

**NO.1** A company is hosting a web application in a Docker container on Amazon EC2. AWS is responsible for which of the following tasks?

- A.** Scaling the web application and services developed with Docker
- B.** Provisioning or scheduling containers to run on clusters and maintain their availability
- C.** Performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud
- D.** Managing the guest operating system, including updates and security patches

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

AWS is responsible for performing hardware maintenance in the AWS facilities that run the AWS Cloud.

This is part of the shared responsibility model, where AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, and the customer is responsible for security in the cloud. AWS is also responsible for the global infrastructure that runs all of the services offered in the AWS Cloud, including the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run AWS Cloud services<sup>3</sup>. The customer is responsible for the guest operating system, including updates and security patches, as well as the web application and services developed with Docker<sup>4</sup>.

**NO.2** A retail company is building a new mobile app. The company is evaluating whether to build the app at an on-premises data center or in the AWS Cloud. responsibility model?

- A.** Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- B.** Amazon Workspaces virtual Windows desktop
- C.** AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory
- D.** Amazon RDS for Microsoft SQL Server

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

AWS Directory Service for Microsoft Active Directory is the AWS service that provides a managed Microsoft Active Directory in the AWS Cloud. It enables the user to use their existing Active Directory users, groups, and policies to access AWS resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, Amazon S3 buckets, and AWS Single Sign-On. It also integrates with other Microsoft applications and services, such as Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Office 365, and Microsoft SharePoint

**NO.3** A company has an application with robust hardware requirements. The application must be accessed by students who are using lightweight, low-cost laptops. Which AWS service will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware?

- A.** Amazon AppStream 2.0
- B.** AWS AppSync
- C.** Amazon WorkLink
- D.** AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service that will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware.

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed, secure application streaming service that allows customers to stream desktop applications from AWS to any device running a web browser. Amazon AppStream 2.0 handles the provisioning, scaling, patching, and maintenance of the backend infrastructure, and delivers high performance and responsive user experience. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high end client hardware. AWS AppSync is a service that enables customers to create flexible APIs for synchronizing data across multiple data sources. Amazon WorkLink is a service that enables customers to provide secure, one-click access to internal websites and web apps from mobile devices. AWS Elastic Beanstalk is a service that enables customers to deploy and manage web applications using popular platforms such as Java, .NET, PHP, and Node.js. Reference: [Amazon AppStream 2.0 FAQs]

**NO.4** Which duties are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda? (Select TWO.)

- A. Security inside of code
- B. Selection of CPU resources
- C. Patching of operating system
- D. Writing and updating of code
- E. Security of underlying infrastructure

**Answer:** A D

Explanation:

The duties that are the responsibility of a company that is using AWS Lambda are security inside of code and writing and updating of code. AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers, scaling, or patching. AWS Lambda takes care of the security of the underlying infrastructure, such as the operating system, the network, and the firewall. However, the company is still responsible for the security of the code itself, such as encrypting sensitive data, validating input, and handling errors. The company is also responsible for writing and updating the code that defines the Lambda function, and choosing the runtime environment, such as Node.js, Python, or Java. AWS Lambda does not require the selection of CPU resources, as it automatically allocates them based on the memory configuration<sup>34</sup>

**NO.5** Which AWS service provides the ability to host a NoSQL database in the AWS Cloud?

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

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability. It supports both key-value and document data models, and allows you to create tables that can store and retrieve any amount of data, and serve any level of request traffic. You can also use DynamoDB Streams to capture data modification events in DynamoDB tables.

**NO.6** Which AWS service can a company use to perform complex analytical queries?

- A. Amazon RDS

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

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. You can start with just a few hundred gigabytes of data and scale to a petabyte or more. This enables you to use your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers. Amazon Redshift is designed for complex analytical queries that often involve aggregations and joins across very large tables. Amazon Redshift supports standard SQL and integrates with many existing business intelligence tools<sup>1</sup>.

**NO.7** A company wants to centrally manage security policies and billing services within a multi-account AWS environment. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)
- D. AWS Config

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

AWS Organizations is a service that helps you centrally manage and govern your environment as you grow and scale your AWS resources. You can use AWS Organizations to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them. You can also use AWS Organizations to consolidate billing for multiple accounts. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about AWS Organizations and its features from this page.

**NO.8** Which AWS service is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility)
- D. Amazon Neptune

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because Amazon DynamoDB is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale. Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed, serverless, and scalable NoSQL database service that supports both key-value and document data models. The other options are incorrect because they are not key-value databases. Amazon Aurora is a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility) is a document database that is compatible with MongoDB. Amazon Neptune is a graph database that supports property graph and RDF models.

Reference: Amazon DynamoDB FAQs

**NO.9** Which AWS database service provides in-memory data storage?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon ElastiCache
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon Timestream

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because Amazon ElastiCache is a service that provides in-memory data storage.

Amazon ElastiCache is a fully managed, scalable, and high-performance service that supports two popular open-source in-memory engines: Redis and Memcached. Amazon ElastiCache allows users to store and retrieve data from fast, low-latency, and high-throughput in-memory systems. Users can use Amazon ElastiCache to improve the performance of their applications by caching frequently accessed data, reducing database load, and enabling real-time data processing. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that provide in-memory data storage. Amazon DynamoDB is a service that provides key-value and document data storage. Amazon RDS is a service that provides relational data storage. Amazon Timestream is a service that provides time series data storage.

Reference: Amazon ElastiCache FAQs

**NO.10** A company needs to run code in response to an event notification that occurs when objects are uploaded to an Amazon S3 bucket.

Which AWS service will integrate directly with the event notification?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

AWS Lambda is a service that lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You can use Lambda to process event notifications from Amazon S3 when objects are uploaded or deleted. Lambda integrates directly with the event notification and invokes your code automatically. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

**NO.11** A company plans to migrate to AWS and wants to create cost estimates for its AWS use cases. Which AWS service or tool can the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Pricing Calculator
- B. Amazon CloudWatch
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Budgets

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based planning tool that customers can use to create estimates for their AWS use cases. They can use it to model their solutions before building them, explore the AWS service price points, and review the calculations behind their estimates. Therefore, the correct answer is A. You can learn more about AWS Pricing Calculator and how it works from this page.

**NO.12** A company has a social media platform in which users upload and share photos with other users. The company wants to identify and remove inappropriate photos. The company has no machine learning (ML) scientists and must build this detection capability with no ML expertise. Which AWS service should the company use to build this capability?

- A. Amazon SageMaker
- B. Amazon Textract
- C. Amazon Rekognition
- D. Amazon Comprehend

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Amazon Rekognition is the AWS service that the company should use to build the capability of identifying and removing inappropriate photos. Amazon Rekognition is a service that uses deep learning technology to analyze images and videos for various purposes, such as face detection, object recognition, text extraction, and content moderation. Amazon Rekognition can help users detect unsafe or inappropriate content in images and videos, such as nudity, violence, or drugs, and provide confidence scores for each label. Amazon Rekognition does not require any machine learning expertise, and users can easily integrate it with other AWS services

**NO.13** Which options does AWS make available for customers who want to learn about security in the cloud in an instructor-led setting? (Select TWO.)

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Online Tech Talks
- C. AWS Blog
- D. AWS Forums
- E. AWS Classroom Training

**Answer:** B E

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and E because AWS Online Tech Talks and AWS Classroom Training are options that AWS makes available for customers who want to learn about security in the cloud in an instructor-led setting. AWS Online Tech Talks are live, online presentations that cover a broad range of topics at varying technical levels. AWS Online Tech Talks are delivered by AWS experts and feature live Q&A sessions with the audience. AWS Classroom Training are in-person or virtual courses that are led by accredited AWS instructors. AWS Classroom Training offer hands-on labs, exercises, and best practices to help customers gain confidence and skills on AWS. The other options are incorrect because they are not options that AWS makes available for customers who want to learn about security in the cloud in an instructor-led setting. AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that provides real-time guidance to help customers follow AWS best practices for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. AWS Blog is an AWS resource that provides news, announcements, and insights from AWS experts and customers. AWS Forums are AWS resources that enable customers to interact with other AWS users and get feedback and support. Reference: AWS Online Tech Talks, AWS Classroom Training

**NO.14** Which of the following is a characteristic of the AWS account root user?

- A. The root user is the only user that can be configured with multi-factor authentication (MFA).
- B. The root user is the only user that can access the AWS Management Console.

- C. The root user is the first sign-in identity that is available when an AWS account is created.
- D. The root user has a password that cannot be changed.

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The AWS account root user is the first sign-in identity that is available when an AWS account is created. It has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. The root user email address and password are the same credentials that are used to sign in to the AWS Management Console<sup>4</sup>. The root user should be used only to perform a few account and service management tasks. For day-to-day tasks, it is recommended to use AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) users or roles instead.

**NO.15** A company's IT team is managing MySQL database server clusters. The IT team has to patch the database and take backup snapshots of the data in the clusters. The company wants to move this workload to AWS so that these tasks will be completed automatically.

What should the company do to meet these requirements?

- A. Deploy MySQL database server clusters on Amazon EC2 instances.
- B. Use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database.
- C. Use an AWS CloudFormation template to deploy MySQL database servers on Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Migrate all the MySQL database data to Amazon S3.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The company should use Amazon RDS with a MySQL database to meet the requirements of moving its workload to AWS so that the tasks of patching the database and taking backup snapshots of the data in the clusters will be completed automatically. Amazon RDS is a managed service that simplifies the setup, operation, and scaling of relational databases in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS automates common database administration tasks such as patching, backup, and recovery. Amazon RDS also supports MySQL and other popular database engines<sup>5</sup>

**NO.16** A company wants to ensure that two Amazon EC2 instances are in separate data centers with minimal communication latency between the data centers.

How can the company meet this requirement?

- A. Place the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection.
- B. Place the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region.
- C. Place one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region. Then connect them by using an AWS VPN connection.
- D. Place both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because placing the EC2 instances in two separate Availability Zones within the same AWS Region is the best way to meet the requirement. Availability Zones are isolated locations within an AWS Region that have independent power, cooling, and networking. Users can launch their resources, such as Amazon EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones to increase the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications. Availability Zones within the same AWS Region are connected with low-latency, high-throughput, and highly redundant networking. The other options



are incorrect because they are not the best ways to meet the requirement. Placing the EC2 instances in two separate AWS Regions connected with a VPC peering connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because AWS Regions are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. VPC peering connection is a networking connection between two VPCs that enables users to route traffic between them using private IP addresses. Placing one EC2 instance on premises and the other in an AWS Region, and then connecting them by using an AWS VPN connection is not the best way to meet the requirement because on-premises and AWS Region are geographically dispersed and may have higher communication latency between them than Availability Zones within the same AWS Region. AWS VPN connection is a secure and encrypted connection between a user's network and their VPC. Placing both EC2 instances in a placement group for dedicated bandwidth is not the best way to meet the requirement because a placement group is a logical grouping of instances within a single Availability Zone that enables users to launch instances with specific performance characteristics. A placement group does not ensure that the instances are in separate data centers, and it does not provide low-latency communication between instances in different Availability Zones. Reference: [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones], [VPC Peering], [AWS VPN], [Placement Groups]

**NO.17** Which AWS service or feature offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications?

- A. Security groups
- B. Network ACLs
- C. AWS Shield Standard
- D. AWS WAF

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

AWS WAF is the AWS service or feature that offers HTTP attack protection to users running public-facing web applications. AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps users protect their web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, and bot attacks. Users can create custom rules to define the web traffic that they want to allow, block, or count. Users can also use AWS Managed Rules, which are pre-configured rules that are curated and maintained by AWS or AWS Marketplace Sellers.

AWS WAF can be integrated with other AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon API Gateway, and Application Load Balancer, to provide comprehensive security for web applications.

[AWS WAF Overview] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - [aws.amazon.com](https://aws.amazon.com)

**NO.18** What does the Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offer?

- A. Payment flexibility by reserving storage capacity
- B. Long-term retention of data by copying the data to an encrypted Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume
- C. Automatic cost savings by moving objects between tiers based on access pattern changes
- D. Secure, durable, and lowest cost storage for data archival

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class offers automatic cost savings by moving objects

between tiers based on access pattern changes. This storage class is designed for data with unknown or changing access patterns. It has two access tiers: frequent access and infrequent access. Objects are stored in the frequent access tier by default, and are moved to the infrequent access tier after 30 consecutive days of no access. If an object in the infrequent access tier is accessed, it is moved back to the frequent access tier. There are no retrieval fees in S3 Intelligent-Tiering, and no additional tiering fees when objects are moved between access tiers within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class<sup>1</sup>.

**NO.19** Which AWS solution gives companies the ability to use protocols such as NFS to store and retrieve objects in Amazon S3?

- A.** Amazon FSx for Lustre
- B.** AWS Storage Gateway volume gateway
- C.** AWS Storage Gateway file gateway
- D.** Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

AWS Storage Gateway file gateway allows companies to use protocols such as NFS and SMB to store and retrieve objects in Amazon S3. File gateway provides a seamless integration between on-premises applications and Amazon S3, and enables low-latency access to data through local caching. File gateway also supports encryption, compression, and lifecycle management of the objects in Amazon S3. For more information, see [What is AWS Storage Gateway?](#) and [File Gateway](#).

**NO.20** Which of the following are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS? (Select TWO.)

- A.** AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services.
- B.** AWS manages all security in the cloud.
- C.** AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs).
- D.** AWS offers high availability.
- E.** AWS provides economies of scale.

**Answer:** D E

Explanation:

The correct answers are D and E because AWS offers high availability and AWS provides economies of scale are benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. High availability means that AWS has a global infrastructure that allows customers to deploy their applications and data across multiple regions and availability zones. This increases the fault tolerance and resilience of their applications and reduces the impact of failures. Economies of scale means that AWS can achieve lower variable costs than customers can get on their own. This allows customers to pay only for the resources they use and scale up or down as needed. The other options are incorrect because they are not benefits that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS trains the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does provide various learning resources and training courses for customers, but it does not train the company's staff on the use of all the AWS services. AWS manages all security in the cloud is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, but the customer is responsible for the security in the cloud.



AWS offers free support from technical account managers (TAMs) is not a benefit that a company receives when it moves an on-premises production workload to AWS. AWS does offer support from TAMs, but only for customers who have the AWS Enterprise Support plan, which is not free. Reference: What is Cloud Computing?, [AWS Shared Responsibility Model], [AWS Support Plans]

**NO.21** A large company wants to track the combined AWS usage costs of all of its linked accounts. How can this be accomplished?

- A.** Use AWS Trusted Advisor to generate customized summary reports.
- B.** Use AWS Organizations to generate consolidated billing reports.
- C.** Use AWS Budgets to set utilization targets and receive summary reports.
- D.** Use the AWS Control Tower dashboard to get a summary report of all linked account costs.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The company can use AWS Organizations to track the combined AWS usage costs of all of its linked accounts. AWS Organizations is a service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you can manage centrally. You can use AWS Organizations to create a consolidated billing report that shows the charges incurred by each account in your organization as well as the total charges across all accounts. You can also use AWS Organizations to apply policies and controls to your accounts to help you manage costs and security.

**NO.22** Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A.** AWS CloudFormation
- B.** AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C.** AWS Cloud9
- D.** AWS CloudShell

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

AWS CloudFormation is a service that gives developers and businesses an easy way to create a collection of related AWS and third-party resources, and provision and manage them in an orderly and predictable fashion.

You can use AWS CloudFormation's sample templates or create your own templates to describe the AWS and third-party resources, and any associated dependencies or runtime parameters, required to run your application.

**NO.23** A company is configuring its AWS Cloud environment. The company's administrators need to group users together and apply permissions to the group.

Which AWS service or feature can the company use to meet these requirements?

- A.** AWS Organizations
- B.** Resource groups
- C.** Resource tagging
- D.** AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The AWS service or feature that the company can use to group users together and apply permissions to the group is AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM). AWS IAM is a service that enables users

to create and manage users, groups, roles, and permissions for AWS services and resources. Users can use IAM groups to organize multiple users that have similar access requirements, and attach policies to the groups that define the permissions for the users in the group. This simplifies the management and administration of user access

**NO.24** A company is building a serverless architecture that connects application data from multiple data sources. The company needs a solution that does not require additional code. Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A.** AWS Lambda
- B.** Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- C.** Amazon CloudWatch
- D.** Amazon EventBridge

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Amazon EventBridge is the service that meets the requirements of building a serverless architecture that connects application data from multiple data sources without requiring additional code. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that allows you to easily connect your applications with data from AWS services, SaaS applications, and your own applications. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events and route them to targets such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, or other AWS services. Amazon EventBridge handles the event ingestion, delivery, security, authorization, and error handling for you<sup>34</sup>

**NO.25** An Availability Zone consists of:

- A.** one or more data centers in a single location.
- B.** two or more data centers in multiple locations.
- C.** one or more physical hosts in a single data center.
- D.** two or more physical hosts in multiple data centers.

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because an Availability Zone consists of one or more data centers in a single location.

An Availability Zone is an isolated location within an AWS Region that has independent power, cooling, and networking. Each Availability Zone has one or more data centers that host the physical servers and storage devices that run the AWS services. The other options are incorrect because they are not accurate descriptions of an Availability Zone. Two or more data centers in multiple locations are not an Availability Zone, but rather multiple Availability Zones within an AWS Region. One or more physical hosts in a single data center are not an Availability Zone, but rather the components of a data center within an Availability Zone. Two or more physical hosts in multiple data centers are not an Availability Zone, but rather the components of multiple data centers within one or more Availability Zones. Reference: [Regions, Availability Zones, and Local Zones]

**NO.26** A security engineer wants a single-tenant AWS solution to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys to meet regulatory compliance requirements for data security. Which AWS service should the engineer use?

- A.** AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)

- B.** AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- C.** AWS CloudHSM
- D.** AWS Systems Manager

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because AWS CloudHSM is an AWS service that enables the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS CloudHSM is a service that provides customers with dedicated hardware security modules (HSMs) to create, control, and manage their own cryptographic keys in the AWS Cloud. AWS CloudHSM allows customers to meet strict regulatory compliance requirements for data security, such as FIPS

140-2 Level 3, PCI-DSS, and HIPAA. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that enable the security engineer to meet the requirements. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a service that provides customers with a fully managed, scalable, and integrated key management system to create and control encryption keys for AWS services and applications. AWS KMS does not provide customers with single-tenant or dedicated HSMs. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM) is a service that provides customers with a simple and secure way to provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with AWS services and internal connected resources. ACM does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. AWS Systems Manager is a service that provides customers with a unified user interface to view operational data from multiple AWS services and automate operational tasks across their AWS resources. AWS Systems Manager does not provide customers with HSMs or cryptographic keys. Reference: AWS CloudHSM FAQs

**NO.27** Which AWS service or feature is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications?

- A.** Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- B.** Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES)
- C.** Amazon CloudWatch alerts
- D.** Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is the AWS service or feature that is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications. Amazon SNS is a fully managed pub/sub messaging service that enables the user to send messages to multiple subscribers or endpoints, such as email addresses, phone numbers, HTTP endpoints, AWS Lambda functions, and more. Amazon SNS can be used to send notifications, alerts, confirmations, and reminders from applications to users or other applications<sup>4</sup>.

**NO.28** A retail company is migrating its IT infrastructure applications from on premises to the AWS Cloud.

Which costs will the company eliminate with this migration? (Select TWO.)

- A.** Cost of data center operations
- B.** Cost of application licensing
- C.** Cost of marketing campaigns
- D.** Cost of physical server hardware

**E. Cost of network management****Answer:** A D

Explanation:

The costs that the company will eliminate with this migration are the cost of application licensing and the cost of physical server hardware. The cost of application licensing is the fee that the company has to pay to use the software applications on its on-premises servers. The cost of physical server hardware is the expense that the company has to incur to purchase, maintain, and upgrade the servers and related equipment. By migrating to the AWS Cloud, the company can avoid these costs by using the AWS services and resources that are already licensed and managed by AWS. For more information, see [Cloud Economics] and [AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator].

**NO.29** Which benefit is included with an AWS Enterprise Support plan?

- A.** AWS Partner Network (APN) support at no cost
- B.** Designated support from an AWS technical account manager (TAM)
- C.** On-site support from AWS engineers
- D.** AWS managed compliance as code with AWS Config

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

AWS offers different support plans to meet the needs of different customers. The AWS Enterprise Support plan is the highest level of support that provides customers with concierge-like service, where the main focus is helping them achieve their outcomes and find success in the cloud. One of the benefits of the AWS Enterprise Support plan is that customers get designated support from an AWS technical account manager (TAM), who provides consultative architectural and operational guidance based on their applications and use cases. Therefore, the correct answer is B. You can learn more about AWS support plans and their benefits from this page.

**NO.30** A company moves its infrastructure from on premises to the AWS Cloud. The company can now provision additional Amazon EC2 instances whenever the instances are required. With this ability, the company can launch new marketing campaigns in 3 days instead of 3 weeks.

Which benefit of the AWS Cloud does this scenario demonstrate?

- A.** Cost savings
- B.** Improved operational resilience
- C.** Increased business agility
- D.** Enhanced security

**Answer:** C

Explanation:

Increased business agility is the benefit of the AWS Cloud that this scenario demonstrates. Business agility refers to the ability of a company to adapt to changing customer needs, market conditions, and competitive pressures. Moving to the AWS Cloud enables business agility by providing faster access to resources, lower upfront costs, and greater scalability and flexibility. By using the AWS Cloud, the company can launch new marketing campaigns in 3 days instead of 3 weeks, which shows that it can respond to customer feedback more quickly and efficiently. For more information, see Benefits of Cloud Computing and [Business Agility].

**NO.31** A user wants to identify any security group that is allowing unrestricted incoming SSH traffic.

Which AWS service can be used to accomplish this goal?

- A.** Amazon Cognito
- B.** AWS Shield
- C.** Amazon Macie
- D.** AWS Trusted Advisor

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

The correct answer to the question is D because AWS Trusted Advisor is an AWS service that can be used to accomplish the goal of identifying any security group that is allowing unrestricted incoming SSH traffic. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides customers with recommendations that help them follow AWS best practices. Trusted Advisor evaluates the customer's AWS environment and identifies ways to optimize their AWS infrastructure, improve security and performance, reduce costs, and monitor service quotas. One of the checks that Trusted Advisor performs is the Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted check, which flags security groups that allow unrestricted access to specific ports, such as port 22 for SSH. Customers can use this check to review and modify their security group rules to restrict SSH access to only authorized sources.

Reference: Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted

**NO.32** An auditor needs to find out whether a specific AWS service is compliant with specific compliance frameworks.

Which AWS service will provide this information?

- A.** AWS Artifact
- B.** AWS Trusted Advisor
- C.** Amazon GuardDuty
- D.** AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

**Answer:** A

Explanation:

AWS Artifact is the service that will provide the information about whether a specific AWS service is compliant with specific compliance frameworks. AWS Artifact is a self-service portal that allows you to access, review, and download AWS security and compliance reports and agreements. You can use AWS Artifact to verify the compliance status of AWS services across various regions and compliance programs, such as ISO, PCI, SOC, FedRAMP, HIPAA, and more12

**NO.33** Which activity can companies complete by using AWS Organizations?

- A.** Troubleshoot the performance of applications.
- B.** Manage service control policies (SCPs).
- C.** Migrate applications to microservices.
- D.** Monitor the performance of applications.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

Managing service control policies (SCPs) is an activity that companies can complete by using AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations is a service that enables the user to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that can be managed as a single unit. AWS Organizations allows the user to create groups of accounts and apply policies to them, such as service control policies (SCPs) that specify the services and actions that users and roles can access in the accounts. AWS

Organizations also enables the user to use consolidated billing, which combines the usage and charges from all the accounts in the organization into a single bill<sup>3</sup>.

**NO.34** A company wants to deploy and manage a Docker-based application on AWS. Which solution meets these requirements with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A.** An open-source Docker orchestrator on Amazon EC2 instances
- B.** AWS AppSync
- C.** Amazon Elastic Container Registry (Amazon ECR)
- D.** Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

**Answer:** D

Explanation:

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) is a solution that meets the requirements of deploying and managing a Docker-based application on AWS with the least amount of operational overhead. Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that makes it easy to run, scale, and secure Docker container applications on AWS. Amazon ECS eliminates the need for you to install, operate, and scale your own cluster management infrastructure. With simple API calls, you can launch and stop container-enabled applications, query the complete state of your cluster, and access many familiar features like security groups, Elastic Load Balancing, EBS volumes, and IAM roles<sup>3</sup>.

**NO.35** Which AWS service should a cloud engineer use to view API calls to AWS services?

- A.** Amazon CloudWatch
- B.** AWS CloudTrail
- C.** AWS Config
- D.** AWS Artifact

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that a cloud engineer can use to view API calls to AWS services. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables customers to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. AWS CloudTrail records the details of every API call made to AWS services, such as the identity of the caller, the time of the call, the source IP address of the caller, the parameters and responses of the call, and more. Customers can use AWS CloudTrail to audit, monitor, and troubleshoot their AWS resources and actions. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that a cloud engineer can use to view API calls to AWS services. Amazon CloudWatch is an AWS service that enables customers to collect, analyze, and visualize metrics, logs, and events from their AWS resources and applications. AWS Config is an AWS service that enables customers to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of their AWS resources. AWS Artifact is an AWS service that provides customers with on-demand access to AWS compliance reports and select online agreements. Reference: AWS CloudTrail FAQs