AWS CLI
B. AWS CodeBuild
C. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
D. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager
Suggested Answer: A

A. AWS CLI (Command Line Interface):
The AWS CLI is a command-line tool provided by AWS that allows developers to interact with AWS services directly from the command line.
It is a powerful and flexible tool for managing AWS resources, making it suitable for scripting and automation.
Developers can use AWS CLI commands in scripts to provision and manage AWS services.
B. AWS CodeBuild:
AWS CodeBuild is a fully managed build service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages.
While it is valuable for building and testing applications, it is not the primary tool for provisioning and managing AWS serv ices.
C. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF):
AWS Cloud Adoption Framework is a set of best practices, guidance, and resources for implementing cloud adoption.
It provides guidance on organizational alignment, processes, and culture for successful cloud adoption but is not a tool for scripting or provisioning AWS services.
D. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager:
AWS Systems Manager is a set of services for managing and automating operational tasks on AWS resources.
Session Manager is used for secure, controlled remote access to instances, but it's not primarily designed for scripting or p rovisioning AWS services.

Question #: 304

1288 # A company wants to migrate unstructured data to AWS. The data needs to be securely moved with inflight encryption and end-to-end data validation.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Application Migration Service
B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
C. AWS DataSync
D. AWS Migration Hub
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS DataSync:

AWS DataSync is a service designed for securely and efficiently transferring large amounts of data between on -premises storage and AWS storage services.
It supports in-flight encryption to ensure the secure transfer of data.
AWS DataSync also provides end-to-end data validation, ensuring data integrity during the transfer.

A. AWS Application Migration Service:

AWS Application Migration Service is more focused on migrating applications rather than unstructured data.
It may not provide the level of control and features needed for secure data transfer with end -to-end validation.
B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS):

Amazon EFS is a scalable file storage service, but it is not specifically designed for data migration with end -to-end validation.

It doesn't offer the same features for data transfer as AWS DataSync.
D. AWS Migration Hub:

AWS Migration Hub is a service that provides a central location to track migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions .
It is not a data transfer service like AWS DataSync and doesn't provide the same features for secure data movement and valida tion.

Question #: 305
1289 # A development team wants to deploy multiple test environments for an application in a fast, repeatable manner.
Which AWS service should the team use?
A. Amazon EC2
B. AWS CloudFormation
C. Amazon QuickSight
D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
Suggested Answer: B
B. AWS CloudFormation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code in a declarative manner.
It enables the creation and deployment of resources in a fast, repeatable, and automated way.
With CloudFormation templates, the development team can define the entire architecture and configuration of their test enviro nments, making it easy to reproduce and deploy consistently.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon EC2:

While Amazon EC2 provides virtual servers in the cloud, it is not specifically designed for managing infrastructure as code o r automating the deployment of entire environments.
C. Amazon QuickSight:

Amazon QuickSight is a business intelligence service and is not used for deploying test environments or managing infrastructu re.
D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS):

Amazon ECS is a container orchestration service and is more focused on managing and deploying containerized applications rath er than entire test environments.

Question #: 306
1290 # A company wants to quickly implement a continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) pipeline.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?
A. AWS Config
B. Amazon Cognito
C. AWS DataSync
D. AWS CodeStar
Suggested Answer: D

D. AWS CodeStar:

AWS CodeStar is a fully managed service that makes it easy for developers to develop, build, and deploy applications on AWS.
It provides a pre-configured CI/CD pipeline, making it easy to set up continuous integration and continuous delivery for your applications.
CodeStar supports various programming languages and AWS services, streamlining the process of building and deploying applicat ions.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. AWS Config:

AWS Config is a service for assessing, auditing, and evaluating the configurations of AWS resources. It is not specifically d esigned for setting up CI/CD pipelines.
B. Amazon Cognito:

Amazon Cognito is a service for managing user identities and authentication. It is not designed for implementing CI/CD pipeli nes.
C. AWS DataSync:

AWS DataSync is a service for securely transferring large amounts of data between on-premises storage and AWS storage services. It is not related to CI/CD pipelines.

Question #: 307
1291 # Which AWS Cloud deployment model uses AWS Outposts as part of the application deployment infrastructure?
A. On-premises
B. Serverless
C. Cloud-native
D. Hybrid
Suggested Answer: D
D. Hybrid:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, services, and tools to customer premises.
In a hybrid deployment model, organizations use a combination of on-premises infrastructure and cloud services, and AWS Outposts is used to bring AWS services to the on-premises data center.
This model allows organizations to run applications that require low-latency access to on-premises systems while still leveraging the benefits of AWS services.

Question #: 308
1292 # Which of the following is a fully managed graph database service on AWS?
A. Amazon Aurora
B. Amazon FSx
C. Amazon DynamoDB
D. Amazon Neptune
Suggested Answer: D
D. Amazon Neptune:

Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service on AWS.
It supports both graph and RDF (Resource Description Framework) models, making it suitable for building and querying graph da tabases.
Neptune is designed for high-performance graph applications and is fully managed, handling tasks such as hardware provisioning, setup, configuration, patc hing, and backups.

The other options mentioned are different AWS services:

A. Amazon Aurora:

Amazon Aurora is a relational database service.
B. Amazon FSx:

Amazon FSx is a fully managed file storage service.
C. Amazon DynamoDB:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service, but it is not specifically a graph database.

Question #: 309
1293 # Which AWS service could an administrator use to provide desktop environments for several employees?
A. AWS Organizations
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS WAF
D. AWS WorkSpaces
Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS WorkSpaces:

AWS WorkSpaces is a service that allows administrators to provide desktop environments for users in the cloud.
It offers a fully managed desktop computing service, enabling employees to access their desktops from anywhere, using various devices.
WorkSpaces provides a scalable and secure solution for delivering desktop environments to multiple users.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. AWS Organizations:

AWS Organizations is a service for managing multiple AWS accounts. It is not used for providing desktop environments.
B. AWS Fargate:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers. It is not designed for providing traditional desktop environments.
C. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall):

AWS WAF is a web application firewall service, used for protecting web applications from common web exploits. It is not related to providing desktop environments.

Question #: 310
1294 # Which AWS service or feature gives users the ability to capture information about network traffic in a VPC?
A. VPC Flow Logs
B. Amazon Inspector
C. VPC route tables
D. AWS CloudTrail
Suggested Answer: A
A. VPC Flow Logs:

VPC Flow Logs is the AWS service or feature that gives users the ability to capture information about network traffic in a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC).
It allows users to capture metadata about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in a VPC.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

B. Amazon Inspector:

Amazon Inspector is a service for assessing the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It is not focused on capturing network traffic information.
C. VPC route tables:

VPC route tables are used for controlling the routing of traffic within a VPC. They do not capture detailed information about network traffic.
D. AWS CloudTrail:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records AWS API calls and related events for auditing purposes. It is not specifically designed for capturing detailed network traffic information within a VPC.

Question #: 311
1295 # Which type of AWS storage is ephemeral and is deleted when an Amazon EC2 instance is stopped or terminated?
A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
B. Amazon EC2 instance store
C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
D. Amazon S3
Suggested Answer: B
B. Amazon EC2 instance store:

Amazon EC2 instance store, also known as instance storage or ephemeral storage, is temporary block-level storage that is directly attached to an EC2 instance.
This storage is deleted when the EC2 instance is stopped or terminated.
Unlike Amazon EBS (Elastic Block Store), which provides persistent storage that can be detached from an instance, EC2 instance store is tied to the lifecycle of the instance.
The other options mentioned are different types of AWS storage:

A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS):

Amazon EBS provides persistent block-level storage volumes that can be attached to EC2 instances. It is not ephemeral and persists even if the instance is stopped.
C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS):

Amazon EFS is a scalable and fully managed file storage service, suitable for shared access across multiple EC2 instances. It is not ephemeral storage.
D. Amazon S3:

Amazon S3 is a scalable object storage service, suitable for storing and retrieving any amount of data. It is not directly associated with the lifecycle of EC2 instances.

Question #: 312

1296 # A company wants to provide access to Windows file shares in AWS from its on-premises workloads. The company does not want to provision any additional infrastructure or applications in its data center.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon FSx File Gateway
B. AWS DataSync
C. Amazon S3
D. AWS Snow Family
Suggested Answer: A
A. Amazon FSx File Gateway:

Amazon FSx File Gateway is a service that provides on-premises applications with access to fully managed file shares in Amazon FSx for Windows File Server.
It allows you to access Windows file shares without provisioning additional infrastructure in your data center.
The File Gateway seamlessly integrates with your existing on-premises file servers.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

B. AWS DataSync:

AWS DataSync is a service for securely transferring large amounts of data between on-premises storage and AWS storage services, but it is not specifically designed for providing access to Windows file shares.
C. Amazon S3:

Amazon S3 is an object storage service and is not designed to provide access to Windows file shares. It operates at the object level, not the file level.
D. AWS Snow Family:

AWS Snow Family is a set of physical devices for transferring large amounts of data into and out of AWS. It is not designed for providing access to Windows file shares.

Question #: 313
1297 # A company wants durable storage for static content and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at the lowest cost.
Which AWS service should the company choose?
A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
B. Amazon S3
C. AWS Storage Gateway
D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
Suggested Answer: B
B. Amazon S3:

Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is a highly durable and scalable object storage service designed for storing and retrieving any amount of data.
It provides durable storage for static content, and its scalability allows the company to store an almost unlimited amount of data.
Amazon S3 is cost-effective, and its pricing model allows companies to pay only for the storage they use.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS):

Amazon EBS provides block-level storage volumes for use with EC2 instances. While it is durable, it is not designed for infinitely scalable data storage, and the cost structure is different from object storage.
C. AWS Storage Gateway:

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that connects on-premises environments with cloud storage. It is not designed to provide infinitely scalable data storage like Amazon S3.
D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS):

Amazon EFS is a fully managed file storage service designed for use with EC2 instances. While scalable, it may not be as cost-effective as Amazon S3 for storing large amounts of static content.

Question #: 314
1298 # An ecommerce company wants to use Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to add and remove EC2 instances based on CPU utilization.
Which AWS service or feature can initiate an Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling action to achieve this goal?
A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
C. AWS Systems Manager
D. Amazon CloudWatch alarm
Suggested Answer: D
D. Amazon CloudWatch alarm:

Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling can be configured to scale instances based on certain conditions, such as CPU utilization.
An Amazon CloudWatch alarm can be set up to monitor the CPU utilization of EC2 instances, and when the alarm threshold is breached, it can trigger an Auto Scaling action to add or remove instances.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS):

Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service and is not directly used for initiating Auto Scaling actions based on CPU utilization.
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS):

Amazon SNS is a fully managed messaging service, but it is not used for initiating Auto Scaling actions based on CPU utilization.
C. AWS Systems Manager:

AWS Systems Manager provides a suite of tools for managing resources on AWS, but it is not typically used to initiate Auto Scaling actions based on monitoring metrics like CPU utilization.

Question #: 315
1299 # A company wants to transform its workforce by attracting and developing a digitally fluent high-performance workforce. The company wants to attract a diverse and inclusive workforce with appropriate mix of technical and non-technical skills.
Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspective will meet these requirements?

A. Business
B. People
C. Platform
D. Operations
Suggested Answer: B
B. People:

The "People" perspective of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) focuses on the skills, roles, and organizational structures needed to support cloud adoption.
It addresses workforce transformation, attracting and developing skills, and creating a digitally fluent high-performance workforce.
The "People" perspective is particularly relevant for organizations looking to attract a diverse and inclusive workforce with a mix of technical and non-technical skills.
A. Business:

The "Business" perspective focuses on aligning cloud adoption with business goals and objectives.
It includes activities related to defining the business strategy, financial management, and governance.
C. Platform:

The "Platform" perspective is concerned with the technical aspects of cloud adoption, including architecture, security, and compliance.
It addresses how to design and build a scalable and secure cloud platform.
D. Operations:

The "Operations" perspective deals with the ongoing management and optimization of cloud resources.
It includes activities related to monitoring, incident response, and resource optimization.

Question #: 316
1300 # A company wants to move its on-premises databases to managed cloud database services by using a simplified migration process.
Which AWS service or tool can help the company meet this requirement?
A. AWS Storage Gateway
B. AWS Application Migration Service
C. AWS DataSync
D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)
Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS):

AWS Database Migration Service is designed to help migrate databases to AWS easily and securely.
It supports the migration of on-premises databases to managed cloud database services, including those offered by AWS.
AWS DMS simplifies the migration process by providing a managed service for tasks such as schema conversion and data migration.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. AWS Storage Gateway:

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that connects on-premises environments with cloud storage. It is not specifically designed for migrating databases.
B. AWS Application Migration Service:

AWS Application Migration Service is more focused on migrating applications rather than databases. It may not provide the same level of support for database migration tasks.
C. AWS DataSync:

AWS DataSync is a service for securely transferring large amounts of data between on-premises storage and AWS storage services. While useful for data transfer, it is not tailored for database migration tasks.

Question #: 317
1301 # A company needs a fully managed file server that natively supports Microsoft workloads and file systems. The file server must also support the SMB protocol.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
B. Amazon FSx for Lustre
C. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
Suggested Answer: C
C. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server:

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server is a fully managed file storage service that natively supports Microsoft Windows Server workloads and file systems.
It provides file storage using the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, making it suitable for applications and workloads that require native Windows file system compatibility.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS):

While Amazon EFS is a fully managed file storage service, it is not natively optimized for Windows workloads, and it supports the NFS (Network File System) protocol, not SMB.
B. Amazon FSx for Lustre:

Amazon FSx for Lustre is a fully managed, high-performance file system optimized for compute-intensive workloads. It is not designed for native Windows file system support or SMB.
D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS):

Amazon EBS provides block-level storage volumes for use with EC2 instances. It is not a fully managed file server and does not support the SMB protocol.

Question #: 318
1302 # A company has been storing monthly reports in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company exports the report data into comma-separated values (.csv) files. A developer wants to write a simple query that can read all of these files and generate a summary report.
Which AWS service or feature should the developer use to meet these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?
A. Amazon S3 Select
B. Amazon Athena
C. Amazon Redshift
D. Amazon EC2
Suggested Answer: B
A. Amazon S3 Select:

Amazon S3 Select allows you to run simple SQL queries directly on your data stored in Amazon S3.
With S3 Select, the developer can use SQL queries to read and filter data from the comma-separated values (.csv) files stored in the S3 bucket without the need to retrieve the entire files.
It minimizes the amount of data processed, reducing operational overhead.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

B. Amazon Athena:

Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows you to run SQL queries on data stored in Amazon S3. While similar to S3 Select, Athena involves a more comprehensive setup and query execution environment.
C. Amazon Redshift:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service, and while it's powerful for analytics, it may involve more operational overhead than necessary for a simple query on .csv files.
D. Amazon EC2:

Amazon EC2 is a virtual server in the cloud and would require more operational management and setup for querying data compared to a serverless or query service like S3 Select or Athena.

Question #: 319
1303 # Which AWS feature provides a no-cost platform for AWS users to join community groups, ask questions, find answers, and read community-generated articles about best practices?
A. AWS Knowledge Center
B. AWS re:Post
C. AWS IQ
D. AWS Enterprise Support
Suggested Answer: B
B. AWS re:Post:

AWS re:Post is a community-driven question and answer forum where AWS users can join community groups, ask questions, find answers, and read community-generated articles about best practices.
It provides a platform for users to engage with the AWS community and share knowledge.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. AWS Knowledge Center:

AWS Knowledge Center is a collection of support articles, videos, and other resources, but it is not a community-driven platform for users to join groups, ask questions, and share knowledge.
C. AWS IQ:

AWS IQ is a platform for finding, collaborating, and paying AWS experts for on-demand project work. It is not primarily a community-driven Q&A platform.
D. AWS Enterprise Support:

AWS Enterprise Support is a premium support plan that provides access to AWS Support engineers, but it is not a community-driven platform for users to join groups and ask questions.

Question #: 320
1304 # A company needs to search for text in documents that are stored in Amazon S3.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon Kendra
B. Amazon Rekognition
C. Amazon Polly
D. Amazon Lex
Suggested Answer: A
A. Amazon Kendra:

Amazon Kendra is a service designed for enterprise search, and it allows you to search for text in documents stored in various sources, including Amazon S3.
It is specifically built for providing intelligent search capabilities and can index a wide range of document types.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

B. Amazon Rekognition:

Amazon Rekognition is a service for image and video analysis. It is not designed for searching text within documents.
C. Amazon Polly:

Amazon Polly is a service for text-to-speech conversion. It does not provide text search capabilities within documents.
D. Amazon Lex:

Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces using chatbots. It is not designed for searching text within documents.

Question #: 321
1305 # Which AWS services make use of global edge locations? (Choose two.)
A. AWS Fargate
B. Amazon CloudFront
C. AWS Global Accelerator
D. AWS Wavelength
E. Amazon VPC
Suggested Answer: BC
B. Amazon CloudFront:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that uses a global network of edge locations to deliver content, including static and dynamic web content, videos, and APIs.
C. AWS Global Accelerator:

AWS Global Accelerator is a service that uses static IP addresses (Anycast IP addresses) to route traffic over the AWS global network to optimal AWS endpoint locations.
The other options do not directly make use of global edge locations:

A. AWS Fargate:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers. It doesn't utilize global edge locations.

D. AWS Wavelength:

AWS Wavelength brings AWS compute and storage services to the edge of telecommunications networks, allowing low-latency processing. It is not based on global edge locations.
E. Amazon VPC:

Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) is a service that lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud. It does not directly make use of global edge locations for content delivery.

Question #: 322
1306 # A user needs a relational database but does not have the resources to manage the hardware, resiliency, and replication.
Which AWS service option meets the user's requirements?
A. Run MySQL on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS).
B. Run MySQL on Amazon EC2.
C. Choose Amazon RDS for MySQL.
D. Choose Amazon ElastiCache for Redis.
Suggested Answer: C
C. Choose Amazon RDS for MySQL:

Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service) is a fully managed database service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of a relational database, including MySQL.
With Amazon RDS for MySQL, the user does not need to manage the underlying hardware, resiliency, and replication. Amazon RDS automates routine administrative tasks and provides high availability options.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Run MySQL on Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS):

Amazon ECS is a container orchestration service. Running MySQL on ECS would involve managing containers and infrastructure, which may not fulfill the user's requirement to avoid managing hardware, resiliency, and replication directly.
B. Run MySQL on Amazon EC2:

While running MySQL on EC2 provides more control over the environment, it requires manual management of the underlying infrastructure, which the user wants to avoid.
D. Choose Amazon ElastiCache for Redis:

Amazon ElastiCache is an in-memory caching service and is not designed for use as a relational database. It is not a suitable option for meeting the user's requirements.

Question #: 323
1307 # A company needs to deploy applications in the AWS Cloud as quickly as possible. The company also needs to minimize the complexity that is related to the management of AWS resources.
Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. AWS Config
B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
C. Amazon EC2
D. Amazon Personalize
Suggested Answer: B
B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a fully managed service that makes it easy to deploy and run applications in multiple languages, including Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker.
It abstracts away the complexities of managing infrastructure and automates the deployment, capacity provisioning, load balancing, and auto-scaling of applications.
It allows for quick deployment without the need for in-depth knowledge of the underlying AWS resources.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. AWS Config:

AWS Config is a service for assessing, auditing, and evaluating the configurations of AWS resources. It is not designed for deploying applications quickly.
C. Amazon EC2:

Amazon EC2 provides virtual servers in the cloud and requires more manual management and configuration. While powerful, it may not be the quickest option for deploying applications with minimal complexity.
D. Amazon Personalize:

Amazon Personalize is a service for building personalized recommendations for users. It is not related to deploying applications quickly with minimal management complexity.

Question #: 324
1308 # Which mechanism allows developers to access AWS services from application code?
A. AWS Software Development Kit
B. AWS Management Console
C. AWS CodePipeline
D. AWS Config
Suggested Answer: A
A. AWS Software Development Kit (SDK):

The AWS Software Development Kit (SDK) is a set of tools and libraries that allows developers to interact with and access AWS services from their application code.
The SDK provides APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) in various programming languages, enabling developers to integrate AWS services into their applications.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. AWS Management Console:

The AWS Management Console is a web-based interface for interacting with and managing AWS services. It is primarily used by administrators and users for manual management tasks but is not designed for direct access from application code.
C. AWS CodePipeline:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) service. It is used for automating the build, test, and deployment phases of application development but is not used for directly accessing AWS services from application code.
D. AWS Config:

AWS Config is a service for assessing, auditing, and evaluating the configurations of AWS resources. It is not used for direct access to AWS services from application code.

Question #: 325
1309 # A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to understand and identify potential security misconfigurations or unexpected behaviors. The company wants to prioritize any protective controls it might need.
Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective capability will meet these requirements?
A. Identity and access management
B. Threat detection
C. Platform engineering
D. Availability and continuity management
Suggested Answer: B
B. Threat detection:

The "Threat detection" capability within the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective focuses on identifying and addressing potential security misconfigurations or unexpected behaviors.
It involves implementing protective controls and mechanisms to detect and respond to security threats.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Identity and access management:

Identity and access management focuses on managing user identities and controlling access to resources. While important for security, it may not directly address potential misconfigurations or unexpected behaviors.
C. Platform engineering:

Platform engineering involves designing and building secure cloud platforms. It is more focused on the foundational aspects of the cloud environment rather than specific threat detection capabilities.
D. Availability and continuity management:

Availability and continuity management is concerned with ensuring the availability and resilience of systems. It may not be the primary perspective for identifying security misconfigurations.

Question #: 326
1310 # A company wants to establish a private network connection between AWS and its corporate network.
Which AWS service or feature will meet this requirement?
A. Amazon Connect
B. Amazon Route 53
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. VPC peering
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS Direct Connect:

AWS Direct Connect is a service that provides a dedicated network connection from an on-premises data center to AWS. It establishes a private network connection, bypassing the public internet, and allows for more reliable and consistent network performance.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon Connect:

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service. It is not related to establishing a private network connection between AWS and a corporate network.
B. Amazon Route 53:

Amazon Route 53 is a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS) web service. It is not used for establishing private network connections.
D. VPC peering:

VPC peering is a mechanism for connecting two Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) within AWS, allowing them to communicate with each other. It is not designed for connecting an on-premises corporate network to AWS.

Question #: 327
1311 # Which AWS services or features give users the ability to create a network connection between two VPCs? (Choose two.)
A. VPC endpoints
B. Amazon Route 53
C. VPC peering
D. AWS Direct Connect
E. AWS Transit Gateway
Suggested Answer: CE
C. VPC peering:

VPC peering allows for direct communication between two VPCs using private IP addresses. It enables resources in one VPC to access resources in another VPC securely.
E. AWS Transit Gateway:

AWS Transit Gateway is a fully managed service that simplifies the connectivity between multiple VPCs, on-premises networks, and remote offices. It acts as a hub that allows for interconnecting VPCs.
The other options do not provide direct network connections between VPCs:

A. VPC endpoints:

VPC endpoints enable private connectivity between VPCs and AWS services, but they are not used for direct VPC-to-VPC communication.
B. Amazon Route 53:

Amazon Route 53 is a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS) web service. It is not used for creating direct network connections between VPCs.
D. AWS Direct Connect:

AWS Direct Connect is used for establishing dedicated network connections between an on-premises data center and AWS, but it is not specifically for connecting VPCs.

Question #: 328

1312 # Which AWS service converts text to lifelike voices?
A. Amazon Transcribe
B. Amazon Rekognition
C. Amazon Polly
D. Amazon Textract
Suggested Answer: C

C. Amazon Polly:

Amazon Polly is the AWS service that converts text into lifelike voices. It provides a Text-to-Speech (TTS) functionality, allowing developers to generate speech from text in multiple languages and with various voice options.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon Transcribe:

Amazon Transcribe is a service that converts spoken language into written text. It is used for speech recognition rather than generating lifelike voices.
B. Amazon Rekognition:

Amazon Rekognition is a service for image and video analysis, including facial recognition and object detection. It is not related to converting text to lifelike voices.
D. Amazon Textract:

Amazon Textract is a service for extracting text and data from scanned documents. It is focused on document analysis and text extraction rather than text-to-speech conversion.

Question #: 329
1313 # A company wants to use application stacks to run a workload in the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use pre-configured instances.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon Lightsail
B. Amazon Athena
C. AWS Outposts
D. Amazon EC2
Suggested Answer: A

A. Amazon Lightsail:

Amazon Lightsail is a service that provides pre-configured instances (known as "lightsail instances") designed for simplicity. It offers a simplified way to launch and manage instances, providing predefined application stacks, such as WordPress, Joomla, and more.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

B. Amazon Athena:

Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that allows you to analyze data stored in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. It is not used for running pre-configured instances with application stacks.
C. AWS Outposts:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, including compute and storage services, to your on-premises location. It is not focused on providing pre-configured instances for running workloads in the AWS Cloud.
D. Amazon EC2:

Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. While it allows you to launch instances with various configurations, it may involve more manual setup compared to the simplicity of Amazon Lightsail.

Question #: 330
1314 # Which AWS services are supported by Savings Plans? (Choose two.)
A. Amazon EC2
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon SageMaker
D. Amazon Redshift
E. Amazon DynamoDB
Suggested Answer: AC
AWS offers three types of Savings Plans: Compute Savings Plans, EC2 Instance Savings Plans, and Amazon SageMaker Savings Plans

Question #: 331
1315 # Which AWS service or tool can provide rightsizing recommendations for Amazon EC2 resources at no additional cost?
A. AWS Well-Architected Tool
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. AWS Cost Explorer
D. Amazon S3 analytics
Suggested Answer: C

A. AWS Well-Architected Tool:

The AWS Well-Architected Tool provides best practice guidelines for designing and operating reliable, secure, efficient, and cost-effective systems. While it may include cost optimization recommendations, the specific mention of rightsizing for Amazon EC2 instances is not explicitly highlighted in the provided information.
B. Amazon CloudWatch:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service. While it provides insights into metrics and logs, it does not have a specific feature for rightsizing recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances.
C. AWS Cost Explorer:

AWS Cost Explorer is confirmed to have the rightsizing recommendations feature. It helps identify cost-saving opportunities by analyzing Amazon EC2 resources and usage, showing opportunities for optimizing spending. Users can view underutilized EC2 instances across member accounts in a single view and take action on recommendations from the Amazon EC2 console.
D. Amazon S3 analytics:

Amazon S3 analytics is focused on providing insights into Amazon S3 storage usage and access patterns. It is not related to rightsizing recommendations for Amazon EC2 instances.

Question #: 332
1316 # A company operates a petabyte-scale data warehouse to analyze its data. The company wants a solution that will not require manual hardware and software management.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)
B. Amazon Redshift
C. Amazon Neptune
D. Amazon ElastiCache
Suggested Answer: B
B. Amazon Redshift:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that is designed for petabyte-scale data analysis. It allows you to analyze large datasets without the need for manual hardware and software management. It is fully managed, scalable, and optimized for high-performance analysis.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility):

Amazon DocumentDB is a managed NoSQL database service compatible with MongoDB. It is not specifically designed for data warehousing and analytics at petabyte scale.
C. Amazon Neptune:

Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service. While powerful for graph data, it is not optimized for the scale and analytics requirements of a petabyte-scale data warehouse.
D. Amazon ElastiCache:

Amazon ElastiCache is an in-memory caching service. It is not designed for data warehousing and analytics; instead, it is focused on caching and accelerating access to frequently accessed data.

Question #: 333
1317 # A library wants to automate the classification of electronic books based on the contents of the books.
Which AWS service should the library use to meet this requirement?
A. Amazon Redshift
B. Amazon CloudSearch
C. Amazon Comprehend
D. Amazon Aurora
Suggested Answer: C
C. Amazon Comprehend:

Amazon Comprehend is a natural language processing (NLP) service that can be used to automate the classification of electronic books based on the contents of the books. It provides capabilities for sentiment analysis, entity recognition, language detection, and document classification.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options may not be the best fit:

A. Amazon Redshift:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service. It is designed for analytics and querying large datasets but is not specifically focused on the natural language processing required for text classification.
B. Amazon CloudSearch:

Amazon CloudSearch is a fully managed search service. While it can be used for searching and indexing content, it may not provide the advanced natural language processing capabilities needed for content classification.
D. Amazon Aurora:

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service. It is not specifically designed for natural language processing or content classification.

Question #: 334
1318 # Which task is a responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?
A. Encryption of application data
B. Authentication of application users
C. Protection of physical network infrastructure
D. Configuration of firewalls
Suggested Answer: C
C. Protection of physical network infrastructure:

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, the responsibility for the physical network infrastructure, including the security and protection of data centers and facilities, is the responsibility of AWS. This includes the physical security of the facilities where customer data is stored.
The shared responsibility model defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer. In this model:

AWS is responsible for the security "of" the cloud infrastructure, including the hardware, software, networking, and facilities.
Customers are responsible for the security "in" the cloud, which includes tasks such as configuring security groups, managing access controls, encrypting data, and configuring firewalls.
Let's briefly discuss why the other options are not the responsibility of AWS:

A. Encryption of application data:

Encryption of application data is typically the responsibility of the customer. AWS provides tools and services to enable encryption, but it is up to the customer to implement and manage encryption settings.
B. Authentication of application users:

Authentication of application users, such as user authentication and access controls, is the responsibility of the customer. AWS provides identity and access management tools, but customers are responsible for managing user authentication.
D. Configuration of firewalls:

Configuration of firewalls is the responsibility of the customer. AWS provides tools like security groups and network ACLs, but customers are responsible for configuring and managing their firewall settings.

Question #: 335
1319 # Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) cloud transformation journey recommendations? (Choose two.)
A. Envision phase
B. Align phase
C. Assess phase
D. Mobilize phase
E. Migrate and modernize phase
Suggested Answer: AB

Question #: 336
1320 # A company wants to generate a list of IAM users. The company also wants to view the status of various credentials that are associated with the users, such as password, access keys, and multi-factor authentication (MFA) devices.
Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?
A. IAM credential report
B. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
C. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer
D. AWS Cost and Usage Report
Suggested Answer: A
A. IAM credential report:

The IAM credential report is a feature that allows you to generate a report about IAM user activity and details. It provides information about IAM users, including their credentials such as passwords, access keys, and multi-factor authentication (MFA) device usage.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On):

AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) is a service that simplifies user access management for AWS accounts. While it facilitates single sign-on, it is not specifically designed for generating detailed reports on IAM user credentials.
C. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer:

AWS IAM Access Analyzer helps identify unintended access to your resources. It is focused on analyzing resource policies but is not designed for generating detailed reports on IAM user credentials.
D. AWS Cost and Usage Report:

The AWS Cost and Usage Report provides detailed information about your AWS costs. It is not designed for reporting on IAM user credentials.

Question #: 337
1321 # A company is designing its AWS workloads so that components can be updated regularly and so that changes can be made in small, reversible increments.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework does this design support?
A. Security
B. Performance efficiency
C. Operational excellence
D. Reliability
Suggested Answer: C
C. Operational Excellence:

The design principle of updating components regularly and making changes in small, reversible increments aligns with the "Operational Excellence" pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. This pillar focuses on the ability to run and monitor systems to deliver business value and continually improve supporting processes and procedures.
Operational Excellence includes best practices related to frequent and small updates, automation, monitoring, and the ability to quickly and safely roll back changes if necessary.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Security:

While regular updates and changes are essential for security, the specific emphasis on small, reversible increments is more closely associated with the Operational Excellence pillar.
B. Performance Efficiency:

Performance efficiency focuses on optimizing resource utilization to meet requirements. It is not specifically related to the design principle of making changes in small, reversible increments.
D. Reliability:

Reliability focuses on the ability of a workload to perform its intended function without interruption. While regular updates contribute to reliability, the emphasis on small, reversible increments aligns more with Operational Excellence.

Question #: 338
1322 # A company wants to track tags, buckets, and prefixes for its Amazon S3 objects.
Which S3 feature will meet this requirement?
A. S3 Inventory report
B. S3 Lifecycle
C. S3 Versioning
D. S3 ACLs
Suggested Answer: A
A. S3 Inventory report:

S3 Inventory is a feature that provides detailed reports about your Amazon S3 objects, including tracking tags, buckets, and prefixes. It allows you to generate reports with information about your objects and their metadata, making it a suitable choice for tracking various attributes.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. S3 Lifecycle:

S3 Lifecycle is a feature used to transition objects between storage classes or delete them after a specified period. It is not specifically designed for tracking tags, buckets, and prefixes.
C. S3 Versioning:

S3 Versioning is a feature that allows you to keep multiple versions of an object in the same bucket. While it provides versioning capabilities, it is not primarily focused on tracking tags, buckets, and prefixes.
D. S3 ACLs (Access Control Lists):

S3 ACLs are used to manage access to S3 objects, controlling who can access objects and what permissions they have. They are not designed for tracking tags, buckets, and prefixes.

Question #: 340
1323 # A company created an Amazon EC2 instance. The company wants to control the incoming and outgoing network traffic at the instance level.
Which AWS resource or service will meet this requirement?
A. AWS Shield
B. Security groups
C. Network Access Analyzer
D. VPC endpoints
Suggested Answer: B

B. Security groups:

Security groups are used to control incoming and outgoing network traffic at the instance level in Amazon EC2. They act as virtual firewalls for your instances and determine which traffic is allowed or denied. You can specify rules in a security group that allow traffic based on protocols, ports, and IP addresses.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. AWS Shield:

AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. While it provides protection against DDoS attacks, it is not used for controlling network traffic at the instance level.
C. Network Access Analyzer:

AWS Network Firewall provides the ability to analyze network traffic, but Network Access Analyzer is not a specific AWS service. Security groups are more commonly used for controlling traffic at the instance level.
D. VPC endpoints:

VPC endpoints allow you to privately connect your VPC to supported AWS services without requiring an internet gateway, NAT device, VPN connection, or direct peering. They are not primarily used for controlling traffic at the instance level.

Question #: 341
1324 # A company wants to use the AWS Cloud to deploy an application globally.
Which architecture deployment model should the company use to meet this requirement?
A. Multi-Region
B. Single-Region
C. Multi-AZ
D. Single-AZ
Suggested Answer: A

A. Multi-Region:

To deploy an application globally and achieve high availability and fault tolerance across different geographical regions, the company should use a Multi-Region deployment model. This involves deploying application components and resources in multiple AWS regions.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. Single-Region:

Single-Region deployment involves deploying all application components within a single AWS region. It may lack global redundancy and may not be suitable for achieving low-latency access for users worldwide.
C. Multi-AZ (Availability Zone):

Multi-AZ deployment involves deploying resources across multiple Availability Zones within a single AWS region to enhance availability and fault tolerance. While this provides redundancy within a region, it may not address global deployment requirements.
D. Single-AZ (Availability Zone):

Single-AZ deployment involves deploying resources within a single Availability Zone. It may lack the redundancy and fault tolerance needed for a globally deployed application.

Question #: 342
1325 # A company wants a web application to interact with various AWS services.
Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?
A. AWS CloudShell
B. AWS Marketplace
C. AWS Management Console
D. AWS CLI
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS Management Console:

The AWS Management Console is a web-based interface that allows users to interact with various AWS services. It provides a graphical user interface (GUI) for managing and configuring AWS resources. Users can navigate through the console to access and interact with different AWS services.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. AWS CloudShell:

AWS CloudShell is a browser-based shell provided by AWS for command-line access to manage AWS resources. While it allows command-line interaction, it's not the primary interface for a web application to interact with AWS services.
B. AWS Marketplace:

AWS Marketplace is an online store where customers can find, buy, and deploy software that runs on AWS. It is not a direct interface for a web application to interact with AWS services but rather a marketplace for third-party software.

D. AWS CLI (Command Line Interface):

AWS CLI is a command-line tool that provides direct command-line access to AWS services. While it's a powerful tool for scripting and automation, it's not a web-based interface suitable for a web application.

Question #: 343
1326 # A company is migrating its applications from on-premises to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to ensure that the applications are assigned only the minimum permissions that a re needed to perform all operations.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
B. Amazon CloudWatch
C. Amazon Macie
D. Amazon GuardDuty
Suggested Answer: A
A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM):

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is the service that allows you to manage access to AWS services and resources secure ly. IAM enables you to create and manage AWS users and groups and control their access to resources using permissions.
To ensure that applications are assigned only the minimum permissions needed, IAM provides fine-grained access control. You can define policies that specify the actions users, groups, or roles are allowed or denied to perform on specified resources.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. Amazon CloudWatch:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service, not specifically designed for managing access permissions.
C. Amazon Macie:

Amazon Macie is a security service that helps classify and protect sensitive data. It is not designed for managing access per missions for applications.
D. Amazon GuardDuty:

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity. It is not designed for mana ging access permissions for applications.

Question #: 344
1327 # Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) governance perspective capabilities? (Choose two.)
A. Identity and access management
B. Cloud financial management
C. Application portfolio management
D. Innovation management
E. Product management
Suggested Answer: BC

Question #: 346
1328 # A company launched an Amazon EC2 instance with the latest Amazon Linux 2 Amazon Machine Image (AMI).
Which actions can a system administrator take to connect to the EC2 instance? (Choose two.)
A. Use Amazon EC2 Instance Connect.
B. Use a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connection.
C. Use AWS Batch.
D. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager.
E. Use Amazon Connect.
Suggested Answer: AD
A. Use Amazon EC2 Instance Connect:

Amazon EC2 Instance Connect allows secure and auditable access to EC2 instances directly through the AWS Management Console. It uses AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies for fine-grained access control.
D. Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager:

AWS Systems Manager Session Manager provides a secure and auditable way to access EC2 instances using the AWS Systems Manager console. It does not require opening inbound ports, and access is controlled through IAM policies.
The other options are not suitable for connecting to an Amazon EC2 instance:

B. Use a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connection:

RDP is typically used for Windows instances, and it is not applicable to Amazon Linux 2 AMIs.
C. Use AWS Batch:

AWS Batch is a service for running batch computing workloads. It is not used for connecting to EC2 instances.
E. Use Amazon Connect:

Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service and is not used for connecting to EC2 instances.

Question #: 347
1329 # Which architecture concept describes the ability to deploy resources on demand and release resources when they are no longer needed?
A. High availability
B. Decoupled architecture
C. Resilience
D. Elasticity
Suggested Answer: D
D. Elasticity:

The architecture concept that describes the ability to deploy resources on demand and release resources when they are no long er needed is "Elasticity." Elasticity enables a system to dynamically scale resources based on workload changes, ensuring efficient resource utilization.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. High availability:

High availability refers to the ability of a system to remain operational and accessible, minimizing downtime and ensuring continuous availability.
B. Decoupled architecture:

Decoupled architecture refers to the design where components are loosely connected and can operate independently. While decoupling can contribute to flexibility, it doesn't specifically address resource scaling.
C. Resilience:

Resilience is the ability of a system to recover from failures and continue functioning. While it is related to maintaining functionality in the face of failures, it doesn't specifically address the dynamic scaling aspect.

Question #: 348
1330 # Which task requires a user to sign in as the AWS account root user?
A. The deletion of IAM users
B. The deletion of an AWS account
C. The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations
D. The deletion of Amazon EC2 instances
Suggested Answer: B
B. The deletion of an AWS account:

The task that requires a user to sign in as the AWS account root user is the deletion of an AWS account. The AWS account root user has the highest level of access and is needed for administrative tasks related to the overall AWS account, such as closing or deleting the entire AWS account.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. The deletion of IAM users:

IAM users with appropriate permissions can be deleted by administrators or users with the necessary IAM permissions. The root user is not required for this task.
C. The creation of an organization in AWS Organizations:

Creating an organization in AWS Organizations can be performed by an IAM user with the necessary permissions. The root user is not required for this task.
D. The deletion of Amazon EC2 instances:

Deleting Amazon EC2 instances can be performed by IAM users with the necessary EC2 permissions. The root user is not required for this task.

Question #: 349
1331 # What does the Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offer?
A. Payment flexibility by reserving storage capacity
B. Long-term retention of data by copying the data to an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
C. Automatic cost savings by moving objects between tiers based on access pattern changes
D. Secure, durable, and lowest cost storage for data archival
Suggested Answer: C
C. Automatic cost savings by moving objects between tiers based on access pattern changes:

The Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offers automatic cost savings by moving objects between access tiers based on changing access patterns. It is designed to optimize costs for data with unknown or changing access patterns.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Payment flexibility by reserving storage capacity:

This describes more of a reserved capacity model, which is not a characteristic of the Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class.
B. Long-term retention of data by copying the data to an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume:

This option describes a different mechanism (copying data to an EBS volume) and is not a feature of the Intelligent-Tiering storage class.
D. Secure, durable, and lowest cost storage for data archival:

While Amazon S3 provides secure, durable, and low-cost storage, the Intelligent-Tiering storage class specifically focuses on automatic tiering and cost savings based on access patterns.

Question #: 350
1332 # A company needs Amazon EC2 instances for a workload that can tolerate interruptions.
Which EC2 instance purchasing option meets this requirement with the LARGEST discount compared to On-Demand prices?
A. Spot Instances
B. Convertible Reserved Instances
C. Standard Reserved Instances
D. Dedicated Hosts
Suggested Answer: A
A. Spot Instances:

Spot Instances provide the largest discount compared to On-Demand prices, making them the most cost-effective option for workloads that can tolerate interruptions. Spot Instances allow you to use spare EC2 capacity at a significantly lower price than On-Demand instances.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. Convertible Reserved Instances:

Reserved Instances provide a discount compared to On-Demand prices, but the discount is typically lower than that of Spot Instances. Convertible Reserved Instances offer flexibility to change the instance type, but they are not specifically designed for workloads that tolerate interruptions.
C. Standard Reserved Instances:

Standard Reserved Instances provide a discount compared to On-Demand prices but have a smaller discount compared to Spot Instances. They are suitable for stable and predictable workloads but may not offer the same level of cost savings as Spot Instances.
D. Dedicated Hosts:

Dedicated Hosts are used for compliance requirements and specific licensing needs. They do not provide the same discount model as Spot Instances and are not designed for workloads that

tolerate interruptions.

Question #: 351

1333 # A company is planning to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to identify measurable business outcomes that will explain the value of the company's decision to migrate. Which phase of the cloud transformation journey includes these activities?

A. Envision
B. Align
C. Scale
D. Launch

Suggested Answer: A

Question #: 352

1334 # Which AWS service or component allows inbound traffic from the internet to access a VPC?

A. Internet gateway
B. NAT gateway
C. AWS WAF
D. VPC peering

Suggested Answer: A

A. Internet gateway:

An Internet Gateway (IGW) is the AWS service or component that allows inbound traffic from the internet to access a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). It serves as a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available entry and exit point for traffic between a VPC and the internet.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

B. NAT gateway:

Network Address Translation (NAT) gateways are used for outbound internet traffic from private subnets within a VPC. They allow instances in private subnets to initiate outbound connections to the internet while preventing inbound traffic from reaching those instances.

C. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall):

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits. It is not specifically designed for allowing inbound traffic from the internet to a VPC.

D. VPC peering:

VPC peering allows communication between two VPCs, but it is not primarily designed for allowing inbound traffic from the internet.

Question #: 353

1335 # Which AWS service can companies use to create infrastructure from code?

A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)
B. AWS Outposts
C. AWS CodePipeline
D. AWS CloudFormation

Suggested Answer: D

D. AWS CloudFormation:

AWS CloudFormation is the AWS service that companies can use to create and manage infrastructure as code. It allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure in a declarative manner using templates. These templates can be version-controlled, shared, and reused, providing a way to create and update resources in a predictable and automated way.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS):

Amazon EKS is a managed Kubernetes service that simplifies the deployment, management, and scaling of containerized applications using Kubernetes. It is not specifically designed for creating infrastructure as code.

B. AWS Outposts:

AWS Outposts brings AWS infrastructure, services, APIs, and tools to customer data centers. It extends AWS's infrastructure as a service (IaaS) offering, but it is not focused on creating infrastructure from code.

C. AWS CodePipeline:

AWS CodePipeline is a continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) service. It automates the build, test, and deployment phases of release pipelines. While it is part of the CI/CD process, it is not designed for creating infrastructure as code.

Question #: 354

1336 # Which guideline is a well-architected design principle for building cloud applications?

A. Keep static data closer to compute resources.
B. Provision resources for peak capacity.
C. Design for automated recovery from failure.
D. Use tightly coupled components.

Suggested Answer: C

C. Design for automated recovery from failure:

"Design for automated recovery from failure" is a well-architected design principle for building cloud applications. It emphasizes the importance of designing applications to automatically recover from failures without manual intervention. This includes implementing practices such as automatic scaling, load balancing, and fault tolerance to enhance the application's resilience.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Keep static data closer to compute resources:

This is not a well-architected design principle. Instead, it may be more beneficial to use scalable and distributed storage solutions for static data.

B. Provision resources for peak capacity:

This is not a well-architected design principle. Instead, the principle of cost optimization suggests provisioning resources based on actual usage and demand rather than peak capacity.

D. Use tightly coupled components:

Using tightly coupled components is generally discouraged in a well-architected design. Loose coupling allows for flexibility, scalability, and ease of maintenance.

Question #: 356
1337 # Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Choose two.)
A. Resource scalability
B. Performance efficiency
C. System elasticity
D. Agile development
E. Operational excellence
Suggested Answer: BE
B. Performance efficiency:

Focuses on using cloud resources efficiently to meet requirements, maintaining high performance, and optimizing for cost.
E. Operational excellence:

Focuses on operational practices that allow organizations to run and monitor systems effectively, and continually improve pro cesses and procedures.
The other options are not pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework:

A. Resource scalability:

While scalability is an important consideration, it is not a standalone pillar in the framework.
C. System elasticity:

Elasticity is a component of the Performance Efficiency pillar but is not a standalone pillar.
D. Agile development:

Agile development is a software development methodology and is not one of the pillars in the AWS Well-Architected Framework.

Question #: 357
1338 # A company needs to connect its on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company needs a dedicated, low-latency connection with consistent network performance.
Which AWS service will meet these requirements?
A. AWS Global Accelerator
B. Amazon CloudFront
C. AWS Direct Connect
D. AWS Managed VPN
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS Direct Connect:

AWS Direct Connect is the AWS service that provides a dedicated, low-latency connection between an on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. It establishes a private, dedicated network connection, offering consistent network performance and reduced latency compared to internet-based connections.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. AWS Global Accelerator:

AWS Global Accelerator is a service that uses static IP addresses and Anycast to route traffic over the AWS global network to optimal AWS endpoint locations. While it helps improve availability and fault tolerance, it is not designed for low-latency connections to on-premises data centers.
B. Amazon CloudFront:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that accelerates the delivery of content (such as web pages, im ages, and videos) to end-users. It is not specifically designed for low-latency connections between on-premises data centers and the AWS Cloud.
D. AWS Managed VPN:

AWS Managed VPN is a service that provides an encrypted connection between on-premises networks and Amazon VPCs. While it provides secure connectivity, it may not offer the same level of low-latency and consistent network performance as AWS Direct Connect.

Question #: 358
1339 # Which design principles should 1300 # A company apply to AWS Cloud workloads to maximize sustainability and minimize e nvironmental impact? (Choose two.)
A. Maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
B. Minimize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances.
C. Minimize usage of managed services.
D. Force frequent application reinstallations by users.
E. Reduce the need for users to reinstall applications.
Suggested Answer: AE
A. Maximize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances:

By maximizing the utilization of Amazon EC2 instances, companies can optimize resource usage and reduce the overall energy co nsumption, contributing to sustainability.
E. Reduce the need for users to reinstall applications:

Reducing the need for users to reinstall applications can contribute to efficiency and sustainability by minimizing unnecessa ry resource consumption associated with application reinstallations.
The other options are not aligned with maximizing sustainability:

B. Minimize utilization of Amazon EC2 instances:

Minimizing EC2 instances may lead to underutilization and inefficiency, which is not aligned with maximizing sustainability.
C. Minimize usage of managed services:

Managed services often provide efficiency benefits and can be more sustainable than self-managed alternatives. Minimizing their usage may not align with maximizing sustainability.
D. Force frequent application reinstallations by users:

Forcing frequent reinstallations may lead to unnecessary resource consumption and is not aligned with sustainability goals.

Question #: 359

1340 # In which ways does the AWS Cloud offer lower total cost of ownership (TCO) of computing resources than on-premises data centers? (Choose two.)
A. AWS replaces upfront capital expenditures with pay-as-you-go costs.
B. AWS is designed for high availability, which eliminates user downtime.
C. AWS eliminates the need for on-premises IT staff.
D. AWS uses economies of scale to continually reduce prices.
E. AWS offers a single pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances.
Suggested Answer: AD
A. AWS replaces upfront capital expenditures with pay-as-you-go costs:

AWS provides a pay-as-you-go pricing model, eliminating the need for significant upfront capital expenditures. This allows organizations to pay only for the resources they consume, providing flexibility and cost efficiency.
D. AWS uses economies of scale to continually reduce prices:

AWS benefits from economies of scale as a large cloud service provider. This allows AWS to continuously invest in infrastructure improvements and efficiency gains, leading to cost reductions over time. These cost reductions are often passed on to customers through lower prices.
The other options are not accurate in describing the ways AWS offers a lower TCO:

B. AWS is designed for high availability, which eliminates user downtime:

While high availability is a benefit of using AWS, it is more related to reliability and minimizing downtime rather than directly reducing TCO.
C. AWS eliminates the need for on-premises IT staff:

While AWS may reduce the need for on-premises IT staff in some areas, it does not completely eliminate the need for skilled personnel. The responsibilities may shift, but expertise is still required.
E. AWS offers a single pricing model for Amazon EC2 instances:

AWS offers multiple pricing models for EC2 instances, including on-demand, reserved instances, and spot instances. The variety of pricing options allows customers to choose the most cost-effective model based on their usage patterns.

Question #: 360
1341 # A company wants to deploy some of its resources in the AWS Cloud. To meet regulatory requirements, the data must remain local and on premises. There must be low latency between AWS and the company resources.
Which AWS service or feature can be used to meet these requirements?
A. AWS Local Zones
B. Availability Zones
C. AWS Outposts
D. AWS Wavelength Zones
Suggested Answer: C
C. AWS Outposts:

AWS Outposts is the AWS service or feature that allows customers to deploy AWS infrastructure on-premises while seamlessly connecting to the AWS Cloud. It enables running AWS services locally to meet data residency and low-latency requirements. With AWS Outposts, customers can use the same APIs, tools, and operational practices they use in the AWS Cloud.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. AWS Local Zones:

AWS Local Zones are an extension of AWS infrastructure, providing low-latency access to AWS services in specific geographic areas. However, they are separate from on-premises deployments.
B. Availability Zones:

Availability Zones are isolated locations within a region to provide fault tolerance and high availability. While they contribute to AWS's overall reliability, they are not designed for on-premises deployments.
D. AWS Wavelength Zones:

AWS Wavelength Zones are designed to provide ultra-low-latency connectivity for applications that require single-digit millisecond latencies to mobile and connected devices. They are not primarily designed for on-premises deployments.

Question #: 361
1342 # Which of the following AWS services are serverless? (Choose two.)
A. AWS Outposts
B. Amazon EC2
C. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)
D. AWS Fargate
E. AWS Lambda
Suggested Answer: DE
D. AWS Fargate:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers. It allows you to run containers without managing the underlying infrastructure, making it a serverless option for containerized applications.
E. AWS Lambda:

AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. It automatically scales and executes code in response to events, such as changes to data in an Amazon S3 bucket or updates to a DynamoDB table.
The other options are not considered serverless:

A. AWS Outposts:

AWS Outposts is a fully managed service that extends AWS infrastructure, including compute and storage, to your on-premises locations. It involves managing infrastructure and is not serverless.
B. Amazon EC2:

Amazon EC2 provides virtual servers (instances) in the cloud, and customers are responsible for managing and maintaining those instances. It is not a serverless service.
C. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS):

Amazon EKS is a managed Kubernetes service, and while it abstracts some operational aspects, it involves managing and provisioning Kubernetes clusters. It is not considered serverless.

Question #: 362

1343 # When a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS, which Amazon EC2 instance type is required?

A. Spot Instances
B. Dedicated Instances
C. Dedicated Hosts
D. Reserved Instances

Suggested Answer: C
C. Dedicated Hosts:

When a user wants to utilize their existing per-socket, per-core, or per-virtual machine software licenses for a Microsoft Windows server running on AWS, they can use Dedicated Hosts. Dedicated Hosts provide physical servers with EC2 instance capacity dedicated to a user's use. This allows the user to bring their existing licenses and run instances on dedicated hardware.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Spot Instances:

Spot Instances are instances that are available at a lower cost when compared to On-Demand Instances. They are not specifically designed for utilizing existing software licenses.

B. Dedicated Instances:

Dedicated Instances run on hardware that is dedicated to a single AWS customer, but they do not provide control over the underlying physical server. Dedicated Instances are not tied to the concept of utilizing existing software licenses.

D. Reserved Instances:

Reserved Instances allow users to reserve capacity for instances in a specific Availability Zone for a one - or three-year term. They provide cost savings compared to On-Demand pricing but do not provide the same level of control over the underlying hardware as Dedicated Hosts.

Question #: 363

1344 # A solutions architect needs to maintain a fleet of Amazon EC2 instances so that any impaired instances are replaced with new ones.

Which AWS service should the solutions architect use?

A. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
B. Amazon GuardDuty
C. AWS Shield
D. AWS Auto Scaling

Suggested Answer: D
D. AWS Auto Scaling:

AWS Auto Scaling is the AWS service that automatically adjusts the number of Amazon EC2 instances in a fleet based on user-defined policies. In this scenario, where the goal is to maintain a fleet of EC2 instances and replace impaired instances with new ones, AWS Auto Scaling can be configured to detect impaired instances and automatically launch new instances to maintain the desired capacity.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS):

Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service for running Docker containers. It is not specifically designed for managing EC2 instances in a fleet.

B. Amazon GuardDuty:

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior. I t is not designed for managing EC2 instances or replacing impaired instances.

C. AWS Shield:

AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. While it helps protect against DDoS attacks, it is not used for managing EC2 instances in a fleet.

Question #: 364

1345 # Which AWS service provides on-premises applications with low-latency access to data that is stored in the AWS Cloud?

A. Amazon CloudFront
B. AWS Storage Gateway
C. AWS Backup
D. AWS DataSync

Suggested Answer: B
B. AWS Storage Gateway:

AWS Storage Gateway is the AWS service that provides on-premises applications with low-latency access to data stored in the AWS Cloud. It enables hybrid cloud storage, allowing on-premises applications to seamlessly access data stored in AWS S3 or other AWS storage services.

Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon CloudFront:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that accelerates the delivery of content (such as web pages, images, and videos) to end-users. While it provides low-latency access to content, it is not specifically designed for on-premises applications.

C. AWS Backup:

AWS Backup is a centralized backup service that makes it easy to back up data from AWS services. It is not designed for providing low-latency access to on-premises applications.

D. 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. It is designed for data transfer rather than providing low-latency access.

Question #: 365

1346 # What does Amazon CloudFront provide?

A. Automatic scaling for all resources to power an application from a single unified interface

B. Secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency
C. Ability to directly manage traffic globally through a variety of routing types, including latency-based routing, geo DNS, geoproximity, and weighted round robin
D. Automatic distribution of incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and AWS Lambda functions
Suggested Answer: B
B. Secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency:

Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that provides secure and fast delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally. It helps improve the performance and reduce latency by caching content at edge locations close to end-users.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Automatic scaling for all resources to power an application from a single unified interface:

This statement describes a feature related to AWS Auto Scaling rather than Amazon CloudFront. AWS Auto Scaling is used to automatically adjust the capacity of resources based on demand.
C. Ability to directly manage traffic globally through a variety of routing types:

This statement is more aligned with AWS Global Accelerator rather than Amazon CloudFront. AWS Global Accelerator provides global traffic management.
D. Automatic distribution of incoming application traffic across multiple targets:

This statement describes the functionality of AWS Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) rather than Amazon CloudFront. ELB automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets.

Question #: 366
1347 # Which AWS service supports the deployment and management of applications in the AWS Cloud?
A. Amazon CodeGuru
B. AWS Fargate
C. AWS CodeCommit
D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
Suggested Answer: D

D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is the AWS service that supports the deployment and management of applications in the AWS Cloud. It provides a fully managed platform that allows developers to easily deploy and run applications without dealing with the underlying infrastructure.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon CodeGuru:

Amazon CodeGuru is a developer tool powered by machine learning that provides recommendations for improving code quality. While it assists developers, it is not primarily focused on the deployment and management of applications.
B. AWS Fargate:

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers. It allows running containers without managing the underlying infrastructure. While it supports containerized applications, it is more focused on container management than overall application management.
C. AWS CodeCommit:

AWS CodeCommit is a fully managed source control service that hosts secure and scalable Git repositories. It is part of the AWS developer tools suite but is not designed for the deployment and management of applications.

Question #: 367
1348 # A company wants to integrate natural language processing (NLP) into business intelligence (BI) dashboards. The company wants to ask questions and receive answers with relevant visualizations.
Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?
A. Amazon Macie
B. Amazon Rekognition
C. Amazon QuickSight Q
D. Amazon Lex
Suggested Answer: C
C. Amazon QuickSight Q:

Amazon QuickSight Q is the AWS service that allows users to ask questions about their data in natural language and receive answers with relevant visualizations. It integrates natural language processing (NLP) into business intelligence (BI) dashboards, enabling users to interact with data using conversational queries.
Let's briefly discuss the other options:

A. Amazon Macie:

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, focusing on data security and privacy.
B. Amazon Rekognition:

Amazon Rekognition is a service for image and video analysis, including face detection and recognition. It is not designed for natural language processing or BI dashboards.
D. Amazon Lex:

Amazon Lex is a service for building conversational interfaces (chatbots). While it is related to natural language processing, it is not directly designed for business intelligence dashboards.

Question #: 368
1349 # Which Amazon S3 feature or storage class uses the AWS backbone network and edge locations to reduce latencies from the end user to Amazon S3?
A. S3 Cross-Region Replication
B. S3 Transfer Acceleration
C. S3 Event Notifications
D. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)
Suggested Answer: B
A. S3 Cross-Region Replication:

S3 Cross-Region Replication is a feature that allows you to replicate objects across different AWS regions.

It is primarily used for disaster recovery, data locality, and compliance requirements.
It doesn't specifically focus on reducing latencies for end users but rather provides redundancy and geographic distribution.
B. S3 Transfer Acceleration:

S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature that uses the AWS backbone network and Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations to accelerate uploading to Amazon S3.
It is designed to improve the speed of uploading large objects to S3, especially for clients that are geographically distant from the AWS region where the S3 bucket is located.
This feature can significantly reduce latency for end users by utilizing the edge locations and the AWS network.
C. S3 Event Notifications:

S3 Event Notifications allow you to receive notifications when certain events occur in your S3 bucket.
Events can include object creation, deletion, and changes. This feature is more about tracking changes rather than directly reducing latency for end users.
D. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA):

S3 Standard-Infrequent Access is a storage class designed for infrequently accessed data that is still required to be retrieved rapidly when needed.
It is cost-effective compared to the standard storage class but doesn't specifically utilize the AWS backbone network or edge locations to reduce latencies for end users.

Question #: 370
1350 # Which AWS service is a relational database compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL?
A. Amazon Redshift
B. Amazon DynamoDB
C. Amazon Aurora
D. Amazon Neptune
Suggested Answer: C
A. Amazon Redshift:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that is optimized for high-performance analysis using SQL queries.
It is not a relational database compatible with MySQL or PostgreSQL; rather, it is designed for analytical processing and is based on a different underlying architecture.
B. Amazon DynamoDB:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service provided by AWS.
It is not a relational database compatible with MySQL or PostgreSQL; DynamoDB is designed for fast and flexible storage of large amounts of data with high throughput and low latency.
C. Amazon Aurora:

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database engine compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL.
It offers high performance and availability with features such as automated backups, replication, and fault-tolerant storage. Amazon Aurora is designed to be compatible with existing MySQL and PostgreSQL applications.
D. Amazon Neptune:

Amazon Neptune is a fully managed graph database service.
It is designed for building applications that work with highly connected datasets, and it supports both the property graph and RDF graph models. Neptune is not a relational database compatible with MySQL or PostgreSQL.

Question #: 371
1351 # Which architecture design principle describes the need to isolate failures between dependent components in the AWS Cloud?
A. Use a monolithic design.
B. Design for automation.
C. Design for single points of failure.
D. Loosely couple components.
Suggested Answer: D
A. Use a monolithic design:

A monolithic design refers to a traditional approach where all components of an application are tightly integrated into a single codebase and run as a single unit.
This design does not promote isolation of failures between components. If one part of the monolith fails, it can impact the entire application.
B. Design for automation:

Designing for automation is a principle that encourages the use of automation for tasks such as deployment, scaling, and management of infrastructure.
While automation is important for efficiency and scalability, it doesn't directly address the need to isolate failures between dependent components.
C. Design for single points of failure:

Designing for single points of failure is the opposite of good architectural practice. It means creating a system where a failure in a single component can bring down the entire system.
This is generally considered a bad design principle, as it makes the system vulnerable to disruptions.
D. Loosely couple components:

Loosely coupling components means designing the system in a way that each component operates independently and has minimal dependencies on other components.
This design principle promotes isolation of failures. If one component fails, it is less likely to impact other components, contributing to a more resilient and fault-tolerant system.

Question #: 372
1352 # Which benefit of cloud computing gives 1300 # A company the ability to deploy applications to users all over the world through a network of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations?
A. Economy of scale
B. Global reach
C. Agility
D. High availability
Suggested Answer: B
A. Economy of scale:

Economy of scale in cloud computing refers to the cost advantages gained by large-scale operations.
It involves optimizing and reducing costs due to the large scale of infrastructure and services provided by cloud providers. While this is a significant benefit, it doesn't directly relate to the ability to deploy applications globally.
B. Global reach:

Global reach is a benefit that allows companies to deploy applications to users all over the world through a network of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations.

It enables businesses to serve customers in different geographic locations with low-latency access to applications and data. This is particularly important for reaching a global audience.
C. Agility:

Agility in cloud computing refers to the ability to rapidly and easily provision and scale resources as needed.
While agility is a crucial benefit, it specifically focuses on the speed and flexibility of deploying and managing resources, not necessarily on the global deployment of applications.
D. High availability:

High availability is a benefit that ensures applications and services are available and accessible with minimal downtime.
While high availability is critical for a reliable service, it doesn't directly address the global deployment aspect. It's more about ensuring continuous service within a specific region or across multiple availability zones.

Question #: 373
1353 # Which AWS service makes it easier to monitor and troubleshoot application logs and cloud resources?
A. Amazon EC2
B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
C. Amazon CloudWatch
D. AWS CloudTrail
Suggested Answer: C
A. Amazon EC2:

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) is a web service that provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It allows users to run virtual servers (instances) in the AWS cloud.
While EC2 instances generate logs, EC2 itself is more focused on providing virtual computing resources. Monitoring and troubleshooting logs are typically done using additional services like CloudWatch.
B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM):

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that helps you securely control access to AWS resources.
IAM is not primarily designed for monitoring and troubleshooting application logs or cloud resources. Its main purpose is to manage user identities, roles, and permissions within AWS.
C. Amazon CloudWatch:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service that provides real-time data and actionable insights for AWS resources and applications.
CloudWatch enables you to collect and track logs, set alarms, and visualize metrics to monitor the health and performance of your applications and resources. It is specifically designed for monitoring and troubleshooting.
D. AWS CloudTrail:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records API calls made on your account for auditing and compliance purposes.
While CloudTrail provides a history of API calls, it is not primarily focused on monitoring and troubleshooting application logs. It is more about tracking changes to resources and actions taken on your AWS account.

Question #: 374
1354 # Which AWS service uses AWS Compute Optimizer to provide sizing recommendations based on workload metrics?
A. Amazon EC2
B. Amazon RDS
C. Amazon Lightsail
D. AWS Step Functions
Suggested Answer: A
B. Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service):

Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that supports multiple database engines such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server.
While Amazon RDS provides sizing options for database instances, it doesn't use AWS Compute Optimizer. Instead, it has its own mechanisms for managing database instance sizes and scaling.
C. Amazon Lightsail:

Amazon Lightsail is a simplified compute service that allows users to easily launch and manage virtual private servers, databases, and other application stacks.
Lightsail has its own simplified approach to sizing instances and doesn't leverage AWS Compute Optimizer for recommendations.
D. AWS Step Functions:

AWS Step Functions is a serverless orchestration service that enables you to coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows.
AWS Step Functions is not focused on providing sizing recommendations based on workload metrics. Its primary purpose is to help with building and running workflows.

Question #: 375
1355 # Which AWS service will help a company plan a migration to AWS by collecting the configuration, usage, and behavior data of on-premises data centers?
A. AWS Resource Groups
B. AWS Application Discovery Service
C. AWS Service Catalog
D. AWS Systems Manager
Suggested Answer: B
A. AWS Resource Groups:

AWS Resource Groups is a service that helps you organize and manage AWS resources based on criteria that you define.
While it can be useful for organizing resources, it is not specifically designed for collecting configuration, usage, and behavior data for on-premises data centers.
B. AWS Application Discovery Service:

AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps organizations plan migration projects by gathering information about their on-premises data centers.
It collects data related to configuration, usage, and behavior of servers and applications, providing insights that can be used for planning and executing migrations to AWS.
C. AWS Service Catalog:

AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS.
While it helps in managing and deploying standardized products, it is not focused on collecting data from on-premises data centers for migration planning.
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 Systems Manager provides features for managing resources, it is not specifically designed for collecting configuration and usage data for migration planning.

Question #: 376
1356 # Which AWS service uses a combination of publishers and subscribers?
A. AWS Lambda
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
C. Amazon CloudWatch
D. AWS CloudFormation
Suggested Answer: B
A. AWS Lambda:

AWS Lambda is a serverless computing service that lets you run your code without provisioning or managing servers.
It is an event-driven computing platform where functions (pieces of code) are triggered by events such as changes to data in an Amazon S3 bucket or an update to a DynamoDB table. While it is event-driven, it doesn't use the concept of publishers and subscribers in the same way as some other services.
B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS):

Amazon SNS is a fully managed messaging service that enables the decoupling of microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications.
It uses a publish-subscribe (pub-sub) model where messages (events) are published to topics, and subscribers (endpoints) receive the messages. This makes it a service that uses a combination of publishers (publishing messages) and subscribers (receiving messages).
C. Amazon CloudWatch:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service that provides data and actionable insights for AWS resources.
While CloudWatch allows you to set up alarms and actions based on certain conditions, it doesn't directly use a publishers and subscribers model.
D. AWS CloudFormation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code using templates.
It is not based on a publishers and subscribers model. Instead, CloudFormation templates define the resources and their configurations in a declarative manner.

Question #: 377
1357 # A company is in the early stages of planning a migration to AWS. The company wants to obtain the monthly predicted total AWS cost of ownership for future Amazon EC2 instances and associated storage.
Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?
A. AWS Pricing Calculator
B. AWS Compute Optimizer
C. AWS Trusted Advisor
D. AWS Application Migration Service
Suggested Answer: A
A. AWS Pricing Calculator:

AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based tool provided by AWS that allows users to estimate their monthly AWS bill based on the services they plan to use.
It helps users calculate the costs associated with various AWS services, including EC2 instances and storage, by specifying the usage parameters. It provides a detailed breakdown of estimated costs.
B. AWS Compute Optimizer:

AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that analyzes the performance and utilization of your Amazon EC2 instances. It provides recommendations to help you choose the most cost-effective instances for your workload.
While Compute Optimizer helps optimize costs by suggesting instance types, it is more focused on optimization based on performance metrics rather than predicting total cost of ownership.
C. AWS Trusted Advisor:

AWS Trusted Advisor is a tool that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices.
It offers advice in various categories, including cost optimization. While it helps optimize costs, it may not specifically provide detailed predictions of monthly costs.
D. AWS Application Migration Service:

AWS Application Migration Service is a service designed to help migrate applications to AWS. It provides a set of tools and best practices for migrating applications.
While it helps with migration, it is not specifically focused on predicting monthly costs but rather on facilitating the migration process.

Question #: 245
1358 # A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud and plans to run experimental workloads for 3 to 6 months on AWS.
Which pricing model will meet these requirements?
A. Use Savings Plans for a 3-year term.
B. Use Dedicated Hosts.
C. Buy Reserved Instances.
D. Use On-Demand Instances.
Suggested Answer: D
A. Use Savings Plans for a 3-year term:

Savings Plans are a flexible pricing model that offers significant savings compared to On-Demand pricing.
Savings Plans require a commitment for a 1 or 3-year term. While they provide cost savings over On-Demand pricing, they might not be the most suitable option for short-term, experimental workloads.
B. Use Dedicated Hosts:

Dedicated Hosts allow you to have physical servers dedicated to your use. You pay for the entire host, regardless of the number of instances running on it.
Dedicated Hosts are typically used for compliance or licensing requirements and may not be the most cost-effective option for short-term, experimental workloads.
C. Buy Reserved Instances:

Reserved Instances (RIs) provide a significant discount compared to On-Demand pricing in exchange for a commitment for a 1 or 3-year term.
While Reserved Instances offer cost savings, they require a longer-term commitment and may not be the best choice for short-term experimental workloads.
D. Use On-Demand Instances:

On-Demand Instances are a pay-as-you-go pricing model with no upfront commitments or long-term contracts.
This option allows flexibility and is suitable for short-term, experimental workloads where you want to pay for the resources you use without any long-term commitments.

Question #: 261
1359 # A company wants to set up its workloads to perform their intended functions and recover quickly from failure.
Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework aligns with these goals?
A. Performance efficiency
B. Sustainability
C. Reliability
D. Security
Suggested Answer: C
A. Performance efficiency:

The Performance Efficiency pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on using computing resources efficiently to meet system requirements.
It includes aspects such as selecting the right types and sizes of resources to ensure optimal performance. While performance is important, this pillar is more about efficiency and optimization rather than recovery from failure.
B. Sustainability:

Sustainability is not one of the defined pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework.
C. Reliability:

The Reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is concerned with the ability of a workload to perform its intended functions and recover quickly from failures.
It includes best practices for building resilient architectures that can handle both expected and unexpected failures, ensuring that workloads are available and reliable.
D. Security:

The Security pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on protecting data, systems, and assets. It includes best practices for implementing strong access controls, encryption, and monitoring to enhance the security of workloads.
While security is crucial, it may not directly address the goal of recovering quickly from failure.

Question #: 345
1360 # Which AWS service provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations?
A. AWS Application Discovery Service
B. AWS Application Migration Service
C. AWS Service Catalog
D. AWS Migration Hub
Suggested Answer: D
A. AWS Application Discovery Service:

AWS Application Discovery Service is a service that helps organizations plan migration projects by gathering information about their on-premises data centers.
It collects data related to configuration, usage, and behavior of servers and applications. However, it is more focused on discovery rather than tracking the progress of migrations.
B. AWS Application Migration Service:

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, there isn't a specific service called "AWS Application Migration Service."
It's possible that new services or updates have been introduced since then.
C. AWS Service Catalog:

AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS.
It is not specifically designed for tracking the progress of application migrations.
D. AWS Migration Hub:

AWS Migration Hub provides a single location to track the progress of application migrations across multiple AWS and partner solutions.
It allows you to view the status of your migration, including the current migration status of each application, the overall migration progress, and any specific issues that need attention.

Question #: 369
1361 # Which AWS service provides the ability to host a NoSQL database in the AWS Cloud?
A. Amazon Aurora
B. Amazon DynamoDB
C. Amazon RDS
D. Amazon Redshift
Suggested Answer: B
A. Amazon Aurora:

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database engine compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL.
It is designed for high performance, availability, and scalability for relational databases, and it is not a NoSQL database.
B. Amazon DynamoDB:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service provided by AWS.
It is designed for fast and flexible storage of large amounts of data with high throughput and low latency. DynamoDB is suitable for both document and key-value data models.
C. Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service):

Amazon RDS is a managed relational database service that supports multiple database engines such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and SQL Server.
While RDS is excellent for hosting relational databases, it is not a NoSQL database service.
D. Amazon Redshift:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service designed for analytical processing of large datasets.
It is optimized for high-performance analysis using SQL queries, and it is not a NoSQL database.