

Level: Beginner

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

Completed on Thu, 26 Oct 2023

4th
Attempt0/65
Marks Obtained0.00%
Your Score**FAIL**

Result

Domain wise Quiz Performance Report

No.	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted
1	Cloud Concepts	9	0	0	9
2	Security and Compliance	19	0	0	19
3	Cloud Technology and Services	29	0	0	29
4	Billing, Pricing, and Support	8	0	0	8
Total	All Domains	65	0	0	65

Review the Answers

Filter By All Questions



Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which AWS services can be used to store files? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

A. Amazon CloudWatch

B. Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) right

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

right

D. AWS Config

E. Amazon Athena

Explanation:

Answer – B and C

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere – web sites and mobile apps, corporate applications and data from IoT sensors or devices. It is designed to deliver 99.99999999% durability. It stores data for millions of applications used by market leaders in every industry.

For more information on the Simple Storage Service, please refer to the below URL:

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

Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) provides persistent block storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances in the AWS Cloud. Each Amazon EBS volume is automatically replicated within its Availability Zone to protect you from component failure, offering high availability and durability.

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

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

Answer A is incorrect. Amazon CloudWatch is used for performance monitoring.

Answer D is incorrect. AWS Config is used to audit and monitor configuration changes.

Answer E is incorrect. Amazon Athena is a serverless query service used to analyze BigData stored in S3.

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

When an administrator is looking to deploy shared file access Linux-based workloads which will require up to petabytes of data stores, what is the best-suited file storage option to use?

- A. Amazon EFS right
- B. Amazon S3
- C. AWS Snowball
- D. Amazon EBS

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

Amazon Elastic File Storage (EFS) is the best-suited file storage option for the described scenario. It is designed for shared file access and scaling to petabyte data store.

<https://aws.amazon.com/efs/when-to-choose-efs/>

Option B is incorrect because Amazon S3 is an object data store which is not suitable for deploying Linux-based workloads as the scenario outlines.

Option C is incorrect because AWS Snowball is a data transport solution and data migration which is not suitable for deploying shared file access builds.

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

Option D is incorrect because Amazon Elastic Block Store is block storage service for access by an EC2 instance but without the capability of a share file access. Applications that utilize persistent or dedicated block storage for a single instance can use Amazon EBS storage.

<https://aws.amazon.com/efs/when-to-choose-efs/>

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which Amazon Route 53 routing policy can be implemented to route traffic to multiple resources based upon user location?

- A. Geolocation routing policy right
- B. Geoproximity routing policy

C. Simple routing policy

D. Latency routing policy

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Geolocation routing policy will route traffic to the resources based upon user location. This is suitable when there are multiple resources deployed in different geographical locations & traffic needs to route to resources based upon user location. For example , if a company has servers in Europe & Japan, users in Europe region will be routed to servers in Europe while users in Japan will be using services from servers deployed in Japan.

Option B is incorrect as Geoproximity routing policy will route traffic based upon location of resources & not based upon location of users.

Option C is incorrect as Simple routing policy is useful in case of single resource & not suitable for routing based upon user location .

Option D is incorrect as Latency based routing is suitable for routing based upon lowest latency to the resources from user location.

For more information on choosing routing policies for Amazon Route 53, refer to the following URL,

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

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which AWS service provides infrastructure security optimization recommendations?

A. AWS Application Programming Interface(API)

B. Reserved Instances

C. AWS Trusted Advisor right

D. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) SpotFleet

Explanation:

Answer – C

The AWS documentation mentions the following:

An online resource 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

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

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

Choices A, B, and D are incorrect. They are not related to infrastructure security optimization.

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which Amazon Route 53 routing policy will be best suited to divert traffic in proportions to multiple resources?

- A. Latency routing policy
- B. Weighted routing policy right
- C. Failover routing policy
- D. Multivalue answer routing policy

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Weighted routing policy is suitable to route traffic to multiple resources based upon weights defined. This is useful when multiple resources are associated with a single domain name , & traffic needs to route based upon weighted proportions to each of the resources. For example , if there are 2 resources A & B for a single domain, using Weighted routing policy in Route 53 , traffic can be routed in any proportions like 90% to resource A & 10% to resource B.

Option A is incorrect as Latency based routing is suitable for routing based upon lowest latency to the resources from user location.

Option C is incorrect as Failover routing policy will be suitable for routing to a secondary resource only in case of failure in primary resource.

Option D is incorrect as Multivalue answer routing policy will be suitable to respond with multiple (up to eight) records for any query made to Route 53.

For more information on choosing routing policies for Amazon Route 53, refer to the following URL,

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

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A team of engineers is developing an industrial IoT solution for a factory that operates in a remote location with intermittent connectivity. The factory requires real-time monitoring of critical machinery and immediate local response to certain events without relying solely on cloud communication.

Which AWS service would provide the best solution for this scenario?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS IoT Core
- C. AWS IoT Greengrass right
- D. Amazon Redshift

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

In this scenario, where immediate local response to events is necessary and intermittent connectivity is a concern, AWS IoT Greengrass is the best choice. AWS IoT Greengrass enables devices to perform local data processing and real-time event handling, even when cloud connectivity is not available. It brings cloud capabilities to the edge, allowing the factory to respond quickly to critical machinery events.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon S3 is an object storage service and does not provide the edge computing capabilities required for immediate local response and real-time event handling in a remote factory setting.

Option B is incorrect because while AWS IoT Core is a foundational service for connecting devices to the cloud, it may not offer the desired level of immediate local response and edge computing

needed in this scenario.

Option D is incorrect because Amazon Redshift is a data warehousing service and is not suitable for real-time monitoring, local event handling, or intermittent connectivity scenarios typical of remote industrial operations.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/greengrass/v2/developerguide/what-is-iot-greengrass.html>

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A client is planning to move their on-premise workloads to AWS. Since they are very cost-conscious, they would like to get first-hand information on the expenses that will incur using AWS services. Which of the following will help them do that?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Budgets
- D. AWS Pricing Calculator right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Option A is incorrect since Cost Explorer helps users to view graph displays of cost of your billing data and analyze them & get a forecast for likely spends for the next 12 months. The scenario is more to do with clients getting a cost estimate of different AWS services before they move to AWS cloud

Option B is incorrect since AWS Organizations allows clients to consolidate multiple AWS accounts that they may own into an Organization that they can centrally control many parameters like Account billing, IAM permissions etc..AWS Organizations provides a feature called consolidated billing that provides a single bill for multiple accounts

Option C is incorrect since AWS Budgets helps clients to plan their service usage, service costs and get informed alerts when the costs reach a certain threshold

Option D is CORRECT. Through AWS pricing calculator a client can estimate costs that he will incur for various AWS services that he wishes to use. The pricing calculator guides the user through a

set of well defined service parameters eg If S3 is planned to be used for a static website then parameters like “Standard storage per month”; “PUT, COPY, LIST, POST” requests to S3 standard could be relevant for determining the cost of using S3 on a monthly basis.

References:

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

<https://youtu.be/JWz4eCcZCkQ>

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**Question 8**

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.

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Which is the correct statement for Spot Price with respect to Spot Instance ?

- A. Spot Price is static & changes every 6 hours
- B. Spot Price is static & changes every 24 hours
- C. Spot Price varies based upon demand right
- D. Spot Price is always less than Spot Instance request

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

A Spot-Instance uses the free Amazon EC2 capacity & is available at lesser price than On-demand Amazon EC2 instance. Spot price is an hourly price for a Spot Instance. Spot Price depends upon instance type in each availability zone & varies based upon demand for the Spot Instance.

Option A is incorrect as Hourly price of the Spot Instance varies based upon the demand for the selected instance & is not static.

Option B is incorrect as Hourly price of the Spot Instance varies based upon the demand for the selected instance. It is not static and does not change every 24 hours.

Option D is incorrect as Spot request is the price which customer is willing to pay for a specific Instance type in an Availability zone. When Spot Price exceeds the Spot request, Instance gets terminated.

For more information on Spot Instance Pricing, refer to the following URL,

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

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

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A file-sharing service uses Amazon S3 to store files uploaded by users. Files are accessed with random frequency. Popular ones are downloaded every day whilst others not so often and some rarely. What is the most cost-effective Amazon S3 object storage class to implement?

- A. Amazon S3 Standard
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier
- C. Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequently Accessed
- D. Amazon S3 Intelligent-Tiering

right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

S3 Intelligent-Tiering is a new Amazon S3 storage class designed for customers who want to optimize storage costs automatically when data access patterns change, without performance impact or operational overhead. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is the first cloud object storage class that delivers automatic cost savings by moving data between two access tiers — frequent access and infrequent access — when access patterns change, and is ideal for data with unknown or changing access patterns.

S3 Intelligent-Tiering stores objects in two access tiers: one tier optimized for frequent access and another lower-cost tier optimized for infrequent access. For a small monthly monitoring and automation fee per object, S3 Intelligent-Tiering monitors access patterns and moves objects that have not been accessed for 30 consecutive days to the infrequent access tier. There are no retrieval fees in S3 Intelligent-Tiering. If an object in the infrequent access tier is accessed later, it is automatically moved back to the frequent access tier. No additional tiering fees apply when objects are moved between access tiers within the S3 Intelligent-Tiering storage class. S3 Intelligent-Tiering is designed for 99.9% availability and 99.99999999% durability, and offers the same low latency and high throughput performance of S3 Standard.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2018/11/s3-intelligent-tiering/>

Option A is incorrect because Amazon S3 Standard would be an inefficient class for storing those objects that will be accessed rarely.

Option B is incorrect because storing objects that are frequently accessed in Amazon S3 Glacier would present operational bottlenecks since these objects would not be available instantly.

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

Option C is incorrect because storing those objects that are rarely accessed and those that would be accessed frequently in Amazon S3 One Zone-Infrequently Accessed would be inefficient.

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Question 11

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.

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Question 12

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.

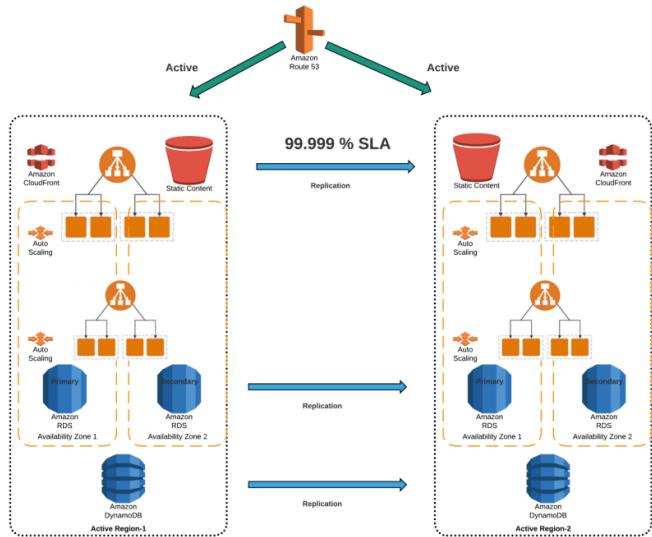
Option A is incorrect. Multivalve answer routing provides the ability to return multiple health-checkable IP addresses, which is a way to use DNS to improve availability and load balancing. The critical point here is that these IP addresses may not point to servers at multiple site locations. Rather 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>

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**Question 13**

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/>

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Development team has purchased a new application with limited licenses. Administrator wants to be alerted when usage of license is exceeded on Amazon EC2 instance. Which service can be used to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Control Tower
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS License Manager right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

AWS License Manager provisions & tracks license usage across multiple AWS accounts & also on-premises environment. It helps to send an alert to an Administrator when license usage exceeds the limit.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Control Tower will help to set-up & manage a multi-account AWS environment. It does not track license usage across multiple AWS accounts.

Option B is incorrect as AWS config is used for evaluating configuration on the resources deployed in AWS cloud. It does not track license usage across multiple AWS accounts.

Option C is incorrect as AWS Service Catalog can be used to create & deploy portfolio of products within AWS infrastructure.

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

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

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Question 15

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/cloudhsm/>

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which service can be best suited to import third-party SSL/TLS certificates that can be used to deploy on Amazon Elastic Load Balancer?

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

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

AWS Certificate Manager can be used to store & provision SSL/TLS certificates. It is integrated with AWS resources like Amazon Elastic Load Balancer. SSL/TLS certificate can be directly imported from AWS certificate manager to Amazon Elastic Load Balancer.

Option A is incorrect as AWS Artifacts can be used to retrieve compliance related information for AWS infrastructure.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Secrets Manager can be used to implement secrets keys rotation policy.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store can be used to store configuration data and passwords in encrypted or plain text. It cannot be used to store & import SSL/TLS certificates.

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

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

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Question 17

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A Developer Team is creating a new mobile app using AWS resources which will be accessed by thousands of users. Which of the following services can be used for creating a directory for managing sign-in for these users?

- A. Amazon Cognito User Pools right
- B. Amazon Cognito Identity Pools
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center
- D. AWS IAM

Explanation:**Correct Answer: A**

Amazon Cognito User Pools is a managed service that can be used to manage user authentication to mobile applications. It can scale up to millions of users. It supports direct user sign-in as well as federated users using social and enterprise identity providers.

Option B is incorrect as Amazon Cognito Identity Pools are used to provide privileged credentials for accessing AWS services. Amazon Cognito User pools are used for authenticating users while identity pools will provide authorization for accessing AWS resources.

Option C is incorrect because using AWS IAM Identity Center, you can manage sign-in security for your *workforce identities*.

Option D is incorrect as AWS IAM is used to control access to AWS services or resources. It is not suited for authenticating large numbers of users to mobile applications.

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/details/>

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

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**Question 18**

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.

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Question 19

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 right
- 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

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.

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Question 20

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A financial company with many resources running on AWS would like a machine learning-driven and proactive security solution that would promptly identify security vulnerabilities, particularly flagging suspicious or abnormal data patterns or activity between AWS services. Which AWS service would best meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Detective right
- B. AWS Macie
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon CloudWatch Anomaly Detection

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

AWS Detective is a persistent machine learning-driven service that automatically collates log data from all AWS resources. This log data is then applied into machine learning algorithms to derive data

patterns between AWS services and resources, graph theory and statistical analysis. This information allows the user to proactively visualize their AWS environment from a security standpoint, thereby allowing them to quickly and efficiently conduct security investigations when they occur.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/detective/latest/adminguide/what-is-detective.html>

Option B is INCORRECT because AWS Macie primarily matches and discovers sensitive data such as personally identifiable information (PII) but does not have the capability to keep track of data behaviors between AWS services to detect anomalies. Therefore the service does not meet the requirement.

Option C is INCORRECT because AWS Shield is a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service that applies to applications running in the AWS environment. The service does not have machine learning capability to keep track of data behaviors between AWS services.

Option D is INCORRECT because Amazon CloudWatch Anomaly Detection is a machine learning feature limited to Amazon CloudWatch metrics. It does not extend to all the AWS services, so it does not meet the requirement.

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Which tool can you use to forecast your AWS spending?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. Amazon S3
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Cost Explorer right

Explanation:

Answer – D

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

Cost Explorer is a free tool that you can use to view your costs. You can view data up to the last 12 months. You can forecast how much you are likely to spend for the next 12 months and get recommendations for what Reserved Instances to purchase. You can use Cost Explorer to see patterns in how much you spend on AWS resources over time, identify areas that need further inquiry,

and see trends that you can use to understand your costs. You also can specify time ranges for the data and view time data by day or by month.

AWS Organizations is an account management service that allows users to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization.

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

<http://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/cost-explorer-what-is.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/controllertower/latest/userguide/organizations.html>

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

A, B and C are incorrect. These services do not relate to billing and cost.

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following is an optional Security layer attached to a subnet within a VPC for controlling traffic in & out of the VPC?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Web Application Firewall
- C. Security Group
- D. Network ACL

right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

Network ACL can be additionally configured on subnet level to control traffic in & out of the VPC.

Option A is incorrect. VPC Flow Logs will capture information about IP traffic in & out of VPC. This will not be used for controlling purposes.

Option B is incorrect. Web Application Firewall (WAF) can be configured to protect web applications from common security threats. It can be deployed on devices such as Amazon CloudFront, Application Load Balancer and Amazon API Gateway.

Option C is incorrect. Security Groups are attached at instance level & not at the subnet level.

For more information on security within VPC, refer to the following URL:

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Security.html#VPC_Security_Comparison

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Question 23

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A radio station compiles a list of the most popular songs each year. The songs are frequently fetched within 180 days. After that, the users will have a default retrieval time of 12–48 hours for downloading the files. The files should be stored for over 10 years. Which is the most cost-effective object storage after 180 days?

- A. Amazon S3 Glacier
- B. Amazon S3 One Zone – Infrequently Accessed
- C. Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive right
- D. Amazon S3 Standard – Infrequently Accessed

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Amazon S3 Glacier Deep Archive is the most cost-effective object storage to implement because the information will be rarely accessed and when it is accessed, its retrieval period will not be instant.

https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/#Amazon_S3_Glacier_Deep_Archive

Option A is incorrect because the information might not be referred to again after it was created. Amazon S3 Glacier is appropriate to a certain degree but not the most cost-effective option.

Option B is incorrect because Amazon S3 One Zone – Infrequently Accessed is suitable for information that warrants a short retrieval time. In this scenario, a short retrieval time is not critical.

Option D is incorrect because Amazon S3 Standard – Infrequently Accessed is not a cost-effective option since the list of songs will only be relevant once and then rarely accessed thereafter.

[https://d1.awsstatic.com/AWS%20Cloud%20Storage/Maximize-the-value-of-cold-storage-with-Amaz...
Amazon-S3-Glacier-eBook.pdf](https://d1.awsstatic.com/AWS%20Cloud%20Storage/Maximize-the-value-of-cold-storage-with-Amazon-S3-Glacier-eBook.pdf)

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Question 24

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following is a customer responsibility under AWS Shared Responsibility Model?

- A. Patching of host OS deployed on Amazon S3.
- B. Logical Access controls for underlying infrastructure.
- C. Physical security of the facilities.
- D. Patching of guest OS deployed on Amazon EC2 instance. right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

Under the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS takes care of infrastructure configuration & management while customers must take care of the resources they launched within AWS.

Option A is incorrect. Amazon S3 is part of the infrastructure layer & Patching of host OS/Configuration for Amazon S3 is responsibility of AWS.

Option B is incorrect. AWS has the responsibility for the Logical Access controls for the underlying infrastructure.

Option C is incorrect. Physical Security of the facilities is AWS responsibility.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 25

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A smart agriculture company wants to optimize its crop yield by monitoring soil moisture levels and weather conditions in their vast fields. They need to collect data from sensors spread across the fields, process it in real time, and generate alerts if certain thresholds are crossed. Which AWS service would be the most suitable for fulfilling this requirement?

- A. Amazon QuickSight
- B. AWS Lambda
- C. AWS IoT Core right
- D. AWS IoT Greengrass

Explanation:**Correct Answer: C**

For the smart agriculture company's requirement of collecting sensor data, real-time processing, and generating alerts, AWS IoT Core is the most suitable service. IoT Core enables secure and efficient communication between devices and the cloud. It allows the company to collect sensor data, process it in real-time using AWS Lambda or other services, and trigger alerts based on defined thresholds.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon QuickSight is a business analytics service and is not designed for collecting and processing real-time sensor data from IoT devices in the fields.

Option B is incorrect because while AWS Lambda can be used for real-time processing, it's a compute service that needs to be integrated with another service like AWS IoT Core for efficient device communication and management.

Option D is incorrect because AWS IoT Greengrass extends AWS IoT functionality to the edge, enabling local processing, messaging, and management of IoT devices. It's well-suited for scenarios where devices need to operate with reduced latency and process data locally, but it might not be as optimal as AWS IoT Core for collecting data from sensors across vast fields.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot/latest/developerguide/iot-gs.html>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 26

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/>[Ask our Experts](#)[View Queries](#)

Did you like this Question?



Question 27

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

An organization has a persistently high amount of throughput. It requires connectivity with no jitter and very low latency between its on-premise infrastructure and its AWS cloud build to support live streaming and real-time services. What is the MOST appropriate solution to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Data Streams
- B. AWS Kinesis
- C. Kinesis Data Firehose
- D. AWS Direct Connect right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

AWS Direct Connect is a cloud service solution that makes it easy to establish a dedicated network connection from the organization's premises to AWS. The service provides a dedicated network connection with one of the AWS Direct Connect locations. It makes it possible to guarantee high bandwidth and very low latency connectivity.

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

Option A is INCORRECT because the scenarios require a connectivity option. But Amazon Kinesis Data Streams (KDS) is a massively scalable and durable real-time data streaming service. It does not guarantee the quality of connectivity between the organization's on-premise infrastructure and the AWS cloud build. The data KDS collects is available in milliseconds to enable real-time analytics use cases such as real-time dashboards, real-time anomaly detection, dynamic pricing, and more.

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-streams/>

Option B is INCORRECT because the organization requires a connectivity solution and not an application service. Amazon Kinesis makes it easy to collect, process, and analyze real-time, streaming data to get timely insights and react quickly to new information.

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

Option C is INCORRECT because Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose is used to load streaming data into various destinations like data lakes, data stores and analytics tools. However, the service does not guarantee link quality between the organization's on-premise infrastructure and the AWS cloud.

<https://aws.amazon.com/kinesis/data-firehose/>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 28

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

A Professional Educational Institution maintains an application that hosts an exam results portal undertaken by its students. The resource is idle for most of the learning cycle and becomes excessively busy when exam results are released. How can this architecture with servers be improved to be cost-efficient?

- A. Configure AWS Elastic load-balancing between the webserver and database cluster.
- B. Configure RDS multi-availability zone for performance optimization.
- C. Configure serverless architecture leveraging AWS Lambda functions. right
- D. Migrate the web servers onto Amazon EC2 Spot Instances.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Leveraging AWS Lambda functions will remove the need to run a dedicated web server for the organization. During periods of high requests to the database cluster, AWS lambda back-end infrastructure will automatically scale out resources to meet the demand adequately. AWS Lambda provides a platform to run code without provisioning or managing any servers. The organization pays only for the compute time they consume. There is no charge when your code is not running. Lambda functions can reduce the cost significantly.

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

Option A INCORRECT because the premise of the scenario is about cost-efficiency more than load and server responsiveness. The addition of Elastic load balancing will increase the cost based on the number of instances. So this option is not cheaper.

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

Option B is INCORRECT because RDS Multi-AZ helps with disaster recovery, enhanced availability, and durability. However, the scenario requires a solution that reduces the cost of maintaining the organization's infrastructure.

<https://aws.amazon.com/rds/details/multi-az/>

Option D is INCORRECT because migrating to Amazon EC2 Spot Instances may negatively impact the service during periods of high traffic. Instances could be terminated mid-transaction that would have adverse effects on the overall user experience. This would not be a cost-effective solution. Spot Instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud. Spot Instances are available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. Spot Instances can reclaim the capacity back with two minutes of notice.

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

Note: You can test the pricing of different AWS services by using Pricing Calculator.

<https://calculator.aws/#/>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 29

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.

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Did you like this **Question?**



Question 30

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

What is the AWS feature that enables fast, easy and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and your Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. File Transfer
- B. HTTP Transfer
- C. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration right
- D. S3 Acceleration

Explanation:

Answer – C

The AWS Documentation mentions the following.

Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration enables fast, easy, and secure transfers of files over long distances between your client and an S3 bucket. Transfer Acceleration takes advantage of Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations. As the data arrives at an edge location, data is routed to Amazon S3 over an optimized network path.

For more information on S3 transfer acceleration, please visit the Link:

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

Options A, B and D are incorrect. These features deal with transferring data but not between clients and an S3 bucket.

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 31

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Your team needs to provide a group of designers with access to a graphics-intensive application for a short-term project. However, the designers use a variety of devices including laptops, tablets, and smartphones. Which Amazon service should you consider to ensure efficient access to the application while meeting the device diversity?

- A. Amazon WorkSpaces
- B. Amazon WorkSpaces Web
- C. Amazon AppStream right
- D. AWS Lambda

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Amazon AppStream enables streaming of resource-intensive applications to a variety of devices, providing a consistent experience across different platforms. With Amazon AppStream, designers can access the graphics-intensive application from their laptops, tablets, and smartphones without the need for local installation. This centralized approach ensures efficient usage of computing resources and smooth application performance.

Option A is incorrect because AWS WorkSpaces provides virtual desktops, it may not be optimized for graphics-intensive applications. Amazon AppStream 2.0 is specifically designed for streaming applications and can better handle graphics-intensive scenarios.

Option B is incorrect because Amazon WorkSpaces Web is an on-demand, fully managed, Linux-based service designed to facilitate secure browser access to internal websites and software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications. It doesn't provide the capability to stream graphics-intensive applications to different devices.

Option D is incorrect because AWS Lambda is a serverless compute service that runs code in response to events. While it's useful for event-driven tasks, it doesn't fulfill the requirement of streaming a graphics-intensive application to various devices.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/appstream2/latest/developerguide/what-is-appstream.html>

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Did you like this Question?

**Question 32**

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

0 ✓ 9 ▲ 0 !

Performance

3 ✓ 7 ▲ 0 !

Security

Trusted Advisor best practice checker

2 ✓ 4 ▲ 11 !

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>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 33

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following AWS services is suitable to be used as a fully managed data warehouse?

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon RedShift right
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. Amazon Relational Database Service (Amazon RDS)

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/gsg/getting-started.html>

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon Athena is used to querying data and analyze big data in S3.

Option C is INCORRECT because Amazon CloudWatch is used to monitor AWS resources, collect metrics, configure alarms, etc.

Option D is INCORRECT because it is a collection of managed services that makes it simple to set up, operate, and scale relational databases in the cloud.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 34

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.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 35

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/>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 36

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which AWS Global Infrastructure component below, in an AWS Region provides high-bandwidth, low-latency networking and fully redundant connectivity?

- A. Data Centers
- B. Edge Location
- C. Availability Zones right
- D. Regional Cache

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

Regions consist of 2 or more Availability Zones within a specific geographical area. These Availability Zones are physically isolated & connected via a low latency redundant link.

Option A is incorrect because Logical Data Center within each region is called an Availability Zones instead of a Data Center.

Option B is incorrect because Edge locations are used by CloudFront CDN to deliver content to users with low latency.

Option D is incorrect because Regional Caches are used by CloudFront which sit between edge locations & origin servers providing additional caching.

For more information on AWS Regions & Availability Zones, refer to the following URL:

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/?p=ngi&loc=2

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Did you like this Question?



Question 37

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following routing policies can be used to provide the best resources that serve your traffic based on the geographic location of your users?

- A. Use Route 53 weighted routing policy.
- B. Use Route 53 latency routing policy.
- C. Use Route 53 Geoproximity routing policy.
- D. Use Route 53 Geolocation routing policy. right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

Route 53 Geolocation routing policy can be used to route traffic based upon user location.

Option A is incorrect as Route 53 weighted routing policy is used to distribute requests between multiple resources based upon the weight of each record.

Option B is incorrect as Route 53 latency routing policy can be used to provide the least latency when resources are deployed in multiple regions.

Option C is incorrect as Route 53 Geoproximity routing policy can be used to route traffic based upon the location of the resource.

For more information on Amazon Route 53 routing policy, refer to the following URL:

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

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

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 38

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following services can be used to optimize performance for global users to transfer large-sized data objects to a centralized Amazon S3 bucket in us-west-1 region?

- A. Enable S3 Transfer Acceleration on Amazon S3 bucket. right
- B. Use Amazon CloudFront Put/Post commands
- C. Use Multipart upload
- D. Use Amazon ElastiCache

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

S3 Transfer Acceleration can optimise performance for data transfer between users & objects in Amazon S3 bucket. Transfer acceleration uses CloudFront edge location to provide accelerated data transfer to users.

Option B is incorrect as Amazon CloudFront Put/Post commands can be used for small-sized objects but for large-sized data objects, S3 Transfer Acceleration provides better performance.

Option C is incorrect as users should use Multipart uploads for all data objects exceeding 100 megabytes. But for better performance, S3 transfer acceleration should be enabled.

Option D is incorrect as for global users accessing S3 bucket, S3 Transfer Acceleration is a better choice..

For more information on Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration, refer to the following URLs:

<https://aws.amazon.com/s3/faqs/#s3ta>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/dev/optimizing-performance.html>

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 39

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

I moved my on-premises workload to AWS and I would like to visualize the service utilization. Which AWS services mentioned below help me to view and analyze the costs and usages which has been used?

- A. AWS Cost Explorer right
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Organizations
- D. CloudWatch Dashboards

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT. Cost Explorer is a free service that helps me view my cost data (bill) as a graph. For instance, I would like to see my EC2 service utilization whether it is going up or down. The tool also allows me to filter the graph by values like API Operations, Cost allocation tags (e.g., Any EC2 instances tagged as Development), AZ, EC2 instance types etc...With consolidated billing, the filter can also be applied to Member Accounts. From historical data, I can also see forecasts of future costs. Using this data, I can make informed decisions of further improving my costs using this data.

Option B is incorrect. AWS Budgets is a planning tool that allows me to plan service usage, service costs, instance reservations by setting up a Budget. For example, if my budget for EC2 instance use is \$800 per month, I can set up a budget for that and have the system alert me when it reaches 70% of the usage cost. AWS Budgets can be viewed as an enabler of Cost Explorer that helps to visualize incurred costs & usage.

Option C is incorrect. AWS Organizations help me consolidate my billing within a large organization that uses multiple accounts. This streamlines the billing process & makes it central, avoiding the overhead of billing management over hundreds of different accounts.

Option D is incorrect. CloudWatch is a monitoring tool that tracks resource metrics using alarms & dashboards. CloudWatch dashboards can help provide trend settings from resource utilization. But it is restricted to do so using basic or custom metrics compared to a large spectrum of visual cost usage display provided by Cost Explorer.

References:

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 40

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following services can be used to automate software deployments on a large number of Amazon EC2 instances and on-premise servers?

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CloudFormation
- C. AWS CodeDeploy right
- D. AWS Config

Explanation:

Correct Answer – C

AWS CodeDeploy is a managed service that automates software deployment on a large scale to EC2 instances and on-premise servers.

Option A is incorrect as AWS CodePipeline is a managed service for automation of delivery pipeline for application updates.

Option B is incorrect as AWS CloudFormation is used to automate infrastructure provisioning & updates.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Config is used to audit configurations of AWS resources.

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/codedeploy/features/?nc=sn&loc=2>

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Did you like this Question?

**Question 41**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Mayank is developing a web application that requires real-time updates and interactions and wants to use AWS services to handle the backend logic, database, and authentication easily. Which option would best suit Mayank's requirements?

A. AWS Device Farm

B. AWS Amplify right

C. AWS IoT Core

D. AWS AppSync

Explanation:**Correct Answer: B**

Mayank's requirements align well with AWS Amplify. It's designed to simplify the process of building and deploying web and mobile applications. Amplify offers features like real-time data synchronization, backend logic with AWS Lambda, database integration, and authentication services.

Option A is incorrect because AWS Device Farm is a service for testing mobile and web applications across a variety of devices and operating systems. It's not designed for handling

backend logic, real-time updates, or interactions like AWS Amplify does.

Option C is incorrect because AWS IoT Core is a managed service for connecting Internet of Things (IoT) devices to the cloud. It's designed for IoT device communication and management, not real-time interactions and backend logic in a web application.

Option D is incorrect because AWS AppSync empowers developers to establish connections between their applications and services with secure, serverless, and high-performance GraphQL and Pub/Sub APIs, enabling seamless access to data and events.

Reference:

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 42

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

A startup company that works on social media app development would like to grant freelance developers temporary access to its Lambda functions setup on AWS. These developers would be signing-in via Facebook authentication. Which service is the most appropriate to grant secure access?

- A. Create user credentials using Identity Access Management (IAM).
- B. Use Amazon Cognito for web-identity federation. right
- C. Use Access keys to provide temporary access.
- D. Use a third-party Web ID, federated access provider.

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

Amazon Cognito web identity federation service acts as a broker that allows authenticated users to access AWS resources. After successful authentication on platforms such as Facebook, LinkedIn, or Google Mail, users receive a temporary authentication code from Amazon Cognito, thereby gaining temporary access.

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

Option A is INCORRECT. The access required is temporary and not directly onto the AWS environment. Identity Access Management (IAM) users will be granted access directly using AWS-

specified credentials.

Option C is INCORRECT. Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. These keys are not suitable for temporary access.

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

Option D is INCORRECT. There is no need to take a third-party Web ID from federated access providers since Amazon has the Cognito service to perform that function.

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Did you like this **Question?**



Question 43

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

There is a requirement to store objects. The objects must be downloadable via a URL. Which storage option would you choose?

A. Amazon S3 right

B. Amazon Glacier

C. Amazon Storage Gateway

D. Amazon EBS

Explanation:

Answer - A

Amazon S3 is the perfect storage option. It also provides the facility of assigning a URL to each object which can be used to download the object.

For more information on AWS S3, please visit the Link:

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

B is incorrect. Glacier is for archival and long-term storage.

This question is to check the user understanding of AWS S3 service terminology and use cases. Objects are stored in S3 and should be downloadable via a URL. It's not possible with EBS.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 44

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

There is a requirement to host a database server for a minimum period of one year. Which of the following would result in the least cost?

- A. Spot Instances
- B. On-Demand
- C. No Upfront costs Reserved
- D. Partial Upfront costs Reserved right

Explanation:

Answer - D

If the database is going to be used for a minimum of one year at least, it is better to get Reserved Instances. You can save on costs if you use partial upfront options.

For more information on AWS Reserved Instances, please visit the Link:

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

A is incorrect. Spot instances can be terminated with fluctuations in market prices. Unless the question specifies a use case where high availability is not a requirement, this cannot be assumed.

B is incorrect. On-Demand is not the most cost-efficient solution.

C is incorrect. No upfront payment is required. However, it's a costlier option than Partial/All upfront payment.

For more information on the Reserved Instances Payment option, please check below AWS Docs:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/aws-technical-content/latest/cost-optimization-reservation-models/reserved-instance-payment-options.html>

Note:

Reserved Instances do not renew automatically. When they expire, you can continue using the EC2 instance without interruption. But you are charged On-Demand rates. In the above example, when the Reserved Instances that cover the T2 and C4 instances expire, you go back to paying

the On-Demand rates until you terminate the instances or purchase new Reserved Instances that match the instance attributes.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-reserved-instances.html>

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Did you like this **Question?**



Question 45

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

During an organization's information systems audit, the administrator is requested to provide a dossier of security and compliance reports and online service agreements between the organization and AWS. Which service can they utilize to acquire this information?

- A. AWS Artifact right
- B. AWS Resource Center
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS Directory Service

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Artifact is a comprehensive resource center to have access to the AWS' auditor-issued reports and security and compliance documentation from several renowned independent standard organizations.

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

Option B is INCORRECT. AWS Resource Center is a repository of tutorials, whitepapers, digital training, and project use cases that aid in learning the core concepts of Amazon Web Services.

<https://aws.amazon.com/getting-started/>

Option C is INCORRECT. AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and save their own IT service catalogs for further use. But they have to be approved by AWS. IT service catalogs can be multi-tiered application architectures.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/latest/adminguide/introduction.html>

Option D is INCORRECT. AWS Directory Service is an AWS tool that provides multiple ways to use Amazon Cloud Directory and Microsoft Active Directory with other AWS services.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 46

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 to 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.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 47

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which of the following are advantages of having infrastructure hosted on the AWS Cloud?

- A. Complete control over the physical infrastructure
- B. Pay-as-you-go model right
- C. No Upfront costs
- D. Security is handled by AWS

Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

The Physical infrastructure is the responsibility of AWS instead of the customer. Hence it is not an advantage of moving to the AWS Cloud.

Customers need to pay UPFRONT cost while choosing FULL / PARTIAL UPFRONT RESERVED instances.

AWS provides security mechanisms, but some responsibility lies with the customer.

References:

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 48

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

There is an external audit being carried out on your company. The auditor needs to have a log of 'who made the requests' to the AWS resources from the company's account. Which of the following

services can assist in providing these details?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. AWS CloudTrail right
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon SNS

Explanation:

Correct Answer - B

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 the 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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Did you like this Question?  

Question 49

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

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Did you like this Question?

**Question 50**

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

Which of the following statements regarding billing, cost optimization and cost management in AWS is accurate?

- A. When considering migrating to the cloud, the AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator is guaranteed to save up to 80% of the cost of running on-premise infrastructure.
- B. In AWS Budgets, utilizing Cost and Usage budgets will optimize and reduce the overall spend by 79%.

- C. The AWS Pricing Calculator will workout a revised bill that can reduce the overall spend by 60% if you commit to a long-term usage plan.
- D. When using Savings Plans, 72% savings can be made on Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda usage. right

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

Savings Plans are flexible discount pricing models that offer reduced rates if the customer commits to one year or three-year consistent usage. These are confined to Amazon EC2, AWS Fargate, and AWS Lambda usage.

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

Option A is INCORRECT because the AWS Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) calculator is an estimation tool. It does not guarantee saving up 80% of the cost of running on-premise infrastructure. However, the tool allows the customer to estimate and anticipate their total AWS spend according to their use case.

Option B is INCORRECT because in AWS Budgets, utilizing Cost and Usage budgets will give the customer foresight into how much they would like to use and spend on their AWS services. Utilizing this service will not reduce the overall spend by an exact percentage. Therefore this statement is inaccurate.

Option C is INCORRECT because the AWS Pricing Calculator does not revise the customer bill. It allows the customer to derive an estimation of the cost of their AWS resources before the costs are incurred. Therefore this statement is inaccurate.

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 51

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Emma is developing a mobile app that requires real-time data synchronization and offline capabilities. She needs a managed service to easily create and manage GraphQL APIs for her app. Which AWS service is the most suitable choice for Emma's requirements?

- A. Amazon ECS
- B. AWS AppSync right
- C. AWS Amplify

D. AWS Device Farm

Explanation:

Correct Answer: B

Emma's requirements align with AWS AppSync. It's a managed service that simplifies the process of creating and deploying GraphQL APIs for apps. It supports real-time data synchronization, offline access, and offers features like automatic conflict resolution, making it well-suited for Emma's app development needs.

Option A is incorrect because Amazon ECS is a container orchestration service and is not specifically designed for creating and managing GraphQL APIs with real-time synchronization and offline capabilities.

Option C is incorrect because AWS Amplify is a development platform that includes various features for building web and mobile applications, including backend services like authentication, and storage.

Option D is incorrect because AWS Device Farm is a service for testing mobile and web applications across a variety of devices and operating systems. It doesn't offer the features required for creating and managing GraphQL APIs with real-time and offline capabilities.

Reference:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/appsync/latest/devguide/what-is-appsync.html>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 52

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Concepts

Which option best suits the implementation of an Amazon RDS database instance instead of a NoSQL/non-relational database?

- A. Where datasets are constantly evolving and cannot be confined to a static data schema.
- B. Where vertical scaling of the database's resources is not permissible and is seldom necessary.
- C. In an organisation whose datasets are dynamic and document-based.
- D. In an organisation where only a finite number of processes query the database in predictable and well-structured Schemas. right

Explanation:

Correct Answer – D

Amazon Relational databases service (RDS) is best suited in scenarios where the dataset and forms are consistent such that their data schema is persistently valid. It is best to deploy in an environment where the load can be anticipated and is somewhat finite. Amazon RDS engines include Amazon Aurora, MariaDB, PostgreSQL-

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

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon RDS engines are inappropriate in a scenario where datasets are constantly evolving and the data schema is flexible. NoSQL/non-relational databases fit this use case.

Option B is INCORRECT because Amazon Relational Database service engines will scale up with the increase in load. It is often necessary as the traffic patterns to the database increases.

Option C is INCORRECT because in a scenario where the datasets are dynamic and document-based, the use of JSON and not SQL is appropriate. Therefore non-relational/NoSQL database engines such as Amazon DynamoDB are suitable.

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

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 53

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

While making changes to AWS resources e.g. adding a new Security Group Ingress rule, I need to capture & record all these changes that will be helpful during an audit. Which of the following AWS service helps me do that?

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

Explanation:

Answer: C

Option A is incorrect because AWS Trusted Advisor cannot record the details of configuration changes in the AWS account.

Option B is incorrect because CloudWatch is a monitoring tool that captures different metrics like CPU utilization, Memory Utilization etc. Once the data is captured, they can then be used for creating dashboards for displaying usage patterns, creating alarms for automating resource creation, e.g. creating a new EC2 instance due to average CPU utilization of an Auto Scaling group going above 70%.

Option C is CORRECT. AWS Config records & captures all configuration changes done to AWS resources using the Configuration Recorder. Configuration Items created by AWS Config can be sent to S3 to be stored as log files. These log files can be retained depending on the S3 lifecycle policies defined & can be referred to during any audit. Using an automated configuration management tool helps an Organization to track compliance of its resources elegantly.

Option D is incorrect because AWS CloudFormation is used for automating the creation of AWS resources in Organizations that are huge and use a complex infrastructure that may be difficult to create manually.

References:

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

https://youtu.be/kcwy_DWU8ao

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Did you like this Question?  

Question 54

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

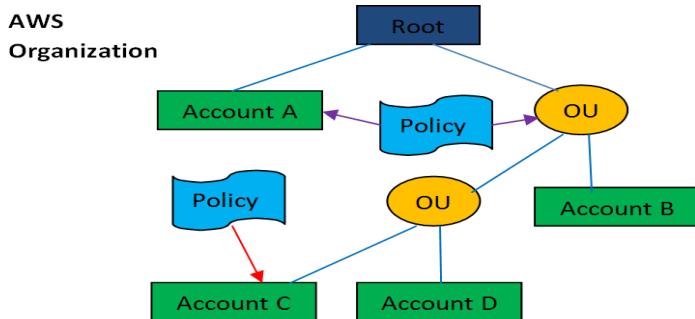
AWS Organizations help manage multiple accounts effectively in a large enterprise. Which of the following statements related to AWS Organizations are correct? (Select TWO.)

- A. An Organizational Unit(OU) can have only one parent. right
- B. An account can be a member of multiple Organizational Units (OU).
- C. An SCP policy only impacts a particular AWS account even if it is applied at the root account.
- D. Organizational level policies are known as Service Control Policies. right
- E. Service Control Policies (SCPs) can only allow actions instead of deny actions.

Explanation:

Answers: A, D

Option A is CORRECT. An Organizational Unit(OU) can have a single branch going up, e.g. It can either inherit a root or another OU but not both as shown in the figure below.



Option B is incorrect since an Account can belong to only one OU.

Option C is incorrect. A Policy applied at the Root is applied throughout the Organization i.e. to all its OU's and its Accounts. A Policy applied to the OU level applies to all OU's and Accounts under those OU's. A Policy applied at the Account level is applied to only that Account. Referring to the figure above, when a Policy is applied to the OU under the Root, it will also be applied to the OU below it & Accounts B, C, D. When a policy is applied to Account C, it will apply to only that account.

Option D is CORRECT. AWS Organizations automate creation of AWS Accounts, OUs and their hierarchy. They use Service Control Policies (SCP) at OUs. SCPs are different from IAM in the sense that they can be applied to the Organization level. They override any IAM policies that are defined at an Account level & may also restrict the IAM policy defined. AWS Organizations do not cancel the need for IAM. It complements what IAM can do by consolidating and centrally managing a lot of things that happen. AWS Organizations is not an authority for granting permissions, but it is an authority to approve/disapprove permissions given by IAM.

Option E is incorrect. SCPs can be configured to allow or deny services and actions.

References:

AWS Organizations user guide

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

Service Control Policies

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 55

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which of the following statements are incorrect regarding NoSQL databases?

- A. They are not relational.
- B. They need to have a well defined schema. right
- C. NoSQL databases are horizontally scalable.
- D. Amazon DynamoDB is a NoSQL database that supports atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID) transactions.

Explanation:

Correct Answers: B

Option A is incorrect since NoSQL databases are not relational. They support data that are semi-structured or unstructured as compared to the structured nature of relational databases like Oracle, and MySQL.

Option B is CORRECT. NoSQL databases do not support a predefined schema like a relational database does (e.g. A record of type Book will have a fixed set of attributes defining a schema like ID, Name, Description, Author). Not defining a rigid schema allows NoSQL databases the flexibility to support semi-structured & unstructured data.

Option C is incorrect. NoSQL databases are usually run in compute node clusters with data being partitioned across these nodes. Partitioning happens automatically with an increase in database size resulting in horizontal scaling.

Option D is incorrect. With support for ACID transactions, developers can extend the scale, performance, and other benefits of DynamoDB to a broader set of applications that require complex business logic.

References:

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 56

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

What is a valid difference between AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront? Choose TWO responses.

- A. AWS Global Accelerator uses the Anycast techniques to accelerate latency-sensitive applications Amazon CloudFront uses Unicast.
- B. Amazon CloudFront makes use of Edge Locations and edge infrastructure, whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.
- C. AWS Global Accelerator does not include the content caching capability that Amazon CloudFront does. right
- D. AWS Global Accelerator is suitable for applications that are non-HTTP/S such as VoIP, MTTQ and gaming whereas Amazon CloudFront enhances the performance of HTTP-based content such as dynamic web applications, images and videos. right
- E. For the resource endpoint, Amazon CloudFront offers static public IP addresses whilst AWS Global Accelerator does not.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C, D

AWS Global Accelerator uses the highly available, high-speed AWS global network and anycast routing techniques to greatly improve the availability and network performance of the customer application. By leveraging Edge Locations and edge infrastructure traffic to and from customer application endpoints ingresses and egresses the AWS global network at geographically closer locations to clients. Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) that improves the performance of cacheable web content, like videos, images, using content caches at Edge Locations.

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

<https://youtu.be/GAxrPQ3yCSQ>

https://youtu.be/AT-nHW3_SVI

Option A is INCORRECT because Amazon CloudFront does not use Unicast techniques. Instead, it uses a content caching mechanism in delivering enhanced web application performance.

Option B is INCORRECT because both AWS Global Accelerator and Amazon CloudFront service make use of Edge Locations and edge infrastructure on the AWS Global network.

Option E is INCORRECT because Global Accelerator provides static public IP addresses for the customer resource endpoints, whilst the fully-qualified domain name of the Amazon CloudFront distribution can resolve to dynamic public IP addresses.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 57

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following is the responsibility of the customer to ensure the availability and backup of the EBS volumes?

- A. Delete the data and create a new EBS volume.
- B. Create EBS snapshots. right
- C. Attach new volumes to EC2 Instances.
- D. Create copies of EBS Volumes.

Explanation:**Answer – B**

Snapshots are *incremental* backups, which means that only the blocks on the device that have changed after your most recent snapshot are saved.

When you create an EBS volume based on a snapshot, the new volume begins as an exact replica of the original volume that was used to create the snapshot. The replicated volume loads data in the background so that you can begin using it immediately.

Option A is incorrect because deleting the data cannot provide availability and backups to EBS volumes.

Option C is incorrect because attaching more EBS volumes doesn't ensure availability, if there is no snapshot then the volume cannot be available to a different availability zone.

Option D is incorrect EBS volumes cannot be copied, they can only be replicated using snapshots.

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

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

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**Question 58**

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

Which AWS service gives the user the ability to group AWS resources across different AWS Regions by application and then collectively view their operational data for monitoring purposes?

- A. Systems Manager right
- B. Management Console
- C. Resource Groups
- D. Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM)

Explanation:

Correct Answer – A

AWS Systems Manager allows users to control their AWS resources by unifying services into a user interface. One in which they can be able to view, automate and monitor operational tasks.

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

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

Option B is incorrect because the Manage Console is a web-based graphical user interface that users interact with when administering AWS services and resources.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsconsolehelpdocs/latest/gsg/getting-started.html?id=docs_gateway#learn-whats-new

Option C is incorrect because Resource Groups are a collection of AWS resources within a single AWS Region. In the scenario, the AWS resources are in different AWS Regions.

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

Option D is incorrect because Resource Access Manager (AWS RAM) allows users to share resources with other AWS accounts or via AWS Organizations.

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

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Question 59

Unattempted

Domain: Billing, Pricing, and Support

A client has a set of On-Premise applications. He wishes to use his existing SQL Server licenses on AWS cloud provided on a CPU core basis. What pricing model will best suit the client's requirements?

- A. On demand EC2 Dedicated Instances

B. Shared Reserved EC2 Instances**C. On demand EC2 Dedicated Hosts** right**D. On demand EC2 shared Instance****Explanation:****Answer: C**

On reading the question carefully, we can see that the existing SQL server licenses are hardware-driven, which means that the client needs to have dedicated hardware to host his existing SQL Server database.

Option A is incorrect since dedicated instances can change the underlying host while stopping & starting the database server to invalidate his SQL server license.

Option B is incorrect since Reserved Instances are normally used for continuous resource usage for a fixed time frame (1 - 3 years).

Option C is CORRECT. Dedicated hosts will ensure that the underlying host will not change even when the server is stopped & started.

Option D is incorrect. Using shared EC2 instances, you may create an AMI of an EC2 instance and install a SQL server database. But it may not be suitable for a client using a Bring Your Own License (BYOL) model.

References:<https://youtu.be/sOsALTwlQLQ><https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/dedicated-instances/><https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/dedicated-hosts/>[Ask our Experts](#)[View Queries](#)

Did you like this Question?

**Question 60**

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.

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Question 61

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A weather tracking system is designed to track weather conditions of any particular flight route. Flight travellers all over the world make use of this information prior to booking their flights. Travellers expect quick turnaround time in which the weather display & flight booking will happen which is critical to their business. You have designed this website and are using AWS Route 53 DNS. The routing policy that you will apply to this website is

- A. GeoLocation routing policy
- B. Failover routing policy
- C. Multivalue answer routing policy
- D. Latency based routing policy right

Explanation:

Answer: D

On reading the scenario carefully, we can see here that the website's performance is of prime importance to its users. It gives them a lot of business value, enabling them to choose their flight paths and make flight bookings on time. So, "Latency based routing" is the best answer to this scenario.

Option A is incorrect because GeoLocation routing is often used to localize content and present the website in the language of its users. Geolocation routing lets you choose the resources that serve your traffic based on your users' geographic location, meaning the location that DNS queries originate from. For example, you might want all queries from Europe to be routed to an ELB load balancer in the Frankfurt region irrespective of latency in that region.

Option B is incorrect because Failover routing is usually used in Disaster Recovery scenarios where an Active-Passive Disaster recovery configuration is present & the Passive resource that was originally the Backup resource has now become the Active resource due to the original Active resource being unhealthy.

Option C is incorrect since 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.

Option D is CORRECT since Latency based routing always routes DNS queries to the best performing website (region) irrespective of what happens in the Amazon infrastructure, Internet. Going back to our scenario, if we have ELB load balancers in the US West (Oregon) region and the Asia Pacific(Mumbai) region for the Weather tracking & Airline Ticketing website and if a user from London enters the name of your domain in a browser, the following things will happen:

1. DNS routes the query to a Route 53 name server.
2. Route 53 refers to its data on latency between London and the Mumbai region and between London and the Oregon region.
3. If latency is lower between the London and Oregon regions, Route 53 responds to the query with the Oregon load balancer's IP address. If latency is lower between London and the Mumbai region, Route 53 responds with the Mumbai load balancer's IP address.

References:

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

<https://youtu.be/BtiSOQyiTK8>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 62

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following services can be used as an application firewall in AWS?

- A. AWS Snowball
- B. AWS WAF (AWS Web Application Firewall) right
- C. AWS Network Firewall
- D. AWS Shield

Explanation:

Answer - B

The AWS Documentation mentions the following:

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that lets you monitor the HTTP and HTTPS requests that are forwarded to Amazon CloudFront or an Application Load Balancer. AWS WAF also lets you control access to your content.

AWS Snowball, a part of the AWS Snow Family, is an edge computing, data migration, and edge storage device that comes in two options. Snowball Edge Storage Optimized devices provide both block storage and Amazon S3-compatible object storage, and 40 vCPUs.

AWS Network Firewall is a stateful, managed, network firewall and intrusion detection and prevention service for Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC).

AWS Shield protects the infrastructure layers of the OSI model.

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

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

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

<https://aws.amazon.com/snowball/?whats-new-cards.sort-by=item.additionalFields.postDateTime&whats-new-cards.sort-order=desc>

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Question 63

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.

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Did you like this Question?



Question 64

Unattempted

Domain: Cloud Technology and Services

A financial organization has an on-premises Data Center that holds large volumes of customers' financial transaction data on its legacy mainframe systems. While accessing transaction data, they have implemented a caching solution in the AWS cloud that will hold the customer's financial data

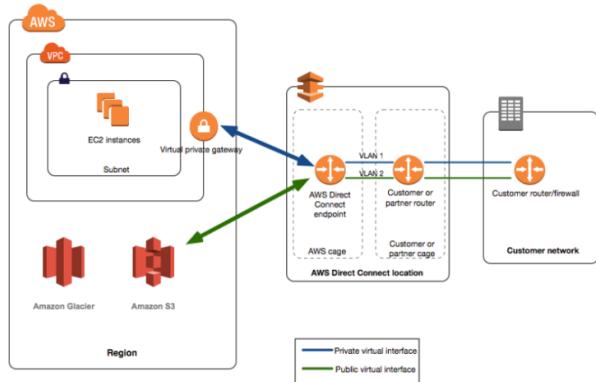
due to performance issues. The transaction data is extremely confidential & is heavy in bandwidth while transferring to the cloud. What connectivity would you recommend for this data transfer? Select the best answer.

- A. Direct Connect with a VPN connection right
- B. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. AWS Snowball

Explanation:

Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT since Direct Connect provides a dedicated connection to the on-premises data Center bypassing the internet providing a more secure data transfer mechanism. It also allows you to control the bandwidth to transfer massive amounts of data with the Direct Connect partner which is a prime requirement. VPN connection ensures that the connection is secure.



Option B is incorrect. Bandwidth is important for the connection. So Direct Connect is required.

Option C is incorrect. AWS Storage Gateway is a means that provides a Backup & Recovery option for data to the AWS cloud that is stored within the on-premises Data Center. Primarily used with S3, the transfer still happens through the internet after encryption. Also since the data is backed up asynchronously, the cache may be *Eventually Consistent* resulting in stale data being retrieved from the cache.

Option D is incorrect. Snowball is an offline data transfer mechanism used when there is a huge amount of data (80TB) that needs to be transferred to the cloud. Moving them over a WAN can take years & can be impractical at times. A physical appliance is shipped to the on-premise Data Center which can be hooked to a network for transferring data. Once done, it is shipped back to the Cloud Data Center, where it can be copied to storage devices like S3. Since our scenario requires real-time data availability between the On-Premise Data Center & AWS Cloud, it may not suffice the requirements.

References:

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Did you like this Question?



Question 65

Unattempted

Domain: Security and Compliance

Which of the following services can be used by the Security team to investigate & analyze root cause of potential security threats on AWS resources ?

- A. Amazon Detective right
- B. AWS Shield
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS Security Hub

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A

Amazon Detective can be used to identify the root cause of the potential security threat. It collects & analyses data from multiple sources like AWS CloudTrail logs, VPC Flow logs, and Amazon GuardDuty findings. Based upon unified findings created by Amazon Detective, the Security Team can quickly determine the root cause of the security threat.

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior to protect your AWS accounts and workloads.

AWS Security Hub aggregates alerts from various services like Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, Amazon Macie, and AWS Partner solutions in a single place.

Option B is incorrect as AWS Shield is a managed DDoS protection service that detects DDoS attacks & provides mitigation for the same. This service is not suitable for investigating the root cause of potential security threats on AWS resources.

Option C is incorrect as Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that monitors logs from AWS CloudTrail Event logs, Amazon VPC Flow Logs, and DNS Logs to detect any malicious activity.

Option D is incorrect as AWS Security Hub aggregates alerts from various services like Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, Amazon Macie, and AWS Partner solutions in a single place.

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

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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/guardduty/latest/ug/what-is-guardduty.html>

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

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