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Topic 1 - Single Topic

Question #1

Topic 1

Under the shared responsibility model, which of the following is the customer responsible for?

- A. Ensuring that disk drives are wiped after use.
- B. Ensuring that firmware is updated on hardware devices.
- C. Ensuring that data is encrypted at rest.
- D. Ensuring that network cables are category six or higher.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/aws-security-shared-responsibility/>

✉  **cathal**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/j7iblog487c7pa1/AWS%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20-%20Practice%20Questions.docx?dl=0>)

Hey,

As part of my day job I took this exam and passed it. During that process I created a guide to help myself and my coworkers. I included 400+ questions in it, removing duplicates where I could find them.

I went through every question, found the actual right answer and included an explanation of why each answer is right.

While this website is good there is a lot of conflicting and confusing information regarding answers. Hopefully my document can be a bit of a remedy to that.

Good luck in the exam :)

upvoted 28 times

✉  **SachinAchari** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Thaks Cathal!!!

Do you have the same for SAA-C02?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cathal** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Hi, no this is the only AWS exam I have taken so far sorry

upvoted 2 times

✉  **SachinAchari** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Thanks and Good luck!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kinon4** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Thank you very much!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **r0by** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Thank you very much Cathal!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **CarlosCr** 2 months, 1 week ago

Very helpful, MANY thanks!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 16 times

✉  **Kathircm**  1 month ago

Answer C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ID10T** 1 month ago

Thank You. Your Da Man!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **zeratul** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is "A". Even the referenced link says that ... mention budget to create alerts.

upvoted 1 times

 **XDR_Trailblazer** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Ensuring the data is encrypted at rest

upvoted 1 times

 **zic04** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **harinezumi** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Please remember when you UPVOTE, you are agreeing with that person's answer.
click on the "thumbs-up" icon to Upvote answer.

If you have other comments or rationale for the answer please post!

upvoted 1 times

 **Jonastech** 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Assi** 6 months ago

C as it is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **EIAdeel** 6 months ago

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Naveen_Dhondiyal** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree, it's C

upvoted 1 times

 **uncleto** 7 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **rohuu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **TM_P** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

Question #2

The use of what AWS feature or service allows companies to track and categorize spending on a detailed level?

- A. Cost allocation tags
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. AWS Budgets
- D. AWS Marketplace

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/startups/how-to-set-aws-budget-when-paying-with-aws-credits/>

✉  **rock2010**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Cost allocation tags "A"

upvoted 39 times

✉  **Oleksa**  1 year, 6 months ago

The official correct answer is Cost allocation tags.

Source:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/it_it/marketplace/latest/buyerguide/cost-allocation-tagging-ami-marketplace.html

"You can use tags to organize your resources, and cost allocation tags to track your AWS costs on a detailed level. "

upvoted 12 times

✉  **slimco**  6 days, 17 hours ago

Answer is C and here is why I think that...

The question asks for a AWS feature or service, if you go to the AWS Management Console and expand "All Services" you will just find AWS Budgets and AWS Marketplace.

If you take a look at the AWS Budgets page (<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-budgets/?track=costma>) it states: "AWS Budgets allows you to set custom budgets to track your cost and usage from the simplest to the most complex use cases."

I do agree that a cost allocation tag is a feature, but it is just a label. You would attach the tag or label to a resource and then AWS would use that to organize your data. It wouldn't be until you used AWS Budget or Cost Explorer that the cost allocation tag would be utilized.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ayush16** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Thanks for the clarification! I also thought it's A

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Meedeh** 2 months ago

Answer is Cost Allocation Tags

Source - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.html>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **yzouari** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JLessone** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer must be "A" as you can read here: "You can use tags to organize your resources, and cost allocation tags to track your AWS costs on a detailed level." From the following link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.htm>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JLessone** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer must be "A" as you can read here: "You can use tags to organize your resources, and cost allocation tags to track your AWS costs on a detailed level." From the following link: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-alloc-tags.htm>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **PravinPatil** 3 months ago

Answer should be A as with the help of tags only one can track the billing & usage for particular unit and budget is monitor cost against specified dollar value and get notification

upvoted 2 times

✉  **vaolo** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A....

upvoted 1 times

 **pebetsi** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

the correct answer should be budgets

upvoted 1 times

 **314ter** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ddgreen850** 4 months ago

Option A can see costs and categorize them on detail levels. Option C only to see the overall cost and set up the overall cost for the budget

upvoted 1 times

 **David_Gomez** 4 months ago

According to the information on this page, the right answer is A, Cost Allocation Tags.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/startups/how-to-set-aws-budget-when-paying-with-aws-credits/>

upvoted 1 times

 **johnlau123** 4 months, 1 week ago

answer should be A,

upvoted 1 times

 **humba** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

The consolidated billing feature of AWS Organizations enables you to receive a single bill for all AWS accounts in your organization. By consolidating, you can easily track the combined costs of all the linked accounts in your organization. Which makes the correct answer C

upvoted 1 times

Question #3

Topic 1

Which service stores objects, provides real-time access to those objects, and offers versioning and lifecycle capabilities?

- A. Amazon Glacier
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon EBS

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 13 times

 **ddgreen850** Most Recent 4 months ago

C for sure
upvoted 2 times

 **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **XDR_Trailblazer** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

not ebs
upvoted 1 times

 **Jonastech** 6 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **rohuu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

c is answer
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - S3 Bucket
upvoted 1 times

 **aprendiendo** 9 months, 1 week ago

C. Amazon S3
Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance. This means customers of all sizes and industries can use it to store and protect any amount of data for a range of use cases, such as data lakes, websites, mobile applications, backup and restore, archive, enterprise applications, IoT devices, and big data analytics. Amazon S3 provides easy-to-use management features so you can organize your data and configure finely-tuned access controls to meet your specific business, organizational, and compliance requirements. Amazon S3 is designed for 99.999999999% (11 9's) of durability, and stores data for millions of applications for companies all around the world.

upvoted 3 times

 **Jerecac** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C -- S3
upvoted 1 times

 **antonio58** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C is answer
upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Mannyboy** 1 year ago

C-correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

it is C
upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C right answer
upvoted 1 times

 **joondez** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is NOT EBS because that stores blocks, not objects
upvoted 1 times

Question #4

Topic 1

What AWS team assists customers with accelerating cloud adoption through paid engagements in any of several specialty practice areas?

- A. AWS Enterprise Support
- B. AWS Solutions Architects
- C. AWS Professional Services
- D. AWS Account Managers

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/professional-services/>

 **Zie**  1 year, 3 months ago

C: The AWS Professional Services organization is a global team of experts that can help you realize your desired business outcomes when using the AWS Cloud. We work together with your team and your chosen member of the AWS Partner Network (APN) to execute your enterprise cloud computing initiatives.

Our team provides assistance through a collection of offerings which help you achieve specific outcomes related to enterprise cloud adoption. We also deliver focused guidance through our global specialty practices, which cover a variety of solutions, technologies, and industries. In addition to working alongside our customers, we share our experience through tech talk webinars, White Papers, and blog posts that are available to anyone. The most recent contributions are listed below.

upvoted 11 times

 **nothorsenotpony**  1 year, 7 months ago

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/professional-services/>
upvoted 9 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C - Professional Services
upvoted 2 times

 **aprendiendo** 9 months, 1 week ago

The AWS Professional Services organization is a global team of experts that can help you realize your desired business outcomes when using the AWS Cloud. We work together with your team and your chosen member of the AWS Partner Network (APN) to execute your enterprise cloud computing initiatives.

upvoted 1 times

 **StefanoG** 1 year, 3 months ago

Hi, i think that the right answer is the B, because the "Solution Architect" is who is certified to help the customer for the migration on the AWS Cloud: <https://aws.amazon.com/certification/certified-solutions-architect-professional/>
AWS Professional Services is too vague for my opinion
upvoted 3 times

 **Twinkie** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

While Solution Architects do have the knowledge to help the customers during their migration to cloud journey, they are not an AWS team (which the question clearly ask for).
upvoted 3 times

 **hidden38** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 4 times

Question #5

Topic 1

A customer would like to design and build a new workload on AWS Cloud but does not have the AWS-related software technical expertise in-house.

Which of the following AWS programs can a customer take advantage of to achieve that outcome?

- A. AWS Partner Network Technology Partners
- B. AWS Marketplace
- C. AWS Partner Network Consulting Partners
- D. AWS Service Catalog

Correct Answer: C

✉  **cathal**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/j7iblog487c7pa1/AWS%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20-%20Practice%20Questions.docx?dl=0>)

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While this website is good there is a lot of conflicting and confusing information regarding answers. Hopefully my document can be a bit of a remedy to that.

Good luck in the exam :)

upvoted 12 times

✉  **cathal** 2 months ago

I also did an AWS Guide document with all the course information. Not sure if anyone will find it useful but I liked having all the info in one place without needing to search for it online (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/5zkys692ybhmg1j/AWS%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20-%20Guide.docx?dl=0>)

upvoted 5 times

✉  **jcgking** 2 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for all of your work you have put into the document!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cathal** 2 months, 1 week ago

Thanks :)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jamshif01** 2 months ago

God bless you Cathal this is so much help ! im taking exam soon , do you think those questions would be enough? My email is araderoo@yahoo.com in case there is anything else you can share regarding aws cloud practioner exam. Thanks ton!!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cathal** 2 months ago

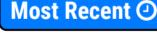
There is now a link to my AWS Guide at the top of the document, its not as good as the exam questions document but it might be useful nonetheless. Best of luck

upvoted 2 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 9 times

✉  **prt772**  1 month ago

<https://www.apn-portal.com/knowledgebase/articles/FAQ/What-Are-the-Partner-Types-of-APN>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **NANDY666** 5 months ago

C is Correct

upvoted 1 times

Andy1981 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer: C

<https://www.apn-portal.com/knowledgebase/articles/FAQ/What-Are-the-Partner-Types-of-APN>

upvoted 2 times

Andy1981 5 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://www.apn-portal.com/knowledgebase/articles/FAQ/What-Are-the-Partner-Types-of-APN>

upvoted 2 times

RAAAEHL 8 months ago

C - Consulting Partners

upvoted 1 times

aprendiendo 9 months, 1 week ago

C. AWS Partner Network Consulting Partners

AWS Consulting Partners are professional services firms that help customers of all types and sizes accelerate their journey to the cloud. These professional services firms include system integrators, strategic consultancies, agencies, managed service providers (MSPs), and value-added resellers.

upvoted 3 times

vpedreanez 11 months ago

C, APN Consulting Partners

upvoted 1 times

AWSum1 12 months ago

Keyword = Software. C is correct

upvoted 2 times

shay1309 1 year ago

AWS Partner Network Groups

APN Technology Partners are independent software providers and vendors. They develop, provide services, software products, tools for integration, and hosting on AWS Cloud. These are Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS), security, Independent Software Vendors (ISV), and developer tools.

APN Consulting Partners offer professional services to help customers to manage, build, design applications, and workloads for AWS cloud deployment. These partners include; managed service providers, agencies, and system integrators. With an APN Consulting Partner, customers can successfully develop their cloud-based businesses by providing go to the market, marketing, and technical support.

AWS users will find the partner they need from the APN Partner directory. The business directory categorizes the partners by their product, use case, US federal socio-economic status, contract/ procurement vehicle, and program. The APN partner allows customers to use the latest AWS technologies, and to migrate to a cloud service that is cost-effective, agile, and reliable.

so shouldn't the answer be C

upvoted 3 times

shay1309 1 year ago

APN Technology Partners seems like its more for when a company already knows what it wants and just needs the services to be made, whereas, APN Consulting Partners seems more for when the company has no clue about what and needs a ground up movement to the cloud

upvoted 2 times

SeanKang 12 months ago

It would be good if you know the example of the partners.

Technology Partners: SAP, Salesforce, Tableau (Providing their own solutions.)

Consulting Partners: Accenture, Tata Consultancy Services (Providing System Integration services)

upvoted 3 times

hol 1 year ago

no , technology partner is basically for area of technologies like H.W. for instance which integrate with cloud .. Consulting partner are basically consultation services for AWS cloud but provided with 3rd party partners

upvoted 1 times

Javabeans 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is C based on "accelerating"

<https://aws.amazon.com/partners/>

upvoted 1 times

dms 1 year, 1 month ago

In here <https://aws.amazon.com/partners/technology/> they say:

"APN Technology Partners provide hardware, connectivity services, or software solutions that are hosted on, or integrated with, the AWS Cloud."

Which would be A.

Consulting Partners provide design and maintenance and in the question, they say there's no AWS -related software knowledge in house.

upvoted 2 times

ansraju 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C as APN Consulting Partners are professional services help customers build their solution on AWS. Option A - AWS Partner Network Technology Partners isn't correct as it helps you sell your offerings.

upvoted 4 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **SeanKang** 12 months ago

APN Technology Partners provide specific solutions such as SAP, Tableau, and Infor. The question says that the company lacks of cloud expertise and the support APN Tech Partners can make is limited. Consulting Partners can give wider range of support in that they can provide architecturing, implementation, and so on.

upvoted 4 times

 **Zie** 1 year, 3 months ago

C : APN Consulting Partners are professional services firms that help customers of all types and sizes design, architect, build, migrate, and manage their workloads and applications on AWS, accelerating their journey to the cloud. These professional services firms include system integrators, strategic consultancies, agencies, managed service providers (MSPs), and value-added resellers.

upvoted 4 times

Question #6

Topic 1

Distributing workloads across multiple Availability Zones supports which cloud architecture design principle?

- A. Implement automation.
- B. Design for agility.
- C. Design for failure.
- D. Implement elasticity.

Correct Answer: C

 **roynadeghe**  1 year, 10 months ago

C is the correct answer. How does availability zones help with automation?

upvoted 15 times

 **justcool**  1 year, 10 months ago

yes C is the correct Answer

upvoted 7 times

 **Mal_8**  5 months ago

Elastic Load Balancing:

It can handle the varying load of your application traffic in a single Availability Zone or across multiple Availability Zones. It offers three types of load balancers that all feature the high availability, automatic scaling, and robust security necessary to make your applications fault tolerant.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Therefore, answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **NANDY666** 5 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **cyberchick** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/reliability-pillar/use-fault-isolation-to-protect-your-workload.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/reliability-pillar/design-your-workload-to-withstand-component-failures.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **rohuu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C IS THE ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Design for Failure

upvoted 1 times

 **aprendiendo** 9 months, 1 week ago

C. Design for failure.

AWS Well-Architected and the Five Pillars

Operational Excellence Pilar

Security Pillar

Reliability Pillar

Performance Efficiency Pillar

Cost Optimization Pillar

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- Design for failure

upvoted 1 times

 **wisdomcharles** 10 months ago

yes C is the correct aswer

upvoted 1 times

 **vpedreanez** 11 months ago

C is the correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **antonio58** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **GM2020** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes.C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

it is C

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer is c

upvoted 1 times

 **seecloud7** 1 year, 3 months ago

C is the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **gauravapurv** 1 year, 3 months ago

C - Design for failure

upvoted 1 times

Question #7

Topic 1

Which AWS services can host a Microsoft SQL Server database? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)
- C. Amazon Aurora
- D. Amazon Redshift
- E. Amazon S3

Correct Answer: AB

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/sql/>

  **Amita**  1 year, 3 months ago

EC2 and Amazon RDS
upvoted 12 times

  **him8888**  9 months, 2 weeks ago

Aurora only supports MySQL and Postgre , So Answer is AB
upvoted 7 times

  **sam24000** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

If the Question talks about MYSQL then our answer is ABC?
upvoted 1 times

  **rohuu**  7 months, 2 weeks ago

ab is answer
upvoted 1 times

  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and B
upvoted 2 times

  **StHarold** 11 months ago

Correct, A and B
upvoted 4 times

  **class1945b** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello, I am unable to view the questions and answers and I get page not found 404 error.
upvoted 2 times

  **ftobarc** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

EC2 and RDS, Aurora is not compatible with Aurora
upvoted 3 times

  **iamdeepak** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Aurora is not compatible with Aurora???
what does this mean??
upvoted 3 times

  **Cren** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm sure @ftobarc meant Aurora is not compatible with *MS SQL*
upvoted 7 times

  **sam24000** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

If the Question talk about MYSQL then our answer is ABC?
upvoted 1 times

  **AWSum1** 12 months ago

B & C -

EC2 can have MS SQL installed. But AWS recommends using Aurora as it is up to 15x faster and is a "service"

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Siva_B** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Aurora supports only MySQL and Postgres.... not MS SQL.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Amnish** 12 months ago

B &C source google

upvoted 1 times

✉  **marcelodba** 1 year, 1 month ago

A and B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and B

upvoted 3 times

✉  **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

EC2 and RDS

upvoted 4 times

Question #8

Topic 1

Which of the following inspects AWS environments to find opportunities that can save money for users and also improve system performance?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Consolidated billing
- D. Detailed billing

Correct Answer: B

 **mpgioscia** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Correct Answer - B

upvoted 22 times

 **CatBug57** 1 year, 10 months ago

I think you might be right

upvoted 4 times

 **justcool** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

AWS Trusted Advisor is the right answer

upvoted 7 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

B - trusted advisor

upvoted 2 times

 **aprendiendo** 9 months, 1 week ago

B. AWS Trusted Advisor

AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor checks help optimize your AWS infrastructure, increase security and performance, reduce your overall costs, and monitor service limits. Whether establishing new workflows, developing applications, or as part of ongoing improvement, take advantage of the recommendations provided by Trusted Advisor on a regular basis to help keep your solutions provisioned optimally.

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/?nc1=h_ls

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Most correct answer is B!

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B- Trusted Advisor

upvoted 1 times

 **whynotguru** 1 year ago

AWS Trusted Advisor is an application that draws upon best practices learned from AWS' aggregated operational history of serving hundreds of thousands of AWS customers. Trusted Advisor inspects your AWS environment and makes recommendations for saving money, improving system performance, or closing security gaps.

upvoted 4 times

 **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

it is B

upvoted 3 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

B RIGHT ANSWER

upvoted 2 times

 **luisleo07** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer B : AWS truest advisor help you with cost problems

upvoted 3 times

 **gauravapurv** 1 year, 3 months ago

B- Trusted Advisor

upvoted 2 times

 **Zie** 1 year, 3 months ago

B:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/cost-optimization-reservation-models/aws-trusted-advisor.html>

upvoted 5 times

 **adel74** 1 year, 5 months ago

B. is the answer Trusted Advisor

upvoted 2 times

 **Alexnetweaver** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct Answer - A

upvoted 1 times

 **Twinkie** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

While the AWS Cost Explorer gives you a good insight about your costs and expenditures, it doesn't provide any recommendation out of the box nor it can help you improving the performance of your system.

AWS Trusted Advisor fulfill all this tasks.

upvoted 6 times

 **hidden38** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Mohamed_Samir** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: B

upvoted 5 times

Question #9

Topic 1

Which of the following Amazon EC2 pricing models allow customers to use existing server-bound software licenses?

- A. Spot Instances
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. Dedicated Hosts
- D. On-Demand Instances

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/>

 **Zie** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

C:

A Dedicated Host is a physical EC2 server dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, including Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (subject to your license terms), and can also help you meet compliance requirements.

upvoted 14 times

 **foreverlearner** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

Dedicated Hosts: <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2015/11/now-available-amazon-ec2-dedicated-hosts-and-the-ability-to-use-existing-server-bound-licenses/>

upvoted 9 times

 **ledjo** Most Recent  8 months ago

Answer is C: Dedicated Hosts can help you reduce costs by allowing you to use your existing server-bound software licenses, including Windows Server, SQL Server, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (subject to your license terms), and can also help you meet compliance requirements.

Source: <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2015/11/now-available-amazon-ec2-dedicated-hosts-and-the-ability-to-use-existing-server-bound-licenses/>

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Dedicated Hosts

upvoted 1 times

 **aprendiendo** 9 months, 1 week ago

C. Dedicated Hosts

Un host dedicado es un servidor físico de EC2 exclusivo para su uso. Los hosts dedicados pueden ayudarle a reducir costos porque le permiten usar sus licencias existentes de software enlazado al servidor, incluidos Windows Server, SQL Server y SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (en función de los términos de su licencia).

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- Dedicated

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C DEDICATED HOST

upvoted 1 times

 **iyke2k4** 1 year, 3 months ago

C is correct.

From the AWS link,

"There are five ways to pay for Amazon EC2 instances: On-Demand, Savings Plans, Reserved Instances, and Spot Instances. You can also pay for Dedicated Hosts which provide you with EC2 instance capacity on physical servers dedicated for your use".

upvoted 2 times

 **hidden38** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 5 times

Question #10

Topic 1

Which AWS characteristics make AWS cost effective for a workload with dynamic user demand? (Choose two.)

- A. High availability
- B. Shared security model
- C. Elasticity
- D. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- E. Reliability

Correct Answer: CD

 **TSS** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

C & D - As elasticity make feasible to add/remove required resources as needed. Pay-as-you-go - makes to pay based on usage only.
upvoted 13 times

 **gauravapurv** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

C - Elasticity
D - Pay as you go
upvoted 8 times

 **catal** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

(<https://www.dropbox.com/s/j7iblog487c7pa1/AWS%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20-%20Practice%20Questions.docx?dl=0>)

Hey,

As part of my day job I took this exam and passed it. During that process I created a guide to help myself and my coworkers. I included 400+ questions in it, removing duplicates where I could find them.

I went through every question, found the actual right answer and included an explanation of why each answer is right.

While this website is good there is a lot of conflicting and confusing information regarding answers. Hopefully my document can be a bit of a remedy to that.

Good luck in the exam :)

upvoted 6 times

 **catal** 2 months ago

I also did an AWS Guide document with all the course information. Not sure if anyone will find it useful but I liked having all the info in one place without needing to search for it online (<https://www.dropbox.com/s/5zkys692ybhmg1j/AWS%20Cloud%20Practitioner%20-%20Guide.docx?dl=0>)
upvoted 4 times

 **jreg05** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

"Dynamic" is the key word over here ...hence C&D
upvoted 1 times

 **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

C and D
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C and D
upvoted 1 times

 **bolota** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The word there is (Demand)
upvoted 2 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C and D. Sure.
upvoted 1 times

 **rizpsy** 1 year ago

Because it is dynamic user demand (on Demand) therefore C&D.
upvoted 3 times

 **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

it C and D

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C AND D

upvoted 2 times

Question #11

Topic 1

Which service enables risk auditing by continuously monitoring and logging account activity, including user actions in the AWS Management Console and AWS SDKs?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Config
- D. AWS Health

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/>

✉  **whynotguru**  1 year ago

CloudWatch Logs reports on application logs, while CloudTrail Logs provide you specific information on what occurred in your AWS account. CloudWatch Events is a near real time stream of system events describing changes to your AWS resources. CloudTrail focuses more on AWS API calls made in your AWS account.

upvoted 18 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **NANDY666** 5 months ago

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rai09** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B:

<https://www.gorillastack.com/blog/cost-optimization/cloudtrail-vs-cloudwatch/>

CloudWatch focuses on the activity of AWS services and resources, reporting on their health and performance. On the other hand, CloudTrail is a log of all actions that have taken place inside your AWS environment.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - CloudTrail

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecac** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- CLOUDTRAIL

upvoted 2 times

✉  **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

B RIGHT ANSWER

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Zie** 1 year, 3 months ago

B:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/cloudtrail-user-guide.html>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **foreverlearner** 1 year, 4 months ago

CloudTrail. <https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-difference-between-cloudwatch-and-cloudtrail-16a486f8bc95>

upvoted 7 times

Question #12

Topic 1

Which of the following are characteristics of Amazon S3? (Choose two.)

- A. A global file system
- B. An object store
- C. A local file store
- D. A network file system
- E. A durable storage system

Correct Answer: BE

 **reese**  1 year, 4 months ago

Are the answers correct? Shouldn't it be B and E?
upvoted 46 times

 **StHarold** 11 months ago

I Agree.... Correct answ. should be A & B
upvoted 5 times

 **StHarold** 11 months ago

sorry!! I meant B and E is the correct answer!!! (can't edit text)
upvoted 5 times

 **Chizzy** 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree. Answers should be B, E. Because S3 is 99.99999999 durable, so almost no chance of the data becoming corrupted.
upvoted 26 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

I Agree for B & E.
upvoted 5 times

 **movingforward_2020**  1 year, 4 months ago

While Amazon S3 requires a unique global bucket name, Amazon S3 is more a web service than a file system. It is not global because while you can replicate your buckets/objects across regions, by default, S3 objects sit only in one region though they are stored on multiple devices across multiple Availability Zones. I chose answers B & E as well.
upvoted 28 times

 **whoareyou**  1 week, 6 days ago

It's a tricky question.
Because in S3, we must call something you put in "object", there isn't "file".
So, the answer is B&E.
upvoted 1 times

 **Rahsi** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answers A&B
upvoted 1 times

 **JohnWix** 5 months ago

Correct answers should be A and E. For E reasoning check out link <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>
upvoted 1 times

 **NANDY666** 5 months ago

BE is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

Correct answers should B & E.
It is B because the "files" stored in S3 are known as objects
It is E because S3 is 99.99999999% durable
upvoted 2 times

 **Alwayslearning** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

s3 isn't even a file system. the answer is BE
upvoted 1 times

 **CHINNA69** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B & E are the right answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sugu_m** 7 months ago

Answer should be B and E

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Nandu7779** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B and E is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **homer_simpson** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The right answer is B and E

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ram2kpentester** 8 months ago

yeah the answer is B and E, object store and durability

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gracielline** 8 months ago

Agree B & E

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and E

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Petethebad** 8 months, 1 week ago

B and E

https://aws.amazon.com/s3/?nc1=h_ls

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Charly0710** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

AB. E is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Charly0710** 8 months, 1 week ago

AE, because is not file system. B is not correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #13

Topic 1

Which services can be used across hybrid AWS Cloud architectures? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. Virtual Private Gateway
- C. Classic Load Balancer
- D. Auto Scaling
- E. Amazon CloudWatch default metrics

Correct Answer: AB

Reference:

<https://www.stratoscale.com/blog/cloud/building-hybrid-cloud-environment-using-amazon-cloud/>

✉  **joondez**  1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is A and B. For hybrid environments to work you have to have DNS point an external domain to a virtual private gateway. This way on-premises environments can link and connect into the cloud.

upvoted 19 times

✉  **revolva** 9 months, 1 week ago

Good Point. My answer is A E but now I understand it's AB

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fflorez89**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answers should be A and E. E because of the following statement "CloudWatch collects monitoring and operational data in the form of logs, metrics, and events, providing you with a unified view of AWS resources, applications, and services that run on AWS and on-premises servers."

upvoted 15 times

✉  **imCoolGuru** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

yes i also think so

upvoted 1 times

✉  **whoareyou**  1 week, 6 days ago

The answer is A&B

CloudWatch can also be hybrid, but option E mentioned "default", we must change the configuration for connecting to your on-premise services.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nikesh1986** 2 months ago

Correct andswer is A &E

Easiest way to collect metrics in AWS and on-premises

Monitoring your AWS resources and applications is easy with CloudWatch. It natively integrates with more than 70 AWS services such as Amazon EC2, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon S3, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, and AWS Lambda, and automatically publishes detailed 1-minute metrics and custom metrics with up to 1-second granularity so you can dive deep into your logs for additional context. You can also use CloudWatch in hybrid cloud architectures by using the CloudWatch Agent or API to monitor your on-premises resources.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **johnlau123** 4 months, 1 week ago

shoud be A and E, you can use Cloud watch on prem servers

upvoted 1 times

✉  **NANDY66** 5 months ago

AE is Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JohnWix** 5 months ago

Could you explain why A and E are correct?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JohnWix** 5 months ago

For Option E, it is possible to use CloudWatch service in AWS and On-Prem environment.

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sbu** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A and E. for on premises you would need a customer gateway, where else you would need VGW on aws. so It's not B at all

upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **Sitender** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
given answer may be correct, refer <https://www.stratoscale.com/blog/cloud/building-hybrid-cloud-environment-using-amazon-cloud/>
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **Darth_MV** 7 months, 1 week ago
It is A and E
A - <https://aws.amazon.com/route53/> - DNS service that is applicable in hybrid cloud.
E - <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/> (It says there that you can use it in hybrid cloud)
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **ledjo** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
I think A and E, since it says "services" and VPG is not a service
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **fabzo** 8 months ago
I think CloudWatch default logs are logs generated by default excluding on-prem servers that have the agent installed then VPG would be the next choice. But I'm really confused with this question
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago
A and E
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **chrizwezz** 8 months, 1 week ago
After doing some searches on Google it seems the all answers are compatible with hybrid architectures, except auto scaling.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
A --- Route 53
B --- VPG
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **baby** 10 months ago
<https://aws.amazon.com/hybrid/use-cases/>
A&B is correc
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **Neo33** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
A (Route 53 Resolver makes hybrid cloud easier for enterprise customers by enabling seamless DNS query resolution across your entire hybrid cloud) and E (Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and management service that provides data and actionable insights for AWS, hybrid, and on-premises applications and infrastructure resource)
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **mercespsn** 2 weeks, 2 days ago
But the question says "default settings". This became to invalid this answer;
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **amolgupta** 11 months, 3 weeks ago
A and B.

Please note that they have mentioned Classic Load Balancer which is only used for EC2 instances.
upvoted 2 times

Question #14

Topic 1

What costs are included when comparing AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) with on-premises TCO?

- A. Project management
- B. Antivirus software licensing
- C. Data center security
- D. Software development

Correct Answer: C

 **jcesarguedes** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 30 times

 **Nightducky** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Who was answering on the questions. Two same questions #14 and #200. Two different answers, ehhh. Correct is C.

upvoted 16 times

 **JerryFeng** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Why can't we select D ? Aws also avoids the software development.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **amimi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

https://pages.awscloud.com/rs/112-TZM-766/images/Cloud%20Economics%20Ebook_October%202018.pdf
page 4, the table.

Extras: Project planning, Advisors, Legal, Contractors, Managed Services,

upvoted 2 times

 **Tan10** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sugu_m** 7 months ago

Please update the correct answer as C. Project management is not the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **JamesT2** 7 months ago

Answer is C - this is a cost associated with infrastructure whereas the other answers are not

upvoted 1 times

 **Harprit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Data Center Security

upvoted 2 times

 **Bala2020** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C. How come project management cost is included in the TCO?

upvoted 1 times

 **pravimb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

 **Balaji_Sundar** 9 months ago

ANSWER IS C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Drewmeister** 9 months ago

I find it very hard to believe that project management is the correct answer. Too hard to quantify this. Surely 'C' is the correct answer?
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Sethpa** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

How Project Management is coming into this TCO factor ? Project Management is more towards Software development and meeting Project Goals . It is more on planning and estimation whereas Data Center Security needs Labor cost and other security factors which meets the criteria of involving in TCO .

upvoted 1 times

✉  **heswita** 10 months ago

The answer is C
upvoted 1 times

Question #15

Topic 1

A company is considering using AWS for a self-hosted database that requires a nightly shutdown for maintenance and cost-saving purposes. Which service should the company use?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) with Amazon EC2 instance store
- D. Amazon EC2 with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Correct Answer: D

 **justcool** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

answer should be

D. Amazon EC2 with Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

upvoted 32 times

 **jikcoins** 1 year ago

Some Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance types come with a form of directly attached, block-device storage known as the instance store. The instance store is ideal for temporary storage, because the data stored in instance store volumes is not persistent through instance stops, terminations, or hardware failures.

For data you want to retain longer, or if you want to encrypt the data, use Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volumes instead. EBS volumes preserve their data through instance stops and terminations, can be easily backed up with EBS snapshots, can be removed from one instance and reattached to another, and support full-volume encryption.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/instance-store-vs-ebs/>

upvoted 7 times

 **Mohamed_Samir** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: D

upvoted 5 times

 **TonyHong** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

The Answer is D. AWS recommend EBS when the customer is running their own DB on EC2.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **sam24000** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Anyone, please explain to me the question, I don't understand the meaning of self-hosted in EC2?

upvoted 2 times

 **TonyHong** 2 weeks ago

Self-Hosted means that customer is hosting and managing the DB by themselves. Not like RDS or Aurora which are fully managed by AWS.

upvoted 1 times

 **Afro_Boy_Ug** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

I think it means not hosted on AWS

upvoted 1 times

 **NANDY666** 5 months ago

D is Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D --- cost-saving purposes : EC2 with EBS

upvoted 1 times

 **Sethpa** 10 months ago

How is this possible ? I was expecting Amazon Aurora

upvoted 1 times

 **zaferuz** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

yeapp answer is D
upvoted 1 times

 **jkklim** 1 year ago

D

Instance can be shutdown to save cost. When instance shutdown, the attached volume EBS will not be removed.

So next day instance up again, can reuse EBS volume

upvoted 2 times

 **itsyash** 1 year ago

ayee shuorerbaccha
upvoted 2 times

 **itsyash** 1 year ago

ignore this comment as it was a mistake. There is no delete button
upvoted 1 times

 **Javabeans** 1 year, 1 month ago

D. Instances is ephemeral.
upvoted 2 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C IS THE ANSWER
upvoted 1 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

wrong, this is ephemeral and the disk will be wiped when the ec2 is rebooted.
The answer is D.
upvoted 1 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

D, because best practice for performance on db is EBS
upvoted 2 times

 **Rushmore** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is D:
You can change volume types, tune performance, or increase volume size without disrupting your critical applications, so you have cost-effective storage when you need it.
Source: <https://aws.amazon.com/ebs/>
Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=_ZP2DbZGCzo&feature=emb_title
upvoted 1 times

 **raju9020** 1 year, 5 months ago

How come the official answer is 'A'? It should be D. Can anyone explain me the reason?
upvoted 2 times

Question #16

Topic 1

Which of the following is a correct relationship between regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations?

- A. Data centers contain regions.
- B. Regions contain Availability Zones.
- C. Availability Zones contain edge locations.
- D. Edge locations contain regions.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/#Region_Maps_and_Edge_Networks

 **anakur**  1 year ago

Actually it should be both B and C right? Regions contain AZs and AZs contain Edge Locations

upvoted 7 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

no. Edge Locations are technically only used for CDNs. You cannot deploy resources into an Edge location. (Dont look under the hood from an AWS angle. Only look at this from a clients perspective).

upvoted 12 times

 **ssgumar**  3 weeks, 6 days ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - easy

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

B IS THE ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

 **SWASK** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is the answer. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **Jade185** 1 year, 3 months ago

Edge locations are not located in AZs. AZs are DCs (made of 1 or more DC per AZ) within a region.

upvoted 2 times

 **Caramel** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **hidden38** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 4 times

Question #17

Topic 1

Which AWS tools assist with estimating costs? (Choose three.)

- A. Detailed billing report
- B. Cost allocation tags
- C. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator
- D. AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator
- E. Cost Estimator

Correct Answer: BCD

 **sumitnath** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

There is nothing called AWS Cost Estimator. It is AWS Cost Explorer.
Answer is BCD
upvoted 20 times

 **Amita** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

B, C and D
upvoted 11 times

 **prt772** Most Recent 4 weeks, 1 day ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/estimating-aws-resource-costs/#:~:text=Estimate%20your%20AWS%20billing&text=To%20estimate%20a%20bill%2C%20use,an%20estimated%20cost%20per%20month.>
upvoted 1 times

 **geekmichael** 4 months, 1 week ago

A and E are obvious wrong answers.
upvoted 2 times

 **ducas** 5 months, 1 week ago

AWS Simple Monthly Calculator and AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator are deprecated. It should be AWS Pricing Calculator now.

Source : trust me dude
upvoted 3 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answers: B,C & D.
There is no such thing as Cost Estimator
upvoted 2 times

 **Nishafeb** 7 months ago

Simple Monthly Calculator deprecation update: We appreciate your continuous feedback regarding the AWS Pricing Calculator. The Simple Monthly Calculator's deprecation date is delayed to ensure the features requested from our customers are available in the AWS Pricing Calculator. We will continue to add services to the AWS Pricing Calculator to guarantee parity with the Simple Monthly Calculator. If you have any feedback, contact us by using the Feedback link in the AWS Pricing Calculator.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B C and D
upvoted 2 times

 **nsepath** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

AWS Simple Monthly Estimator. is deprecated as of jun 2020
upvoted 2 times

 **AlbertoCosta** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Which alternative could we mark?
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think --- B, C, D
upvoted 1 times

 **cloudguy1010** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

There is no such thing as an AWS Simple Monthly Estimator... its an AWS Pricing Calculator.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Resilient** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://calculator.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>

Amazon Web Services Simple Monthly Calculatorcalculator.s3.amazonaws.com

The AWS Simple Monthly Calculator helps customers and prospects estimate their monthly AWS bill more efficiently.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jbbhaskar** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

I think it should be CDE

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

BCD

the url confirms B & D.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/estimating-aws-resource-costs/>:~:text=To%20estimate%20a%20bill%2C%20use,use%20the%20AWS%20Cost%20Explorer.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Mal_8** 5 months ago

This is helpful. Thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vraut** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B,C, D

To forecast your costs, use cost allocation tags to divide your resources into groups, and then estimate the costs for each group.(source: aws official website)

upvoted 3 times

✉ **anemuday** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think this link will helpful "<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/estimating-aws-resource-costs/>". Initially i suspect "Allocation tags" cannot estimate, still i feel it is not an estimation tool. And the final option given as intentional "Cost estimator" and there is no such service, rather we have "Cost explorer" which gives next 3 months estimation. So i have to include B. So i am hoping BCD is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C ,D AND E

upvoted 3 times

✉ **joondez** 1 year, 2 months ago

Trick question. There is no such thing as Cost Estimator.

upvoted 4 times

Question #18

Topic 1

Which of the following are advantages of AWS consolidated billing? (Choose two.)

- A. The ability to receive one bill for multiple accounts
- B. Service limits increasing by default in all accounts
- C. A fixed discount on the monthly bill
- D. Potential volume discounts, as usage in all accounts is combined
- E. The automatic extension of the master account's AWS support plan to all accounts

Correct Answer: AD

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A,D
upvoted 16 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A,D
upvoted 2 times

 **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

A and D
upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Definitely A and D
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and D
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecac** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A and E
upvoted 1 times

 **VeeraB** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is A and D
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>
upvoted 2 times

 **Neo33** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B, C and D (E cannot be as far as Cost Estimator does not exist as a service)
upvoted 1 times

 **boboloboli** 6 months ago

This answer was meant for the previous question, I think.
upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

A AND D
upvoted 2 times

 **raju9020** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is A & D.
upvoted 1 times

 **svichkar** 1 year, 7 months ago

definitely A,D
upvoted 2 times

 **Vogd** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct A,D, because the page you have referred for E says "Note: AWS Support plans on the master account of an organization do not automatically apply to member accounts in the organization."
upvoted 3 times

✉  **rotexbaba** 1 year, 8 months ago

A,E...<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/support-consolidated-billing/>

In a few minutes, the AWS Support plan is automatically reactivated on the member account.

A new monthly bill is generated on the organization's consolidated bill.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rotexbaba** 1 year, 8 months ago

sorry....A,D

upvoted 3 times

Question #19

Topic 1

Which of the following Reserved Instance (RI) pricing models provides the highest average savings compared to On-Demand pricing?

- A. One-year, No Upfront, Standard RI pricing
- B. One-year, All Upfront, Convertible RI pricing
- C. Three-year, All Upfront, Standard RI pricing
- D. Three-year, No Upfront, Convertible RI pricing

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/pricing/>

✉  **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 11 times

✉  **stheF** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Standard one-year - all upfront = up to 72%
Standard three-years - all upfront = up to 72%
Standard one-year - all no upfront = 40%
Standard three-years - all no upfront = 60%

Convertible one-year - all upfront = up to 54%
Convertible three-years - all upfront = up to 54%
Convertible one-year - all no upfront = 31%
Convertible three-years - all no upfront = 54%

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/pricing/>

Because of that, the answer is C

upvoted 10 times

✉  **sq2019** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 2 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - have seen this question many times

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rtgo** 10 months ago

Ans is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **TryCloud** 1 year, 1 month ago

It is C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **tpascal** 1 year, 2 months ago

it is C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C RIGHT ANSWER

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Budget** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 4 times

Question #20

Topic 1

Compared with costs in traditional and virtualized data centers, AWS has:

- A. greater variable costs and greater upfront costs.
- B. fixed usage costs and lower upfront costs.
- C. lower variable costs and greater upfront costs.
- D. lower variable costs and lower upfront costs.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/introduction-to-aws-cloud-economics-final.pdf>

(10)

 **SWASK** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

d is the answer. The whole concept of cloud computing is about managing costs, maintain security and flexibility of going global in minutes
upvoted 5 times

 **Tintin_06** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

lower variable cost 
upvoted 2 times

 **omkar1234556** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Why is it not B??
upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - but not always true
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D. lower variable costs and lower upfront costs.
upvoted 2 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

D RIGHT ANSWER
upvoted 3 times

 **Paddler** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is the best answer, but why is is lower variable - depends on usage. If you had spiky usage your costs would vary with that usage.
upvoted 3 times

Question #21

A characteristic of edge locations is that they:

- A. host Amazon EC2 instances closer to users.
- B. help lower latency and improve performance for users.
- C. cache frequently changing data without reaching the origin server.
- D. refresh data changes daily.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://www.edureka.co/community/600/what-is-an-edge-location-in-aws>

✉  **Mohamed_Samir**  1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: B

upvoted 49 times

✉  **gixon**  1 year, 6 months ago

answer is B you morons

upvoted 13 times

✉  **stepkurniawan** 2 months, 1 week ago

no need to be so aggressive can we? ;)

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Balajipossible**  1 week, 2 days ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **whoareyou** 1 week, 6 days ago

B is correct,

If you use cloudFront, you can choose C also.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **imCoolGuru** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I believe the answer should be B :help lower latency and improve performance for users.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **vincenttjia** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

its definetly B, you can't cache frequently changing data

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MSGILL** 1 month, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is B, as their is no benefit for Caching frequently changing data

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sq2019** 1 month, 1 week ago

B is the correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer is definitely B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **dawaimeh** 3 months ago

Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Liquid** 4 months, 1 week ago

C is wrong. It should be infrequency data instead of frequency data.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JamesT2** 7 months ago

C is definitely wrong. The benefit of CDNs is being able to cache STATIC data.

The answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cebinjb** 7 months, 1 week ago

Clarifying all confusion. The correct answer is C

Ref: <https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.edge-location.en.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **homer_simpson** 7 months, 1 week ago

I would choose B, C is for cloudfront

upvoted 1 times

 **mikey20** 8 months, 1 week ago

B An edge location is where end-users access services located at AWS. They are located in most of the major cities around the world and are specifically used by CloudFront (CDN) to distribute content to end-user to reduce latency.

upvoted 2 times

 **Charly0710** 8 months, 1 week ago

B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **pravimb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B. cache is updated with using static data only, hence answer can't be C but B.

upvoted 1 times

Question #22

Topic 1

Which of the following can limit Amazon Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket access to specific users?

- A. A public and private key-pair
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
- D. Security Groups

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-restrict-amazon-s3-bucket-access-to-a-specific-iam-role/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 12 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **Khalifaaa** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C the answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Baob** 9 months ago

Why not D?

upvoted 1 times

 **allNameUsed** 3 months, 1 week ago

Security group is for ec2, not S3

upvoted 1 times

 **boboloboli** 6 months ago

Because it says to "Specific Users". Security Groups would not be a "Specific User"

upvoted 1 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- IAM

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- IAM

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

C RIGHT ANSWER

upvoted 2 times

 **Z123** 1 year, 5 months ago

answer is C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/access-control-overview.html#access-control-resources-manage-permissions-basics>

upvoted 2 times

Question #23

Topic 1

Which of the following security-related actions are available at no cost?

- A. Calling AWS Support
- B. Contacting AWS Professional Services to request a workshop
- C. Accessing forums, blogs, and whitepapers
- D. Attending AWS classes at a local university

Correct Answer: C

⊕  **What**  1 year, 5 months ago

How is C security-related. The whole question need rephrasing
upvoted 14 times

⊕  **whoareyou** 1 week, 6 days ago

All options are not only for security, but only C, we don't need to pay.
I also think the question is not so good because it makes people confused.
upvoted 2 times

⊕  **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

Obvious answer looking C but how it's specific to 'security-related actions' ?
upvoted 1 times

⊕  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

⊕  **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

⊕  **NicoArata** 11 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

⊕  **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

This is cleverly worded but could be C.
A - doesn't define AWS support Basic, which (generalises?) all 4 levels of AWS support. So im presuming A is thus wrong as Developer, Business, and Enterprise are paid-for engagements.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssupport/latest/user/getting-started.html>
I dont like this question.
upvoted 3 times

⊕  **Jhong** 1 year ago

This is very confusing. Question is related to security but the choices have nothing to do with security.
upvoted 4 times

⊕  **NiwasK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer C is correct , because that is what basic AWS support offers. If you have to call and get support you need to pay for it
upvoted 1 times

⊕  **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

My choice is C
upvoted 2 times

⊕  **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

C, all others has costs included, even the call.
upvoted 3 times

⊕  **JAI1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer A may valid, for this one reason if related to security.
<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/report-aws-abuse/>
upvoted 1 times

⊕  **PayingItForward** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C;
'Basic Support is included for all AWS customers and includes:

Customer Service & Communities - 24x7 access to customer service, documentation, whitepapers, and support forums.¹

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Chizzy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is mostly likely A.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **chrizwezz** 8 months, 1 week ago

Free tier does not support "calling" support

upvoted 1 times

✉ **faris** 1 year, 9 months ago

my choise is C

upvoted 2 times

Question #24

Topic 1

Which of the Reserved Instance (RI) pricing models can change the attributes of the RI as long as the exchange results in the creation of RIs of equal or greater value?

- A. Dedicated RIs
- B. Scheduled RIs
- C. Convertible RIs
- D. Standard RIs

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/>

✉ **ChrisR_NZ** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C...Convertible RIs: These provide a discount (up to 54% off On-Demand) and the capability to change the attributes of the RI as long as the exchange results in the creation of Reserved Instances of equal or greater value. Like Standard RIs, Convertible RIs are best suited for steady-state usage.

upvoted 15 times

✉ **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Convertible RI

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NicoArata** 11 months ago

yes Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉ **syu31svc** 1 year ago

Link provided already states the answer as C

upvoted 3 times

Question #25

Topic 1

Which AWS feature will reduce the customer's total cost of ownership (TCO)?

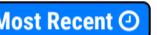
- A. Shared responsibility security model
- B. Single tenancy
- C. Elastic computing
- D. Encryption

Correct Answer: C

 **Tecatero2001**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

- A. Shared responsibility security model .- not related with cost
- B. Single tenancy.- Related more with on premises infrastructure
- C. Elastic computing .- Capacity to increase/decrease capacity with investment = 0, so these is related to cost
- D. Encryption.- Is to protect data, no necessary to cost.

upvoted 8 times

 **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **anastaya** 4 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #26

Topic 1

Which of the following services will automatically scale with an expected increase in web traffic?

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/>

 acborba6 Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I think is B
upvoted 16 times

 blezzzo Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I concur.. I think its B
Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/>

Automatically scale your applications

Elastic Load Balancing provides confidence that your applications will scale to the demands of your customers. With the ability to trigger Auto Scaling for your Amazon EC2 instance fleet when latency of any one of your EC2 instances exceeds a preconfigured threshold, your applications will always be ready to serve the next customer request

upvoted 11 times

 raj212121 10 months ago

but the question says which service will scale (itself) not the application read carefully. I think the answer should be C
upvoted 2 times

 whoareyou Most Recent 1 week, 6 days ago

B is related to the scale up,
but I think the true answer is ASG(Auto Scaling Group)
upvoted 1 times

 achaldubey 1 month, 1 week ago

there should be option of auto scaling group as load balancer distributes the traffic, asg scales based on current traffic
upvoted 1 times

 Jssie 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 ravilkhalilov 3 months, 3 weeks ago

In terms of question no one from answer is correct. Load Balancer doesn't have AutoScale function. Please change answers or question title
upvoted 4 times

 nuifoo 2 months, 1 week ago

Very true. Load Balancing is different from auto-scaling.
upvoted 1 times

 Liqad 4 months, 1 week ago

B. Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, Lambda functions, and virtual appliances. It can handle the varying load of your application traffic in a single Availability Zone or across multiple Availability Zones. Elastic Load Balancing offers four types of load balancers that all feature the high availability, automatic scaling, and robust security necessary to make your applications fault tolerant.

upvoted 2 times

 RAAAEHL 8 months ago

B is answer
upvoted 1 times

 chihuahua 8 months, 1 week ago

It's B
upvoted 1 times

 cathal 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B

Elastic Load Balancing scales with web traffic. Elastic Load Balancing is used to automatically distribute your incoming application traffic across all the EC2 instances that you are running. You can use Elastic Load Balancing to manage incoming requests by optimally routing traffic so that no one instance is overwhelmed.

A, C - has nothing to do with web traffic

D - Direct Connect is a physical network connection, which is more about enabling private network traffic between AWS and an on-premises location

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think B

upvoted 2 times

 **johaCelis** 10 months ago

I think C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **NicoArata** 11 months ago

yes Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **SamantaDebashish** 1 year ago

Elastic Load Balancing : This automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets. Does not Scale . Question is not talking about ASG.

EBS Virtually unlimited scale:

Amazon EBS enables you to increase storage without any disruption to your critical workloads. Build applications that require as little as a single GB of storage, or scale up to petabytes of data — all in just a few clicks. (So this does not happen automatically).

So considering the confusion of the question. Answer should be "B"

upvoted 1 times

 **willfarrer** 1 year ago

Elastic Load Balancing CAN'T SCALE, it just directs traffic evenly across EXISTING RESOURCES. It doesn't create or terminate resources in response to demand which is what AWS Auto Scaling does

upvoted 3 times

 **Liquidad** 4 months, 1 week ago

Why it named "Elastic LB"? That means this LB has elastic character.

upvoted 1 times

 **monmonpop** 1 year, 1 month ago

lol definitely B due to webtraffic

upvoted 1 times

 **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago

B- ELB

upvoted 1 times

Question #27

Topic 1

Where are AWS compliance documents, such as an SOC 1 report, located?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Artifact
- D. AWS Certificate Manager

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/soc-faqs/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 8 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/>

upvoted 4 times

 **jorgefrancorojas** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

 **Mahmoud_Moawad** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/>

upvoted 3 times

Question #28

Topic 1

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, which of the following activities are the customer's responsibility? (Choose two.)

- A. Patching operating system components for Amazon Relational Database Server (Amazon RDS)
- B. Encrypting data on the client-side
- C. Training the data center staff
- D. Configuring Network Access Control Lists (ACL)
- E. Maintaining environmental controls within a data center

Correct Answer: BD

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

✉  **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B,D
upvoted 12 times

✉  **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B,D
upvoted 2 times

✉  **winx_march** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

B and D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **dawaimeh** 3 months ago

Answer is B,D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

B and D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ni_yot** 8 months ago

B D for sure
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and D
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AK2020** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B & D - Definitely for sure
upvoted 2 times

✉  **NicoArata** 11 months ago

yes Answer is B,D
upvoted 2 times

✉  **jorgefrancorojas** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B,D
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Mahmoud_Moawad** 1 year, 3 months ago

answer B,D
upvoted 3 times

✉  **newjoinerv2** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B&D
upvoted 4 times

Question #29

Topic 1

Which is a recommended pattern for designing a highly available architecture on AWS?

- A. Ensure that components have low-latency network connectivity.
- B. Run enough Amazon EC2 instances to operate at peak load.
- C. Ensure that the application is designed to accommodate failure of any single component.
- D. Use a monolithic application that handles all operations.

Correct Answer: C

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 17 times

✉  **Ramandeep**  1 year ago

High Availability means in case of failure in one of the AZ, the application should continue to run. Hence ans is C

upvoted 6 times

✉  **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

C is not looking example of Loos coupling? How it will make the application available

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **buntylove** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Schandra** 9 months ago

C is correct..B not because adding enough EC2 at 1 AZ will not make it HA if that AZ itself fails.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **RAJVASH** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **him888** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Actually, both B and C are correct but B is more correct (Better fit as it covers broader scope)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **NicoArata** 11 months ago

I think the answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jayslide007** 1 year, 1 month ago

It say highly available. Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jade185** 1 year, 3 months ago

HA is synonymous to failure and recovery. This is the keyword in the question which is only complemented by applications can absorb failures in one instance by handing over to another instance or more. C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **foreverlearner** 1 year, 4 months ago

It'd be recommended to use automation (auto scaling) to ensure to have enough EC2 instance running at peak, while the answer seems to refer more to having them running at all time.

C refers to the application ability to support a multi-AZ HA design

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/?solutions-all.sort-by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&solutions-all.sort-order=desc&whitepapers-main.sort>

by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&whitepapers-main.sort-order=desc&reference-architecture.sort-by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&reference-architecture.sort-order=desc
upvoted 1 times

 **jcesarguedes** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **jpriso** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think answer is B. High availability is a capacity for a system to work as a whole. Handle component failure is more "Fault tolerance" feature
upvoted 5 times

 **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Fault tolerance is a subcomponent of High Availability. Therefore, I think answer C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Z123** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why not B? the question is regarding Architecture in AWS, not application design.

Auto Scaling is an HA AWS Tool i.e. B?

upvoted 1 times

 **ReggieR2** 1 year, 3 months ago

You would never auto scale so all of your EC2 instances are at max capacity which is what B infers.

upvoted 3 times

 **nonea** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think the answer B may not be using autoscaling. I think its figuring the servers needed to for peak load, spinning up those servers, and let them run all the time. Its not setting a minimum needed and letting it scale as resources are needed, but could be wrong. Questions and answers can be tricky.

upvoted 2 times

 **ntalam** 1 year, 3 months ago

You are saying "lets buy a lot of EC2, just in case"

upvoted 6 times

 **Jhong** 1 year ago

B didn't say it that way. It said "run enough EC2 instances at peak load". So B is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **aaaaaaaaaaaaaab** 12 months ago

The only high availability you get with B is that one of the EC2 instances goes down, you have 100000 others. However, if the AZ in which the EC2 instances are deployed, the availability goes down. Also, B focuses on peak load which is performance, not HA. Therefore, the answer is C, since it states that you need to design for avoiding single point of failure, this covers AZ failure, Region failure, app failure etc. it covers the full spectrum of HA and, therefore, provides HA.

upvoted 2 times

 **chrizwezz** 8 months, 1 week ago

Agree, high availability refers to EC2 remaining "up" when there is a point of failure (like AZ, or Region goes down). Correct answer is C (which describes the principle)

upvoted 4 times

Question #30

Topic 1

According to best practices, how should an application be designed to run in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Use tightly coupled components.
- B. Use loosely coupled components.
- C. Use infrequently coupled components.
- D. Use frequently coupled components.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf

✉  **CertCollector**  1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct:

As application complexity increases, a desirable attribute of an IT system is that it can be broken into smaller, loosely coupled components. This means that IT systems should be designed in a way that reduces interdependencies—a change or a failure in one component should not cascade to other components.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Santosh221981** 7 months ago

The link provided in the answer is achieved. Please refer to the well architected framework whitepaper.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B is answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Schandra** 9 months ago

agree B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAJVASH** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 1 year ago

B for sure

upvoted 2 times

✉  **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

My choice is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **jorgefrancorojas** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #31

Topic 1

AWS supports which of the following methods to add security to Identity and Access Management (IAM) users? (Choose two.)

- A. Implementing Amazon Rekognition
- B. Using AWS Shield-protected resources
- C. Blocking access with Security Groups
- D. Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- E. Enforcing password strength and expiration

Correct Answer: DE

 **PayingItForward**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer: D & E;
IAM Best Practices:

- Configure a Strong Password Policy for Your Users
- If you allow users to change their own passwords, require that they create strong passwords and that they rotate their passwords periodically.
- Enable MFA

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

upvoted 17 times

 **Franky123**  1 year, 3 months ago

I think answer is D and E,
because question is to add security to "IAM users", so for stronger password and multi-factor authentication also help to secure the account for the "IAM users",
but for Amazon rekognition, it is only use for analyzing the image and video, don't think it is related to security to IAM users (also the rekognition result is not 100% correct)

upvoted 10 times

 **nitesh_cse1998**  1 month, 3 weeks ago

D and E are Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** 2 months ago

Yes, I agree, it is D and E
upvoted 2 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D,E
upvoted 1 times

 **Azurelearner123** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is D & E as per AWS best practices.
upvoted 1 times

 **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

D and E
upvoted 1 times

 **CYRINEMAB** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry for my precedent comment, the correct answer : D, E
upvoted 2 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

D and E are correct answers in the case. The question is clearly asking for security. Amazon Rekognition is used to build applications for face recognition. So thus it would be irrelevant to this question.
upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D and E
upvoted 2 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

D E correct
upvoted 3 times

 **sri_k47** 10 months, 1 week ago

D and E is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **ebla** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

don't overthink. It's D & E

upvoted 2 times

 **TroyAnabolic** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Cannot be A because that just protects applications not users.. I agree with D and E

upvoted 1 times

 **designated** 11 months ago

A, D and E are correct.

Rekognition can be integrated with IAM.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/security_iam_service-with-iam.html

upvoted 1 times

 **PQ_4** 11 months, 1 week ago

I go for D E

upvoted 1 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

D&E.

Rekognition is not used for IAM. But IAM can be used to manage access to Amazon Rekognition.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/rekognition/latest/dg/security_iam_service-with-iam.html

upvoted 1 times

Question #32

Which AWS services should be used for read/write of constantly changing data? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Glacier
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. AWS Snowball
- D. Amazon Redshift
- E. Amazon EFS

Correct Answer: BE

 **ariel009**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is B & E
upvoted 55 times

 **Chirag_gupta93**  1 year, 4 months ago

How is Amazon Glacier the answer to this. Glacier is used for archiving long term data.
upvoted 44 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

Glacier is not for often writes. Its used mostly for backup archive. So for reading most.
upvoted 7 times

 **piks2021**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

B & E are correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is BE
upvoted 2 times

 **CYRINEMAB** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

the correct answer is : B & E
upvoted 1 times

 **sednder123** 5 months ago

Answer is B&E
upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer: B & E
upvoted 1 times

 **Brant** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B & E are the correct answers.
upvoted 2 times

 **alkar2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I think someone must correct this answer to B&E, . Atleast after reading all these comments.
upvoted 1 times

 **Conradnoble** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Should Be B&E !!!!! Are they trying to make us fail !!
upvoted 1 times

 **Jason1975** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

How does the correct answer get updated? I don't see how Glacier is correct. Amazon S3 Glacier is a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost cloud storage service for data archiving and long-term backup.
upvoted 1 times

 **Yungben01** 6 months, 1 week ago

Glacier cannot be the answer as it's used for archiving. Let's be guided.
upvoted 1 times

 **VivekDEV21** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be B,E .
RDS is meant for transactional database which means its suited for frequent Read/write

Redshift is warehouse so its not suited for Write

Glacier is not a suited for any data which needs to frequently read and written.

EFS is a shared file storage and it looks obvious that you will keep on editing or reading files from your NAS drive.

upvoted 3 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

B & E. Glacier is used for storing data. Clearly not the answer to this question

upvoted 2 times

 **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B&E

E- EFS is block storage for multiple concurrently writing EC2's in the same region

upvoted 1 times

 **Santosh221981** 7 months ago

B E are the right answers

upvoted 1 times

 **CloudD** 7 months ago

Glacier is not suitable for constantly changing data. The correct answers are Amazon RDS and EFS

upvoted 1 times

Question #33

Topic 1

What is one of the advantages of the Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)?

- A. It simplifies relational database administration tasks.
- B. It provides 99.999999999% reliability and durability.
- C. It automatically scales databases for loads.
- D. It enables users to dynamically adjust CPU and RAM resources.

Correct Answer: A

✉  **prashantph**  1 year ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/rds/>

The link says one of the RDS benefits as Easy to administer.

Hence Answer is A

B - not as this is true about S3

C - not as this is true about Amazon Aurora

D - not as RDS is scalable but not automatic

upvoted 16 times

✉  **hol** 1 year ago

option D say you can scale RDS dynamically "not automatically" .. we agree RDS don't scale automatically but you can change it dynamically each time load increase or decrease by changing shape

upvoted 2 times

✉  **joondez**  1 year, 2 months ago

RDS is a managed service, so A is the correct answer. B is not correct, the twelve 9 durability is an aspect of S3 storage. C is not correct, RDS does not scale automatically. D is not correct, the hardware resources are managed by AWS.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **hol** 1 year ago

Hw managed by AWS , but you can change shape to a bigger one as load increase

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Bocoraphi**  3 weeks, 6 days ago

A, because the following sentence a better clue of the RDS "Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS), which automates time-consuming administration tasks like hardware provisioning, database setup, patching, and backups." it says administration tasks.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pravatsql** 2 months ago

As per this link, RDS is reliable, durable and scalable. Though it doesn't say what %age of reliability. A is definitely correct but other options also hold good

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Alagu707** 4 months ago

I see that AWS started supporting auto scaling. <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/> However I feel A is correct answer, Since simplifies the administration task is key advantage

upvoted 1 times

✉  **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

I think should be D, not A:

Ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>

D correct because "When you buy a server, you get CPU, memory, storage, and IOPS, all bundled together. With Amazon RDS, these are split apart so that you can scale them independently. If you need more CPU, less IOPS, or more storage, you can easily allocate them."

A incorrect because "It provides cost-efficient, resizable capacity for an industry-standard relational database and manages common database administration tasks." - here it says "manage common database admin tasks", not "simplifies relational database admin tasks" as A says

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Iphone_Nerd** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is none of the above

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A is answer
upvoted 2 times

 **cathal** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A, C, D

A - RDS makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks, such as, hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups.

B - is S3 reliability and durability figures

C - Amazon RDS now supports Storage Auto Scaling

D - You can scale the compute and memory resources powering your deployment up or down, up to a maximum of 32 vCPUs and 244 GiB of RAM. Compute scaling operations typically complete in a few minutes.

upvoted 2 times

 **Schandra** 9 months ago

if one answer is to be selected as most important advantage its D

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A

upvoted 2 times

 **NicoArata** 11 months ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

 **Whiteforce** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

ANSWER IS A

upvoted 2 times

 **vraut** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer :

A: Amazon RDS automates time consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups.

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

A for sure, even the AWS site states easy to administer as one of the benefits

upvoted 3 times

 **anemuday** 1 year, 1 month ago

Does anybody looked into this link: <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/#:~:text=RDS%20Storage%20Auto%20Scaling%20continuously,in%20the%20AWS%20Management%20Console>.

upvoted 1 times

Question #34

Topic 1

A customer needs to run a MySQL database that easily scales.

Which AWS service should they use?

- A. Amazon Aurora
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon ElastiCache

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/serverless/>

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A s definitely correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - Aurora

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rajkumar32216** 1 year, 2 months ago

Amazon Aurora is a MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database built for the cloud....auto-scales up to 64TB per database instance..Answer is A

upvoted 4 times

✉  **falo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A : Amazon Aurora is a MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database built for the cloud, that combines the performance and availability of traditional enterprise databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases.

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Z123** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A. According to <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/serverless/>

"....Aurora (MySQL-compatible and PostgreSQL-compatible editions), where the database will automatically start up, shut down, and scale capacity up or down based on your application's needs. "

1. MySQL compatible 2. easily scale-able

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rohudev102** 1 year, 6 months ago

There is no correct answer to this question Customer already decided on MySQL database engine. RDS is the only way to easily scale this database engine.

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **redex** 1 year, 6 months ago

Amazon Aurora supports MySQL <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/>

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Syd** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is A. DynamoDB is NoSQL DB and MySQL is not NoSQL DB.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **arik** 1 year, 7 months ago

its a mySQL, so should be RDS... Aurora is inhouse, not mySQL (alough compatible)

upvoted 4 times

Question #35

Topic 1

Which of the following components of the AWS Global Infrastructure consists of one or more discrete data centers interconnected through low latency links?

- A. Availability Zone
- B. Edge location
- C. Region
- D. Private networking

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/global-infrastructure.html>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 20 times

✉  **rezavage**  1 year, 5 months ago

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/

An Availability Zone (AZ) is one or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity in an AWS Region.
So A is correct

upvoted 13 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Yudeng** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer: C, Region. Read the question again

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Balajiuk14** 4 months ago

Answer is A

Each Availability Zone is isolated, but the Availability Zones in a Region are connected through low-latency links.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **torgfaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

To all who vote for "C": read the question again: "one or more". A region can never consist of only one DC, so wrong answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mela** 5 months ago

A-Availability zones consist of one or more discrete data centers with each redundant power, networking, and connectivity housed in separate facilities

upvoted 2 times

✉  **tanujkumawat** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A

An AWS Region is a physical location in the world where we have multiple Availability Zones. Availability Zones consist of one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ni_yot** 7 months ago

its A. see extract from the link provided: Availability Zones consist of one or more discrete data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - Availability Zone

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Samanouseke** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Guys its A the correct answer. Please just read the link provided.. ITS RIGHT THERE!!! "...Each Amazon Region is designed to be completely isolated from the other Amazon Regions. This achieves the greatest possible fault tolerance and stability. Each Availability Zone is isolated, but the Availability Zones in a Region are connected through low-latency links."

upvoted 1 times

 **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

Rewording the question: What is interconnected through low latency links ? Defo not regions. Availability zones. ! An AZ consists of one or more data center.

upvoted 1 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A!

upvoted 2 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

Edge location = one or more

AZ = two or more

upvoted 1 times

 **mtaa** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A. I've got a clear scenario for this Q. with this page: <https://cloudacademy.com/blog/aws-global-infrastructure/>

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

As taken from the link provided:

Each Amazon Region is designed to be completely isolated from the other Amazon Regions. This achieves the greatest possible fault tolerance and stability. Each Availability Zone is isolated, but the Availability Zones in a Region are connected through low-latency links

A is therefore the answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #36

Topic 1

Which of the following is a shared control between the customer and AWS?

- A. Providing a key for Amazon S3 client-side encryption
- B. Configuration of an Amazon EC2 instance
- C. Environmental controls of physical AWS data centers
- D. Awareness and training

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **SophiaXu** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Shared Controls – Controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers, but in completely separate contexts or perspectives. In a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services. Examples include:

Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.

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

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

upvoted 3 times

 **Pandu** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not c

upvoted 1 times

 **broadwink** 4 months, 1 week ago

Environmental controls of physical AWS data centers are inherited by the customer,
<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

The answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 2 times

 **SeanKang** 12 months ago

Obviously D is the correct answer. The problem is that why B is not. I think that customers provide the "requirement" of the configuration such as Network, Subnet, IP Address, and so on. But the actual task for conduct configuration regarding the requirements is done by AWS, not the customer. Providing requirements could be a part of configuration, and I would choose D because it asks me to choose one. D is more correct than B.

upvoted 3 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

Taken from the link:

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

So answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **Nanila** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is the only correct answer. Service such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is categorized as Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) and, as such, requires the customer to perform all of the necessary security configuration and management tasks. Customers that deploy an Amazon EC2 instance are responsible for management of the guest operating system (including updates and security patches), any application software or utilities installed by the customer on the instances, and the configuration of the AWS-provided firewall (called a security group) on each instance.

upvoted 4 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

D, <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 2 times

 **fflorez89** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is too specific, instead D goes directly to what AWS documentation mentions. "Awareness & Training - AWS trains AWS employees, but a customer must train their own employees." <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 3 times

 **epicboom** 1 year, 4 months ago

The question is about - "shared", so - D

upvoted 3 times

 **Chizzy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Both B and D are correct, so this question should have asked for two answers, instead of one. The customer is responsible for the configuration of their own EC2 instance.

upvoted 3 times

 **Dream** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - D

upvoted 4 times

 **JohnM** 1 year, 8 months ago

Why not B

upvoted 1 times

 **batprash** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

AWS is responsible for the underlying host running the EC2, while the customer is responsible for the EC2 instance itself.

upvoted 2 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

AWS does not provision your EC2 instances. you pick and choose what you want as the client = agility model, and then how you want it = elastic.

upvoted 1 times

 **jinwchun** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Because the customer is responsible for configuring an EC2 instance.

upvoted 1 times

 **BobS** 1 year, 6 months ago

The customer defines and configures the EC2 instances.

upvoted 2 times

Question #37

How many Availability Zones should compute resources be provisioned across to achieve high availability?

- A. A minimum of one
- B. A minimum of two
- C. A minimum of three
- D. A minimum of four or more

Correct Answer: B

-  **justcool** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
answer should be B
upvoted 20 times
-  **Mohamed_Samir** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago
Answer: B
upvoted 11 times
-  **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago
Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times
-  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
should be B
upvoted 1 times
-  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago
B - at least two
upvoted 1 times
-  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
B --- Minimum two
upvoted 1 times
-  **Vita_Rasta84444** 9 months, 4 weeks ago
It is a tricky question, many data base services work across three AZ
upvoted 1 times
-  **Atma** 10 months ago
B is correct
upvoted 1 times
-  **fasak** 10 months ago
Yes minimum of 2
upvoted 1 times
-  **NicoArata** 11 months ago
Yes answer is B
upvoted 1 times
-  **Rammath** 12 months ago
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times
-  **automate_new** 1 year ago
It's B
upvoted 1 times
-  **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago
my choice B
upvoted 1 times
-  **NullPointer** 1 year, 2 months ago
Yeah, true HA is 3 - but AWS currently only guarantees 2 AZ per region.
upvoted 1 times
-  **1010x1010** 1 year, 3 months ago

Werner Vogels (AWS CTO) said in a youtube video that AWS has changed their policy and will now make new Regions to contain at least THREE Availability Zones (previously it was a min of 2) I selected option B cause it's probably legacy but eventually it might become 3 AZ to achieve "HA" upvoted 1 times

 **Vogd** 1 year, 7 months ago

That is probably because AWS hosts AZ instances across 2 or more interconnected DC's at least, unlike Azure, where AZ is "another rack" in same DC, therefore answer B might be logical enough.

upvoted 1 times

 **Vogd** 1 year, 7 months ago

True HA needs 3, but AWS seems to be fine with 2, which is very confusing

upvoted 1 times

 **fflorez89** 1 year, 3 months ago

That could be true, however, due to the reliability of AWS services, it can be considered that a minimum of 2 AZ is fine to achieve HA.

upvoted 1 times

 **andr3wloo** 1 year, 5 months ago

the answer is "minimum" 2... cant skim the lines

upvoted 3 times

Question #38

Topic 1

One of the advantages to moving infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud is:

- A. it allows the business to eliminate IT bills.
- B. it allows the business to put a server in each customer's data center.
- C. it allows the business to focus on business activities.
- D. it allows the business to leave servers unpatched.

Correct Answer: C

 **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 13 times

 **SCT**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C,

Focus on projects that differentiate your business, not the infrastructure. Cloud computing lets you focus on your own customers, rather than on the heavy lifting of racking, stacking, and powering servers.

upvoted 7 times

 **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is c

upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C should be the correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

 **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is right

upvoted 1 times

 **Schandra** 9 months ago

agree C

upvoted 1 times

 **Pasmo** 10 months ago

It cannot be A because you still pay for AWS services, they are not eliminated. correct answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 11 months ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **NicoArata** 11 months ago

YES Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **Ramnath** 12 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

my choice c

upvoted 4 times

 **nayan20** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why not A?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Tabot** 1 year, 5 months ago

Reduce vs eliminate sir, it reduces not eliminate. Eliminate would mean not paying for anything
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **tiboy** 1 year, 5 months ago

so true, A could be correct , i thought so too but the word eliminate was the trap. therefore is is perfect answer.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **andr3wloo** 1 year, 5 months ago

Because...AWS could be considered an IT bill.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **cannon** 1 year, 6 months ago

they make a point of selling this line (c). so it is the one they want
upvoted 2 times

Question #39

Topic 1

What is the lowest-cost, durable storage option for retaining database backups for immediate retrieval?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon EBS
- D. Amazon EC2 Instance Store

Correct Answer: A

✉  **justcool**  1 year, 10 months ago

A. Amazon S3 is the right answer
upvoted 21 times

✉  **Png12**  1 year, 10 months ago

A - Amazon S3
upvoted 7 times

✉  **whoareyou**  1 week, 6 days ago

The Answer is A
"immediate retrieval"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

Should be A
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ravilkhalilov** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A. Because in question we have an one important point - durable storage, which is one of main feature of S3
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mal_8** 5 months ago

I think it's A. (Amazon S3). One reason why, glacier is part of S3
upvoted 1 times

✉  **NapoleonBorntoparty** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

S3 is the correct answer. try looking for AWS-provided examples of backup to S3 and backup to EBS and you'll have your confirmation there
upvoted 1 times

✉  **pravimb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

S3 is object store i am not sure on S3. EBS looks more promising about backups.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **pravimb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

S3 is object store. i disagree with S3. it should be EBS
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Schandra** 9 months ago

A. Amazon s3
upvoted 1 times

✉  **BG2020** 9 months, 1 week ago

A. Amazon S3
<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/backup/>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **VeeraB** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Use Amazon S3 if you need low latency or frequent access to your data. Use Amazon S3 Glacier if low storage cost is paramount, and you do not require millisecond access to your data.
The answer is A.
<https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/faqs/>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ESP_SAP** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is (B):

Amazon Glacier is an online file storage web service that provides storage for data archiving and backup
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Tintin_06** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

no, the requirement doesn't handle latency.
Glacier is not meant for immediate accessibility.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **mailarun81** 10 months ago

S3 stores objects, how come database back up is an object? Shouldn't the answer be EBS?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Afro_Boy_Ug** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

This is a good insight: Someone explain this
upvoted 1 times

✉ **TroyAnabolic** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

this question is not that clear, it would make more sense if they said a highly durable option, EBS can retain data and has immediate retrieval.. but it also matches the keyword lowest cost more than S3.. so if durable has no emphasis on the word, yet lowest cost is an emphasis on cost.. EBS should really be the answer imo

upvoted 3 times

✉ **TroyAnabolic** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

nevermind, i think if the objective is data storage only, then S3 is cheaper.. since EBS has other charges associated with it
<https://dzone.com/articles/confused-by-aws-storage-options-s3-ebs-and-efs-explained>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **whynotguru** 1 year ago

S3 Standard-IA is for data that is accessed less frequently, but requires rapid access when needed.
This combination of low cost and high performance make S3 Standard-IA ideal for long-term storage, backups, and as a data store for disaster recovery files
upvoted 2 times

Question #40

Topic 1

Which AWS IAM feature allows developers to access AWS services through the AWS CLI?

- A. API keys
- B. Access keys
- C. User names/Passwords
- D. SSH keys

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html

✉  **Nightducky**  1 year, 4 months ago

B - "you use access keys to make programmatic calls to AWS API operations or to use AWS CLI commands."
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/general/latest/gr/aws-sec-cred-types.html#access-keys-and-secret-access-keys>
upvoted 20 times

✉  **NoName32**  1 year, 4 months ago

Isn't it B? Access Keys
upvoted 17 times

✉  **Tintin_06**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_passwords.html

Users do not need passwords to access AWS resources programmatically by using the AWS CLI, Tools for Windows PowerShell, the AWS SDKs or APIs. For those environments, users need access keys instead.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **piks2021** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

SSH is not an IAM terminology so the correct answer should be Access Keys
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **dawaimeh** 3 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **CD_3** 5 months ago

I think D is correct bcos the question refers to a tool to access AWS services through AWS CLI? The AWS Command Line Interface (CLI) is a unified tool to manage your AWS services with just one tool to download and configure, you can control multiple AWS services from the command line and automate them through scripts which corresponds to SSH key as an access credential available to system administrators and power users primarily used for automated processes...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **vod** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html#Using_CreateAccessKey_CLI You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK).
upvoted 2 times

what ?

CLI, interface for humans.

API, interface for machine.

Am not right ?

(and I don't want to hear about the one guy sending some HTTP post through the web portal, this is filthy.)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **alkar2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK).
upvoted 1 times

✉  **alkar2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct answer , For example, use ssh-keygen -m PEM to generate the OpenSSH key in the PEM format.

upvoted 1 times

 **fzq** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

i think B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

I would go for B

upvoted 1 times

 **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Access keys are required for CLI, Answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

 **AChrisHayes** 8 months ago

B is a better answer, why they are saying D is a head scratcher.

upvoted 2 times

 **Charly0710** 8 months, 1 week ago

Is B. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html

upvoted 3 times

 **Bala2020** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

 **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

B. Access keys is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Question #41

Topic 1

Which of the following is a fast and reliable NoSQL database service?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. Amazon S3

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 10 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **Shoukh** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- DynamoDB
upvoted 2 times

 **rtgo** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C
upvoted 2 times

 **QKRCKSRN** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C
upvoted 3 times

 **Ramnath** 12 months ago

Answer is C
upvoted 4 times

 **juan2b2** 1 year ago

Answer is C!
upvoted 4 times

Question #42

Topic 1

What is an example of agility in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Access to multiple instance types
- B. Access to managed services
- C. Using Consolidated Billing to produce one bill
- D. Decreased acquisition time for new compute resources

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/enterprise-strategy/risk-is-lack-of-agility/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 12 times

 **MikeHugeNerd** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Agility is the practice of "building in" the ability to change quickly and inexpensively. ... The cloud not only makes these other practices practical but provides agility on its own. Infrastructure can be provisioned in minutes instead of months, and de-provisioned or changed just as quickly.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/enterprise-strategy/risk-is-lack-of-agility/#:~:text=Agility%20is%20the%20practice%20of,to%20change%20quickly%20and%20inexpensively.&text=The%20cloud%20not%20only%20makes,or%20changed%20just%20as%20quickly.>

upvoted 6 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct as with few clicks you able to scale up or down quickly

upvoted 1 times

 **Ramnath** 12 months ago

Answer is D - Quick adaption to changes

upvoted 6 times

 **Elikplim** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is D. Agility is the ability to scale up and down during peek and down times.

upvoted 6 times

 **batprash** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Isn't elasticity the ability to scale up and down during peak and down times?

upvoted 5 times

Question #43

Topic 1

Which service should a customer use to consolidate and centrally manage multiple AWS accounts?

- A. AWS IAM
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Schema Conversion Tool
- D. AWS Config

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/organizations/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 14 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS Organization is the correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Shoukh** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- Organizations
upvoted 1 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

B is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Ramnath** 12 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 3 times

 **Jaydox** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is apparently correct
upvoted 3 times

 **Din_esh** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer B
upvoted 4 times

Question #44

Topic 1

What approach to transcoding a large number of individual video files adheres to AWS architecture principles?

- A. Using many instances in parallel
- B. Using a single large instance during off-peak hours
- C. Using dedicated hardware
- D. Using a large GPU instance type

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/case-studies/encoding/>

✉  **SamirNada**  1 year ago

A is correct because it is aligned with the design principle of scale horizontally.

upvoted 15 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 15 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sachhu** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think A

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fasak** 10 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #45

Topic 1

For which auditing process does AWS have sole responsibility?

- A. AWS IAM policies
- B. Physical security
- C. Amazon S3 bucket policies
- D. AWS CloudTrail Logs

Correct Answer: B

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 15 times

✉  **aws_bee**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B.

AWS responsibility "Security of the Cloud" - AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud. This infrastructure is composed of the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services.

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

B is correct. D is a distractor due to word auditing is used
upvoted 1 times

✉  **KBizle** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Answer is D. with key word being 'auditing process' not 'AWS responsibility'
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

i vote for D over B as physical security security is not auditing and CloudTrail is and managed by AWS
upvoted 1 times

✉  **dpakcemk** 3 months, 1 week ago

I guess answer is D because question is asking about auditing. Cloud trail is for auditing and it's by default activated to capture API calls.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B.

Ref 1: <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

In the shared responsibility model:

"Inherited Controls – Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS: Physical and Environmental controls"

Ref 2: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/data-protection.html>

"The AWS shared responsibility model applies to data protection in AWS CloudTrail. As described in this model, AWS is responsible for protecting the global infrastructure that runs all of the AWS Cloud. You are responsible for maintaining control over your content that is hosted on this infrastructure."

upvoted 4 times

✉  **pranalig** 11 months ago

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Charly0710** 8 months ago

Isn't D. Is B. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/data-protection.html>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **BhaumikS** 11 months, 1 week ago

how can it be B...it should be D as CloudTrail is for auditing purpose. I would go with D

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **nowisthetime** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Key words. "AWS have sole responsibility"

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ms_ora** 11 months ago

CloudTrail tracks logs of activities performed by the customer. This is not AWS responsibility. It is solely the responsibility of customer only.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **WorkingDaddy** 1 year, 1 month ago

I say D.

B - Physical Security is not an auditing process.

The only service used for auditing in this list is D - AWS CloudTrail logs. CloudTrail is provided by AWS.

upvoted 6 times

Question #46

Topic 1

Which feature of the AWS Cloud will support an international company's requirement for low latency to all of its customers?

- A. Fault tolerance
- B. Global reach
- C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- D. High availability

Correct Answer: B

- ✉  **justcool**  1 year, 10 months ago
B. Global reach
upvoted 18 times
- ✉  **Mohamed_Samir**  1 year, 10 months ago
Answer: B
upvoted 7 times
- ✉  **TThirunavukkarasu**  1 month, 1 week ago
B)Global reach
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **sam_aws2021** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Why not Fault Tolerance - Option A. This will ensure seamless connectivity too.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **piks2021** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Don't disagree with B but D is not wrong either Should have asked to select two options
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago
Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
B is an answer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
B --- Global reach
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **fasak** 10 months ago
B correct answer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago
B is the answer as he talks about latency which is connection related item.
upvoted 3 times
- ✉  **fastify** 1 year, 3 months ago
B https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/features/?nc1=h_ls Edge Locations
upvoted 4 times
- ✉  **kevin9988** 1 year, 2 months ago
no better answer in the list.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **akss009** 1 year, 5 months ago
Correction, ans B. HA is only related to availability, as the resources in HA are triggered only during a failure.
upvoted 2 times
- ✉  **akss009** 1 year, 5 months ago
B. HA has nothing related to availability, as the resources in HA are triggered only during a failure.
upvoted 3 times
- ✉  **What** 1 year, 5 months ago

D. I am thinking that with HA, you can achieve Low latency and globalreach as well
upvoted 1 times

 **hibi6x** 1 year, 7 months ago

B is most suitable answer
upvoted 2 times

 **svichkar** 1 year, 7 months ago

B. Global reach
upvoted 1 times

 **arik** 1 year, 7 months ago

should be B with cloudfront...
upvoted 1 times

Question #47

Topic 1

Which of the following is the customer's responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Patching underlying infrastructure
- B. Physical security
- C. Patching Amazon EC2 instances
- D. Patching network infrastructure

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

 **henryLau**  1 year, 8 months ago

The answer is C
upvoted 14 times

 **prashantph**  1 year ago

C is the correct answer - patching EC2 instance is customer's responsibility
upvoted 6 times

 **pravatsql**  2 months ago

Here, what is the meaning of underlying infrastructure?
upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

Definitely C.

"AWS is responsible for protecting the infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud." => hence A, B, D are incorrect as they're AWS' responsibilities
upvoted 2 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

C is the answer
upvoted 3 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

I vote for C
upvoted 4 times

Question #48

Topic 1

A customer is using multiple AWS accounts with separate billing.

How can the customer take advantage of volume discounts with minimal impact to the AWS resources?

- A. Create one global AWS account and move all AWS resources to the account.
- B. Sign up for three years of Reserved Instance pricing up front.
- C. Use the consolidated billing feature from AWS Organizations.
- D. Sign up for the AWS Enterprise support plan to get volume discounts.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/account-management/aws-multi-account-billing-strategy/>

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Answer is C but the reference is about AWS control tower

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

Yes, C should be the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- Consolidated billing from AWS Organizations

upvoted 2 times

✉  **elma93** 1 year, 1 month ago

The keyword is "separate billing". Answer is C.

upvoted 4 times

Question #49

Topic 1

Which of the following are features of Amazon CloudWatch Logs? (Choose two.)

- A. Summaries by Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- B. Free Amazon Elasticsearch Service analytics
- C. Provided at no charge
- D. Real-time monitoring
- E. Adjustable retention

Correct Answer: DE

 **PayingItForward** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer: D & E;

'By default, logs are kept indefinitely and never expire. You can adjust the retention policy for each log group, keeping the indefinite retention, or choosing a retention period between 10 years and one day.'

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html>

'You can use subscriptions to get access to a real-time feed of log events from CloudWatch Logs and have it delivered to other services such as a Amazon Kinesis stream, Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose stream, or AWS Lambda for custom processing, analysis, or loading to other systems'

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Subscriptions.html>

Also, AWS CloudWatch is NOT FREE; There is a Free Tier and a Paid Tier.

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/pricing/>

upvoted 40 times

 **joondez** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Actually C, D, and E are all correct.

CloudWatch has a free tier: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/pricing/>

CloudWatch has adjustable retention. You can change retention for log groups at any time:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/faqs/>

CloudWatch provides real-time granular data:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/>

However the free edition of CloudWatch is limited. So I guess answers D and E are the "most" right.

upvoted 8 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is DE

upvoted 1 times

 **NapoleonBorntoparty** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Real-time Processing of Log Data with Subscriptions

[<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Subscriptions.html>]

You can use subscriptions to get access to a real-time feed of log events from CloudWatch Logs and have it delivered to other services such as an Amazon Kinesis stream, an Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose stream, or AWS Lambda for custom processing, analysis, or loading to other systems.

Retention settings

[<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/CloudWatchLogsConcepts.html>]

Retention settings can be used to specify how long log events are kept in CloudWatch Logs. Expired log events get deleted automatically. Just like metric filters, retention settings are also assigned to log groups, and the retention assigned to a log group is applied to their log streams.

upvoted 3 times

 **Sitender** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

C is incorrect - because logs are stored in S3 bucket and we need to pay for S3 usage. So given answers are correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Charly0710** 8 months ago

D, and E. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html>

upvoted 3 times

 **Kay04** 10 months ago

it is not for free

With Amazon CloudWatch, there is no up-front commitment or minimum fee; you simply pay for what you use. You will be charged at the end of the month for your usage.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mihai2** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

It is not C, because I see in my bill details that I am paying for AmazonCloudWatch PutLogEvents.
upvoted 1 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

D & E
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html>
upvoted 2 times

 **kurari** 11 months, 1 week ago

D & E

Cloudwatch Logs allows real time monitoring as well as adjustable retention
upvoted 1 times

 **Rgo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Should be C & D
upvoted 2 times

 **vraut** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: D, E
CloudWatch provides up to 1-second visibility of metrics and logs data, 15 months of data retention (metrics), and the ability to perform calculations on metrics. This allows you to perform historical analysis for cost optimization and derive real-time insights into optimizing applications and infrastructure resources.
upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

D and E are correct
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/WhatIsCloudWatchLogs.html> states that "You can adjust the retention policy for each log group, keeping the indefinite retention, or choosing a retention period between 10 years and one day."
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/logs/Subscriptions.html> states "You can use subscriptions to get access to a real-time feed of log events"
upvoted 4 times

 **hol** 1 year ago

C ,E . As per features section of cloud watch logs it provides NEAR real time collection of logs .. also you can adjust retention per log group ..
upvoted 2 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

D and E
upvoted 3 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

I go with D&E
upvoted 3 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

D&E, Free it's not a feature :-)
upvoted 3 times

Question #50

Topic 1

Which of the following is an AWS managed Domain Name System (DNS) web service?

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. Amazon Neptune
- C. Amazon SageMaker
- D. Amazon Lightsail

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/tutorials/get-a-domain/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 14 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Definitely A

upvoted 1 times

 **Shahzad_Dhn** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

DNS decoding done by Route 53

upvoted 1 times

 **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

indeed A

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A --- Route 53

upvoted 2 times

 **b_d** 11 months ago

A it is.

upvoted 3 times

Question #51

Topic 1

A customer is deploying a new application and needs to choose an AWS Region.

Which of the following factors could influence the customer's decision? (Choose two.)

- A. Reduced latency to users
- B. The application's presentation in the local language
- C. Data sovereignty compliance
- D. Cooling costs in hotter climates
- E. Proximity to the customer's office for on-site visits

Correct Answer: AC

 **broadwink** Highly Voted 4 months, 1 week ago

A & C is the answer

upvoted 7 times

 **imCoolGuru** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

"Proximity to the customer's office for on-site visits" this one is funny :) distractor for those who just read the first few words from the option

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is AC

upvoted 1 times

 **taylor11725** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree have to make sure in compliant with country and be able to get info quickly to customer

upvoted 1 times

 **jgago** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

A & C.

upvoted 1 times

Question #52

Topic 1

Which storage service can be used as a low-cost option for hosting static websites?

- A. Amazon Glacier
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- D. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/projects/host-static-website/>

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 9 times

✉  **arishwani**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jgago** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/WebsiteHosting.html>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mark_TW** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

use S3

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D --- S3

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fasak** 10 months ago

S3 is the correct one

upvoted 2 times

✉  **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

D is the answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #53

Topic 1

Which Amazon EC2 instance pricing model can provide discounts of up to 90%?

- A. Reserved Instances
- B. On-Demand
- C. Dedicated Hosts
- D. Spot Instances

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/>

✉  **mojaveranger95**  1 year, 5 months ago

Spot - Up to 90%
Reserved - Up to 75%
upvoted 24 times

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is D
upvoted 10 times

✉  **TThirunavukkarasu**  1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **jgago** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

D
<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/pricing/>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago

D is correct
upvoted 5 times

Question #54

Topic 1

What is the AWS customer responsible for according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Physical access controls
- B. Data encryption
- C. Secure disposal of storage devices
- D. Environmental risk management

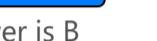
Correct Answer: B

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B
upvoted 11 times

✉  **Me2020**  1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is B
upvoted 6 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

It's B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Custer data belongs to the customer responsibility for security 'IN' the cloud. So B is the correct answer!
upvoted 2 times

✉  **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

its option B
upvoted 3 times

✉  **aws_bee** 1 year, 3 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 5 times

Question #55

Topic 1

Which of the following AWS Cloud services can be used to run a customer-managed relational database?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. Amazon Route 53
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Amazon DynamoDB

Correct Answer: A

 **justcool** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

A: ec2
upvoted 23 times

 **Mohamed_Samir** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: A
upvoted 11 times

 **sam_aws2021** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I am wondering why it can't Elastic Cache. Option : c
upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A
upvoted 1 times

 **fasak** 10 months ago

EC2 is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **aws_bee** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

 **hgh1978** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is A. We run today mysql in EC2.
upvoted 8 times

 **andr3wloo** 1 year, 5 months ago

answer is A: From <https://aws.amazon.com/dynamodb/> "These companies use DynamoDB to address their scalability challenges and to keep their focus on feature development and not on database management."
upvoted 2 times

 **HM05** 1 year, 5 months ago

A.
Key is customer-managed relational database
upvoted 3 times

 **mojaveranger95** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think A, EC2.
upvoted 2 times

 **adeelahmad1** 1 year, 5 months ago

A - EC2
upvoted 1 times

 **kapilnilesh** 1 year, 6 months ago

DB installed on EC2.
upvoted 2 times

 **Nithyapalani_Ravichandran** 1 year, 6 months ago

Should be A, Dynamo DB is not a Relational Data Base
upvoted 7 times

 **svichkar** 1 year, 7 months ago

A. Amazon EC2
upvoted 1 times

✉  **arik** 1 year, 7 months ago

dynamoDB is noSQL. so NOT relational DB....

upvoted 3 times

✉  **NasRule** 1 year, 7 months ago

DynamoDB is NOSQL type, not RDS, thus answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Nicj** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 2 times

Question #56

Topic 1

A company is looking for a scalable data warehouse solution.

Which of the following AWS solutions would meet the company's needs?

- A. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- D. Amazon Redshift

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/>

✉  **Mark_TW**  4 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon Redshift is for data warehouse

upvoted 5 times

✉  **pravatsql**  2 months ago

Simple way - Redshift

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kenzo** 4 months, 1 week ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #57

Topic 1

Which statement best describes Elastic Load Balancing?

- A. It translates a domain name into an IP address using DNS.
- B. It distributes incoming application traffic across one or more Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. It collects metrics on connected Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. It automatically adjusts the number of Amazon EC2 instances to support incoming traffic.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 14 times

 **nitin20** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is B (Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)

automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses.)

upvoted 11 times

 **Ramesh_1234** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **fasak** 10 months ago

Elastic load balancing = correct

upvoted 1 times

 **designated** 11 months ago

- A. Route53
- B. Elastic Load Balancing - Correct Answer
- C. CloudWatch
- D. AutoScaling

upvoted 10 times

 **vraut** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: B

Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, IP addresses, and Lambda functions.

upvoted 3 times

 **Olamide_** 1 year ago

Definitely B

upvoted 2 times

 **pete777** 1 year, 1 month ago

Option D is related to AutoScaling and not Load Balancing

upvoted 7 times

 **TioChico** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think the correct answer is D. If you read the explanation is this link <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/>
upvoted 2 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

no. that is auto scaling. ELBs dont do auto scaling of EC2.

upvoted 5 times

Question #58

Topic 1

Which of the following are valid ways for a customer to interact with AWS services? (Choose two.)

- A. Command line interface
- B. On-premises
- C. Software Development Kits
- D. Software-as-a-service
- E. Hybrid

Correct Answer: AC

 **Chizzy** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

The correct answer should be A and C. Refer to AWS White Paper (Overview of Amazon Web Services – Page 8)
upvoted 12 times

 **designated** Highly Voted 11 months ago

There are three forms to interact with AWS Services.

AWS MGMT CONSOLE

Graphical interface to access AWS features

COMMAND LINE INTERFACE (CLI)

Lets you control AWS services from command line

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT KITS (SDKs)

Enable you to access AWS using a variety of popular programming languages

upvoted 10 times

 **bodhidew** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Correct - A&C

upvoted 1 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is AC

upvoted 1 times

 **Olamide_** 1 year ago

A and C

upvoted 2 times

 **TSS** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answers are A & C

upvoted 6 times

Question #59

The AWS Cloud's multiple Regions are an example of:

- A. agility.
- B. global infrastructure.
- C. elasticity.
- D. pay-as-you-go pricing.

Correct Answer: B

- ✉  **justcool**  1 year, 10 months ago
B. global infrastructure.
upvoted 34 times
- ✉  **Mohamed_Samir**  1 year, 10 months ago
Answer: B
upvoted 8 times
- ✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago
Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Bren1883** 6 months, 1 week ago
b) B. global infrastructure.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago
B is answer
upvoted 2 times
- ✉  **fasak** 10 months ago
B. global infrastructure. = correct
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **Olamide_** 1 year ago
Answer B
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **IfyEze** 1 year, 2 months ago
B GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **adeelahmad1** 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer should be B
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **balajicbabu** 1 year, 5 months ago
Answer: B
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **zozk** 1 year, 6 months ago
B is the right answer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉  **rohedefv102** 1 year, 6 months ago
The answer is B, the article referenced only mentions multi-region environments having the potential to impact the agility.
upvoted 2 times
- ✉  **Nithyapalani_Ravichandran** 1 year, 6 months ago
should be B, the blog refers only the potential impact and hinderance on agility when going on multi-region.
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/architecting-multi-region-saas-solutions-on-aws/>
upvoted 7 times
- ✉  **arik** 1 year, 7 months ago
should be B...
upvoted 2 times

 **Nicj** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 4 times

 **ZeeshanAhmed** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer: B

upvoted 4 times

 **hidden38** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 5 times

Question #60

Topic 1

Which of the following AWS services can be used to serve large amounts of online video content with the lowest possible latency? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon Elastic File System (EFS)
- D. Amazon Glacier
- E. Amazon CloudFront

Correct Answer: BE

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/tutorials/deliver-content-faster/> <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>

 **SeanKang**  12 months ago

For lowest latency, you have to choose CloudFront (E), and then you also have to use S3 in order to make use of CloudFront. CloudFront doesn't work with EBS and EFS. <https://aws.amazon.com/efs/when-to-choose-efs/>

upvoted 24 times

 **aws_bee**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer: B and E

upvoted 10 times

 **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is BE

upvoted 1 times

 **winx_march** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

CloudFront for low latency and S3 for hosting content

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and E

upvoted 1 times

 **TroyAnabolic** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

dang did not know we could use one for hosting and one for the delivery of the content

upvoted 3 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

B and E, but cloudfront is not for compute its for cache.

upvoted 4 times

 **joondez** 1 year, 2 months ago

B and E. You use S3 for the content hosting and CloudFront as the content delivery network.

upvoted 9 times

 **kevin9988** 1 year, 2 months ago

B and E.

S3 for storage and cloudfront for compute.

upvoted 6 times

Question #61

Topic 1

Web servers running on Amazon EC2 access a legacy application running in a corporate data center.

What term would describe this model?

- A. Cloud-native
- B. Partner network
- C. Hybrid architecture
- D. Infrastructure as a service

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/enterprise/hybrid/>

✉  **hidden38**  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Gligow** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Who was in Paris?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **certjunkie** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

No. Who is on first.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- Hybrid

upvoted 1 times

✉  **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **arishwani** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct Ans is C

upvoted 3 times

Question #62

Topic 1

What is the benefit of using AWS managed services, such as Amazon ElastiCache and Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)?

- A. They require the customer to monitor and replace failing instances.
- B. They have better performance than customer-managed services.
- C. They simplify patching and updating underlying OSs.
- D. They do not require the customer to optimize instance type or size selections.

Correct Answer: C

 **svichkar** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

B is correct.
D is wrong because user selects instance type manually during instance creation;
C is wrong because user is not responsible for patching underlying OS at all.
upvoted 28 times

 **sachhu** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Are Bhai..Your reason for C gives the argument why C is the right Ans.
upvoted 4 times

 **orggbr** 1 year, 1 month ago

but in onprem environment it is.. this is suppose to be an advantage over onprem
upvoted 2 times

 **StefanoG** 1 year, 3 months ago

Good analysis, IMHO your is the best answer with a complete explanation
upvoted 2 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

I have a different view. Answer is D. This is a managed Service Model which means you as a customer will not have access to manage or maintain the infrastructure or even OS, AWS would do on your behalf. That is why D is correct as you dont need to worry about scaling instance type in case of peaks.
upvoted 1 times

 **Mohamed_Samir** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer: C
upvoted 28 times

 **batprash** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer : C. They simplify patching and updating underlying OSs.

AWS Managed Services helps to reduce your operational overhead and risk. AWS Managed Services automates common activities, such as change requests, monitoring, patch management, security, and backup services, and provides full-lifecycle services to provision, run, and support your infrastructure. AWS Managed Services unburdens you from infrastructure operations so you can direct resources toward differentiating your business.

Reference : <https://aws.amazon.com/managed-services/>
upvoted 11 times

 **Nomado** Most Recent 1 day, 17 hours ago

C
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/managedservices/latest/userguide/ams-sd.html>
upvoted 1 times

 **Manasa_12** 1 week, 5 days ago

i guess answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 **imCoolGuru** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

The answer should be B, as RDI OS patching is not the customer's headache.
upvoted 1 times

 **mjoksovic** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I think the right answer is A. There's an official AWS guide for CUSTOMER that explains how to replace a failed instance. Check it out:
<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/rds-instance-failed-state/>
upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** 2 months ago

Except A, rest sound correct. But the most appropriate one is C
upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This is hard question, i vote D is the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **DK1** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C
RDS:
while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups
^^^^^^^^^

ElastiCache:

You no longer need to perform management tasks such as hardware provisioning, software patching, setup, configuration, monitoring, failure recovery, and backups
^^^^^^^^^

upvoted 1 times

 **Moses_Jones** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I initially choose B, due to ElastiCache being in the question. However C is correct as although performance is an advantage, it doesn't override the advantages not being responsible for patching the underlying OS.

upvoted 1 times

 **Vortex_SA** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B
Reasoning is that C says "simplify"
If it is a managed service, it doesn't simplify, AWS completely manages the underlying infrastructure & OS. You don't need to do anything, hence MANAGED
upvoted 4 times

 **JustEugen** 4 months, 1 week ago

I'm not fully sure, but it's really can be C - patching and updating. I found some notes here - <https://aws.amazon.com/managed-services/features/>
upvoted 1 times

 **vod** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Managed Services automates common activities, such as change requests, monitoring, patch management, security, and backup services, and provides full-lifecycle services to provision, run, and support your infrastructure. AWS Managed Services unburdens you from infrastructure operations so you can direct resources toward differentiating your business.
upvoted 1 times

 **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C - simplification - you don't have to perform those operations manually
upvoted 1 times

 **Karim1** 7 months ago

do you even do any patching under AWS-managed services?
upvoted 1 times

 **osialek** 7 months ago

C:
"You no longer need to perform management tasks such as hardware provisioning, software patching, setup, configuration, monitoring, failure recovery, and backups."
upvoted 1 times

 **HussainD** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C. Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/managed-services/>
upvoted 3 times

Question #63

Topic 1

Which service provides a virtually unlimited amount of online highly durable object storage?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- D. Amazon S3

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-object-storage/>

 **hidden38** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 16 times

 **Jaydox** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is 100% D

What is Amazon S3?

Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the Internet. It's a simple storage service that offers an extremely durable, highly available, and infinitely scalable data storage infrastructure at very low costs.

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

upvoted 9 times

 **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Shahzad_Dhn** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Amazon S3

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

upvoted 1 times

 **TroyAnabolic** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I said D since S3 has unlimited total storage pretty much.. and now I learnt when they say durable they usually mean highly durable :D

upvoted 1 times

 **designated** 11 months ago

Answer is D

Object Storage = S3

<https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-object-storage/>

upvoted 1 times

 **prad32** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is D. Size limit is for individual item not for the whole s3 capacity, which is unlimited

upvoted 2 times

 **pete777** 1 year, 1 month ago

Overall question is ambiguous with word "Unlimited"...Amazon S3 objects can range in size from a minimum of 0 bytes to a maximum of 5 terabytes (not unlimited)

upvoted 1 times

 **aws_bee** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 3 times

 **nuke** 1 year, 6 months ago

answer is D

upvoted 5 times

 **BobS** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer A

Redshift has petabyte capabilities <https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/faqs/>
S3 is limited to 5 terabytes. <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **SeanKang** 12 months ago

The size of object which can be uploaded to S3 is limited to 5 TB. But, the size of the storage itself is unlimited.
upvoted 6 times

✉  **cannon** 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>
"The total volume of data and number of objects you can store are unlimited."
upvoted 10 times

Question #64

Topic 1

Which of the following Identity and Access Management (IAM) entities is associated with an access key ID and secret access key when using AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)?

- A. IAM group
- B. IAM user
- C. IAM role
- D. IAM policy

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html

✉  **Moon** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer B

upvoted 49 times

✉  **blezzzo** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I chose B

Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK). For more information, see Signing AWS API Requests in the Amazon Web Services General Reference.

upvoted 16 times

✉  **Jssie** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **dawaimeh** 3 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sednder123** 5 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **zic04** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B for me

upvoted 2 times

✉  **isush** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer :- B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **phillife** 6 months, 1 week ago

It has to be B - access key are tied to user - It is not tied to policy

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B - even referenced document confirms B not D https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kanny** 7 months ago

IAM user

upvoted 2 times

✉  **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AChrisHayes** 8 months ago

B is the best answer, D doesn't fly in my book.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ramasamymuthiah** 8 months, 1 week ago

B is right answer
upvoted 1 times

 **nsepath** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
D is the answer. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/access_policies_manage-attach-detach.html
upvoted 1 times

 **p9** 9 months ago
Answer B
upvoted 1 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago
Answer B
upvoted 1 times

 **John01971** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user.

Taken from https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html
upvoted 2 times

Question #65

Topic 1

Which of the following security-related services does AWS offer? (Choose two.)

- A. Multi-factor authentication physical tokens
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor security checks
- C. Data encryption
- D. Automated penetration testing
- E. Amazon S3 copyrighted content detection

Correct Answer: BC

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/security/>

 **jcesarguedes** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Is B;C

upvoted 24 times

 **foreverlearner** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Trusted Advisor and Data Encryption, as per the link provided <https://aws.amazon.com/security/>. Pen Testing is available only on selected services (it doesn't say you can't automate it, but it's not offered by AWS) <https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

upvoted 13 times

 **sam_awst2021** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A. Multi-factor authentication physical tokens - This is supported by AWS

B. AWS Trusted Advisor security checks - This not only analyze performance , Security. But also provide Recommendations.

I don't think Data Encryption is an option since this can customer managed as well.

Let me know your thoughts.

upvoted 3 times

 **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is BC

upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

with elimination, the only option left is B and C

upvoted 1 times

 **sh0839** 3 months, 1 week ago

Question is saying which of the security features AWS offers..its not saying AWS responsibility or customer responsibility...so answer is B&C
upvoted 1 times

 **johnlau123** 4 months, 1 week ago

B and C, however i thought AWS offer physical tokens now ?

upvoted 3 times

 **Mal_8** 5 months ago

I think B and C.

Penetration-testing is not something AWS offers.

<https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

AWS Trusted Advisor can improve the security of your application by closing gaps, enabling various AWS security features, and examining your permissions.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

upvoted 2 times

 **sednder123** 5 months ago

Answer is B&C

upvoted 2 times

 **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

B and C.

This site is more trustworthy imo: <https://www.exam4training.com/which-of-the-following-security-related-services-does-aws-offer-choose-two-2/>
upvoted 2 times

 **mercy2020** 5 months ago

the correct answer is C and E. Encryption and detection.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/security-and-compliance.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/products/security/>

upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer: B & C

upvoted 1 times

 **fonx** 6 months ago

why do you say it is Data Encryption? We always say Customer handles Data Encryption not AWS. Could you explain? I suppose the answer should be A: MFA Form Factors > Physical Form Factor > Durable, waterproof, and crush resistant hardware

B: <https://aws.amazon.com/de/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

Category > Security

upvoted 5 times

 **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B&C - AWS doesn't offer penetration testing you have to do it as a customer

AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for 8 services, listed in the next section under "Permitted Services."

upvoted 1 times

 **Kanny** 7 months ago

AWS Trusted Advisor security checks

Data encryption

upvoted 1 times

 **Ni_yot** 8 months ago

B C. AWS Trusted Advisor is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor checks help optimize your AWS infrastructure, increase security and performance, reduce your overall costs, and monitor service limits. Whether establishing new workflows, developing applications, or as part of ongoing improvement, take advantage of the recommendations provided by Trusted Advisor on a regular basis to help keep your solutions provisioned optimally.

upvoted 1 times

 **AChrisHayes** 8 months ago

Goofy confusing question.

upvoted 2 times

 **DrBeercan** 8 months, 1 week ago

IMHO CD,

C is obvious

D using Amazon Inspector

upvoted 1 times

 **Charly0710** 8 months ago

Is encryption a service?. mmmm.....

upvoted 1 times

Question #66

Topic 1

Which AWS managed service is used to host databases?

- A. AWS Batch
- B. AWS Artifact
- C. AWS Data Pipeline
- D. Amazon RDS

Correct Answer: D

Explanation -

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups. It frees you to focus on your applications so you can give them the fast performance, high availability, security and compatibility they need.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/?c=db&sec=srv>

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - D

upvoted 16 times

 **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D --- Sure

upvoted 2 times

Question #67

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides a simple and scalable shared file storage solution for use with Linux-based AWS and on-premises servers?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

Correct Answer: D

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) provides a simple, scalable, fully managed elastic NFS file system for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources. It is built to scale on demand to petabytes without disrupting applications, growing and shrinking automatically as you add and remove files, eliminating the need to provision and manage capacity to accommodate growth.

Amazon EFS is designed to provide the throughput, IOPS, and low latency needed for Linux workloads. Throughput and IOPS scale as a file system grows and can burst to higher throughput levels for short periods of time to support the unpredictable performance needs of file workloads. For the most demanding workloads, Amazon EFS can support performance over 10 GB/sec and up to 500,000 IOPS.

 **superexamtopics101**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct.

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

upvoted 6 times

Question #68

Topic 1

When architecting cloud applications, which of the following are a key design principle?

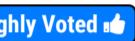
- A. Use the largest instance possible
- B. Provision capacity for peak load
- C. Use the Scrum development process
- D. Implement elasticity

Correct Answer: D

Cloud services main proposition is to provide elasticity through horizontal scaling. It's already there. As for using largest instance possible, it is not a design principle that helps cloud applications in anyway. Scrum development process is not related to architecting. Therefore, a key principle is to provision your application for on-demand capacity. Peak loads is something that cloud applications experience everyday. Peak load management should be a necessary part of cloud application design principle.

Reference:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf

✉  **Nicj**  1 year, 8 months ago

Should be D. AWS encourages elasticity and not provisioning for peak traffic upfront
Elasticity
Another way you can save money with AWS is by taking advantage of the platform's elasticity. Plan to implement Auto Scaling for as many Amazon EC2 workloads as possible, so that you horizontally scale up when needed and scale down and automatically reduce your spending when you don't need that capacity anymore. In addition, you can automate turning off non-production workloads when not in use.⁴⁹ Ultimately, consider which compute workloads you could implement on AWS Lambda so that you never pay for idle or redundant resources.

upvoted 45 times

✉  **joondez** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is not D because elasticity is a core part of AWS and does not need to be considered during architectural design. Answer is B because capacity must be carefully considered when architecting a design.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Did you read the question? Nowhere does it say "while using only managed services". Also this is not part of any of the given possibilities. So we need to take into account that the architect also includes their own code hosted on ec2 instances. And that is where elasticity needs to be factored into the architecture.
You can only (if at all) get away with ignoring elasticity (and taking it for granted) if you only use managed services. Because it has been built in there as a design principle and now exists as a feature of that service.

upvoted 1 times

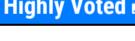
✉  **vlad_74** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

if you think D is the answer, then you do not understand what is Elasticity.
Elasticity is a feature to automatically provision additional capacity when needed. So there is no need to plan a capacity for peak load.
Elasticity will do it for you

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nightmareside15** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe one of te main feature of cloud technology is " stop guessing capacity", so it can't be B i think.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **agomezssp**  1 year, 8 months ago

D..
In the book https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf Inside Optimized for Cost > Elasticity is a principle. Not "Provisioning for peaks"
upvoted 8 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **_nma** 5 months, 1 week ago

I'll probably go with D <https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Should be D.

upvoted 1 times

 **vod** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

IT Assets as Provisioned Resources

In a traditional computing environment, you provision capacity based on an estimate of a theoretical maximum peak. This can result in periods where expensive resources are sitting idle or occasions of insufficient capacity. With cloud computing, you can access as much or as little capacity as you need and dynamically scale to meet actual demand, while only paying for what you use.

upvoted 1 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

This is a difficult question and designed to trick you. In the description it already says elasticity exists. So the answer has to be B. I would go for B in the end

upvoted 1 times

 **derekz** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

It is D. Not B. Because how one can provision the peak capacity without guessing it. The peak will always varies. And guessing is not a design principle.

upvoted 1 times

 **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **GaeBer** 9 months, 1 week ago

ma le risposte chi le da?

scrive B e poi la spiega con D

upvoted 1 times

 **Gatacometa** 9 months, 1 week ago

Should be D

upvoted 1 times

 **grani2** 10 months ago

Answer should be D, because once we figure out peak load , how much it is going to be, elasticity would come into picture as to how much scaling is required.

upvoted 1 times

 **NicoArata** 11 months ago

yes Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **JohnnyS20** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer: D

Elasticity solves the dilemma of overprovisioning.

When in doubt, always go back to the advantages of cloud computing - one of which is 'Stop guessing capacity'

When we provision capacity for peak workload, what happens then to the provisioned capacity when the load is at a minimal level? They are wasted. We can't say that it will always be at peak everyday. So our resources should adjust based on the demands, which leads us to the concept of 'Elasticity' -- scale up or down resources based on demand.

We are lured to think that we should always anticipate the worst, something like peak workloads, but we have to remember that AWS helps us with this, and we must take advantage of that offer.

upvoted 3 times

 **SeanKang** 12 months ago

Should be "D". Elasticity is no granted. You can enjoy some level of elasticity with AWS without making your hands dirty, though. For example, you have to configure Auto Scaling for better elasticity. It is the role of Solutions Architects to enhance elasticity of the architecture.

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

Answer is D

Provisioning for peak load is something to consider but you also want to scale resources as needed as well

upvoted 2 times

 **Goks** 1 year ago

When Implementing D, B shall be taken care. Elasticity is the key.

upvoted 2 times

Question #69

Topic 1

Which AWS service should be used for long-term, low-cost storage of data backups?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon Glacier
- C. AWS Snowball
- D. AWS EBS

Correct Answer: B

Explanation -

Amazon S3 Glacier is a secure, durable, and low-cost storage class of S3 for data archiving and long-term backup. Customers can store large or small amounts of data for as little as \$0.004 per gigabyte per month. The S3 Glacier storage class is ideal for archives where data is regularly retrieved and some of the data may be needed in minutes.

Amazon RDS is a relational database service that hosts databases. It helps you create and manage databases. Amazon Snowball is a petabyte-scale data transfer service that provides cost efficient data transfer to AWS from tamper proof physical devices. Similarly, Elastic block storage offers persistent block storage volumes for EC2 instances.

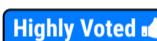
Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/backup-restore/services/>

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 13 times

 **SamirNada**  1 year ago

I vote for B as well. Key word is Long Term and Low cost which is Glacier

upvoted 6 times

 **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **JustEugen** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Definitely B.

<https://aws.amazon.com/glacier/>

Amazon S3 Glacier and S3 Glacier Deep Archive are a secure, durable, and extremely low-cost Amazon S3 cloud storage classes for data archiving and long-term backup.

upvoted 2 times

Question #70

Topic 1

Under the shared responsibility model, which of the following is a shared control between a customer and AWS?

- A. Physical controls
- B. Patch management
- C. Zone security
- D. Data center auditing

Correct Answer: B

 Nicj Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be B. Zone Security is customer only. Patch management is shared responsibility
upvoted 21 times

 Sharkwire 1 year ago

Answer is C. The question is Asking shared between customer and AWS. Patch Management
upvoted 1 times

 agomezssp Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

B.
The own explanation below show:
Patch Management: AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications
upvoted 17 times

 Jssie Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 winx_march 2 months, 2 weeks ago

B - guest OS - customer responsibility and infra side patching - AWS responsibility. This makes it shared
upvoted 2 times

 fei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

agree, its B
upvoted 2 times

 Thuli 3 months, 1 week ago

It's B
upvoted 1 times

 aboeyunus 9 months, 1 week ago

The answer is definitely B. Shared controls are: Patch Management, Configurations Management, Awareness & Training.
upvoted 2 times

 Olamide_ 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Patch management
upvoted 3 times

 Drummerguy 1 year, 2 months ago

Shared Controls – Controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers, but in completely separate contexts or perspectives. In a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services. Examples include:

Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.

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

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

upvoted 3 times

 Vinythepat 1 year, 3 months ago

Folks, keyword is "shared", i.e. for both parties, in the cloud and of the cloud. Answer is B. AWS do patch management for their infrastructure hosts and customer do patch management for their instances running OS.

upvoted 2 times

 aws_bee 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 2 times

 **epicboom** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer C is correct:

"

Customer Specific – Controls which are solely the responsibility of the customer based on the application they are deploying within AWS services.
Examples include:

Service and Communications Protection or Zone Security which may require a customer to route or zone data within specific security environments.

"

upvoted 1 times

 **hgh1978** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **tats** 1 year, 5 months ago

B

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>
check last line those saying C

upvoted 4 times

 **Naveen123** 1 year, 5 months ago

Ans: B Patch Management

Shared Controls – Controls which apply to both the infrastructure layer and customer layers, but in completely separate contexts or perspectives. In a shared control, AWS provides the requirements for the infrastructure and the customer must provide their own control implementation within their use of AWS services. Examples include:

Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching their guest OS and applications.

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

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 8 times

 **adeelahmad1** 1 year, 5 months ago

Should be B

upvoted 4 times

 **rohedef102** 1 year, 6 months ago

It's either someone chose the wrong answer or their "Save Answer" logic is wrecked. It's often one index off.

↖ (ಠ_ಠ) /

upvoted 2 times

Question #71

Topic 1

Which AWS service allows companies to connect an Amazon VPC to an on-premises data center?

- A. AWS VPN
- B. Amazon Redshift
- C. API Gateway
- D. Amazon Connect

Correct Answer: D

AWS Direct Connect enables you to securely connect your AWS environment to your on-premises data center or office location over a standard 1 gigabit or 10 gigabit Ethernet fiber-optic connection. AWS Direct Connect offers dedicated high speed, low latency connection, which bypasses internet service providers in your network path. An AWS Direct Connect location provides access to Amazon Web Services in the region it is associated with, as well as access to other US regions. AWS Direct Connect allows you to logically partition the fiber-optic connections into multiple logical connections called Virtual Local Area Networks (VLAN). You can take advantage of these logical connections to improve security, differentiate traffic, and achieve compliance requirements.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/projects/connect-data-center-to-aws/>

✉  **LuizMarques** Highly Voted 3 months, 3 weeks ago

D is incorrect, AWS Direct Connect and Amazon Connect are not the same services! AWS Direct Connect would be an appropriate answer but is not one of the options. A is the correct option in this case, you can connect to a VPC through a site-to-site VPN from the customer on-prem network to aws.

upvoted 28 times

✉  **sachhu** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

True.. AWS Connect is used for call center system at using AWS

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Nicj** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Both A and D are correct. Not sure which one to choose without additional factors in the questions

upvoted 11 times

✉  **SimpleSimon3_14** Most Recent 4 days, 16 hours ago

Looking at the explanation, it looks like this question just needs the D option to read Direct Connect instead of just Connect

upvoted 1 times

✉  **whoareyou** 1 week, 6 days ago

The answer is A.

We have two ways to connect on-premises and AWS

- Site to Site VPN
- Connect an on-premises VPN to AWS
- The connection is automatically encrypted
- Goes over the public internet
- Direct Connect (DX)
- Establish a physical connection between on-premises and AWS
- The connection is private, secure and fast
- Goes over a private network
- Takes at least a month to establish

Source from Stephan

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mjoksovic** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

D is invalid, Amazon Connect is a call center service. A is the valid solution. From AWS documentation: "AWS Site-to-Site VPN enables you to securely connect your on-premises network or branch office site to your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC). AWS Client VPN enables you to securely connect users to AWS or on-premises networks."

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpn/faqs/#:~:text=AWS%20Site%2Dto%2DSite%20VPN%20enables%20you%20to%20securely%20connect,AWS%20or%20on%2Dpremises%20networks.>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Afro_Boy_Ug** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

upvote for fake qtn

upvoted 1 times

✉  **glil** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

the correct answer is VPN. "Amazon Connect" is a call-center solution. AWS Direct Connect would be the best answer but that is not one of the options presented in the question.

upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** 2 months ago

Agreed with many of you. D is a wrong answer, A sh be the correct answer i.e. VPN

upvoted 1 times

 **gimpknees** 2 months ago

yeah not a great question here as Aws Connect is a call management service. If it said direct connect it makes more sense

upvoted 1 times

 **kowal_001** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer D is Amazon connect NOT direct connection. Those are two different services. Answer A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **SlayerB** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

of the solutions here, A should be correct. D is more correct only IF 'Direct connect' was the option. Connect != Direct Connect

upvoted 2 times

 **SChatte1** 3 months ago

D is wrong for sure! its AWS Direct Connect and not Connect.

upvoted 1 times

 **Yudeng** 3 months, 1 week ago

A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **jgago** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

https://aws.amazon.com/connect/?nc1=h_ls

Amazon Connect is an easy to use omnichannel cloud contact center that helps you provide superior customer service at a lower cost.

So A is right answer

upvoted 5 times

 **jgago** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

https://aws.amazon.com/vpn/?nc1=h_ls

AWS Site-to-Site VPN creates encrypted tunnels between your network and your Amazon Virtual Private Clouds

upvoted 1 times

 **damaldon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Direct connect is a private conection and VPN is a public internet conection, both are valid

upvoted 1 times

 **vincenttjia** 4 months ago

Amazon connect is not corrent,

<https://aws.amazon.com/connect/>

upvoted 1 times

 **Liquid** 4 months, 1 week ago

D is wrong. Amazon Connect is an easy to use omnichannel cloud contact center that helps you provide superior customer service at a lower cost.
Amazon Connect is different from Amazon Direct Connect.

upvoted 2 times

Question #72

Topic 1

A company wants to reduce the physical compute footprint that developers use to run code.

Which service would meet that need by enabling serverless architectures?

- A. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon DynamoDB
- D. AWS CodeCommit

Correct Answer: B

AWS Lambda is an integral part of coding on AWS. It reduces physical compute footprint by utilizing aws cloud services to run code.

 **Jayd0x** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

B is the perfect answer. AWS lambda is a serverless function on AWS and it's also a platform for executing coding on AWS
upvoted 10 times

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B
upvoted 10 times

 **Jerecax** Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- serverless = Lambda
upvoted 2 times

 **Olamide_** 1 year ago

AWS Lamda
upvoted 4 times

 **cozzmo** 1 year, 6 months ago

I would also think A: Because It reduces physical compute footprint by utilizing EC2 instances to run your code on instead of using your own physical devices.
upvoted 1 times

 **Nizate** 1 year, 6 months ago

answer is only B because the question ask enabling serverless architectures, EC2 is not serverless.
upvoted 7 times

Question #73

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides alerts when an AWS event may impact a company's AWS resources?

- A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
- B. AWS Service Health Dashboard
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Infrastructure Event Management

Correct Answer: A

AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS is experiencing events that may impact you. While the Service Health

Dashboard displays the general status of AWS services, Personal Health Dashboard gives you a personalized view into the performance and availability of the

AWS services underlying your AWS resources.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/personal-health-dashboard/>

 **pravatsql** 2 months ago

Correct answer is A. The Link clearly states this

upvoted 2 times

 **AhmedMI** 2 months ago

AWS Personal Health Dashboard --Correct Answer

Service Dashboard will show which services currently down across the globe --an incorrect answer

upvoted 1 times

 **TAvenger** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard

upvoted 3 times

Question #74

Topic 1

Which of the following are categories of AWS Trusted Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Fault Tolerance
- B. Instance Usage
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Performance
- E. Storage Capacity

Correct Answer: AD

Like your customized cloud expert, AWS Trusted Advisor analyzes your AWS environment and provides best practice recommendations in five categories: cost optimization, performance, security, fault tolerance and service limits.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

✉  **Rish0506**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A and D

upvoted 8 times

✉  **aboeyunus**  9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A and D: Other answers are Cost Optimization, Security and Service Limits

upvoted 6 times

✉  **pravatsql**  2 months ago

Fault Tolerance, Performance, Cost Opti, Security and Service limits are the 5 pillars. So the answer is FT and PERF

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EricLIM** 8 months, 1 week ago

Why not infrastructure and performance?

AWS Trusted Advisor

is an online tool that provides you real time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor checks help optimize your AWS infrastructure, increase security and performance, reduce your overall costs, and monitor service limit

upvoted 2 times

✉  **boboloboli** 6 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

Categories are:

Cost Optimization

Performance

Security

Fault Tolerance

Service Limits

upvoted 5 times

✉  **designated** 11 months ago

Trusted Advisor Best Practices

AWS Trusted Advisor provides best practices in four categories:

Cost optimization

Security

Fault tolerance

Performance improvement

[https://www.amazonaws.cn/en/support/trustedadvisor/#:~:text=Trusted%20Advisor%20Best%20Practices%20\(Checks,fault%20tolerance%2C%20and%20performance%20improvement.](https://www.amazonaws.cn/en/support/trustedadvisor/#:~:text=Trusted%20Advisor%20Best%20Practices%20(Checks,fault%20tolerance%2C%20and%20performance%20improvement.)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Nipper2u** 1 year ago

AWS Trusted Advisor offers a rich set of best practice checks and recommendations across five categories: cost optimization, security, fault tolerance, performance, and service limits.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Jasman** 1 year, 2 months ago

<http://jayendra-patil.blogspot.com/2016/03/aws-trusted-advisor-categories.html>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Abhinaw** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and D is correct. But Isn't "Instance Usage" and "Storage Capacity" also comes under "Service Limits"?

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Service limit, High Utilization Amazon EC2 Instances, etc coming under the Performance category
<https://www.amazonaws.cn/en/support/trustedadvisor/best-practices/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Correction: 5 categories
1)Cost optimization
2)Performance
3)Security
4)Fault tolerance
5)Service limits

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

upvoted 1 times

Question #75

Topic 1

Which task is AWS responsible for in the shared responsibility model for security and compliance?

- A. Granting access to individuals and services
- B. Encrypting data in transit
- C. Updating Amazon EC2 host firmware
- D. Updating operating systems

Correct Answer: C

AWS Compliance enables customers to establish and operate in an AWS security control environment

- ☞ The shared responsibility model is part of AWS Compliance program
- ☞ The Security of the cloud is managed by Amazon AWS provider
- ☞ The Security in the cloud is responsibility of the customer
- ☞ The customer is responsible for their information and data, their secure transmission, integrity, and encryption
- ☞ Also, the customer is responsible for managing, support, patching and control of the guest operating system and AWS services provided like EC2
- ☞ AWS customers retain control and ownership of their data
- ☞ The AWS network provides significant protection against traditional network security issues and the customer can implement further protection

Reference:

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/aws-security-shared-responsibility/>

✉  **TaMATI** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be C

upvoted 28 times

✉  **aandrei** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

the question is about "shared responsibility" - customers can't update EC2 host firmware, only AWS can. So the correct answer is B.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **mb0812** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

You mean C. Right?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **AnitaTam88** 8 months ago

But the question is asking which is responsible by AWS under the shared responsibility model....so it should be C
upvoted 4 times

✉  **chase12345** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I think C is correct, because 'host firmwire'

upvoted 14 times

✉  **spaceinvader** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C - not B - The customer is responsible for their information and data, their secure transmission, integrity, and encryption
upvoted 2 times

✉  **HJunk** 7 months ago

Ans is B: "which task is AWS responsible for..."
upvoted 1 times

✉  **HJunk** 7 months ago

Sorry meant C: "Which task is AWS responsible for..."
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Atma** 10 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **bipul** 10 months ago

Answer should be C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **som74** 10 months, 1 week ago

The answer is clearly C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lv0** 10 months, 1 week ago

A, not because this is done by the client with IAM.

C, not because this is done by the customer with an OTA update in AWS IoT

D, not because if Amazon were to update the OS the applications that run on the server could fail, therefore it is the responsibility of the client.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

You have seen EC2 instances which are IoT devices?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **audi_2654** 10 months, 1 week ago

C is most correct. Observe word 'host'

<https://acloud.guru/forums/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner/discussion/-M5SYa1IRD9-2jQYu2gU/Which%20task%20is%20AWS%20responsible%20for%20in%20the%20shared%20responsibility%20model%20for%20security%20and%20compliance%3F>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lakshman_P** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Ketan_N** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer : C - The key word is host firmware

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jbbhaskar** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **bogudan** 11 months ago

B=correct , not C because the "key" is "host" and that is AWS part ONLY !!!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

exactly, that's why "C" is correct. Read the question again, keyword is AWS (in the shared model)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gerry4874040** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C. the reference used in this question - Whizlabs? I'd accept an AWS reference, not this.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **YazeedHammad** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Which task is AWS responsible for in the "shared" responsibility model for security and compliance?

A. Granting access to individuals and services (the customer has sole responsibility)

B. Encrypting data in transit (the customer should turn on the encryption and the AWS has to encrypt it)

C. Updating Amazon EC2 host firmware (AWS has sole responsibility)

D. Updating operating systems (AWS has sole responsibility)

The encryption is the only shared responsibility of these. So the answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉ **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

read again, keyword is AWS (in the shared model)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Olamide_** 1 year ago

C. Updating Amazon EC2 host firmware

Keyword: Host

upvoted 2 times

Question #76

Topic 1

Where should a company go to search software listings from independent software vendors to find, test, buy and deploy software that runs on AWS?

- A. AWS Marketplace
- B. Amazon Lumberyard
- C. AWS Artifact
- D. Amazon CloudSearch

Correct Answer: A

AWS Marketplace is a digital catalog with thousands of software listings from independent software vendors that make it easy to find, test, buy, and deploy software that runs on AWS.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 14 times

 **aws_guru1** Most Recent 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A is the answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #77

Topic 1

Which of the following is a benefit of using the AWS Cloud?

- A. Permissive security removes the administrative burden.
- B. Ability to focus on revenue-generating activities.
- C. Control over cloud network hardware.
- D. Choice of specific cloud hardware vendors.

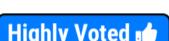
Correct Answer: B

Developer and IT staff productivity accounted for nearly 30% of overall financial benefits. The remaining benefits were driven by the flexibility and agility of

Amazon cloud infrastructure services, which make it easier to trial new business models, support revenue-generating applications, and provide more reliable services to end users.

Reference:

https://media.amazonwebservices.com/IDC_Business_Value_of_AWS_Accelerates_Over_time.pdf

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 12 times

 **John_Frum**  1 year, 3 months ago

It is B.

A is a nonsense.

upvoted 7 times

 **PratikChandak**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

permissive = relaxed. if you get relaxed, easy going security from a public cloud vendor, you should move immediately! A is not the answer.

upvoted 4 times

Question #78

Topic 1

When performing a cost analysis that supports physical isolation of a customer workload, which compute hosting model should be accounted for in the Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)?

- A. Dedicated Hosts
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. On-Demand Instances
- D. No Upfront Reserved Instances

Correct Answer: A

Use Dedicated Hosts to launch Amazon EC2 instances on physical servers that are dedicated for your use. Dedicated Hosts give you additional visibility and control over how instances are placed on a physical server, and you can reliably use the same physical server over time. As a result, Dedicated Hosts enable you to use your existing server-bound software licenses like Windows Server and address corporate compliance and regulatory requirements.

 **Olamide_** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Key: physical isolation

Answer: A

upvoted 10 times

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 7 times

 **Jerecax** Most Recent 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A --- Dedicated (isolation)

upvoted 3 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #79

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code?

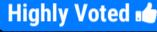
- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Correct Answer: D

AWS CloudFormation provides a common language for you to describe and provision all the infrastructure resources in your cloud environment. CloudFormation allows you to use a simple text file to model and provision, in an automated and secure manner, all the resources needed for your applications across all regions and accounts. This file serves as the single source of truth for your cloud environment.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - D

upvoted 10 times

✉  **nothorsenotpony**  1 year, 7 months ago

Answer - D

<https://containersonaws.com/introduction/infrastructure-as-code/>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **AhmedMI**  2 months ago

Cloud Formation is right answer(IaC)

Terraform also used for (IaC)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jssie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D. One of the benefits of AWS CloudFormation = infrastructure as code. (No resources are manually created, which is excellent for control. Changes to the infrastructure are reviewed through code.)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **designated** 11 months ago

D - Cloud Formation

You can use JSON and YAML to create your environment

upvoted 4 times

Question #80

Topic 1

If a customer needs to audit the change management of AWS resources, which of the following AWS services should the customer use?

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. Amazon Inspector

Correct Answer: A

AWS Config is a service that enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. Config continuously monitors and records your

AWS resource configurations and allows you to automate the evaluation of recorded configurations against desired configurations. With Config, you can review changes in configurations and relationships between AWS resources, dive into detailed resource configuration histories, and determine your overall compliance against the configurations specified in your internal guidelines. This enables you to simplify compliance auditing, security analysis, change management, and operational troubleshooting.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/config/>

✉  **joondez**  1 year, 2 months ago

- A. AWS Config : auditing of changes to configurations, correct.
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor : best practice assessments, wrong.
- C. Amazon CloudWatch : performance monitoring, wrong.
- D. Amazon Inspector : automated security assessments, wrong.

upvoted 82 times

✉  **ChukkyCerts** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

very well explained

upvoted 2 times

✉  **KaushikC** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Well, Explained.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Jssie**  2 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kassahun** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/config/>

upvoted 1 times

Question #81

Topic 1

What is Amazon CloudWatch?

- A. A code repository with customizable build and team commit features.
- B. A metrics repository with customizable notification thresholds and channels.
- C. A security configuration repository with threat analytics.
- D. A rule repository of a web application firewall with automated vulnerability prevention features.

Correct Answer: B

Amazon CloudWatch is basically a metrics repository. An AWS service " such as Amazon EC2 " puts metrics into the repository, and you retrieve statistics based on those metrics. If you put your own custom metrics into the repository, you can retrieve statistics on these metrics as well.

Reference:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/cloudwatch_architecture.html

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Olamide_**  1 year ago

Key: metrics repository

Answer: B

upvoted 7 times

✉  **bipuljaishwal**  9 months ago

Answer - B, Key: If matrix then Cloud Watch and if API then it should be Cloud Trail

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AhmedMI** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Wow, best key word and answer. Thank you

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- Sure

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bogudan** 11 months ago

B for sure !!!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **SudOnline** 1 year, 5 months ago

We can set the cloudWatch threshold limit of resource usage by setting and alarm upto a perticular limit.

upvoted 3 times

Question #82

Topic 1

Which service allows a company with multiple AWS accounts to combine its usage to obtain volume discounts?

- A. AWS Server Migration Service
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Budgets
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

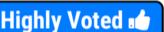
Correct Answer: B

use the consolidated billing feature in AWS Organizations to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts or multiple Amazon Internet Services Pvt.

Ltd (AISPL) accounts. Every organization in AWS Organizations has a master account that pays the charges of all the member accounts.

Consolidated billing has the following benefits:

- ⇒ One bill → You get one bill for multiple accounts.
- ⇒ Easy tracking → You can track the charges across multiple accounts and download the combined cost and usage data.
- ⇒ Combined usage → You can combine the usage across all accounts in the organization to share the volume pricing discounts and Reserved Instance discounts. This can result in a lower charge for your project, department, or company than with individual standalone accounts. For more information, see Volume Discounts.
- ⇒ No extra fee → Consolidated billing is offered at no additional cost.

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 11 times

✉  **SeanKang**  12 months ago

B is the correct answer because a customer can use "consolidated billing" with AWS Organizations

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Jerecax**  9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- Organizations Sure

upvoted 2 times

Question #83

Topic 1

Which of the following services could be used to deploy an application to servers running on-premises? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- B. AWS OpsWorks
- C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS Batch
- E. AWS X-Ray

Correct Answer: BC

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/instances-on-premises.html> <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/opsworks-on-prem-and-existing-instances/>

✉  **batprash**  11 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans : B,C

AWS OpsWorks : OpsWorks lets you use Chef and Puppet to automate how servers are configured, deployed, and managed across your Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises compute environments.

AWS CodeDeploy : AWS CodeDeploy is a fully managed deployment service that automates software deployments to a variety of compute services such as Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, AWS Lambda, and your on-premises servers.

<https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/>
<https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/>

Unable to find keyword on-premises for Elastic Bean Stalk.

upvoted 27 times

✉  **foreverlearner**  1 year, 4 months ago

Questions says "on-premise". "you can now use AWS OpsWorks to deploy and operate applications on any server with an Internet connection including virtual machines running in your own data centers" (<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/opsworks-on-prem-and-existing-instances/>). Beanstalk is to deploy only on AWS Cloud: "AWS Elastic Beanstalk makes it even easier for developers to quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud" (<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/faqs/#>).

upvoted 16 times

✉  **chels**  5 months, 1 week ago

100% B and C

B. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/instances-on-premises.html>: "An on-premises instance is any physical device that is not an Amazon EC2 instance that can run the CodeDeploy agent and connect to public AWS service endpoints. Deploying a CodeDeploy application revision to an on-premises instance involves two major steps:..."

C: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/opsworks-on-prem-and-existing-instances/>: "Customers with on-premises servers no longer need to operate separate application management tools or pay up-front licensing costs but can instead use OpsWorks to manage applications that run on-premises, on AWS, or that span environments. "

upvoted 2 times

✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago

B and C

upvoted 5 times

✉  **epicboom** 1 year, 4 months ago

B and C

<https://aws.amazon.com/opsworks/stacks/faqs/>

``

AWS OpsWorks Stacks lets you manage applications and servers on AWS and on-premises

You can pull your code from a repository and install it on one or all of your instances. You can have multiple applications in a stack that are configured to work together as a system.

``

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Metateam** 1 year, 4 months ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Null0** 1 year, 4 months ago

Why option B? Opswork is a configuration management service and not a deployment service. Option A is more close since EB is web-application deployment service. Since question did not mention any specific application deployment, we should take benefit of doubt. Hence option A and C.

What you think guys?

upvoted 2 times

 **prashantph** 1 year ago

EB deploys on AWS cloud only not on premise and the question is about deploying app on premise.

upvoted 4 times

 **Davoo** 1 year, 4 months ago

OpsWorks lets you use Chef and Puppet to automate how servers are configured, deployed, and managed across your Amazon EC2 instances or on-premises compute environments

upvoted 12 times

Question #84

Topic 1

Which Amazon EC2 pricing model adjusts based on supply and demand of EC2 instances?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Convertible Reserved Instances

Correct Answer: C

In the new model, the Spot prices are more predictable, updated less frequently, and are determined by supply and demand for Amazon EC2 spare capacity, not bid prices.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/new-amazon-ec2-spot-pricing/>

 **An0nym0us**  1 year ago

The Spot prices are more predictable, updated less frequently, and are determined by 'supply and demand' for Amazon EC2 spare capacity, not bid prices.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/new-amazon-ec2-spot-pricing/>

upvoted 9 times

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 7 times

 **Pasmo**  10 months ago

Key words

"Pricing model that Adjust".....

upvoted 2 times

 **fasak** 10 months ago

correct = c

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

Spot instances are the ones you bid for it so demand and supply would come into play

Answer is C for sure

upvoted 1 times

 **Nipper2u** 1 year ago

The price per second for a running On-Demand Instance is fixed, and is listed on the On-Demand Pricing page.

upvoted 2 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **cos55ap** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer: C - because the price changes base on supply and demand of EC2 instances

upvoted 2 times

 **Sapens** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer : C catch is "supply and demand "

upvoted 5 times

 **viky2789** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

 **kevin9988** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer is A. pay as go on-demand

upvoted 2 times

Question #85

Topic 1

Which design principles for cloud architecture are recommended when re-architecting a large monolithic application? (Choose two.)

- A. Use manual monitoring.
- B. Use fixed servers.
- C. Implement loose coupling.
- D. Rely on individual components.
- E. Design for scalability.

Correct Answer: CE

Rearchitecting applications involves sweeping change where an old monolithic application is completely revamped according to modern microservices architecture. Using individual components to re-architect a big application is one part of the process. The most important part is to design the application for scalability because the level of investment for a monolithic application can only be justified when resilience and scalability is needed.

Reference:

<https://www.architech.ca/re-architect-applications/>

 **Corrector** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answers are C and E.

upvoted 47 times

 **Zakhar86** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is wrong here. Right answer is C and E

upvoted 14 times

 **sednder123** Most Recent 5 months ago

Answer C&E

upvoted 1 times

 **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

C and E

upvoted 1 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is C and E

upvoted 1 times

 **DeepaRao** 6 months ago

C & E - should be the answer... it will be good for the website admins correct them.

upvoted 1 times

 **utkarshgupta111** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

It is for monolithic application not microservices, therefore it is right.

upvoted 1 times

 **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

But the question is about re-architecting. So one of the design goals should be to be monolithic no longer.

upvoted 1 times

 **utardylan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C & E. Please change it

upvoted 1 times

 **pravinb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

C and E are correct answers.

upvoted 1 times

 **voilet** 9 months ago

C and E should be ans

upvoted 1 times

 **Gatacometa** 9 months, 1 week ago

C and D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Spac3X** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

It should be C and E

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bipul** 10 months ago

Correct answer should be C and E

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Atma** 10 months ago

C and E

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fasak** 10 months ago

agree it should be c and e

upvoted 1 times

✉  **som74** 10 months, 1 week ago

The answer should be C&E

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Techno_Head** 10 months, 1 week ago

C & E Expect failure so not D

upvoted 1 times

Question #86

Topic 1

Which is the MINIMUM AWS Support plan that allows for one-hour target response time for support cases?

- A. Enterprise
- B. Business
- C. Developer
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 7 times

✉  **DavidN**  1 week, 3 days ago

B. Business support is 1-4hrs. Developer support is up to 12 hours and Enterprise is 15-minute SLA for critical issues

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DaBigBoy** 1 week, 4 days ago

B is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aws_bee** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 3 times

Question #87

Topic 1

Where can AWS compliance and certification reports be downloaded?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. AWS Concierge
- C. AWS Certificate Manager
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Correct Answer: A

WS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS's security and compliance reports and select online agreements. The AWS SOC 2 report is particularly helpful for completing questionnaires because it provides a comprehensive description of the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Another useful document is the Executive Briefing within the AWS FedRAMP Partner Package.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/faq/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 9 times

 **Olamide_** Most Recent 1 year ago

Answer: A

upvoted 4 times

Question #88

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides a customized view of the health of specific AWS services that power a customer's workloads running on AWS?

- A. AWS Service Health Dashboard
- B. AWS X-Ray
- C. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

Correct Answer: C

Personal Health Dashboard gives you a personalized view of the status of the AWS services that power your applications, enabling you to quickly see when AWS is experiencing issues that may impact you. For example, in the event of a lost EBS volume associated with one of your EC2 instances, you would gain quick visibility into the status of the specific service you are using, helping save precious time troubleshooting to determine root cause.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/personal-health-dashboard/>

 **VivekKumarGupta** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Why not AWS cloud watch since it is a customisable metrics repository

upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** 2 months ago

It is personal health dashboard...read the question carefully, it says Customer's, it means a specific customer

upvoted 1 times

 **TAvenger** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

C. AWS Personal Health Dashboard

upvoted 1 times

Question #89

Topic 1

Which of the following is an advantage of consolidated billing on AWS?

- A. Volume pricing qualification
- B. Shared access permissions
- C. Multiple bills per account
- D. Eliminates the need for tagging

Correct Answer: A

If you have multiple standalone accounts, your charges might decrease if you add the accounts to an organization. AWS combines usage from all accounts in the organization to qualify you for volume pricing discounts.

Reference:

<https://help.nops.io/consolidated-billing>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 12 times

 **Nwele** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

I have just googled it. The right answer is A. Volume pricing results to volume discount at a higher tier.

upvoted 1 times

 **Charly0710** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Is not the same Volume Pricing Qualification and Volume Pricing Discount. The answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **Charly0710** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry, the correct answer is A. I rectify the answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #90

Topic 1

Which of the following steps should be taken by a customer when conducting penetration testing on AWS?

- A. Conduct penetration testing using Amazon Inspector, and then notify AWS support.
- B. Request and wait for approval from the customer's internal security team, and then conduct testing.
- C. Notify AWS support, and then conduct testing immediately.
- D. Request and wait for approval from AWS support, and then conduct testing.

Correct Answer: D

AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for 8 services.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/>

 **inf**  1 year ago

Answer: B

Little acronym for those wondering what pen tests are possible without informing AWS :
BALL RACE

B eanstalk

A urora

L ambda

L ightsail

R DS

A PI Gateway

C loudFront

E C2

upvoted 28 times

 **octaviosoar**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is D.

A is wrong because: you cannot run penetration tests with AWS Inspector

B is wrong because: you don't depend on client's or your own approval to do the test, it's on AWS

C is wrong because: you don't notify and then run the test. You notify/request permission, then wait for AWS approval, and once granted, you run the test

upvoted 28 times

 **Djoka** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree. The best explanation here.

upvoted 5 times

 **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

Question is not very clear what type of Penetration testing is going to carried out. Answers says "AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for 8 services." then how one can take wait for approval?

upvoted 1 times

 **stepkurniawan** 2 months, 1 week ago

It depends on which AWS Services that will be pen-tested right?

upvoted 2 times

 **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B

No need prior approval from AWS for below services. once received approval from internal security team.

=====

Amazon EC2 instances, NAT Gateways, and Elastic Load Balancers

Amazon RDS

Amazon CloudFront

Amazon Aurora

Amazon API Gateways

AWS Lambda and Lambda Edge functions

Amazon Lightsail resources

Amazon Elastic Beanstalk environments

=====

upvoted 2 times

 **lurch101** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Though the question doesn't specify it, the solution describes using the 8 allowed pen tests. The question should be re-worded to imply this.

upvoted 4 times

 **Aminaaa** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

i see that decisive between B & D is which team to contact; security or support team. So B is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Aminaaa** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

i see that decisive between B & D is which team to contact; security or support team. So B is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **DeepaRao** 6 months ago

the question should be more specific on what aws service or all Aws.
upvoted 2 times

 **Njogani1995** 7 months ago

Feels like the answer should be D because they have not mentioned anything about the 8 services that do not need any authorization before running Penetration Testing..Unable to understand the logic behind B...
upvoted 2 times

 **TamHas** 7 months ago

The answer is B, based on the process of elimination.
upvoted 2 times

 **sat2008** 7 months, 1 week ago

Not possible to give the correct answer here without including type of the Pen test ? Network, EC2 etc. But you are testing your own resources on AWS (doesn't specify any AWS own services testing) and pen test is allowed without informing AWS . So you would naturally ask your internal security team . It may be a wrongly written question too so hard to choose.
upvoted 1 times

 **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Question is poorly written
upvoted 1 times

 **robby_cd** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think they should change the option B as
AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure without prior approval for 8 services, listed in the next section under "Permitted Services."
upvoted 1 times

 **designated** 11 months ago

A - Artifact is compliance and certificate. Wrong
B - We are talking about AWS and not customer security so authorization should be of AWS. Wrong
C - Notify? No! Customer should REQUEST and WAIT approval from AWS. Wrong.
D - Should be request approval and authorization do the test. Correct

D is correct answer.
upvoted 3 times

 **jinwchun** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The question seems to be so vague and should have been more specific. While I have the impression that the answer is supposed to be B, that statement is not 100% true if the pen test is done on services not listed in that 8 allowed services.
upvoted 1 times

 **Sathee4u** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans: B - Customers are allowed free 8 services without prior approval from AWS.
upvoted 1 times

Question #91

Topic 1

Which of the following AWS features enables a user to launch a pre-configured Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance?

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- B. Amazon Machine Image
- C. Amazon EC2 Systems Manager
- D. Amazon AppStream 2.0

Correct Answer: B

To use Amazon EC2, you simply:

- ☞ Select a pre-configured, templated Amazon Machine Image (AMI) to get up and running immediately. Or create an AMI containing your applications, libraries, data, and associated configuration settings.
- ☞ Configure security and network access on your Amazon EC2 instance.
- ☞ Choose which instance type(s) you want, then start, terminate, and monitor as many instances of your AMI as needed, using the web service APIs or the variety of management tools provided.
- ☞ Determine whether you want to run in multiple locations, utilize static IP endpoints, or attach persistent block storage to your instances.
- ☞ Pay only for the resources that you actually consume, like instance-hours or data transfer.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/features/>

✉  **AlokK**  1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Alwayslearning**  6 months, 2 weeks ago

why not C?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Yvonne001** 3 months ago

pre-configured
upvoted 1 times

✉  **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I think the keyword is "features" all the other answers are services. And yes, inside some of them this feature might be accessible.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - AMI

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- AMI

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Sarthak123** 10 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #92

Topic 1

How would an AWS customer easily apply common access controls to a large set of users?

- A. Apply an IAM policy to an IAM group.
- B. Apply an IAM policy to an IAM role.
- C. Apply the same IAM policy to all IAM users with access to the same workload.
- D. Apply an IAM policy to an Amazon Cognito user pool.

Correct Answer: A

Instead of defining permissions for individual IAM users, it's usually more convenient to create groups that relate to job functions (administrators, developers, accounting, etc.). Next, define the relevant permissions for each group. Finally, assign IAM users to those groups. All the users in an IAM group inherit the permissions assigned to the group. That way, you can make changes for everyone in a group in just one place. As people move around in your company, you can simply change what IAM group their IAM user belongs to.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 11 times

✉  **18603055141**  1 month ago

Why not D, the Cognito. It's the tool for common access controls a large set of users common access controls.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sarthak123** 10 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ZiLearner** 1 year, 2 months ago

Key word "large set of users" = group

upvoted 3 times

✉  **blastthefool** 1 year, 6 months ago

what is the difference between role and group?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **foreverlearner** 1 year, 4 months ago

In brief:

User: Permanent named operator (human or machine)

Group: Collection of users

Role: Authentication method, not permissions. A role is an operator (human or machine). Credentials are temporary

Policy docs: Permissions attached to any of the previous 3. List specific APIs that are allowed. - Authorization method

upvoted 19 times

✉  **NagOned** 1 year, 4 months ago

The Answer is A as per the link in the solution. I thought it was role at first as well. You could have multiple users having different roles requiring common access controls.

upvoted 2 times

Question #93

Topic 1

What technology enables compute capacity to adjust as loads change?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Automatic failover
- C. Round robin
- D. Auto Scaling

Correct Answer: D

AWS Auto Scaling monitors your applications and automatically adjusts capacity to maintain steady, predictable performance at the lowest possible cost. Using

AWS Auto Scaling, it's easy to setup application scaling for multiple resources across multiple services in minutes. The service provides a simple, powerful user interface that lets you build scaling plans for resources including Amazon EC2 instances and Spot Fleets, Amazon ECS tasks, Amazon DynamoDB tables and indexes, and Amazon Aurora Replicas. AWS Auto Scaling makes scaling simple with recommendations that allow you to optimize performance, costs, or balance between them. If you're already using Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling to dynamically scale your Amazon EC2 instances, you can now combine it with AWS Auto

Scaling to scale additional resources for other AWS services. With AWS Auto Scaling, your applications always have the right resources at the right time.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>

 **Anthcm** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Load Balancing - Distributes workloads across multiple compute resources.

Auto Scaling - Automatically increase and decrease the number of instances based on the application requirement.

Keyword here is compute capacity and compute capacity refers to EC2 which refers to instances, therefore answer is D.
upvoted 30 times

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - D

upvoted 12 times

 **Thuli** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - Auto Scaling

upvoted 1 times

 **Sarthak123** 10 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **SkullGamer** 1 year, 1 month ago

Load balancing focus of load balancing is to distribute load on available EC2 instances.

Automatic failover is used to design for fail and replacing the failed instance with an idle instance to take the role as primary instance.

Round robin is just a load balancing strategy.

Auto Scaling is used to provision additional instance on load increase and reduce the instance when load is below lower threshold so correct answer is D

upvoted 5 times

 **iamstud** 1 year, 6 months ago

Load Balancing = Distributing load

Auto scaling = Changing/Adjusting loads. Hence, answer is D.

upvoted 10 times

 **kolliprabhu** 1 year, 7 months ago

why not A

upvoted 1 times

 **tiboy** 1 year, 5 months ago

LB distribute workloads across several instances , it only distribute to instances available(it doesn't add or change) but with auto scaling when the traffic gets too high it automatically add more instances to handle the traffic and vice versa. , i guess that is why the ans is D.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **nixan_nixan** 1 year, 6 months ago

"compute capacity to adjust"

....

upvoted 1 times

✉  **gastonrepetto77** 1 year, 7 months ago

What reason do you have to say this?

upvoted 5 times

Question #94

Topic 1

Which AWS services are defined as global instead of regional? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon CloudFront
- E. Amazon DynamoDB

Correct Answer: AD

Reference:

<http://jayendrapatil.com/aws-global-vs-regional-vs-az-resources/>

 **aws_bee** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer - AD
upvoted 11 times

 **arishwani** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct
upvoted 6 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

A and D
upvoted 2 times

 **Mama_k** 8 months, 1 week ago

S3 is regional. It's the bucket name that is GLOBALLY UNIQUE!!!
upvoted 5 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A and D correct
upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 1 year ago

A and D for sure; Route53 is AWS DNS Service and CloudFront is CDN so they are both global for sure
upvoted 4 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

Tricky, S3 – Global but Data is Regional
S3 buckets are created within the selected region
Objects stored are replicated across Availability Zones to provide high
upvoted 3 times

 **jlozanom** 1 year, 1 month ago

This is wrong, because S3 is also global. You can't define a specific region to create a s3 bucket.
upvoted 2 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

S3 is regional and not global. You can define S3 lifecycle to be global by ensuring data are moved to another S3 category in another region but by default S3 is at a region level only.
upvoted 2 times

 **nixan_nixan** 1 year ago

data is regional though
upvoted 1 times

 **Trusted_Advisor** 1 year, 1 month ago

S3 – Global but Data is Regional
S3 buckets are created within the selected region
Objects stored are replicated across Availability Zones to provide high durability but are not cross region replicated unless done explicitly
upvoted 6 times

 **anemuday** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why cant S3? S3 is also a global service.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **nixan_nixan** 1 year ago
data is regional though
upvoted 4 times

Question #95

Topic 1

Which AWS service would you use to obtain compliance reports and certificates?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Certificate Manager

Correct Answer: A

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS™ security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card

Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA).

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A
upvoted 9 times

✉  **Serious_Bob**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

I think this is the 3rd time I have seen this question so far. At least this time I got the answer right!
upvoted 3 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - Artifact
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A --- AWS Artifact = on-demand access to AWS's security and compliance reports
upvoted 2 times

Question #96

Topic 1

Under the shared responsibility model, which of the following tasks are the responsibility of the AWS customer? (Choose two.)

- A. Ensuring that application data is encrypted at rest
- B. Ensuring that AWS NTP servers are set to the correct time
- C. Ensuring that users have received security training in the use of AWS services
- D. Ensuring that access to data centers is restricted
- E. Ensuring that hardware is disposed of properly

Correct Answer: AC

 **asdfasdfsadf**  1 year, 8 months ago

Should be A C
upvoted 27 times

 **hexbus**  1 year, 6 months ago

Should be A and C. Who's providing the correct answers on these? A lot of them are incorrect.
upvoted 6 times

 **Reshi**  3 months, 2 weeks ago

Configure network time protocol (NTP)
Amazon provides the Amazon Time Sync Service, which is accessible from all EC2 instances, and is also used by other AWS services. We recommend that you configure your instance to use the Amazon Time Sync Service. This service uses a fleet of satellite-connected and atomic reference clocks in each AWS Region to deliver accurate current time readings of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) global standard. The Amazon Time Sync Service automatically smooths any leap seconds that are added to UTC. This service is available at the 169.254.169.123 IP address for any instance running in a VPC, and your instance does not require internet access to use it. Starting with the August 2018 release, Windows AMIs use the Amazon Time Sync Service by default.

To verify the NTP configuration

upvoted 1 times

 **utardylan** 7 months, 1 week ago

It's A & C
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and C
upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

A and C
upvoted 1 times

 **Rajkumar32216** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is A and B. A for obvious reasons. B is an activity that you as a customer has to do to make sure the NTP daemon works fine on your instance. C is an example of a shared control. In the context of this question, A and C are mutually exclusive. So A wins.
upvoted 1 times

 **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

B is wrong. no public cloud will allow a customer to edit their NTP servers. never ever.
Answer is A & C
upvoted 3 times

 **Anjuz** 1 year, 3 months ago

should be A and C
upvoted 2 times

 **Vinythepat** 1 year, 3 months ago

Again keyword here is "shared" means both party do this. AWS Customer do data at rest encryption and AWS do data in transit encryption. AWS train their staff, customer train their users. So ans is A and C.
upvoted 4 times

 **torgefaehrlich** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Again, read the question: "in the shared responsibility *model* "which is the role of the [] *customer*". But curiously enough, your conclusion is correct. AC
upvoted 1 times

 **mast** 1 year, 3 months ago

The latest versions of Amazon Linux 2 and Amazon Linux AMIs synchronize with the Amazon Time Sync Service by default.

Use the following procedures to configure the Amazon Time Sync Service on your instance using the chrony client.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/set-time.html>

upvoted 2 times

 **AmolNawale** 1 year, 5 months ago

Should be A and C. I guess end customer cannot control the AWS NTP.

upvoted 2 times

 **hgh1978** 1 year, 5 months ago

A and C

upvoted 2 times

 **mojaveranger95** 1 year, 5 months ago

A and C

Way too many incorrect answers for this to be anywhere near useful

upvoted 1 times

 **rohedef102** 1 year, 6 months ago

AC, They obviously made a mistake

upvoted 2 times

 **burrito** 1 year, 6 months ago

Should be A and C

obviously

upvoted 3 times

 **FMuzeet** 1 year, 6 months ago

A and C are correct. Customer trains user on use of AWS services

upvoted 3 times

 **kerm** 1 year, 7 months ago

A and C customer doesn't control AWS NTP

upvoted 1 times

Question #97

Topic 1

Which AWS service can be used to manually launch instances based on resource requirements?

- A. Amazon EBS
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon ECS

Correct Answer: C

✉️ ⚒ Dream Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 9 times

✉️ ⚒ Althani Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Why not ECS? You can manually launch a container and sometimes they are referred to as instances in the docs as well?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ ⚒ Mark_TW 4 months, 2 weeks ago

keyword - Instance

upvoted 1 times

✉️ ⚒ RAAAEHL 8 months ago

C - EC2

upvoted 2 times

✉️ ⚒ Jogi1308 8 months ago

keyword - Instance

upvoted 2 times

✉️ ⚒ Jerecax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- EC2

upvoted 3 times

Question #98

Topic 1

A company is migrating an application that is running non-interruptible workloads for a three-year time frame.

Which pricing construct would provide the MOST cost-effective solution?

- A. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
- B. Amazon EC2 Dedicated Instances
- C. Amazon EC2 On-Demand Instances
- D. Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances

Correct Answer: D

 **asdfasdfsadf** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Should be D
upvoted 26 times

 **Nicj** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans is D
upvoted 8 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

D is answer
upvoted 1 times

 **AlbertoCosta** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Key word: 3 years. Amazon EC2 Reserved Instance is the most correct to answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **RM2244** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

keyword 3 years
upvoted 1 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

For long term commitment on resource usage Reserved Instances is the best option as it gives you up to 75% discount of the On demand price so correct answer is absolutely D
upvoted 3 times

 **NagOned** 1 year, 4 months ago

Aren't OnDemand instances uninterruptible as well?
upvoted 1 times

 **foreverlearner** 1 year, 4 months ago

On Demand you pay for what you use, hence they're recommended for short-term usage. Question is about cost efficiency, and with RI you have 75% in 3-year term, therefore RI is the correct answer
upvoted 4 times

 **parknaldo** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is c.
3 years is trick.
We should focus on uninterrupted workloads.
<https://aws.amazon.com/ko/ec2/pricing/>
"On demand instances are recommended" Read more
upvoted 2 times

 **parknaldo** 1 year, 5 months ago

sorry... answer is D
upvoted 3 times

 **ut18** 1 year, 5 months ago

Why answer is D?
Reserved Instances are non interruptible?
upvoted 2 times

 **DuluoZ** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes RI is non interruptible
upvoted 2 times

 **hexbus** 1 year, 6 months ago

Should be D. Reserved, especially a three year contract is cheapest.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rohedef102** 1 year, 6 months ago

D, an obvious mistake

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cloud09** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is D - Reserved pricing:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/pricing/>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **burrito** 1 year, 6 months ago

Should be d for duh

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ebla** 10 months ago

LOL this is funny! spot on!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nbriel** 1 year, 6 months ago

The ironic of this question is the answer... google cloud... LOL, this simulator is for the exam aws cloud practitioner!!

upvoted 3 times

✉ **PKG** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 4 times

✉ **kisa** 1 year, 7 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 4 times

✉ **mayurgawade** 1 year, 7 months ago

They said non interruptable hence on-Demand is correct ans

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Chizzy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Note that it asked for the one that is the MOST cost-effective solution. Reserved Instance is 75% the cost of on-demand, so D is the correct answer.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **xxer10** 1 year, 7 months ago

RI's are non interruptible, spot instances are the ones that are interruptible. I go with RI as well

upvoted 3 times

Question #99

Topic 1

The financial benefits of using AWS are: (Choose two.)

- A. reduced Total Cost of Ownership (TCO).
- B. increased capital expenditure (capex).
- C. reduced operational expenditure (opex).
- D. deferred payment plans for startups.
- E. business credit lines for startups.

Correct Answer: AC

 **arishwani** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Ans are A & C Correct.

upvoted 15 times

 **aaaaaaaaaa** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

A and E are correct:

E source: <https://aws.amazon.com/activate/>

C is not correct, AWS Increase OPEX and decrease CAPEX.

upvoted 13 times

 **Saterial** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

A & E is correct, comments about reduced opex incorrect.

upvoted 1 times

 **Scarback** 1 year ago

You are correct. Hope people check the links instead of believing in majority

upvoted 2 times

 **haroldhil220** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Startups may be able to get Activate Credits up to \$100,000. This isn't the same as a credit line, which is simply a loan that needs to be repaid. So E isn't correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Siluveru** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A& E I think

AWS is for reducing capital expense(because we no need to buy servers upfront - which in accounting terms called as capital expense), and increase in opex (as we will be paying when we use)

upvoted 1 times

 **Thuli** 3 months, 1 week ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **JArafat** 6 months, 1 week ago

A and E

upvoted 2 times

 **Dalias** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A & C is correct. Theoretically speaking for learning, Opex is seen as being reduced. but in reality, it might not be the case depending on how you design and use it.

upvoted 1 times

 **utardylan** 7 months, 1 week ago

It's A &C

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

A & C. Assuming you on-prem server is perfectly sized. So is your AWS instance. You reduce OPEX cost since you don't have to maintain your physical environment all the way up to the virtualization host. For the Guest VM layer all the way up to the application layer, OPEX costs will remain the same whether on prem or in the cloud. Overall you have reduced your OPEX cost while CAPEX costs are nonexistent.

upvoted 1 times

Atma 10 months ago

A & C correct

upvoted 1 times

xcloud 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Why would I invest money in cloud if my OPEX is increasing with decreasing Capex? Think from customer point and also from the Cloud sale pitch.

A&C are correct answer here.

upvoted 1 times

kris09on 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Because the magnitude of Opex increase might be much smaller than magnitude of Capex that was already there and is getting wiped out.

upvoted 1 times

AWSanddeep 1 year, 1 month ago

It's A and C no question.

upvoted 5 times

foreverlearner 1 year, 4 months ago

With Could Computing, the business model shifts from capex to opex. Opex can be reduced as you wouldn't incur in operational costs of on-premise hardware and services.

It is also true that AWS could provide credits for startups: <https://aws.amazon.com/activate/>

upvoted 1 times

johtte 1 year, 4 months ago

I think that option C is right

<https://www.10thmagnitude.com/opex-vs-capex-the-real-cloud-computing-cost-advantage/>

upvoted 2 times

nixan_nixan 1 year, 4 months ago

Is this correct? Reduced CapEx automatically comes with increased OpEx, so is it really an advantage?

Thoughts?

upvoted 2 times

nixan_nixan 1 year, 4 months ago

Oops, the answers says reduced OpEx which is not even true - when you start using the cloud you increase your OpEx and reduce your CapEx, so i do not believe A&C is correct

upvoted 5 times

Chizzy 1 year, 4 months ago

When you start using AWS your OpEx actually reduces because AWS allows for scalability, so you pay for what you use, unlike if you have to use own resources where your OpEx never reduces.

upvoted 4 times

Question #100

Topic 1

Which AWS Cost Management tool allows you to view the most granular data about your AWS bill?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Cost and Usage report
- D. AWS Billing dashboard

Correct Answer: C

The Cost & Usage Report is your one-stop-shop for accessing the most granular data about your AWS costs and usage. You can also load your cost and usage information into Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift, AWS QuickSight, or a tool of your choice.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 15 times

 **FMuzeet** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct. Thats the most detailed as explained on AWS site.

The AWS Billing Console gives you access to the most comprehensive information about your AWS costs and usage. To see how your costs are tracking month-to-date, and which AWS services are the main cost drivers, check out the AWS Billing Dashboard. To access to the most comprehensive information about your AWS costs and usage, you can download the AWS Cost & Usage Report. To view your bill for any previous month, you can access the Bills page.

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/details/>

upvoted 9 times

 **stepkurniawan** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

I know this contrary to the popular answer, but even though I'm not sure, I will choose A in the exam.

upvoted 1 times

 **bronts** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is C as AWS Cost Explorer can only show down to daily usage, whereas AWS Cost and Usage report can show to hourly.

- AWS Cost Explorer: "Set a custom time period, and determine whether you would like to view your data at a monthly or daily level of granularity." <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-explorer/?track=costma>

- AWS Cost and Usage report: "The AWS Cost & Usage Report is available at an hourly, daily, or monthly level of granularity." <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-and-usage-reporting/?track=costma>

upvoted 2 times

 **Jimmyoctavious** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

i concur : C. AWS Cost and Usage report

upvoted 2 times

 **cyberchick** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A

"AWS Cost Explorer helps you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over a daily or monthly granularity. The solution also lets you dive deeper using granular filtering and grouping dimensions such as Usage Type and Tags. You can also access your data with further granularity by enabling hourly and resource level granularity."

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-explorer/?track=costma2>

upvoted 2 times

 **vod** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The AWS Billing Console gives you access to the most comprehensive information about your AWS costs and usage. To see how your costs are tracking month-to-date, and which AWS services are the main cost drivers, check out the AWS Billing Dashboard. To access to the most comprehensive information about your AWS costs and usage, you can download the AWS Cost & Usage Report.

upvoted 1 times

 **TaBha** 6 months, 1 week ago

Ans - C

upvoted 2 times

 **Ni_yot** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Just went to look for detailed info about my recent bill and its under the billing dashboard. This question is about your AWS bill.
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 2 times

 **itsmathanjoe** 1 year ago

Answer is C based on below information

If your organization requires granular information about costs and usage, or to craft a custom charge-back or show-back strategy, then enable the AWS Cost & Usage Report. The Cost & Usage Report contains the most comprehensive set of AWS cost and usage data available. It includes additional metadata about AWS services, pricing, and reservations (for example, Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances).

Refer - <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws-cost-management/beginners-guide-to-aws-cost-management/>

upvoted 5 times

 **SamirNada** 1 year ago

Answer is B guys. AWS Budget tracks and categorizes spends on a detailed level which is the question refers to here.

upvoted 1 times

 **jhansi** 1 year ago

Answer- C (100%)

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws-cost-management/beginners-guide-to-aws-cost-management/>

You can examine your costs broken out by specific accounts or tags using the filtering and grouping capabilities shown in the screenshot. To learn more, see the AWS Cost Explorer webpage.

If your organization requires granular information about costs and usage, or to craft a custom charge-back or show-back strategy, then enable the AWS Cost & Usage Report. The Cost & Usage Report contains the most comprehensive set of AWS cost and usage data available. It includes additional metadata about AWS services, pricing, and reservations (for example, Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances). To learn more about the benefits, see The AWS Cost & Usage Report: The Next Step on Your Cost Management Journey.

upvoted 4 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

C: The AWS Cost & Usage Report contains the most comprehensive set of AWS cost and usage data available, including additional metadata about AWS services, pricing, and reservations (e.g., Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances (RIs)).

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-and-usage-reporting/?track=costma>

upvoted 1 times

 **banaok54l** 1 year, 2 months ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Metto** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer A : Set time interval and granularity

AWS Cost Explorer: Set time interval and " granularity" Set a custom time period, and determine whether you would like to view your data at a monthly o. daily level of granularity.

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-explorer/>

upvoted 1 times

 **ilduccio** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/cost-management/getting-started-with-cost-management.html> " The AWS Cost and Usage Report gives you the most granular insight possible into your costs and usage, and it is the source of truth for the billing pipeline"

upvoted 4 times

Question #101

Topic 1

Which of the following can an AWS customer use to launch a new Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) cluster?

- A. AWS Concierge
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3)
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling
- E. AWS Management Console

Correct Answer: E

 **mjoksovic** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Keywords here are "new" and "cluster". This is achieved through Cloud Formation, so the right answer is B. Autoscaling does not mean that you have multiple instances/cluster, it means that you could have it in case of increased load.

upvoted 1 times

 **gardenboozer** 1 month ago

B should also be marked as valid - see <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-rds-dbcluster.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

key word - cluster, should be B

upvoted 1 times

 **CarlosCr** 2 months, 1 week ago

Should be "Choose two" with the correct answers being B&E.

upvoted 1 times

 **Siluveru** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

should be 'B' .. because using console, you can creae one by one .. but using cloudformation, you can create a cluster all at once

upvoted 2 times

 **grayt1** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Most likely B

upvoted 1 times

 **Yudeng** 3 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **awad** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I would go for B.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/aws-resource-rds-globalcluster.html>

upvoted 2 times

 **booiiooy** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

b should be

upvoted 1 times

 **Jimmyoctavious** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B - cloud formation should also be correct

upvoted 1 times

 **broadwink** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Both B & E are correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #102

Topic 1

Which of the following is an AWS Cloud architecture design principle?

- A. Implement single points of failure.
- B. Implement loose coupling.
- C. Implement monolithic design.
- D. Implement vertical scaling.

Correct Answer: B

Loose coupling between services can also be done through asynchronous integration. It involves one component that generates events and another that consumes them. The two components do not integrate through direct point-to-point interaction, but usually through an intermediate durable storage layer. This approach decouples the two components and introduces additional resiliency. So, for example, if a process that is reading messages from the queue fails, messages can still be added to the queue to be processed when the system recovers.

Reference:

<https://www.botmetric.com/blog/aws-cloud-architecture-design-principles/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 9 times

 **pravatsql** Most Recent 2 months ago

A. Implement single points of failure. - Even this is a cloud architecture principle. Question should be which one of these is NOT a cloud infrastructure principle, so 1 answer can be chosen

upvoted 1 times

 **DB_the_DBA** 5 months ago

A loosely coupled workload entails the processing of a large number of smaller jobs. Generally, the smaller job runs on one node, either consuming one process or multiple processes with shared memory parallelization (SMP) for parallelization within that node.

Loosely coupled architectures reduce interdependencies, so that a change or failure in a component does not cascade to other components. Monolithic systems have high interdependencies (as well as a single point of failure).

Horizontal scaling means that you scale by adding more EC2 machines into your pool of resources whereas
Vertical scaling means that you scale by adding more power (CPU, RAM) to an existing EC2 machine.

Horizontal scaling combined with a loosely coupled architecture introduce an additional level of resiliency

upvoted 2 times

 **HJunk** 7 months ago

B & D are both correct

https://aws-certified-cloud-practitioner.fandom.com/wiki/1.3>List_the_different_cloud_architecture_design_principles#:~:text=Elasticity%20and%20Scalability%20are%20two,that%20guide%20the%20AWS%20Architecture.&text=This%20is%20the%20AWS%20pay,achieved%20by%20scaling%2Dout.
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - loose coupling

upvoted 1 times

 **Sarthak123** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

Question #103

Topic 1

Which of the following security measures protect access to an AWS account? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable AWS CloudTrail.
- B. Grant least privilege access to IAM users.
- C. Create one IAM user and share with many developers and users.
- D. Enable Amazon CloudFront.
- E. Activate multi-factor authentication (MFA) for privileged users.

Correct Answer: BE

If you decided to create service accounts (that is, accounts used for programmatic access by applications running outside of the AWS environment) and generate access keys for them, you should create a dedicated service account for each use case. This will allow you to restrict the associated policy to only the permissions needed for the particular use case, limiting the blast radius if the credentials are compromised. For example, if a monitoring tool and a release management tool both require access to your AWS environment, create two separate service accounts with two separate policies that define the minimum set of permissions for each tool.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/guidelines-for-protecting-your-aws-account-while-using-programmatic-access/>

 **zjd713** Highly Voted  11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer: B, E

upvoted 14 times

 **Joggy12** Most Recent  1 week, 3 days ago

Answer: D & E

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and E

upvoted 1 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

B and E.

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B AND E

upvoted 3 times

 **bogudan** 11 months ago

B + E is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **arishwani** 1 year, 4 months ago

True ANSWER

upvoted 4 times

Question #104

Topic 1

Which service provides a hybrid storage service that enables on-premises applications to seamlessly use cloud storage?

- A. Amazon Glacier
- B. AWS Snowball
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Storage (Amazon EBS)

Correct Answer: C

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives you on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. Customers use Storage Gateway to simplify storage management and reduce costs for key hybrid cloud storage use cases. These include moving tape backups to the cloud, reducing on-premises storage with cloud-backed file shares, providing low latency access to data in AWS for on-premises applications, as well as various migration, archiving, processing, and disaster recovery use cases.

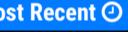
Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/?whats-new-cards.sort-by=item.additionalFields.postDateTime&whats-new-cards.sort-order=desc>

✉  **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 7 times

✉  **pareshsahu**  3 weeks, 1 day ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Storage Gateway

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sarthak123** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C storage gateway is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **elma93** 1 year, 1 month ago

It is hybrid, so answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cmf** 1 year, 5 months ago

why is it not EBS?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **tiboy** 1 year, 5 months ago

EBS is like a hard drive for EC2 on AWS not on-premises, C is correct.

upvoted 8 times

Question #105

Topic 1

Which of the following services falls under the responsibility of the customer to maintain operating system configuration, security patching, and networking?

- A. Amazon RDS
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. AWS Fargate

Correct Answer: *B*

The customer is responsible for managing, support, patching and control of the guest operating system and AWS services provided like EC2.

Reference:

<https://www.whizlabs.com/blog/aws-security-shared-responsibility/>

 **qiufengliu** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

B is right

upvoted 9 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

B - EC2

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- EC2

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #106

Topic 1

Which of the following is an important architectural design principle when designing cloud applications?

- A. Use multiple Availability Zones.
- B. Use tightly coupled components.
- C. Use open source software.
- D. Provision extra capacity.

Correct Answer: A

Data Center resilience is practiced through Availability Zones across data centers that reduce the impact of failures.

Fault isolation improvement can be made to traditional horizontal scaling by sharding (a method of grouping instances into groups called shards, instead of sending the traffic from all users to every node like in the traditional IT structure.)

Reference:

<https://www.botmetric.com/blog/aws-cloud-architecture-design-principles/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - A

upvoted 19 times

 **DerekKey** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B - looks like no one is/was a developer

"important architectural design principle when designing cloud applications?"

Loosely coupled = microservices = cloud services

upvoted 1 times

 **Resilient** 6 months, 1 week ago

THE ANSWER CHOICE STATES TIGHTLY COUPLED NOT LOOSELY. THEREFORE ANSWER CHOICE B IS INCORRECT.

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Samanouseke** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

For sure, plan extra capacity so you can pay more for resources that you wont be using. Please man... D is far away from being right!!! A is the correct answer! D is the totally opposite of cloud thinking.

upvoted 4 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

D might also be the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

 **anivalex** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

no why would you need to add extra capacity with the aws elaticity doing it for you ?

upvoted 1 times

 **David_Gomez** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

I agree with you.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sarthak123** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #107

Topic 1

Which AWS support plan includes a dedicated Technical Account Manager?

- A. Developer
- B. Enterprise
- C. Business
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: B

The enterprise support plans supports technical account manager. Developer and business support plans are devoid of this facility.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 9 times

 **nitesh_cse1998** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mathapelo** 2 months ago

Answer = B

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - Enterprise

upvoted 2 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- Enterprise

upvoted 2 times

 **SudOnline** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer - B

upvoted 3 times

Question #108

Topic 1

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) offers which of the following benefits over traditional database management?

- A. AWS manages the data stored in Amazon RDS tables.
- B. AWS manages the maintenance of the operating system.
- C. AWS automatically scales up instance types on demand.
- D. AWS manages the database type.

Correct Answer: B

✉  **chase12345**  1 year, 8 months ago

should B
upvoted 34 times

✉  **KariukiM**  1 year, 7 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/faqs/>

Q: What does Amazon RDS manage on my behalf?

Amazon RDS manages the work involved in setting up a relational database: from provisioning the infrastructure capacity you request to installing the database software. Once your database is up and running, Amazon RDS automates common administrative tasks such as performing backups and patching the software that powers your database. With optional Multi-AZ deployments, Amazon RDS also manages synchronous data replication across Availability Zones with automatic failover.

Since Amazon RDS provides native database access, you interact with the relational database software as you normally would. This means you're still responsible for managing the database settings that are specific to your application. You'll need to build the relational schema that best fits your use case and are responsible for any performance tuning to optimize your database for your application's workflow.

All answers for most questions are available on the AWS Documentation.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **NapoleonBorntoparty**  5 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/scaling-your-amazon-rds-instance-vertically-and-horizontally/>

"As a managed service, Amazon RDS takes care of the scaling of your relational database so your database can keep up with the increasing demands of your application or applications."

upvoted 2 times

✉  **dpakcemk** 3 months, 1 week ago

NO it should be B. It is highly scalable but AWS does not scale it automatically. SO answer should be B.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **patrikm** 6 months ago

The question asks "which of the following benefits over traditional database management". B is already included in the question so answer is C as it's an additional benefit to traditional database management

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Vortex_SA** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong, C says instance types

upvoted 1 times

✉  **test_123_test** 6 months, 1 week ago

It should be B. AWS does not scale automatically.

"Highly scalable

You can scale your database's compute and storage resources with only a few mouse clicks or an API call, often with no downtime."

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **DerekKey** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B - C is not true "AWS automatically scales up instance types on demand." - AWS is scaling horizontally if autoscaling is on. Vertical scaling is changing instance type and it must be done manually or programmatically.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HJunk** 7 months ago

Ans is B: Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud ant not the instance type.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

 **rubeldm** 8 months, 1 week ago

I think answer is C:

Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) makes it easy to set up, operate, and scale a relational database in the cloud. It provides cost-efficient and resizable capacity while automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups.

upvoted 1 times

 **BG3** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

It is C. <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/#ha>

upvoted 1 times

 **YMM888** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is best answer

upvoted 1 times

 **sant_chaurasia** 9 months ago

Should be B.

upvoted 1 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

C suits the best.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/>

upvoted 3 times

 **VictorW** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

can all voted B as answer to spend 5 mins to read the link above?

upvoted 1 times

 **Techno_Head** 10 months, 1 week ago

to B or not to B being the answer to the question

upvoted 2 times

 **Jack86** 10 months, 1 week ago

A : Obviously NO

B : This is True , there is a keyword "over traditional database management" (only 99 % true as we are leaving DB context with maintenance task over the OS)

C : This is not true . One click is necesary to scale up.

D : Does not say much , but its 100 % TRUE.

I would vote for D for sure.

upvoted 1 times

 **Roybox** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **geethapriyas** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

B is right - AWS RDS does not AUTO scale instances. Amazon Aurora does. Dynamo DB also does Autoscaling

upvoted 2 times

Question #109

Topic 1

Which service is best for storing common database query results, which helps to alleviate database access load?

- A. Amazon Machine Learning
- B. Amazon SQS
- C. Amazon ElastiCache
- D. Amazon EC2 Instance Store

Correct Answer: C

Amazon ElastiCache for Redis is a great choice for implementing a highly available, distributed, and secure in-memory cache to decrease access latency, increase throughput, and ease the load off your relational or NoSQL databases and applications. ElastiCache can serve frequently requested items at sub-millisecond response times, and enables you to easily scale for higher loads without growing the costlier backend databases. Database query results caching, persistent session caching, and full-page caching are all popular examples of caching with ElastiCache for Redis.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/products/databases/real-time-apps-elasticache-for-redis/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 14 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

C - ElastiCache

upvoted 1 times

 **Sarthak123** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C should be the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #110

Topic 1

Which of the following is a component of the shared responsibility model managed entirely by AWS?

- A. Patching operating system software
- B. Encrypting data
- C. Enforcing multi-factor authentication
- D. Auditing physical data center assets

Correct Answer: D

Of course, Amazon is responsible for auditing physical data center assets and resources since it is the property of Amazon Inc. Customers have no access to physical sites, hence they are not responsible for maintaining physical data center assets.

 **manoj6992**  1 year, 6 months ago

D is the answer
upvoted 15 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D is answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

D is correct, all other services are shared
upvoted 2 times

 **Gbemi** 1 year ago

Answer should be A. Data center maintenance and audit reside with AWS, while Application patch is the call of customer and patch for OS resides with AWS
upvoted 1 times

 **Gbemi** 1 year ago

apologies... I didn't understand it well at my first reading, answer is D as the maintenance of Data center is wholly AWS responsibility. Option D for real!
upvoted 5 times

 **David_Gomez** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

No problem at all, Gbemi.
upvoted 1 times

 **nikhijos** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think answer is A
upvoted 1 times

 **ACmilan** 1 year ago

if you think it is A, then you should redo that domain.
upvoted 1 times

 **Jvd401** 1 year ago

No its not A, Ans is D.. Patching in EC2 should be done by Customer and not AWS.
upvoted 4 times

Question #111

Topic 1

Which options does AWS make available for customers who want to learn about security in the cloud in an instructor-led setting? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Online Tech Talks
- C. AWS Blog
- D. AWS Forums
- E. AWS Classroom Training

Correct Answer: BE

✉  **Mar1** Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

This is politely a rubbish question !! Just saying :-)
upvoted 22 times

✉  **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Damn straight
upvoted 1 times

✉  **GaeBer** 9 months ago

i agree
upvoted 2 times

✉  **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

haha true
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snik80** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

B & E is the correct answer
upvoted 19 times

✉  **Afro_Boy_Ug** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

stupid qtn
upvoted 1 times

✉  **mschoto** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

A good question to help pass the exam :)
upvoted 1 times

✉  **kurrent** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

couldn't agree more. useless for a practitioner
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kunj7** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Mar1 I totally agree with you
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

E is answer
upvoted 1 times

Question #112

Topic 1

Which of the following features can be configured through the Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) Dashboard? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon CloudFront distributions
- B. Amazon Route 53
- C. Security Groups
- D. Subnets
- E. Elastic Load Balancing

Correct Answer: CD

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that you define. You have complete control over your virtual networking environment, including selection of your own IP address range, creation of subnets, and configuration of route tables and network gateways. You can use both IPv4 and IPv6 in your VPC for secure and easy access to resources and applications.

You can easily customize the network configuration for your Amazon VPC. For example, you can create a public-facing subnet for your web servers that has access to the Internet, and place your backend systems such as databases or application servers in a private-facing subnet with no Internet access. You can leverage multiple layers of security, including security groups and network access control lists, to help control access to Amazon EC2 instances in each subnet.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/>

✉  **Chizzy**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answers are C and D.

upvoted 20 times

✉  **foreverlearner**  1 year, 4 months ago

On the VPC dashboard you can configure Security Groups and Subnets. Route 53 is a different service, with its own dashboard

upvoted 8 times

✉  **WhatizdisNickname**  7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with C and D, just that does anyone know why Security Group is part of the answer but not NACL?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **TamHas** 7 months ago

You can configured NACL on the VPC dashboard, it's just not there as a possible choice.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C and D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago

C and D are correct

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Hussein_tt** 1 year, 4 months ago

b.d .

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Nify** 1 year, 4 months ago

You have complete control over your virtual networking environment, including selection of your own IP address range, creation of subnets, and configuration of route tables and network gateways....is it not possible to configure Route 53 ?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **pravimb** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

its VPC dashboard only.. S3 is different service from VPC.

upvoted 1 times

Question #113

Topic 1

If each department within a company has its own AWS account, what is one way to enable consolidated billing?

- A. Use AWS Budgets on each account to pay only to budget.
- B. Contact AWS Support for a monthly bill.
- C. Create an AWS Organization from the payer account and invite the other accounts to join.
- D. Put all invoices into one Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket, load data into Amazon Redshift, and then run a billing report.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 12 times

 **JustImperius**  4 months, 1 week ago

the D made me laugh ;)

upvoted 2 times

 **alkar2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer D is really Funny.

upvoted 2 times

 **kangarooZak** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Examtopics gave the lifestory of AWS In answer D.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ruble** 6 months ago

D is hilarious. Right answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- AWS Organization

upvoted 1 times

Question #114

Topic 1

How do customers benefit from Amazon's massive economies of scale?

- A. Periodic price reductions as the result of Amazon's operational efficiencies
- B. New Amazon EC2 instance types providing the latest hardware
- C. The ability to scale up and down when needed
- D. Increased reliability in the underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances

Correct Answer: A

 **chase12345** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

why choose A? is there any "Periodic price reductions" on AWS? I think C is correct.

upvoted 15 times

 **batprash** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Amazon's massive economies of scale refers to the AWS's growing customer base over the years. When an organisation becomes huge in terms of profit, they can pass on the benefits to their customers.

Massive economies of scale has nothing to do with Option C : The ability to scale up and down when needed.

Hence option A :Periodic price reductions as the result of Amazon's operational efficiencies is the correct answer.

upvoted 11 times

 **archeanliu** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 12 times

 **pravatsql** Most Recent  1 month, 4 weeks ago

In my opinion, A is most appropriate though not a very right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **MJSmile** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

It should be C

Explanation:

By using cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay-as-you-go prices.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

 **Diafora** 4 months ago

So its A

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - salesy

upvoted 2 times

 **luchotluchot** 1 year, 1 month ago

http://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_TCO_Web_Applications.pdf : Pay even less as AWS grows. Most importantly, we are constantly focused on reducing our data center hardware costs, improving our operational efficiencies, lowering our power consumption, and generally lowering the cost of doing business. These optimizations and AWS's substantial and growing economies of scale result in passing savings back to you in the form of lower pricing. In the past six years, AWS has lowered pricing on 20 different occasions.

upvoted 2 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

how can be A? Who guarantees that it will be periodic reductions on price. Please show a link of Amazon that says that!!!

I think it should be C as customers can afford to scale down which is included in the term "pay-as-you-grow" prices.

upvoted 1 times

 **Diafora** 4 months ago

economy of scale is about cost, price reduction

upvoted 1 times

 **N_M_M_Krishna** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A

Benefit from massive economies of scale – By using cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay as-you-go prices.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **Riggers** 1 year, 5 months ago

Should be A

The massive scale at which AWS operates also benefits their customers — ever increasing economies of scale enables them to continually reduce the pricing of compute and storage services.

upvoted 1 times

 **hgh1978** 1 year, 5 months ago

Its A for Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **parknaldo** 1 year, 5 months ago

An explanation of the benefits of economies of scale is A.

C is a description of the need for capacity estimation.

upvoted 1 times

 **parknaldo** 1 year, 5 months ago

SORRY.. No need for capacity estimation

upvoted 1 times

 **kapilnilesh** 1 year, 6 months ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

this link is valid

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **blastthefool** 1 year, 6 months ago

by scaling up and down you are reducing price. answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

 **Hackado** 1 year, 6 months ago

the question is How do customers benefit from Amazon's massive economies of scale? In term of scale having the ability to scale up and down when needed is a huge benefit as it helps organisation to only use what is needed.

C is the right answer

upvoted 5 times

 **KariukiM** 1 year, 7 months ago

Benefit from massive economies of scale – By using cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay as-you-go prices.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

Answer is A

upvoted 10 times

 **nothorsenotpony** 1 year, 7 months ago

Looks like A

<https://read.acloud.guru/there-are-four-reasons-to-explain-how-using-aws-can-change-the-economic-model-of-the-it-services-850dcc8ea1aa>

upvoted 4 times

 **Nicj** 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans is A

upvoted 3 times

Question #115

Topic 1

Which AWS services can be used to gather information about AWS account activity? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. AWS Cloud9
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. AWS CloudHSM
- E. Amazon CloudWatch

Correct Answer: CE

AWS offers a solution that uses AWS CloudTrail to log account activity, Amazon Kinesis to compute and stream metrics in real-time, and Amazon DynamoDB to durably store the computed data. Metrics are calculated for create, modify, and delete API calls for more than 60 supported AWS services. The solution also features a dashboard that visualizes your account activity in real-time.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/real-time-insights-account-activity/>

 **SCT** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C and E

upvoted 15 times

 **mozepv** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Isn't AMAZON CLOUDWATCH a solution for monitoring EC2 instances?

upvoted 1 times

 **aaaSSdd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud9 lol

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C and E

upvoted 3 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C and E --- CloudTrail and CloudWatch

upvoted 3 times

Question #116

Topic 1

Which of the following common IT tasks can AWS cover to free up company IT resources? (Choose two.)

- A. Patching databases software
- B. Testing application releases
- C. Backing up databases
- D. Creating database schema
- E. Running penetration tests

Correct Answer: AC

✉  **foreverlearner**  1 year, 4 months ago

If taking RDS as example, both patching and backups are covered: "automating time-consuming administration tasks such as hardware provisioning, database setup, patching and backups. It frees you to focus on your applications". Pen testing is performed by the customer on 8 main services.

So I would say A and C

upvoted 36 times

✉  **AhmedtheMVP**  1 year, 3 months ago

Penetration testing is done by the customer! Answer is A & C

upvoted 16 times

✉  **SamirNada** 1 year ago

i agree with this answer. A and C

upvoted 8 times

✉  **awscertuser1**  5 months ago

Options A & C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **GauravGarg** 5 months, 1 week ago

it should be A & C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be A & C.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **buntylove** 8 months, 1 week ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **YMM888** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

D is incorrect, it's customer's responsibility, should be A and C.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **BG3** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A and C. <https://aws.amazon.com/rds/features/backup/>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

As per the Cloud Solution, the Patch Management and Backup of the Databases will be managed by AWS. In my opinion the answer should be A and C

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JoBo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

A and C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **DDan** 1 year ago

A and C <3

upvoted 3 times

 **Gandalf75** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and C.
upvoted 6 times

 **eileen** 1 year, 3 months ago

why not E? according to https://aws.amazon.com/security/penetration-testing/?nc1=h_ls
upvoted 1 times

 **Gerry4874040** 11 months, 1 week ago

ehhh: "AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests against their AWS infrastructure"
ergo, the CUSTOMER performs the pentest. Not Amazon.
upvoted 2 times

 **John_Frum** 1 year, 2 months ago

As per link you provided "AWS customers are welcome to carry out security assessments or penetration tests". This means to me that AWS does not "cover" this activity.
upvoted 3 times

 **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

a and C
upvoted 6 times

 **Mariya** 1 year, 3 months ago

It should be A and C
upvoted 6 times

 **tenoma7099** 1 year, 3 months ago

a and c
upvoted 7 times

Question #117

Topic 1

In which scenario should Amazon EC2 Spot Instances be used?

- A. A company wants to move its main website to AWS from an on-premises web server.
- B. A company has a number of application services whose Service Level Agreement (SLA) requires 99.999% uptime.
- C. A company's heavily used legacy database is currently running on-premises.
- D. A company has a number of infrequent, interruptible jobs that are currently using On-Demand Instances.

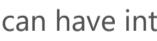
Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/cost-optimization-leveraging-ec2-spot-instances/spot-instance-interruptions.html>

 **Dream**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - D
upvoted 11 times

 **awscertuser1**  5 months ago

D. Spot instances can have interruptions
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - easy
upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D - Spot = interruptible jobs
upvoted 3 times

 **qianli** 1 year ago

ah, yes, SPOT is the keyword which I've missed, so the correct answer is D
upvoted 2 times

Question #118

Topic 1

Which AWS feature should a customer leverage to achieve high availability of an application?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. Availability Zones
- C. Data centers
- D. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC)

Correct Answer: B

This is to achieve High Availability for any web application (in this case SwiftCode) deployed in AWS. The following features will be present:

- ⇒ High availability across multiple instances/multiple availability zones.
- ⇒ Auto Scaling of instances (scale up and scale down) based on number of requests coming in
- ⇒ Additional Security to the instances/database that are in production
- ⇒ No impact to end users during newer version of code deployment
- ⇒ No Impact during patching the instances

Reference:

<https://betsol.com/2018/01/how-to-make-high-availability-web-applications-on-amazon-web-services/>

✉  burrito  1 year, 6 months ago

B. Availability Zones
upvoted 12 times

✉  RAAAEHL  8 months ago

D is answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  Bach999 6 months, 1 week ago

You need to span resources in a VPC to multiple AZs to realize high availability. So the key is not a VPC but (multiple) availability zone(s).
upvoted 1 times

✉  Jerecax 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- Availability Zones. Sure
upvoted 1 times

Question #119

Topic 1

Which is the minimum AWS Support plan that includes Infrastructure Event Management without additional costs?

- A. Enterprise
- B. Business
- C. Developer
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: A

 **Chirag_gupta93**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be A

upvoted 30 times

 **ariel009**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is A. IEM in Business is for additional cost. In Enterprise is with no additional cost

upvoted 13 times

 **Areo**  1 month, 3 weeks ago

The question is tricky, cost is already included in Enterprise, it's not free

upvoted 2 times

 **jpsc1601** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is A. I've just read it on my aws course

upvoted 2 times

 **Mal_8** 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **awscertuser1** 5 months ago

The correct answer is A. Enterprise.

Infrastructure Event Management is free for the Enterprise plan. With an additional fee, IEM is available for Business support plan

upvoted 2 times

 **Oz3006** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is A

AWS Infrastructure Event Management (IEM) offers architecture and scaling guidance and operational support during the preparation and execution of planned events, such as shopping holidays, product launches, and migrations. For these events, AWS Infrastructure Event Management will help you assess operational readiness, identify and mitigate risks, and execute your event confidently with AWS experts by your side. The program is included in the Enterprise Support plan and is available to Business Support customers for an additional fee.

upvoted 5 times

 **boboloboli** 6 months ago

A is correct: Enterprise is the only Tier that offers it at no additional Fee.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 1 times

 **VivekDEV21** 6 months, 1 week ago

Its surely A, Infrastructure event management is available for business plan as well but with additional fee

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/programs/iem/>

AWS Infrastructure Event Management (IEM) offers architecture and scaling guidance and operational support during the preparation and execution of planned events, such as shopping holidays, product launches, and migrations. For these events, AWS Infrastructure Event Management will help you assess operational readiness, identify and mitigate risks, and execute your event confidently with AWS experts by your side. The program is included in the Enterprise Support plan and is available to Business Support customers for an additional fee.

upvoted 2 times

 **bappas** 6 months, 1 week ago

A is correct as In Business Plan ..Access to Infrastructure Event Management is available for additional fee

upvoted 1 times

 **gopi_sreedhar** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/programs/iem/>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **TestAccount** 7 months, 1 week ago

AWS Infrastructure Event Management (IEM) offers architecture and scaling guidance and operational support during the preparation and execution of planned events, such as shopping holidays, product launches, and migrations. For these events, AWS Infrastructure Event Management will help you assess operational readiness, identify and mitigate risks, and execute your event confidently with AWS experts by your side. The program is included in the Enterprise Support plan and is available to Business Support customers for an additional fee.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **amritasahu22** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Enterprise

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **bhanja_17** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A is the answer

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **voilet** 9 months ago

Answer: A

Business customers have to pay additional cost.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **wolfie88** 9 months ago

B is definitely wrong. Please refer to <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>. It is stated that "Access to Infrastructure Event Management for additional fee".

upvoted 1 times

Question #120

Topic 1

Which AWS service can serve a static website?

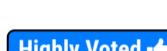
- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Route 53
- C. Amazon QuickSight
- D. AWS X-Ray

Correct Answer: A

You can host a static website on Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). On a static website, individual webpages include static content. They might also contain client-side scripts. By contrast, a dynamic website relies on server-side processing, including server-side scripts such as PHP, JSP, or ASP.NET. Amazon S3 does not support server-side scripting.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/WebsiteHosting.html>

  **AdamantiumSword**  1 year, 5 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 6 times

  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

A - S3

upvoted 1 times

  **bhanja_17** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

It is A

upvoted 1 times

  **hahahah** 9 months ago

Should be A

upvoted 1 times

  **StHarold** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is Correct!!

upvoted 1 times

  **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Static content is supported by the Amazon S3 Service. Answer is A in that case.

upvoted 3 times

Question #121

Topic 1

How does AWS shorten the time to provision IT resources?

- A. It supplies an online IT ticketing platform for resource requests.
- B. It supports automatic code validation services.
- C. It provides the ability to programmatically provision existing resources.
- D. It automates the resource request process from a company's IT vendor list.

Correct Answer: C

✉  **Alexnetweaver**  1 year, 5 months ago

the answer is C
upvoted 9 times

✉  **shafeeqsa**  1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 5 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C - CloudFormation
upvoted 3 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer
upvoted 2 times

Question #122

Topic 1

What can AWS edge locations be used for? (Choose two.)

- A. Hosting applications
- B. Delivering content closer to users
- C. Running NoSQL database caching services
- D. Reducing traffic on the server by caching responses
- E. Sending notification messages to end users

Correct Answer: *BD*

CloudFront delivers your content through a worldwide network of data centers called edge locations. When a user requests content that you're serving with

CloudFront, the user is routed to the edge location that provides the lowest latency (time delay), so that content is delivered with the best possible performance.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Introduction.html>

✉️  **SCT** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B and D
upvoted 12 times

✉️  **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

B and D
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **marlyagus** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

best answer is B and D
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **shafeeqsa** 1 year, 2 months ago

Cloudfront is closer to user and caches content in edge locations
upvoted 3 times

Question #123

Topic 1

Which of the following can limit Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket access to specific users?

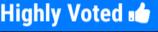
- A. A public and private key-pair
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies
- D. Security Groups

Correct Answer: C

To allow users to perform S3 actions on the bucket from the VPC endpoints or IP addresses, you must explicitly grant those user-level permissions. You can grant user-level permissions on either an AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policy or another statement in the bucket policy.

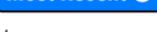
Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/block-s3-traffic-vpc-ip/>

✉️  **SCT**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 8 times

✉️  **grayt1**  2 months, 4 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - IAM

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

S3 security (User based) is by using IAM policies - which API calls show be allows for a specific user from IAM console. So answer is C

upvoted 2 times

Question #124

Topic 1

A solution that is able to support growth in users, traffic, or data size with no drop in performance aligns with which cloud architecture principle?

- A. Think parallel
- B. Implement elasticity
- C. Decouple your components
- D. Design for failure

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Cloud_Best_Practices.pdf

 **mabolacha** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

the answer is B

upvoted 11 times

 **FCADAM** Most Recent 3 months, 1 week ago

new AWS Cloud Best Practices white paper: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-whitepaper-architecting-for-the-cloud-best-practices/>

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - elasticity

upvoted 1 times

 **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B --- elasticity

upvoted 1 times

 **Pasmo** 10 months ago

The key words are "growth in users" or you can say Increase in usage. B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Believeohiozua** 10 months, 1 week ago

D. Design for failure

Is also an architectural design that supports the listed features in the question so I choose D.

upvoted 1 times

Question #125

Topic 1

A company will be moving from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud.

What would be one financial difference after the move?

- A. Moving from variable operational expense (opex) to upfront capital expense (capex).
- B. Moving from upfront capital expense (capex) to variable capital expense (capex).
- C. Moving from upfront capital expense (capex) to variable operational expense (opex).
- D. Elimination of upfront capital expense (capex) and elimination of variable operational expense (opex).

Correct Answer: C

 **mabolacha** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

the answer is C
upvoted 9 times

 **leegend** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Answer is C. Would be nice if it was D - no expense at all :)
upvoted 1 times

 **pmr123** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with C. But why not D as well? Why can't we eliminate Upfront on Capx and why can't we eliminate variable Opex?
upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

There will be necessary upfront capx on startup even move to AWS
upvoted 1 times

 **awscertuser1** 5 months ago

C. Trade capital expense (CapEx) for variable expense (OpEx)
upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer
upvoted 2 times

 **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

it's c
upvoted 3 times

 **dck1603** 1 year, 4 months ago

it's C
upvoted 2 times

Question #126

Topic 1

How should a customer forecast the future costs for running a new web application?

- A. Amazon Aurora Backtrack
- B. Amazon CloudWatch Billing Alarms
- C. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator
- D. AWS Cost and Usage report

Correct Answer: C

You can use Cost explorer which is part of Cost and Usage report to forecast future costs of running an application.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/ce-forecast.html>

✉ **Nicj** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans should be C. This is a new web application and not something which is already running. A Cost Explorer is used to predict how much you will use AWS services over the forecast time period that you selected, based on your past usage.

upvoted 33 times

✉ **mxiu9** 1 year ago

you mean simple monthly calculator is used to predict and estimate over the forecast time period

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ram1993** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

A forecast is a prediction of how much you will use AWS services over the forecast time period that you selected, based on your past usage, it's a new instance so option 'c' is correct.

ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/ce-forecast.html>

upvoted 9 times

✉ **soya** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

- Note: deprecated service (June 30th 2020)
- Replaced simple monthly calculator by AWS Pricing Calculator <https://calculator.aws/>
- Estimate the cost for your architecture solution

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pravatsql** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

It should be AWS Pricing Calculator, but the option is not available. Please see the documentation for pricing calc in AWS portal.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **broadwink** 4 months, 1 week ago

The Answer is C, Estimating a new application, so there is no past data about it
But the question is deprecated, since Simple Monthly Calculator is not used anymore, only Calculator

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Killer99** 5 months ago

Where is cost explorer option?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ates** 5 months, 1 week ago

Oke everybody say its C but in the real exam is it also C????????? Who can explain that

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DeepaRao** 6 months ago

Cost Explorer is the correct answer than Cost and Usage report

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PVDM** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

"new running web application" I prefer C, because Cost Explorer is for historical usage

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

Cost Explorer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Simple Monthly Calculator is replaced by AWS Pricing Calculator <https://calculator.aws/>

Note: deprecated service (June 30th 2020)

So I think this question will not be covered in the exam. But if, that the answer is AWS Pricing Calculator
upvoted 2 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

C is correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **lv0** 10 months, 1 week ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Techno_Head** 10 months, 1 week ago

New C There s no historical data to base cost explorer calculations on
upvoted 1 times

 **Jollie** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Well cost explorer does forecast future costs based on the customer's past usage so D is correct since cost explorer is part of the usage and cost report.
upvoted 1 times

 **Roybox** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C, D would be for historical usage
upvoted 1 times

 **aw_1** 11 months, 1 week ago

Should be C since it's a new application
upvoted 2 times

Question #127

Topic 1

Which is the MINIMUM AWS Support plan that provides technical support through phone calls?

- A. Enterprise
- B. Business
- C. Developer
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: *B*

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

  **scofiled**  1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 10 times

  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - Business
upvoted 2 times

  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Business: 24x7 phone, email, and chat access to Cloud Support Engineers
So answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **zjd713** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is C
upvoted 2 times

  **zjd713** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct....'"MINIMUM'.<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>
upvoted 3 times

  **tkvishu** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and B both are correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **Eddie123** 1 year, 1 month ago

Least so A is wrong
upvoted 1 times

  **Jasman** 1 year, 2 months ago

Read 'MINIMUM'
upvoted 5 times

Question #128

Topic 1

Which of the following tasks is the responsibility of AWS?

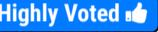
- A. Encrypting client-side data
- B. Configuring AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles
- C. Securing the Amazon EC2 hypervisor
- D. Setting user password policies

Correct Answer: C

In EC2, the AWS IaaS offering, everything from the hypervisor layer down is AWS's responsibility. A customer's poorly coded applications, misconfigured operating systems, or insecure firewall settings will not affect the hypervisor, it will only affect the customer's virtual machines running on that hypervisor.

Reference:

<https://www.mindpointgroup.com/blog/the-aws-shared-responsibility-model-part-1-security-in-the-cloud/>

✉  **mabolacha**  1 year, 5 months ago

the answer is C
upvoted 11 times

✉  **awscertuser1**  5 months ago

C - AWS is responsible for physical controls
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- Securing the Amazon EC2 hypervisor
upvoted 2 times

Question #129

Topic 1

One benefit of On-Demand Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) pricing is:

- A. the ability to bid for a lower hourly cost.
- B. paying a daily rate regardless of time used.
- C. paying only for time used.
- D. pre-paying for instances and paying a lower hourly rate.

Correct Answer: C

On-Demand Capacity Reservations are priced exactly the same as their equivalent (On-Demand) instance usage. If a Capacity Reservation is fully utilized, you only pay for instance usage and nothing towards the Capacity Reservation. If a Capacity Reservation is partially utilized, you pay for the instance usage and for the unused portion of the Capacity Reservation.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/on-demand/>

✉  **sigh97**  1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 10 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

E2C On Demand is: pay for what you use. So answer is C!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C --- paying only for time used

upvoted 2 times

Question #130

Topic 1

An administrator needs to rapidly deploy a popular IT solution and start using it immediately.

Where can the administrator find assistance?

- A. AWS Well-Architected Framework documentation
- B. Amazon CloudFront
- C. AWS CodeCommit
- D. AWS Quick Start reference deployments

Correct Answer: D

Quick Starts are built by AWS solutions architects and partners to help you deploy popular technologies on AWS, based on AWS best practices for security and high availability. These accelerators reduce hundreds of manual procedures into just a few steps, so you can build your production environment quickly and start using it immediately.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/quickstart/?quickstart-all.sort-by=item.additionalFields.updateDate&quickstart-all.sort-order=desc>

 **Phumy** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

D is the answer

upvoted 9 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 4 times

 **Neil4313** 9 months, 1 week ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 2 times

Question #131

Topic 1

Which of the following services is in the category of AWS serverless platform?

- A. Amazon EMR
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. AWS Mobile Hub

Correct Answer: C

AWS provides a set of fully managed services that you can use to build and run serverless applications. Serverless applications don't require provisioning, maintaining, and administering servers for backend components such as compute, databases, storage, stream processing, message queueing, and more. You also no longer need to worry about ensuring application fault tolerance and availability. Instead, AWS handles all of these capabilities for you. Serverless platform includes: AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, DynamoDB, API gateway, Amazon SNS, AWS step functions, Amazon kinesis and developing tools and services.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/>

 **Dream** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer - C

upvoted 11 times

 **KashyapVyas** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C - AWS Lambda

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Lambda

upvoted 1 times

 **AlbertoCosta** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Serverless - LAMBDA

upvoted 1 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C!

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

answer is C

upvoted 2 times

Question #132

Topic 1

Which services are parts of the AWS serverless platform?

- A. Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon Kinesis, Amazon SQS, Amazon EMR
- C. AWS Step Functions, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon SNS
- D. Amazon Athena, Amazon Cognito, Amazon EC2

Correct Answer: C

AWS provides a set of fully managed services that you can use to build and run serverless applications. Serverless applications don't require provisioning, maintaining, and administering servers for backend components such as compute, databases, storage, stream processing, message queueing, and more. You also no longer need to worry about ensuring application fault tolerance and availability. Instead, AWS handles all of these capabilities for you. Serverless platform includes: AWS Lambda, Amazon S3, DynamoDB, API gateway, Amazon SNS, AWS step functions, Amazon kinesis and developing tools and services.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/>

✉  **YaaroYeyaro**  1 year, 5 months ago

Answer : C has the correct combination

<https://aws.amazon.com/serverless/>

upvoted 22 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 12 months ago

Link provided confirms C as the answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

If you go to url suggested by Yaaro, you will find all the fully managed services that can be used to build and run serverless applications.

Amazon S3, Amazon Athena, Amazon Kinesis, AWS Step Functions, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon SQS and Amazon SNS are all listed there.

Amazon EMR and Amazon EC2 are NOT listed as a Serverless Services.

So the only possible answer is C. AWS Step Functions, Amazon DynamoDB, Amazon SNS

upvoted 4 times

✉  **John_Frum** 1 year, 2 months ago

Why not B? They do not require a server to run.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DDan** 1 year ago

EMR is no bueno

upvoted 2 times

Question #133

Topic 1

According to the AWS shared responsibility model, what is the sole responsibility of AWS?

- A. Application security
- B. Edge location management
- C. Patch management
- D. Client-side data

Correct Answer: B

Client-side data, application security is the sole responsibility of the customer. Patch management is a shared responsibility. That leaves us with edge location management and since this is out of the control of the customer, AWS is the one responsible for it.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

 **dck1603** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

B is the answer
upvoted 10 times

 **awsORbust** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct: C is not the answer because the question specifically asks about AWS sole responsibility. Patch Management can be a shared responsibility between AWS and the Customer. Managing Edge Locations is part of the AWS physical infrastructure and therefore a sole responsibility of AWS. Customers are not able to access and manage the Edge locations.
upvoted 9 times

 **Tintin_06** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I thought the customer was configuring edge location with like CloudFront
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - Edge Locations
upvoted 2 times

 **SitaramK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer : B
upvoted 5 times

 **newjoinerv2** 1 year, 2 months ago

Wouldn't it be ANS C as well?
upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

patch management is shared between both customer and AWS
upvoted 1 times

Question #134

Topic 1

Which AWS IAM feature is used to associate a set of permissions with multiple users?

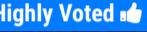
- A. Multi-factor authentication
- B. Groups
- C. Password policies
- D. Access keys

Correct Answer: B

An IAM group is a collection of IAM users. You can use groups to specify permissions for a collection of users, which can make those permissions easier to manage for those users. For example, you could have a group called Admins and give that group the types of permissions that administrators typically need.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id.html>

✉  **gerben**  1 year, 3 months ago

answer B indeed
upvoted 7 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - Groups
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AlbertoCosta** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Multiple of users --> GROUPS
upvoted 2 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer B!
upvoted 2 times

Question #135

Topic 1

Which of the following are benefits of the AWS Cloud? (Choose two.)

- A. Unlimited uptime
- B. Elasticity
- C. Agility
- D. Colocation
- E. Capital expenses

Correct Answer: BC

The most celebrated benefit of AWS cloud is elasticity since you can expand the services when you experience more traffic.

Agile developments in AWS Cloud through strategies are day by day becoming more established within the enterprises across the world. With so much improvement and call for optimization in the cloud, it is necessary that these strategies get established from the ground up within the organizations. It is highly important as already enterprises have a lot of bequest, politics and hierarchies which act as barriers in their businesses.

Reference:

<https://www.botmetric.com/blog/evolution-agile-enterprises-aws-cloud/>

 **Jaydox** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

BC is absolutely correct
upvoted 9 times

 **awsORbust** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

B and C are correct
upvoted 7 times

 **awsdev** Most Recent 2 months ago

Why not E?? That's what AWS claims right, that an org would save investing capital foron data centres..
upvoted 1 times

 **anivalex** 1 month, 1 week ago

because the benefit of the cloud is changing the upfront capital expense to variable capital expense but the capital expense is still there .
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and C
upvoted 1 times

 **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

Why B and C ? Why not A
upvoted 1 times

 **KashyapVyas** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Just because B and C are more relevant cloud term then C
upvoted 1 times

Question #136

Topic 1

Which of the following can a customer use to enable single sign-on (SSO) to the AWS Console?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. AWS Directory Service
- C. Amazon Pinpoint
- D. Amazon Rekognition

Correct Answer: B

Single sign-on only works when used on a computer that is joined to the AWS Directory Service directory. It cannot be used on computers that are not joined to the directory.

Reference:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/directoryservice/latest/admin-guide/ms_ad_single_sign_on.html

 **szhman** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B. AWS SSO is an AWS service that enables you to use your existing credentials from your Microsoft Active Directory to access your cloud-based applications.

upvoted 9 times

 **adisum** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B is right answer..
elimination- C

Amazon Pinpoint is a flexible and scalable outbound and inbound marketing communications service. You can connect with customers over channels like email, SMS, push, or voice. ... Delivery and campaign metrics in Amazon Pinpoint measure the success of your communications.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B is answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Snik80** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is the right answer
upvoted 3 times

Question #137

Topic 1

What are the multiple, isolated locations within an AWS Region that are connected by low-latency networks called?

- A. AWS Direct Connects
- B. Amazon VPCs
- C. Edge locations
- D. Availability Zones

Correct Answer: D

Each Region is completely independent. Each Availability Zone is isolated, but the Availability Zones in a Region are connected through low-latency links. A Local

Zone is an AWS infrastructure deployment that places select services closer to your end users. A Local Zone is an extension of a Region that is in a different location from your Region. It provides a high-bandwidth backbone to the AWS infrastructure and is ideal for latency-sensitive applications, for example machine learning.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-regions-availability-zones.html>

 **John_Frum**  1 year, 3 months ago

It is D

upvoted 7 times

 **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

Availability Zones are interconnected within a region for low latency. Answer is D.

upvoted 5 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D - AZ

upvoted 2 times

Question #138

Topic 1

Which of the following benefits does the AWS Compliance program provide to AWS customers? (Choose two.)

- A. It verifies that hosted workloads are automatically compliant with the controls of supported compliance frameworks.
- B. AWS is responsible for the maintenance of common compliance framework documentation.
- C. It assures customers that AWS is maintaining physical security and data protection.
- D. It ensures the use of compliance frameworks that are being used by other cloud providers.
- E. It will adopt new compliance frameworks as they become relevant to customer workloads.

Correct Answer: BC

Reference:

https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/AWS_Risk_and_Compliance_Whitepaper.pdf

 **foreverlearner** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I believe it's B and C, as I read "hosted workloads" as something customer-managed
<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/frequently-asked-questions-about-compliance-in-the-aws-cloud/>
<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/programs/>
upvoted 21 times

 **Jade185** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

A and B are the correct answers. By reason of inheritance, all hosted workloads inherit the hardware and infrastructure compliance certification which is one of the benefits enjoyed towards customer process certification.
upvoted 10 times

 **imCoolGuru** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Looking A & B correct options to me
upvoted 1 times

 **adisum** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A and C
upvoted 2 times

 **pravatsql** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

It is a tricky one. A, B and C sound most appropriate. D is "No, No". E also sounds correct but not as appropriate as A, B and C
upvoted 1 times

 **Rascol** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Another one of those trick questions to catch you out :(
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and B
upvoted 2 times

 **RedTrigger** 9 months ago

Hello.
I recommend reading the following link
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/security-and-compliance.html>
almost at the end they talk about AWS compliance, and comment the same as the answer C
upvoted 1 times

 **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

I don't like the sound of A. Compliance is a shared responsibility between AWS and the Customer. AWS is an enabler for the compliance achievement but their role is limited to the Host and virtualization layer all the way down to physical layer. Guest OS application and data is the responsibility of the customer only.

C is definitely wrong. Data security is the sole responsibility of the customer.

i don't know what is the correct answe
upvoted 1 times

 **amazingPaddy** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be A and C.. These are the benifits..

B - about responsibility
D - Not relevant
E - Not true

upvoted 3 times

 **Pasmo** 10 months ago

The question is not about responsibility but Benefits.

upvoted 2 times

 **JAI1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answers: B and C

upvoted 5 times

 **John_Frum** 1 year, 3 months ago

AB as per:

https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/compliance/AWS_Risk_and_Compliance_Whitepaper.pdf

upvoted 2 times

 **Jay00** 1 year, 3 months ago

The physical security is responsibility of Amazon. So the answers should be B and C.

upvoted 3 times

 **GJO** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree, C should certainly be part of the answer, as it contains physical security

upvoted 4 times

 **Yeye** 1 year, 1 month ago

but it also contains data protection which is a customer responsibility.

upvoted 4 times

 **monicaaaa** 1 year, 3 months ago

I would say it's B and C

upvoted 7 times

Question #139

Topic 1

Which of the following services provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports?

- A. AWS IAM
- B. AWS Artifact
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS KMS

Correct Answer: B

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS™ security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card

Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA).

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/>

 **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. AWS Artifact is the one stop shop for all compliance related information.
upvoted 6 times

 **fei**  2 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - Artifact
upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #140

Topic 1

As part of the AWS shared responsibility model, which of the following operational controls do users fully inherit from AWS?

- A. Security management of data center
- B. Patch management
- C. Configuration management
- D. User and access management

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

 **ice9** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Shouldn't this be A?

upvoted 15 times

 **jinwchun** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes, the correct answer here should be A. There are three types of controls according to the AWS reference page: Inherited control, shared control, and customer-specific.

Inherited Controls – Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS.

Physical and Environmental controls

upvoted 5 times

 **NagOned** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer should be A - Security management of data center. Refer to <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>, under Inherited Controls, it talks about physical and Environment controls that customers fully inherit from AWS.

upvoted 11 times

 **DaBigBoy** Most Recent 1 week, 3 days ago

A fall under physical environment, making it the right option

upvoted 1 times

 **imCoolGuru** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

question lets you think the other way round... so difficult to think the answer as A

upvoted 1 times

 **Rascol** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

terrible wording..

upvoted 5 times

 **Doss1188** 5 months, 1 week ago

It should be A

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 2 times

 **chels** 5 months, 1 week ago

A

"Inherited Controls – Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS.

Physical and Environmental controls"

Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 3 times

 **Wang87** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D. It means what cost would be fully taken care by customer.

upvoted 4 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

It can't be A. It states the customer is responsible for security "in" the cloud. Not security management "of" the data centre. It has to be D

upvoted 1 times

 **boboloboli** 6 months ago

But the fact that the customer "fully inherits" means they have no responsibility for it.

The is A.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Shah09** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- A. Security management 'of' data center, NOT 'in' the data center - only AWS
 - B. Patch management - Shared Control
 - C. Configuration management -Shared Control
 - D. User and access management - only answer left.
- Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A is answer

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gatacometa** 9 months, 1 week ago

The answer is A

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nightmareside15** 9 months, 1 week ago

Careful folks. This is kinda tricky if you aren't paying attention.

The answer should be A, as costumer let AWS fully responsible for Data Center Security. In general the Data Center itself is a restricted area for public.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Roybox** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

Its confirmed as A

Inherited Controls – Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS.

Physical and Environmental controls

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/#:~:text=This%20customer%2FAWS%20shared%20responsibility,verification%20of%20IT%20controls%20shared.&text=Inherited%20Controls%20E2%80%93%20Controls%20which%20a%20customer%20fully%20inherits%20from%20AWS.>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **jinwchun** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

A is the correct answer: <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/#:~:text=Inherited%20Controls%20E2%80%93%20Controls%20which%20a%20customer%20fully%20inherits%20from%20AWS.&text=Shared%20Controls%20E2%80%93%20Controls%20which%20apply,completely%20separate%20contexts%20or%20perspectives.&text=Awareness%20Training%20AWS%20trains%20AWS,must%20train%20their%20own%20employees.>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 12 months ago

How do you manage the data center that AWS is in charge of? I will say the answer is D.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Awraith** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed, answer is D...

upvoted 2 times

Question #141

Topic 1

When comparing AWS Cloud with on-premises Total Cost of Ownership, which expenses must be considered? (Choose two.)

- A. Software development
- B. Project management
- C. Storage hardware
- D. Physical servers
- E. Antivirus software license

Correct Answer: CD

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/the-new-aws-tco-calculator/>

  **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

C and D are correct answers.

upvoted 8 times

  **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

infact TCO will include Software development and Antivirus software license cost too even if the Customer moved to AWS

upvoted 1 times

  **KashyapVyas** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Given link isn't working. Updated link - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/how-aws-pricing-works/aws-pricingtco-tools.html>

upvoted 2 times

  **David_Gomez** 3 months, 1 week ago

This one works great.

Thank you, Kashyap.

upvoted 1 times

  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C and D

upvoted 1 times

  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C & D!

upvoted 1 times

Question #142

Topic 1

Under the shared responsibility model, which of the following tasks are the responsibility of the customer? (Choose two.)

- A. Maintaining the underlying Amazon EC2 hardware.
- B. Managing the VPC network access control lists.
- C. Encrypting data in transit and at rest.
- D. Replacing failed hard disk drives.
- E. Deploying hardware in different Availability Zones.

Correct Answer: BC

The hardware related jobs is the prime responsibility of AWS. VPC network access control lists is something a customer has to do himself to secure the applications. Encrypting data in transit and at rest is a shared responsibility in which AWS plays a part. All hardware related jobs have nothing to do with the customer.

Reference:

<https://dzone.com/articles/aws-shared-responsibility-model-cloud-security>

✉  **SirReadALot**  1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is B,C

upvoted 12 times

✉  **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

B and C are correct answers.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B and C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **cevrial** 1 year ago

B and E seems to make more sense than B and C--here's why. In C, the customer is not responsible for data in transit, since AWS handles this by encrypting all data moving through their network. Customer is only responsible for data at rest. For E, it has the word hardware, but it is deploying hardware rather than managing or handling hardware. When you deploy an EC2 instance, ELB, Internet Gateway, and other physical devices to a VPC, you are deploying a piece of physical hardware that is managed by AWS, but you (the user) are still controlling the deployment of that hardware.

Is there a better reference, specifically from AWS that using similar phrasing? I'm checking through the SRM document now, but not finding much with similar phrasing. <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **syu31svc** 12 months ago

Customers have no means of obtaining the hardware to begin with so answer is B & C

upvoted 4 times

✉  **John_Frum** 1 year, 3 months ago

C for sure:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/efs-encrypted-file-systems/encryption-of-data-in-transit.html>

upvoted 3 times

Question #143

Topic 1

Which scenarios represent the concept of elasticity on AWS? (Choose two.)

- A. Scaling the number of Amazon EC2 instances based on traffic.
- B. Resizing Amazon RDS instances as business needs change.
- C. Automatically directing traffic to less-utilized Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Using AWS compliance documents to accelerate the compliance process.
- E. Having the ability to create and govern environments using code.

Correct Answer: AB

Reference:

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>

 **wursti**  1 year, 3 months ago

It's A & B. Elasticity is about scaling in and out, C is about load balancing and therefore incorrect.

upvoted 52 times

 **Thai_Xuan**  1 year, 3 months ago

A & B are correct. See

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>

which said elasticity involves vertical (increasing size of an item) and horizontal (increase number of items) scaling.

upvoted 14 times

 **Thai_Xuan** 1 year, 3 months ago

More exactly, elasticity involves vertical (increasing/decreasing the size of an item) and horizontal (increasing/decreasing the number of items) scaling. Distributing load is more about availability and failure tolerance.

upvoted 4 times

 **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

Not sure if 'B. Resizing Amazon RDS instances as business needs change' is correct option as it allows Scale up only not scale down

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and B

upvoted 3 times

 **cocochichi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is about load balancing. Not elasticity

upvoted 1 times

 **designated** 11 months ago

A - Autoscaling = Ability to up and down = Elasticity = Correct

B - Resizing = Ability to up and down = Elasticity = Correct

C - Directing traffic to less-utilized = Elastic Load Balancing = Incorrect

D - Compliance documents = Artifact = Incorrect

E - To create and govern environments using code = IaaC = Incorrect

A & B are correct.

upvoted 12 times

 **jinwchun** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

To be honest, A is really the only answer here. But if I had to choose two, it would be A and B here even though I think B is more of a description of scalability than elasticity. Elasticity usually means scaling up and down based on real-time needs (traffic) rather than upgrading with a pre-configured capacity or instance.

upvoted 2 times

 **Goks** 1 year ago

AB, is correct. C is about load balancing and not right one

upvoted 2 times

 **priatampan** 1 year ago

A and B the best answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **SaritaN** 1 year ago

It's definitely A & B for elasticity. C is load balancing concept which is not related to elasticity.

upvoted 2 times

 **SitaramK** 1 year, 1 month ago

I will go for A & B..

upvoted 2 times

 **szhman** 1 year, 2 months ago

A and B are correct answers.

upvoted 3 times

 **dddd0987** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is for ELB

upvoted 1 times

 **yorman2507** 1 year, 2 months ago

A y B, C correspond to a balancing characteristic

upvoted 2 times

 **merator** 1 year, 2 months ago

A & B is correct

upvoted 5 times

 **baek** 1 year, 2 months ago

AC is stupid

upvoted 4 times

 **DWZNC** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think ABC all correct. Load balancing in AWS is ELB (ELASTIC Load Balancing).

upvoted 1 times

Question #144

Topic 1

When is it beneficial for a company to use a Spot Instance?

- A. When there is flexibility in when an application needs to run.
- B. When there are mission-critical workloads.
- C. When dedicated capacity is needed.
- D. When an instance should not be stopped.

Correct Answer: A

The key to understanding spot instances is to look at the way that cloud service providers such as Amazon Web Services (AWS) operate. Cloud service providers invest in hardware resources and then release those resources (often on a per-hour basis) to subscribers. One of the problems with this business model, however, is that at any given time, there are likely to be compute resources that are not being utilized. These resources represent hardware capacity that AWS has paid for but are sitting idle, and not making AWS any money at the moment. Rather than allowing these computing resources to go to waste, AWS offers them at a substantially discounted rate, with the understanding that if someone needs those resources for running a normal EC2 instance, that instance will take priority over spot instances that are using the hardware resources at a discounted rate.

In fact, spot instances will be stopped if the resources are needed elsewhere.

Reference:

<https://awsinsider.net/articles/2017/09/25/aws-spot-instances-primer.aspx>

✉  **Anjuz**  1 year, 3 months ago

The Answer is A
upvoted 7 times

✉  **mikey822**  6 months ago

Spot instance as in your service may be "Spotty" so you need to be flexible.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - Easy
upvoted 3 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Spot Instances: short workloads, cheap, can lose instances (less reliable)
So 'A' is the right answer!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Trusted_Advisor** 1 year, 1 month ago

If someone only gets 1 question correct, this would be it.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **markie_ramos** 1 year, 1 month ago

then just go and study.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **kalandhar** 1 year, 2 months ago

The Answer is A
upvoted 4 times

Question #145

Topic 1

A company is considering moving its on-premises data center to AWS.

What factors should be included in doing a Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) analysis? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon EC2 instance availability
- B. Power consumption of the data center
- C. Labor costs to replace old servers
- D. Application developer time
- E. Database engine capacity

Correct Answer: BC

✉  **Goks**  1 year ago

BC is correct. A- is property of EC2 instance and not correct D and E are out of contention of discussion of TCO
upvoted 17 times

✉  **Thai_Xuan**  1 year, 3 months ago

https://media.amazonwebservices.com/AWS_TCO_Web_Applications.pdf
tables on pp. 7 & 13. B and C should fit.
upvoted 13 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B and C
upvoted 5 times

✉  **geethapriyas** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

B and C are included in the TCO calculations - Power cost and Personnel cost
upvoted 5 times

✉  **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

The idea behind this question is what costs to consider if leaving the estate on prem.
B & C are on-prem expenses.
upvoted 9 times

✉  **DDan** 1 year ago

B and C ladies and gentlemen.
upvoted 13 times

✉  **priatampan** 1 year ago

A and B key is "data center"
upvoted 3 times

✉  **dile2001** 1 year ago

should be A & B
upvoted 2 times

✉  **aplesa** 1 year, 1 month ago

<https://www.purchasing-procurement-center.com/total-cost-of-ownership.html>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **DK2** 1 year, 4 months ago

should be C and E as correct answers
upvoted 1 times

✉  **johtte** 1 year, 4 months ago

you can use <https://aws.amazon.com/tco-calculator/>
upvoted 2 times

Question #146

Topic 1

How does AWS charge for AWS Lambda?

- A. Users bid on the maximum price they are willing to pay per hour.
- B. Users choose a 1-, 3- or 5-year upfront payment term.
- C. Users pay for the required permanent storage on a file system or in a database.
- D. Users pay based on the number of requests and consumed compute resources.

Correct Answer: D

AWS Lambda is charging its users by the number of requests for their functions and by the duration, which is the time the code needs to execute. When code starts running in response to an event, AWS Lambda counts a request. It will charge the total number of requests across all of the functions used. Duration is calculated by the time when your code started executing until it returns or until it is terminated, rounded up near to 100ms. The AWS Lambda pricing depends on the amount of memory that the user used to allocate to the function.

Reference:

<https://dashbird.io/blog/aws-lambda-pricing-model-explained/>

 **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 9 times

 **fei**  2 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Mahmsab** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Actually its based on the time consumed to run their Lambda function

!

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is D: Pay per request and compute time!

upvoted 1 times

Question #147

Topic 1

What function do security groups serve related to Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) instance security?

- A. Act as a virtual firewall for the Amazon EC2 instance.
- B. Secure AWS user accounts with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies.
- C. Provide DDoS protection with AWS Shield.
- D. Use Amazon CloudFront to protect the Amazon EC2 instance.

Correct Answer: A

AWS Security Groups act like a firewall for your Amazon EC2 instances controlling both inbound and outbound traffic. When you launch an instance on Amazon

EC2, you need to assign it to a particular security group.

After that, you can set up ports and protocols, which remain open for users and computers over the internet.

AWS Security Groups are very flexible. You can use the default security group and still customize it according to your liking (although we don't recommend this practice because groups should be named according to their purpose.) Or you can create a security group that you want for your specific applications. To do this, you can write the corresponding code or use the Amazon EC2 console to make the process easier.

Reference:

<https://www.threatstack.com/blog/aws-security-groups-what-they-are-and-how-to-get-the-most-out-of-them>

  **Jaydox** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

A is definitely correct
upvoted 8 times

  **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

A - Security Groups act as virtual firewall
upvoted 3 times

  **Jerecax** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A --- Act as a virtual firewall
upvoted 1 times

Question #148

Topic 1

Which disaster recovery scenario offers the lowest probability of down time?

- A. Backup and restore
- B. Pilot light
- C. Warm standby
- D. Multi-site active-active

Correct Answer: D

- ☞ Backup and Restore: a simple, straightforward, cost-effective method that backs up and restores data as needed. Keep in mind that because none of your data is on standby, this method, while cheap, can be quite time-consuming.
- ☞ Pilot Light: This method keeps critical applications and data at the ready so that it can be quickly retrieved if needed.
- ☞ Warm Standby: This method keeps a duplicate version of your business' core elements running on standby at all times, which makes for a little downtime and an almost seamless transition.
- ☞ Multi-Site Solution: Also known as a Hot Standby, this method fully replicates your company's data/applications between two or more active locations and splits your traffic/usage between them. If a disaster strikes, everything is simply rerouted to the unaffected area, which means you'll suffer almost zero downtime. However, by running two separate environments simultaneously, you will obviously incur much higher costs.

Reference:

<https://cloudranger.com/best-practices-aws-disaster-recovery-planning/>

✉  **AlokK** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is D

upvoted 10 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ftobarc** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is a

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AnonymousJhb** 11 months, 1 week ago

no. Active-Active = Business Continuity and incurs no DR, hence no RPO and RTO. Backup and Restore incurs DR and incurs RPO and RTO. Active-Active is the only viable best option here for uninterrupted BC.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **priatampan** 1 year ago

D is answer

upvoted 3 times

Question #149

Topic 1

What will help a company perform a cost benefit analysis of migrating to the AWS Cloud?

- A. Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator
- C. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Correct Answer: B

AWS TCO calculators allow you to estimate the cost savings when using AWS and provide a detailed set of reports that can be used in executive presentations.

The calculators also give you the option to modify assumptions that best meet your business needs.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/tco-calculator/>

✉  **awsORbust**  1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct: The question is talking about a company trying to understand what their cost benefit would be by moving from on premise IT infrastructure over to the AWS cloud. The TCO calculator is the tool that will perform this function so B is the correct answer. The TCO (Total Cost of Ownership) tool makes a comparison between On Premise IT infrastructure expense the equivalent expense that would exist in the AWS cloud. It then lets the customer know what their cost savings would be if they decided to move their existing IT infrastructure to the AWS cloud. Answer C is incorrect because the AWS Simple Monthly Calculator will not calculate the difference between On premise IT and AWS infrastructure costs. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator is a tool that does not come into play until the customer has already committed to moving over to the cloud or they have already moved over to the cloud, where all Cloud services, region locations, data usage, EC2 instance data , network. and other service usages can be calculated.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **syu31svc**  12 months ago

100% is B

upvoted 5 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - TCO

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MAX_USA** 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/estimating-aws-resource-costs/>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **nixan_nixan** 1 year, 4 months ago

Can someone explain why is it not C?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **aandrei** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Simple Monthly Calculator will provide an estimate of AWS costs, for comparing cost-benefit prior migrating to AWS TCO should be used, so C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aandrei** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I meant B!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jasman** 1 year, 2 months ago

because TCO tool can provide the cost benefit figure .

upvoted 4 times

Question #150

Topic 1

Which of the following provides the ability to share the cost benefits of Reserved Instances across AWS accounts?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer between AWS accounts
- B. Linked accounts and consolidated billing
- C. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Reserved Instance Utilization Report
- D. Amazon EC2 Instance Usage Report between AWS accounts

Correct Answer: B

The way that Reserved Instance discounts apply to accounts in an organization's consolidated billing family depends on whether Reserved Instance sharing is turned on or off for the account. By default, Reserved Instance sharing for all accounts in an organization is turned on. You can change this setting by Turning Off

Reserved Instance Sharing for an account.

The capacity reservation for a Reserved Instance applies only to the account the Reserved Instance was purchased on, regardless of whether Reserved Instance sharing is turned on or off.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/knowledge-center/ec2-ri-consolidated-billing/>

  Grv1567  1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct
upvoted 7 times

  RAAAEHL  8 months ago

B - Linked Accounts
upvoted 2 times

  Neil4313 9 months, 1 week ago

B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

Question #151

Topic 1

A company has multiple AWS accounts and wants to simplify and consolidate its billing process.

Which AWS service will achieve this?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage Reports
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Budgets

Correct Answer: B

You can use the consolidated billing feature in AWS Organizations to consolidate billing and payment for multiple AWS accounts or multiple Amazon Internet

Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL) accounts. Every organization in AWS Organizations has a master (payer) account that pays the charges of all the member (linked) accounts.

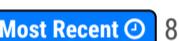
Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/consolidated-billing.html>

 **awsORbust**  1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct: The Solution given at the end of the question explains this very well.

upvoted 5 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #152

Topic 1

A company is designing an application hosted in a single AWS Region serving end-users spread across the world. The company wants to provide the end-users low latency access to the application data.

Which of the following services will help fulfill this requirement?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Amazon Route 53 global DNS
- D. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) transfer acceleration

Correct Answer: A

Use AWS Local Zones to deploy workloads closer to your end-users for low-latency requirements. AWS Local Zones have their own connection to the internet and support AWS Direct Connect, so resources created in the Local Zone can serve local end-users with very low-latency communications.nation

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/localzones/faqs/>

  **X2zY** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Incorrect. The answer should be A. Cloudfront enables low-latency delivery to the end users by caching the frequently used data to the edge locations. Regarding DirectConnect- AWS Direct Connect lets you establish a dedicated network connection between your network and one of the AWS Direct Connect locations.

upvoted 54 times

  **bneelblr** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

That's right, should be A

upvoted 2 times

  **jcesarguedes** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 14 times

  **Areo** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Should be C, as the question is asking for reducing latency of application not content. Cloudfront is for caching content.

upvoted 1 times

  **TintoJ** 2 months, 1 week ago

"A" is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **sednder123** 5 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **test1990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

  **Abhi_bunty123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is "A" don't know who is preparing these question and answers

upvoted 1 times

  **eearth** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

key "end-users spread across the world", Answer is A 100%

upvoted 1 times

  **buntylove** 8 months ago

correct Answer should be A

upvoted 1 times

  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - CloudFront

upvoted 2 times

  **JONESKA** 9 months ago

CloudFront. so it is A

upvoted 1 times

 **ExamStaker** 9 months, 1 week ago

Cannot be "B"; "B" is a service for connecting on-prem data centres to VPCs! Answer must be "A"!

upvoted 2 times

 **Gatacometa** 9 months, 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AlbertoCavelli** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The question is who are the "end-users"? because if the end-users are the employees Direct connect can be the correct answer. However, Isn't cloudfront a "cache" for customers to -only view- the data?

upvoted 1 times

 **Atma** 10 months ago

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Techno_Head** 10 months, 1 week ago

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 1 times

 **jbbhaskar** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans should be A as global users are targeted

upvoted 2 times

Question #153

Topic 1

Which of the following deployment models enables customers to fully trade their capital IT expenses for operational expenses?

- A. On-premises
- B. Hybrid
- C. Cloud
- D. Platform as a service

Correct Answer: C

The cloud allows you to trade capital expenses (such as data centers and physical servers) for variable expenses, and only pay for IT as you consume it. Plus, the variable expenses are much lower than what you would pay to do it yourself because of the economies of scale.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/what-is-cloud-computing/>

 **szhman** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

C is the correct answer.

upvoted 8 times

 **awsORbust** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct answer is C - Cloud (deployment model) because all physical IT infrastructure has now moved to the cloud which allows the customer to walk away from a lot of their past Capital expenses (purchasing servers, network routers and other physical IT infrastructure.) A is incorrect because On-Premises is at the physical customer site and involves High Capital expenses. B is incorrect because the question is looking for something to FULLY trade their capital expense (local site servers, network etc.) for operational expenses. Hybrid model will only trade part of the capital expenses because there are still pieces of the IT infrastructure still at the customer site. Answer D (PaaS) is incorrect because it is a Cloud Computing model (not a Cloud Deployment model).

upvoted 7 times

 **imCoolGuru** Most Recent 2 weeks, 4 days ago

why C option just has word Cloud instead of AWS Cloud.
Cloud could be private cloud too.

upvoted 1 times

 **Uwe1** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud is too generic (Public Cloud, Hybrid Cloud, Private Cloud) answer should be D - Pads
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - Cloud

upvoted 2 times

Question #154

Topic 1

How is asset management on AWS easier than asset management in a physical data center?

- A. AWS provides a Configuration Management Database that users can maintain.
- B. AWS performs infrastructure discovery scans on the customer's behalf.
- C. Amazon EC2 automatically generates an asset report and places it in the customer's specified Amazon S3 bucket.
- D. Users can gather asset metadata reliably with a few API calls.

Correct Answer: B

AWS assets are centrally managed through an inventory management system that stores and tracks owner, location, status, maintenance, and descriptive information for AWS-owned assets. Following procurement, assets are scanned and tracked, and assets undergoing maintenance are checked and monitored for ownership, status, and resolution.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/data-center/controls/>

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

A is answer
upvoted 7 times

✉  **sdyusdyu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

hi raaehl , following ur comments everywhere , ty
upvoted 3 times

✉  **jinwchun**  11 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks like B is the right answer: ASSET MANAGEMENT
AWS assets are centrally managed through an inventory management system that stores and tracks owner, location, status, maintenance, and descriptive information for AWS-owned assets. Following procurement, assets are scanned and tracked, and assets undergoing maintenance are checked and monitored for ownership, status, and resolution.
upvoted 7 times

✉  **Incloud_Abhi**  1 week ago

Correct Answer is "D" , please make changes in the answer's section too.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **marto** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

In the link I can see the following below, which indicates it is B

ASSET MANAGEMENT

AWS assets are centrally managed through an inventory management system that stores and tracks owner, location, status, maintenance, and descriptive information for AWS-owned assets. Following procurement, assets are scanned and tracked, and assets undergoing maintenance are checked and monitored for ownership, status, and resolution.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **allNameUsed** 3 months ago

Struggling between A and B. But does aws provides a service called " Configuration Management Database" ?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ni_yot** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I would say A is the correct answer here. its a difficult one or simply a poorly worded question. To build your own asset management database on AWS here are the prereqs:
Step 3 – Configure AWS System Manager inventory
Configure AWS System Manager to start collecting the software inventory and store in designated Amazon S3 bucket.

In each of the 'Resource' account(s), execute the following steps to set up AWS Systems Manager to collect the inventory information from all Systems Manager managed instances, and use AWS Systems Manager Resource Data Sync to send inventory data collected from managed instances to the Amazon S3 bucket created in Step 1. Please make sure that you are logged in to the same region where the S3 bucket is created.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **cocochichi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with this. Keyword here is "asset".
upvoted 2 times

✉  **designated** 11 months ago

When we think about inventory, we need to remember about CMDB (configuration management database). ITSM principles. The CMDB can use infrastructure discovery using API with another tools of ITSM. Because of that, I think the best answer is A.
upvoted 1 times

 **bogudan** 11 months ago

I would go for B !!! keyword is "easier than a physical data center"
upvoted 2 times

 **Elias23** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B

AWS assets are centrally managed through an inventory management system that stores and tracks owner, location, status, maintenance, and descriptive information for AWS-owned assets. Following procurement, assets are scanned and tracked, and assets undergoing maintenance are checked and monitored for ownership, status, and resolution.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/data-center/controls/>

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

I would say B as per link:
<https://blog.rapid7.com/2018/03/13/aws-asset-sync-connection-more-visibility-into-your-aws-infrastructure/>
"Finally, assets created with the new connection are treated as live discovered assets without your having to perform a discovery scan first"
upvoted 3 times

 **DDan** 1 year ago

The answer is A, as B is not automatic. God bless you all.

upvoted 5 times

 **ACmilan** 1 year ago

not sure what the answer should be, I have looked around but can't validate an answer. this is a tough one.
upvoted 2 times

 **EscobarPablo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer is D, using few CLI Commands, asset metadata for all instances can be gathered
upvoted 3 times

 **WorkingDaddy** 1 year, 1 month ago

If we agree that infrastructure discovery scans are perfectly do-able in a physical data center, then doesn't this rule out B?
upvoted 1 times

 **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer appears to be A. Configuration Management Database monitors and reports on assets in the AWS cloud. According to document at this url
>> https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/AWS_Asset_Config_Management.pdf ; Successful implementation and execution of service asset and configuration management processes should be seen as a shared responsibility that can be achieved through the right commitment by IT organizations, enabled by the AWS platform
upvoted 4 times

 **drumsfield** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think it should be AWS Config A

upvoted 1 times

Question #155

Topic 1

What feature of Amazon RDS helps to create globally redundant databases?

- A. Snapshots
- B. Automatic patching and updating
- C. Cross-Region read replicas
- D. Provisioned IOPS

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/cross-region-read-replicas-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/>

✉  **jcesarguedes**  1 year, 4 months ago

Correct is C

upvoted 17 times

✉  **edufp0501**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is C

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/cross-region-read-replicas-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/>

Cross-Region Read Replicas for Amazon RDS for MySQL

by Jeff Barr | on 26 NOV 2013 | in Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift | Permalink | Share

You can now create cross-region read replicas for Amazon RDS database instances!

This feature builds upon our existing support for read replicas that reside within the same region as the source database instance. You can now create up to five in-region and cross-region replicas per source with a single API call or a couple of clicks in the AWS Management Console. We are launching with support for version 5.6 of MySQL.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **ponrenjith42**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is already 'C' in this websiter then why most of the people commented it should be "C" . I coudn't understand.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DeepaRao** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

C should be correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **boboloboli** 6 months ago

Answer C: Link states "Scale Out Globally – If your application has a user base that is spread out all over the planet, you can use Cross Region Read Replicas to serve read queries from an AWS region that is close to the user"

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/cross-region-read-replicas-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

Snapshots are for EBS!

C is the answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Harry** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

If I am not wrong, Snapshot is for EBS and cross region is for DBs. So the correct answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Charly0710** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer A. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.html

upvoted 1 times

✉  **cdeavila** 8 months ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/aws/cross-region-read-replicas-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/>

Use Cases

You can use this feature to implement a cross-region disaster recovery model, scale out globally, or migrate an existing database to a new region:

upvoted 2 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

✉  **LLINO** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

I think we should clarify that redundancy is not the same as load balancing, in the case of read copies it is load balancing and it is also redundancy, but in the case of snapshots there it is only redundancy because this can be copied to another region and you get exactly what they are asking for.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_CopySnapshot.html
upvoted 1 times

✉ **bolota** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is C and lets stop this discussion. THE END....

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mateen22** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

-> A

You can back up the data on your Amazon EBS volumes to Amazon S3 by taking point-in-time snapshots. Snapshots are incremental backups, which means that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your most recent snapshot are saved.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSSnapshots.html>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **henryyvr** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Not C , because of "read" replicas vs "read-write" replicas

upvoted 1 times

✉ **heswita** 10 months ago

The correct answer should be C. Cross-Region read replicas

upvoted 1 times

✉ **bogudan** 11 months ago

I will go for A.Snapshots as correct answer! Because the keyword "helps" : When you create a read replica, Amazon RDS takes a DB snapshot of your source DB instance and begins replication . So the snapshot helps creating read-replicas ...
(https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_ReadRepl.html) .

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Twinkie** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Snapshots will allow you to restore a DB version. It won't let you have a near-real-time copy (i.e. "redundant instance") of your live DB.
Hence it's "C".

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Elias23** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be C according to the following <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/cross-region-read-replicas-for-amazon-rds-for-mysql/>

upvoted 1 times

Question #156

Topic 1

Using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to grant access only to the resources needed to perform a task is a concept known as:

- A. restricted access.
- B. as-needed access.
- C. least privilege access.
- D. token access.

Correct Answer: C

When you create IAM policies, follow the standard security advice of granting least privilege, or granting only the permissions required to perform a task.

Determine what users (and roles) need to do and then craft policies that allow them to perform only those tasks.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html>

✉  **ArnabD** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is C. Wording is: only to the resources
upvoted 6 times

✉  **Inslution** Most Recent 1 month, 2 weeks ago

why not restricted access?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **canadiantestdude** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

yeah i was tripped up by this one as well, i could swear I've read and heard the phrase restricted access used in reference to this kind of practice.
Anyone have a useful link for explaining this to us?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - easy
upvoted 2 times

✉  **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Question #157

Topic 1

Which methods can be used to identify AWS costs by departments? (Choose two.)

- A. Enable multi-factor authentication for the AWS account root user.
- B. Create separate accounts for each department.
- C. Use Reserved Instances whenever possible.
- D. Use tags to associate each instance with a particular department.
- E. Pay bills using purchase orders.

Correct Answer: BD

 **aclouder** 8 months, 1 week ago

B and D for sure
upvoted 3 times

 **dskim** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

i think B&D
upvoted 4 times

Question #158

Topic 1

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, customer responsibilities include which one of the following?

- A. Securing the hardware, software, facilities, and networks that run all products and services.
- B. Providing certificates, reports, and other documentation directly to AWS customers under NDA.
- C. Configuring the operating system, network, and firewall.
- D. Obtaining industry certifications and independent third-party attestations.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>

 **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

C is the correct answer.
upvoted 10 times

 **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 4 days ago

C is correct but D: 'Obtaining industry certifications and independent third-party attestations' option nither responsibility of the AWS
upvoted 1 times

 **Tintin_06** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

C is good
but, why is D wrong ?
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C - easy
upvoted 2 times

Question #159

Topic 1

Which managed AWS service provides real-time guidance on AWS security best practices?

- A. AWS X-Ray
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Correct Answer: B

AWS offers premium services such as AWS Trusted Advisor, which provides real-time guidance to help you reduce cost, increase performance, and improve security.

Reference:

<https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/2N40X4PQ>

 **lealmic**  1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct.

upvoted 9 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - AWS Trusted Advisor

upvoted 2 times

 **burlkittie** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes B it is

upvoted 1 times

Question #160

Topic 1

Which feature adds elasticity to Amazon EC2 instances to handle the changing demand for workloads?

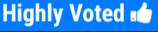
- A. Resource groups
- B. Lifecycle policies
- C. Application Load Balancer
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Correct Answer: D

Support for monitoring the health of each service independently, as health checks are defined at the target group level and many CloudWatch metrics are reported at the target group level. Attaching a target group to an Auto Scaling group enables you to scale each service dynamically based on demand.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/introduction.html>

✉  **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is D and demand is taken care by scaling up or down.

upvoted 13 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

answer is D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jcxhunter** 1 year, 2 months ago

Is that the ELB? Answer should be C?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jvd401** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

No should be D.

upvoted 3 times

Question #161

Topic 1

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, customers are responsible for which aspects of security in the cloud? (Choose two.)

- A. Virtualization Management
- B. Hardware management
- C. Encryption management
- D. Facilities management
- E. Firewall management

Correct Answer: CE

With the basic Cloud infrastructure secured and maintained by AWS, the responsibility for what goes into the cloud falls on you. This covers both client and server side encryption and network traffic protection, security of the operating system, network, and firewall configuration, followed by application security and identity and access management.

Firewall configuration remains the responsibility of the end user, which integrates at the platform and application management level. For example, RDS utilizes security groups, which you would be responsible for configuring and implementing.

Reference:

<https://cloudacademy.com/blog/aws-shared-responsibility-model-security/>

 **szhman** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

C and E are the correct answers.

upvoted 11 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

C and E

upvoted 2 times

 **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

C&E are correct - A is not correct because the answer listed states Visualization - NOT Virtualization as listed in KhatriRocks communication. AWS always throws out trick words to trip you up. Maybe we can put on some 3D goggles and visualize holes in the security layer. :>

upvoted 4 times

 **KhatriRocks** 1 year, 1 month ago

Why not A? Virtualization VPC?

upvoted 1 times

 **Jvd401** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Question is about Security in the Cloud which means Customer managed in simple words

Security of the Cloud is AWS.. So here we have to answer customer managed options. So clearly C & E the best answers.

upvoted 2 times

 **Snik80** 1 year, 2 months ago

C & E is correct

upvoted 4 times

Question #162

Topic 1

Which AWS hybrid storage service enables your on-premises applications to seamlessly use AWS Cloud storage through standard file-storage protocols?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. AWS Snowball
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. AWS Snowball Edge

Correct Answer: C

The AWS Storage Gateway service enables hybrid cloud storage between on-premises environments and the AWS Cloud. It seamlessly integrates on-premises enterprise applications and workflows with Amazon's block and object cloud storage services through industry standard storage protocols. It provides low-latency performance by caching frequently accessed data on premises, while storing data securely and durably in Amazon cloud storage services. It provides an optimized data transfer mechanism and bandwidth management, which tolerates unreliable networks and minimizes the amount of data being transferred. It brings the security, manageability, durability, and scalability of AWS to existing enterprise environments through native integration with AWS encryption, identity management, monitoring, and storage services.

Typical use cases include backup and archiving, disaster recovery, moving data to S3 for in-cloud workloads, and tiered storage.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/faqs/>

 **aboeyunus** Highly Voted  9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C! Hybrid storage service to allow onpremises to seamlessly use the AWS Cloud

Type of Storage Gateway:

- File Gateway
- Volume Gateway
- Tape Gateway

upvoted 6 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent  8 months ago

C - AWS Storage Service

upvoted 2 times

 **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes Agree - C is correct here

upvoted 3 times

 **gfhbox0083** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct.

The Question here is about which Storage Service, which is Storage Gateway.

(...Storage Gateway can run across a Direct Connect connection..)

upvoted 4 times

Question #163

Topic 1

What is a responsibility of AWS in the shared responsibility model?

- A. Updating the network ACLs to block traffic to vulnerable ports.
- B. Patching operating systems running on Amazon EC2 instances.
- C. Updating the firmware on the underlying EC2 hosts.
- D. Updating the security group rules to block traffic to the vulnerable ports.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://cloudacademy.com/blog/aws-shared-responsibility-model-security/>

 **arishwani**  1 year, 4 months ago

correct

upvoted 9 times

 **Trusted_Advisor**  1 year, 1 month ago

the four pillar of AWS multiple choice - a is for amiss, b is for broken, c is for correct, d is for defective.

upvoted 8 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 3 times

 **StHarold** 10 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ACmilan** 1 year ago

more like the 4 pillars of examtopics.com

upvoted 2 times

 **evgeni99** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 5 times

 **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 5 times

Question #164

Topic 1

Which architectural principle is used when deploying an Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) instance in Multiple Availability Zone mode?

- A. Implement loose coupling.
- B. Design for failure.
- C. Automate everything that can be automated.
- D. Use services, not servers.

Correct Answer: *B*

Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployments provide enhanced availability and durability for Database (DB) Instances, making them a natural fit for production database workloads. When you provision a Multi-AZ DB Instance, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary DB Instance and synchronously replicates the data to a standby instance in a different Availability Zone (AZ). Each AZ runs on its own physically distinct, independent infrastructure, and is engineered to be highly reliable. In case of an infrastructure failure, Amazon RDS performs an automatic failover to the standby (or to a read replica in the case of Amazon Aurora), so that you can resume database operations as soon as the failover is complete. Since the endpoint for your DB Instance remains the same after a failover, your application can resume database operation without the need for manual administrative intervention.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/multi-az/>

 **batprash** Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans : B. Design for failure. or in other words : Design for high availability
upvoted 6 times

 **Onoureldin** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

correct
upvoted 5 times

 **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

B - Design for Failure
upvoted 1 times

 **kelvin6374** 11 months, 1 week ago

what's the different between loose coupling and design for failure?
upvoted 3 times

 **Bach999** 6 months, 1 week ago

Check the answer to Q166:
Loose coupling prevents cascading failures between different components.
upvoted 1 times

 **shrek23456643** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Loose coupling is mainly to reduce the inter-dependencies between services/instances, while Design for failure is mainly to accommodate higher availability
upvoted 7 times

Question #165

Topic 1

What does it mean to grant least privilege to AWS IAM users?

- A. It is granting permissions to a single user only.
- B. It is granting permissions using AWS IAM policies only.
- C. It is granting AdministratorAccess policy permissions to trustworthy users.
- D. It is granting only the permissions required to perform a given task.

Correct Answer: D

When you create IAM policies, follow the standard security advice of granting least privilege, or granting only the permissions required to perform a task.

Determine what users (and roles) need to do and then craft policies that allow them to perform only those tasks.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#grant-least-privilege>

✉  **arishwani**  1 year, 4 months ago

ANSWER : - D

upvoted 6 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

least privilege principle: don't give more permissions than a user needs.

So answer is: - D

upvoted 2 times

✉  **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Onoureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #166

Topic 1

What is a benefit of loose coupling as a principle of cloud architecture design?

- A. It facilitates low-latency request handling.
- B. It allows applications to have dependent workflows.
- C. It prevents cascading failures between different components.
- D. It allows companies to focus on their physical data center operations.

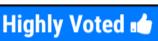
Correct Answer: C

IT systems should ideally be designed in a way that reduces inter-dependencies. Your components need to be loosely coupled to avoid changes or failure in one of the components from affecting others.

Your infrastructure also needs to have well defined interfaces that allow the various components to interact with each other only through specific, technology- agnostic interfaces. Modifying any underlying operations without affecting other components should be made possible.

Reference:

<https://www.botmetric.com/blog/aws-cloud-architecture-design-principles/>

✉  **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

Loose coupling prevents cascading failures between different components. Answer is C.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **bratpyt**  5 months, 3 weeks ago

I think C is correct, but keep in mind that loose coupling between microservices means asynchronous communication. When communication is async then there is no cascade of sync calls e.g. HTTP or gRPC propagating through the entire system. Hence, A answer seems okey too.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Loose Coupling: A change or a failure in one component should not cascade to other components. So answer: - C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 12 months ago

100% C as the answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **pallavigarg** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is : C

upvoted 2 times

Question #167

Topic 1

A director has been tasked with investigating hybrid cloud architecture. The company currently accesses AWS over the public internet. Which service will facilitate private hybrid connectivity?

- A. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) NAT Gateway
- B. AWS Direct Connect
- C. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) Transfer Acceleration
- D. AWS Web Application Firewall (AWS WAF)

Correct Answer: B

Amazon VPC provides multiple network connectivity options for you to leverage depending on your current network designs and requirements. These connectivity options include leveraging either the internet or an AWS Direct Connect connection as the network backbone and terminating the connection into either AWS or user-managed network endpoints. Additionally, with AWS, you can choose how network routing is delivered between Amazon VPC and your networks, leveraging either AWS or user-managed network equipment and routes.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-vpc-connectivity-options/introduction.html>

 **Onoureldin**  1 year, 3 months ago

correct :)

upvoted 8 times

 **awsORbust**  1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct -

upvoted 6 times

 **Tintin_06**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

direct connect doesn't provide connectivity through internet.

You need to purchase a direct line to the dc.

Poorly worded.

upvoted 2 times

 **certjunkie** 2 months, 1 week ago

B is correct.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/vpc-nat-gateway.html>

ou can use a network address translation (NAT) gateway to enable instances in a private subnet to connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevent the internet from initiating a connection with those instances. For more information about NAT, see NAT devices for your VPC.

<https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from your premises to AWS

upvoted 1 times

 **SRAJAT** 4 months ago

A VPC VPN Connection used IPSec to establish encrypted network connectivity between the intranet and Amazon VPC over the Internet. AWS Direct Connect does not involve the Internet; instead, it uses dedicated, private network connections between your intranet and Amazon VPC. Therefore the B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **broadwink** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Its A, Direct Connect implies in dedicated hybrid connection

upvoted 1 times

 **agranod** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A - because public connection

upvoted 2 times

 **derekz** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

It is A, because VPC is over the public internet, Direct Connect on the other hand is using dedicated fibre, not via the public internet

upvoted 2 times

 **allNameUsed** 3 months ago

you skipped the last part of the question "Which service will facilitate private hybrid connectivity?"

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - AWS Direct Connect

upvoted 2 times

✉ **szhman** 1 year, 2 months ago

Private hybrid connectivity is allowed only via direct connect. Answer is B.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **JAI1** 1 year, 2 months ago

The question is asking Which service will facilitate private hybrid connectivity? (How DO YOU CONNECT TO AWS?) Thus the reason A would not work. Options for connectivity, as an example are over a VPN, Direct connect.

<https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-amazon-vpc-connectivity-options.pdf>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **fshaikh** 1 year, 2 months ago

Should be A?

NAT Gateway is a highly available AWS managed service that makes it easy to connect to the Internet from instances within a private subnet in an Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ShadowSE** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think the key is that the situation is "hybrid". It's likely the company is connecting from a local facility and not an EC2 instance. VPC is the networking layer for EC2, and Direct Connect is a service that allows a local location to connect directly to an AWS location.

<https://aws.amazon.com/directconnect/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/what-is-amazon-vpc.html>

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Mariya** 1 year, 3 months ago

why not A?

upvoted 2 times

Question #168

Topic 1

A company's web application currently has tight dependencies on underlying components, so when one component fails the entire web application fails.

Applying which AWS Cloud design principle will address the current design issue?

- A. Implementing elasticity, enabling the application to scale up or scale down as demand changes.
- B. Enabling several EC2 instances to run in parallel to achieve better performance.
- C. Focusing on decoupling components by isolating them and ensuring individual components can function when other components fail.
- D. Doubling EC2 computing resources to increase system fault tolerance.

Correct Answer: C

✉ **Onoureldin** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct :)

upvoted 7 times

✉ **batprash** Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans: C. Focusing on decoupling components by isolating them and ensuring individual components can function when other components fail.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago

C - easy

upvoted 1 times

Question #169

Topic 1

How can a customer increase security to AWS account logons? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure AWS Certificate Manager
- B. Enable Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
- C. Use Amazon Cognito to manage access
- D. Configure a strong password policy
- E. Enable AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: BC

Your root account should always be protected by Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA). This additional layer of security helps protect against unauthorized logins to your account by requiring two factors: something you know (a password) and something you have (for example, an MFA device). AWS supports virtual and hardware MFA devices and U2F security keys.

Cognito can be used as an Identity Provider (IdP), where it stores and maintains users and credentials securely for your applications, or it can be integrated with

OpenID Connect, SAML, and other popular web identity providers like Amazon.com.

Using Amazon Cognito, you can generate temporary access credentials for your clients to access AWS services, eliminating the need to store long-term credentials in client applications.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/guidelines-for-protecting-your-aws-account-while-using-programmatic-access/>

 **nixan_nixan** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I think B & D are the correct answers
upvoted 66 times

 **sahith** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

B and D
Cognito is for temporary signings not for original IAM users
upvoted 17 times

 **samkim123** Most Recent 1 day ago

I think B&D are correct answers, as these are the basic security options that are followed.
upvoted 1 times

 **imCoolGuru** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Amazon Cognito is not the correct option. I believe answers should be B and D
upvoted 1 times

 **Afro_Boy_Ug** 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Answers should be B & D
upvoted 1 times

 **gardenboozier** 1 month ago

B and D - it's even in the description here and in the linked article: "Using Amazon Cognito, you can generate temporary access credentials for your CLIENTS to access AWS services, eliminating the need to store long-term credentials in CLIENT applications."

Since this question is about AWS logons, not client accounts, it can't be C - the equivalent of C for AWS logons would be to use STS which grants temporary access via tokens.

upvoted 2 times

 **MSGILL** 1 month ago

B & D are correct options
upvoted 2 times

 **Onyinyechi** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I think B & C is correct after looking up for the meaning of Amazon Cognito.

Amazon Cognito lets you easily add user sign-up and authentication to your mobile and web apps. Amazon Cognito also enables you to authenticate users through an external identity provider and provides temporary security credentials to access your app's backend resources in AWS or any service behind Amazon API Gateway

upvoted 1 times

 **piks2021** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Cognito gives u temporary access using federation and token services.
The question here is how to protect your aws accounts, that r permanent ...

So cognito cannot be a suitable answer
upvoted 1 times

 **adisum** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B and D is correct - Cognito is for temporary users with personal accounts
upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Must be B & D
upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

I also bat for B and D. Cognito is more of temporary access
upvoted 1 times

 **CarlosCr** 2 months, 1 week ago

This should (finally) be changed to B & D as so many others have pointed out...
upvoted 1 times

 **Rascol** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B and D make sense, this must be a mistake
upvoted 1 times

 **sachhu** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B and D...Change this..
upvoted 2 times

 **johnlau123** 4 months ago

should be B and D
upvoted 2 times

 **sangf7** 4 months ago

I think it should be B and D
upvoted 2 times

Question #170

Topic 1

What AWS service would be used to centrally manage AWS access across multiple accounts?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: D

To improve control over your AWS environment, you can use AWS Organizations to create groups of accounts, and then attach policies to a group to ensure the correct policies are applied across the accounts without requiring custom scripts and manual processes.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/organizations/>

 **szhman** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer D. Multiple accounts can be managed by AWS Organization.

upvoted 5 times

 **BCT** Most Recent 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - AWS Organizations

upvoted 2 times

 **pallavigarg** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer: D

upvoted 2 times

Question #171

Topic 1

Which AWS service can a customer use to set up an alert notification when the account is approaching a particular dollar amount?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage reports
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html

 **Madx** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

AWS Budgets gives you the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount. You can also use AWS Budgets to set reservation utilization or coverage targets and receive alerts when your utilization drops below the threshold you define.

upvoted 15 times

 **Elva** Highly Voted 1 year ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-budgets/>

upvoted 5 times

 **Elva** 1 year ago

AWS Budgets gives you the ability to set custom budgets that alert you when your costs or usage exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted amount.

upvoted 5 times

 **Rascol** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Am I a robot? Having reached question 171 I have a strong feeling I might be.

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - AWS Budgets

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer = B

AWS Budgets: create budget and send alarms when costs exceeds the budget

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

From the link: <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-budgets/>

"Set up to five alert thresholds for each budget. Each alert can notify up to ten email recipients as well as publish updates to a Slack channel, Amazon Chime room, or Amazon SNS topic of your choice."

So answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **Din_esh** 1 year, 3 months ago

Should it not be A?

upvoted 1 times

Question #172

Topic 1

What can users access from AWS Artifact?

- A. AWS security and compliance documents
- B. A download of configuration management details for all AWS resources
- C. Training materials for AWS services
- D. A security assessment of the applications deployed in the AWS Cloud

Correct Answer: A

You can use AWS Artifact Reports to download AWS security and compliance documents, such as AWS ISO certifications, Payment Card Industry (PCI), and System and Organization Control (SOC) reports.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/faq/>

 **GaneshAuti**  1 year, 3 months ago

Ans : A

upvoted 6 times

 **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

A - easy

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is - A

Artifact: Portal that provides customers with on-demand access to AWS compliance documentation and AWS agreements

upvoted 2 times

Question #173

Topic 1

What is the MINIMUM AWS Support plan that provides designated Technical Account Managers?

- A. Enterprise
- B. Business
- C. Developer
- D. Basic

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

 **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

Answer A. Enterprise Account.

upvoted 8 times

 **vijeeet**  2 months, 1 week ago

Always remember
TAME

Technical Account Manager = Enterprise

upvoted 4 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - TAM are for Enterprise
upvoted 2 times

 **bolota** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

TAM is the MATRIX of the amazon, these are the guys that take all the certifications of AWS.
upvoted 1 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer = A

AWS Enterprise Support Plan:

- Access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM)
- upvoted 1 times

 **pallavigarg** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

Question #174

Topic 1

Which of the following is an AWS Well-Architected Framework design principle related to reliability?

- A. Deployment to a single Availability Zone
- B. Ability to recover from failure
- C. Design for cost optimization
- D. Perform operations as code

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-5-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>

✉  **Lebs**  1 year, 1 month ago

The key word is " reliability ". The answer should be B.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **syu31svc**  12 months ago

Answer is B as per link: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-5-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>
There are five design principles for reliability in the cloud:

Test recovery procedures

Automatically recover from failure

Scale horizontally to increase aggregate system availability

Stop guessing capacity

Manage change in automation

upvoted 7 times

✉  **mrvictor247**  9 months ago

B is the answer to the question

upvoted 2 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer = B

Test recovery procedures - Use automation to simulate different failures or to recreate scenarios that led to failures before

upvoted 2 times

✉  **supahcraig** 1 year, 4 months ago

Why not C also, since cost optimization is one of the 5 pillars of the Well Architected Framework?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

Hi supahcraig: The question specifically talks about reliability. Cost optimization has everything to do with cost savings but nothing to do with being reliable. If the site had no reliable fault tolerance or anything else built into it, the system could fail (regardless of how much it costs)

upvoted 6 times

✉  **JustAName** 1 year, 3 months ago

"related to reliability"

upvoted 7 times

Question #175

Topic 1

Which type of AWS storage is ephemeral and is deleted when an instance is stopped or terminated?

- A. Amazon EBS
- B. Amazon EC2 instance store
- C. Amazon EFS
- D. Amazon S3

Correct Answer: B

When you stop or terminate an instance, every block of storage in the instance store is reset. Therefore, your data cannot be accessed through the instance store of another instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/InstanceStorage.html>

  **edufp0501**  1 year, 3 months ago

answer: b
upvoted 10 times

  **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 3 days ago

option name should be EC2 spot instance but since other option not applicable one can choose B
upvoted 1 times

  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

EC2 Instance Store lose their storage if they're stopped (ephemeral)

So answer: 'B'
upvoted 1 times

  **agf** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct
upvoted 3 times

  **meezcal** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer is A
upvoted 1 times

  **lv0** 10 months, 1 week ago

Is b, because when you stop the instance the information in EBS continue, but in EC2 the information that are not in a volumen EBS its go.
upvoted 4 times

  **Jvd401** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans is B. Ephemeral means short time memory. So E2 instance is correct.
upvoted 7 times

  **AlokK** 1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct answer
upvoted 4 times

Question #176

Topic 1

What is an advantage of using the AWS Cloud over a traditional on-premises solution?

- A. Users do not have to guess about future capacity needs.
- B. Users can utilize existing hardware contracts for purchases.
- C. Users can fix costs no matter what their traffic is.
- D. Users can avoid audits by using reports from AWS.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://data-flair.training/blogs/aws-advantages/>

-  **mvishnuraj** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago
question did not ask to choose 2 answers
upvoted 23 times
-  **Programo** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago
Only A is correct.
upvoted 22 times
-  **kurrent** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago
error due to fat fingers
upvoted 1 times
-  **mariya_khan** 9 months ago
Stop guessing capacity is one of the Advantage of AWS Cloud computing, so the correct answer is A Only. there no meaning of traffic in the question.
upvoted 1 times
-  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago
Only A is correct

Stop guessing capacity
 - Scale based on actual measured usageupvoted 3 times
-  **fasak** 10 months ago
A only
upvoted 1 times
-  **chembra** 1 year, 1 month ago
Only A is correct.
upvoted 3 times
-  **N33327** 1 year, 2 months ago
Yes, A only
upvoted 3 times
-  **Nuwan** 1 year, 2 months ago
I support A as the answer.
upvoted 3 times
-  **aws_neophyte** 1 year, 2 months ago
The question didn't specify that you need to choose two.
upvoted 3 times
-  **kalandhar** 1 year, 2 months ago
Answer is A
upvoted 4 times
-  **Anjuz** 1 year, 2 months ago
I support A only
upvoted 3 times
-  **STML** 1 year, 3 months ago
I would say that only option A is the correct answer
upvoted 4 times

 **DPT** 1 year, 3 months ago

Only A is the answer , cost cannot be fixed
upvoted 6 times

 **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

only A is the answer
upvoted 5 times

 **LYTzeng** 1 year, 4 months ago

Only A is correct
upvoted 7 times

 **sahith** 1 year, 4 months ago

Dint mention choose two
upvoted 2 times

Question #177

Topic 1

Which of the following is an AWS-managed compute service?

- A. Amazon SWF
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon Aurora

Correct Answer: B

 **gfhbox0083**  1 year, 4 months ago

Correct, Answer is Lambda.

AWS Managed Services is a set of services and tools that automate infrastructure management tasks for Amazon Web Services (AWS) deployments.

upvoted 26 times

 **sztyepi**  1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answer is C.

EC2 and Lambda are both compute services, but only Lambda is AWS managed. The other 2 are not compute services.

upvoted 17 times

 **aritra87**  3 weeks, 6 days ago

Lambda is the correct answer. EC2 is not AWS managed

upvoted 2 times

 **MSGILL** 1 month ago

C is correct Answer as EC2 is not AWS-managed service

upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Lambda is a Functional service (FaaS), not compute

upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

But from official doc, Lambda is a compute service. EC2 should be cloud infrastructure service, provides the capability of could...only my thoughts

upvoted 1 times

 **fei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

this question is tricky, i think its lambda, how do we change the answer on this site?

upvoted 2 times

 **Dashte** 6 months ago

What is Amazon SWF, the answer for this question is definitely AWS Lambda

upvoted 2 times

 **Njogani1995** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

It cannot be EC2 since its not managed service and it isint Aurora because its not a Compute service. Lambda is compute and managed service so Lambda is right..Go with C

upvoted 2 times

 **nwk** 7 months ago

answer is C, lambda is compute service, aurora is not

upvoted 3 times

 **Rani54** 7 months, 1 week ago

It should B.... Answer is ec2

upvoted 2 times

 **rohuu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

also same link -

Amazon EC2

Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) is a web service that provides secure, resizable compute capacity in the cloud. It is designed to make web-scale computing easier for developers.

The simple web interface of Amazon EC2 allows you to obtain and configure capacity with minimal friction.

" It provides you with complete control of your computing resources and lets you run on Amazon's proven computing environment."

Amazon EC2 reduces the time required to obtain and boot new server instances (called Amazon EC2 instances) to minutes, allowing you to quickly scale capacity, both up and down, as your computing requirements change. Amazon EC2 changes the economics of computing by allowing you to pay only for capacity that you actually use. Amazon EC2 provides developers and system administrators the tools to build failure resilient applications and isolate themselves from common failure scenarios.

upvoted 3 times

 **rohuu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

the answer is C refer

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/compute-services.html#amazon-ec2>

AWS Lambda

AWS Lambda lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You pay only for the compute time you consume—there is no charge when your code is not running. With Lambda, you can run code for virtually any type of application or backend service—

"all with zero administration. Just upload your code, and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale your code with high availability."

You can set up your code to automatically trigger from other AWS services, or you can call it directly from any web or mobile app.

upvoted 1 times

 **NicoArata** 11 months ago

Should be EC2, B

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/products/compute/>

Casos de uso Servicio de AWS Máquinas virtuales Capacidad informática (servidores virtuales) en la nube, segura y de tamaño modifiable Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

upvoted 2 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

A (SWF) & D (Aurora) are not compute services so between B & C, answer is C as the key phrase of the question is "AWS-managed"

upvoted 2 times

 **Jhong** 1 year ago

B is the correct answer. C is just a platform.

upvoted 2 times

 **rodoggmaxx** 1 year ago

C is correct, AWS Lambda. EC2 is not AWS-managed service

upvoted 1 times

 **ashcloud** 1 year, 2 months ago

AWS provides a set of fully managed services that you can use to build and run serverless applications. This includes Lambda.

upvoted 1 times

Question #178

Topic 1

Which of the following is an important architectural principle when designing cloud applications?

- A. Store data and backups in the same region.
- B. Design tightly coupled system components.
- C. Avoid multi-threading.
- D. Design for failure.

Correct Answer: D

There are six design principles for operational excellence in the cloud:

- Perform operations as code
- Annotate documentation
- Make frequent, small, reversible changes
- Refine operations procedures frequently
-
- Anticipate failure
- Learn from all operational failures

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-5-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>

✉  **sachhu** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans is D

upvoted 1 times

Question #179

Topic 1

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/tools/>

✉  **edufp0501**  1 year, 3 months ago

answer: a

upvoted 11 times

✉  **fei**  2 months, 3 weeks ago

SDK is correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #180

Topic 1

Which Amazon EC2 pricing model is the MOST cost efficient for an uninterruptible workload that runs once a year for 24 hours?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Dedicated Instances

Correct Answer: A

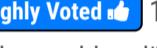
With On-Demand instances, you pay for compute capacity by the hour or the second depending on which instances you run. No longer-term commitments or upfront payments are needed. You can increase or decrease your compute capacity depending on the demands of your application and only pay the specified per hourly rates for the instance you use.

Reference:

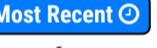
<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/>

✉  **epicboom**  1 year, 4 months ago

Correct is A, as the job will run only 1 time during the year, there is no need for the reserve instance
upvoted 25 times

✉  **LYTzeng**  1 year, 4 months ago

"uninterruptible workload" so the ans can't be C.
The workload runs once a year so it can't be B either.
Ans is A.
upvoted 16 times

✉  **Tintin_06**  1 month ago

once a year ... not for a year !
damned !
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Binyam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Scheduled reserved instance!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **natnette** 6 months, 1 week ago

Agree Binyam, correct answer should be B-Reserved Instance (specifically Scheduled) as it is used when required for a fraction of a day/week/month. Can launch within time window reserved
Plus reserved instances in general have discounts of 72% for Reserved, 54% for Convertible compared to the price of on-demand
upvoted 3 times

✉  **boboloboli** 6 months ago

A Scheduled Reserve instance is more for times of day/week/month. Yearly does not make sense, I did the same thing as Bach999 but the cost I saw were \$131 for reserved and \$.612 for on demand. The reserve instance would be 72% cheaper if you were using the on-demand 24/7/265. But why would you reserve a whole instance for a year to use 1 day a year?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Bach999** 6 months, 1 week ago

Please calculate the prices of Reserved (1year) and On-Demand.
For example,
In case of "Reserved":
<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/reserved-instances/pricing/>
a1.medium = \$172 for one year (all upfront)

In On-Demand, <https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/on-demand/>
a1.medium = \$0.0333 * 24 = \$0.7992

Then you can find your answer to this question.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A - On Demand
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Tembo** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Keywords are uninterrupted and cost effective. Spot instances can be interrupted while reserved instances are not cheap. Hence A is correct
upvoted 5 times

 **whgustn28** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It clearly states 24hrs once a year meaning just one specific day of the year so 1 year reserved instance will make 364 days a waste.
upvoted 4 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

A for sure; it only runs for one single day
upvoted 3 times

 **sss_2293** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is Uninterruptible hence no Spot instances
Looking at Cost efficient first I thought it is reserved instance 1 year plan but job will run only once in a year. Hence on demand can be used whenever required which would be more cost efficient in this case
upvoted 3 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

Its A, it saying most cost efficient
upvoted 3 times

 **Girdhar1802** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes A is most correct answer for once a year running service.. reserve Instance would stay with you for year even when not in use....
upvoted 3 times

 **testostaws** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reserved Instance for 1 to 3 years reservations
upvoted 1 times

 **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

answer a. The question doesn't specify what date we need the instance, for that reason the best answer is a. Has no sense reserve instances for one year.
upvoted 3 times

 **gfhbox0083** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A, as A Reserved Instance is a reservation of resources and capacity, for either one or three years..
upvoted 4 times

 **QY** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is A. Why would u use reserved instance for something that only runs once a year?
upvoted 16 times

 **Rohin** 1 year, 4 months ago

Reserved Instance -1 year plan
upvoted 2 times

 **evie** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be B
upvoted 6 times

Question #181

Topic 1

Which of the following services is a MySQL-compatible database that automatically grows storage as needed?

- A. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- B. Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS) for MySQL
- C. Amazon Lightsail
- D. Amazon Aurora

Correct Answer: D

Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that combines the speed and availability of high-end commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases. The MySQL-compatible edition of Aurora delivers up to 5X the throughput of standard MySQL running on the same hardware, and enables existing MySQL applications and tools to run without requiring modification.

Amazon Aurora will automatically grow the size of your database volume as your database storage needs grow. Your volume will grow in increments of 10 GB up to a maximum of 64 TB. You don't need to provision excess storage for your database to handle future growth.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/aurora/mysql-features/>

✉️  **Kopa**  1 year, 2 months ago

the correct is D

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **edufp0501**  1 year, 3 months ago

answer d.

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **CarlosCr**  2 months, 1 week ago

Should be made a "choose two" question with but B & D being correct. RDS added storage auto-scaling in 2019.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - Aurora

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

This is probably an old question. Both B and D are correct. RDS MySQL has an autoscaling option enabled by default at 1TB (Max 64TB)

upvoted 6 times

Just a link to support your answer

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/>

upvoted 1 times

Just a link to support your answer

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Adolph89** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

RDS doesn't have it enabled by default. On the same article, they state "You can enable Auto Scaling with just a few clicks in the AWS Management Console. There is no additional cost for RDS Storage Auto Scaling. You pay only for the RDS resources needed to run your applications."

upvoted 1 times

Correct answer ---> D

Aurora storage automatically grows in increments of 10GB, up to 64 TB.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Paddler** 1 year, 3 months ago

Why not B? Amazon RDS ?

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2019/06/rds-storage-auto-scaling/>

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **edufp0501** 1 year, 3 months ago

Hello, you need to configure RDS for automatically grow up when need, instead, Aurora no.

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

no, it is enabled by default with RDS

upvoted 1 times

Question #182

Topic 1

Which Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) feature enables users to connect two VPCs together?

- A. Amazon VPC endpoints
- B. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) ClassicLink
- C. Amazon VPC peering
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Correct Answer: C

A VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables you to route traffic between them using private IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. Instances in either VPC can communicate with each other as if they are within the same network. You can create a VPC peering connection between your own VPCs, or with a VPC in another AWS account. The VPCs can be in different regions (also known as an inter-region VPC peering connection).

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/peering/what-is-vpc-peering.html>

✉  **jjkcoins**  1 year ago

Answer: C

upvoted 7 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

C - VPC Peering

upvoted 2 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

VPC Peering connect two VPC's

So answer: C

upvoted 2 times

Question #183

Topic 1

Which service's PRIMARY purpose is software version control?

- A. Amazon CodeStar
- B. AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI)
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS CodeCommit

Correct Answer: D

AWS CodeCommit is a version control service hosted by Amazon Web Services that you can use to privately store and manage assets (such as documents, source code, and binary files) in the cloud.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codecommit/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

  **aamank1311**  1 year ago

correct D AWS CodeCommit is a version control service hosted by Amazon Web Services that you can use to privately store and manage assets
upvoted 14 times

  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D - CodeCommit for version control
upvoted 2 times

  **ben007CasinoRoyal10outof10imdb** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

yeah nice
upvoted 1 times

Question #184

Topic 1

A company is considering migrating its applications to AWS. The company wants to compare the cost of running the workload on-premises to running the equivalent workload on the AWS platform.

Which tool can be used to perform this comparison?

- A. AWS Simple Monthly Calculator
- B. AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator
- C. AWS Billing and Cost Management console
- D. Cost Explorer

Correct Answer: B

TCO calculator compare the cost of running your applications in an on-premises or colocation environment to AWS.

Reference:

<https://awstcoccalculator.com>

✉  **pallavigarg** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer: B

upvoted 8 times

✉  **VivekKumarGupta** Most Recent 4 days, 2 hours ago

It is called Pricing calculator and not AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - TCO

upvoted 2 times

Question #185

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides a secure, fast, and cost-effective way to migrate or transport exabyte-scale datasets into AWS?

- A. AWS Batch
- B. AWS Snowball
- C. AWS Migration Hub
- D. AWS Snowmobile

Correct Answer: D

AWS Snowmobile is an exabyte-scale data transfer service that can move extremely large amounts of data to AWS in a fast, secure, and cost-effective manner.

You can transfer up to 100PB per Snowmobile, a 45-foot long ruggedized shipping container, pulled by a semi-trailer truck. Snowmobile makes it easy to move massive volumes of data to the cloud, including video libraries, image repositories, or even a complete data center migration. All data is encrypted with 256-bit encryption and you can manage your encryption keys with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS).

Snowmobile includes GPS tracking, alarm monitoring, 24/7 video surveillance and an optional escort security vehicle while in transit.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2016/11/move-exabyte-scale-data-sets-with-aws-snowmobile/>

✉  **awsORbust**  1 year ago

Answer is D. Moving an Exabyte of data would require use of the Snowmobile data storage modules. Snowmobile supports 100 PB (Petabytes) of data; 1 Exabyte = 1000 PB so you would need to purchase 10 Snowmobiles in order to transfer 1 Exabyte of data. Other AWS storage transfer modules are Snowball (80 TB -Terabytes) and SnowCone (the smallest on-premise data transfer module) is 8 TB.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **kuome**  1 year, 2 months ago

key word 'exabyte-scale datasets'
so AWS snowmobile is correct

upvoted 8 times

✉  **AS007** 1 year, 1 month ago

sorry, i mean D
upvoted 6 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

D - Exabyte is Snowmobile
upvoted 2 times

✉  **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

AWS Snowmobile transfer exabytes of data
Correct answer is - D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ben007CasinoRoyal10outof10imdb** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

yeah nice
upvoted 1 times

✉  **AS007** 1 year, 1 month ago

its B..
upvoted 1 times

✉  **AS007** 1 year, 1 month ago

sorry, i mean D
upvoted 4 times

Question #186

Topic 1

Which of the following BEST describe the AWS pricing model? (Choose two.)

- A. Fixed-term
- B. Pay-as-you-go
- C. Colocation
- D. Planned
- E. Variable cost

Correct Answer: BE

Reference:

https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws_pricing_overview.pdf

 **PFOcChKen** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

B & E - Correct answer
upvoted 6 times

 **hangN** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B & E
"One of the main benefits of cloud services is the ability it gives you to optimize costs to match your needs, even as those needs change over time."
https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws_pricing_overview.pdf
upvoted 1 times

 **srinivasreddy** 7 months, 1 week ago

Band E
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B and E
upvoted 2 times

 **TheWicker** 8 months ago

B and E. Pay as you go and VARIABLE.
"The cloud allows you to trade fixed expenses (such as data centers and physical servers) for VARIABLE expenses, and only pay for IT as you consume it. And, because of the economies of scale, the VARIABLE expenses are much lower than what you would pay to do it yourself."
https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws_pricing_overview.pdf
upvoted 2 times

 **Kurp** 9 months, 1 week ago

For me PAYG and variable costs mean the same thing. It's such a complex question .Reserved instances offer you a discount if you pay upfront for a fixed term but it still pay as you go. Dedicated instance, you pay a fix price BUT you will pay for the amount of data transferred outbound so this parts is also PAYG (unless if no data out but then it is a storage only solution why use dedicated HW ?)

I guess some costs are "planned" but you also have a fix term notion. None of those terms are strictly described as "pricing model"

From the introduction section on the Pricing whitepaper

"AWS offers on-demand, pay-as-you-go, and reservation-based payment models, enabling you to obtain the best return on your investment for each specific use case."

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 10 months ago

Pricing that is used by AWS is pay for what you use which is pay as you go, Variable cost refers to the cost that changes based on quantity of service consumed
upvoted 2 times

 **audi_2654** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B & E
<https://www.botmetric.com/blog/aws-ec2-pricing-best-practices-factsheet/>
upvoted 1 times

 **aplesa** 1 year, 1 month ago

I answered B and E, but then read your answers, check the page <https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/> and have to agree B and D. As it says, Pay-as-you-go, Save when you reserve and Pay less by using more.
upvoted 3 times

 **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago

I would say B & D, <https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/>
upvoted 2 times

 **Nuwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

I support B & D
upvoted 2 times

 **STML** 1 year, 3 months ago

I would say its only B
upvoted 2 times

 **iad** 1 year, 3 months ago

Why not B & D? Customer will save more if we reserved right?
upvoted 2 times

Question #187

Topic 1

Which load balancer types are available with Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)? (Choose two.)

- A. Public load balancers with AWS Application Auto Scaling capabilities
- B. F5 Big-IP and Citrix NetScaler load balancers
- C. Classic Load Balancers
- D. Cross-zone load balancers with public and private IPs
- E. Application Load Balancers

Correct Answer: CE

Elastic Load Balancing supports the following types of load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers.

Amazon ECS services can use either type of load balancer. Application Load Balancers are used to route HTTP/HTTPS (or Layer 7) traffic.

Network Load

Balancers and Classic Load Balancers are used to route TCP (or Layer 4) traffic.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonECS/latest/developerguide/load-balancer-types.html>

 **szhman** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

C and E are correct answers.

upvoted 8 times

 **awsORbust** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

C and E are correct. There are 3 types of AWS load balancers, Application, Classic and Network .

upvoted 7 times

 **vijeet** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Always remember:

LB=NAC

upvoted 2 times

 **sunq858** 3 months ago

Network and application lb.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C and E

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

I think in the real exam the answers will be Network Load Balancer & Application Load Balancer. Because Classic Load Balancer is slowly retiring
upvoted 2 times

 **Sassie** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Isnt Classic load Balancer old and being deprecated? In a real exam i think the option would only be Network and Application load balancer
upvoted 5 times

Question #188

Topic 1

Why should a company choose AWS instead of a traditional data center?

- A. AWS provides users with full control over the underlying resources.
- B. AWS does not require long-term contracts and provides a pay-as-you-go model.
- C. AWS offers edge locations in every country, supporting global reach.
- D. AWS has no limits on the number of resources that can be created.

Correct Answer: B

AWS offers you a pay-as-you-go approach for pricing for over 160 cloud services. With AWS you pay only for the individual services you need, for as long as you use them, and without requiring long-term contracts or complex licensing. AWS pricing is similar to how you pay for utilities like water and electricity. You only pay for the services you consume, and once you stop using them, there are no additional costs or termination fees.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/>

 **awsORbust**  1 year, 1 month ago

B is the correct answer

upvoted 11 times

 **marto**  4 weeks, 1 day ago

B is the only answer. Not unlimited, cannot control underlying INFRA and doesn't have edge locations in EVERY country

upvoted 1 times

 **Tintin_06** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B C D all seems right to me,

But the emphasis is on B by the provider (though it's probably less expensive to have well managed on prem CapEx in my opinion...)

upvoted 1 times

 **Yvonne001** 3 months ago

After all, AWS's infrastructure around the world are limited.

So, not D.

upvoted 1 times

 **Diafora** 4 months ago

data center has nothing to do with creating instances, B answer

upvoted 1 times

 **fedeX** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B & D, in fact, I'm not sure B is 100% correct, it could be fixed costs too

upvoted 1 times

 **Shadowcat** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Why is the answer not D? Can't the customer create as much as they need without limitations?

upvoted 2 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B is answer

upvoted 1 times

 **bipuljaishwal** 9 months ago

Absolutely correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

Question #189

Topic 1

Which solution provides the FASTEST application response times to frequently accessed data to users in multiple AWS Regions?

- A. AWS CloudTrail across multiple Availability Zones
- B. Amazon CloudFront to edge locations
- C. AWS CloudFormation in multiple regions
- D. A virtual private gateway over AWS Direct Connect

Correct Answer: B

You can deliver content and decrease end-user latency of your web application using Amazon CloudFront. CloudFront speeds up content delivery by leveraging its global network of data centers, known as edge locations, to reduce delivery time by caching your content close to your end users. CloudFront fetches your content from an origin, such as an Amazon S3 bucket, an Amazon EC2 instance, an Amazon Elastic Load Balancing load balancer or your own web server, when it's not already in an edge location. CloudFront can be used to deliver your entire website or application, including dynamic, static, streaming, and interactive content.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/tutorials/deliver-content-faster/>

  **szhman**  1 year, 2 months ago

B is correct. Cloudfront edge locations are key for low latency.

upvoted 10 times

  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B - CloudFront

upvoted 2 times

Question #190

Topic 1

Which AWS service provides a self-service portal for on-demand access to AWS compliance reports?

- A. AWS Config
- B. AWS Certificate Manager
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Artifact

Correct Answer: D

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to AWS™ security and compliance reports and select online agreements. Reports available in AWS Artifact include our Service Organization Control (SOC) reports, Payment Card

Industry (PCI) reports, and certifications from accreditation bodies across geographies and compliance verticals that validate the implementation and operating effectiveness of AWS security controls. Agreements available in AWS Artifact include the Business Associate Addendum (BAA) and the Nondisclosure Agreement (NDA).

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/artifact/>

 **juan2b2** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Answer D is correct!! :)

upvoted 8 times

 **RAAAEHL** Highly Voted 8 months ago

D - question repeated so many times

upvoted 5 times

 **awsORbust** Most Recent 1 year ago

D is the correct Answer

upvoted 3 times

 **BEBELINDO2214** 1 year ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

Question #191

Topic 1

Which of the following AWS services can be used to run a self-managed database?

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. AWS X-Ray
- C. AWS Snowmobile
- D. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://severalnines.com/news/aws-users-prefer-self-managed-databases>

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D - EC2

upvoted 3 times

 **JayT1** 1 year ago

EC2 is a compute resource, not a self managed database so can't be D

upvoted 1 times

 **bombblaster007** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

It is talking about database being self-managed.

upvoted 1 times

 **batprash** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Ans : D. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)

Since RDS is an AWS Managed service, customers can use EC2 instances to install their DB of choice and self manage the same.

Reference : <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/database/best-storage-practices-for-running-production-workloads-on-hosted-databases-with-amazon-rds-or-amazon-ec2/>

upvoted 9 times

Question #192

Topic 1

What exclusive benefit is provided to users with Enterprise Support?

- A. Access to a Technical Project Manager
- B. Access to a Technical Account Manager
- C. Access to a Cloud Support Engineer
- D. Access to a Solutions Architect

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/enterprise/>

 **ice9** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Think this is B

upvoted 42 times

 **X2zY** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Access to support engineers is as well provided with the Business support plan. So the answer is B- TAM(technical account manager)- it's a feature unique to the Enterprise support.

upvoted 12 times

 **MSGILL** Most Recent 1 month, 3 weeks ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **vijet** 2 months, 1 week ago

TAMES = Technical Account Manager - Enterprise Support

upvoted 1 times

 **Maxelyne** 5 months ago

At first, I thought it was B. but after looking at the Amazon website, it says that Enhanced Technical Support "covers 24x7 access to Cloud Support Engineers via phone, chat, and email". Since support is the question, I think the right answer is Cloud Support Engineer

Source: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/enterprise/>

upvoted 2 times

 **sednder123** 5 months ago

Answer is B. Engineers support is available for BUSINESS as well

upvoted 1 times

 **Wang87** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

It's B

See comparison below.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 1 times

 **2359** 6 months ago

Should be B

upvoted 1 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer C is correct but it is too specific. I would go for B

upvoted 1 times

 **madengra** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **bneelblr** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be B , TAM

upvoted 2 times

 **Charly0710** 8 months ago

Is B. No doubt.

upvoted 3 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B - access to a TAM

upvoted 3 times

 **yasuke** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

B Bl

upvoted 2 times

 **LLINO** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer B:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/?nc=sn&loc=1>

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

B is correct! TAM!

upvoted 1 times

 **Amjad0205** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

Question #193

Topic 1

How can a user protect against AWS service disruptions if a natural disaster affects an entire geographic area?

- A. Deploy applications across multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region.
- B. Use a hybrid cloud computing deployment model within the geographic area.
- C. Deploy applications across multiple AWS Regions.
- D. Store application artifacts using AWS Artifact and replicate them across multiple AWS Regions.

Correct Answer: C

An AWS Region is a geographic location where AWS provides multiple, physically separated and isolated Availability Zones which are connected with low latency, high throughput, and highly redundant networking.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/>

 **arishwani** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer C

upvoted 11 times

 **imCoolGuru** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Option A looking more correct, as business may have restrictions to deploy in multiple regions, compliance or regulatory issue

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

C is answer

upvoted 3 times

 **catal** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Large Scale Disaster Recovery Using AWS regions

Most organizations try to implement High Availability (HA) instead of DR to guard them against any downtime of services. In case of HA, we ensure there exists a fallback mechanism for our services. The service that runs in HA is handled by hosts running in different availability zones but in the same geographical region. This approach, however, does not guarantee that our business will be up and running in case the entire region goes down. DR takes things to a completely new level, wherein you need to be able to recover from a different region that's separated by over 250 miles. Our DR implementation is an Active/Passive model, meaning that we always have minimum critical services running in different regions, but a major part of the infrastructure is launched and restored when required.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/startups/large-scale-disaster-recovery-using-aws-regions/>

upvoted 2 times

 **cocochichi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I thought it was B. I was thinking of Azure

upvoted 1 times

 **syu31svc** 12 months ago

100% C as the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **nana12** 12 months ago

correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

 **Jvd401** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Wrong, Its asking about geographic area which means regions. So If a region fails then its done. Correct option is C.

upvoted 3 times

 **plag** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is C

upvoted 3 times

Question #194

Topic 1

How does AWS MOST effectively reduce computing costs for a growing start-up company?

- A. It provides on-demand resources for peak usage.
- B. It automates the provisioning of individual developer environments.
- C. It automates customer relationship management.
- D. It implements a fixed monthly computing budget.

Correct Answer: A

You can continue to optimize your spend and keep your development costs low by making sure you revisit your architecture often, to adjust to your startup growth.

Manage your cost further by leveraging different options such as S3 CloudFront for caching & offloading to reduce cost of EC2 computing, as well as Elastic Load

Balancing which prepares you for massive scale, high reliability and uninterrupted growth. Another way to keep costs down is to use AWS Identity and Access Management solutions (IAM) to manage governance of your cost drivers effectively and by the right teams.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/startups/lean/>

  **priatampan**  1 year ago

agree with A
upvoted 17 times

  **sam_aws2021**  1 month, 2 weeks ago

Option : D - Why this is not the answer. It helps for a fixed monthly Budget too.
upvoted 1 times

  **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A is answer
upvoted 2 times

  **catal** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Disregard my answer, I posted it on the wrong question discussion page
upvoted 2 times

  **catal** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Large Scale Disaster Recovery Using AWS regions

Most organizations try to implement High Availability (HA) instead of DR to guard them against any downtime of services. In case of HA, we ensure there exists a fallback mechanism for our services. The service that runs in HA is handled by hosts running in different availability zones but in the same geographical region. This approach, however, does not guarantee that our business will be up and running in case the entire region goes down. DR takes things to a completely new level, wherein you need to be able to recover from a different region that's separated by over 250 miles. Our DR implementation is an Active/Passive model, meaning that we always have minimum critical services running in different regions, but a major part of the infrastructure is launched and restored when required.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/startups/large-scale-disaster-recovery-using-aws-regions/>

upvoted 1 times

  **nana12** 12 months ago

correct answer is B
upvoted 2 times

Question #195

Topic 1

A startup is working on a new application that needs to go to market quickly. The application requirements may need to be adjusted in the near future.

Which of the following is a characteristic of the AWS Cloud that would meet this specific need?

- A. Elasticity
- B. Reliability
- C. Performance
- D. Agility

Correct Answer: D

Agile is a time boxed, iterative approach to software delivery that builds software incrementally from the start of the project, instead of trying to deliver it all at once near the end.

Reference:

<http://www.agilenutshell.com>

 **epicboom** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Elasticity has nothing to do to "requirements", it adding and shrinking resources

The correct answer is Agility

upvoted 29 times

 **johtte** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

the keyword here is "application requirements" so you probably change the type of instances or DB, so agility accomplish this.

upvoted 21 times

 **DeepaRao** Most Recent 5 months, 4 weeks ago

My answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **boboloboli** 6 months ago

D: Agility: Testing Tidbit, if it sounds like Elasticity, but it has the keyword of "Quickly" the answer is Agility

upvoted 2 times

 **itsyash** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be D

upvoted 1 times

 **WhatizdisNickname** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D. Agility

upvoted 1 times

 **prud31** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer D

Explanation - Since application requirements may be adjusted in near future - they might host from in house or from on site or hybrid. Data moving should be easy.

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

Would say A

upvoted 2 times

 **Kurp** 9 months ago

I'd say agility. The requirements might need to change. We are not talking about growth here but a change of way of doing things. May be they started with a static webpage and it turned out they now need a database instead. This is not elasticity . They don't need more computing power, they need an agile solution that can change overtime.

upvoted 4 times

 **geethapriyas** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

the key word is fast deployment and changing application REQUIREMENTS (not resources). So answer is AGILITY

upvoted 6 times

 **Gerry4874040** 11 months ago

It is A; Agility is an outcome of Elasticity.

Agility is not a marketed feature. Elasticity is

upvoted 1 times

✉  **inqlab** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I would go for A
upvoted 1 times

✉  **syu31svc** 12 months ago

I would say D according to the link:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>
"Increase speed and agility – In a cloud computing environment, new IT resources are only a click away, which means that you reduce the time to make those resources available to your developers from weeks to just minutes. This results in a dramatic increase in agility for the organization, since the cost and time it takes to experiment and develop is significantly lower."
upvoted 6 times

✉  **nixan_nixan** 1 year ago

I think it's D
upvoted 4 times

✉  **priatampan** 1 year ago

"the key is adjust a near future" the answer is A
upvoted 1 times

✉  **samvegas** 1 year ago

It is "A"
upvoted 1 times

✉  **9virendra** 1 year ago

AAA
upvoted 1 times

Question #196

Topic 1

Which AWS Support plan provides a full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks?

- A. Business and Developer Support
- B. Business and Basic Support
- C. Enterprise and Developer Support
- D. Enterprise and Business Support

Correct Answer: D

 **Rajchamat** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

D - is the correct answer
upvoted 49 times

 **linusidom** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Should be D, Business and Enterprise for a Full set.

Basic and Developer only offer 7 Checks
upvoted 17 times

 **audi_2654** 10 months, 1 week ago

Now its 56 free checks out of 115 total.

AWS Basic Support and AWS Developer Support customers get access to 6 security checks (S3 Bucket Permissions, Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted, IAM Use, MFA on Root Account, EBS Public Snapshots, RDS Public Snapshots) and 50 service limit checks. AWS Business Support and AWS Enterprise Support customers get access to all 115 Trusted Advisor checks (14 cost optimization, 17 security, 24 fault tolerance, 10 performance, and 50 service limits) and recommendations. For a complete list of checks and descriptions, explore Trusted Advisor Best Practices.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>

upvoted 5 times

 **DeepaRao** Most Recent 5 months, 4 weeks ago

D is correct..even the link has it ..in the first point
upvoted 1 times

 **Charly0710** 7 months, 1 week ago

B is wrong. AWS Trusted Advisor - Access to the 7 core Trusted Advisor checks and guidance to provision your resources following best practices to increase performance and improve security.

Answer is D

https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/?nc1=h_ls

upvoted 1 times

 **buntylove** 8 months ago

D should be the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

D is answer
upvoted 2 times

 **bhanja_17** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer ---> D
Full Trusted Advisor – Available for Business & Enterprise support plans
upvoted 2 times

 **Amjad0205** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D for Sure
upvoted 1 times

 **Raji811** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

Correct - D

upvoted 1 times

 **lv0** 10 months ago

D <https://aws.amazon.com/es/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 1 times

 **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

All checks are available only on Business & Enterprise Support only.

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 2 times

 **Michaelkwon** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **inqulab** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **brqx** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

This Site is free. Is the best collection of test you have in internet. And there is a fantastic forum to argue every question. If course ... It is D.

upvoted 2 times

 **Ashishrao666** 12 months ago

So many answers are incorrect, do not trust this website guys

upvoted 1 times

 **rftegr** 12 months ago

D is correct according to the reference from the answer..

upvoted 2 times

Question #197

Topic 1

Which of the following services have Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) mitigation features? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS WAF
- B. Amazon DynamoDB
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon CloudFront
- E. Amazon Inspector

Correct Answer: AD

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/>

 **SJWK** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I believe their answer is correct based on this from AWS website.

AWS provides flexible infrastructure and services that help customers implement strong DDoS mitigations and create highly available application architectures that follow AWS Best Practices for DDoS Resiliency. These include services such as Amazon Route 53, Amazon CloudFront, Elastic Load Balancing, and AWS WAF to control and absorb traffic, and deflect unwanted requests. These services integrate with AWS Shield, a managed DDoS protection service that provides always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations to safeguard web applications running on AWS. This document describes common DDoS attack types and provides AWS customers with best practices and strategies for protecting applications from a DDoS attack.

upvoted 20 times

 **dck1603** 1 year, 4 months ago

I agree

upvoted 1 times

 **foreverlearner** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

It's not super clear, but I believe that the question refers to AWS Shield, and the Advanced can protect EC2 and CF. However, it can integrate with WAF to provide additional protection.

upvoted 6 times

 **SuperMax** 1 year, 3 months ago

Thats correct.....AWS Shield Advanced provides additional detection and mitigation against large and sophisticated DDoS attacks, near real-time visibility into attacks, and integration with AWS WAF, a web application firewall. AWS Shield Advanced also gives you 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS related spikes in your Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon Route 53 charges.

upvoted 1 times

 **pravatsql** Most Recent 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Question should be reframed. As per this question, EC2 also has the DDOS feature through Shield Advanced

upvoted 1 times

 **ledjo** 6 months ago

A and D are correct. Cloud Front can mitigate DDOS attacks since it is a service that operates at an edge location. Combined with WAF provide even Application layer defense.

Link: https://d1.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/Security/DDoS_White_Paper.pdf

upvoted 1 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

A and D

upvoted 1 times

 **prud31** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is A & D

upvoted 1 times

 **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

A and D

upvoted 2 times

 **aboeyunus** 9 months, 1 week ago

DDoS Protection in AWS

- AWS Shield Standard
- AWS Shield Advanced
- AWS WAF
- Cloudfront & Route 53

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Shield Advanced comes with DDoS cost protection, to safeguard against scaling charges resulting from DDoS-related usage spikes on protected Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, or Amazon Route 53 resources. If any of these protected resources scale up in response to a DDoS attack, you can request AWS Shield Advanced service credits via your regular AWS Support channel.

<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/features/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Karthik_Krishnamoorthy** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Shield Advanced comes with DDoS cost protection, to safeguard against scaling charges resulting from DDoS-related usage spikes on protected Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator, or Amazon Route 53 resources. If any of these protected resources scale up in response to a DDoS attack, you can request AWS Shield Advanced service credits via your regular AWS Support channel.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/02/aws-shield-advanced-now-supports-health-based-detection/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **syu31svc** 12 months ago

Answer is A & D; the others are not relevant at all for DDoS mitigation

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fabs_AM19** 1 year ago

A & D - AWS WAF & Amazon CloudFront

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Aditya_Sahu** 1 year ago

Verified with Amazon,

Answer is WAF and Cloudfront from this list.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/security/how-to-protect-dynamic-web-applications-against-ddos-attacks-by-using-amazon-cloudfront-and-amazon-route-53/>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dile2001** 1 year ago

C, D , as it says AWS Shield Advanced is included WAF

upvoted 1 times

✉ **awsORbust** 1 year, 1 month ago

The Answer is A and D. Answer C is not correct because EC2 does not have DDOS mitigation features built into it, EC2 relies on other security services (like AWS Shield) to protect it against the DDos attacks.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **PFOcChKen** 1 year, 1 month ago

According to:

AWS Shield Advanced also gives you 24x7 access to the AWS DDoS Response Team (DRT) and protection against DDoS related spikes in your Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), Elastic Load Balancing (ELB), Amazon CloudFront, AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon Route 53 charges.

<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/>

Answer is C and D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Nuwan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is A and D

upvoted 4 times

Question #198

Topic 1

When building a cloud Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) model, which cost elements should be considered for workloads running on AWS? (Choose three.)

- A. Compute costs
- B. Facilities costs
- C. Storage costs
- D. Data transfer costs
- E. Network infrastructure costs
- F. Hardware lifecycle costs

Correct Answer: ACE

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/the-new-aws-tco-calculator/>

 **awship**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be ACD

upvoted 60 times

 **foreverlearner**  1 year, 4 months ago

If I read the question correctly, it refers to the cost elements running on AWS, not on-premise. AWS costs are per compute, storage and data transfer (EC2+S3), as AWS provides facilities, hardware and network (things that you would have to account for in on-prem datacentres)

upvoted 11 times

 **DarshanS86** 1 year, 3 months ago

@Foreverlearner - That means ACE is correct answer per you?

upvoted 3 times

 **DarshanS86** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's ACD to me.

upvoted 7 times

 **imCoolGuru**  2 weeks, 3 days ago

I feed A C D are correct, don't think N/w infra cost separately running workload on AWS

upvoted 1 times

 **ntgobinath** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

if C is correct why should network infrastructure cost the customers in the first place ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

You may need to invest some basic infrastructure, but most appropriate aws should be ACD

upvoted 1 times

 **MSGILL** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

ACE is correct answer as Data Transfer to AWS is free

upvoted 3 times

 **Areo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

So, there are two ways of Data Transfer, in is free but out is not.

upvoted 1 times

 **Yvonne001** 3 months ago

Must be ACD.

upvoted 1 times

 **ledjo** 6 months ago

Network infrastructure costs, Hardware lifecycle costs and Facilities costs is a cost that is included in pricing ang AWS responsibility to cover it. The keyword here is "workloads running on AWS", so the answer is definitely A,C,D.

upvoted 3 times

 **Kunj7** 6 months, 1 week ago

A,C and D are the best answers

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ni_yot** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

This question is asking about costs associated with running on AWS. So Compute, Storage and Data transfer are all costs related to running on AWS. These are things you need to consider before moving to the AWS Cloud. So ACD is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **prud31** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is ACD

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Charly0710** 8 months ago

A-C-D is the answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RAAAEHL** 8 months ago

B E F is answer

upvoted 3 times

✉ **catal** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

A,C,D

-It cannot be E, AWS itself owns and operates the data network infrastructure i.e. cables and routers. It is part of their datacenters and they do not charge the customer for it (not directly at least).

-See this excerpt for an example of how data transfer costs will contribute to TCO for AWS customer bills:

"In order to keep a precise accounting of all your AWS data transfer costs or if you want to optimize your AWS design before deploying it, you first need to know exactly how data transfers are charged. This part is a little bit tricky because some data transfer types are charged only one-way (either in or out) such as with S3, others have a fee when going in and another fee for outgoing transfers such as when transferring data between EC2 instances on different Availability Zones, VPCs, or regions. With such a diverse portfolio of AWS services, it can be easy to lose track of how costs can add up."

Source is this website:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/aws-cvo-blg-aws-data-transfer-costs-solving-hidden-network-transfer-costs>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **sean sean** 9 months ago

Right answer is B,C,E

Basically, tco counts the tangible physical ownership (hardware, network) needed for the business.. see article below, even the rack facility is counted in.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-cloud-tco-comparison-calculator-for-web-applications/>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jeremy1440** 9 months, 1 week ago

ACE, each of these have an underlying capital expense which you want to mitigate by moving to the cloud. TCO is the total cost of ownership(capex + opex). Thats how I have interpreted the question.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jeremy1440** 9 months, 1 week ago

Upon reflection I believe its ACD instead as the questions says "AWS workload" so its already on the cloud hence networking infra isn't an issue but data costs are.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cocochichi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I wouldn't agree with D, unless we're talking about Azure

upvoted 1 times

Question #199

Topic 1

What time-savings advantage is offered with the use of Amazon Rekognition?

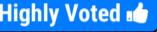
- A. Amazon Rekognition provides automatic watermarking of images.
- B. Amazon Rekognition provides automatic detection of objects appearing in pictures.
- C. Amazon Rekognition provides the ability to resize millions of images automatically.
- D. Amazon Rekognition uses Amazon Mechanical Turk to allow humans to bid on object detection jobs.

Correct Answer: B

Rekognition Image is an image recognition service that detects objects, scenes, and faces; extracts text; recognizes celebrities; and identifies inappropriate content in images. It also allows you to search and compare faces. Rekognition Image is based on the same proven, highly scalable, deep learning technology developed by Amazon's computer vision scientists to analyze billions of images daily for Prime Photos.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rekognition/faqs/>

✉  **Olamide_**  11 months, 2 weeks ago

Rekognition Image is an image recognition service that detects objects. B
upvoted 13 times

✉  **RAAAEHL**  8 months ago

B is answer
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Memorizer** 1 year ago

Wrong ... Correct answer is C
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Memorizer** 1 year ago

Sorry my mistake ... I went through the link <https://aws.amazon.com/rekognition/?blog-cards.sort-by=item.additionalFields.createdDate&blog-cards.sort-order=desc> ... After reading it, I came to conclusion that B is the correct answer ... Hence, the original answer (which is B) is correct.
upvoted 12 times

Question #200

Topic 1

When comparing AWS with on-premises Total Cost of Ownership (TCO), what costs are included?

- A. Data center security
- B. Business analysis
- C. Project management
- D. Operating system administration

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://www.awstcoccalculator.com/Output/Load/f85bbf7e131446643911859504>

-  **gfhbox0083** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago
Same previous question, the answer was A - Project Management ... (?)
upvoted 17 times
-  **ablewell** Highly Voted 1 year ago
IM SOOOOO CONFUSED
upvoted 10 times
-  **RAAAEHL** Most Recent 8 months ago
A is answer
upvoted 1 times
-  **bolota** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
this is a recurrent question, the other one stated C.
upvoted 2 times
-  **cevrial** 1 year ago
Answer is D, OS admin and maintenance. To validate this, I ran a TCO and read through the assumptions. There is a diagram that breaks down the costs that are included in the calculation. <https://awstcoccalculator.com/Images/MethCostCategories.png>. You can find the image in the documentation under the methodology drop down with your TCO report. Data center security costs (option A) are not mentioned in the document--or at least I didn't see them after studying it for about fifteen minutes. Let me know if you find a line for Data Center Security. I thought it may be referring to hardware, but it was not mentioned as a category separate from rack and networking costs. I think Data Center Security is referring to actual security guards and cameras that are required for certain compliance regulations. This would be calculated in as general overhead if it was included in the report. AWS also has this expense, and it will be difficult to calculate and minimal for an individual client since it is shared across the whole data center.
upvoted 6 times
-  **ZiLearner** 1 year, 1 month ago
Answer is Project management, there is similar question on other sources and answer is also PM.
upvoted 2 times
-  **ACloudTechGuru** 1 year, 3 months ago
The answer should be A.
upvoted 7 times
-  **wursti** 1 year, 3 months ago
Considered are Server, Storage, Network and IT-Labor. D is the only answer that falls in these categories (IT-Labor)
upvoted 2 times
-  **Kopa** 1 year, 2 months ago
Datacenter Security is part of Facilities Costs, so the correct answer should be A
upvoted 5 times
-  **Onoureldin** 1 year, 3 months ago
Correct answer is A :)
upvoted 10 times
-  **z8zhong** 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is D - because such labour costs are included in AWS where on-premise are not.
upvoted 2 times
-  **foreverlearner** 1 year, 4 months ago
Answer is correct, AWS provides Data centre security included in the price, while the other 3 options are customers' costs (either for AWS and on-premise)
upvoted 9 times

