

Level: Beginner

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner[← Back to the Course](#)**Practice Test II - Practice Mode**

Completed on Thu, 26 Oct 2023

2nd
Attempt0/65
Marks Obtained0.00%
Your Score

FAIL

Result



0

**Domain wise Quiz Performance Report**

No.	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted
1	Cloud Concepts	18	0	0	18
2	Security and Compliance	17	0	0	17
3	Cloud Technology and Services	23	0	0	23
4	Billing, Pricing, and Support	7	0	0	7
Total	All Domains	65	0	0	65

Review the Answers

Filter By All Questions

Question 1

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following can be attached to EC2 Instances to store data?

- A. Amazon Glacier
- B. Amazon EBS Volumes right

C. Amazon EBS Snapshots

D. Amazon SQS

Explanation:

Answer – B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on EBS Volumes:

An Amazon EBS volume is a durable, block-level storage device that you can attach to a single EC2 instance. You can use EBS volumes as primary storage for data that requires frequent updates, such as the system drive for an instance or storage for a database application.

For more information on EBS Volumes, please refer to the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumes.html>

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Under the “Shared Responsibility Model,” which of the listed below is Customer’s Responsibility?

- A. Hardware of the AWS underlying infrastructure
- B. Client-side data encryption right
- C. Database of the AWS infrastructure
- D. Networking of the AWS infrastructure

Explanation:

Answer: B

Option A is INCORRECT. Refer to the link and diagram below.

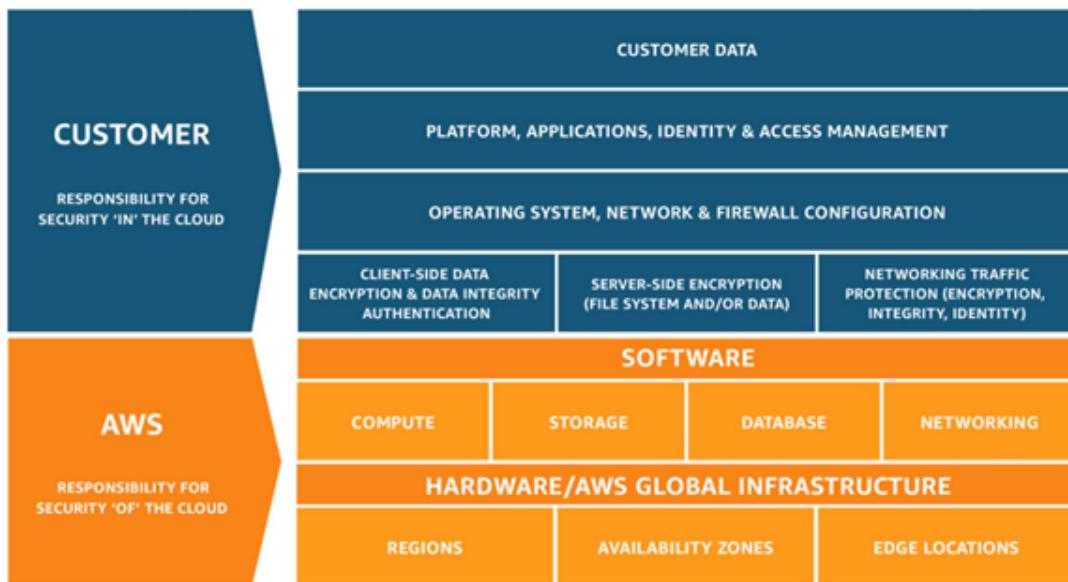
Option B is CORRECT. Refer to the link and diagram below.

Option C is INCORRECT. Refer to the link and diagram below.

Option D is INCORRECT. Refer to the link and diagram below.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/#:~:text=Security%20and%20Compliance%20is%20a%20shared%20responsibility%20between%20AWS%20and%20the%20customer.&text=The%20customer%20assumes%20responsibility%20and,AWS%20provided%20security%20group%20firewall>

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**Question 3**

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

ABC Corporation provides cloud services to its customers and needs a way to customize billing data for different accounts, assign pricing logic, and display cost data according to defined rates for each billing group. Which AWS service is designed to fulfill these requirements?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Billing and Cost Management
- C. AWS Marketplace
- D. AWS Billing Conductor right

Explanation:**Correct Answer:** D

AWS Billing Conductor is the service that allows ABC Corporation to customize billing data, define pricing logic, assign accounts to billing groups, and display cost data based on defined rates. It provides a comprehensive solution for managing billing and pricing for the services offered to end users.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Cost Explorer provides visualization and analysis of historical cost and usage data, but it doesn't offer the level of customization, pricing logic, and billing parameter assignment that AWS Billing Conductor provides.

Option B is incorrect because while AWS Billing and Cost Management offers insights into AWS usage and spending, it doesn't directly provide the features mentioned, such as defining pricing logic and displaying cost data at custom rates for each billing group.

Option C is incorrect because AWS Marketplace is a digital catalog with third-party software and services, but it's not designed to offer the level of billing customization, pricing logic assignment, and cost data display that AWS Billing Conductor provides.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/billingconductor/latest/userguide/what-is-billingconductor.html>

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following components of the CloudFront service can be used to distribute content to users across the globe?

- A. Amazon VPC
- B. Amazon Regions
- C. Amazon Availability Zones
- D. Amazon Edge Locations

right

Explanation:

Answer - D

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

Amazon CloudFront is a web service that speeds up the distribution of your static and dynamic web content, such as .html, .css, .js, and image files, to your users. CloudFront delivers your content through

a worldwide network of data centers called edge locations.

For more information on Amazon CloudFront, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/introduction.html>

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Your company is planning to move to the AWS Cloud. You need to give a presentation on the cost perspective when moving existing resources to the AWS Cloud. Considering Amazon EC2, which of the following is an advantage from the cost perspective?

- A. Having the ability of automated backups of the EC2 instance, so that you don't need to worry about the maintenance costs.
- B. The ability to choose low cost AMI's to prepare the EC2 Instances.
- C. The ability to only pay for what you use. right
- D. Ability to tag instances to reduce the overall cost.

Explanation:

Answer - C

One of the advantages of EC2 Instances is the per-second billing concept. This is also given in the AWS documentation.

With per-second billing, you pay for only what you use. It takes the cost of unused minutes and seconds in an hour off of the bill. So, you can focus on improving your applications instead of maximizing usage to the hour especially if you manage instances running for irregular periods of time, such as dev/testing, data processing, analytics, batch processing and gaming applications.

For more information on EC2 Pricing, please refer to the below URL:

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

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Your company is planning to move to the AWS Cloud. Once it completely moves to the cloud, it wants to ensure that the right security settings are put in place. Which of the following tools are helpful? (Select TWO.)

A. AWS Inspector right

B. AWS Trusted Advisor right

C. AWS Support

D. AWS Kinesis

Explanation:

Answer – A and B

The AWS documentation mentions the following

Trusted Advisor is a service to help you reduce cost, increase performance, and improve security by optimizing your AWS environment. Trusted Advisor provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices.

The AWS Inspector can inspect EC2 Instances against common threats.

For more information on the AWS Trusted Advisor, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/trustedadvisor/>

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/inspector/latest/userguide/inspector_introduction.html

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

There is a requirement to collect important metrics from AWS RDS and EC2 Instances. Which AWS service would be helpful to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. Amazon CloudSearch
- C. Amazon CloudWatch right
- D. Amazon Config

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service for AWS cloud resources and the applications you run on AWS. You can use Amazon CloudWatch to collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, set alarms, and automatically react to changes in your AWS resources

For more information on AWS Cloudwatch, please refer to the URL below:

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

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

I need to upload a large number of large-size objects from different Geographic locations to an S3 bucket. What is the best mechanism to do so in a fast, reliable, and cost-effective way?

- A. I can connect to an application running on AWS EC2 that is hosted in multiple regions using Route 53 & use latency based routing to upload files to the S3 bucket.

B. I can use a Direct Connect link from each of the Geographic location for transferring data quickly.

C. I can use S3 Transfer Acceleration from each Geographic location that will route the data from their respective Edge locations to S3. right

D. I can directly access the S3 bucket from the different locations & use a multi-part-upload for transferring huge objects.

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is incorrect since Route 53 latency routing only calculates latency between different endpoints based on the Internet traffic & location proximity rather than optimizing the network for fast data transfers.

Option B is incorrect since Direct Connect is used for very specific purposes like extreme security requirements for the data transfer. Also, establishing multiple Direct Connect infrastructures would be expensive from a cost standpoint.

Option C is CORRECT. The best way to address this scenario is to route the requests to the nearest CloudFront edge location from the different Geographic locations. Edge locations provide a fast network infrastructure bypassing much of the internet for delivering content to S3 destinations. Performance gains of nearly 50 – 500% can be observed while using S3 Transfer Acceleration.



Option D is incorrect. It is possible to use S3 endpoints directly for data transfer. But it will be impractical for situations where the Geographic location is significantly far away from the S3 destination introducing high latency while uploading large objects.

References:

<https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-amazon-s3-transfer-acceleration-overview-6baa7b029c27>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/transfer-acceleration.html>

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**Question 9**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

We have developed an application using AWS services that need to be deployed to multiple regions to improve performance. What should be performed to achieve the optimal endpoint-based performance to increase the availability of your applications?

- A. Use Route 53 latency based routing.
- B. Use a CloudFront distribution.
- C. Use Global Accelerator. right
- D. Use an endpoint of the application directly for accessing it that lies within a user's Region.

Explanation:**Correct Answer: C**

Option A is incorrect. Route 53 latency-based routing helps select a region that may be relatively faster for the user to send traffic to based on certain factors like internet traffic and proximity to the user's location. However, the actual route to the destination does not involve providing a fast network path for optimum performance, which is the prime requirement for the scenario.

Option B is incorrect. CloudFront improves performance for both cacheable content (e.g., images, videos) and dynamic content (e.g., API, dynamic site delivery) using edge locations. Here we are talking about the optimal pathway to the regional endpoint, not caching the content. So CloudFront is not suitable.

Option C is CORRECT. Global Accelerator uses the AWS global network to route traffic to the optimal regional endpoint based on health, client location, and policies that you configure, which increases the availability of your applications.



Option D is incorrect since

1. The application may not be deployed in the Region that the user is trying to access.
2. There is no way to calculate latency even though there is proximity to the user's region.

3. Availability will be restricted to AZs rather than Regions if regional endpoints, e.g., ELBs are directly accessed.

Q: What is AWS Global Accelerator?

A: AWS Global Accelerator is a networking service that helps you improve the availability and performance of the applications that you offer to your global users. AWS Global Accelerator is easy to set up, configure, and manage. It provides static IP addresses that provide a fixed entry point to your applications and eliminate the complexity of managing specific IP addresses for different AWS Regions and Availability Zones. AWS Global Accelerator always routes user traffic to the optimal endpoint based on performance, reacting instantly to changes in application health, your user's location, and policies that you configure. You can test the performance benefits from your location with a speed comparison tool. Like other AWS services, AWS Global Accelerator is a self-service, pay-per-use offering, requiring long term commitments or minimum fees.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/latest/dg/what-is-global-accelerator.html>

<https://aws.amazon.com/global-accelerator/faqs/>

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

What is the ability of AWS products and services to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions known as?

- A. Resiliency right
- B. Consistency
- C. Durability
- D. Latency

Explanation:

Answer: A

Resiliency is the ability to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions.

Consistency involves more than one system storing information, to return the same result when queried.

Durability is the system's ability to perform even upon the occurrence of unexpected events.

Latency is typically the measurement of delay between request and response.

Option A is **CORRECT** as Resilience is the ability of AWS products to recover from disruptions and mitigate disruptions.

Option B is **INCORRECT** because Consistency ensures that similar results are returned by more than one system storing information, when queried.

Option C is **INCORRECT** because Durability is the ability of AWS product(s) to remain functional and perform despite unexpected events' occurrence.

Option D is **INCORRECT** because Latency denotes the delay between getting a response after a request is made.

Reference:

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.resiliency.en.html>

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.consistency.en.html>

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.durability.en.html>

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wat.concept.latency.en.html>

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Question 11

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

When designing a system, you use the principle of “design for failure and nothing will fail”. Which of the following services/features of AWS can assist in supporting this design principle? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

A. Availability Zones right

B. Regions right

C. Elastic Load Balancer right

D. Pay as you go

Explanation:

Answer – A, B and C

Each AZ is a set of one or more data centers. By deploying your AWS resources to multiple Availability zones, you are designing with failure in mind. So if one AZ were to go down, the other AZ's would still be up and running. Hence your application would be more fault-tolerant.

For disaster recovery scenarios, one can move or make resources run in other regions.

And finally, one can use the Elastic Load Balancer to distribute load to multiple backend instances within a particular region.

For more information on AWS Regions and AZ's, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.RegionsAndAvailabilityZones.html>

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

While proposing AWS Cloud solution to a client as a value proposition, which of the following is not an advantage to use the AWS Cloud?

- A. The AWS Cloud offers a pay-as-you-go model to trade Capital expense for Variable expense.
- B. The AWS Cloud offers a Scale-on-demand model to eliminate wasted capacity.
- C. The AWS Cloud gives complete control of Security to its users so that they can replicate their Data Center Security model on the Cloud. right
- D. AWS Cloud frees the users from spending time & money for maintaining their Data Centers.

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is incorrect. Instead of heavily investing in Data Centers & Servers for hosting their applications, clients can consume resources from the AWS Cloud, e.g., Compute, Storage, and only pay for the resources they have consumed. So Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) gets converted into Operational Expenditure (OPEX) while using a Cloud environment that results in Cost Efficiency for the client.

Option B is incorrect. The AWS Cloud model helps eliminating to guess infrastructure capacity needs by offering a *Scale on Demand* model. For example, during Christmas when there is a sudden increase in website traffic, additional resources (like EC2) can be created On-Demand (Scale- Up) to address the surge in traffic. Similarly, when the festival period goes away, the additional resources that were created can be terminated (Scale – Down) so that the user does not need to pay for idle resources.

Option C is CORRECT. AWS Cloud adopts a *Shared Responsibility Model* where Security & Compliance responsibility is shared between the Client & AWS. This shared responsibility security model helps relieve the client of operational burden as AWS operates, manages & controls the components from the host Operating System and Virtualization layer down to the physical security of its facilities (Data Center's). The client can effectively manage the Security of his applications & the infrastructure in which it resides. AWS also helps customers to understand their robust controls in place to maintain security and compliance in the Cloud through their compliance certifications e.g., PCI DSS compliance.

Option D is incorrect. AWS Cloud allows clients to focus on their Projects that differentiate their business rather than maintaining infrastructure. AWS performs all the heavy lifting of maintaining facilities (Data Centers).

References:

https://dl.awsstatic.com/executive-insights/en_US/infographic-realizing-business-value-with-aws.pdf

<https://youtu.be/FI57qGYwdK4>

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Question 13

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

You have a DevOps team in your current organization structure. They are keen to know if there is any service available in AWS which can be used to manage infrastructure as code. Which of the following can be met with such a requirement?

- A. Using AWS CloudFormation right
- B. Using AWS Config
- C. Using AWS Inspector
- D. Using AWS Trusted Advisor

Explanation:

Correct Answer - A

The AWS documentation mentions the following.

AWS CloudFormation is a service that helps you model and set up your Amazon Web Services resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances). AWS CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. You don't need to create and configure AWS resources individually and figure out what's dependent on what. AWS CloudFormation handles all of that.

For more information on AWS Cloudformation, please refer to the below URL:

[\[Ask our Experts\]\(#\)](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide>Welcome.html</p></div><div data-bbox=)

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**Question 14**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which one of the following features does NOT belong to any Well-Architected Framework pillar in AWS?

- A. It provides the ability to protect information, systems & assets.
- B. It provides the ability to configure servers with much more CPU resources than required so that users do not need to maintain the CPU resources for a long time. right
- C. It provides the ability to avoid or eliminate unneeded costs.
- D. It provides the ability to recover from infrastructure or system failures.

Explanation:**Answer: B**

The AWS Well architected framework is based on the five pillars – Security, Reliability, Performance efficiency, Cost Optimization & Operational Excellence.

Option A is incorrect since it belongs to the Security pillar of the AWS well architected framework.

Option B is CORRECT because configuring much more CPU resources than required is not appropriate in a cloud environment such as AWS. This method is not cost-efficient as well.

Option C is incorrect since it belongs to the Cost Optimization pillar of the AWS well architected framework.

Option D is incorrect since it belongs to the Reliability pillar of the AWS well architected framework.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/architecture/well-architected/?wa-lens-whitepapers.sort-by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&wa-lens-whitepapers.sort-order=desc>

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-5-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>

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Question 15

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following is the responsibility of AWS according to the Shared Security Model? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. Managing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. Securing edge locations right
- C. Monitoring physical device security right
- D. Implementing service organization Control (SOC) standards right

Explanation:

Answer – B, C and D

The responsibility of AWS includes the following.

- 1) Securing edge locations
- 2) Monitoring physical device security
- 3) Implementing service organization Control (SOC) standards

For more information on AWS Shared Responsibility Model, please refer to the below URL:

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

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

What features and capabilities does AWS Network Firewall offer for enhancing network security in an Amazon Web Services (AWS) environment? Select the correct option.

- A. AWS Network Firewall offers load balancing and auto-scaling for applications within Amazon VPCs
- B. AWS Network Firewall provides protection against Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks
- C. AWS Network Firewall is a managed, stateful firewall for securing your Amazon VPC right
- D. AWS Network Firewall is a managed, stateless firewall for securing your Amazon VPC

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

AWS Network Firewall is a managed network security service. It is designed to enhance the security of your Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) by inspecting and filtering incoming and outgoing network traffic. It acts as a stateful firewall and intrusion detection and prevention system, helping to safeguard your applications and resources from various types of cyber threats.

Option A is incorrect because the AWS Network Firewall is not focused on load balancing and auto-scaling applications. Instead, it's designed for advanced network security features.

Option B is incorrect because the AWS Network Firewall is engineered to manage access to and from your VPC, it's not intended to counter volumetric attacks such as DDoS, which can disrupt your application's availability.

Option D is incorrect because the AWS Network Firewall is a stateful firewall not stateless. It performs stateful packet inspection, which means it keeps track of the state of active connections and can make decisions about allowing or blocking traffic based on the context of those connections.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/network-firewall/latest/developerguide/what-is-aws-network-firewall.html>

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Question 17

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following features are part of Amazon Connect?

- A. Push Notification
- B. High Quality Audio right
- C. Mailbox Simulator
- D. Reputation Dashboard

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Amazon Connect is an omnichannel cloud contact centre which can be setup easily & with low cost. It has following features which helps to provide customers a superior service ,

1. Telephone as a service
2. High quality Audio
3. Omnichannel routing
4. Web & Mobile Chat
5. Task management
6. Contact Centre automation
7. Rules Engine.

Option A is incorrect as Push Notification is not a feature of Amazon Connect. It's one of the features of Amazon Pinpoint.

Option C is incorrect as Mailbox Simulator is not a feature of Amazon Connect. It's one of the features of Amazon SES.

Option D is incorrect as Reputation Dashboard is not a feature of Amazon Connect. It's one of the features of Amazon SES.

For more information on Amazon Connect, refer to the following URL,

<https://aws.amazon.com/connect/features/>[Ask our Experts](#)[View Queries](#)

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Question 18

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Your design team is planning to design an application that will be hosted on the AWS Cloud. One of their main non-functional requirements is given below:

Reduce inter-dependencies so failures do not impact other components.

Which of the following concepts does this requirement relate to?

A. Integration

B. Decoupling right

C. Aggregation

D. Segregation

Explanation:

Answer – B

The entire concept of decoupling components ensures that the different components of applications can be managed and maintained separately. If all components are tightly coupled, the entire application would go down when one component goes down. Hence it is always a better practice to decouple application components.

For more information on a decoupled architecture, please refer to the below URL:

<http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/decoupled-architecture>[Ask our Experts](#)

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**Question 19**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following can be used to increase the fault tolerance of an application?

- A. Deploying resources across multiple edge locations
- B. Deploying resources across multiple VPC's
- C. Deploying resources across multiple Availability Zones right
- D. Deploying resources across multiple AWS Accounts

Explanation:

Answer – C

Each AZ is a set of one or more data centers. By deploying your AWS resources to multiple Availability zones, you are designing with failure in mind. So if one AZ were to go down, the other AZ's would still be up and running. Hence your application would be more fault-tolerant.

For more information on AWS Regions and AZ's, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.RegionsAndAvailabilityZone.html>[Ask our Experts](#)[View Queries](#)

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**Question 20**

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following security requirements are managed by AWS? Select 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. Password Policies
- B. User permissions

C. Physical security right

D. Disk disposal right

E. Hardware patching right

Explanation:

Answer – C, D and E

As per the Shared Responsibility Model, the Patching of the underlying hardware and physical security of AWS resources is the responsibility of AWS.

For more information on AWS Shared Responsibility Model, please refer to the below URL-

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

Disk disposal-

Storage Device Decommissioning: When a storage device has reached the end of its useful life, AWS procedures include a decommissioning process designed to prevent customer data from being exposed to unauthorized individuals. AWS uses the techniques detailed in DoD 5220.22-M (“National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual”) or NIST 800-88 (“Guidelines for Media Sanitization”) to destroy data as part of the decommissioning process. All decommissioned magnetic storage devices are degaussed and physically destroyed in accordance with industry-standard practices.

For more information on Disk disposal, please refer to the below URL-

<https://d0.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/aws-security-whitepaper.pdf>

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following is not the pillars of AWS Well-Architected Framework?

- A. Automation right
- B. Cost Optimization
- C. Reliability
- D. Performance Efficiency

Explanation:**Correct Answer – A**

As per AWS Well-Architected Framework, the following are the 6 pillars:

- Operational Excellence
- Security
- Reliability
- Performance Efficiency
- Cost Optimization
- Sustainability

Automation is not part of AWS Well-Architected Framework pillars.

Options B, C & D are incorrect as these are part of the 6 Pillars of AWS Well-Architected Framework.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/cost-bp.html>

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**Question 22**

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Your company is planning to offload some of the batch processing workloads on to AWS. These jobs can be interrupted and resumed at any time. Which of the following instance types would be the most cost-effective to use for this purpose?

- A. On-Demand
- B. Spot right
- C. Full Upfront Reserved
- D. Partial Upfront Reserved

Explanation:

Answer – B

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

Spot Instances are a cost-effective choice if you can be flexible about when your applications run and if your applications can be interrupted. For example, Spot Instances are well-suited for data analysis, batch jobs, background processing, and optional tasks.

For more information on AWS Spot Instances, please refer to the below URL:

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/using-spot-instances.html>

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Question 23

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which service can be used to create steps required to automate build, test and deployments for a web application?

- A. AWS CodeCommit
- B. AWS CodePipeline right
- C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS CodeBuild

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

AWS CodePipeline is a fully managed service that automates the release pipeline for application updates. For updates, it uses application code stored in AWS CodeCommit, performs testing using AWS CodeBuild, and uses AWS CodeDeploy for deployment.

Option A is incorrect as AWS CodeCommit is used to store deployment codes.

Option C is incorrect as AWS CodeDeploy is used for deployment of codes to resources.

Option D is incorrect as AWS CodeBuild is used to test and build application code.

For more information on AWS CodePipeline, refer to the following URL:

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

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Question 24

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A manufacturing firm has recently migrated their application servers to the Amazon EC2 instance. The IT Manager is looking for the details of upcoming scheduled maintenance activities which AWS would be performing on AWS resources, that may impact the services on these EC2 instances.

Which of the following services can alert you about the changes that can affect resources in your account?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. AWS Health Dashboard right
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Explanation:

Answer – B

AWS Health Dashboard provides the overall status of AWS services where you can view personalized communications about your particular AWS account or organization.

It provides general awareness, such as an upcoming maintenance issue for a service in a Region.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Organizations do not provide any notifications for scheduled maintenance activities.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Trusted Advisor will provide notification on AWS resources created within the account for cost optimization, security, fault tolerance, performance, and service limits. It will not provide notification for scheduled maintenance activities performed by AWS on its resources.

Option D is incorrect as Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors your AWS accounts for malicious activity, also providing detailed security findings for visibility and remediation.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/aws-health-dashboard/>

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

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Question 25

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following can be used as an additional security layer for the user name and password when logging into the AWS Console?

- A. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) right
- B. Secondary password
- C. Root access privileges
- D. Secondary user name

Explanation:

Answer – A

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

AWS Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) is a simple best practice that adds an extra layer of protection on top of your user name and password.

For more information on the AWS MFA, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/iam/details/mfa/>

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Question 26

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which AWS Cloud service helps in the quick deployment of resources which can use different programming languages such as .Net and Java?

- A. AWS Elastic Beanstalk right
- B. AWS Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)
- C. AWS VPC
- D. AWS SQS

Explanation:

Answer – A

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk is an easy-to-use service for deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby, Go, and Docker on familiar servers such as Apache, Nginx, Passenger, and IIS.

For more information on enabling AWS Elastic beanstalk, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/?p=tile>

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Your company handles a crucial e-Commerce application. This application needs to have an uptime of at least 99.5%. There is a decision to move the application to the AWS Cloud. Which of the following deployment strategies can help build a robust architecture for such an application?

- A. Deploying the application across multiple VPC's
- B. Deploying the application across multiple Regions right
- C. Deploying the application across Edge locations
- D. Deploying the application across multiple subnets

Explanation:

Answer – B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

Businesses are using the AWS cloud to enable faster disaster recovery of their critical IT systems without incurring the infrastructure expense of a second physical site. The AWS cloud supports many popular disaster recovery (DR) architectures from “pilot light” environments that may be suitable for small customer workload data center failures to “hot standby” environments that enable rapid failover at scale. With data centers in Regions worldwide, AWS provides a set of cloud-based disaster recovery services that enable rapid recovery of your IT infrastructure and data.

For more information on enabling AWS Disaster Recovery, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/disaster-recovery/>

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**Question 28**

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Your company is moving a large application to AWS using a set of EC2 instances. A key requirement is reusing existing server-bound software licensing. Which of the following options is the best for satisfying the requirement?

A. EC2 Dedicated Instances

B. EC2 Reserved Instances

C. EC2 Dedicated Hosts right

D. EC2 Spot Instances

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is INCORRECT because despite instances run on a single-tenant hardware, AWS does not give visibility to sockets and cores required for reusing server bound licenses. AWS highlights this in the comparison table at the following link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/dedicated-hosts/>

Option B is INCORRECT because Reserved Instances are only a purchasing option and there's no way to control the hardware where these instances are running on.

Option C is CORRECT because instances run on a dedicated hardware where AWS gives visibility of physical characteristics. AWS documentation mentions this with the following sentence:

“..Dedicated Host gives you additional visibility and control over how instances are placed on a physical server, and you can consistently deploy your instances to the same physical server over time. As a result, Dedicated Hosts enable you to use your existing server-bound software licenses and address corporate compliance and regulatory requirements.”

Option D is INCORRECT because Spot Instances are only a purchasing option.

Diagram: none

References:

AWS documentation explains the possibility of reusing server bound license:

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/dedicated-hosts/>

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Question 29

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

You are planning on deploying a video-based application onto the AWS Cloud. Users across the world will access these videos. Which of the below services can help efficiently stream the content to the

users across the globe?

- A. Amazon SES
- B. Amazon CloudTrail
- C. Amazon CloudFront right
- D. Amazon S3

Explanation:

Answer – C

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

Amazon CloudFront is a web service that gives businesses and web application developers an easy and cost-effective way to distribute content with low latency and high data transfer speeds. Like other AWS services, Amazon CloudFront is a self-service, pay-per-use offering, requiring no long term commitments or minimum fees. With CloudFront, your files are delivered to end-users using a global network of edge locations.

For more information on CloudFront, please visit the link:

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

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Using Content Delivery Network (CDN), an administrator would like to serve varying types of content based on the viewer's browser cookies. Which is the most appropriate serverless technique that can be used to achieve this?

- A. AWS CodeCommit
- B. AWS Lambda@Edge right
- C. AWS CodeStar
- D. AWS Cloud9

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

AWS Lambda@Edge is a serverless service that makes it possible to run event-triggered functions on Edge Locations within the AWS Content Delivery Network. Using AWS CloudFront, an administrator can introduce decision-making and compute processing closer to the viewer's location. Thereby it improves on their browsing experience.

<https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/edge/>

Option A is INCORRECT because AWS CodeCommit is inappropriate in addressing the scenario. It is a service that allows for the management of software development versions and software development assets. These include binary files, documents and source code.

Option C is INCORRECT because AWS CodeStar is a service used to manage software development projects. It is not the appropriate Option for the scenario. CodeStar project makes it possible to develop, build and deploy applications.

Option D is INCORRECT because it is not the best solution though it can be used in the scenario to write, run and deploy code. It is an integrated development environment (IDE) that can accommodate various runtimes. Since the Lambda@Edge is best suited to meet the requirements of the scenario, this makes this Option incorrect.

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Question 31

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Based on the AWS Shared Responsibility Model, which of the following responsibilities are solely handled by the customer?

- A. Patch Management
- B. Configuration Management
- C. Service and Communications Protection or Zone Security right
- D. Training

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Communications Protection or Zone Security requires customers to route data within specific security environments.

Option A is incorrect. AWS is responsible for patching resources within AWS infrastructure, while customers are responsible for patching guest OS and applications.

Option B is incorrect. AWS is responsible for configuring resources within AWS infrastructure, while customers are responsible for configuring their guest OS, databases, and applications.

Option D is incorrect. AWS trains AWS employees while the customer is responsible for training employees within their organizations.

Inherited Controls – Controls which a customer fully inherits from AWS.

- Physical and Environmental controls

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

- Patch Management – AWS is responsible for patching and fixing flaws within the infrastructure, but customers are responsible for patching guest OS and applications.
- Configuration Management – AWS maintains the configuration of its infrastructure devices, but a customer is responsible for configuring guest operating systems, databases, and applications.
- Awareness & Training - AWS trains AWS employees, but a customer must train their own employees.

Customer Specific – Controls which are solely the responsibility of the customer based on the application they are deploying within AWS. Examples include:

- Service and Communications Protection or Zone Security which may require a customer to route or zone data within specific security environments.



For more information on the Shared responsibility model, refer to the following URL:

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

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Question 32

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

What role does AWS Security Hub play in helping organizations improve their security posture within an AWS environment?

A. AWS Security Hub automates the deployment of security patches to EC2 instances

B. AWS Security Hub centralizes and analyzes security findings from various AWS services right

C. AWS Security Hub automatically generates and enforces IAM policies for access control

D. AWS Security Hub offers real-time traffic analysis and alerting, preventing unauthorized access to AWS resources

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

AWS Security Hub is a comprehensive security management service that enables you to centrally view, manage, and respond to security findings across your AWS accounts. It acts as a hub that aggregates and prioritizes security alerts and findings from various AWS services and third-party sources, helping you gain a holistic view of your security posture within the AWS environment.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Security Hub doesn't directly handle the automation of patch deployment.

Option C is incorrect because AWS Security Hub does not automatically generate and enforce IAM policies. Its primary role is managing security findings.

Option D is incorrect because AWS Security Hub does not provide real-time traffic analysis and alerting for unauthorized access.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/securityhub/latest/userguide/what-is-securityhub.html>

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Question 33

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

An administrator would like to check if the Amazon CloudFront identity is making access API calls to an S3 bucket where a static website is hosted. Where can this information be obtained?

A. Configuring Amazon Athena to run queries on the Amazon CloudFront distribution.

B. Check AWS CloudWatch logs on the S3 bucket.

C. In the webserver, tail for identity access logs from the Amazon CloudFront identity.

D. In AWS CloudTrail Event history, look up access calls and filter for the Amazon CloudFront identity. right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

By viewing Event history in Amazon CloudTrail, the administrator can be able to access operational, access and activity logs for the past 90 days, to the S3 bucket that hosts the static website.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awscloudtrail/latest/userguide/view-cloudtrail-events-console.html>

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon Athena will need a specific data repository from which a database and table can be created in order to run queries. Data repositories can be a folder in an S3 bucket where logs are written to.

Option B is INCORRECT because AWS CloudWatch does not log access API calls from one resource to another. AWS CloudTrail can do this.

Option C is INCORRECT because it is not possible to access the underlying web server for CloudFront. It is fully managed by AWS.

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Question 34

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following AWS services can be used to retrieve configuration changes made to AWS resources causing operational issues?

A. Amazon Inspector

B. AWS CloudFormation

C. AWS Trusted Advisor

D. AWS Config right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

AWS Config can be used to audit, evaluate configurations of AWS resources. If there are any operational issues, AWS config can be used to retrieve configurational changes made to AWS resources that may have caused these issues.

Option A is incorrect as Amazon Inspector can be used to analyze potential security threats for an Amazon EC2 instance against an assessment template with predefined rules. It does not provide historical data for configurational changes done to AWS resources.

Option B is incorrect as AWS CloudFormation provided templates to provision and configure resources in AWS.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Trusted Advisor can help optimize resources with AWS cloud with respect to cost, security, performance, fault tolerance, and service limits. It does not provide historical data for configurational changes done to AWS resources.

For more information on AWS Config, refer to the following URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/config/latest/developerguide/WhatIsConfig.html>

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 35

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

In a complex AWS environment with multiple AWS accounts and resources, an organization needs a centralized solution to manage and enforce consistent firewall rules and policies. This helps ensure a uniform security posture and compliance across the infrastructure. Which AWS service provides the capability to achieve this?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Web Application Firewall
- D. AWS Firewall Manager right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

AWS Firewall Manager is a service that provides a centralized platform for managing and enforcing firewall rules and security policies across multiple AWS accounts and resources. It allows organizations to maintain a consistent security posture by ensuring that firewall rules are applied uniformly and in alignment with security best practices.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon GuardDuty is valuable for threat detection, it doesn't primarily focus on centralizing and managing firewall rules.

Option B is incorrect because Amazon Inspector is a service designed to help you discover potential security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in your AWS resources but doesn't offer centralized management and enforcement of firewall rules and policies.

Option C is incorrect because AWS WAF is designed to protect web applications from exploits and vulnerabilities but doesn't centrally manage firewall rules.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/waf/latest/developerguide/fms-chapter.html>

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Question 36

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

An organization runs several EC2 instances inside a VPC using three subnets, one for Development, one for Test, and one for Production. The Security team has some concerns about the VPC configuration. It requires restricting communication across the EC2 instances using Security Groups.

Which of the following options is true for Security Groups related to the scenario?

- A. You can change a Security Group associated with an instance if the instance is in the running state. right
- B. You can change a Security Group associated with an instance if the instance is in the hibernate state.
- C. You can change a Security Group only if there are no instances associated to it.
- D. The only Security Group you can change is the Default Security Group.

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT because the AWS documentation mentions it in the section called "Changing an Instance's Security Group" using the following sentence: "After you launch an instance into a VPC, you can change the security groups that are associated with the instance. You can change the security groups for an instance when the instance is in the running or stopped state."

Option B is incorrect as You can change the security groups for an instance when the instance is in the running or stopped state, not hibernate state.

Option C is incorrect because there have to be some instances associated.

Option D is incorrect because other security groups can also be changed.

References:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/en_pv/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html

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Did you like this Question?



Question 37

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the below-mentioned services is equivalent to hosting virtual servers on an on-premises location?

- A. AWS IAM
- B. Amazon S3
- C. AWS EC2 right
- D. AWS Regions

Explanation:

Answer - C

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

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 cloud computing easier for developers.

For more information on AWS EC2, please refer to the following link:

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

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Question 38

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

You have a set of EC2 Instances hosted on the AWS Cloud. The EC2 Instances are hosting a web application. Which of the following acts as a firewall to your VPC and the instances in it? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

- A. Usage of Security Groups right
- B. Usage of AWS Config
- C. Usage of Network Access Control Lists right
- D. Usage of the Internet gateway

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic.

A network access control list (ACL) is an optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of one or more subnets.

For more information on Security Groups, please refer to the following link:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_SecurityGroups.html

For more information on Network Access Control Lists, please refer to the following link:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonVPC/latest/UserGuide/VPC_ACLs.html

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Question 39

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following can be used to launch EC2 instances on the AWS Cloud?

- A. EBS Volumes
- B. EBS Snapshots
- C. Amazon Machine Image right
- D. Amazon VMware

Explanation:

Answer – C

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

An Amazon Machine Image (AMI) provides the information required to launch an instance, which is a virtual server in the cloud. You specify an AMI when you launch an instance and you can launch as many instances from the AMI as you need. You can also launch instances from as many different AMIs as you need.

For more information on Amazon Machine Images, please refer to the following Link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/AMIs.html>

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Question 40

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the below options cannot be used to upload archives to Amazon Glacier?

- A. RESTful API calls with Amazon S3 Glacier
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier console right
- C. AWS SDKs with Amazon S3 Glacier
- D. AWS S3 Lifecycle policies

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

Note that the Amazon S3 Glacier console cannot be used to upload data onto Glacier. The console can only be used to create a Glacier vault which can be used to upload the data.

For more information on uploading data onto Glacier, please refer to the following link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/uploading-an-archive.html>

Option A – AWS Glacier is a storage service optimized for infrequently used data or "cold data." One can use any programming library that can send HTTP requests to send REST requests to S3 Glacier. When sending a REST request, S3 Glacier requires that you authenticate every request by signing the request. Additionally, when uploading an archive, you must also compute the checksum of the payload and include it in your request.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/amazon-glacier-api.html>

Option C – AWS SDK with Amazon S3 Glacier is used to develop applications for Amazon S3 Glacier. It provides libraries that map to the underlying REST API and provides objects that you can easily use to construct requests and process responses. Due to this reason, it's not a valid answer to the asked question.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazonglacier/latest/dev/using-aws-sdk.html>

Option D – S3 Lifecycle Policies allow you to automatically review objects within your S3 Buckets and have them moved to Glacier or have the objects deleted from S3.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/user-guide/create-lifecycle.html>

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

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Question 41

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Your company is planning to pay for an AWS Support plan. They have the following requirements as far as the support plan goes:

24x7 access to Cloud Support Engineers via email, chat & phone.

Response time of less than 15 minutes for any Mission-critical system faults.

Which of the following plans will suffice to keep in mind the above requirement?

- A. Basic
- B. Developer
- C. Business
- D. Enterprise right

Explanation:

Answer – D

Enterprise plan has Mission-critical faults support within 15 minutes. The question mentions less than 15 minutes for critical faults. Hence the correct answer is Enterprise.

<u>Developer</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Enterprise On-Ramp</u>	<u>Enterprise</u>
Business hours** web access to Cloud Support Associates.	24x7 phone, web, and chat access to Cloud Support Engineers	24x7 phone, web, and chat access to Cloud Support Engineers	24x7 phone, Cloud Support Engineers
Unlimited cases / 1 primary contact	Unlimited cases / unlimited contacts (IAM supported)	Unlimited cases / unlimited contacts (IAM supported)	Unlimited cases / IAM supported)
Prioritized responses on AWS re:Post	Prioritized responses on AWS re:Post	Prioritized responses on AWS re:Post	Prioritized responses on AWS re:Post
General guidance: < 24 hours**	General guidance: < 24 hours	General guidance: < 24 hours	General guidance: < 24 hours
System impaired: < 12 hours**	System impaired: < 12 hours	System impaired: < 12 hours	System impaired: < 12 hours
	Production system impaired: < 4 hours	Production system impaired: < 4 hours	Production system impaired: < 4 hours
	Production system down: < 1 hour	Production system down: < 1 hour	Production system down: < 1 hour
		Business-critical system down: < 30 minutes	Business/Mission-critical system down: 15 minutes

For more information on the support plans, please refer to the following link:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/compare-plans/>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 42

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following are features of an edge location? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. Distribute content to users right
- B. Cache popular contents right
- C. Distribute load across multiple resources
- D. Used in conjunction with the Cloudfront service right

Explanation:

Answer – A, B and D

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

Amazon CloudFront employs a global network of edge locations and regional edge caches that cache copies of your content close to your viewers. Amazon CloudFront ensures that end-user requests are served by the closest edge location.

Regional edge caches are CloudFront locations that are deployed globally, close to your viewers. They're located between your origin server and the POPs—global edge locations that serve content directly to viewers. As objects become less popular, individual POPs might remove those objects to make room for more popular content.

For more information on Cloudfront and Edge locations, please refer to the following link:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/HowCloudFrontWorks.html>

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Question 43

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following storage options provides the option of Lifecycle policies that can be used to move objects to archive storage?

- A. Amazon S3 right
- B. Amazon Elastic File System

C. Amazon Storage Gateway

D. Amazon Elastic Block Store

Explanation:

Answer – A

The AWS Documentation mentions the following

Lifecycle configuration enables you to specify the lifecycle management of objects in a bucket. The configuration is a set of one or more rules, where each rule defines an action for Amazon S3 to apply to a group of objects. These actions can be classified as follows:

Transition actions – In which you define when objects transition to another storage class. For example, you may choose to transition objects to the STANDARD_IA (IA, for infrequent access) storage class 30 days after creation or archive objects to the GLACIER storage class one year after creation.

Expiration actions – In which you specify when the objects expire. Then Amazon S3 deletes the expired objects on your behalf.

For more information on AWS Object Lifecycle management, please visit the Link:

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

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Question 44

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

An organization needs to ensure the secure management of encryption keys for various services and resources. They require a centralized solution that allows them to create, rotate, and control access to encryption keys without the complexity of managing these keys manually. Which AWS service provides the capability to achieve this?

A. AWS Key Management Service (KMS) right

B. AWS CloudHSM

C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

D. Amazon GuardDuty

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

AWS Key Management Service (KMS) is a managed encryption service. It allows you to create and control encryption keys used to encrypt your data within AWS services and applications. KMS provides a secure and convenient way to manage encryption keys, helping you protect sensitive data and ensure data confidentiality.

Option B is incorrect because AWS CloudHSM is a hardware security module that offers secure key storage and cryptographic operations. While it provides high security for encryption key management, it's more focused on managing keys on dedicated hardware and may involve more complexity than the described scenario.

Option C is incorrect because IAM is primarily focused on managing user identities and their access to AWS resources. While it plays a role in access control, it doesn't directly provide the centralized encryption key management capabilities described in the scenario.

Option D is incorrect because AWS GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior within your AWS accounts. It's not designed for encryption key management, but rather for security monitoring and threat detection.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/overview.html>

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Question 45

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A client who has adopted AWS Cloud would like to ensure that his systems deliver continuous business value & improve supporting processes and procedures. Which design pillar will he need to focus on for achieving this?

- A. Reliability
- B. Scalability
- C. Automation
- D. Operational Excellence right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Continuous business value is achieved with the ability to monitor existing running systems & improve processes and procedures by managing & automating changes. For eg in response to saturation in CPU usage of an EC2 instance, a monitoring system like CloudWatch will automatically trigger the creation of a new instance through alarms.

This will ensure that the system's capacity meets changing load demands. This is a part of the Operational Excellence pillar of the AWS well-architected framework which focuses on running & monitoring systems to deliver business value

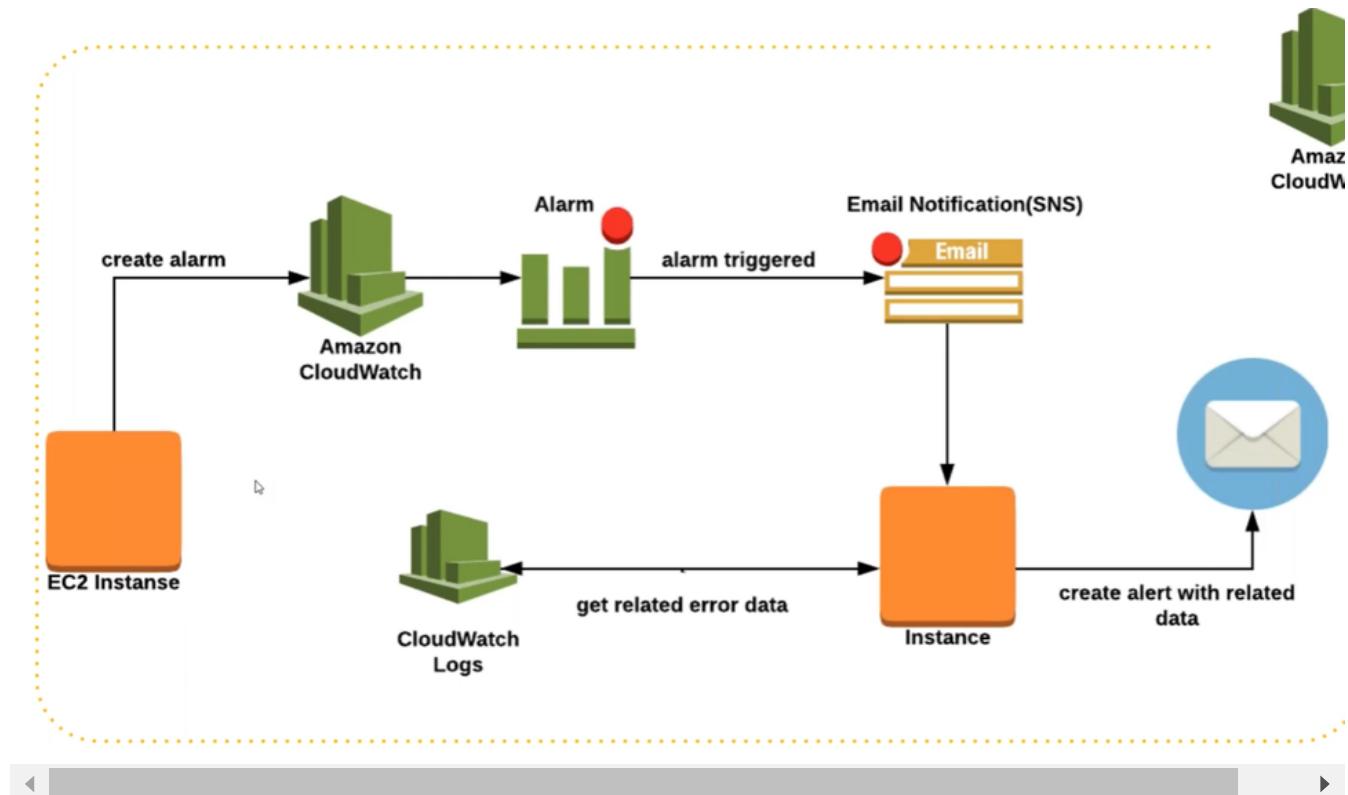
Option A is incorrect since the Reliability pillar focuses on the ability of the system to recover from infrastructure or service failures

Option B is incorrect since scalability is a by-product of monitoring solutions that provide the capability for infrastructure resources to cope with the increase or decrease of capacity by adding or terminating resources when not needed.

Option C is incorrect since automation is the ability to induce certain systemic requirements like scalability, auto-recovery using monitoring solutions. It helps in improving system's stability & efficiency of an Organization

Option D is CORRECT. Refer to the above description for details

Diagram:



Reference:

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Did you like this Question?



Question 46

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A large IT company is looking to enable its large user base to remotely access persistent Linux desktops from any location. Which service can be used for this purpose?

- A. Amazon Cognito
- B. Amazon AppStream 2.0
- C. Amazon WorkSpaces right
- D. AWS Outposts

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Amazon WorkSpaces provides a secure managed service for virtual desktops for remote users. It supports both Windows & Linux based virtual desktops for a large number of users.

Option A is incorrect as Amazon Cognito can be used to control access to AWS resources from an application.

Option B is incorrect as Amazon AppStream 2.0 can be used to provide access to applications or a non-persistent desktop from any location.

Option D is incorrect as Amazon WorkLink can be used by internal employees to securely access internal websites & applications using mobile phones.

For more information on Amazon WorkSpaces, refer to the following URL,

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

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Question 47**Unattempted****Domain:** Cloud Technology and Services

You are the architect of a custom application running inside your corporate data center. The application runs with some unresolved bugs that produce a lot of data inside custom log files generating time-consuming activities for the operation team responsible for analyzing them.

You want to move the application to AWS using EC2 instances. At the same time, you want to take the opportunity to improve logging and monitoring capabilities, but without touching the application code.

What AWS service should you use to satisfy the requirement?

- A. AWS Kinesis Data Streams
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS CloudWatch Logs right
- D. Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose

Explanation:**Correct Answer: C**

Option A is INCORRECT because in order to feed a Data Streams from custom logs you have to change the application code. AWS documentation describes this with the following sentence: “To put data into the stream, you must specify the name of the stream, a partition key, and the data blob to be added to the stream.”

Option B is INCORRECT because it is not related to the scenario and custom log files.

Option C is CORRECT because AWS CloudWatch Logs has the capability to reuse existing application logs increasing efficiency in operation with the ability to generate their metrics, alerts, and analytics with AWS CloudWatch Logs Insight.

The application and custom log files are exactly as they were when the application was running on-prem. So you don't need to change any piece of application code that makes them ingestible by AWS CloudWatch Logs.

AWS official documentation in the FAQ section highlights the reusing capability with the sentence “AWS CloudWatch Logs lets you monitor and troubleshoot your systems and applications using your existing system, application, and custom log files... so, no code changes are required.”

You can also leverage CloudWatch Metrics, Alarms and Dashboards with Logs to get full operational visibility into your applications. This empowers you to understand your applications, make improvements, and find problems quickly. Thus you can continue to innovate rapidly.

Option D is INCORRECT because Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is a fully managed service for delivering real-time streaming data to destinations such as Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3), Amazon Redshift, etc.

References:

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/firehose/latest/dev/what-is-this-service.html>

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Did you like this **Question?**



Question 48

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A research firm is planning to deploy a high-performance computing system in the AWS cloud for its scientific research work. Which of the following services can be used to provide expert assistance for deploying computing systems?

- A. AWS Support
- B. AWS Managed Services
- C. AWS IQ
- D. AWS Professional Services right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

AWS Professional Services is a global team of experts which provides assistance for deploying high performance computing systems using various services in AWS cloud. This team of experts works along with the customer team in achieving goals for business needs by adopting best practices within AWS cloud.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Support helps customers to get quick support from AWS support personnel for any queries on AWS resources or products.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Managed services can be used to operate AWS infrastructure in a secure & optimised way.

Option C is incorrect as AWS IQ engages a freelance AWS expert to help customers in any project related to AWS cloud.

For more information on AWS Professional Services, refer to the following URL,

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

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Question 49

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following features of AWS RDS allows you to reduce the load on the database while reading data?

- A. Cross region replication
- B. Creating Read Replicas right
- C. Using snapshots
- D. Using Multi-AZ feature

Explanation:

Answer – B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

You can reduce the load on your source DB Instance by routing read queries from your applications to the read replica. Read replicas allow you to elastically scale out beyond the capacity constraints of a single DB instance for read-heavy database workloads.

For more information on Read Replicas, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/read-replicas/>

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Question 50

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

I have two applications, “Image Processing” & “Order Processing,” hosted on my website on different EC2 servers in an Auto Scaling Group. What is the best way to provide access to a user for any of these applications on this website?

- A. I can provide the public DNS URL of each of my servers where my application is hosted.
- B. I can use the Classic Load Balancer that will route requests to different applications depending on the user’s request.
- C. I can use the Application Load Balancer that will route requests to different applications depending on the user’s request. right
- D. I can use the Network Load Balancer that will route requests to different applications depending on the user’s request.

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is incorrect. While it is possible to provide a public DNS URL or a public IP address of your site to a user, it is not the best practice for several reasons.

- 1. It will be inefficient & cumbersome having the users to know many URL’s or IP addresses as the number of applications increase.
- 2. Load distribution will not be possible with this scenario resulting in possible Single Point of Failures & unacceptable application performance as the load increases.
- 3. High Availability & failover will not be possible since we are exposing a static IP address or URL.

Option B is incorrect. Classic Load Balancer provides basic load balancing capabilities that will distribute traffic equally among many servers under it.

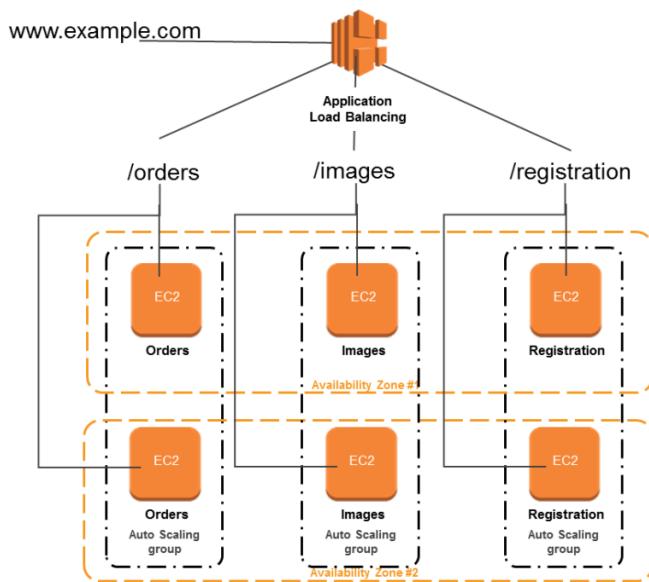
Option C is CORRECT. Application Load Balancer supports a feature named Path-based routing that will route requests based on URL patterns provided in the request. Application Load Balancer achieves this feature by using Target groups that hold a specific set of resources. EC2 instances, Auto Scaling groups, ECS tasks etc. It is the responsibility of the Target group which keeps track of the instances of that particular class and intelligently route requests based on the load within a specific group.

Option D is incorrect. Network Load balancers distribute load based on network variables like IP address, destination ports. It is layer 4 (TCP) and below and is not designed to take into consideration anything at the application layer such as content type, cookie data, custom headers, user location, or the application behavior. So Network Load balancer cannot ensure the availability of applications.

Diagram:

As seen in the diagram below, the Application Load Balancer acts as a single point of entry to various applications hosted on a website. Based on the URL pattern, e.g., www.example.com/orders, the ALB

will route the request based on the Path to a specific Target Group hosting the application. In this case, the Orders Auto Scaling group will be held by the ALB's Target Group. Within the Auto Scaling group, the ALB will intelligently route the request to different server instances depending on the load.



References:

<https://youtu.be/-hFAWk6hyZA>

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/#:~:text=Elastic%20Load%20Balancing%20automatically%20distributes,or%20across%20multiple%20Availability%20Zones.>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/latest/application/introduction.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/plans/userguide/what-is-aws-auto-scaling.html>

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Question 51

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A company wants to have a database hosted on AWS. As much as possible they want to have control over the database itself. Which of the following would be an ideal option for this?

- A. Using the AWS DynamoDB service
- B. Using the AWS RDS service
- C. Hosting the database on an EC2 Instance right
- D. Using the Amazon Aurora service

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you want a self-managed database, that means you want complete control over the database engine and the underlying infrastructure. In such a case, you need to host the database on an EC2 Instance.

For more information on EC2 Instances, please refer to the below URL:

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

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Question 52

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

On which of the following resources does Amazon Inspector perform network accessibility checks?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. Amazon VPN
- C. Amazon EC2 instance right
- D. Amazon VPC

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Amazon Inspector provides two types of packages. Network reachability rules package checks network accessibility checks on Amazon EC2 instance. Host assessment rules package checks vulnerabilities on Amazon EC2 instance.

Options A, B & D are incorrect as Amazon Inspector performs network accessibility checks on Amazon EC2 instance, not on Amazon CloudFront, Amazon VPN or Amazon VPC.

For more information on Amazon Inspector, refer to the following URL:

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

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following services helps to achieve the computing elasticity in AWS?

- A. AWS RDS
- B. VPC Endpoint
- C. AWS EC2 Auto Scaling Group right
- D. Amazon S3

Explanation:

Answer – C

AWS EC2 Auto Scaling Group achieves the computing elasticity by scaling up/down the EC2 instances based on demand.

For more information on the AWS Autoscaling service, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/>[Ask our Experts](#)[View Queries](#)

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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

To receive AWS Trusted Advisor Notifications, what actions are required from the customer end?

- A. Open a ticket with AWS Support.
- B. Set up Notification in Dashboard right
- C. Set up Amazon Simple Notification Service

D. No action is required, all Notifications are sent automatically on a weekly basis.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

AWS Trusted Advisor Notification is an optional service that needs to be set up from the dashboard providing a list of recipients and selecting resource items for which status is required.

Option A is incorrect as opening an AWS support ticket is not required to receive AWS Trusted Advisor Notification.

Option C is incorrect as Amazon SNS is a separate service for push notifications. But it is not required to receive AWS Trusted Advisor Notification.

Option D is incorrect as you need to set up the notifications in the dashboard.

For more information on AWS Trusted Advisor, refer to the following URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/faqs/?nc=sn&loc=6>

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Question 55

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which AWS service offers a managed platform for a media production company to securely access and exchange various data sets, including video footage and datasets, while ensuring compliance and integration?

A. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

B. AWS Glue

C. AWS Data Exchange right

D. Amazon Redshift

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

AWS Data Exchange is a managed service that provides a platform for discovering, subscribing to, and exchanging data sets from different data providers. It enables secure and compliant data

sharing.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is designed for real-time data streaming, not for discovering and exchanging data sets.

Option B is incorrect because AWS Glue is used for data integration and preparation, it does not directly address the data discovery and exchange requirements mentioned in the scenario.

Option D is incorrect because Amazon Redshift is focused on data warehousing and analytics, not on data discovery and exchange.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/data-exchange/latest/userguide/what-is.html>

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Question 56

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

How does EBS Volume replication functionality work during any single hardware failure?

- A. Replicates the volume across Availability Zones
- B. Replicates the volume in the same Availability Zone right
- C. Replicates the volume across Regions
- D. Replicates the volume across Edge locations

Explanation:

Answer – B

When you create an EBS volume in an Availability Zone, it is automatically replicated within that zone to prevent data loss due to the failure of any single hardware component.

For more information on EBS Volumes, please refer to the below URL:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSVolumes.html>

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Question 57

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

You are requested to expose your serverless application implemented with AWS Lambda to HTTP clients. (using HTTP Proxy)

Which of the following AWS services can you use to accomplish the task? (Select TWO)

- A. Application Load Balancer right
- B. AWS Route53
- C. AWS API Gateway right
- D. AWS Lightsail
- E. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Explanation:

Answer: A and C

Option A is CORRECT because Application Load Balancers support invoking Lambda functions to serve HTTP(S) requests. This enables users to access serverless applications from any HTTP client, including web browsers.

Option B is INCORRECT because Route53 is a Domain Name System and not an HTTP proxy.

Option C is CORRECT because API Gateway + Lambda is a common pattern for exposing serverless functions via HTTP/HTTPS. AWS documentation mentions that "Creating, deploying, and managing a REST application programming interface (API) to expose backend HTTP endpoints, AWS Lambda functions, or other AWS services."

Option D is INCORRECT because AWS Lightsail has a completely different goal. It is a service to speed up the provisioning of AWS resources.

Option E is INCORRECT because AWS Elastic Beanstalk has a completely different goal. It is a service that makes it easier for developers to deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud quickly. Developers simply upload their applications, then Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the deployment details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, auto-scaling, and application health monitoring.

References:

ELB:

<https://aws.amazon.com/elasticloadbalancing/faqs/?nc=sn&loc=6>

API Gateway:

<https://aws.amazon.com/api-gateway/faqs/>

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Question 58

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

You have an EC2 Instance in development that interacts with the Simple Storage Service. The EC2 Instance is going to be promoted to the production environment. Which of the following features should be used to grant the EC2 instance with suitable permissions to access the Simple Storage Service?

- A. IAM Users
- B. IAM Roles right
- C. IAM Groups
- D. IAM Policies

Explanation:

Answer - B

The most important thing to remember for such a question is that IAM policies are attached to IAM roles and IAM roles get attached to the EC2 instances. The question asks how an EC2 instance can access AWS S3, so the answer is IAM roles.

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

IAM policies are used to manage access in AWS by attaching them to IAM identities (users, groups of users, or roles) or AWS resources. A policy is an object in AWS that, when associated with an identity or resource, defines its permissions. AWS evaluates these policies when an IAM principal (**user or role**) makes a request.

An IAM *role* is an IAM identity that you can create in your account that has specific permissions. An IAM role is similar to an IAM user, in that it is an AWS identity with permission policies that determine what the identity can and cannot do in AWS.

An IAM user group is a collection of IAM users.

An IAM user is an entity that you create in AWS to represent the person or application that uses it to interact with AWS.

An IAM user with administrator permissions is not the same thing as the AWS account root user.

For more information on IAM Roles, please refer to the below URL:

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

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

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

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Question 59

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A live online game uses DynamoDB service in the backend to store real-time scores of the participants as they compete against each other from various parts of the world. Which data consistency option is the most appropriate to implement?

- A. Strongly consistent right
- B. Eventually consistent
- C. Strong Eventual consistency
- D. Optimistic consistency

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

Since the gamers are from geographically distinct locations, the data will need to be immediately readable within a second as soon as it is written. Therefore strongly consistency is needed.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/HowItWorks.ReadConsistency.html>

Option B is INCORRECT because the scenarios outline that the participants of the game are live. It will not suffice if any of them get updates on scores in less than real-time.

Option C is INCORRECT because strong eventual consistency is not applicable in DynamoDB.

Option D is INCORRECT because only two data consistency models are available with the DynamoDB service. Optimistic consistency is not supported.

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Question 60

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Your company is planning to host a large e-commerce application on the AWS Cloud. One of their major concerns is Internet attacks such as DDoS attacks. Which of the following services can help mitigate this concern? (Select TWO)

- A. Amazon CloudFront right
- B. AWS Shield right
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. AWS Config

Explanation:

Answer – A and B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following on DDoS attacks.

AWS offers globally distributed, high network bandwidth and resilient services that, when used in conjunction with application-specific strategies, are key to mitigating DDoS attacks.

AWS Shield

AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that is available in two tiers: Standard and Advanced. AWS Shield Standard applies always-on detection and inline mitigation techniques, such as deterministic packet filtering and priority-based traffic shaping, to minimize application downtime and latency.

AWS Shield Advanced provides enhanced DDoS attack detection and monitoring for application-layer traffic to your Elastic Load Balancing load balancers, CloudFront distributions, Amazon Route 53 hosted zones, and resources attached to an Elastic IP address, such as Amazon EC2 instances.

AWS WAF

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits that could affect application availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources.

Amazon Route 53

One of the most common targets of DDoS attacks is the Domain Name System (DNS). **Amazon Route 53** is a highly available and scalable DNS service designed to route end users to infrastructure running inside or outside of AWS.

Amazon CloudFront

Amazon CloudFront distributes traffic across multiple edge locations and filters requests to ensure that only valid HTTP(S) requests will be forwarded to backend hosts. CloudFront also supports geoblocking, which you can use to prevent requests from particular geographic locations from being served.

For more information on DDoS attack prevention, please refer to the below URL:

<https://aws.amazon.com/answers/networking/aws-ddos-attack-mitigation/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudFront/latest/DeveloperGuide/Introduction.html>

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

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Question 61

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A research team conducting its work in remote locations of the world, without internet access, wishes to leverage Amazon services for their storage. The team collects petabytes of data at a time. Which service will best meet to transfer the terabytes of data?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS)
- C. Amazon S3 Glacier
- D. AWS Snowball right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

The AWS Snowball service uses physical storage devices to transfer large amounts of data between Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and your onsite data storage location at faster-than-internet speeds. By working with AWS Snowball, you can save time and money. Snowball provides powerful interfaces that you can use to create jobs, track data, and track your jobs' status through to completion.

Snowball devices are physically rugged devices protected by the AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS). They secure and protect your data in transit.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/ug/whatissnowball.html>

Option A is incorrect because Amazon S3 is the most suitable object storage when there is internet connectivity. In this scenario, there is none.

Option B is incorrect because Amazon EBS provides block level storage volumes suitable for operating systems, database instances and applications. For the research team to store data to detached EBS volumes (not attached to EC2 instances), they would need internet connectivity. In this scenario, the remote location does not have connectivity.

Option C is incorrect because S3 Glacier is used for infrequent access nor usage. It is unsuitable for this scenario.

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Question 62

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following AWS services use serverless technology? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

- A. DynamoDB right
- B. EC2
- C. Simple Storage Service right
- D. AWS AutoScaling

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

The Simple Storage Service and DynamoDB are services where you don't need to manage the underlying infrastructure.

For more information on AWS S3 and DynamoDB, please refer to the below URL:

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

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

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

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Question 63

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

You're encountering a problem while configuring an AWS service and need step-by-step guidance to troubleshoot the issue. Where can you find detailed articles, solutions, and best practices provided by AWS experts to help you resolve the problem?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. Amazon Detective
- D. AWS Knowledge Center right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

AWS Knowledge Center is designed to help AWS customers find answers to their questions and troubleshooting tips related to AWS services and products. It is accessible to all AWS customers, and its content is regularly updated to reflect the latest developments in AWS services.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Trusted Advisor is a cloud service that offers real-time guidance and recommendations to help customers optimize their AWS infrastructure, improve security, enhance performance, and reduce costs. It does not provide troubleshooting guidance as the AWS Support Knowledge Center.

Option B is incorrect because AWS Lambda is a serverless computing service that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers.

Option C is incorrect because Amazon Detective is a security service that helps customers analyze, investigate, and quickly identify the root causes of potential security issues or suspicious activities within their AWS environment.

Reference:

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Question 64

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

An application requires access to a database to retrieve certain information and this action would require the developer to hard-code the credentials.

Hard-coding the credentials is not a best practice. One can securely store encrypted credentials and retrieve them when required, eliminating the need of hard-coding credentials in the application.

Which AWS service would you suggest to the developer?

- A. AWS Secrets Manager right
- B. AWS Encryption SDK
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. AWS Artifact

Explanation:

Answer: A

AWS Secrets Manager helps in securely storing encrypted credentials and ensures retrieval when required. The use of AWS Secrets Manager eliminates the need for hard-coding credentials in the application.

AWS Encryption SDK is the encryption library that makes client-side encryption best-practice easier. The encryption libraries facilitate cryptographic services and do not require AWS or any AWS service.

AWS Security Hub gives you a comprehensive view of your high-priority security alerts and security posture across your AWS accounts.

AWS Artifact is a central resource for all the information pertaining to compliance. AWS artifact provides on-demand access to compliance reports at no additional cost.

Option A is **CORRECT** as AWS Secrets Manager is an easy way to store encrypted credentials and perform on-demand retrieval safely.

Option B is **INCORRECT** because AWS Encryption SDK does not facilitate storing and retrieving the credentials but makes implementation of the client-side encryption best practices easier.

Option C is INCORRECT because AWS Security Hub facilitates the view of high-priority security alerts and provides a view of the security landscape across AWS accounts.

Option D is INCORRECT as AWS Artifact does not help with the credentials storing and retrieval, but facilitates information pertaining to compliance centrally.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/encryption-sdk/latest/developer-guide/introduction.html>

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

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

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Question 65

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A startup company in the e-commerce industry is embarking on its cloud journey with Amazon Web Services (AWS). They need recommendations on Cloud migration, modernization, and cost optimization that align with AWS best practices. Which AWS service provides the capability to achieve this?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Prescriptive Guidance right
- C. AWS Marketplace
- D. AWS Security Center

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

AWS Prescriptive Guidance delivers proven approaches, manuals, and models aimed at expediting your endeavors involving cloud migration, modernization, and optimization. These valuable references have been designed by AWS technologists and the worldwide network of AWS Partners, drawing from their extensive track record of aiding customers in achieving their business goals within AWS.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Trusted Advisor offers insights for Cost optimization, security, Performance, Fault tolerance and service limits. It does not provide the specific well-structured expert guidance mentioned in the scenario.

Option C is incorrect because AWS Marketplace offers software solutions and services but does not provide detailed guidance as mentioned in the question.

Option D is incorrect because the AWS Security Center serves as a centralized hub where you can access the most recent editions of security whitepapers.

Reference:

https://aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/?apg-all-cards.sort-by=item.additionalFields.sortDate&apg-all-cards.sort-order=desc&awsf.apg-new-filter=*all&awsf.apg-content-type-filter=*all&awsf.apg-code-filter=*all&awsf.apg-category-filter=*all&awsf.apg-rtype-filter=*all&awsf.apg-isv-filter=*all&awsf.apg-product-filter=*all&awsf.apg-env-filter=*all

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