



Level: Beginner

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner[← Back to the Course](#)

Final Test

Completed on Thu, 26 Oct 2023

1st
Attempt0/65
Marks Obtained0.00%
Your Score0h 0m 1s
Time TakenFAIL
Result**Domain wise Quiz Performance Report**

No.	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted
1	Cloud Concepts	16	0	0	16
2	Security and Compliance	16	0	0	16
3	Cloud Technology and Services	25	0	0	25
4	Billing, Pricing, and Support	8	0	0	8
Total	All Domains	65	0	0	65

Review the Answers

Filter By All Questions

Question 1

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which support plan can be chosen to get AWS Technical Account manager proactively monitor a business-critical application on AWS?

A. Enterprise Plan right

B. Business Plan

C. Developer Plan

D. Enterprise On-Ramp Plan

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Enterprise Plan is the recommended support plan for customers having a business-critical application hosted on AWS cloud. With this support plan, a Technical Account Manager is assigned to work with the customer, who proactively monitors business-critical applications as well as assists in optimisation of application. Technical Account Manager is also responsible for coordinating access to AWS programs & getting technical assistance from AWS experts.

Option B is incorrect as Business Plan is a suggested plan for customers having a production application hosted on AWS Cloud. In this support plan ,no Technical Account Manager is assigned.

Option C is incorrect as the Developer Plan is a basic plan if the customer is using AWS Cloud resources for test purposes. In this support plan ,no Technical Account Manager is assigned.

Option D is incorrect as Enterprise On-Ramp Plan supports business critical applications hosted on AWS cloud, but in this plan the assigned Technical Account manager does not proactively monitor resources hosted on AWS cloud. Technical Account Manager is only responsible for coordinating access to AWS programs & getting technical assistance from AWS experts.

For more information on AWS Support Plans, refer to the following URL,

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

Question 2

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

An administrator needs to manage many AWS accounts within a big organization. Which of the following is the most appropriate AWS service for an administrator to utilize?

A. AWS CloudTrail

B. IAM Roles

C. IAM Policies

D. AWS Organizations right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Option A is INCORRECT because CloudTrail is a tool to track AWS API activities.

Option B is INCORRECT because IAM Roles are typically utilized when one AWS service grants access to another. The use case requires access management to several services.

Option C is INCORRECT because the implementation of IAM Policies cannot manage access to specific sets of AWS services. Thus this option does not meet the requirements of the use case.

Option D is CORRECT because AWS Organizations order AWS accounts into logical groups called organization units and is a suitable tool to manage many AWS accounts.

Question 3

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

I have different environments like Dev, Test, Prod for my Project, for which I use multiple AWS Accounts with AWS Organizations for managing those accounts. Which statements related to AWS Organizations are correct? Select TWO.

A. One Organization can have two Roots.

B. Accounts below the Root Account are known as Child Accounts.

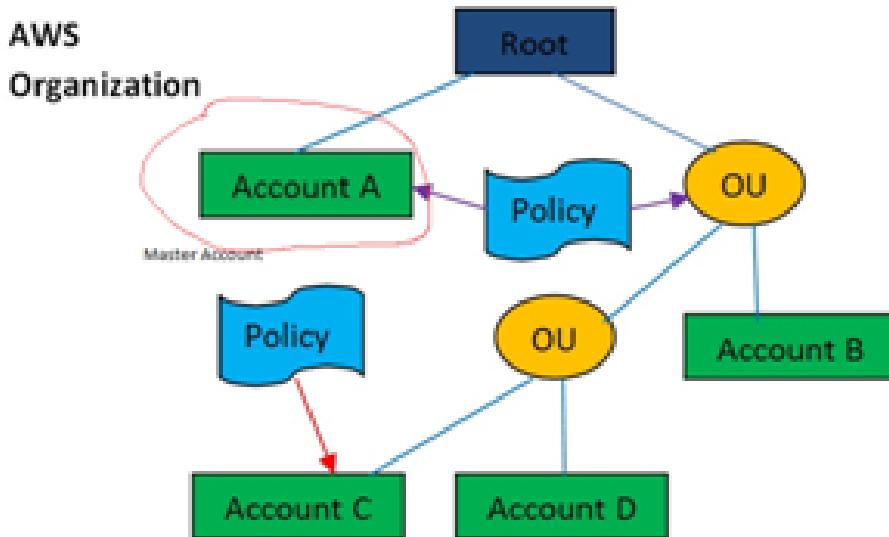
C. AWS Organizations has the ability to create and apply central IAM policies to Users within multiple accounts.

D. It is advised to not have resources like EC2, S3 etc..in the Root Account. right

E. CloudTrail can be used to monitor & log activities of all API calls from other Accounts. right

Explanation:

Answers: D and E



Option A is incorrect. There is only one Root account in an AWS Organization.

Option B is incorrect. Accounts managed by the Root account are known as Member Accounts.

Option C is incorrect. AWS Organizations compliment IAM policies that are applied to the Account level. That means that they can override IAM policies applied to User Roles within an Account from an Organization perspective. If a user has permissions to create an EC2 instance that is provided by IAM within an account, AWS Organization has the ability to override that permission by issuing Service Control Policies (SCP). So the authority to grant permissions is still held by IAM. AWS Organization has the ability to approve/disapprove them.

Option D is CORRECT. The Root account should be kept as the Administration & Management Account rather than using it as a resource account for creating services.

Option E is CORRECT. CloudTrail logs from individual accounts can be aggregated into a single S3 bucket in the Root account. This is a recommended best practice for AWS Organizations. Centralized log collection provides a better way to provide incident detection & resolution.

References:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_introduction.html

Question 4

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/>

Question 5

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>

Question 6

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

In the AWS Well-Architected Framework, which of the following is NOT a Security design principle to design solutions in AWS?

- A. Apply Security only at the edge of the network. right
- B. Protect Data at rest & in transit.
- C. Implement a strong Identity foundation.
- D. Enable Traceability.

Explanation:**Correct Answer: A**

Security needs to be applied at all network layers, like edge of network, VPC, all instances & application with the VPC. Applying Security controls at the edge of the network is not an efficient security control & against security design principles.

As per AWS Well-Architected Framework, the following are the design principles for security in the cloud:

- Implement a strong identity foundation.
- Enable traceability.
- Apply security at all layers.
- Automate security best practices.
- Protect data in transit and at rest.
- Keep people away from data.
- Prepare for security events.

Options B, C, & D are incorrect as these are part of security design principles that need to be followed while implementing security controls in the cloud.

For more information on Security Design Principle with AWS Well-Architected Framework, refer to the following URL:

Question 7

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

What is the default count for Network ACLs supported by Amazon VPC spanning multiple AZs?

- A. 20 Network ACLs per VPC
- B. 200 Network ACLs per AZ
- C. 200 Network ACLs per VPC right
- D. 20 Network ACLs per AZ

Explanation:**Correct Answer: C**

Default count of Network ACLs supported per VPC is 200. This is a soft limit & can be adjusted as per customer needs. This count is per VPC & not per AZ in which Amazon VPC spans.

Option A is incorrect as Default count of Network ACLs supported per VPC is 200 & not 20.

Option B is incorrect as Default count of Network ACLs supported is per VPC spanning multiple AZ & is not per AZ. It supports 200 Network ACLs in a VPC irrespective of the multiple AZ it spans.

Option D is incorrect as Default count of Network ACLs supported is per VPC spanning multiple AZ & is not per AZ. It supports 200 Network ACLs in a VPC irrespective of the multiple AZ it spans.

For more information on Amazon VPC quotas , refer to the following URL,

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/amazon-vpc-limits.html>

Question 8

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

For a client who plans to migrate his workload from on-premises into AWS, which of the following will help him understand the ROI of running his applications on Cloud compared to running them On-Premise?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor

C. Amazon Inspector

D. AWS Pricing Calculator right

Explanation:

Answer: D

Determining the benefits of applications on a Cloud environment compared to an on-premise environment usually comes in with so much expenses that may be hidden. It's not only restricted to the Application's running & its infrastructure, but it also includes the Data Center Cost: Power, Cooling, Maintenance, Hardware Acquisition, Software acquisition, Communications and many more. When we make such a comparison, the final aim is to determine the total Cost of Ownership while switching to a Cloud infrastructure model which will help a client determine whether the migration will be beneficial or not & its Return On Investment(ROI). The TCO calculator (Renamed as Pricing Calculator) provides this capability to compare the cost of running applications on-premise or co-located data centers against running them in the AWS cloud.

Option A is incorrect. Cost Explorer is used for getting a visual display of the bill that is generated by consolidated billing. This will help me make an informed decision to manage the future costs of my AWS resources.

Option B is incorrect. Trusted Advisor is a service that helps to determine how I could use AWS in a better way for Cost Optimization, Performance, Security and Fault Tolerance.

Option C is incorrect. Amazon Inspector helps detect security & compliance issues of applications that are running in the AWS environment. The report provided by the assessment will help configure & maintain security & compliance as required by an Organization.

Option D is CORRECT. The AWS Pricing Calculator is used to compare the cost of running your applications in an On-Premise or co-located environment compared to AWS.

References:

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/aws/new-cloud-tco-comparison-calculator-for-web-applications/>

Question 9

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

According to the AWS, what is the benefit of Elasticity?

A. Minimize storage requirements by reducing logging and auditing activities

B. Create systems that scale to the required capacity based on changes in demand right

- C. Enable AWS to automatically select the most cost-effective services.
- D. Accelerate the design process because recovery from failure is automated, reducing the need for testing

Explanation:

Answer – B

The concept of Elasticity is the means of an application having the ability to scale up and scale down based on demand. An example of such a service is the Autoscaling service

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

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

A, C and D are incorrect. Elasticity will not have positive effects on storage, cost or design agility.

Question 10

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

In AWS billing, what option can be used to ensure costs can be reduced if you have multiple accounts managed by AWS Organizations?

- A. Combined billing.
- B. Consolidated billing – Volume Discounts. right
- C. Costs are automatically reduced for multiple accounts by AWS.
- D. It is not possible to reduce costs with multiple accounts.

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use the Consolidated Billing feature to consolidate payment for multiple Amazon Web Services (AWS) accounts or multiple Amazon International Services Pvt. Ltd (AISPL) accounts within your organization by designating one of them to be the payer account.

For billing purposes, the consolidated billing feature of AWS Organizations treats all the accounts in the organization as one account. This means that all accounts in the organization can receive the hourly cost-benefit of Reserved Instances that are purchased by any other account.

Option A is incorrect because combined billing is itself the functionality of Consolidated billing.

Options C and D are just the distractors.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/useconsolidatedbilling-discounts.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/ri-behavior.html>

Question 11

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following components of the AWS Batch can be used to define the memory requirement of the resources ?

- A. Jobs
- B. Compute Environment
- C. Job Queue
- D. Job Definitions right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Job Definitions can be used to specify how a job runs in a compute environment. It can be used to define memory, CPU requirements , IAM roles required for running the Jobs, container properties, environment variables, and mount points for persistent storage

Option A is incorrect as Jobs is a script or executable file which is submitted to AWS Batch. Parameters for running a Job are defined in Job Definitions.

Option B is incorrect as Compute Environment is a set of compute resources which are used to run the Jobs. These resources can be either managed compute resources or unmanaged compute resources.

Option C is incorrect as Job Queue can be used to specify priority of the jobs which are submitted to AWS Batch. For time-sensitive jobs , high priority can be defined while low priority can be assigned to jobs which can run at off-peak hours when resources are cheaper.

For more information on components of AWS Batch, refer to the following URL,

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

Question 12

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

When designing a highly available architecture, what is the difference between vertical scaling (scaling-up) and horizontal scaling (scaling-out)?

- A. Scaling up provides for high availability whilst scaling out brings fault-tolerance.
- B. Scaling out is not cost-effective compared to scaling up.
- C. Scaling up adds more resources to an instance, scaling out adds more instances. right
- D. AutoScaling groups require scaling up whilst launch configurations use scaling out.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

In high availability architectures, AutoScaling is used to give elasticity to the design. Horizontal scaling (scaling-out) uses AutoScaling groups to increase processing capacity in response to changes in preset threshold parameters. It could involve adding more EC2 instances of a web server. Vertical scaling (scaling-up), which can create a single point of failure, involves adding more resources to a particular instance to meet demand.

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

Option A is INCORRECT. Scaling-up does not provide high availability. Adding more resources to one instance is often not a best-practice in architecture design.

Option B is INCORRECT. Scaling-out is cost-effective since it involves adding more resources in response to demand and reducing resources (scaling down) when demand is low.

Option D is INCORRECT. All AutoScaling groups require a launch configuration based on what resources would be provisioned or deprovisioned to meet predefined parameters.

Question 13

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A group of developers for a startup company store their source code and binary files on a shared open-source repository platform which is publicly accessible over the internet. They have embarked

on a new project in which their client requires high confidentiality and security on all development assets. Which AWS service can the developers use to store the source code?

- A. AWS CodeCommit right
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. AWS CodeStar

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS CodeCommit is a managed source control service. It can be used as a data store to store source code, binaries, scripts, HTML pages and images which are accessible over the internet. CodeCommit encrypts files in transit and at rest, which fulfills the additional client requirement (high confidentiality & security) mentioned in the question. Also, CodeCommit works well with Git tools and other existing CI/CD tools.

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

Option B is INCORRECT because AWS CodeDeploy is a deployment service that automates application deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances, serverless Lambda functions, or Amazon ECS services.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

Option C is INCORRECT because AWS Lambda will allow the developers in the scenario to run code without provisioning or managing servers. The company would pay only for the compute time consumed. There would be no charge when your code is not running.

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

Option D is INCORRECT because AWS CodeStar provides a unified user interface, enabling you to manage your software development activities in one place easily. With AWS CodeStar, you can set up your entire continuous delivery toolchain in minutes, allowing you to start releasing code faster. AWS CodeStar makes it easy for your whole team to work together securely, allowing you to manage access and add owners, contributors, and viewers to your projects easily. However, this question asks for the service to store the source code. AWS CodeStar is improper because it is a software development management tool rather than a source control service.

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

Question 14

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

In serverless services such as AWS Lambda, what are the implications of the Shared Responsibility Model?

- A. Amazon has overall responsibility for the infrastructure, including IAM roles and identities that can invoke functions.
- B. The user is responsible for the security and access to the instances that handle the compute capacity.
- C. Amazon is responsible for any malicious code written in the IDE and can terminate any rogue activity.
- D. The user is responsible for IAM roles and identities that can invoke the AWS Lambda functions. right

Explanation:**Correct Answer – D**

In serverless services such as AWS Lambda, Amazon adopts the responsibility of running all the compute, network and storage of the integrated development environment. The user is responsible for the code itself and identity access management.

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

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon is not responsible for identity access management (IAM) in the Shared Responsibility Model.

Option B is INCORRECT because the user is not responsible for the security and access to the underlying instances that provide compute capacity in serverless services.

Option C is INCORRECT because in serverless services such as AWS Lambda, Amazon is not responsible for code written in the IDE.

Question 15

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A new department has recently joined the organization and the administrator needs to compose access permissions for the group of users. Given that they have various roles and access needs, what is the best-practice approach when granting access?

- A. After gathering information on their access needs, the administrator should allow every user to access the most common resources and privileges on the system.
- B. The administrator should grant all users the same permissions and then grant more upon request.
- C. The administrator should grant all users the least privilege and add more privileges to only those who need it. right
- D. Users should have no access and be granted temporary access on the occasions that they need to execute a task.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

The best-practice for AWS Identity Access Management (IAM) is to grant the least amount of permissions on the system only to execute the required tasks of the user's role. Additional permissions can be granted per user according to the tasks they wish to perform on the system.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/best-practices.html#grant-least-privilege>

Option A is incorrect because granting users access to the most common resources presents security vulnerabilities, especially from those who have access to resources they do not need.

Option B is incorrect because granting users the same privileges on the system means other users might get access to resources they do not need to carry out their job functions. This presents a security risk.

Option D is incorrect because the users are part of the organisation; it will be cumbersome for the administrator to create temporal access passes for internal staff constantly.

Question 16

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/>

Question 17

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

One of our clients has outlined a Cloud adoption Journey and requires help for the transformation journey in moving to AWS cloud. Which of the below services would assist them in their transformation journey?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. AWS Whitepapers
- C. AWS Professional Services right
- D. AWS Managed Services

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Cloud adoption provides clients with sustainable business advantages. Bringing in specialized skills, tools and experience from a cloud vendor can help clients in their cloud adoption journey extensively. AWS Professional Services organization provides a global team of experts for achieving specific business outcomes for clients during their journey to AWS Cloud. One of the tools provided by AWS is the Cloud Adoption Readiness Tool (CART).

CART helps assess the cloud readiness of an organization to move to AWS Cloud using a survey for assessing cloud readiness across different perspectives like business, people, process, platform, operations & security. After CART survey completion, a customized cloud migration assessment report charting the readiness of the Organization and improvement areas is suggested

Option A is incorrect since Trusted Advisor is an online tool for provisioning AWS resources using best practices to reduce cost, increase performance / fault tolerance, improve security by optimizing the AWS environment.

Option B is incorrect since AWS whitepapers feature a list of technical white papers covering various aspects of the AWS ecosystem like architecture, security, service economics authored by the AWS team

Option C is CORRECT. Refer to the above discussion on AWS Professional Services

Option D is incorrect. AWS managed services provide abstractions to the AWS infrastructure services layer & ongoing management of AWS infrastructure that helps reduce operational overhead and risk.

Reference:

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

Question 18

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>

Question 19

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Most up-to-the-minute information on AWS service availability could be determined from?

- A. AWS Personal Health Dashboard
- B. AWS Service health dashboard right
- C. Amazon Cloudwatch
- D. AWS Control Tower

Explanation:**Answer: B**

Option A is INCORRECT because AWS Personal Health Dashboard provides alerts and remediation guidance when AWS experiences events that may impact you.

Option B is CORRECT, as AWS publishes most up-to-the-minute information on AWS service availability here.

Option C is INCORRECT because Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring and observability service built for DevOps engineers, developers, site reliability engineers (SREs), and IT managers.

Option D is INCORRECT as AWS Control Tower is the easiest way to set up and govern a new, secure multi-account AWS environment.

Reference:

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

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

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

Question 20

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following LightSail Wizard allows the customers to “create a copy of the LightSail instance in EC2”?

- A. LightSail Backup
- B. LightSail Copy
- C. Upgrade to EC2 right

D. LightSail-EC2 snapshot

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is INCORRECT. LightSail Backup is an invalid option.

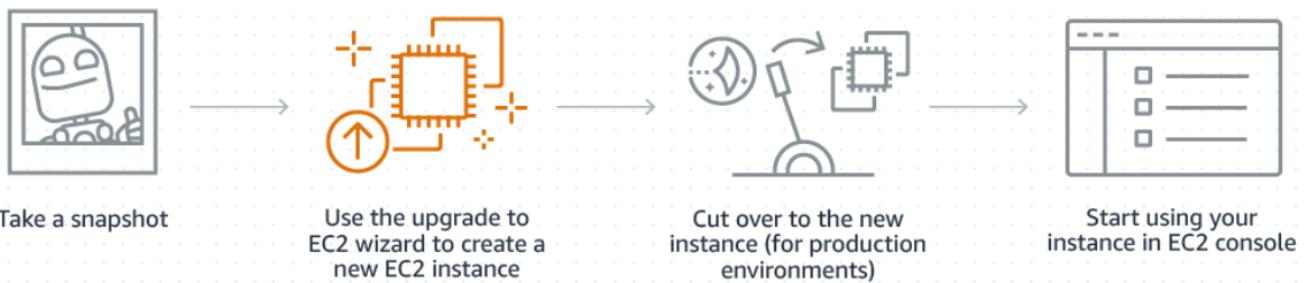
Option B is INCORRECT. LightSail Copy is an invalid option.

Option C is CORRECT. “Upgrade to EC2” is the feature that allows customers to “create a copy of the LightSail instance in EC2”.

To get started, you need to export your Lightsail instance manual snapshot. You'll then use the Upgrade to EC2 wizard to create an instance in EC2.

Customers who are comfortable with EC2 can then use the EC2 creation wizard or API to create a new EC2 instance as they would from an existing EC2 AMI.

Option D is INCORRECT. A LightSail-EC2 snapshot is an invalid option.



Reference:

https://lightsail.aws.amazon.com/ls/docs/en_us/articles/amazon-lightsail-exporting-snapshots-to-amazon-ec2

<https://aws.amazon.com/lightsail/features/upgrade-to-ec2/>

Question 21

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A customer in Tokyo requires to transfer files (total of 1TB) to his S3 bucket in us-east-1. Which of the below AWS offerings can facilitate this in an easy, secured and fast way?

- A. AWS Global accelerator
- B. AWS Edge Locations
- C. AWS S3 transfer acceleration right

D. AWS Snowball family

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is INCORRECT. AWS Global accelerator provides static IP to enable fixed entry points to your applications reducing the overhead of managing specific IP addresses. AWS Global Accelerator helps by improving the application's availability and performance. It does not help to upload files to S3.

Option B is INCORRECT. Edge locations are the sites that are used by AWS CDN (Cloudfront) to serve contents to the users. One of the characteristics of edge locations is that edge locations cache data. Hence it helps serve the requests faster. It is not used to help upload files to an S3 bucket.

Option C is CORRECT. AWS S3 transfer acceleration can use optimized network protocols and the AWS edge infrastructure when uploading files to the S3 bucket. This method is easy, secure and fast.

Option D is INCORRECT. Snowball facilitates the transfer of huge batches of data in one go. The typical turnaround for AWS Snowball is 5-7 days. It is not suitable for 1TB files.

Reference:

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

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

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

Question 22

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following AWS managed database service provides processing power that is up to 5X faster than a traditional MySQL database?

- A. MariaDB
- B. Aurora right
- C. PostgreSQL
- D. DynamoDB

Explanation:

Answer – B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

Amazon Aurora (Aurora) is a fully managed, MySQL- and PostgreSQL-compatible, relational database engine. It combines the speed and reliability of high-end commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases. It delivers up to five times the throughput of MySQL and up to three times the throughput of PostgreSQL without requiring changes to most of your existing applications.

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Aurora.Overview.html>

Question 23

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.RegionsAndAvailabilityZone.s.html>

Question 24

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

With a focus on the Well-Architected Framework's security pillar, you want to define standards and best practices for your EC2 instances and validate adherence to these standards so as the workload security is enhanced. Which of the below would you choose?

- A. Amazon Detective
- B. AWS Inspector right
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM)

Explanation:

Answer: B

Option A is Incorrect. Amazon Detective is a security service that makes use of AI making it easy for the users to identify, analyse and investigate security issues or suspicious activities. Amazon Detective offers advantages in terms of swifter investigations by providing visualizations that are easy to use.

Option B is Correct. Amazon Inspector is a tool to perform security assessment. Inspector gives us ability to define standards and best practices and assesses adherence to these standards.

Option C is Incorrect. AWS Security Hub is an AWS service that gives a comprehensive view of security alerts and other security related information from across different AWS accounts, services and other configured 3rd party applications.

Option D is Incorrect. AWS Resource Access Manager (RAM) is a service that enables users to share AWS resources easily and securely. The resources could be shared with any AWS account or within your AWS Organization.

References:

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

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

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

Question 25

Unattempted

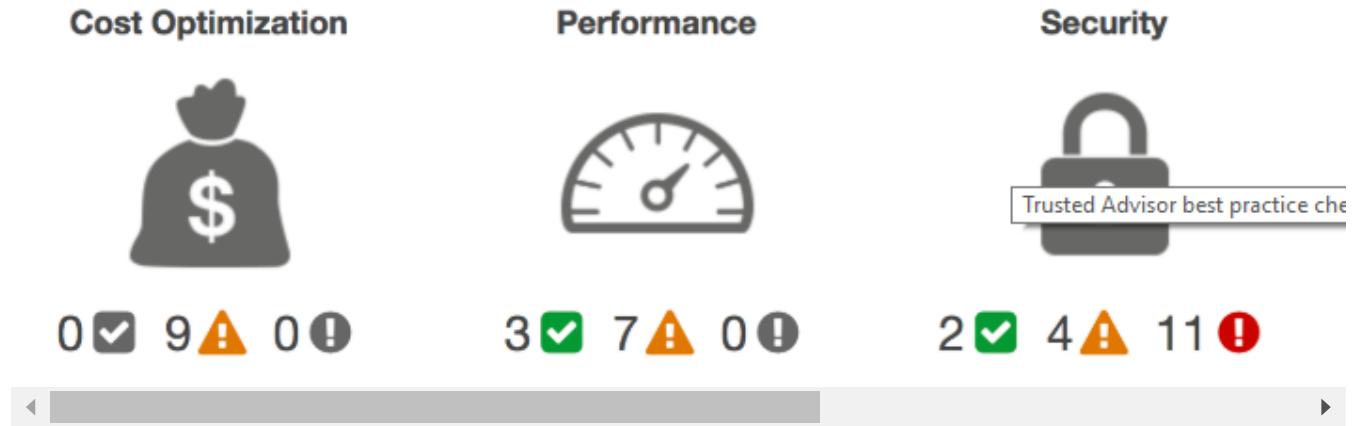
Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

In which five categories does Trusted Advisor service provide insight for an AWS account?

- A. Security, fault tolerance, high availability, connectivity and Service Limits
- B. Security, access control, high availability, performance and Service Limits
- C. Performance, cost optimization, security, fault tolerance and Service Limits right
- D. Performance, cost optimization, access control, connectivity and Service Limits

Explanation:**Answer – C**

Below is the screenshot of what services the Trusted Advisor Dashboard offers.

**Cost optimization**

It helps to save cost, such as recommending you to delete unused resources or use reserved capacity.

Performance

It can improve the performance of the services by ensuring to take advantage of provisioned throughput, and monitoring for overutilized Amazon EC2 instances.

Security

It can improve the security of the application by recommending you to enable AWS security features, and review your permissions.

Fault tolerance

It can increase the availability of the AWS application by recommending to take advantage of auto-scaling, health checks, multi-AZ Regions, and backup capabilities.

Service quotas

Service quotas also referred to as Service limits, are the maximum number of service resources or operations that apply to an account or a Region. Trusted Advisor can notify you if you use more than 80% of a service quota.

For more information on the AWS Trusted Advisor, please visit the Link-

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssupport/latest/user/trusted-advisor-check-reference.html>

Question 26

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the below statement is CORRECT regarding AWS Global infrastructure?

- A. Each AWS region has multiple Availability Zones right
- B. Many AWS regions has single availability zone
- C. Availability zones are also known as AWS Local zones
- D. To provide High Availability, AWS management console and control plane are isolated to a single region

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT. The statement is Correct.

Option B is INCORRECT. The statement is incorrect. Option A is correct.

Option C is INCORRECT. The statement is incorrect. Availability zones and AWS Local Zones are different.

Option D is INCORRECT. The statement is incorrect. AWS management console and control plane utilize multi-AZs and are distributed across the AWS regions.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/> “Regions and AZs”

Question 27

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the below is NOT a benefit of moving to the cloud?

- A. Scalability
- B. Decreased TCO
- C. Redundancy
- D. Increased time to market

right

Explanation:**Answer:** D**Option A** is incorrect because scalability and elasticity are two of the main benefits of AWS.**Option B** is incorrect because TCO (Total Cost of Ownership) reduces upon migrating to the cloud.**Option C** is incorrect because AWS cloud provides redundancy at multiple levels.**Option D** is Correct because the time to market is "Reduced" and not "Increased".**References:**<https://dl.awsstatic.com/whitepapers/cloud-migration-main.pdf>**Question 28**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

For which of the following scenarios are the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) Spot instances most appropriate?

- A. Workloads that are only run in the morning and stopped at night
- B. Workloads where the availability of the Amazon EC2 instances can be flexible
- C. Workloads that need to run for long periods of time without interruption
- D. Workloads that are critical and need Amazon EC2 instances with termination protection

right

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>

Options A, C, and D are incorrect. Since spot instances can be terminated by Amazon depending on market prices, they cannot be guaranteed to run during a specific period of time. It will impact the workloads especially when they are critical.

Question 29

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.

Question 30

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which service can be used to securely store and automatically rotate credentials for databases hosted on Amazon RDS?

- A. AWS Systems Manager
- B. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- C. AWS Secrets Manager right
- D. AWS Systems Manager Session Manager

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

AWS Secrets Manager can be used to store and manage secrets used to access databases or other resources in AWS. It automatically rotates these secrets on a regular basis. AWS KMS can be used to encrypt data stored in AWS Secrets Manager.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Systems Manager can be used to perform regular maintenance activities and get operational insights for resources deployed at both AWS Cloud and on-premises locations.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store can be used to store credentials but it's not suitable for the key rotation of the credentials. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is free of cost but there is the additional cost incurred for using AWS Secrets Manager. AWS Secrets Manager provides additional benefits of automatic secret rotation at regular intervals.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Systems Manager Session Manager is a managed service to connect to Amazon EC2 instance without the need of SSH or bastion hosts.

For more information on AWS Secrets Manager, refer to the following URL,

<https://aws.amazon.com/secrets-manager/faqs/>

Question 31

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Project team enhancing the security features of a banking application, requires implementing a threat detection service that continuously monitors malicious activities and unauthorized behaviors to protect AWS accounts, workloads, and data stored in Amazon S3. Which AWS services should the project team select?

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

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is INCORRECT. AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that safeguards applications running on AWS.

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS Firewall Manager is a security management service that allows you to centrally configure and manage firewall rules across your accounts and applications in AWS Organization.

Option C is CORRECT. Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors malicious activities and unauthorized behaviors to protect your AWS accounts, workloads, and data stored in Amazon S3.

Option D is INCORRECT. Amazon Inspector is an automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS.

Reference:

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager/>

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

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

Question 32

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/>

Question 33

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

An administrator receives an alert and detailed report regarding credit card information that has been erroneously uploaded by a user into one of the S3 buckets during an online questionnaire exercise for a survey. Which AWS service provided this detection and report?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. Amazon EventBridge
- C. Amazon Detective
- D. Amazon Macie right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Amazon Macie is a fully managed AWS service that provides data security and privacy using machine learning algorithms, artificial intelligence and pattern matching. These mechanisms detect, discover, monitor, report and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). Macie can detect and alert sensitive data, such as bank credit card information.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/macie/latest/user/what-is-macie.html>

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon Inspector does not assess actual data stored in S3. It primarily assesses applications for exposure and vulnerability.

Option B is INCORRECT because Amazon EventBridge does not perform the function of detecting sensitive data.

Option C is INCORRECT because primarily relevant in establishing the root cause of security incidences or suspicious activities within the AWS environment.

Question 34

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the below-listed services is a region-based AWS service?

- A. AWS IAM
- B. Amazon EFS right
- C. Amazon Route 53
- D. Amazon CloudFront

Explanation:

Answer: B

Option A is INCORRECT. AWS IAM is a global service.

Option B is CORRECT. EFS is a regional service.

Option C is INCORRECT. Route 53 is a global service.

Option D is INCORRECT. Amazon Cloudfront is a global service.

References:

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regional-product-services/>

Question 35

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which service can be used to store application configuration data and secrets in an encrypted format with the least cost?

- A. AWS KMS
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS Secrets Manager
- D. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store can be used to store configuration data and secrets securely in a plain or encrypted format. Instead of storing this data along with configuration files, data can be securely stored in the Parameter store and can be referred to by the application code. Encryption for data stored in the Parameter store is provided by using AWS KMS. There is no additional cost incurred for configuration data/secrets stored in the Parameter Store.

Option A is incorrect as AWS KMS cannot be used to store data. AWS KMS is integrated with AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store for encrypting data stored.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Systems Manager can be used to perform regular maintenance activities and get operational insights for resources deployed at both AWS Cloud and on-premises locations.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Secrets Manager can be used to store secrets in an encrypted format with AWS KMS. Storing secrets in AWS Secrets Manager incurs cost and is not free as AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store.

For more information on AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store, refer to the following URL,

<https://aws.amazon.com/systems-manager/faq/>

Question 36

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.

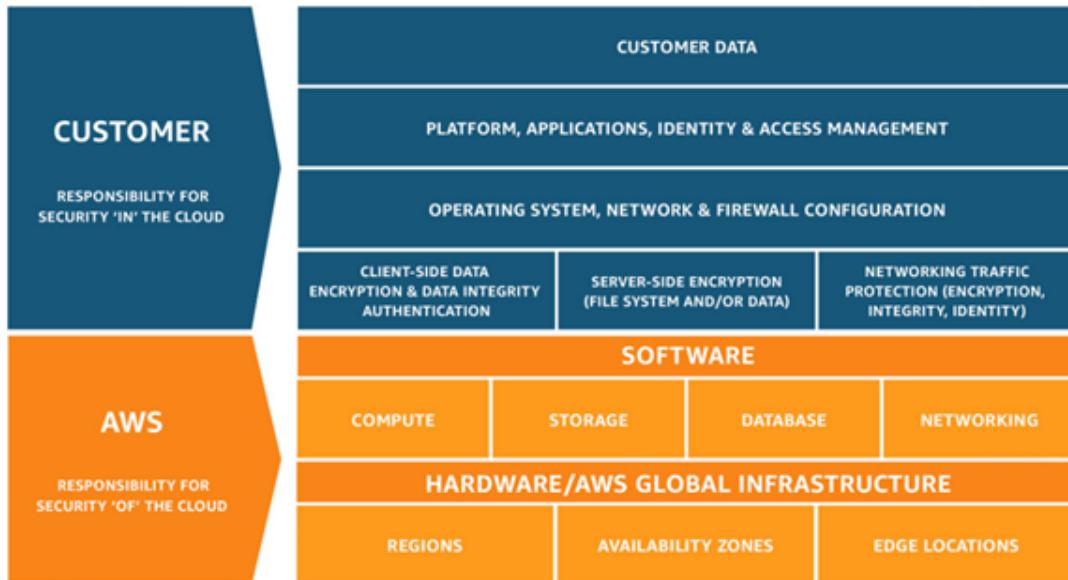
Option B is **CORRECT**. Refer to the link and diagram below.

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>



Question 37

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A business analyst would like to move away from creating complex database queries and static spreadsheets when generating regular reports for high-level management. They would like to publish insightful, graphically appealing reports with interactive dashboards. Which service can they use to accomplish this?

A. Amazon QuickSight right

- B. Business intelligence on Amazon Redshift
- C. Amazon CloudWatch dashboards
- D. Amazon Athena integrated with Amazon Glue

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

Amazon QuickSight is the most appropriate service in the scenario. It is a fully-managed service that allows for insightful business intelligence reporting with creative data delivery methods, including graphical and interactive dashboards. QuickSight includes machine learning that allows users to discover inconspicuous trends and patterns on their datasets.

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

Option B is INCORRECT. Amazon Redshift service is a data warehouse and will not meet the requirements of interactive dashboards and dynamic means of delivering reports.

Option C is INCORRECT. Amazon CloudWatch dashboards will not accomplish the requirements of the scenario. They are used to monitor AWS system resources and infrastructure services, though they are customizable and present information graphically.

Option D is INCORRECT. Amazon Athena is a query service that allows for easy data analysis in Amazon S3 by using standard SQL. The service does not meet the requirements of the scenario.

Question 38

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A growing food delivery start-up intends to implement DDoS protection for its applications on AWS. Which fully managed service offering from AWS ensures customers protection from DDoS attack?

- A. AWS Shield right
- B. AWS WAF – Web Application Firewall
- C. AWS Firewall Manager
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT. AWS Shield is a fully managed service from AWS that ensures protection from DDoS attacks.

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS WAF helps us protect web applications and APIs against attacks by configuring various rules and conditions (like allow, block etc., based on defined conditions).

Option C is INCORRECT. AWS Firewall Manager enables management and configuration of firewall across AWS accounts and applications centrally.

Option D is INCORRECT. Amazon GuardDuty performs continuous monitoring to protect AWS account, S3 data and workloads from any malicious, unauthorized activities.

Reference:

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

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager/>

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

Question 39

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A web administrator maintains several public and private web-based resources for an organisation. Which service can they use to keep track of the expiry dates of SSL/TLS certificates as well as updating and renewal?

- A. AWS Data Lifecycle Manager
- B. AWS License Manager
- C. AWS Firewall Manager
- D. AWS Certificate Manager

right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

The AWS Certificate Manager allows the web administrator to maintain one or several SSL/TLS certificates, both private and public certificates including their update and renewal so that the administrator does not worry about the imminent expiry of certificates.

<https://aws.amazon.com/certificate-manager/>

Option A is INCORRECT. The AWS Lifecycle Manager creates life cycle policies for specified resources to automate operations.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dlm/?id=docs_gateway

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS License Manager serves the purpose of differentiating, maintaining third-party software provisioning vendor licenses. It also decreases the risk of license expirations and the penalties.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-manager/?id=docs_gateway

Option C is INCORRECT. AWS Firewall Manager aids in the administration of Web Application Firewall (WAF), by presenting a centralised point of setting firewall rules across different web resources.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/firewall-manager/?id=docs_gateway

Question 40

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A website designed using On-Premise servers has a consistent increase in traffic during certain occasions like Christmas & Thanksgiving. The first year saw a 20% average increase while the second year saw a 40% average increase. It is observed that every year I need to spend on new Servers that lie idle after usage. If I use AWS Cloud resources instead, the advantages that I will get are _____.

- A. I can go Global in minutes
- B. I can increase speed & agility of my website
- C. I do not need to maintain the DNS name
- D. I can save on costs due to the elastic nature of the cloud right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

As seen from the scenario, every year I need to budget for new servers due to an increase in traffic. This adds to my cost, maintenance of the servers that may not be required at other times in the year. Due to the elastic nature of the cloud, I can directly avail cost benefits by using a pay-as-you-go model and dynamically scaling - OUT & scaling - IN my resources when needed.

Option A is incorrect. Although going global is an advantage of using cloud due to availability of multiple regions, it does not account for our scenario

Option B is incorrect. Speed and agility of a website depends on various factors like application architecture / design, application communication etc..Although a cloud can provide a lot of hosting methodologies like Static web hosting using S3, Using a CDN like CloudFront for performance improvement, it does not account for in our scenario

Option C is incorrect. This is not the best advantage that can be achieved in this scenario. This question does not mention anything about DNS names.

Option D is CORRECT. Using the cloud will have a direct impact on my costs of purchasing new servers each year to support the dynamic increase in load.

Reference:

<https://www.testpreptraining.com/tutorial/aws-cloud-practitioner/define-the-aws-cloud-and-its-value-proposition/>

Question 41

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

What is the value of having AWS Cloud services accessible through an Application Programming Interface (API)?

- A. It allows developers to work with AWS resources programmatically right
- B. AWS resources will always be cost-optimized
- C. All application testing can be managed by AWS.
- D. Customer-owned, on-premises infrastructure becomes programmable.

Explanation:

Answer – A

It allows developers to easily work with the various AWS resources programmatically.

For more information on the various programming tools available for AWS, please refer to <https://aws.amazon.com/tools/>.

Option B is incorrect. The AWS API does not reduce cost.

Option C is incorrect. API allows the customer's developers to work with resources, not AWS.

Options D is incorrect. The AWS API only allows the customer to manage AWS resources, not on-premise.

Question 42

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A small finance institute is looking for an option of launching an accounting application in AWS cloud.

Which of the following services can be used for quick launch with a pre-configured resource?

- A. Amazon Workspaces
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS Batch
- D. Amazon LightSail

right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Amazon LightSail is a virtual private server which can be used to quickly launch business applications in AWS cloud at a low cost. It can also be used to launch simple web sites and to set up a test environment. These applications are launched on a pre-configured resource in an AWS cloud.

Option A is incorrect as Amazon Workspaces provides a secure managed service for virtual desktops for remote users. It is not suitable for launching a quick business application..

Option B is incorrect as AWS Elastic Beanstalk deploys web applications on AWS infrastructure. Once application code is uploaded, AWS Elastic Beanstalk handles deployment along with capacity provisioning, auto-scaling, load balancing & health monitoring. Amazon LightSail is better suited for simple applications and when flexibility in resource configurations is not required.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Batch can be used for managed batch processing activities using compute like Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate or Spot instance.

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

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

Question 43

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

What is the concept of an AWS region?

- A. It is a collection of Edge locations.
- B. It is a collection of Compute capacity.
- C. It is a geographical area divided into Availability Zones.
- D. It is the same as an Availability zone.

right

Explanation:

Answer – C

A region is a geographical area divided into Availability Zones. Each region contains at least two Availability Zones.

For more information on AWS regions and availability zones, please refer to the below URL-

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

Question 44

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A company needs to know which user was responsible for terminating several critical Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) Instances. Where can the customer find this information?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon EC2 instance usage report
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. AWS CloudTrail logs right

Explanation:

Answer – D

Using CloudTrail, one can monitor all the API activity conducted on all AWS services.

The AWS Documentation additionally mentions the following.

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

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

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

Answers A, B and C are incorrect. Cloudtrail is the most appropriate place to monitor activity in AWS.

Question 45

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A client is planning to move some of his On-Premise application workloads to AWS Cloud. He wants to know the elements of AWS cloud for which he will have a cost associated. Which of these elements will NOT require the client to pay for its use?

- A. RDS database backups
- B. Inbound Data transfer right
- C. EBS Snapshots
- D. Outbound Data Transfer

Explanation:

Answer: B

Option A is incorrect. RDS provides both automatic backup and user-initiated Point-In-Time snapshots for maintaining reliability. Automatic backups are performed during the backup window of the DB instance as defined during database creation. A storage volume snapshot of the DB instance is created that backs up the entire DB instance and not just the individual databases. RDS database backups are stored in S3 & are priced at \$0.095 per GB month.

Option B is CORRECT. AWS works hard for driving down costs allowing customers to reap its benefits. There are no Inbound data transfer charges across all services in all regions. This means that customers can upload petabytes of data to storage destinations like S3 without paying inbound data transfer fees. Data transfers from On-premise to AWS cloud will also not incur Transfer charges.

Option C is incorrect. EBS snapshots are stored in S3 that will incur storage costs depending on their size & retention policy of S3. EBS snapshots incur \$0.05 per GB-Month of data stored.

Option D is incorrect. Outbound data transfers from AWS services are subject to costs depending on different parameters, like Data transfers from services within AZ's in a region, Data transfers from services across regions, and Data transfers from services to the Internet. Outbound Data transfer prices also vary based on the Region. Data transfers can be costly for Re-hosted applications on AWS that may not be configured or aligned with AWS optimized features. For example, data transfer through a VPC endpoint can be secure & cheaper compared to routing it

through the internet. Hybrid cloud architectures need to specifically account for data transfers between the On-Premise & Cloud resources that may become spiky on the billing front.

References:

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

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/USER_WorkingWithAutomatedBackups.html

<https://www.cloudmanagementinsider.com/data-transfer-costs-everything-you-need-to-know/>

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

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

Question 46

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which AWS service automates infrastructure provisioning and administrative tasks for an analytical data warehouse?

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

Explanation:

Answer – A

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. You can start with just a few hundred gigabytes of data and scale to a petabyte or more. This enables you to use your data to acquire new insights for your business and customers.

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

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/mgmt/welcome.html>

Choices B, C and D are incorrect. Amazon Redshift is the only data warehousing service out of the choices below.

Question 47

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

You are asked to suggest an appropriate Amazon S3 storage class for “data with unknown/changing access pattern”. Which one would you suggest?

- A. Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering right
- B. Amazon S3 Standard
- C. Amazon S3 Glacier
- D. Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access

Explanation:**Answer:** A

Option A is CORRECT. Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering is best suited for data with “unknown/changing access pattern”.

Option B is INCORRECT. S3 standard is ideal for general-purpose storage of frequently accessed data.

Option C is INCORRECT. Amazon S3 Glacier is preferable for archival of data for a long term.

Option D is INCORRECT. Amazon S3 Standard-Infrequent Access is better suited for less frequently accessed, long-lived data.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/>

Question 48

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

I have a website that hosts mission-critical applications and requires 99.999% uptime. What routing policy will I apply while using Route 53?

- A. Multi Value Answer Routing
- B. Failover Routing right
- C. Weighted Routing
- D. Simple Routing

Explanation:

Answer: B

Since the mission-critical applications require 99.999% uptime, I would need an Active-Active site replication of resources. Here one site's failure will result in Route 53 automatically switching to the other site, thus maintaining the uptime requirement.

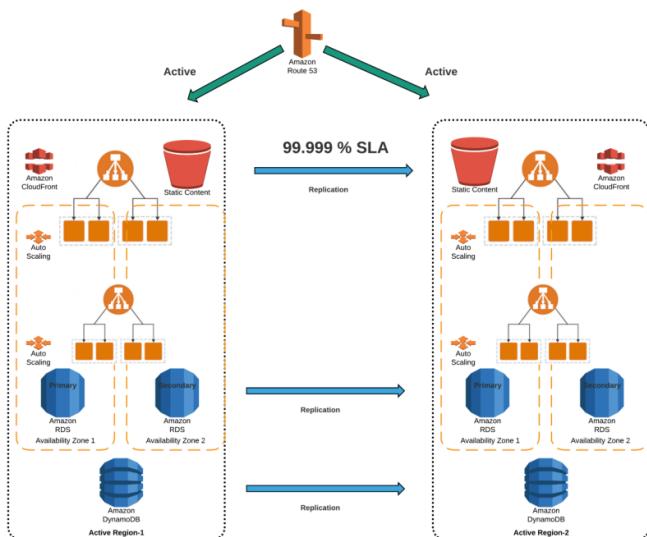
Option A is incorrect. Multivalve answer routing provides the ability to return multiple health-checkable IP addresses, which is a way to use DNS to improve availability and load balancing. The critical point here is that these IP addresses may not point to servers at multiple site locations. Rather they may be servers in different availability zones within the same region. Since we add a higher level of resiliency for the critical requirement, it's always advisable to provide an entire region failure.

Option B is CORRECT. Failover routing is usually used in Disaster Recovery scenarios where an Active-Passive or Active-Active Disaster recovery configuration is required.

Option C is incorrect. A weighted routing policy is usually used to route traffic in proportions that are specified. E.g., if there is a new version of software that needs to be tested, 20% of the traffic can be sent to that site for getting user feedback rather than sending 100% of the traffic to that site.

Option D is incorrect. A simple routing policy is used for routing traffic to a single resource, e.g., mapping an URL to a web server.

Diagram:



Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html>

Question 49

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

EC2 User Data provides a feature wherein I can do bootstrapping activities when the instance is created. Which of the following statement regarding User Data is incorrect?

- A. User data for an instance can be modified, if the instance is in the stopped state and the root volume is an EBS volume.
- B. User data for an instance can be modified if it is in the running state and the root volume is an EBS volume. right
- C. No need to use 'sudo' in the User Data script to run as the root user.
- D. User Data script can be modified using both the AWS console & the AWS CLI.

Explanation:**Correct Answer: B**

Option A is incorrect because it is a true statement. You can modify user data for an instance in the stopped state if the root volume is an EBS volume.

Option B is correct because it is a false statement. If the instance is in the stopped state, user data can be modified, not in the running state.

Option C is incorrect because it is a true statement. The script commands within User Data executes as root only. So no need to use Sudo explicitly for running them.

Option D is incorrect because it is a true statement. User Data script can be modified using AWS CLI also.

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/instancedata-add-user-data.html>

Question 50

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.

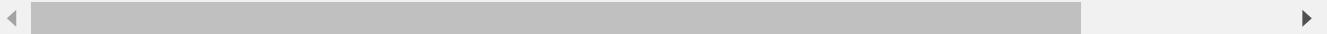
Response time of less than 15 minutes for any Mission-critical system faults.

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>	
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/>

Question 51

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which AWS service provides a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability?

A. AWS RDS

B. DynamoDB right

C. Oracle RDS

D. Elastic Map Reduce

Explanation:

Answer: - B

DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL offering provided by AWS. It is now available in most regions for users to consume.

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

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/introduction.html>

Question 52

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/>

Question 53

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

What can be termed as a user-defined label that has a key-value pair of variable character length? It is assigned to AWS resources as metadata for administration and management purposes.

- A. Resource Tag right
- B. Resource Group
- C. Resource Flag
- D. Tag key

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Resource tags are a critical component when architecting in the cloud. They create an identifying mechanism for the user to group, classify and order all their provisioned resources appropriately.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/Using_Tags.html

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS Resource groups enable the ordering of AWS resources into logical groupings. Resources can be ordered by application, environment or software component.

Option C is INCORRECT. Flags are used in AWS CloudFormation. The option is inaccurate.

Option D is INCORRECT. A tag key is only part of what makes up a resource tag. Each resource tag will have a key and value string.

Question 54

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which service can be used to download AWS' security & compliance documents?

- A. AWS Well-Architected Tool
- B. AWS Audit Manager
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Artifact right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Users can use AWS Artifact to download AWS security & Compliance documents. AWS Artifacts consists of reports such as AWS ISO certifications, Payment Card Industry (PCI), and System and Organization Control (SOC).

Option A is incorrect as AWS Well-Architected Tool can be used for architectural best practices & guidance. It cannot be used to download AWS security & compliance documents.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Audit Manager is used for auditing AWS usage and building audit reports for risk & compliance. This will not generate AWS security & compliance documents.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations to follow AWS best practices which will enhance performance & security, provide fault tolerance, reduce cost & monitor service limits. It cannot be used to download AWS security & compliance documents.

For more information on AWS Artifact, refer to the following URL,

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

Question 55

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

What best describes the "Principle of Least Privilege"? Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- A. All users should have the same baseline permissions granted to them to use basic AWS services.
- B. Users should be granted permission to access only resources they need to do their assigned job. right
- C. Users should submit all access requests in written form so that there is a paper trail of who needs access to different AWS resources.
- D. Users should always have a little more permission than they need.

Explanation:

Answer – B

The principle means giving a user account only those privileges which are essential to perform its intended function. For example, a user account for the sole purpose of creating backups does not need to install the software. Hence, it has rights only to run backup and backup-related applications.

For more information on the principle of least privilege, please refer to the following link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Principle_of_least_privilege

Options A, C, and D are incorrect. These actions would not adhere to the Principle of Least Privilege.

Question 56

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following devices is most suitable for transferring 60 terabytes of data with in-transit data processing from the remote location to AWS in a single attempt?

- A. AWS Snowcone
- B. AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized right
- C. AWS Snowball Edge Compute Optimized
- D. AWS Snowmobile

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

AWS Snowball Edge Storage Optimized is most suitable for transferring 60 TB of data from on-premise to AWS. It supports 100 TB (80 TB usable) storage capacity. It also has 24 vCPUs, and 32 GiB of memory of compute capability which can perform in-transit data processing.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Snowcone is suitable for data transfer up to 14 terabytes. AWS Snowcone supports 8 terabytes of storage, while AWS Snowcone Solid State Drive (SSD) supports 14 terabytes of storage.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Snowball Edge Compute Optimized is suitable for a storage capacity of 42 TB (39.5 usable) HDD and 7.68 TB SSD. This is more suitable for performing complex processing during data transfer.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Snowmobile is suitable for large data transfer up to 100 petabytes. Using AWS Snowmobile for transferring 60 terabyte data will be oversized. Also, AWS Snowmobile is not suitable for in-transit data processing.

For more information on the AWS Snow family, refer to the following URLs,

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/snowball/latest/developer-guide/device-differences.html>

Question 57

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

I am using the Amazon Simple Notification Service to send notifications to alert admins whenever the CPU utilization of an EC2 instance crosses 70%. Which of the following can be subscribers to an SNS Topic? (Select TWO)

- A. Email right
- B. Amazon S3
- C. AWS Lambda right
- D. Amazon CloudWatch
- E. Amazon DynamoDB streams

Explanation:

Answers: A and C

SNS is extremely useful for the fan-out types of applications, i.e., multiple clients that push messages to an SNS topic & multiple listeners can be notified when a message arrives at the Topic.

Option A is CORRECT. SNS messages can be sent to registered addresses as Email (text-based or Object) who act as subscribers to the notification

Option B is incorrect. S3 acts as a publisher of SNS notifications. When a file is uploaded to S3, it can publish an event that can then be subscribed to & acted upon

Option C is CORRECT. A lambda function can subscribe to an SNS Topic and can act on any events that are published to that Topic. An S3 PUT or CREATE event for uploading documents can have a Lambda subscriber that can pull out metadata information contained within the documents & store it in a Dynamo DB database.

Option D is incorrect. CloudWatch will act as a publisher of events using alarms. Getting back to our scenario, we can set CloudWatch alarms on the CPU utilization metrics of the EC2 instance. The alarms can then be published to an SNS Topic for notifying users.

Option E is incorrect. Dynamo DB streams are events that are emitted when record modifications occur on a Dynamo DB table like INSERT, UPDATE, etc. They are extremely useful to create informative dashboards in real-time. Dynamo DB streams can trigger a lambda function that can publish a message to an SNS Topic. So we can see here that Dynamo DB stream acts as a publisher of events.

To subscribe an endpoint to an Amazon SNS topic

1. Sign in to the [Amazon SNS console](#).
2. In the left navigation pane, choose **Subscriptions**.
3. On the **Subscriptions** page, choose **Create subscription**.
4. On the **Create subscription** page, in the **Details** section, do the following:
 - a. For **Topic ARN**, choose the Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a topic.
 - b. For **Protocol**, choose an endpoint type.

The available endpoint types are:

- [HTTP/HTTPS](#)
- [Email/Email-JSON](#)
- [Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose](#)
- [Amazon SQS](#)

Note

To subscribe to an [SNS FIFO topic](#), choose this option.

- [AWS Lambda](#)
- [Platform application endpoint](#)

References:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/welcome.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/sns/latest/dg/sns-create-subscribe-endpoint-to-topic.html>

Question 58

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Which of the following tools can be used to create an estimated cost for a new solution to be deployed on AWS Cloud infrastructure?

- A. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Pricing Calculator

right

Explanation:

Correct Answer : D

AWS Pricing Calculator helps create estimated usage costs for all resources to be deployed on AWS Cloud Infrastructure.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Cost and Usage Report will provide detailed data for usage summary.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Budget can set a custom budget to track usage for AWS resources.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Cost Explorer can be used to analyze & manage AWS usage.

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

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

Question 59

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>

Question 60

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following is a template that contains the software configuration to launch an EC2 instance?

A. EBS Volumes

B. AMI right

C. EC2 Snapshot

D. EBS Snapshot

Explanation:

Answer – B

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>

Question 61

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A “Member AWS account” in an AWS Organization (using consolidated billing) wants to receive a cost breakdown report (product-wise daily report) so that the analysis of cost and usage could be done.

Where can this report be configured to be delivered? (Select TWO)

- A. S3 bucket owned by the member account right
- B. S3 bucket owned by the management account right
- C. AWS Management Console
- D. Amazon Athena

Explanation:

Answer: A and B

Member account Cost & Usage reports will have the same setting options – time granularity, report output, and S3 bucket designation – as management accounts.

The only difference will be that management account reports will continue to include all accounts in its AWS Organization while member account reports will have only their individual account's cost & usage data.

Option C is incorrect. AWS Management Console is a centralized management and governance console for all the AWS products.

Option D is incorrect. Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that makes it easy to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.

Reference:

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

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

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/12/cost-and-usage-report-now-available-to-member-linked-accounts/>

Question 62

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

An online streaming company is prohibited from broadcasting its content in certain countries and regions in the world. Which Amazon Route 53 routing policy would be the most suitable in guaranteeing their compliance?

A. Geoproximity

B. Geolocation right

C. Multi-value answer

D. Failover

Explanation:**Correct Answer – B**

Amazon Route 53 geolocation routing policy makes it possible for different types of content to be served depending on the browser's geographical location. In this use case, the streaming company can serve a restriction message if Amazon Route 53 detects origin requests from prohibited countries.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-geo>

Option A is INCORRECT because geo-proximity allows for DNS traffic to be routed in accordance with a bias or preset preference rule. This allows the user to be served with content from resources closest to their geographical location. This routing manipulates DNS traffic flow only. This routing policy is not the most suitable.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-geoproximity>

Option C is INCORRECT because a multi-value answer primarily addresses the quality of service and resources queried in DNS requests. This routing policy is not the most suitable.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-multivalue>

Option D is INCORRECT because failover allows for the automatic switch to healthy DNS resources if another becomes unavailable. It will not allow for the preferential serving of content based on the geographical location. This routing policy is not the most suitable.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/Route53/latest/DeveloperGuide/routing-policy.html#routing-policy-multivalue>

Question 63

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Development team is looking to offload SSL processing from existing Web servers. Which service can be used for this purpose?

- A. AWS Certificate Manager
- B. AWS CloudHSM right
- C. AWS KMS
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

AWS CloudHSM is a managed hardware security model for generating and managing encryption keys on the AWS cloud. AWS CloudHSM can be used for offloading SSL processing for web servers. In this case , SSL processing is done on AWS CloudHSM instead of web servers which reduces load on web servers.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Certificate Manager can be used to store & provision SSL/TLS certificates.

Option C is incorrect as AWS KMS is a managed service for encrypting data. It cannot be used for offloading SSL processing for web servers.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Secrets Manager can be used to implement password rotation policy for secrets stored. It can also be used to manage & retrieve credentials/ secrets which an application can use during its lifecycle. AWS Secrets Manager is not suitable for offloading SSL processing.

For more information on AWS CloudHSM, refer to the following URL,

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

Question 64

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

AWS offers two savings plans to enable more savings and flexibility for its customers, namely, compute saving plans and EC2 Instance Savings plans.

To which of the following services does the compute savings plans NOT apply?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS Fargate
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. AWS LightSail right

Explanation:

Answer: D

Option A is INCORRECT. Compute Savings Plan applies to EC2.

Option B is INCORRECT. Compute Savings Plan applies to Fargate.

Option C is INCORRECT. Compute Savings Plan applies to Lambda.

Option D is CORRECT. Compute Savings Plan does **NOT** apply to AWS Lightsail.

Reference:

<https://aws.amazon.com/savingsplans/faq/>

Question 65

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following services helps in governance, compliance, and risk auditing in AWS?

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS CloudTrail right
- C. AWS CloudWatch
- D. AWS SNS

Explanation:

Answer - B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. With CloudTrail, you can log, continuously monitor, and retain account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure. CloudTrail provides event history of your AWS account activity, including actions taken through the AWS Management Console, AWS SDKs, command line tools, and other AWS services. This event history simplifies security analysis, resource change tracking, and troubleshooting.

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

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

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