



- Expert Verified, Online, **Free**.

A company plans to use an Amazon Snowball Edge device to transfer files to the AWS Cloud.
Which activities related to a Snowball Edge device are available to the company at no cost?

- A. Use of the Snowball Edge appliance for a 10-day period
- B. The transfer of data out of Amazon S3 and to the Snowball Edge appliance
- C. The transfer of data from the Snowball Edge appliance into Amazon S3
- D. Daily use of the Snowball Edge appliance after 10 days

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

A (76%)

C (24%)

- tepip30877

Highly Voted

1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer exam still valid, took it today and all thanks ValiditExams.Com

upvoted 11 times
- miwakew804

2 days, 15 hours ago

Questions still valid, took it today and all thanks: #tepip30877 from (USA)

upvoted 1 times
- www_certifiedumps_com_9

Highly Voted

1 week ago

This should be one of the AWS two part answer both A & C would be correct.

upvoted 10 times
- Jerryyy

Most Recent

1 day, 20 hours ago

C is valid answer visit now IT Exam slab Com

upvoted 1 times
- rapawylo

1 day, 11 hours ago

ITEXAMSLAB

upvoted 1 times
- Dumpsvibe_cisco

2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right answer.

upvoted 1 times
- normedomubeen

6 days, 12 hours ago

A. Use of the Snowball Edge appliance for a 10-day period

B. The transfer of data out of Amazon S3 and to the Snowball Edge appliance

C. The transfer of data from the Snowball Edge appliance into Amazon S3

D. Daily use of the Snowball Edge appliance after 10 days

C is valid (see details) - <https://docs-aws.com/blog/aws-certified-cloud-practitioner>

upvoted 1 times
- Kilobay1

2 weeks, 1 day ago

This should be one of the AWS two part answer both A & C would be correct.

upvoted 2 times
- Vnair

1 week, 3 days ago

Agree with Kilobay1

-Depending on the Snowball Edge device selection and job configuration, either the first ten (10) days or fifteen (15) days of onsite usage are included in the service fee. If you keep the device longer than the free onsite usage period, then you incur a fee for each additional day you keep the device.

- Data transferred IN to AWS does not incur any data transfer fees

upvoted 1 times
- hmj8805

2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

from AWS web

* On-demand pricing includes a service fee per job, which includes 10 days of device use for SBE Snowball Edge Storage Optimized 80TB device.....

* Data transfer IN to Amazon S3 is \$0.00 per GB (except for small files as explained below).

So the better answer would be C.

Because use of the AWS Snowball Edge device is subject to an on-demand service fee, which includes 10 days of usage.

upvoted 2 times

  **MUTA** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

When using an Amazon Snowball Edge device to transfer files to the AWS Cloud, there are several activities that are available to the company at no additional cost. These include:

Data Transfer into Amazon S3:


Transferring data from the Snowball Edge device into Amazon S3 does not incur any charges. AWS does not charge for data ingestion into S3.
Device Shipping (Standard Shipping):

The cost of standard shipping to and from AWS is included in the service cost. This means that AWS covers the shipping charges for delivering the Snowball Edge device to your location and returning it to AWS, provided you use the standard shipping option.

Data Transfer within Snowball Edge Device:

Moving data within the Snowball Edge device, such as transferring data to the device's local storage, is free of charge.

upvoted 1 times

  **hatanaoki** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right answer.

upvoted 1 times

  **pragnachowdary** 4 months ago

you will be charged for the data transfer and AWS service usage once the device is in use

transferring data to and from the snowball edge device is free within the same awsregion

however snowball devices incur data transfer charges if you transferr data between the regions or between the snowball edge device and other AWS services outside the same region there are no additional charges for using it during the rental period typically 10 days for the snowball edge storage optimized and 30 days for snowball edge computeoptimized

upvoted 2 times

  **pragnachowdary** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

you will be charged for data transfer and AWS service usage once the device is in use.

transferring data to and from the snowball edge device is free within same AWS region

however snowball devices may incur data transfer charges if you transfer data between regions or between the snowball edge device and other AWS services outside the same region there are no additional charges for using it during the rental period typically 10 days for snowball edge storage optimized and 30 days for Snowball edge compute optimized.

upvoted 1 times

  **RyeBread** 5 months ago

Just an FYI, be sure to study the material and use this as a second source. I saw maybe 15 questions from 384 available on this site on my exam.

Thankfully I used other material to learn and didn't rely on these questions. Definitely would have failed if this was my primary source of study. This material is good to guage your knowledge but if you are looking for actual questions for the exam, this bank was not helpful. This is just my experience. Others may have had a better experience. Use with caution.

upvoted 7 times

  **buccanaquarter** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Hey RyeBread what was your study material did you use?

upvoted 1 times

  **vin66** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

primary souce what it is?

upvoted 1 times

  **mhieu** 5 months ago

what is your primary source of study ?

upvoted 1 times

  **JavierEF** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

I just want to point out that answer B makes no sense, since the Snow devices have the purpose to get into an AWS storage data that are not already there.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ponnu87** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C



Option C

upvoted 1 times

  **Arielbh** 6 months, 2 weeks ago



Selected Answer: C

Amazon S3 transfer of Data within same region is free
upvoted 1 times

  **James_Srm** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

In official docs, it's say "customer pay for use of devices and data transfer in AWS" and there are 2 purchasing options is "on-demand" and "up-front" pricing, so the answer is seems to be C
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Its free to transfer data from SnowBall family of devices to a S3
upvoted 1 times

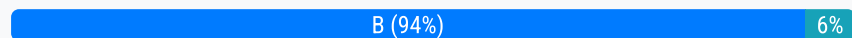
A company has deployed applications on Amazon EC2 instances. The company needs to assess application vulnerabilities and must identify infrastructure deployments that do not meet best practices.

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

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Config
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



— **www_dumpsvibe_com_1web** **Highly Voted** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Amazon Inspector

Explanation: Amazon Inspector assesses application vulnerabilities and identifies potential security issues in EC2 instances, helping ensure infrastructure deployments meet best practices.

upvoted 40 times

— **Nepton** **Highly Voted** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Amazon Inspector for Audit

CloudWatch for monitoring

Config for compliance

upvoted 15 times

— **Jerryyy** **Most Recent** 1 day, 20 hours ago

C is valid answer visit now IT Exam slab Com

upvoted 1 times

— **Dumpsvibe_cisco** 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

— **www_certifiedumps_com_9** 1 week ago

Amazon Inspector for checking any vulnerabilities

upvoted 10 times

— **SebastianBar** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Amazon Inspector

upvoted 1 times

— **uesafyk** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

I am happy that I passed the exam! Coming from a social science background, I have absolutely no experience with all these stuff, but I became curious and tried to know about the cloud basics. Took me around 3 weeks because I had to watch some Awsdumps.com to know and understand what the technical terms were and how all those stuff come together.

upvoted 2 times

— **Web_AmazonExams** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Inspector is all about security assessments of AWS based applications and their configurations against known vulnerabilities. GuardDuty is all about continuously and automatically process different foundational data sources such as CloudTrail event logs, VPC flow logs and DNS logs to find potential security threat over an entire AWS account not just only with applications and it also uses threat intelligence feeds, such as lists of malicious IP addresses and domains, and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within AWS environment. So as far as assessment is concerned Inspector is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

— **hatanaoki** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is right answer.

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **chalaka** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Amazon Inspector is specifically designed to assess the security of applications deployed on Amazon EC2 instances. It identifies vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices, providing detailed findings that help improve the security posture of your applications. This makes it the most suitable service for the company's need to assess application vulnerabilities and identify infrastructure deployments that do not meet best practices.

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **BryanNkala** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Amazon Inspector for checking any vulnerabilities

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **James_Srm** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Inspector automatically assess vulnerability and unintended network exposure. It assess based on known vulnerabilities and then notify to AWS resources owner for remediate.

<https://aws.amazon.com/inspector/features/?nc=sn&loc=2&refid=3da0c7fb-0599-4e9f-a78c-2df84cba096e>

upvoted 3 times

🚩 👤 **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon Inspector is a cloud-based service that automatically detects security vulnerabilities in applications and infrastructures. It can identify vulnerabilities in applications running on Amazon EC2 instances, as well as infrastructure deployments that do not adhere to best practices.

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **Johnver** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Letter B

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Inspector is all about security assessments of AWS based applications and their configurations against known vulnerabilities. GuardDuty is all about continuously and automatically process different foundational data sources such as CloudTrail event logs, VPC flow logs and DNS logs to find potential security threat over an entire AWS account not just only with applications and it also uses threat intelligence feeds, such as lists of malicious IP addresses and domains, and machine learning to identify unexpected, potentially unauthorized, and malicious activity within AWS environment. So as far as assessment is concerned Inspector is the right answer.

upvoted 4 times

🚩 👤 **fguglia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

For me A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **bart97** 5 months, 1 week ago

While a valuable tool, Trusted Advisor focuses on high-level cost optimization and security recommendations. It wouldn't provide the level of detail needed for in-depth application vulnerability assessment or best practice checks for infrastructure deployments.

upvoted 3 times

🚩 👤 **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B. Amazon Inspector.

Amazon Inspector is a cloud-based service that automatically detects security vulnerabilities in applications and infrastructures. It can identify vulnerabilities in applications running on Amazon EC2 instances, as well as infrastructure deployments that do not adhere to best practices.

upvoted 1 times

A company has a centralized group of users with large file storage requirements that have exceeded the space available on premises. The company wants to extend its file storage capabilities for this group while retaining the performance benefit of sharing content locally. What is the MOST operationally efficient AWS solution for this scenario?

- A. Create an Amazon S3 bucket for each user. Mount each bucket by using an S3 file system mounting utility.
- B. Configure and deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway. Connect each user's workstation to the file gateway.
- C. Move each user's working environment to Amazon WorkSpaces. Set up an Amazon WorkDocs account for each user.
- D. Deploy an Amazon EC2 instance and attach an Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) Provisioned IOPS volume. Share the EBS volume directly with the users.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **www_dumpsvibe_com_1web** Highly Voted  2 months, 3 weeks ago


Selected Answer: B

Option B: Configure and deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway.
upvoted 41 times

—  **ShivaNagarajan** Highly Voted  11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service
upvoted 6 times

—  **Jerryyy** Most Recent  1 day, 20 hours ago

B is valid answer visit now IT Exam slab Com
upvoted 1 times

—  **Dumpsvibe_cisco** 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I am sure the right answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

—  **Web_AmazonExams** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
AWS Storage Gateway: Connect [on premises] with [AWS S3]
file gateway:one of the AWS Storage Gateway's interface
upvoted 1 times


—  **jeevagowtham** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Allows you to seamlessly connect on-premises applications to cloud-based storage
upvoted 1 times

—  **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Configure and deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway. Connect each user's workstation to the file gateway.

Using an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway allows you to extend your on-premises file storage into the AWS Cloud seamlessly. It provides low-latency access to your data stored in Amazon S3 while maintaining the performance benefits of local access. This solution enables centralized management of storage while still allowing users to access files as if they were stored locally. Additionally, it eliminates the need for managing individual S3 buckets for each user, simplifying administration and scalability.
upvoted 5 times


—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct
AWS Storage Gateway: Connect [on premises] with [AWS S3]
file gateway:one of the AWS Storage Gateway's interface
upvoted 1 times


—  **ohoong** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B


B is correct
upvoted 1 times

-  **Nepton** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Configure and deploy an AWS Storage Gateway file gateway. Connect each user's workstation to the file gateway.


upvoted 2 times
-  **GSMUTTA** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks like B is correct


upvoted 1 times
-  **SimonQY** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct


AWS Storage Gateway: Connect [on premises] with [AWS S3] file gateway:one of the AWS Storage Gateway's interface

upvoted 2 times
-  **kessio** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times
-  **Rotimija** 11 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times
-  **ShivaNagarajan** 11 months ago

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid storage service

upvoted 2 times

According to security best practices, how should an Amazon EC2 instance be given access to an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Hard code an IAM user's secret key and access key directly in the application, and upload the file.
- B. Store the IAM user's secret key and access key in a text file on the EC2 instance, read the keys, then upload the file.
- C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.
- D. Modify the S3 bucket policy so that any service can upload to it at any time.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (81%)

D (19%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The recommended security best practice for giving an Amazon EC2 instance access to an Amazon S3 bucket is option C: Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. This involves using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles to grant temporary permissions to the EC2 instance, rather than hard-coding or storing access keys directly in the application or on the instance.

This approach enhances security by minimizing the exposure of long-term credentials and following the principle of least privilege. The EC2 instance assumes a role with specific permissions to interact with the S3 bucket, and AWS automatically rotates temporary credentials for the instance.

Options A and B involve storing IAM user's secret keys on the EC2 instance, which is not recommended due to security risks. Option D, modifying the S3 bucket policy to allow any service to upload to it at any time, is also not recommended as it may lead to security vulnerabilities and compromises the principle of least privilege.


upvoted 6 times

—  **Dumpsvibe_cisco** Most Recent 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C is perfect answer.

upvoted 1 times


—  **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.

Using IAM roles and granting EC2 instances permissions to assume these roles is the best practice for managing access to AWS resources securely. By assigning an IAM role to the EC2 instance and configuring the necessary permissions in the role's policy, you can ensure that the EC2 instance has the appropriate permissions to access the S3 bucket without the need to hard code or store sensitive credentials on the instance. This approach follows the principle of least privilege and enhances security by reducing the risk of exposure of access keys or secrets

upvoted 1 times

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. is correct.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.

Using IAM roles to grant permissions to EC2 instances is a more secure and manageable method compared to hard coding or storing access keys directly on the instance. By assigning an IAM role to the EC2 instance, you can define the necessary permissions for accessing the S3 bucket without exposing any sensitive credentials. This follows the principle of least privilege, ensuring that the EC2 instance only has the permissions it needs to perform its intended tasks, enhancing overall security posture.

upvoted 3 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The recommended security best practice for giving an Amazon EC2 instance access to an Amazon S3 bucket is option C: Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file. This involves using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles to grant temporary permissions to the EC2 instance, rather than hard-coding or storing access keys directly in the application or on the instance.

upvoted 2 times

—  **Vasisht** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C is correct

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **ohoong** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

yes C is correct
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Nepton** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Have the EC2 instance assume a role to obtain the privileges to upload the file.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **ASDFDSAFDFA** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C obviously
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct one
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

You definitely need a role to access the S3 bucket as best practice!
<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/ec2-instance-access-s3-bucket#>
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Rotimija** 11 months ago

C is correct
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **ShivaNagarajan** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/ec2-instance-access-s3-bucket#>
upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **Anyio** 11 months ago

You mean C dude!
upvoted 6 times

Which option is a customer responsibility when using Amazon DynamoDB under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model?

- A. Physical security of DynamoDB
- B. Patching of DynamoDB
- C. Access to DynamoDB tables
- D. Encryption of data at rest in DynamoDB

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (85%)

D (15%)

- James_Srm**

Highly Voted

 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

based on docs, AWS DynamoDB is automatically encrypted your data as default (but RDS you must turn on this feature by your self)
ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/EncryptionAtRest.html>
ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Overview.Encryption.html#Overview.Encryption.Determining>
upvoted 13 times
- Dumpsvibe_cisco**

Most Recent

 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times
- NIREI_AKANE** 3 months, 1 week ago

If Encryption is default in dynamodb . Then answer will be C. Access to dynamoDb table Right..
upvoted 1 times
- lucaschen9511** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Encryption is AWS's responsibility.
upvoted 1 times
- chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Access to DynamoDB tables

This means that customers are responsible for managing access control to their DynamoDB tables, including configuring IAM policies, roles, and permissions to ensure that only authorized users or services can interact with the tables. This responsibility involves setting up appropriate authentication and authorization mechanisms to protect the data stored in DynamoDB from unauthorized access.
upvoted 1 times
- Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Access to DynamoDB tables

The customer is responsible for managing access control to their DynamoDB tables, including defining permissions, roles, and policies to control who can access the tables and what actions they can perform. This involves setting up appropriate IAM policies and roles to restrict access to authorized users and applications while adhering to security best practices.
upvoted 3 times
- Frank3108** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Customers are responsible for managing their data (including encryption options), classifying their assets, and using IAM tools to apply the appropriate permissions.
upvoted 1 times
- bd29** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The customer is responsible for:
C. Access to DynamoDB tables
upvoted 1 times
- LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

C = CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

🚩 **Amaan101** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C because why should aws has the power to control who will access the tables.. 🤔
upvoted 3 times

🚩 **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model, the responsibility for certain aspects of a service is divided between AWS and the customer.
Regarding Amazon DynamoDB:

The customer is responsible for:

C. Access to DynamoDB tables

This means that the customer is responsible for managing and controlling access to their DynamoDB tables, including setting up appropriate IAM (Identity and Access Management) permissions and policies.
upvoted 2 times

🚩 **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model, the responsibility for certain aspects of a service is divided between AWS and the customer.
Regarding Amazon DynamoDB:

The customer is responsible for:

C. Access to DynamoDB tables

This means that the customer is responsible for managing and controlling access to their DynamoDB tables, including setting up appropriate IAM (Identity and Access Management) permissions and policies.

AWS is responsible for:

- A. Physical security of DynamoDB
- B. Patching of DynamoDB
- D. Encryption of data at rest in DynamoDB

AWS takes care of the physical infrastructure, patches and updates the DynamoDB service, and provides encryption mechanisms for data at rest. It's important for customers to be aware of their responsibilities and configure access controls accordingly to ensure the security of their DynamoDB tables.
upvoted 3 times

🚩 **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Introduction.html#:~:text=DynamoDB%20also%20offers%20encryption%20at%20rest%2C%20which%20eliminates%20the%20operational%20burden%20and%20complexity%20involved%20in%20protecting%20sensitive%20data.%20For%20more%20information%2C%20see%20DynamoDB%20encryption%20at%20rest.>
upvoted 3 times

🚩 **AxiansPT** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS database managed services already implement encryption at rest:
https://aws.amazon.com/pm/dynamodb/?gclid=Cj0KCQiA4Y-sBhC6ARIsAGXF1g62nH-xwU3jA3Rijthg64iin_6g_SPOgCaHCeCDs1A7S1s6SxMbnfgaAt4AEALw_wcB&trk=bf64c969-685f-4fc4-b36b-4bcbda56cee7&sc_channel=ps&ef_id=Cj0KCQiA4Y-sBhC6ARIsAGXF1g62nH-xwU3jA3Rijthg64iin_6g_SPOgCaHCeCDs1A7S1s6SxMbnfgaAt4AEALw_wcB:G:s&s_kwcid=AL!4422!3!536324221413!p!!g!!dynamodb!12195830303!119606857400
upvoted 2 times

🚩 **ohoong** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

🚩 **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. Access to DynamoDB tables.

Within the AWS Shared Responsibility Model, Amazon is responsible for the physical security of DynamoDB, patching DynamoDB, and encrypting non-active data in DynamoDB. Customers are responsible for accessing DynamoDB tables.
upvoted 3 times

🚩 **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Access to DynamoDB tables

Under the AWS Shared Responsibility Model, customers are responsible for managing access to their resources, including controlling who has

access to their Amazon DynamoDB tables. This involves setting up and configuring AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) policies to control authentication and authorization for DynamoDB.

upvoted 1 times

Which option is a perspective that includes foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)?

- A. Sustainability
- B. Performance efficiency
- C. Governance
- D. Reliability

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

[-] **Snap67** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

This question is outdated since document revision October 3, 2023
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/document-revisions.html>

Pillars:

- Operational excellence
- Security
- Reliability
- Performance efficiency
- Cost optimization
- Sustainability

"AWS CAF perspectives and foundational capabilities" is not used anymore.
upvoted 14 times

[-] **Ruffyt** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

There are 3 perspective options for AWS CAF
1-Business
2-People
3-Governance
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-adoption-framework/>
upvoted 7 times

[-] **Dumpsvibe_cisco** Most Recent 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

The right answer is C.
upvoted 1 times

[-] **sackmann** 1 month, 1 week ago

C, GOVERNANCE
upvoted 1 times

[-] **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

There are 3 perspective options for AWS CAF
1-Business
2-People
3-Governance
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-adoption-framework/>
upvoted 2 times

[-] **TheFivePips** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

lol, you need to scroll down a little more and read the additional 3 perspectives
upvoted 3 times


[-] **BobFar** 7 months ago

You are right ,
here is more details

1. Governance: Establishes a structured approach to manage and govern AWS resources.
2. Security: Integrates best practices for securing AWS environments.
3. Cost Management: Provides guidelines for optimizing costs and managing budget effectively.
4. Operational Excellence: Focuses on operational efficiency and continuous improvement.
5. Reliability: Ensures the reliability of systems through well-architected design principles.
6. Performance Efficiency: Guides optimization of resources for optimal performance.
7. Resilience: Emphasizes building resilient systems that can withstand and recover from failures.
8. Alignment: Aligns business strategies and objectives with cloud initiatives.

9. Business Value: Maximizes the value derived from AWS services for organizational goals.
10. People and Culture: Addresses the cultural and skill aspects of cloud adoption.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Sustainability:

While sustainability is an important consideration, it is not typically associated with the foundational capabilities of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (CAF). The AWS CAF focuses more on organizational readiness, governance, and best practices for adopting the AWS Cloud.

B. Performance efficiency:

Performance efficiency is related to optimizing the performance of workloads in the cloud. While important, it's not specifically a foundational capability outlined in the AWS CAF.



C. Governance:

Governance is a foundational capability in the AWS CAF. It involves establishing and enforcing policies and controls to manage and optimize cloud resources effectively. Governance in AWS CAF helps organizations maintain control, ensure compliance, and manage risks in their cloud environment.

D. Reliability:

While reliability is crucial for cloud services, it's not explicitly mentioned as a foundational capability in the AWS CAF. However, reliability is often addressed as part of best practices and operational considerations when adopting the AWS Cloud.

upvoted 1 times



  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

CAF Capabilities and perspectives: BPS-GPO (Business, People, Security) - (Governance, Platform, Operations)

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-adoption-framework/>

upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Business, People, Governance, Platform, Security and Operations.

upvoted 3 times

  **Snap67** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Sorry, mixed up Cloud Adapter Framework (CAF) and Well Architected.

upvoted 2 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer!

The 6 AWS CAF perspectives are: Business, People, Governance, Platform, Security and Operations.

<https://abhi0751.medium.com/aws-cloud-adoption-framework-aws-caf-a512b89dbcba>

upvoted 3 times

  **Ailil** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Only the c response perspective.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-governance-perspective/appendix-aws-caf-perspectives-and-foundational-capabilities.html>

upvoted 3 times

A company is running and managing its own Docker environment on Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants an alternative to help manage cluster size, scheduling, and environment maintenance.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. AWS Fargate
- D. Amazon Athena

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **BobFar** Highly Voted 7 months ago

The Answer is C, AWS Fargate

AWS Fargate: A technology that you can use with Amazon ECS to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances.

AWS Lambda: A serverless service to enable developers to run code without provisioning.

AWS RDS : Fully managed relational database service.

AWS Athena: An interactive query service that makes it simple to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.


upvoted 11 times

—  **Dumpsvibe_cisco** Most Recent 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

The exact answer is C.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Parthkumar** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Fargate : Compute service for containers

upvoted 1 times

—  **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. AWS Fargate

AWS Fargate is a compute engine for Amazon ECS (Elastic Container Service) that allows you to run containers without having to manage the underlying infrastructure. With AWS Fargate, you can specify and pay for resources per application, improving efficiency and scalability. It handles cluster management, scaling, and maintenance tasks, allowing you to focus on deploying and managing your containers and applications. Therefore, AWS Fargate is an excellent alternative for managing Docker environments on EC2 instances while abstracting away the complexities of infrastructure management.

upvoted 3 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that lets you run containers without managing the underlying infrastructure. It simplifies the process of managing clusters, scheduling tasks, and handling environment maintenance for containerized applications. With AWS Fargate, you only need to focus on your containers and applications, and AWS takes care of the underlying infrastructure. This makes it a suitable alternative for companies looking to simplify container management on Amazon EC2 instances.

upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers that lets you run containers without managing the underlying infrastructure. It simplifies the process of managing clusters, scheduling tasks, and handling environment maintenance for containerized applications. With AWS Fargate, you only need to focus on your containers and applications, and AWS takes care of the underlying infrastructure. This makes it a suitable alternative for companies looking to simplify container management on Amazon EC2 instances.

upvoted 4 times



—  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

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

AWS Fargate is a technology that you can use with Amazon ECS to run containers without having to manage servers or clusters of Amazon EC2 instances. With Fargate, you no longer have to provision, configure, or scale clusters of virtual machines to run containers. This removes the need to choose server types, decide when to scale your clusters, or optimize cluster packing.

upvoted 4 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Serverless compute for containers
upvoted 1 times

  **YSJ_VIT** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Fargate is the right answer :)
it's a hands-off way :)
upvoted 1 times

  **Mefre7** 10 months ago

Answer is c
upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C. AWS Fargate.
upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer!

AWS Fargate is a serverless, pay-as-you-go compute engine that lets you focus on building applications without managing servers. AWS Fargate is compatible with both Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS) and Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS).

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

upvoted 3 times

  **liubomir4o** 11 months ago

C -Fargate <https://aws.amazon.com/fargate/>
upvoted 2 times

  **aragon_saa** 11 months ago

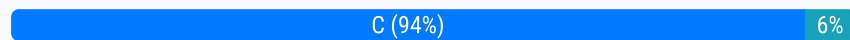
C
https://aws.amazon.com/ko/fargate/?nc2=type_a
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to run a NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances.
Which task is the responsibility of AWS in this scenario?

- A. Update the guest operating system of the EC2 instances.
- B. Maintain high availability at the database layer.
- C. Patch the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances.
- D. Configure the security group firewall.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



— **AdrianMonter26** **Highly Voted** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A is incorrect because when we set up an instance of ec2 we choose the operating system.
B is incorrect because we are configuring and running the database on the ec2 instances so that would be our responsibility.
D is incorrect because the firewall rules are our job.
C is correct because the physical infrastructure where the ec2 instances run is amazon's responsibility
upvoted 16 times

— **TheFivePips** **Highly Voted** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Update the guest operating system of the EC2 instances:

Responsibility of the customer: Customers are responsible for managing the software environment within their EC2 instances, including updating the guest operating system.

B. Maintain high availability at the database layer:

Shared responsibility: While AWS ensures high availability at the infrastructure level, customers are responsible for configuring and managing the database layer to achieve high availability. This involves setting up replication, failover mechanisms, and ensuring that the database software is configured appropriately.

C. Patch the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances:

Responsibility of AWS: AWS manages the physical infrastructure, including patching and updates at the hardware level. Customers do not have direct control over the physical infrastructure.

D. Configure the security group firewall:

Responsibility of the customer: Security groups are a customer-managed feature that controls inbound and outbound traffic to and from EC2 instances. Customers are responsible for configuring security groups to meet their specific security requirements.

upvoted 6 times

— **Dumpsvibe_cisco** **Most Recent** 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

— **GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

this option is aws responsibility
upvoted 1 times

— **docoumn** 4 months ago

agree, C is correct because the physical infrastructure where the ec2 instances run is amazon's responsibility
upvoted 1 times

— **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Patch the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances.

AWS is responsible for maintaining and patching the physical infrastructure, including the servers and networking equipment that host EC2 instances. This responsibility falls under the AWS shared responsibility model for infrastructure services. However, tasks such as updating the guest operating system of the EC2 instances (Option A), maintaining high availability at the database layer (Option B), and configuring the security group firewall (Option D) are typically the responsibility of the customer.

upvoted 1 times

  **VaibsLearning** 6 months ago



Selected Answer: B

In the scenario where a company is running a NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances, AWS would be responsible for maintaining high availability at the infrastructure level, which includes ensuring the physical infrastructure and underlying virtualization layer are operational and redundant.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

B. Maintain high availability at the database layer.

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is incorrect because when we set up an instance of ec2 we choose the operating system.

B is incorrect because we are configuring and running the database on the ec2 instances so that would be our responsibility.

D is incorrect because the firewall rules are our job.

C is correct because the physical infrastructure where the ec2 instances run is amazon's responsibility



upvoted 1 times

  **sthen** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

DB layer is belongs to customer

upvoted 1 times

  **Edi21** 9 months ago

Is it possible that this question has multiple answers? Can be A,

"AWS typically abstracts the physical infrastructure management, providing a higher-level service where users manage instances, databases, and configurations on top of the AWS-provided infrastructure."

"In the context of running a NoSQL database on EC2 instances, AWS's responsibilities generally include ensuring high availability at the infrastructure level, maintaining security group configurations (firewalls), and managing underlying host operating system updates. So, option C might not be solely correct in this scenario."

upvoted 1 times

  **MiniYang** 10 months, 1 week ago

I thought B and C both are correct answer .

If I had to choose only one answer, I would choose option B, which is to maintain high availability at the database layer. This is because, while AWS is responsible for patching the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances, maintaining high availability at the database layer is a critical task that requires specialized knowledge and expertise. AWS provides a range of services and features to help ensure high availability, such as automatic failover, data replication, and load balancing, which are specifically designed to help customers run highly available databases on their EC2 instances.

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C. Physical infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

  **cnoodle** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

the physical infrastructure of AWS is something that has to be done by AWS.

upvoted 3 times

  **Mohammed_Kamal** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

No mention for DynamoDB. so we can't assume data is replicated across AZs

upvoted 3 times

  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://pupuweb.com/answer-explained-which-task-responsibility-aws-run-nosql-database-amazon-ec2-instances/>

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C. Patch the physical infrastructure that hosts the EC2 instances.

Guest operating system is always responsibility of customer and host of AWS.

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

upvoted 1 times

  **inkedia3** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Since you running the NoSQL AWS is only responsible for maintaining high availability ..

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

NoSQL database on Amazon EC2 instances. This is no DynamoDB but its a NoSQL Database in an EC2 instance. AWS has no business with what you host on an Instance particularly third party software....The Answer is C.

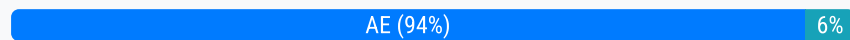
upvoted 3 times

Which AWS services or tools can identify rightsizing opportunities for Amazon EC2 instances? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Billing Conductor
- C. Amazon CodeGuru
- D. Amazon SageMaker
- E. AWS Compute Optimizer

Correct Answer: AE

Community vote distribution



Dumpsvibe_cisco 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: AE

A and E is right answer.
upvoted 1 times

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AE

B : Billing not applicable
C : IA not applicable
D : ML not applicable
upvoted 1 times

Itzmelakshmikanth3108 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A. AWS Cost Explorer
E. AWS Compute Optimizer

AWS Cost Explorer provides cost management tools that allow you to analyze your AWS spending, including EC2 instance usage. While it doesn't directly provide rightsizing recommendations, it offers insights into your usage patterns, which can inform rightsizing decisions.

AWS Compute Optimizer analyzes your Amazon EC2 usage patterns and provides recommendations for rightsizing your EC2 instances, helping you optimize performance and reduce costs. It considers factors such as CPU utilization, memory utilization, and network throughput to make recommendations tailored to your workload.

upvoted 3 times

BobFar 7 months ago

AE is correct. AWS Cost Explorer & AWS Compute Optimizer

- AWS Cost Explorer: Allows customers to monitor their AWS cost and usage at a resource level to identify cost drivers.
- AWS Billing Conductor: A customizable billing service, allowing you to customize your billing data to match your desired showback or chargeback business logic
- Amazon CodeGuru: A machine learning-powered developer tool that provides automated code reviews and identifies performance optimizations in your Java, Python, Scala, Kotlin ,
- AWS Compute Optimizer: Get recommendations to optimize your use of AWS resources (rightsizing)
- Amazon SageMaker: A cloud based machine-learning platform that allows the creation, training, and deployment by developers of machine-learning (ML) models on the cloud.

upvoted 2 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Cost Explorer

AWS Cost Explorer provides cost and usage reports, allowing you to analyze your historical costs and usage patterns. While it doesn't directly identify rightsizing opportunities, it can help you understand your current spending and identify areas where rightsizing might be beneficial.

E. AWS Compute Optimizer

AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that recommends optimal AWS resources for your workloads. It analyzes the historical utilization of your Amazon EC2 instances and provides recommendations for rightsizing, which involves changing the instance type to a better fit based on the workload's requirements.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A. AWS Cost Explorer

AWS Cost Explorer provides cost and usage reports, allowing you to analyze your historical costs and usage patterns. While it doesn't directly

identify rightsizing opportunities, it can help you understand your current spending and identify areas where rightsizing might be beneficial.

E. AWS Compute Optimizer

AWS Compute Optimizer is a service that recommends optimal AWS resources for your workloads. It analyzes the historical utilization of your Amazon EC2 instances and provides recommendations for rightsizing, which involves changing the instance type to a better fit based on the workload's requirements.

B. AWS Billing Conductor

There is no service called AWS Billing Conductor.


C. Amazon CodeGuru

Amazon CodeGuru is a service for automated code reviews and application performance recommendations. It is not specifically designed for identifying rightsizing opportunities.

D. Amazon SageMaker


Amazon SageMaker is a service for building, training, and deploying machine learning models.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS Billing Conductor is a customizable billing service, allowing you to customize your billing data to match your desired showback or chargeback business logic.

upvoted 1 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-rightsizing.html>
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/compute-optimizer/latest/ug/rightsizing-preferences.html>

upvoted 2 times

  **passgreenearth** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

The answer is AE


upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE



Answers AE are correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **GSMUTTA** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

hmm... AE

upvoted 1 times

  **Hamdos** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

What is billing conductor?

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

The answer is AE.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-rightsizing.html>
<https://aws.amazon.com/compute-optimizer/>

upvoted 4 times

  **inkedia3** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/ce-rightsizing.html>
<https://aws.amazon.com/compute-optimizer/>

upvoted 2 times

Which of the following are benefits of using AWS Trusted Advisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Providing high-performance container orchestration
- B. Creating and rotating encryption keys
- C. Detecting underutilized resources to save costs
- D. Improving security by proactively monitoring the AWS environment
- E. Implementing enforced tagging across AWS resources

Correct Answer: CD

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

C & D are correct.

Benefits of Trusted Advisor:

- Cost optimization - Trusted Advisor can help you save cost with actionable recommendations by analyzing usage, configuration and spend.
- Performance - Trusted Advisor can help improve the performance of your services with actionable recommendations by analyzing usage and configuration.
- Security - Trusted Advisor can help improve the security of your AWS environment by suggesting foundational security best practices curated by security experts.
- Fault tolerance - Trusted Advisor can help improve the reliability of your services.
- Service quotas - Service quotas are the maximum number of resources that you can create in an AWS account.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>
upvoted 12 times

  **Dumpsvibe_cisco** Most Recent 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: CD

The correct answer is C and D.
upvoted 1 times

  **GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: CD

c & d are applicable
upvoted 1 times

  **docoumn** 4 months ago



C & D are correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Detecting underutilized resources to save costs: AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations for optimizing your AWS infrastructure, including identifying underutilized resources that you can potentially downgrade or terminate to save costs.

D. Improving security by proactively monitoring the AWS environment: Trusted Advisor also offers security recommendations, helping you enhance security by identifying potential security vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and best practices for your AWS environment.

So, the correct options are C and D.
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C & D are correct.

Benefits of Trusted Advisor:

- Cost optimization - Trusted Advisor can help you save cost with actionable recommendations by analyzing usage, configuration and spend.
- Performance - Trusted Advisor can help improve the performance of your services with actionable recommendations by analyzing usage and configuration.
- Security - Trusted Advisor can help improve the security of your AWS environment by suggesting foundational security best practices curated by security experts.
- Fault tolerance - Trusted Advisor can help improve the reliability of your services.
- Service quotas - Service quotas are the maximum number of resources that you can create in an AWS account.

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/technology/trusted-advisor/>
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

C. Detecting underutilized resources to save costs

AWS Trusted Advisor provides recommendations for optimizing your AWS resources, including identifying underutilized resources. This can help you save costs by eliminating unnecessary or idle resources.

D. Improving security by proactively monitoring the AWS environment

AWS Trusted Advisor includes security checks that proactively monitor your AWS environment. It provides recommendations to help improve security by identifying potential security vulnerabilities and misconfigurations.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD is correct

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **impetus888** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

CD is correct

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

for sure

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answers CD are correct.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answer is CD.

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

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is an advantage that users experience when they move on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud?

- A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers
- B. Price discounts that are identical to discounts from hardware providers
- C. Distribution of all operational controls to AWS
- D. Elimination of operational expenses

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is correct
upvoted 1 times

XuanWrei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data center
upvoted 1 times

Kessel 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers

Don't want to nit-pick, but technically you are still paying AWS for the expenses of running their datacenters, it's just that the costs are embedded in their pricing. Of course economies of scale make this a no brainer.
upvoted 1 times

Itzmelakshmikanth3108 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers

Moving on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud can indeed lead to the elimination of expenses associated with running and maintaining data centers. This includes costs related to infrastructure maintenance, facility management, hardware upgrades, electricity, cooling, and physical security. By leveraging cloud services, organizations can offload these responsibilities to the cloud provider, resulting in reduced operational expenses and allowing them to focus more on their core business objectives.
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers
upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers

Moving to the AWS Cloud allows users to leverage AWS's infrastructure, eliminating the need for organizations to run and maintain their own data centers. This shift can lead to cost savings, improved scalability, and increased flexibility.

Options B, C, and D are not accurate:

B. Price discounts that are identical to discounts from hardware providers



AWS provides its pricing model, and while cost savings can be achieved by leveraging cloud services, the pricing structure is different from traditional hardware providers.

C. Distribution of all operational controls to AWS

While AWS manages the underlying infrastructure, users still retain control over the operational aspects of their applications and services. It's a shared responsibility model, where AWS manages certain aspects, and users manage others.



D. Elimination of operational expenses

While there may be cost savings, it's not accurate to say that all operational expenses are eliminated. Users are still responsible for managing and optimizing their cloud resources, applications, and configurations.
upvoted 1 times

  **alok83** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

- * Trade fixed expense for variable expense
- * Benefit from massive economies of scale
- * Stop guessing capacity
- * Increase speed and agility
- * Stop spending money running and maintaining data centers
- * Go global in minutes

upvoted 2 times

  **Mefre7** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A looks correct

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Elimination of expenses for running and maintaining data centers.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

A is correct.

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

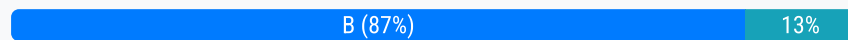
upvoted 2 times

A company wants to manage deployed IT services and govern its infrastructure as code (IaC) templates.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Resource Explorer
- B. AWS Service Catalog
- C. AWS Organizations
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



— **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

AWS Service Catalog lets you centrally manage your cloud resources to achieve governance at scale of your infrastructure as code (IaC) templates, written in CloudFormation or Terraform configurations. With AWS Service Catalog, you can meet your compliance requirements while making sure your customers can quickly deploy the cloud resources they need.

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

upvoted 17 times

— **Mar44** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The Professional Services team at AWS is responsible for assisting enterprise customers as they shift to the cloud by incorporating our services into their overall architecture. We work hand-in-hand with customer teams and AWS partners to provide deep expertise in the architecture, design, development, and implementation of cloud computing initiatives that result in real business outcomes.

upvoted 1 times

— **GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

— **Syl34** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B : Create, share, organize, and govern your curated IaC templates

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

upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Service Catalog

AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. It enables administrators to centrally manage and govern IT services, including infrastructure as code templates, ensuring compliance with organizational policies and standards.

upvoted 1 times

— **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

B = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

— **BobFar** 7 months ago

The answer is B , AWS Service Catalog

- AWS Resource Explorer: Search for and discover relevant resources across AWS
- AWS Service Catalog: Create, share, organize, and govern your curated IaC templates
- AWS Organizations: An account management service that lets you consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization and centrally manage.
- AWS Systems Manager: Manage your resources on AWS and in multicloud and hybrid environments.

upvoted 3 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Service Catalog lets you centrally manage your cloud resources to achieve governance at scale of your infrastructure as code (IaC) templates, written in CloudFormation or Terraform configurations. With AWS Service Catalog, you can meet your compliance requirements while making sure

your customers can quickly deploy the cloud resources they need.
<https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/>

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Service Catalog

AWS Service Catalog enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. It allows you to centrally manage and govern the deployment of AWS resources, including IaC templates. With AWS Service Catalog, you can control access, ensure compliance, and manage the lifecycle of deployed services.

Options A, C, and D are not specifically designed for managing deployed IT services and governing infrastructure as code:

A. AWS Resource Explorer

AWS Resource Explorer is a tool for exploring, understanding, and querying your AWS resources.



C. AWS Organizations

AWS Organizations helps you consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization.

D. AWS Systems Manager

AWS Systems Manager provides a suite of tools for managing AWS infrastructure at scale. While it is useful for managing operational tasks, it is not specifically designed for governing infrastructure as code or managing IT services.


upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

[https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/#:~:text=AWS%20Service%20Catalog%20lets%20you%20centrally%20manage%20your%20cloud%20resources%20to%20achieve%20governance%20at%20scale%20of%20your%20infrastructure%20as%20code%20\(IaC\)%20templates%2C](https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/#:~:text=AWS%20Service%20Catalog%20lets%20you%20centrally%20manage%20your%20cloud%20resources%20to%20achieve%20governance%20at%20scale%20of%20your%20infrastructure%20as%20code%20(IaC)%20templates%2C)



upvoted 1 times

  **Ashisohail** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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



upvoted 1 times

  **alok83** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Option B is correct



upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Service Catalog allows you to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. It helps you achieve consistent governance and meet compliance requirements while enabling users to quickly deploy only the approved IT services they need. Service Catalog lets you centrally manage commonly deployed IT services, achieve consistent governance, and help meet your compliance requirements.



upvoted 1 times

  **Oripresa** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Si el código abierto de Terraform o Terraform Cloud es su herramienta de IaC preferida, puede utilizar Service Catalog para ofrecer a sus equipos el aprovisionamiento automático de las configuraciones de Terraform. Si utiliza una combinación de configuraciones de CloudFormation y Terraform en diferentes equipos o casos de uso, ahora puede utilizar AWS Service Catalog como la única herramienta para catalogar y compartir ambas. Para sus usuarios finales, AWS Service Catalog proporciona una interfaz común y fácil de usar para ver y aprovisionar recursos independientemente de la tecnología de IaC.

upvoted 1 times


  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is AWS Systems Manager.

AWS Service Catalog is a good service for managing provisioned IT services, but it does not offer support for IaC. AWS Systems Manager, on the other hand, offers a range of features that make it easy to manage provisioned IT services and manage infrastructure as code templates.



upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Company wants to "GOVERN" IaC templates. One cannot "GOVERN" IaC templates through AWS Systems Manager. Through AWS Service Catalog one can achieve governance at IaC templates level.

[https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/#:~:text=AWS%20Service%20Catalog%20lets%20you%20centrally%20manage%20your%20cloud%20resources%20to%20achieve%20governance%20at%20scale%20of%20your%20infrastructure%20as%20code%20\(IaC\)%20templates%2C](https://aws.amazon.com/servicecatalog/#:~:text=AWS%20Service%20Catalog%20lets%20you%20centrally%20manage%20your%20cloud%20resources%20to%20achieve%20governance%20at%20scale%20of%20your%20infrastructure%20as%20code%20(IaC)%20templates%2C)

upvoted 2 times

  **c589e91** 9 months, 1 week ago

B

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

upvoted 2 times

  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Service Catalog

AWS Service Catalog is the service that enables a company to manage deployed IT services and govern its infrastructure as code (IaC) templates. AWS Service Catalog allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS. It helps centralize and manage the provisioning of resources and applications based on predefined templates.

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service or tool helps users visualize, understand, and manage spending and usage over time?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Cost Explorer
- D. AWS Service Catalog

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **TylerKiro** Highly Voted 10 months ago

What helps me is saying "to Explore is to visualize and a Calculator is to estimate."
upvoted 14 times

—  **Ruffyt** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. AWS Organizations: Manages multiple AWS accounts in an organization, aiding in billing and cost allocation. Not focused on detailed spending visualization.
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator: Estimates AWS service costs based on configurations. Lacks detailed historical spending and usage insights.
- C. AWS Cost Explorer: Visualizes, understands, and manages AWS spending and usage over time. Provides detailed insights, historical data, and forecasting.
- D. AWS Service Catalog: Manages approved IT service catalogs but doesn't focus on detailed cost visualization.
upvoted 5 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago


Selected Answer: C

The answer is c.
upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

- A. AWS Organizations: Manages multiple AWS accounts in an organization, aiding in billing and cost allocation. Not focused on detailed spending visualization.
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator: Estimates AWS service costs based on configurations. Lacks detailed historical spending and usage insights.
- C. AWS Cost Explorer: Visualizes, understands, and manages AWS spending and usage over time. Provides detailed insights, historical data, and forecasting.
- D. AWS Service Catalog: Manages approved IT service catalogs but doesn't focus on detailed cost visualization.
upvoted 2 times

—  **alok83** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Option C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

—  **782a6a5** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Compreender e gerenciar gastos e uso ao longo do tempo.
Logo a resposta é letra C.
upvoted 2 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

—  **Payal10** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Is this material is good for exam preparation?
upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

AWS Cost Explorer has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. Get started quickly by creating custom reports that analyze cost and usage data. Analyze your data at a high level (for example, total costs and usage across all accounts), or dive deeper into your cost and usage data to identify trends, pinpoint cost drivers, and detect anomalies.

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-explorer/>

upvoted 4 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

C - AWS Cost Explorer is correct.

"AWS Cost Explorer has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-explorer/>

upvoted 2 times

A company is using a central data platform to manage multiple types of data for its customers. The company wants to use AWS services to discover, transform, and visualize the data.

Which combination of AWS services should the company use to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS Glue
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon Redshift
- D. Amazon QuickSight
- E. Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB)

Correct Answer: AD

Community vote distribution

AD (100%)

Anyio **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

The answer is AD.

AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easier to discover, prepare, move, and integrate data from multiple sources for analytics, machine learning (ML), and application development.
<https://aws.amazon.com/glue/>

Amazon QuickSight powers data-driven organizations with unified business intelligence (BI) at hyperscale. With QuickSight, all users can meet varying analytic needs from the same source of truth through modern interactive dashboards, paginated reports, embedded analytics, and natural language queries.

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

upvoted 23 times

TheFivePips **Highly Voted** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. AWS Glue: AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy to discover, prepare, and load data for analysis. It automates the time-consuming tasks of data discovery, transformation, and job scheduling, allowing users to focus on analyzing the data.

B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS): Fully managed file system for shared access to file-based data. Not primarily used for data discovery, transformation, or visualization.

C. Amazon Redshift: Fully managed data warehouse service for running complex queries on large datasets. Not used for data discovery, transformation, or visualization.

D. Amazon QuickSight: Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed business intelligence (BI) service that enables users to create and visualize interactive dashboards and reports. It connects to various data sources, making it suitable for visualizing data prepared by services like AWS Glue.

E. Amazon Quantum Ledger Database (Amazon QLDB): Fully managed ledger database service for ensuring data integrity. Not designed for data discovery, transformation, or visualization.

upvoted 7 times

GPFT **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AD

another options not applicable

upvoted 1 times

jessi_jessi 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

levei ate um susto vendo alternativa de blockchain

upvoted 1 times

James_Srm 7 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: AD

the answer is AD

A.AWS Glue: for prepare a multiple data type, form and source for analyze.

D.AWS Quick Sight: tool for visualize and analyze for your data.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is AD.

AWS Glue is a serverless data integration service that makes it easier to discover, prepare, move, and integrate data from multiple sources for analytics, machine learning (ML), and application development.

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

Amazon QuickSight powers data-driven organizations with unified business intelligence (BI) at hyperscale. With QuickSight, all users can meet varying analytic needs from the same source of truth through modern interactive dashboards, paginated reports, embedded analytics, and natural language queries.

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


upvoted 1 times

[-]  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

A & D are correct. Amazon Redshift is a data warehouse with zero-ETL approach. Here company wants to "Transform" and hence Redshift is out for the consideration as one of the two options. B & E can not be considered as any of the options obviously. Hence Answers are A & D.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Mefre7** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. AWS Glue - AWS Glue is a fully managed extract, transform, and load (ETL) service that makes it easy for users to prepare and load their data for analysis. It can discover, catalog, and transform data from various sources.

D. Amazon QuickSight - Amazon QuickSight is a business intelligence (BI) service that enables users to create and visualize interactive dashboards. It can connect to various data sources, including AWS Glue, to visualize and analyze the transformed data.


upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdfe** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD looks correct

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **bn04** 10 months, 1 week ago

Answers are AD

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answers AD are correct.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD - Analytics

<https://aws.amazon.com/big-data/datalakes-and-analytics/>

upvoted 2 times

A global company wants to migrate its third-party applications to the AWS Cloud. The company wants help from a global team of experts to complete the migration faster and more reliably in accordance with AWS internal best practices.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Support
- B. AWS Professional Services
- C. AWS Launch Wizard
- D. AWS Managed Services (AMS)

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

- A. AWS Support: Provides technical support plans, but not focused on hands-on migration assistance.
- B. AWS Professional Services: Global team of experts for hands-on assistance with planning, executing, and optimizing AWS migrations.
- C. AWS Launch Wizard: Simplifies application deployment, but not specifically designed for third-party application migrations.
- D. AWS Managed Services (AMS): Fully managed service for ongoing operational support, not designed for the initial migration phase.

In summary, option B (AWS Professional Services) is the best choice for hands-on assistance with third-party application migrations.
upvoted 19 times

—  **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

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

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


upvoted 7 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correxct

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Correct answer is B.

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

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

upvoted 2 times


—  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Professional Services

AWS Professional Services is the AWS consulting arm that provides expert guidance and assistance to help organizations plan, migrate, and optimize their workloads on AWS. AWS Professional Services consists of a global team of experts who have deep experience with AWS services and can help ensure a faster and more reliable migration in accordance with AWS best practices.

upvoted 2 times

—  **dolpaz** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Partner Network (APN) Consulting Partners help customers design, architect, build, migrate, and manage workloads and applications on Amazon Web Services.

https://d1.awsstatic.com/partner-network/APN_Consulting-Benefits_Brochure-Digital.pdf

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct.

upvoted 1 times

An e-learning platform needs to run an application for 2 months each year. The application will be deployed on Amazon EC2 instances. Any application downtime during those 2 months must be avoided.

Which EC2 purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (93%)

7%

— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Reserved Instances (RIs): Reserved Instances provide capacity reservation for a specified term (usually one or three years), offering cost savings compared to On-Demand Instances. However, RIs may not be the most suitable for a short duration like 2 months, as they typically involve longer-term commitments.

B. Dedicated Hosts: Dedicated Hosts may not be cost-effective for short-term workloads and lack the flexibility needed.

C. Spot Instances: Spot Instances offer cost savings but can be terminated with short notice, potentially causing interruptions.

D. On-Demand Instances: On-Demand Instances provide capacity on a pay-as-you-go basis with no upfront commitment. They are suitable for short-term, variable workloads, offering flexibility without the need for long-term commitments. In this scenario, On-Demand Instances would be a cost-effective option for the 2-month duration while avoiding downtime.

upvoted 14 times

— **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

D - On-Demand Instances is correct.

"On-Demand Instances are recommended for:

- Users that prefer the low cost and flexibility of EC2 without any upfront payment or long-term commitment
- Applications with short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted
- Applications being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time"

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

upvoted 8 times

— **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

d is correct

upvoted 2 times

— **XuanWrei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D. On-Demand Instances: On-Demand Instances provide capacity on a pay-as-you-go basis with no upfront commitment. They are suitable for short-term, variable workloads, offering flexibility without the need for long-term commitments. In this scenario, On-Demand Instances would be a cost-effective option for the 2-month duration while avoiding downtime.

upvoted 1 times

— **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

D = CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D - On-Demand Instances is correct.

"On-Demand Instances are recommended for:

- Users that prefer the low cost and flexibility of EC2 without any upfront payment or long-term commitment
- Applications with short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted
- Applications being developed or tested on EC2 for the first time"

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

upvoted 1 times

— **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Reserved instances are also on-demand instances which must match certain attribute such as instance type and Region, in order to benefit from the billing discount. They are cheaper than On-Demand Instances but any on-demand instance which can be reserved must be reserved for at least for one year. This case scenario demands the application usage only for 2 months and hence Option A - Reserved instances cannot be an answer. With Spot instances once cannot guarantee 100% uptime and so that is also out of window. Dedicated host will be costly comparison to on-demand instance. Hence the answer id D.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/ec2-reserved-instances.html#:~:text=You%20can%20purchase%20a%20Reserved%20Instance%20for%20a%20one%2Dyear%20or%20three%2Dyear%20commitment%2C%20with%20the%20three%2Dyear%20commitment%20offering%20a%20bigger%20discount.>

upvoted 3 times

  **mysoresri** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I would say reserved because with a scheduled reserved instance, you can pay for scheduled time only

upvoted 1 times

  **hocix58247** 9 months, 1 week ago



Reserved is just for 1/3 years not 2 months

upvoted 4 times

  **SShiva2002** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The most cost effective part threw me off . Cause ON demand is the most expensive isn't it?

upvoted 1 times

  **bn04** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **AdrianMonter26** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

It can't be A because AWS offer terms of 1 or 3 years and only need 2 month at year. So it has to be D

upvoted 2 times

  **cnoodle** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

On-Demand is the correct answer since this service cannot be interrupted. This is why we need On-Demand.



upvoted 3 times

  **Givememore** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

the correct answer is a

upvoted 2 times

  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

dude, there's no RI for 2 months

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D.

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

upvoted 1 times

A developer wants to deploy an application quickly on AWS without manually creating the required resources. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon EC2
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. AWS CodeBuild
- D. Amazon Personalize

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

bn04 **Highly Voted** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without having to learn about the infrastructure that runs those applications. Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

upvoted 12 times

GPFT **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is coirrect

upvoted 1 times

BobFar 7 months ago

Correct Answer is B

- A. Amazon EC2: Secure and resizable compute capacity for virtually any workload
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk: Deploy and scale web applications, Quick lunch
- C. AWS CodeBuild: Build and test code with automatic scaling
- D. Amazon Personalize: Fully managed machine learning service that uses your data to generate item recommendations for your users.

upvoted 4 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

With Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without having to learn about the infrastructure that runs those applications. Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Amazon EC2: Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) provides resizable compute capacity in the cloud. While it allows you to manually create and configure virtual servers (EC2 instances), it involves more manual setup and is not as streamlined for quick application deployment as other services.

B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk: a fully managed service that simplifies the deployment of applications on AWS. It abstracts the underlying infrastructure, allowing developers to quickly deploy applications without manual resource creation. It is suitable for rapid application deployment.

C. AWS CodeBuild: a fully managed continuous integration service that compiles source code, runs tests, and produces software packages. While it is part of the CI/CD process, it is not focused on quick application deployment and resource provisioning.

D. Amazon Personalize: Amazon Personalize is a machine learning service for building personalized recommendation models. It is not designed for general application deployment and does not provide the infrastructure for quick deployment.

upvoted 4 times

etrop 8 months ago

Weird, I wouldn't consider deploying an elastic beanstalk a process without manually creating resources. You still have to go into the portal and point and click to get yourself the beanstalk resource. This is totally a manual process. Code Deploy should be the answer but its not in the list. Only Code Build, which wouldn't do it, If this is on an exam and Code Deploy is there instead of Code Build. I would have selected code deploy. Because you can truly use it to deploy infrastructure without manual steps. Still B is the best answer here I think its just dumb and wrong to think its not a manual process to create the beanstalk resource.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Interesting. This is what chat had to say when I asked it about this:

In comparison to AWS Elastic Beanstalk, AWS CodeDeploy provides more control over the deployment process, including the ability to customize deployment scripts. However, it might require more manual setup compared to Elastic Beanstalk, which abstracts more of the underlying infrastructure details for quick and easy deployment.

In the context of the original question about quickly deploying an application without manually creating resources, both AWS Elastic Beanstalk and AWS CodeDeploy could be relevant, but the choice would depend on the level of control and customization desired by the developer.

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times


  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "deploy an application quickly on AWS without manually creating the required resources"

upvoted 2 times

  **VirendraP** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Key question is "without creating resources", so that has be to Elastic Beanstalk.

B - AWS Elastic Beanstalk is correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

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

upvoted 1 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

B - AWS Elastic Beanstalk is correct.

"Deploy scalable web applications in minutes without the complexity of provisioning and managing underlying infrastructure."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/elasticbeanstalk/>

upvoted 2 times

A company is storing sensitive customer data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company wants to protect the data from accidental deletion or overwriting.

Which S3 feature should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Lifecycle rules
- B. S3 Versioning
- C. S3 bucket policies
- D. S3 server-side encryption

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Anyio 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

Versioning in Amazon S3 is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use the S3 Versioning feature to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your buckets.

Versioning-enabled buckets can help you recover objects from accidental deletion or overwrite. For example, if you delete an object, Amazon S3 inserts a delete marker instead of removing the object permanently.

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

upvoted 14 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. S3 Lifecycle rules: Manages object lifecycle for storage optimization, not specifically designed for accidental deletion protection.

B. S3 Versioning: S3 Versioning is a feature that allows you to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in a bucket. Enabling versioning helps protect against accidental deletion or overwriting of data. When versioning is enabled, each new version of an object is assigned a unique version ID, and you can easily restore previous versions if needed.

C. S3 bucket policies: Defines access permissions, but does not inherently protect against accidental deletion or overwriting.

D. S3 server-side encryption: Encrypts data at rest for security but does not directly address accidental deletion or overwriting.

upvoted 5 times

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Correct answer is B.

Versioning in Amazon S3 is a means of keeping multiple variants of an object in the same bucket. You can use the S3 Versioning feature to preserve, retrieve, and restore every version of every object stored in your buckets.

Versioning-enabled buckets can help you recover objects from accidental deletion or overwrite. For example, if you delete an object, Amazon S3 inserts a delete marker instead of removing the object permanently.

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

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "protect the data from accidental deletion or overwriting"

upvoted 2 times

isaphiltrick 11 months ago

B - S3 Versioning is correct.

"Versioning-enabled buckets can help you recover objects from accidental deletion or overwrite."

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

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service provides the ability to manage infrastructure as code?

- A. AWS CodePipeline
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

Anyio Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The Correct answer is D.

AWS CloudFormation lets you model, provision, and manage AWS and third-party resources by treating infrastructure as code.
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>

upvoted 8 times

linglast 9 months ago

answer is straight-to-the-point with the same wording, thx!

upvoted 3 times

BobFar Most Recent 7 months ago

The corect answer is AWS CloudFormation

A. AWS CodePipeline: Automate continuous delivery pipelines for fast and orchestrates and automates the different stages of your release process. (CI/CD)

B. AWS CodeDeploy: Automate code deployment to various compute services, such as Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises servers, and AWS Lambda functions.

C. AWS Direct Connect: Create a dedicated network connection to AWS

D. AWS CloudFormation: Speed up cloud provisioning with infrastructure as code (IaC)

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Correct answer is D.

AWS CloudFormation lets you model, provision, and manage AWS and third-party resources by treating infrastructure as code.
<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. AWS CodePipeline: Focuses on continuous integration and delivery.

B. AWS CodeDeploy: Automates application deployments.

C. AWS Direct Connect: Provides dedicated network connections.

D. AWS CloudFormation: AWS CloudFormation is a service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code. It enables you to use a template to describe and provision AWS resources in a repeatable and automated manner. With CloudFormation, you can manage your infrastructure as code, making it easier to version, replicate, and share infrastructure configurations.

upvoted 3 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is Correct.

Key: "ability to manage infrastructure as code".

upvoted 2 times

isaphiltrick 11 months ago

D - AWS CloudFormation is correct.

"AWS CloudFormation lets you model, provision, and manage AWS and third-party resources by treating infrastructure as code."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/>
upvoted 3 times

An online gaming company needs to choose a purchasing option to run its Amazon EC2 instances for 1 year. The web traffic is consistent, and any increases in traffic are predictable. The EC2 instances must be online and available without any disruption.

Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Spot Fleet

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

anup77777 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances (RIs) provide a significant discount (compared to On-Demand Instances) in exchange for a commitment of one or three years. They are suitable for consistent, predictable workloads. RIs offer cost-effectiveness while ensuring the EC2 instances are online and available without disruptions.

upvoted 3 times

lio101 6 months, 2 weeks ago

if there was saving plans? what can we choose?

upvoted 1 times

Abhi_2005 4 months, 1 week ago

eventhough you have saving plans as a option we have to choose Reserved Instances only because in saving plans we have to choose a fixed time but in RI there is no time limit

- If i am wrong please mention the correct reason

upvoted 2 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. On-Demand Instances: Pay-as-you-go without upfront commitment; less cost-effective for consistent workloads.

B. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances (RIs) provide a significant discount (compared to On-Demand Instances) in exchange for a commitment of one or three years. They are suitable for consistent, predictable workloads. RIs offer cost-effectiveness while ensuring the EC2 instances are online and available without disruptions.

C. Spot Instances: Bid for unused capacity; cost savings but may not provide consistent availability.

D. Spot Fleet: Collection of Spot Instances; offers fl

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. On-Demand Instances: Pay-as-you-go without upfront commitment; less cost-effective for consistent workloads.

B. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances (RIs) provide a significant discount (compared to On-Demand Instances) in exchange for a commitment of one or three years. They are suitable for consistent, predictable workloads. RIs offer cost-effectiveness while ensuring the EC2 instances are online and available without disruptions.

C. Spot Instances: Bid for unused capacity; cost savings but may not provide consistent availability.

D. Spot Fleet: Collection of Spot Instances; offers flexibility but inherits characteristics of Spot Instances.

upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 1 times

bn04 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

You can purchase a Reserved Instance for a one-year or three-year commitment
upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "instance for 1 year" "traffic is predictable" "available without any disruption"
upvoted 2 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B


The Correct answer is B.

Amazon EC2 Reserved Instances (RI) provide a significant discount (up to 72%) compared to On-Demand pricing and provide a capacity reservation when used in a specific Availability Zone.

Terms (avg. discount off On-Demand) - 1yr (40%), 3yr (60%)

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

upvoted 4 times

  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

predictable, long term

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service or feature allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company’s on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud?

- A. AWS Direct Connect
- B. VPC peering
- C. AWS VPN
- D. Amazon Route 53

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- TheFivePips

Highly Voted

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Direct Connect: AWS Direct Connect allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company's on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. It provides a private, dedicated network connection to enhance network performance and reliability.

B. VPC Peering: Connects two Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) within AWS, allowing them to communicate with each other.

C. AWS VPN: Provides a secure, encrypted connection between on-premises networks and AWS VPCs over the internet.

D. Amazon Route 53: A scalable and highly available domain name system (DNS) web service.

upvoted 6 times
- GPFT

Most Recent

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is correct

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Direct Connect: AWS Direct Connect allows a user to establish a dedicated network connection between a company's on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. It provides a private, dedicated network connection to enhance network performance and reliability.

upvoted 1 times
- Pyrus

7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct

AWS Direct Connect: This service establishes a dedicated, private, high-bandwidth network connection between an on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud. It offers improved performance, security, and reliability compared to internet-based connections like VPNs.

VPC peering: This feature allows VPCs within the same AWS Region to connect directly with each other, but it doesn't extend connectivity to on-premises networks.

AWS VPN: While AWS VPN can create secure tunnels over the internet for connecting on-premises networks to the AWS Cloud, it doesn't provide dedicated connections like Direct Connect and may encounter performance limitations compared to a dedicated line.

Amazon Route 53: This service focuses on routing internet traffic to resources within AWS, not establishing connections between on-premises networks and the cloud.

upvoted 1 times
- sthen0

8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- Sreeni_A

10 months, 1 week ago

A is Correct

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- lunamuller

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.
- Key: "dedicated network connection between a company’s on-premises data center and the AWS Cloud"

upvoted 3 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The Correct answer is A.

Create a dedicated network connection to AWS.

The AWS Direct Connect cloud service is the shortest path to your AWS resources. While in transit, your network traffic remains on the AWS global network and never touches the public internet.

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

upvoted 4 times

  **inkedia3** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

Which option is a physical location of the AWS global infrastructure?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. AWS Region
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS Region: An AWS Region is a physical location in the world where AWS has multiple data centers. It represents a geographic area with multiple Availability Zones to provide fault tolerance and stability.
upvoted 3 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. AWS DataSync: AWS DataSync is a service for transferring large amounts of data between on-premises storage and Amazon S3. It is not related to the physical location of the AWS global infrastructure.

B. AWS Region: An AWS Region is a physical location in the world where AWS has multiple data centers. It represents a geographic area with multiple Availability Zones to provide fault tolerance and stability.

C. Amazon Connect: Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service. It is not related to the physical infrastructure but rather provides customer service solutions.

D. AWS Organizations: AWS Organizations is a service for consolidating multiple AWS accounts into an organization. It is not related to the physical location of the AWS global infrastructure.
upvoted 4 times

demo4422 10 months, 1 week ago

B is correct answer

"AWS has the concept of a Region, which is a physical location around the world where we cluster data centers"

https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/
upvoted 3 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct

Key: "physical location of the AWS global infrastructure"
upvoted 4 times

edmacoar123 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Region is a physical location around the world
upvoted 1 times

Anyio 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

AWS has the concept of a Region, which is a physical location around the world where we cluster data centers. We call each group of logical data centers an Availability Zone. Each AWS Region consists of a minimum of three, isolated, and physically separate AZs within a geographic area.
https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/global-infrastructure/regions_az/
upvoted 4 times

A company wants to protect its AWS Cloud information, systems, and assets while performing risk assessment and mitigation tasks. Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is supported by these goals?

- A. Reliability
- B. Security
- C. Operational excellence
- D. Performance efficiency

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Security: Focuses on protecting information, systems, and assets. It involves implementing best practices for identity and access management, data protection, and risk assessment and mitigation.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework:

Operational Excellence: Focuses on operational practices that enable efficient management and operation of systems. It involves continuous improvement, monitoring, incident response, and evolving procedures over time.

Security: Focuses on protecting information, systems, and assets. It involves implementing best practices for identity and access management, data protection, and risk assessment and mitigation.

Reliability: Focuses on the ability of a system to recover from failures and meet customer expectations. It involves implementing best practices for resiliency, fault tolerance, and disaster recovery.

Performance Efficiency: Focuses on using resources efficiently to maintain good performance. It involves optimizing workloads, selecting the right resources, and monitoring performance.

Cost Optimization: Focuses on avoiding unnecessary costs and ensuring that resources are used efficiently. It involves optimizing costs, understanding pricing models, and using resources effectively.

upvoted 4 times

sthen0 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct, most of the keys in question is directly related with security

upvoted 1 times

demo4422 10 months, 1 week ago

B is correct answer

This is conclusion of security pillar "help you build and operate architectures that protect information, systems, and assets while delivering business value"

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/security-pillar/conclusion.html>

upvoted 4 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct

Key: "protect its AWS Cloud information, systems, and assets while performing risk assessment and mitigation tasks"
upvoted 2 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

Security - For Infrastructure Protection and Data Protection
<https://abhi0751.medium.com/aws-cloud-adoption-framework-aws-caf-a512b89dbcba>
upvoted 3 times

What is the purpose of having an internet gateway within a VPC?

- A. To create a VPN connection to the VPC
- B. To allow communication between the VPC and the internet
- C. To impose bandwidth constraints on internet traffic
- D. To load balance traffic from the internet across Amazon EC2 instances

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. To create a VPN connection to the VPC: VPN connections are typically established using Virtual Private Gateways rather than internet gateways. Internet gateways are not directly involved in VPN connections.

B. To allow communication between the VPC and the internet: The primary purpose of an internet gateway (IGW) within a Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) is to enable communication between resources in the VPC and the internet. It serves as a horizontally scaled, redundant component that allows outbound traffic from resources in the VPC to the internet and vice versa.

C. To impose bandwidth constraints on internet traffic: Internet gateways do not impose bandwidth constraints on internet traffic.

D. To load balance traffic from the internet across Amazon EC2 instances: Load balancing of internet traffic is typically handled by services like Elastic Load Balancing (ELB) rather than the internet gateway.

upvoted 9 times

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

B is correct.

"An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet."

Reference: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vpc/latest/userguide/VPC_Internet_Gateway.html


upvoted 9 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct.

"An internet gateway is a horizontally scaled, redundant, and highly available VPC component that allows communication between your VPC and the internet."

upvoted 2 times

—  **demo4422** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer

"Connect to the internet using an internet gateway"

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

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Correct answer is B.

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

upvoted 1 times

A company is running a monolithic on-premises application that does not scale and is difficult to maintain. The company has a plan to migrate the application to AWS and divide the application into microservices.

Which best practice of the AWS Well-Architected Framework is the company following with this plan?

- A. Integrate functional testing as part of AWS deployment.
- B. Use automation to deploy changes.
- C. Deploy the application to multiple locations.
- D. Implement loosely coupled dependencies.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

— **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The Correct answer is D.

Dependencies such as queuing systems, streaming systems, workflows, and load balancers are loosely coupled. Loose coupling helps isolate behavior of a component from other components that depend on it, increasing resiliency and agility.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/rel_prevent_interaction_failure_loosely_coupled_system.html

upvoted 14 times

— **Ruffyt** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Correct answer is D.

Dependencies such as queuing systems, streaming systems, workflows, and load balancers are loosely coupled. Loose coupling helps isolate behavior of a component from other components that depend on it, increasing resiliency and agility.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/rel_prevent_interaction_failure_loosely_coupled_system.html

upvoted 2 times

— **Pyrus** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The Correct answer is D.

Integrate functional testing as part of AWS deployment (A): While this is a good practice for ensuring application quality, it's not the specific focus of dividing the application into microservices.

Use automation to deploy changes (B): This is also a good practice, but it's applicable to various scenarios and not directly tied to microservices architecture.

Deploy the application to multiple locations (C): While microservices can be deployed across multiple locations, this isn't the defining characteristic of decomposing a monolithic application into microservices.

Implement loosely coupled dependencies (D): This is a core principle of microservices architecture. By breaking down the monolithic application into smaller, independent services with well-defined APIs, the company is aiming to reduce dependencies between services, making them easier to develop, deploy, and scale independently. This aligns perfectly with the goal of improving scalability and maintainability, which are key challenges with the current monolithic application.

upvoted 3 times

— **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Implement loosely coupled dependencies: The best practice of implementing loosely coupled dependencies aligns with the company's plan to migrate the monolithic on-premises application to AWS and divide it into microservices. Microservices architecture emphasizes the use of loosely coupled, independently deployable components that can be developed and maintained separately. Implementing loosely coupled dependencies, promotes the decoupling of services, allowing for greater agility, scalability, and ease of maintenance in a microservices architecture.

The other options are not as directly related to the described scenario:

Option A is related to testing practices.

Option B focuses on automation in deployment.

Option C refers to deploying the application to multiple locations, which may be a part of a broader strategy but is not specifically addressing the benefits of microservices architecture.

upvoted 2 times

— **TBone43** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D: Loose Coupling is main advantage of moving from monolithic to microservices

upvoted 2 times

  **demo4422** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer
upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct
upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is Correct.
upvoted 1 times

A company has an AWS account. The company wants to audit its password and access key rotation details for compliance purposes. Which AWS service or tool will meet this requirement?

- A. IAM Access Analyzer
- B. AWS Artifact
- C. IAM credential report
- D. AWS Audit Manager

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **Pyrus** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The Correct answer is C.

IAM Access Analyzer: Analyzes IAM policies to identify potential issues and excessive permissions, but doesn't specifically focus on password and access key rotation details.

AWS Artifact: Primarily used for managing and tracking infrastructure as code (IaC) configurations, not directly related to credential auditing.

IAM credential report: This built-in IAM feature provides detailed information about the rotation history of user passwords and access keys within the account. It shows dates of last password and access key rotation, along with usernames and key IDs. This aligns perfectly with the requirement of auditing password and access key rotation details for compliance purposes.

AWS Audit Manager: Offers a comprehensive platform for managing and automating audits across various AWS services, but it requires additional setup and configuration compared to the readily available IAM credential report

upvoted 8 times

—  **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The Correct answer is C.

You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password and access key updates.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html

upvoted 7 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct


upvoted 1 times

—  **Dmag** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Credentials Report carries Audit related details related to Password Rotation, Access Keys, MFA etc.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The Correct answer is C.

You can use credential reports to assist in your auditing and compliance efforts. You can use the report to audit the effects of credential lifecycle requirements, such as password and access key updates.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html

upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. IAM credential report: The IAM (Identity and Access Management) credential report is a detailed report that lists all users in an AWS account and the status of their various credentials, including password and access key rotation details. It provides information necessary for auditing password and access key rotation activities for compliance purposes.

IAM credential report, is the AWS service or tool that will meet the company's requirement to audit password and access key rotation details.

The other options are described as follows:

A. IAM Access Analyzer: Analyzes resource policies in your AWS environment to help you identify and address unintended access.

B. AWS Artifact: Provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports and documents.

D. AWS Audit Manager: Helps you continuously audit your AWS usage to simplify how you assess risk and compliance with regulations and industry standards.

While these services may be useful for compliance purposes, they do not specifically address the requirement for auditing password and access key rotation details.

upvoted 2 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

Key: "audit its password and access key rotation details for compliance purposes"

upvoted 2 times

  **inkedia3** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_getting-report.html

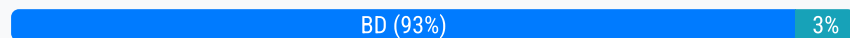
upvoted 2 times

A company wants to receive a notification when a specific AWS cost threshold is reached.
Which AWS services or tools can the company use to meet this requirement? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. Cost Explorer
- D. Amazon CloudWatch
- E. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution



— **NayeraB** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. AWS Budgets: AWS Budgets is a service that allows you to set custom cost and usage budgets for your AWS resources. You can configure a budget with a specific threshold and define actions, such as sending notifications, when that threshold is reached.

D. Amazon CloudWatch: Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service that can be used to collect and track metrics, logs, and events from various AWS resources. It supports setting up alarms based on cost metrics, so you can create an alarm for a specific cost threshold and configure it to send notifications when the threshold is breached.

upvoted 12 times

— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. AWS Budgets: Allows the company to set custom cost and usage budgets that alert them when thresholds are exceeded. They can receive notifications via email or Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) when the budget thresholds are reached.

D. Amazon CloudWatch: Can be used to create custom alarms based on cost metrics. The company can set up alarms to trigger notifications when specific cost thresholds are met or exceeded. CloudWatch Alarms can notify through various channels, including Amazon SNS.

The other options are described as follows:

A. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service.

C. Cost Explorer: Cost Explorer is a tool for exploring and analyzing AWS costs but does not provide direct notifications for cost thresholds.

E. AWS Cost and Usage Report: The Cost and Usage Report provides detailed information about AWS costs but does not offer real-time notifications for cost thresholds.

upvoted 6 times

— **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BE

it is wrong

upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. AWS Budgets: Allows the company to set custom cost and usage budgets that alert them when thresholds are exceeded. They can receive notifications via email or Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) when the budget thresholds are reached.

D. Amazon CloudWatch: Can be used to create custom alarms based on cost metrics. The company can set up alarms to trigger notifications when specific cost thresholds are met or exceeded. CloudWatch Alarms can notify through various channels, including Amazon SNS.

upvoted 1 times

— **BryanNkala** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

Budgets allows you to set custom cost and usage and send alerts and notifications when a threshold is reached. CloudWatch monitors activities happening from AWS resources and sends alerts.

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS Budgets: AWS Budgets is a service that allows you to set custom cost and usage budgets for your AWS resources. You can configure a budget with a specific threshold and define actions, such as sending notifications, when that threshold is reached.

D. Amazon CloudWatch: Amazon CloudWatch is a monitoring service that can be used to collect and track metrics, logs, and events from various

AWS resources. It supports setting up alarms based on cost metrics, so you can create an alarm for a specific cost threshold and configure it to send notifications when the threshold is breached.



upvoted 3 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD look correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bn04** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

AWS Cost Explorer itself does not have built-in capabilities to send cost alerts or notifications directly.

upvoted 2 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answers BD are Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

The Correct answer is BD.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

COST EXPLORER IS WRONG!



AWS Cost Explorer has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. Create a cost and usage forecast for a future time range for your report. You can use a forecast to estimate your AWS bill and SET ALARMS AND BUDGETS BASED ON PREDICTIONS (AND NOT THRESHOLDS!).

upvoted 1 times

  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS Cost Explorer itself does not have built-in capabilities to send cost alerts or notifications directly.

upvoted 1 times

  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-controls.html>

upvoted 2 times

  **user1689** 11 months ago

ref: The alarm triggers when your account billing exceeds the threshold you specify

upvoted 1 times

  **Ailil** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer is correct, you can create billing alarm in CloudWatch

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonCloudWatch/latest/monitoring/monitor_estimated_charges_with_cloudwatch.html

upvoted 1 times

  **Passeexam4sure_com** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BC

Using AWS Budgets, you can set a budget that alerts you when you exceed (or are forecasted to exceed) your budgeted cost or usage amount.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

COST EXPLORER IS WRONG!

AWS Cost Explorer has an easy-to-use interface that lets you visualize, understand, and manage your AWS costs and usage over time. Create a cost and usage forecast for a future time range for your report. You can use a forecast to estimate your AWS bill and SET ALARMS AND BUDGETS BASED ON PREDICTIONS (AND NOT THRESHOLDS!).

upvoted 3 times

  **LNHP** 11 months ago

AB


<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-sns-policy.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **LNHP** 11 months ago

Sorry its BC

upvoted 1 times

  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

There is no SNS in the options, so the only option is to set the threshold on AWS Budgets and notifications via cloudwatch. Please correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service or resource provides answers to the most frequently asked security-related questions that AWS receives from its users?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. Amazon Connect
- C. AWS Chatbot
- D. AWS Knowledge Center

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. AWS Artifact: AWS Artifact provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports and documents. It includes various compliance-related documents, such as SOC reports, PCI DSS reports, and more. While it offers valuable compliance information, it may not directly address the most frequently asked security-related questions.

B. Amazon Connect: Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service. It is focused on providing customer service solutions and does not specifically provide answers to security-related questions.

C. AWS Chatbot: AWS Chatbot is a service that allows users to receive notifications and interact with AWS resources using chat platforms like Slack and Amazon Chime. While it facilitates communication and notifications, it is not designed to provide answers to frequently asked security-related questions.

D. AWS Knowledge Center: AWS Knowledge Center is a resource that provides answers to the most frequently asked security-related questions that AWS receives from its users. It offers a collection of articles, videos, and other resources to help users address common security queries and challenges.

upvoted 19 times

— **Saperlipopette** Most Recent 3 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Knowledge Center provides documentation and answers to specific questions

upvoted 1 times

— **Mar44** 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The AWS Knowledge Center helps answer the questions most frequently asked by AWS Support customers including security topics

upvoted 1 times

— **Supercell** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Google Bard says..D

The most likely AWS service to provide answers to frequently asked security questions is the AWS Knowledge Center.

Here's why the other options are less likely:

AWS Artifact is for managing infrastructure as code and deployments, not user-facing information.

Amazon Connect is a contact center service for building call centers, not for knowledge base articles.

AWS Chatbot isn't a specific service, but a general term. While AWS might have chatbots for support, the Knowledge Center is a well-established resource.

Therefore, the answer is:

D. AWS Knowledge Center

upvoted 2 times

— **Arcork** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times



— **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS Knowledge Center

The AWS Knowledge Center is a centralized repository of articles, FAQs, and best practices that provide answers to common questions, including those related to security, compliance, and best practices. It offers guidance and insights based on AWS's experience and expertise in various areas, helping users address their security concerns and make informed decisions.

upvoted 2 times

  **Parky78** 5 months ago

A è la risposta corretta, ma se avessero aggiunto una eventuale ulteriore risposta allora si poteva dare come risposta multipla sia AWS Artifact che AWS Knowledge Center. Speriamo che il giorno dell'esame questa domanda non diventi l'ago della bilancia.

upvoted 1 times

  **shivangibakhshi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Luisalberto** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D



Es D , solo descargas informes de cumplimiento y seguridad no te da asistencia sobre las dudas que tengas de seguridad

upvoted 3 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

D = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



D is the correct answer.

Security is on topic, compliance is a different one.

Security = protection against threats, against those who already broke the law hitting any of your property and data

Compliance = to be in line with ANY official inside corporate or gvnmt regulation of any kind, to follow the law

upvoted 2 times

  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to security and compliance reports from AWS and ISVs who sell their products on AWS Marketplace.

upvoted 2 times

  **Siyuansdsd** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

By the first line from AWS knowledge-centre, the answer must be D.

unless AWS lies to the public

<https://repost.aws/knowledge-center>

upvoted 2 times

  **Jay2024** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer.

Security is on topic, compliance is a different one.

Security = protection against threats, against those who already broke the law hitting any of your property and data

Compliance = to be in line with ANY official inside corporate or gvnmt regulation of any kind, to follow the law

upvoted 1 times

  **Pyrus** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS Knowledge Center

AWS Knowledge Center is a resource where you can find answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) and common issues related to AWS services. It provides information and guidance on various topics, including security-related questions that users may have. While AWS Artifact, Amazon Connect, and AWS Chatbot are also AWS services, they are not specifically designed to provide answers to frequently asked security-related questions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Pyrus** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

D. AWS Knowledge Center

AWS Knowledge Center is a resource where you can find answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) and common issues related to AWS services. It provides information and guidance on various topics, including security-related questions that users may have. While AWS Artifact, Amazon Connect, and AWS Chatbot are also AWS services, they are not specifically designed to provide answers to frequently asked security-related questions.

upvoted 1 times

  **Travisnica** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A. AWS Artifact

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

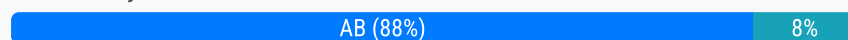
upvoted 2 times

Which tasks are customer responsibilities, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall.
- B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.
- C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets.
- D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB.
- E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on.

Correct Answer: AB

Community vote distribution



achow Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A&B.

Not C: S3 is available across all AZ's and customer does not choose the AZ.

Not D: Dynamo DB patching is "of the cloud", not "in the cloud", hence is AWS responsibility

Not E: AWS Lambda is a serverless service

upvoted 9 times

TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall: Customers are responsible for configuring and managing security group firewalls to control inbound and outbound traffic to their AWS resources.

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud: Asset classification is typically a customer responsibility as part of their data governance and security practices.

The other options are not accurate in the context of customer responsibilities:

C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets: This is more of a design decision and falls under the AWS management responsibilities.

D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB: Patching or upgrading services like Amazon DynamoDB is managed by AWS. Customers are not responsible for patching or upgrading the underlying infrastructure or services provided by AWS.

E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on: The selection of underlying infrastructure for serverless services like AWS Lambda is managed by AWS. Customers focus on writing and deploying functions without managing the underlying instances.

upvoted 7 times

aron1621 Most Recent 2 months ago

A & C

Customer Responsibilities:

Security Group Configuration: customers are responsible for configuring security groups to manage inbound and outbound traffic for your Amazon EC2 instances. This ensures that only authorized traffic reaches your instances.

S3 Bucket Availability Zones: You have the flexibility to decide in which Availability Zones you want to create and manage your Amazon S3 buckets. This allows you to optimize data placement and redundancy based on your specific needs.

upvoted 1 times

Segagudi 4 months, 1 week ago

BD

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.

Customers are responsible for classifying and categorizing their data and assets within the AWS Cloud, understanding the sensitivity of the data, and implementing appropriate security measures based on classification.

D. Patch or upgrade Amazon DynamoDB.


Customers are responsible for managing and maintaining the software and configurations of their AWS resources, including applying patches and upgrades to services like Amazon DynamoDB to ensure their security and performance.

upvoted 1 times


LinuxChamp 7 months ago

AB = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times


-  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B,E idk why if people dont understand the Lambda function running on EC2 or whats the deal here


upvoted 1 times
-  **evet12** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B,E idk why if people dont understand the Lambda function running on EC2 or whats the deal here


upvoted 1 times
-  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Lambda is a serverless service, so you don't have to manage any of the underlying infrastructure. You would not select an instance for it to run on, AWS would do that behind the scenes.

upvoted 9 times
-  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: AB

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/introduction-devops-aws/shared-responsibility.html>

upvoted 1 times
-  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB


customers can choose the region on s3

upvoted 2 times
-  **azhrhsn** 9 months ago


A and C.

A. Configure the AWS provided security group firewall: This is a customer responsibility. Customers are responsible for configuring security groups to control inbound and outbound traffic for their instances.


C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets: This is also a customer responsibility. Customers decide in which AWS Availability Zones they want to create and manage their S3 buckets.

upvoted 3 times
-  **Jas14** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

AB is the answer. The S3 Standard storage class is designed for 99.99% availability. A customer always has to choose the region to store their data. AWS does not move data between regions unless requested to do so by the customer or a valid and binding legal order. That said, customers can not currently choose which AZ their objects are stored in.


upvoted 2 times
-  **olafz** 8 months, 1 week ago

This question is tricky: I was choosing A and C before I revealed and researched the answers. You can only choose the region for an s3 bucket, not the AZ. So A and B it is.

upvoted 3 times
-  **Oripresa** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

son las únicas opciones posibles

upvoted 2 times
-  **salthedash** 9 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: BC

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud.


Classifying and identifying company assets, including sensitive data, is a customer responsibility. This involves understanding the nature of the data and applying appropriate security controls.

C. Determine which Availability Zones to use for Amazon S3 buckets.


Customers are responsible for deciding the geographical regions and specific Availability Zones where their resources (such as Amazon S3 buckets) will be deployed.

upvoted 1 times
-  **varunmr2003** 8 months, 3 weeks ago


bro,with s3 you dont have to select AZs, they are automatically deployed across multiple AZs of a region

upvoted 1 times
-  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

A,B is ok

upvoted 2 times
-  **Fulmi** 9 months, 1 week ago

AWS lambda is serverless...and S3 stores its files on various AZ automatically

upvoted 2 times
-  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud: Customers are responsible for classifying their data and determining the appropriate level of protection based on sensitivity, regulatory requirements, etc.

E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on: Customers are responsible for configuring and managing their own resources, including selecting the appropriate instances to run AWS Lambda functions on.

upvoted 1 times

  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

B. Classify company assets in the AWS Cloud: Customers are responsible for classifying their data and determining the appropriate level of protection based on sensitivity, regulatory requirements, etc.

E. Select Amazon EC2 instances to run AWS Lambda on: Customers are responsible for configuring and managing their own resources, including selecting the appropriate instances to run AWS Lambda functions on.

The other options involve tasks that are either AWS responsibilities or shared responsibilities:

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

AB look correct

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Choose two.)

- A. Availability
- B. Reliability
- C. Scalability
- D. Responsive design
- E. Operational excellence

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

- bn04

Highly Voted

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

1. Operational Excellence

2. Security

3. Reliability

4. Performance Efficiency

5. Cost Optimization

upvoted 11 times
- TheFivePips

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Missing: 6. Sustainability

upvoted 7 times
- Ruffyt

Highly Voted

7 months, 2 weeks ago

There are 6 pillars -

1. Operational excellence

2. Security

3. Reliability

4. Performance efficiency

5. Cost optimization

6. Sustainability

upvoted 6 times
- IamlosingmymindAWS

Most Recent

2 weeks ago

all correct in my opinion

upvoted 1 times
- GPFT

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BE

ok b adn e

upvoted 1 times
- BShelat

8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

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

upvoted 1 times
- Rahul_Ghai

8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

There are 6 pillars -

1. Operational excellence

2. Security

3. Reliability

4. Performance efficiency

5. Cost optimization

6. Sustainability

upvoted 4 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE are correct

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Answers BE are Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

The Correct answer is BE.

AWS Well-Architected helps cloud architects build secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient infrastructure for a variety of applications and workloads. Built around six pillars—operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability.

upvoted 4 times

  **Passexam4sure_com** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability

upvoted 1 times

  **LNHP** 11 months ago

Can be Reliability, Scalability and Operational Excellence.

upvoted 1 times

  **LNHP** 11 months ago

AE is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **LNHP** 11 months ago

Oops BE

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service or feature is used to send both text and email messages from distributed applications?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

Anyio **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A.

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) sends notifications two ways, A2A and A2P. A2A provides high-throughput, push-based, many-to-many messaging between distributed systems, microservices, and event-driven serverless applications. These applications include Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS), Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, AWS Lambda, and other HTTPS endpoints. A2P functionality lets you send messages to your customers with SMS texts, push notifications, and email.

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

upvoted 8 times

TheFivePips **Highly Voted** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS): A fully managed messaging service that enables the sending of both text (SMS) and email messages from distributed applications. It allows applications to send messages to a variety of endpoints, including email, SMS, HTTP/HTTPS, and more.

B. Amazon Simple Email Service (Amazon SES): Amazon SES is focused on sending email messages, not text (SMS) messages.

C. Amazon CloudWatch alerts: CloudWatch is primarily for monitoring and managing resources, not for sending text or email messages.

D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is used for reliably transmitting messages between components but is not designed for sending text or email messages.

upvoted 6 times

GPFT **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) sends notifications two ways, A2A and A2P. A2A provides high-throughput, push-based, many-to-many messaging between distributed systems, microservices, and event-driven serverless applications. These applications include Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS), Amazon Kinesis Data Firehose, AWS Lambda, and other HTTPS endpoints. A2P functionality lets you send messages to your customers with SMS texts, push notifications, and email.

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

upvoted 2 times

BShelat 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

achow 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

SNS sends both emails and text messages

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

Key: "send both text and email messages from distributed applications"

upvoted 1 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

A - Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) is correct.

"Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) sends notifications two ways, A2A and A2P. A2A provides high-throughput, push-based, many-to-many messaging between distributed systems, microservices, and event-driven serverless applications."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/sns/>

upvoted 1 times

A user needs programmatic access to AWS resources through the AWS CLI or the AWS API.

Which option will provide the user with the appropriate access?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. Access keys
- C. SSH public keys
- D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

— **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

"Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK)."

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

upvoted 13 times

— **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

— **moadabdou** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK).

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B.

"Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK)."

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

upvoted 1 times

— **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is B, Access Key.

A- Amazon Inspector automatically discovers workloads, such as Amazon EC2 instances, containers, and Lambda functions, and scans them for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure.

B- Access keys are long-term credentials for an IAM user or the AWS account root user. You can use access keys to sign programmatic requests to the AWS CLI or AWS API (directly or using the AWS SDK)

C- The SSH public keys are used for establishing secure shell (SSH) connections to EC2 instances, not for general API access.

D- AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is a managed service that makes it easy for you to create and control the cryptographic keys that are used to protect your data.

upvoted 4 times

— **Pyrus** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Amazon Inspector: This service analyzes applications for security vulnerabilities, not for providing programmatic access to AWS resources.

SSH public keys: These keys are used for establishing secure shell (SSH) connections to EC2 instances, not for general API access.

AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys: While KMS keys help encrypt and decrypt data, they don't directly authorize programmatic access to AWS resources.

Access keys: AWS access keys consist of an access key ID and a secret access key. They provide programmatic credentials that can be used with the AWS CLI, SDKs, or the AWS API to make requests to AWS services. This aligns perfectly with the user's need for programmatic access to resources

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Amazon Inspector: A security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS. It is not directly related to providing programmatic access through the AWS CLI or API.

B. Access keys: Consist of an access key ID and a secret access key, and they are used to provide programmatic access to AWS resources through the AWS CLI or API. Access keys are associated with IAM users.

C. SSH public keys: Are used for authenticating users when connecting to instances using SSH (Secure Shell). While SSH public keys provide access to instances, they are not used for programmatic access through the AWS CLI or API.



D. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys: A managed service that makes it easy for users to create and control encryption keys used to encrypt their data. It is not used for providing programmatic access through the AWS CLI or API.

upvoted 3 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Access keys are used to provide programmatic access to AWS resources through the AWS CLI or the AWS API. They consist of an access key ID and a secret access key, and they are associated with an IAM user. Users can use access keys to authenticate themselves when making requests to AWS services.

upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

[https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html#:~:text=You%20can%20use%20access%20keys%20to%20sign%20programmatic%20requests%20to%20the%20AWS%20CLI%20or%20AWS%20API%20\(directly%20or%20using%20the%20AWS](https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_credentials_access-keys.html#:~:text=You%20can%20use%20access%20keys%20to%20sign%20programmatic%20requests%20to%20the%20AWS%20CLI%20or%20AWS%20API%20(directly%20or%20using%20the%20AWS)

upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "programmatic access to AWS resources through the AWS CLI or the AWS API"

upvoted 1 times

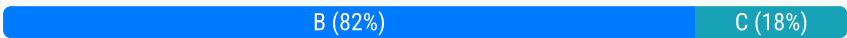
A company runs thousands of simultaneous simulations using AWS Batch. Each simulation is stateless, is fault tolerant, and runs for up to 3 hours.

Which pricing model enables the company to optimize costs and meet these requirements?

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Eleftheriia 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B, because "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. "

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

upvoted 2 times

ankitmcse 5 months, 1 week ago

I think C should be the right answer - On-Demand Instances provide capacity on a pay-as-you-go basis with no upfront commitment. They are suitable for short-term, variable workloads, offering flexibility without the need for long-term commitments. In this scenario, On-Demand Instances would be a cost-effective option for the 2-month duration while avoiding downtime.

upvoted 3 times

tryingravioli 4 months, 3 weeks ago

if the application is fault tolerant then it means it can tolerate downtime so choosing spot instances will provide the highest savings.

upvoted 2 times

Jims03 6 months ago

B = Keyword is Fault Tolerant

upvoted 4 times

LinuxChamp 7 months ago

B = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

mcf1727 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

why B?

upvoted 3 times

James_Srm 7 months, 1 week ago

stateless it's mean the process not have any state to store, so this state can be interrupted.

upvoted 6 times

yidnekachew 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It says a thousand amount of simultaneous simulations

upvoted 2 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Spot Instances: Allow users to bid for unused EC2 capacity, potentially providing cost savings. They are suitable for workloads that are fault-tolerant and can handle interruptions. Spot Instances are a good fit for the described scenario of thousands of simultaneous simulations.

upvoted 2 times

evet12 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

On-Demand Instance

upvoted 1 times

Pyrus 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Reserved Instances: While offering a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances, they require a one-year or three-year commitment and upfront payment. This might not be ideal for workloads with variable demand or short durations like the given simulations.

Spot Instances: These offer the potential for significant cost savings compared to On-Demand Instances, with prices fluctuating based on supply and demand. They are well-suited for stateless, fault-tolerant workloads like the company's simulations, as they can be automatically terminated and restarted on price spikes without impacting the overall execution.

On-Demand Instances: These provide predictable pricing but are the most expensive option. Given the cost optimization goal and stateless nature of the simulations, Spot Instances offer a better cost-performance trade-off.

Dedicated Instances: Similar to Reserved Instances, these come with an upfront commitment and fixed payments, making them less flexible for workloads with variable demand like the simulations.

upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B



A. Reserved Instances: Involve a commitment to a specific instance type in a particular region for a term of 1 or 3 years. They offer cost savings compared to On-Demand pricing, but may not be suitable for stateless and fault-tolerant workloads with short durations.

B. Spot Instances: Allow users to bid for unused EC2 capacity, potentially providing cost savings. They are suitable for workloads that are fault-tolerant and can handle interruptions. Spot Instances are a good fit for the described scenario of thousands of simultaneous simulations.

C. On-Demand Instances: Are charged at the regular, non-reserved pricing. They provide flexibility without any upfront commitments, but may not be the most cost-effective option.

D. Dedicated Instances: Run on hardware dedicated to a single customer but do not provide significant cost optimization. They are more suitable for scenarios where regulatory or compliance requirements necessitate dedicated hardware.



upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-optimization/spot-instances/#:~:text=Amazon%20EC2%20Spot%20Instances%20let,applications%20running%20on%20Spot%20Instances.>

upvoted 2 times

  **sf1382** 8 months, 3 weeks ago



B is incorrect. Spot Instances are a cost-effective choice if you can be flexible about when your applications run and if your applications can be interrupted.

upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Isn't that why B IS correct?

upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B because of the fault tolerant

upvoted 1 times

  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Spot Instances

For stateless, fault-tolerant workloads that can handle interruptions and have short durations, using Spot Instances is a cost-effective option. Spot Instances allow you to bid for unused EC2 capacity at a potentially lower price than On-Demand Instances. However, Spot Instances can be terminated if the capacity is needed by On-Demand or Reserved Instances customers.

Given the nature of the company's workload, where thousands of simulations are run simultaneously and each simulation is stateless, fault-tolerant, and runs for up to 3 hours, Spot Instances would be a suitable choice. This can help optimize costs by taking advantage of the lower pricing for unused capacity.

upvoted 4 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "Each simulation is stateless and is fault tolerant"

upvoted 1 times

  **NayeraB** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Spot Instances are a good fit for stateless, fault-tolerant workloads that can be interrupted without any impact on the overall job.

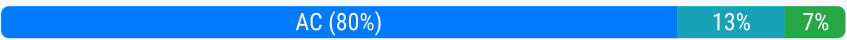
upvoted 2 times

What does the concept of agility mean in AWS Cloud computing? (Choose two.)

- A. The speed at which AWS resources are implemented
- B. The speed at which AWS creates new AWS Regions
- C. The ability to experiment quickly
- D. The elimination of wasted capacity
- E. The low cost of entry into cloud computing

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution



TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A. The speed at which AWS resources are implemented: Agility in AWS refers to the ability to quickly provision and implement resources, allowing users to adapt to changing requirements and scale resources as needed.

C. The ability to experiment quickly: Agility involves the capability to experiment rapidly, enabling users to innovate, test ideas, and iterate quickly in the cloud environment.

The other options are described as follows:

B. The speed at which AWS creates new AWS Regions: The creation of new AWS Regions is not typically within the control of individual AWS customers. AWS decides when and where to create new regions based on business considerations.

D. The elimination of wasted capacity: While efficiency and cost optimization are important aspects of cloud computing, the elimination of wasted capacity is not a direct aspect of the concept of agility.

E. The low cost of entry into cloud computing: While cost considerations are important, the low cost of entry is not a defining aspect of agility. Agility focuses more on speed, flexibility, and the ability to respond quickly to changing demands.

upvoted 6 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AC

both are correct

upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: RC

RC are two responses that represent the concept of agility

upvoted 1 times

LinuxChamp 7 months ago

AC = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

Pyrus 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

if the option doesn't include the wasted capacity then definitely A and C.

upvoted 2 times

BShelat 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct answers: A & C

upvoted 1 times

axat 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

In the context of AWS Cloud computing, the concept of agility refers to the ability to respond quickly to changing business requirements and to innovate rapidly. Two aspects of agility in AWS Cloud computing are:

A. The speed at which AWS resources are implemented: Agility involves the rapid provisioning and deployment of AWS resources to meet the dynamic needs of applications and workloads.

C. The ability to experiment quickly: Agility allows users to experiment and iterate quickly, enabling them to test ideas, features, and configurations with minimal barriers.

upvoted 3 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **FMORADELL** 10 months ago

C. The ability to experiment quickly
D. The elimination of wasted capacity

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Answers AC are Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **jeevamini** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Agility - how quickly you can do things, so how soon you can setup your environment (A) and cloud benefit is how soon you can setup your eco system to experiment (C)

upvoted 1 times

  **aragon_saa** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/99721-exam-aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-topic-1-question-661/>

upvoted 1 times

A company needs to block SQL injection attacks.


Which AWS service or feature can meet this requirement?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **jeevamini** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Confusion will come to choose between WAF or Shield. but all common web attack patterns (XSS, SQL Injection, etc...) dealt by WAF, special cases which can't be handled by WAF - will be handled by Shield primarily DDoS

upvoted 29 times

—  **discutidor** Highly Voted 11 months ago

A: AWS WAF allows you to create custom rules to block SQL injection attempts.

Create a WebACL: Go to AWS WAF dashboard and create a new WebACL.

Add a Rule: Inside the WebACL, add a new rule.

SQLi Filter: Choose the rule type to look for SQLi patterns. AWS WAF has built-in SQLi filters.

Attach Resources: Attach the WebACL to a resource, such as an Application Load Balancer, Amazon CloudFront distribution, or an API Gateway.

Deploy: Save and deploy the WebACL.

upvoted 9 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **Danilo85** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A


A AWS WAF allows you to create custom rules to block SQL injection attempts.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Jims03** 6 months ago

A = Confuse between WAF and Shield, note that Shield is primarily for DDoS so WAF is the likely the answer

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A: AWS WAF allows you to create custom rules to block SQL injection attempts.

Create a WebACL: Go to AWS WAF dashboard and create a new WebACL.

Add a Rule: Inside the WebACL, add a new rule.

SQLi Filter: Choose the rule type to look for SQLi patterns. AWS WAF has built-in SQLi filters.

upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall): A web application firewall that allows users to create custom rules to filter and monitor HTTP or HTTPS requests to a web application. It helps protect against common web exploits, including SQL injection attacks, by allowing the blocking or rate-limiting of malicious requests.

B. AWS Shield: A managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. While it helps protect against DDoS attacks, it is not specifically designed for blocking SQL injection attacks.

C. Network ACLs (Access Control Lists): Are used to control traffic at the subnet level. While they provide some control over inbound and outbound traffic, they operate at the network layer (Layer 3) and are not designed for deep inspection of application layer attacks like SQL injection.

D. Security groups: Operate at the instance level and are stateful firewalls that control inbound and outbound traffic. While they provide network-level security, they are not designed to specifically block SQL injection attacks.

upvoted 6 times



  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall)

AWS WAF is a web application firewall service that helps protect web applications from common web exploits, such as SQL injection attacks. It allows you to create rules to filter and monitor HTTP and HTTPS traffic to your web applications. With AWS WAF, you can block requests that match known attack patterns and prevent SQL injection attacks, cross-site scripting (XSS), and other malicious activities.

upvoted 2 times

  **y2k121** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A.

AWS WAF helps you protect against common web exploits and bots that can affect availability, compromise security, or consume excessive resources.

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

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service or feature identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity?

- A. AWS Service Catalog
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

Anyio **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

IAM Access Analyzer helps identify resources in your organization and accounts that are shared with an external entity.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html>

upvoted 7 times

GPFT **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html>

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is C.

IAM Access Analyzer helps identify resources in your organization and accounts that are shared with an external entity.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html>

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. AWS Service Catalog: A service that allows organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for use on AWS.

B. AWS Systems Manager: A set of services that enables visibility and control of your infrastructure on AWS.

C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer: A service that helps identify unintended resource access and resource sharing. It specifically identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity. It provides insights into resource access policies.

D. AWS Organizations: A service for consolidating multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage.

upvoted 3 times

axat 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

AWS IAM Access Analyzer is the service that identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity. IAM Access Analyzer reviews resource policies to analyze permissions granted to principals outside your AWS account and alerts you to any unintended or risky access.

upvoted 2 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

Key: "feature identifies whether an Amazon S3 bucket or an IAM role has been shared with an external entity"

upvoted 1 times

A cloud practitioner needs to obtain AWS compliance reports before migrating an environment to the AWS Cloud. How can these reports be generated?

- A. Contact the AWS Compliance team.
- B. Download the reports from AWS Artifact.
- C. Open a case with AWS Support.
- D. Generate the reports with Amazon Macie.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



NayeraB Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Artifact is a portal that provides access to various compliance reports, including certifications, attestations, and other relevant documents. You can download these reports directly from AWS Artifact.
upvoted 6 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is ok
upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B: AWS Artifact is a portal that provides access to various compliance reports, including certifications, attestations, and other relevant documents.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/artifact/latest/ug/downloading-documents.html>
upvoted 3 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Artifact is a portal that provides access to various compliance reports, including certifications, attestations, and other relevant documents. You can download these reports directly from AWS Artifact.
upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Contact the AWS Compliance team: While it is possible to contact the AWS Compliance team for specific compliance-related inquiries, obtaining standard compliance reports is typically done through self-service options like AWS Artifact. Direct contact may be needed for specific or customized compliance needs.

B. Download the reports from AWS Artifact: A self-service portal that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports. Users can download documentation on various compliance programs and certifications, making it a convenient way to obtain compliance reports.

C. Open a case with AWS Support: While AWS Support can assist with various inquiries, opening a case may not be the most efficient way to obtain standard compliance reports.

D. Generate the reports with Amazon Macie: A service focused on discovering, classifying, and protecting sensitive data.
upvoted 3 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is correct.

Key: "obtain AWS compliance reports"
upvoted 1 times

Jims03 6 months ago
yes indeed, but the "before migrating" makes it confusing.
upvoted 1 times

Anyio 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/artifact/latest/ug/downloading-documents.html>
upvoted 3 times

An ecommerce company has migrated its IT infrastructure from an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. Which cost is the company's direct responsibility?

- A. Cost of application software licenses
- B. Cost of the hardware infrastructure on AWS
- C. Cost of power for the AWS servers
- D. Cost of physical security for the AWS data center

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times
- Syl34** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A = is correct answer

upvoted 1 times
- Danilo85** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A: only cost not managed by AWS

upvoted 2 times
- ghachi** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A because other options are not relevant to customer, they are managed by AWS.

upvoted 2 times
- Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Cost of application software licenses: In the AWS Cloud, customers are responsible for the cost of application software licenses. This includes any software licenses required to run applications on AWS services. AWS provides the underlying infrastructure, and customers are responsible for licensing their application software.

upvoted 2 times
- TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Cost of application software licenses: In the AWS Cloud, customers are responsible for the cost of application software licenses. This includes any software licenses required to run applications on AWS services. AWS provides the underlying infrastructure, and customers are responsible for licensing their application software.

B. Cost of the hardware infrastructure on AWS: AWS manages and covers the cost of the underlying hardware infrastructure.

C. Cost of power for the AWS servers: AWS handles power costs for its data centers; customers pay for compute resources.

D. Cost of physical security for the AWS data center: AWS is responsible for physical security; customers manage security within their accounts.

upvoted 2 times
- makavejev** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times
- samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

BCD are AWS responsibility. Correct answer is A

upvoted 2 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

A company is setting up AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) on an AWS account.

Which recommendation complies with IAM security best practices?

- A. Use the account root user access keys for administrative tasks.
- B. Grant broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need.
- C. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process.
- D. Avoid rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Use the account root user access keys for administrative tasks: It is not recommended to use the root user's access keys for day-to-day administrative tasks. The root user has unrestricted access, and using its access keys poses security risks.

B. Grant broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need: It's advisable to follow the principle of least privilege, granting users only the permissions they need to perform their tasks.

C. Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process: Enabling multi-factor authentication (MFA) is a security best practice. It adds an extra layer of protection by requiring users to provide a second form of authentication in addition to their password. This helps prevent unauthorized access even if credentials are compromised.

D. Avoid rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications: Regularly rotating credentials, such as access keys and passwords, enhances security by reducing the window of opportunity for attackers.


upvoted 6 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

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

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdxc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

—  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process.

Enabling multi-factor authentication (MFA) for user accounts, especially for users with administrative or high-privilege access, is a crucial security best practice. MFA adds an additional layer of security by requiring users to provide two or more verification factors (typically something they know, like a password, and something they have, like a temporary MFA code from a hardware token or mobile app) before gaining access. This significantly reduces the risk of unauthorized access, even if login credentials are compromised.

upvoted 2 times

—  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

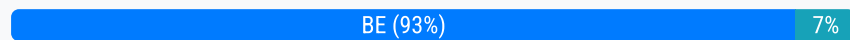
upvoted 1 times

Elasticity in the AWS Cloud refers to which of the following? (Choose two.)

- A. How quickly an Amazon EC2 instance can be restarted
- B. The ability to rightsize resources as demand shifts
- C. The maximum amount of RAM an Amazon EC2 instance can use
- D. The pay-as-you-go billing model
- E. How easily resources can be procured when they are needed

Correct Answer: BE

Community vote distribution



Redderdirector Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Elasticity is the ability to add and release resources as business needs change. It has nothing to do with pricing.
upvoted 12 times

TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

- A. How quickly an Amazon EC2 instance can be restarted: Not directly related to elasticity. Elasticity is more about adjusting resources based on demand rather than the speed of restarting instances.
- B. The ability to rightsize resources as demand shifts: Elasticity involves the ability to dynamically adjust the size of resources (e.g., adding or removing instances) based on changing demand.
- C. The maximum amount of RAM an Amazon EC2 instance can use: Not directly related to elasticity. Elasticity is more about the ability to scale resources horizontally or vertically, not the specific resource limits.
- D. The pay-as-you-go billing model: Pay-as-you-go is related to the pricing model rather than elasticity.
- E. How easily resources can be procured when they are needed: Elasticity involves the ease with which resources can be provisioned or de-provisioned based on changing demand, providing flexibility and scalability.
upvoted 6 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BE

B y E is ok
upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Elasticity is the ability to add and release resources as business needs change.
upvoted 1 times

LinuxChamp 7 months ago

BE = CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Elasticity is the ability to add and release resources as business needs change. It has nothing to do with pricing.
upvoted 1 times

sthen0 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE are correct
upvoted 1 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/2020-07-02T19-33-23/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>
upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdfc 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE are correct
upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Answers BE are Correct.
upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

The answer is BE.
upvoted 3 times

  **Ailil** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

Pay-as-you-go Pricing: Cloud elasticity lets organizations connect their IT spending to current demand. This means they only pay for the resources they use at any given time.
upvoted 2 times

  **NayeraB** 11 months ago

The pay-as-you-go billing model is related to cost optimization and pricing, not related to elasticity.
upvoted 6 times

Which service enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS X-Ray

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

[-]  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS CloudTrail: Enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts by capturing and logging those calls. It provides visibility into user and resource activity and can be used for security analysis, compliance checking, and troubleshooting.

B. AWS Trusted Advisor: Provides best practices and recommendations for optimizing AWS resources. While it can offer guidance on security-related matters, it doesn't specifically focus on auditing API calls.

C. Amazon Inspector: Assesses the security vulnerabilities of applications deployed on AWS. It is more focused on security assessments and vulnerability detection rather than auditing API calls.

D. AWS X-Ray: Helps trace requests as they travel through applications, providing insights into application performance. It is not primarily designed for auditing API calls but for understanding and debugging distributed applications.

upvoted 11 times

[-]  **felixlugo06** Highly Voted 11 months ago

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API calls made on your AWS account. It provides a detailed history of events, including who made the call, what actions were performed, and from which IP address the call originated. This audit trail is valuable for security, compliance, troubleshooting, and monitoring purposes, and it helps you maintain visibility into how your AWS resources are being used.

upvoted 6 times

[-]  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

A is ok


upvoted 1 times

[-]  **UT_A** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS CloudTrail: Enables customers to audit API calls in their AWS accounts by capturing and logging those calls.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API calls made on your AWS account. It provides a detailed history of events, including who made the call, what actions were performed, and from which IP address the call originated. This audit trail is valuable for security, compliance, troubleshooting, and monitoring purposes, and it helps you maintain visibility into how your AWS resources are being used.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

"CloudTrail: Track API calls made by users within account."

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

Key: "audit API calls"

upvoted 1 times

  **PorkChop1999** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Cloud trail is used to track API calls to AWS account.

upvoted 1 times

  **NayeraB** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

CloudTrail is a service that enables governance, compliance, operational auditing, and risk auditing of your AWS account. It records and logs all API calls made within your account, including who made them, when they were made, and which resources were affected.

upvoted 1 times

What is a customer responsibility when using AWS Lambda according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Managing the code within the Lambda function
- B. Confirming that the hardware is working in the data center
- C. Patching the operating system
- D. Shutting down Lambda functions when they are no longer in use

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A AWS Lambda runs codes without provisioning or managing infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

Purifier3005 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

C is wrong because AWS Lambda runs codes without provisioning or managing infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Lambda allows developers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Developers upload their code to Lambda and define the triggers that should invoke the function. The code runs in ephemeral containers, and Lambda takes care of managing the compute resources, allowing for highly scalable and cost-efficient execution of code in response to events.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Lambda allows developers to run code without provisioning or managing servers. Developers upload their code to Lambda and define the triggers that should invoke the function. The code runs in ephemeral containers, and Lambda takes care of managing the compute resources, allowing for highly scalable and cost-efficient execution of code in response to events.

A. Managing the code within the Lambda function: Customers are responsible for developing, deploying, and managing the code and dependencies within the Lambda function.

B. Confirming that the hardware is working in the data center: AWS manages the hardware infrastructure, and customers do not need to confirm or manage the underlying hardware.

C. Patching the operating system: AWS Lambda abstracts the underlying infrastructure, and customers are not responsible for patching the operating system. AWS takes care of the maintenance.

D. Shutting down Lambda functions when they are no longer in use: While it's good practice to manage resources efficiently, AWS Lambda is designed to automatically scale based on demand, and customers don't need to manually shut down functions.

upvoted 4 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/security-overview-aws-lambda/the-shared-responsibility-model.html>

upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A Looks correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

In the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for the infrastructure and security "of" the cloud, while customers are responsible for the security "in" the cloud. When using AWS Lambda, customers are responsible for managing the code and configuration within the Lambda function. This includes writing and updating the code, configuring the function's execution environment, and ensuring that the code complies with security best practices and is free from vulnerabilities.

upvoted 3 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

A company has 5 TB of data stored in Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis. Which AWS service should the company use to run these queries in the MOST cost-effective manner?

- A. Amazon Redshift
- B. Amazon Athena
- C. Amazon Kinesis
- D. Amazon RDS

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

axat Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Amazon Athena

Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows you to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL queries. You don't need to set up or manage any infrastructure; you only pay for the queries you run. It is well-suited for ad-hoc and exploratory analysis on data stored in S3 without the need for maintaining a separate database.

Option A (Amazon Redshift) is a fully-managed data warehouse service and is more suitable for complex analytics and large-scale data warehousing scenarios. It might be more cost-effective for frequent and complex analytical workloads.

Option C (Amazon Kinesis) is a service for real-time processing of streaming data and is not designed for running ad-hoc queries on stored data.

Option D (Amazon RDS) is a managed relational database service and is not the most cost-effective choice for running queries directly on data stored in S3.

upvoted 26 times

Anyio Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive analytics service built on open-source frameworks, supporting open-table and file formats. Athena provides a simplified, flexible way to analyze petabytes of data where it lives. Analyze data or build applications from an Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) data lake and 30 data sources, including on-premises data sources or other cloud systems using SQL or Python. Athena is built on open-source Trino and Presto engines and Apache Spark frameworks, with no provisioning or configuration effort required.

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

upvoted 9 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is ok

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Amazon Athena

Amazon Athena is a serverless query service that allows you to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL queries. You don't need to set up or manage any infrastructure; you only pay for the queries you run. It is well-suited for ad-hoc and exploratory analysis on data stored in S3 without the need for maintaining a separate database.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Amazon Redshift: Suited for running complex queries on large datasets in a data warehouse. It involves provisioning and managing a cluster, and it may be more suitable for regular or ongoing analytics workloads.

B. Amazon Athena: A serverless query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL without the need to manage infrastructure. It is cost-effective for occasional or ad-hoc queries, as you only pay for the queries you run.

C. Amazon Kinesis: Primarily used for real-time data streaming and analytics. It is not designed for running ad-hoc queries on stored data.

D. Amazon RDS: A managed relational database service. While it supports querying data, it is not typically used for ad-hoc analysis on large datasets stored in Amazon S3.

In the context of occasional query analysis on data stored in Amazon S3, Amazon Athena (Option B) is the most cost-effective choice due to its serverless and pay-as-you-go nature.

upvoted 5 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

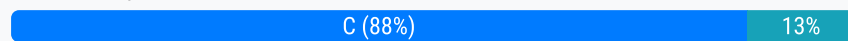
Key: "Amazon S3. The company plans to occasionally run queries on the data for analysis"
upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service can be used at no additional cost?

- A. Amazon SageMaker
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS Organizations
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



Anyio 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

AWS Organizations is an account management service that enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. AWS Organizations is offered at no additional charge. You are charged only for AWS resources that users and roles in your member accounts use. For example, you are charged the standard fees for Amazon EC2 instances that are used by users or roles in your member accounts.

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

upvoted 6 times

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

eeaton 1 month, 3 weeks ago

According to CoPilot, none of the above is correct

AWS Free tier:

The AWS Free Tier enables you to gain free, hands-on experience with the AWS platform, products, and services.

It allows you to explore various AWS services without incurring any charges up to certain usage limits.

You can use services like Amazon EC2, Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, and more within these limits without paying extra¹.

Therefore, the correct answer is none of the options listed (since they are not part of the AWS Free Tier).

upvoted 1 times

Syl34 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C = AWS Organizations is offered at no additional charge. You are charged only for AWS resources that users and roles in your member accounts use.

upvoted 2 times

chalaka 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Organizations is a service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that enables centralized management and governance of multiple AWS accounts within an organization. It simplifies the management of AWS accounts by allowing administrators to create and organize accounts into organizational units (OUs), apply policies across accounts, and automate account creation and management tasks.

upvoted 1 times

LinuxChamp 7 months ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Organizations: This service allows you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization, and it is indeed available at no additional cost. However, costs associated with the resources used in the accounts within the organization are separate.

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Amazon SageMaker: While Amazon SageMaker has a free tier that includes certain usage limits, it's important to note that certain features and usage beyond the free tier may incur additional costs

B. AWS Config: AWS Config has associated costs based on the number of configuration items recorded and API activity. It is not a service that is provided at no additional cost.

C. AWS Organizations: This service allows you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization, and it is indeed available at no additional cost. However, costs associated with the resources used in the accounts within the organization are separate.

D. Amazon CloudWatch: While CloudWatch itself is not entirely free, there is a free tier with limited usage. Beyond the free tier, there are associated costs based on the quantity of metrics, dashboards, alarms, and logs stored.

upvoted 4 times



 **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Organizations is correct

upvoted 2 times



 **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Organizations

AWS Organizations is a service that helps you consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. While there may be costs associated with individual AWS services and resources used within the organization's accounts, the use of AWS Organizations itself is at no additional cost.

upvoted 2 times



 **01111010** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C. AWS Organizations

Q: What does AWS Organizations cost?

AWS Organizations is offered at no additional charge.

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

upvoted 2 times



 **cloudrishank** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

All of the above services offer a Free Tier that allows you to use them at no additional cost.
Here is a summary of the Free Tier for each service:

Service
Free Tier

Amazon SageMaker

1 TB of storage and 100 hours of Amazon SageMaker Studio notebook usage per month

AWS Config

1 million AWS Config rule evaluations and 100,000 managed rules per month

AWS Organizations


100 AWS accounts, 10 organizational units, and 200 policies per month

Amazon CloudWatch

750 million metric samples, 7 million alarm data points, 5 million events, and 500 dashboards per month

upvoted 3 times



 **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) capability belongs to the people perspective?

- A. Data architecture
- B. Event management
- C. Cloud fluency
- D. Strategic partnership

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- Anyio**

Highly Voted

 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

Data architecture => Platform
Event management => Operations
Cloud fluency => People
Strategic partnership => Business
<https://abhi0751.medium.com/aws-cloud-adoption-framework-aws-caf-a512b89dbcba>
upvoted 31 times
- TheFivePips**

Highly Voted

 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Data architecture: This capability is more related to the data perspective within the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (CAF). It involves designing and implementing effective data architectures.

B. Event management: This capability is related to the operations perspective within the AWS CAF. It involves managing events, incidents, and responses in the cloud environment.

C. Cloud fluency: This capability belongs to the people perspective within the AWS CAF. It emphasizes the importance of having a workforce that is knowledgeable and skilled in cloud technologies.

D. Strategic partnership: While collaboration and partnerships are important across perspectives, this capability is often associated with the business perspective. It involves forming strategic partnerships to support cloud adoption and business goals.

upvoted 11 times
- GPFT**

Most Recent

 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is C.

Data architecture => Platform
Event management => Operations
Cloud fluency => People
Strategic partnership => Business
<https://abhi0751.medium.com/aws-cloud-adoption-framework-aws-caf-a512b89dbcba>
upvoted 3 times
- axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Cloud fluency

Cloud fluency belongs to the people perspective within the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF). The people perspective focuses on the skills and roles necessary for successful cloud adoption within an organization. Cloud fluency specifically relates to the level of understanding and proficiency that individuals within the organization have in working with cloud technologies and services. It involves training, education, and skill development to ensure that the workforce is well-equipped to leverage the cloud effectively.

upvoted 3 times
- asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C looks correct

upvoted 2 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ASDFDSAFDFA** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/people-perspective.html>

upvoted 2 times

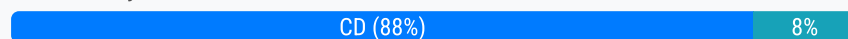
A company wants to make an upfront commitment for continued use of its production Amazon EC2 instances in exchange for a reduced overall cost.

Which pricing options meet these requirements with the LOWEST cost? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: CD

Community vote distribution



— **NayeraB** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

We can rule out Spot instances since this is a production environment.

So the right answers are:

C. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances provide a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand pricing in exchange for a one-time upfront payment and/or a lower hourly rate. The more you commit, the greater the discount.

D. Savings Plans: Savings Plans offer flexible pricing and savings on your AWS usage, with discounts of up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing. With Savings Plans, you commit to a certain amount of usage (measured in dollars per hour) for a one- or three-year term, and receive a lower rate for that usage.

upvoted 11 times

— **Danilo85** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD: they are the plans with the greatest savings

upvoted 1 times

— **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

CD = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances provide a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand pricing in exchange for a one-time upfront payment and/or a lower hourly rate. The more you commit, the greater the discount.

D. Savings Plans: Savings Plans offer flexible pricing and savings on your AWS usage, with discounts of up to 72% compared to On-Demand pricing. With Savings Plans, you commit to a certain amount of usage (measured in dollars per hour) for a one- or three-year term, and receive a lower rate for that usage.

upvoted 1 times

— **Taku2023** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

2 key words are upfront and reduced costs

upvoted 1 times

— **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

A. Spot Instances: These are spare EC2 instances available at lower prices, but they are not suitable for making upfront commitments as they are subject to termination if the capacity is needed by the system.


B. On-Demand Instances: On-Demand Instances are pay-as-you-go without upfront commitments, making them flexible but not the most cost-effective for long-term commitments.

C. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances allow upfront commitments for a specific instance type in a particular region, offering significant cost savings compared to On-Demand Instances. They provide a lower overall cost in exchange for the commitment.

D. Savings Plans: Savings Plans provide significant cost savings in exchange for a commitment to a consistent amount of compute usage (measured in \$/hr) for a 1 or 3-year period. They offer flexibility and cost savings similar to Reserved Instances.

E. Dedicated Hosts: Dedicated Hosts provide physical servers dedicated to your use. While they offer visibility and control over the placement of instances, they do not necessarily result in the lowest cost and are not based on the concept of upfront commitments for cost reduction.

upvoted 4 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD



upfront comminment is C and D
upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

Answers CD are Correct.

Key: "upfront commitment"
upvoted 1 times

  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

Key words: upfront commitment
upvoted 2 times


  **RishaanAWS** 11 months ago

C and D
upvoted 1 times

  **Rickie007** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

The answer is AC
upvoted 2 times

  **user1689** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

Try AB
upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

The answer is CD.
upvoted 2 times

A company wants to migrate its on-premises relational databases to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use infrastructure as close to its current geographical location as possible.

Which AWS service or resource should the company use to select its Amazon RDS deployment area?

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. AWS Wavelength
- C. AWS Regions
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



  **petercorn** Highly Voted  9 months, 3 weeks ago


Selected Answer: C

Amazon Connect: Customer service cloud contact center
AWS Wavelength: 5G devices
AWS Direct Connect: Dedicated network connection bypass public network
upvoted 9 times

  **Danilo85** Most Recent  3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C: the regions are geographically localized, by choosing one you distribute your service in a well-defined geographical position
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Regions: AWS Regions are geographical locations where AWS data centers (Availability Zones) are situated. When deploying Amazon RDS, you can choose the AWS Region that is geographically closest to your current location to reduce latency and improve performance.
upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Amazon Connect: Amazon Connect is a cloud-based contact center service and is not directly related to selecting the deployment area for Amazon RDS.

B. AWS Wavelength: AWS Wavelength is designed to provide ultra-low-latency connectivity for 5G applications. It is not used for selecting the deployment area for Amazon RDS, but rather for specific use cases requiring low-latency access to AWS services from 5G networks.

C. AWS Regions: AWS Regions are geographical locations where AWS data centers (Availability Zones) are situated. When deploying Amazon RDS, you can choose the AWS Region that is geographically closest to your current location to reduce latency and improve performance.

D. AWS Direct Connect: AWS Direct Connect is a dedicated network connection between an on-premises data center and AWS. While it provides a dedicated connection, it is not used for selecting the deployment area for Amazon RDS.
upvoted 2 times

  **axat** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Regions

To select the deployment area or geographical location for Amazon RDS, the company should use AWS Regions. AWS Regions are physical locations around the world where AWS clusters data centers. Each AWS Region is entirely independent and isolated from other AWS Regions to achieve the greatest possible fault tolerance and stability.
upvoted 4 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.
upvoted 2 times

  **user1689** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

try c!
upvoted 2 times

A company is exploring the use of the AWS Cloud, and needs to create a cost estimate for a project before the infrastructure is provisioned. Which AWS service or feature can be used to estimate costs before deployment?

- A. AWS Free Tier
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Billing and Cost Management
- D. AWS Cost and Usage Report

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted  7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. AWS Free Tier: The AWS Free Tier provides limited free access to a range of AWS services for 12 months after signing up for an AWS account. It is not specifically designed for creating detailed cost estimates for a project.

B. AWS Pricing Calculator: The AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that allows users to estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their projected usage. It provides a detailed breakdown of costs for different services and configurations.

C. AWS Billing and Cost Management: AWS Billing and Cost Management provides tools for monitoring, analyzing, and controlling costs. While it helps manage costs, it is not primarily a tool for creating cost estimates before deployment.

D. AWS Cost and Usage Report: The AWS Cost and Usage Report provides comprehensive data about your AWS costs. It is useful for analyzing historical costs but may not be as suitable for creating upfront cost estimates before infrastructure deployment.


upvoted 5 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent  3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B


b is ok

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Pricing Calculator: The AWS Pricing Calculator is a tool that allows users to estimate the cost of using AWS services based on their projected usage. It provides a detailed breakdown of costs for different services and configurations.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Rakesh0206** 9 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: " create a cost estimate for a project before the infrastructure is provisioned"

upvoted 1 times

—  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B.

AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based planning tool that you can use to create estimates for your AWS use cases. You can use it to model your solutions before building them, explore the AWS service price points, and review the calculations behind your estimates.

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

upvoted 3 times

A company is building an application that needs to deliver images and videos globally with minimal latency. Which approach can the company use to accomplish this in a cost effective manner?

- A. Deliver the content through Amazon CloudFront.
- B. Store the content on Amazon S3 and enable S3 cross-region replication.
- C. Implement a VPN across multiple AWS Regions.
- D. Deliver the content through AWS PrivateLink.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Deliver the content through Amazon CloudFront: Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that accelerates the delivery of static and dynamic content, including images and videos, to users globally. It helps minimize latency by caching content at edge locations worldwide.

B. Store the content on Amazon S3 and enable S3 cross-region replication: While Amazon S3 provides durable and scalable storage for objects, enabling cross-region replication in S3 is primarily for data redundancy and disaster recovery, not for minimizing latency globally.

C. Implement a VPN across multiple AWS Regions: Virtual Private Network (VPN) connections are used for secure communication between networks.

D. Deliver the content through AWS PrivateLink: AWS PrivateLink enables private connectivity between VPCs (Virtual Private Clouds) and services.

upvoted 6 times
- GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

this is ok

upvoted 1 times
- Danilo85** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/> Distribuisce contenuti in modo sicuro con bassa latenza e velocità di trasferimento elevate

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Deliver the content through Amazon CloudFront: Amazon CloudFront is a content delivery network (CDN) service that accelerates the delivery of static and dynamic content, including images and videos, to users globally. It helps minimize latency by caching content at edge locations worldwide.

upvoted 2 times
- petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>
Securely deliver content with low latency and high transfer speeds

upvoted 4 times
- asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.


Key: "deliver images and videos globally with minimal latency"

upvoted 3 times
- wooin992** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

the answer is A

upvoted 1 times

  **wooin992** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

the answer is A

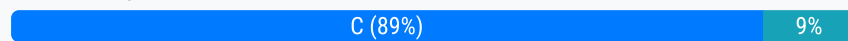
upvoted 1 times

Which option is a benefit of the economies of scale based on the advantages of cloud computing?

- A. The ability to trade variable expense for fixed expense
- B. Increased speed and agility
- C. Lower variable costs over fixed costs
- D. Increased operational costs across data centers

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Economies of scale refer to the cost advantages that a business can achieve by increasing its scale of production or operations. In other words, as a company produces more units of a good or service, its average cost of production per unit decreases. This cost reduction occurs because fixed costs are spread over a larger number of units, leading to increased operational efficiency and cost efficiency.

- A. The ability to trade variable expense for fixed expense: Cloud computing, in general, provides the advantage of paying for resources on a variable (pay-as-you-go) basis rather than a fixed, upfront expense.
- B. Increased speed and agility: While increased speed and agility are benefits of cloud computing, they are not specifically related to the economies of scale.
- C. Lower variable costs over fixed costs: This is a key benefit of economies of scale. With cloud computing, as usage increases, the cost per unit of resources tends to decrease due to the efficiency gained from large-scale operations.
- D. Increased operational costs across data centers: Increased operational costs across data centers would be contrary to the benefits of economies of scale.

upvoted 16 times

reddy187 2 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

Sk516 6 months ago

Thank you for the valuable information you are sharing in all the questions.

upvoted 4 times

LinuxChamp Most Recent 7 months ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Lower variable costs over fixed costs: This is a key benefit of economies of scale. With cloud computing, as usage increases, the cost per unit of resources tends to decrease due to the efficiency gained from large-scale operations.

upvoted 1 times

BShelat 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Benefit from massive economies of scale – By using cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay as-you-go prices.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 4 times

ztzmagnolia 9 months ago

C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

Mike_84 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

C is not correct because it says "over fixed costs". That can't be right as the first benefit is Trade fixed expense for variable expense. So B should be the right answer: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

Mike_84 9 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, reading the question again I see that it doesn't make sense what I said as we are talking benefit of the economies of scale and it is indeed Lower variable costs over fixed costs. So it is C 🙏

upvoted 2 times

axat 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Lower variable costs over fixed costs

One of the benefits of the economies of scale in cloud computing is the ability to lower variable costs over fixed costs. In a traditional on-premises environment, organizations often need to invest in fixed infrastructure and resources, regardless of the actual usage or demand. Cloud computing allows businesses to scale resources up or down based on demand, paying only for what they use. This shift from fixed costs to variable costs can result in cost savings and increased efficiency.

upvoted 2 times

Elbi 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C

Benefit from massive economies of scale – By using cloud computing, you can achieve a lower variable cost than you can get on your own. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay as-you-go prices.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 2 times

PorkChop1999 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C seems to be correct. it is the only one that reflects cost benefits which are asked in the question. While A also mentioned cost it is contradicting the value of cloud which is trade capital expense for variable cost.

upvoted 1 times

rebelfourkix 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Read the paragraph that starts with: Benefit from massive economies of scale.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

ASDFDSAFDFA 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

answer is C

1 - is reversed benefit "Trade fixed expense for variable expense" thus invalid

2 - speed and agility has nothing to do with economies of scale

4 - "Increased operational costs across data centers" is not a benefit

3 - Benefit from massive economies of scale – By using cloud computing, you can achieve a -----lower variable cost than you can get on your own-----. Because usage from hundreds of thousands of customers is aggregated in the cloud, providers such as AWS can achieve higher economies of scale, which translates into lower pay as-you-go prices.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

petercorn 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Beside B, all other answers are reversed answers of advantages of cloud computing.

upvoted 1 times

shinzor 10 months, 2 weeks ago

The question is asking the benefit of economies of scales. Which is one of the six advantages of cloud computing. B is also an advantage of cloud computing. So that can't be the answer.

upvoted 1 times

aragon_saa 10 months, 3 weeks ago

AAAAAAAAAAAAA

upvoted 1 times

WorkZ94 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Increase speed and agility – In a cloud computing environment, new IT resources are only a click away, which means that you reduce the time to make those resources available to your developers from weeks to just minutes. This results in a dramatic increase in agility for the organization, since the cost and time it takes to experiment and develop is significantly lower.

upvoted 1 times

  **mehr112** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

check this link

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 4 times



  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. One of the benefits of the economies of scale in cloud computing is the ability to trade variable expenses for fixed expenses. Cloud services allow organizations to pay for the resources they use on a variable and scalable basis, rather than incurring the fixed costs associated with maintaining physical data centers and infrastructure. This flexibility helps businesses better manage their costs, as they can scale up or down as needed, reducing the need for large upfront investments in infrastructure.

In summary, both options A and C are relevant to the benefits of cloud computing, but option A specifically addresses the idea of trading variable expenses for fixed expenses, which aligns with the concept of economies of scale.

upvoted 1 times

  **shinzor** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

A is incorrect if you read the answer again. You are trading fixed expenses for more variable expenses. What does economies of scale do? Lower the variable expenses.

upvoted 1 times

  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

A. One of the benefits of the economies of scale in cloud computing is the ability to trade variable expenses for fixed expenses. Cloud services allow organizations to pay for the resources they use on a variable and scalable basis, rather than incurring the fixed costs associated with maintaining physical data centers and infrastructure. This flexibility helps businesses better manage their costs, as they can scale up or down as needed, reducing the need for large upfront investments in infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a software development framework that a company can use to define cloud resources as code and provision the resources through AWS CloudFormation?

- A. AWS CLI
- B. AWS Developer Center
- C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- D. AWS CodeStar

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

-  **felixlugo06** Highly Voted 11 months ago
- C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

AWS CDK is a software development framework that enables developers to define infrastructure as code (IaC) using familiar programming languages like TypeScript, Python, Java, C#, and more. With AWS CDK, you can define cloud resources, their relationships, and provisioning logic in your preferred programming language. AWS CDK also generates CloudFormation templates based on your code, making it easier to manage and deploy infrastructure resources in AWS.

upvoted 9 times

-  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. AWS CLI (Command Line Interface): A command-line tool that allows users to interact with AWS services using commands. While it is a useful tool for managing AWS resources, it is not specifically designed for defining cloud resources as code or provisioning resources through AWS CloudFormation.

B. AWS Developer Center: There is no specific service or tool named "AWS Developer Center" in the AWS ecosystem. It might refer to general resources or documentation for developers.

C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK): A software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure as code (IaC) and provisioning resources using familiar programming languages. It allows developers to use programming languages such as Python, TypeScript, or Java to define AWS infrastructure, making it easier to manage and provision resources.

D. AWS CodeStar: A fully managed service for quickly developing, building, and deploying applications on AWS. While it includes features for continuous integration and deployment, it is not primarily focused on defining cloud resources as code using a framework like AWS CloudFormation.

upvoted 5 times

-  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c i sok

upvoted 1 times

-  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

AWS CDK is a software development framework that enables developers to define infrastructure as code (IaC) using familiar programming languages like TypeScript, Python, Java, C#, and more. With AWS CDK, you can define cloud resources, their relationships, and provisioning logic in your preferred programming language. AWS CDK also generates CloudFormation templates based on your code, making it easier to manage and deploy infrastructure resources in AWS.

upvoted 1 times

-  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 2 times

-  **parrtner73** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://aws.amazon.com/cdk/faqs/#:~:text=The%20AWS%20Cloud%20Development%20Kit,deploying%20it%20through%20AWS%20CloudFormation.>

upvoted 3 times

A company is developing an application that uses multiple AWS services. The application needs to use temporary, limited-privilege credentials for authentication with other AWS APIs.

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

- A. Amazon API Gateway
- B. IAM users
- C. AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)
- D. IAM instance profiles

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

- TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon API Gateway: While API Gateway is used for creating, publishing, maintaining, monitoring, and securing APIs, it doesn't directly provide temporary credentials for authentication.

IAM Users: IAM users are long-term credentials associated with specific users or applications. They are not designed for temporary access and are not suitable for the described use case.

AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS): AWS STS is the correct choice for providing temporary, limited-privilege credentials. It enables you to request temporary credentials with a specific set of permissions (via roles), which can be used to authenticate with other AWS services. This is commonly used for scenarios where you need to grant temporary access to resources without exposing long-term credentials.

IAM Instance Profiles: IAM instance profiles are used for providing AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles to EC2 instances. While they are related to IAM roles, they are specific to EC2 instances and may not be the most suitable option for non-EC2 services in this scenario. AWS STS is a more generic and flexible solution for temporary credential requirements.

upvoted 13 times
- GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times
- jodBhadeer** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

correct answer is c

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS): AWS STS is the correct choice for providing temporary, limited-privilege credentials. It enables you to request temporary credentials with a specific set of permissions (via roles), which can be used to authenticate with other AWS services. This is commonly used for scenarios where you need to grant temporary access to resources without exposing long-term credentials.

upvoted 2 times
- asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times
- lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

Key: "application needs to use temporary, limited-privilege credentials for authentication with other AWS APIs"

upvoted 2 times
- felixlugo06** 11 months ago

C. AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS)

AWS STS provides a way to grant temporary, limited-privilege credentials to users, applications, or services. These temporary credentials can be used to access AWS resources securely without having to use long-term access keys or IAM user credentials.

upvoted 4 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

AWS provides AWS Security Token Service (AWS STS) as a web service that enables you to request temporary, limited-privilege credentials for users.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/STS/latest/APIReference/welcome.html>

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that aggregates alerts from various AWS services and partner products in a standardized format?

- A. AWS Security Hub
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon EventBridge
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Security Hub: A cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that aggregates and prioritizes security findings from various AWS services and integrated partner products. It provides a centralized view of security alerts and compliance status, helping users to identify and remediate security issues.

AWS Trusted Advisor: Provides recommendations for optimizing AWS resources for cost savings, performance, security, and fault tolerance. While it offers security-related checks, it is not specifically a CSPM service.

Amazon EventBridge: An event bus service that enables event-driven architectures. It is not focused on CSPM or security alert aggregation.

Amazon GuardDuty: A threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in AWS accounts. It generates findings related to security threats, but is not a CSPM service for aggregating alerts in a standardized format.

upvoted 10 times

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that performs automated, continuous security best practice checks against your AWS resources to help you identify misconfigurations, and aggregates your security alerts (i.e. findings) in a standardized format so that you can more easily enrich, investigate, and remediate them."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/security-hub/features/?nc=sn&loc=2>

upvoted 9 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok


upvoted 1 times

—  **GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"AWS Security Hub is a cloud security posture management (CSPM) service that performs automated, continuous security best practice checks against your AWS resources to help you identify misconfigurations, and aggregates your security alerts (i.e. findings) in a standardized format so that you can more easily enrich, investigate, and remediate them."

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A looks correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service is always provided at no charge?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Elastic Load Balancers
- D. AWS WAF

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

isaphiltrick Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"IAM is a feature of your AWS account and is offered at no additional charge."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/getting-started/?nc=sn&loc=3>

upvoted 6 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

b is ok

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"IAM is a feature of your AWS account and is offered at no additional charge."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/iam/getting-started/?nc=sn&loc=3>

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM): IAM is always provided at no charge by AWS. IAM enables you to securely control access to AWS services and resources, allowing you to create and manage users, groups, and roles. While other AWS services may have associated costs, IAM itself is a free service.

Amazon S3: Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is a storage service with associated costs based on usage.

Elastic Load Balancers: Elastic Load Balancers (ELB) are load balancing services that have associated costs based on usage.

AWS WAF: AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) is a web application firewall service with associated costs based on usage.

upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

To reduce costs, a company is planning to migrate a NoSQL database to AWS.
Which AWS service is fully managed and can automatically scale throughput capacity to meet database workload demands?

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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (89%)

5%

- TheFivePips

Highly Voted

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon DynamoDB: DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service provided by AWS. It is designed to provide low-latency, high-throughput performance for applications. DynamoDB can automatically scale throughput capacity based on the application's demand, making it a suitable choice for workloads with varying traffic patterns.

Amazon Redshift: Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service, but it is not a NoSQL database, and its scaling behavior is optimized for analytical queries rather than transactional workloads.

Amazon Aurora: Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service. While it offers automatic scaling, it may not be the optimal choice for a NoSQL database.

Amazon RDS: Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service) is a managed relational database service that supports various database engines. It may not be the best fit for a NoSQL database with automatic scaling requirements.

upvoted 7 times
- TheGreatestMK

Highly Voted

10 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct. DynamoDB is a non-relational database which means it is a NONSQL database.

Aurora and RDS are relational, as for Redshift that is for exabytes of data and complex queries.

upvoted 5 times
- GPFT

Most Recent

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit

7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct. DynamoDB is a non-relational database which means it is a NONSQL database.

Aurora and RDS are relational, as for Redshift that is for exabytes of data and complex queries.

upvoted 1 times
- db97

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

DynamoDB = NoSQL

upvoted 1 times
- fguglia

9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

X is correct

upvoted 1 times
- jimoon

10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **Elibi** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C

"Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability."

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

upvoted 4 times

🚩 👤 **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

Key: "NoSQL database" "fully managed and can automatically scale throughput capacity"

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **Fulmi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Aurora is used by sql databases, such as mysql or postgres

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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

if you just opened the Aurora webpage you are going to see that's is MYSQL and PostgreSQL compatibility.

so B is the wrong answer.

right answer is C

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that provides fast and predictable performance with seamless scalability."

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/amazondynamodb/latest/developerguide/Introduction.html>

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **b0gdan433** 9 months, 1 week ago

Do you mean B bro...

upvoted 1 times

A company is using Amazon DynamoDB.

Which task is the company's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Patch the operating system.
- B. Provision hosts.
- C. Manage database access permissions.
- D. Secure the operating system.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

hodopo 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Manage database access permissions: This is the customer's responsibility.

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Manage database access permissions: This is the customer's responsibility. Customers are responsible for defining and managing access permissions to their DynamoDB tables, specifying who can perform various operations on the tables.

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Patch the operating system: This is generally the responsibility of AWS for managed services like DynamoDB. Customers do not have direct access to the operating system in fully managed services.

Provision hosts: This is typically the responsibility of AWS for fully managed services like DynamoDB. Customers don't need to provision or manage individual hosts; they interact with the service at a higher level.

Manage database access permissions: This is the customer's responsibility. Customers are responsible for defining and managing access permissions to their DynamoDB tables, specifying who can perform various operations on the tables.

Secure the operating system: This is generally the responsibility of AWS for fully managed services like DynamoDB. Customers don't have direct access to the underlying operating system, and AWS handles the security of the infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

jazkhan 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

asfcdsxdc 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

aragon_saa 10 months, 3 weeks ago

C

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/101729-exam-aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-topic-1-question-629/>

upvoted 3 times

A company has a test AWS environment. A company is planning on testing an application within AWS. The application testing can be interrupted and does not need to run continuously.

Which Amazon EC2 purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok
upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C: they are interruptible instances and the cheapest of all
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Manage database access permissions: This is the customer's responsibility. Customers are responsible for defining and managing access permissions to their DynamoDB tables, specifying who can perform various operations on the tables.
upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

On-Demand Instances: On-Demand Instances are suitable for workloads that need flexibility and are short-term or unpredictable. However, they are priced higher than other options.

Dedicated Instances: Dedicated Instances run on hardware dedicated to a single customer account but are priced higher than On-Demand Instances. They may not be the most cost-effective for interruptible workloads.

Spot Instances: Spot Instances allow you to bid for unused EC2 capacity at potentially lower costs. They are suitable for interruptible workloads where you can tolerate potential interruptions. However, they can be terminated with short notice if the capacity is needed by On-Demand or Reserved Instances.

Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances provide a capacity reservation and offer cost savings over On-Demand pricing for a commitment of 1 or 3 years. They are more suitable for steady-state workloads with predictable usage.
upvoted 4 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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

asdfcdsxdc 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

Key: "testing can be interrupted and does not need to run continuously"
upvoted 1 times

wooin992 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Spot Instances are a good fit for stateless, fault-tolerant workloads that can be interrupted without any impact on the overall job.

upvoted 4 times



aragon_saa 10 months, 3 weeks ago

https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/?nc1=h_ls

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service gives users the ability to discover and protect sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Detective
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. AWS IAM Access Analyzer

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



aragornfsm Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Can I pass the exam by just looking at these questions?
upvoted 25 times

StevenGibbons 8 months, 4 weeks ago
Hope you cleared it? Pls update
upvoted 3 times

DittoBrando 6 months, 3 weeks ago
looks like they haven't come back, either that is a good sign they passed, or a sign something terrible happened.
upvoted 10 times

TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: A
Amazon Macie: A security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII), in Amazon S3.

Amazon Detective: A security service that helps users investigate and identify the root cause of potential security issues or suspicious activities.

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

AWS IAM Access Analyzer: Helps users identify resources that can be accessed by external principals (such as IAM roles or resource-based policies) and provides findings to help ensure resources are shared securely.
upvoted 12 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago
Selected Answer: A
a is ok
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago
Amazon Macie: A security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII), in Amazon S3.
upvoted 2 times

rdwn_akml 7 months, 2 weeks ago
why are most of these products i havent even heard of in the tutorial bro???
upvoted 6 times

rankocertified 10 months ago
Selected Answer: A
Amazon Macie - Amazon Macie is a fully managed data security and data privacy service that uses machine learning and pattern matching to discover and protect your sensitive data in AWS.
upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdc 10 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times


lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer A is Correct.

Key: "ability to discover and protect sensitive data that is stored in Amazon S3 buckets"

upvoted 1 times

  **ezeadnah** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A : Amazon Macie is a data security service that discovers sensitive data using machine learning and pattern matching, provides visibility into data security risks, and enables you to automate protection against those risks.

<https://aws.amazon.com/macie/features/#:~:text=Amazon%20Macie%20is%20a%20data,automate%20protection%20against%20those%20risks.>

upvoted 2 times

  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

A. Amazon Macie

Amazon Macie is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data in Amazon S3. It helps you identify and protect data such as personally identifiable information (PII), financial information, intellectual property, and more by monitoring data access and alerting you to potential security risks

upvoted 2 times

  **SeeMakbul** 11 months ago

Answer is "A" Amazon Macie

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following services can be used to block network traffic to an instance? (Choose two.)

- A. Security groups
- B. Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs
- C. Network ACLs
- D. Amazon CloudWatch
- E. AWS CloudTrail

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

—  **felixlugo06** Highly Voted 11 months ago

- A. Security groups
- C. Network ACLs

Security groups are stateful firewalls that control inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. You can configure security groups to allow or deny specific types of network traffic to and from your instances.

Network ACLs (Access Control Lists) are stateless firewalls that control traffic at the subnet level. Network ACLs define rules to allow or deny traffic based on source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols.

upvoted 7 times

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Security groups: Act as a virtual firewall for instances, controlling inbound and outbound traffic. They are associated with instances and operate at the instance level. You can configure security group rules to allow or deny traffic based on IP addresses, port ranges, and protocols.

Network ACLs: Are an additional layer of security for your VPC. They operate at the subnet level and are stateless, meaning they evaluate rules for inbound and outbound traffic separately. Network ACLs can be used to allow or deny traffic based on IP addresses, port ranges, and protocols.

Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (Amazon VPC) flow logs: Capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in a VPC. While they provide visibility into network traffic, they don't block or control traffic.

Amazon CloudWatch: A monitoring service that collects and tracks metrics, logs, and events from various AWS resources. It is not used for blocking network traffic to an instance.

AWS CloudTrail: Provides a record of actions taken by users, roles, or services within an AWS account. It does not block network traffic but helps in auditing and tracking API calls.


upvoted 5 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: AC

a and c is ok

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. Security groups
- C. Network ACLs

Security groups are stateful firewalls that control inbound and outbound traffic at the instance level. You can configure security groups to allow or deny specific types of network traffic to and from your instances.

Network ACLs (Access Control Lists) are stateless firewalls that control traffic at the subnet level. Network ACLs define rules to allow or deny traffic based on source and destination IP addresses, ports, and protocols.

upvoted 1 times

—  **rankocertified** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A is obvious: it is applied at instance level and controls traffic at instance level.

C is a bit tricky: NACL is applied at subnet level but it controls traffic based on source & destination. Here you can set a rule set for the instance both "in" (destination) and "out" (source)

upvoted 1 times

—  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Answers AC are Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ezeadnah** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A: Security group limits access to the instance

C: blocks network access on the subnet level

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service can identify when an Amazon EC2 instance was terminated?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. AWS Compute Optimizer
- D. Amazon EventBridge

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

felixlugo06

Highly Voted

11 months ago

B. AWS CloudTrail

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API activity in your AWS account, including the termination of EC2 instances. It creates log entries for various events, providing an audit trail of actions taken on resources. By reviewing CloudTrail logs, you can identify when an EC2 instance was terminated, who initiated the termination, and other relevant details about the event.

upvoted 10 times

TheFivePips

Highly Voted

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS CloudTrail: A service that records API calls and related events for your AWS account. It provides visibility into user activity, resource changes, and important events. CloudTrail logs can be used to identify when an Amazon EC2 instance was terminated, along with other activities and events within your AWS environment.

The other options do not specifically focus on tracking and logging events related to instance termination:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM): Is used for managing access to AWS services and resources. It does not provide detailed logs of instance termination events.

AWS Compute Optimizer: Analyzes the configuration and utilization of EC2 instances to make recommendations for optimal performance. It does not log specific events like instance termination.

Amazon EventBridge: A serverless event bus service that makes it easy to connect different applications using events. While it can be used for event-driven architectures, it doesn't focus on logging and tracking instance termination events.

upvoted 5 times

GPFT

Most Recent

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

cloudtrails ok

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS CloudTrail

AWS CloudTrail is a service that records all API activity in your AWS account, including the termination of EC2 instances. It creates log entries for various events, providing an audit trail of actions taken on resources. By reviewing CloudTrail logs, you can identify when an EC2 instance was terminated, who initiated the termination, and other relevant details about the

upvoted 1 times

sthen

8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Cloudtrail can logs api activity

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

lunamuller

10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

  **ezeadnah** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B: AWS CloudTrail enables auditing, security monitoring, and operational troubleshooting by tracking user activity and API usage.
upvoted 2 times

Which of the following is a fully managed MySQL-compatible database?

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

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

GPFT 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

d is ok

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon S3: Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is an object storage service and is not a database.

Amazon DynamoDB: A fully managed NoSQL database service, but it is not MySQL-compatible.

Amazon Redshift: A fully managed data warehouse service, not a MySQL-compatible database.

Amazon Aurora: A fully managed relational database engine compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It offers the performance and availability of commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases.

upvoted 3 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Amazon S3: Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is an object storage service and is not a database.

Amazon DynamoDB: A fully managed NoSQL database service, but it is not MySQL-compatible.

Amazon Redshift: A fully managed data warehouse service, not a MySQL-compatible database.

Amazon Aurora: A fully managed relational database engine compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It offers the performance and availability of commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open-source databases.

upvoted 4 times

BShelat 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/CHAP_AuroraOverview.html

upvoted 1 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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

Unparalleled high performance and availability at global scale with full MySQL and PostgreSQL compatibility

upvoted 2 times

Sreeni_A 10 months, 1 week ago

D is correct. Amazon Aurora is a modern relational database service. It offers unparalleled high performance and high availability at global scale with fully open-source MySQL- and PostgreSQL-compatible editions and a range of developer tools for building serverless and machine learning (ML)-driven applications.

upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times



lunamuller 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is Correct.

Key: "fully managed MySQL-compatible database"

upvoted 1 times

  **sanjana_050181** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

D

Amazon Aurora is a fully managed relational database service built for the cloud that combines the performance and availability of high-end commercial databases with the simplicity and cost-effectiveness of open source databases. Amazon Aurora is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL, allowing existing applications and tools to run without modification.

upvoted 1 times

  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

D. Amazon Aurora

Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. It is fully managed by AWS and is designed for high availability, performance, and scalability while maintaining MySQL compatibility. Aurora offers features like automated backups, read replicas, and seamless failover to ensure data durability and availability. It's a popular choice for applications that require a MySQL-compatible database with the benefits of a fully managed service.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service supports a hybrid architecture that gives users the ability to extend AWS infrastructure, AWS services, APIs, and tools to data centers, co-location environments, or on-premises facilities?

- A. AWS Snowmobile
- B. AWS Local Zones
- C. AWS Outposts
- D. AWS Fargate

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **felixlugo06** Highly Voted 11 months ago

C. AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS infrastructure and services on premises while seamlessly connecting to the AWS cloud. This service extends the AWS ecosystem to your on-premises locations, allowing you to take advantage of cloud benefits while addressing the requirements of data residency, low-latency applications, and specific regulatory needs in hybrid environments.

upvoted 11 times

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Snowmobile: AWS Snowmobile is a service designed for large-scale data transfers, not for extending AWS infrastructure to on-premises facilities.

AWS Local Zones: AWS Local Zones are a type of AWS infrastructure deployment that places compute, storage, database, and other services closer to a specific geographic area, but they are not specifically designed for hybrid architectures.

AWS Outposts: AWS Outposts is designed to bring native AWS services, infrastructure, and operating models to virtually any data center, co-location space, or on-premises facility.

AWS Fargate: AWS Fargate is a serverless compute engine for containers and is not focused on hybrid architectures.

upvoted 9 times

—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

—  **GideonAyo** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer- C

upvoted 1 times

—  **yfchiuaa** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

C. AWS Outposts

Agree


upvoted 1 times

—  **James_Srm** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Outpost allow user to use AWS server as on premises within customer's datacenter
in the other hand AWS Local Zone is a managed granular AWS infrastructure which allow customer to use AWS service with lower latency.
in summary both are extended AWS infrastructure, Outposts need data center but Local Zone is not because it's managed by AWS.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Outposts

AWS Outposts enables you to run AWS infrastructure and services on premises while seamlessly connecting to the AWS cloud. This service extends the AWS ecosystem to your on-premises locations, allowing you to take advantage of cloud benefits while addressing the requirements of data residency, low-latency applications, and specific regulatory needs in hybrid environments.



upvoted 1 times

—  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Outposts allows you to build aws services on premises

upvoted 1 times

  **demo4422** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

"Hybrid Cloud: businesses that keep an onpremises infrastructure alongside a cloud infrastructure"

upvoted 1 times

  **lunamuller** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C is Correct.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service can run a managed PostgreSQL database that provides online transaction processing (OLTP)?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon Athena
- C. Amazon RDS
- D. Amazon EMR

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



  **felixlugo06** Highly Voted 11 months ago
C. Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service)

Amazon RDS supports various database engines, including PostgreSQL, and offers a managed database service suitable for OLTP workloads. With Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL, you can easily set up, operate, and scale a PostgreSQL database without the administrative overhead of managing the infrastructure.

upvoted 11 times

  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon DynamoDB: Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service and is not specifically designed for PostgreSQL databases.

Amazon Athena: Amazon Athena is an interactive query service that allows you to analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL. It is not designed for managing PostgreSQL databases.

Amazon RDS: Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service) provides managed database services, including PostgreSQL. It is suitable for online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads.

Amazon EMR: Amazon EMR (Elastic MapReduce) is a cloud-based big data platform that uses Apache Hadoop and other open-source frameworks. It is not designed for managing PostgreSQL databases.

upvoted 9 times

  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

c is ok

upvoted 1 times

  **BobFar** 7 months ago

C is correct, Amazon RDC.



Amazon DynamoDB: Serverless NoSQL database service that supports key-value and document data models.

Amazon Athena: Query service that makes it simple to analyze data directly in Amazon S3 using standard SQL.

Amazon RDS: Amazon Relational Database Service.

Amazon EMR: Amazon Elastic MapReduce is a big Data Framework

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service)

Amazon RDS supports various database engines, including PostgreSQL, and offers a managed database service suitable for OLTP workloads. With Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL, you can easily set up, operate, and scale a PostgreSQL database without the administrative overhead of managing the infrastructure.

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **d119877j78koiua** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

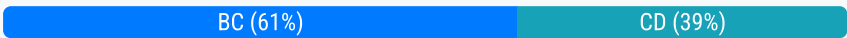
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to provide managed Windows virtual desktops and applications to its remote employees over secure network connections. Which AWS services can the company use to meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Connect
- B. Amazon AppStream 2.0
- C. Amazon WorkSpaces
- D. AWS Site-to-Site VPN
- E. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution



felixlugo06 Highly Voted 11 months ago

B. Amazon AppStream 2.0: Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service that enables you to stream desktop applications to users through web browsers. You can deliver Windows applications securely to remote users without the need to provision and manage full virtual desktops.

C. Amazon WorkSpaces: Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that provides Windows desktops to users. You can configure and manage virtual desktops for remote employees using WorkSpaces.

upvoted 19 times

Premji 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service for streaming desktop applications to a web browser, but it is different from full Windows virtual desktops provided by Amazon WorkSpaces.

upvoted 5 times

bracketz 7 months ago

This is slightly inaccurate. Appstream 2.0 allows you to stream applications or a full desktop (Windows Server based), this can be done via a web browser or a locally installed client. So both Workspaces and Appstream 2.0 provide virtual desktops, the main difference being Workspaces is a dedicated virtual desktop and Appstream 2.0 is a non-dedicated virtual desktop.

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Amazon Connect: A cloud-based contact center service and is not designed for providing managed Windows virtual desktops.

Amazon AppStream 2.0: A fully managed application streaming service that allows you to securely deliver desktop applications to users. It is suitable for providing managed Windows virtual desktops and applications.

Amazon WorkSpaces: A fully managed desktop computing service that provides virtual Windows desktops to users. It allows remote employees to access Windows desktops and applications securely.

AWS Site-to-Site VPN: A networking service for securely connecting on-premises networks to AWS, and it is not directly related to providing managed Windows virtual desktops.

Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS): A container orchestration service and is not designed for providing managed Windows virtual desktops.

upvoted 10 times

GPFT Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BC

b y c es ok

upvoted 1 times

Danilo85 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Amazon AppStream2.0 is a service that allows you to stream desktop applications to users via web browsers.

Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed Desktop-as-a-Service (DaaS) solution that provides Windows desktops to users.

upvoted 1 times

Drewcast9 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

D is incorrect because it says "remote workers". A site to site VPN connects networks in different locations together, while a client VPN connects an individual computer to a remote network.


upvoted 1 times

  **chalaka** 4 months ago

B. Amazon AppStream 2.0: Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed application streaming service that allows users to stream desktop applications securely to any device running a web browser. It's suitable for delivering Windows applications to remote employees without the need to provision or manage virtual desktops.

C. Amazon WorkSpaces: Amazon WorkSpaces provides managed, secure, and scalable Windows virtual desktops that can be accessed from anywhere using a variety of devices. It allows companies to provision desktops quickly and securely for their remote employees.

upvoted 2 times



  **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. Amazon AppStream 2.0: Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a fully managed application streaming service that allows users to stream desktop applications securely from the cloud to any device, including Windows applications. It provides a scalable and secure solution for delivering virtual applications to remote employees without the need for managing underlying infrastructure.

C. Amazon WorkSpaces: Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that provides Windows virtual desktops to remote employees. Users can access their desktops and applications securely from anywhere using various devices, ensuring productivity and flexibility for remote work scenarios.



upvoted 1 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Amazon AppStream 2.0

C. Amazon WorkSpaces



upvoted 1 times

  **517d694** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

definitely B and C

upvoted 1 times

  **Prakhar002** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is BC

upvoted 1 times

  **shivangibakhshi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B and C are the correct answers

upvoted 1 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

CD = CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

  **BobFar** 7 months ago


The Answer is B and C. Amazon WorkSpaces & Amazon AppStream 2.0

The company can use any of them , they are so similar and both are secure. No need AWS Site-to-Site VPN.

Amazon WorkSpaces: Fully managed, secure, reliable virtual desktop solutions for every workload

Amazon AppStream 2.0: Secure, reliable, and scalable application streaming and low-cost virtual desktop service

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Amazon AppStream 2.0: Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service that enables you to stream desktop applications to users through web browsers. You can deliver Windows applications securely to remote users without the need to provision and manage full virtual desktops.

C. Amazon WorkSpaces: Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that provides Windows desktops to users. You can configure and manage virtual desktops for remote employees using WorkSpaces.

upvoted 1 times

  **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C and D.

Amazon AppStream 2.0:

Focus: Streaming individual applications.

Pros: Cost-effective, flexible configuration, good for legacy app access, streamlined user experience.

Cons: Not a full desktop environment, limited customization options.


Amazon WorkSpaces:

Focus: Creating full virtual desktops.

Pros: Complete desktop experience, persistent storage, customizable, good for remote work and specific software needs.

Cons: More expensive than AppStream, less flexible configuration.

upvoted 2 times

  **Annkurrrr** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

CD



C. Amazon WorkSpaces

Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed desktop virtualization service that provides secure, reliable access to Windows and Linux desktops from any device. It allows providing managed Windows virtual desktops and applications to remote employees over secure connections.

D. AWS Site-to-Site VPN

AWS Site-to-Site VPN allows creating secure connections between the company's network and AWS, enabling remote access to resources like virtual desktops and applications hosted within a VPC. This meets the requirement of providing access over secure network connections.

upvoted 2 times

  **seetpt** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD

Option B (Amazon AppStream 2.0) is also relevant for providing secure access to applications, but if the focus is specifically on managed Windows virtual desktops, then Amazon WorkSpaces would be more appropriate.

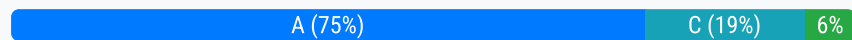
upvoted 4 times

A company wants to monitor for misconfigured security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

This question seems to go a little bit too far into the weeds for what this test is supposed to be. The AWS documentation specifically mentions TrustedAdvisor in the article about unrestricted security groups, but Trusted advisor isn't focused on security specifically like GuardDuty. However, GuardDuty doesn't focus on this issue specifically, either.

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor: A service that provides best practices and recommendations for your AWS environment. It includes security checks, such as identifying security groups with unrestricted access.
- B. Amazon CloudWatch: A monitoring service, and while it can provide insights into resource utilization and logs, it doesn't specifically focus on identifying misconfigured security groups.
- C. Amazon GuardDuty: A threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior in AWS accounts. GuardDuty doesn't specifically perform configuration checks for security groups with unrestricted access.
- D. AWS Health Dashboard: Provides information about the status of AWS services. It doesn't typically perform detailed security configuration checks.

upvoted 13 times

— **blehbleh** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Very much agreed. A little to in depth for what the purpose of the test is. But good knowledge to have if going for the security specialty certificate later on. Also, A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

— **morccini** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Based on Chat GPT:

C. Amazon GuardDuty

Amazon GuardDuty is an AWS service that is designed to monitor and detect potential security threats in your AWS environment. It helps to identify unusual and unauthorized activities, including misconfigured security groups that may be allowing unrestricted access to specific ports. GuardDuty uses machine learning and threat intelligence to analyze data and generate alerts, making it an effective tool for enhancing the security of your AWS infrastructure.

While options like AWS Trusted Advisor and Amazon CloudWatch offer valuable monitoring capabilities, they do not specifically focus on detecting security group misconfigurations. Therefore, in this scenario, Amazon GuardDuty is the most appropriate choice.

upvoted 11 times

— **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times

— **GPFT** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok

upvoted 1 times

— **griggrig** 2 months, 1 week ago

As i think GuardDuty coccrect answer, because in the question you can notice word MONITOR, which indicate to GuardDuty service, which is monitor services. Trusted advisor just give some recommendations, TrustedAdvisor under the hood work based on AWS specialist reviews , but not used monitoring.

upvoted 1 times

— **Supercell** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The AWS service that can monitor for misconfigured security groups allowing unrestricted access to specific ports is:

C. Amazon GuardDuty

Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious activity and unauthorized behavior to protect your AWS accounts, workloads, and data stored in Amazon S3. One of the key features of GuardDuty is its ability to detect security misconfigurations, including misconfigured security groups that allow unrestricted access to specific ports.

NOT AWS Trusted Advisor because:

- While Trusted Advisor does provide recommendations for security best practices, it does not actively monitor for real-time security threats or misconfigurations like misconfigured security groups.

upvoted 1 times



  **chalaka** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Trusted Advisor

AWS Trusted Advisor includes a security check that examines security groups for unrestricted access to specific ports. It can identify security groups with overly permissive rules that may pose security risks, such as allowing unrestricted access to SSH (port 22) or RDP (port 3389) from any IP address. By regularly running this check, the company can identify and address any misconfigurations in their security groups to enhance their security posture.

upvoted 2 times



  **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Trusted Advisor

AWS Trusted Advisor includes a security check called "Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted" that analyzes your security groups and identifies any that have rules allowing unrestricted access to specific ports. It alerts you to these misconfigurations, enabling you to review and modify your security group rules to ensure appropriate access control.

upvoted 2 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Trusted Advisor

AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. It includes checks for security configurations, cost optimization, performance, and fault tolerance. Specifically, Trusted Advisor includes checks for security groups that have unrestricted access (e.g., security groups with inbound rules allowing access to all IP addresses) and can provide recommendations to remediate these issues.

upvoted 2 times

  **Frank3108** 6 months, 1 week ago

C. Amazon GuardDuty

Amazon GuardDuty is getting the inputs through VPC flow logs, like unusual internal traffic and unusual IP address.

upvoted 1 times

  **pure_edge** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is A.

AWS Trusted Advisor: This service provides real-time guidance to help you provision your resources following AWS best practices. It includes checks for security groups that are allowing unrestricted access to specific ports, among other checks. Trusted Advisor can help you identify and resolve issues related to security groups and other AWS resources.

Amazon GuardDuty: Amazon GuardDuty is a threat detection service that continuously monitors for malicious or unauthorized behavior to help protect your AWS accounts and workloads. It does not specifically focus on monitoring for misconfigured security groups.

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Two Trusted Advisor checks are available to all Amazon Web Services customers to help improve security and performance: Service Limits, and Security Groups - Specific Ports Unrestricted.

<https://www.amazonaws.cn/en/support/trustedadvisor/best-practices/#:~:text=Two%20Trusted%20Advisor%20checks%20are,Security%20Groups%20%2D%20Specific%20Ports%20Unrestricted.>

upvoted 2 times

  **kelito** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

C is the correct answer as the Guard Duty is constantly on alert for measures like this.

upvoted 1 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

A = CORRECT > <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssupport/latest/user/security-checks.html#security-groups-specific-ports-unrestricted>
upvoted 2 times

  **James_Srm** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A.AWS Trusted Advisor

you guy stop arguing and please look at this official docs here: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awssupport/latest/user/security-checks.html#security-groups-specific-ports-unrestricted>

check on "Security Groups – Unrestricted Access" and you will see the answer is choice A.

upvoted 5 times

  **Eleftheriia** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



Selected Answer: C

I think that the correct answer is C, the Trusted Advisor is used more for recommendations not for monitoring. For monitoring is Amazon GuardDuty
"

Q: Can I take automated preventative actions using Amazon GuardDuty?

With Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon CloudWatch Events, and Amazon Lambda, you have the flexibility to set up automated preventative actions based on a security finding. For example, you can create a Lambda function to modify your Amazon Web Services security group rules based on security findings. If you get a GuardDuty finding indicating one of your Amazon EC2 instances is being probed by a known malicious IP, you can address it through a CloudWatch Events rule that triggers a Lambda function to automatically modify your security group rules and restrict access on that port.
"

upvoted 1 times

  **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is the correct answer

Amazon GuardDuty is the most aligned AWS service. Its built-in capabilities for detecting misconfigured security groups and unauthorized port access, combined with its threat intelligence and actionable insights, make it an exceptional choice for proactive security monitoring and prevention.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service is a key-value database that provides sub-millisecond latency on a large scale?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon DynamoDB: A key-value and document database that provides single-digit millisecond latency at any scale. It is a fully managed NoSQL database service designed for applications that require consistent, single-digit millisecond latency, regardless of the volume of requests.

B. Amazon Aurora: A MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database engine that offers high performance and availability. While it provides low-latency reads, it is not specifically designed as a key-value database.

C. Amazon DocumentDB (with MongoDB compatibility): A fully managed document database service that is compatible with MongoDB. It is designed for applications that work with JSON-like documents, and it provides the scalability and availability of a NoSQL database.

D. Amazon Neptune: A fully managed graph database service that supports graph models. It is designed for applications with highly connected data, and it is not specifically focused on providing sub-millisecond latency for key-value access.

upvoted 5 times

— **chalaka** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon DynamoDB

Amazon DynamoDB is a fully managed NoSQL database service that offers seamless scalability and high performance. It provides consistent, single-digit millisecond latency at any scale, making it ideal for applications requiring fast and predictable performance, such as real-time bidding, gaming, and IoT.

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Amazon DynamoDB: A key-value and document database that provides single-digit millisecond latency at any scale. It is a fully managed NoSQL database service designed for applications that require consistent, single-digit millisecond latency, regardless of the volume of requests.

upvoted 3 times

— **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"Key-value" is the key word.

<https://aws.amazon.com/nosql/key-value/>

upvoted 3 times

— **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Fully Managed Highly available with replication across 3 AZ

- NoSQL database - not a relational database
- Scales to massive workloads, distributed "serverless" database
- Millions of requests per seconds, trillions of row, 100s of TB of storage
- Fast and consistent in performance
- Single-digit millisecond latency – low latency retrieval
- Integrated with IAM for security, authorization and administration
- Low cost and auto scaling capabilities

upvoted 4 times

— **wooin992** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

the answer is A

upvoted 1 times

— **Nutfrequency_01** 11 months, 1 week ago

A- Because Amazon DynamoDB is a nonrelational database that delivers reliable performance at any scale. It's a fully managed, multi-region, multi-master database that provides consistent single-digit millisecond latency, and offers built-in security, backup and restore, and in-memory caching.

upvoted 1 times

A company is deploying a machine learning (ML) research project that will require a lot of compute power over several months. The ML processing jobs do not need to run at specific times.

Which Amazon EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements at the lowest cost?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (76%)

A (24%)

- uugla_john

Highly Voted

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Alright guys, I found this. Pretty sure it settles things.
<https://naterar.medium.com/a-deep-dive-into-aws-instance-types-solving-high-cpu-workload-and-memory-spikes-57e8b5623777>

Spot: Spot instances can be valuable for handling sporadic high CPU workloads and memory spikes. >>>However, the inherent uncertainty of availability makes them less reliable for consistent, high-demand workloads.<<<

On-Demand: provide the necessary computational horsepower exactly when needed, making them ideal for dealing with unexpected CPU and memory demands.

So, yeah, I'd say 'A'.
upvoted 16 times
- abishekkkkk

1 month, 3 weeks ago

wrong
B.
upvoted 1 times
- TheFivePips

Highly Voted

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. On-Demand Instances: On-Demand Instances provide the highest level of flexibility and do not require any upfront commitment. On-Demand Instances are suitable for workloads with variable usage patterns, but they are generally more expensive than other purchasing options.

B. Spot Instances: Spot Instances are the most cost-effective option for scenarios where the workload is flexible and can be interrupted. Spot Instances allow you to use spare EC2 capacity at a significantly lower cost than On-Demand Instances. Spot Instances are suitable for workloads like batch processing, data analysis, and machine learning jobs that do not require continuous, uninterrupted operation

C. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances involve a commitment to a specific instance type in a particular region for a term of 1 or 3 years. In exchange for this commitment, users receive a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances.

D. Dedicated Instances: Dedicated Instances are instances that run on hardware dedicated to a single customer. They are typically used in scenarios where compliance or regulatory requirements mandate dedicated hardware.

upvoted 7 times

vxzy

Most Recent

1 week, 6 days ago

This question makes me feel like a robot
upvoted 2 times

GPFT

3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

a is ok
upvoted 1 times

Cslsuporte

3 weeks, 3 days ago


I guess B is correct isn't it ? coz it wont be run at specific times ...
upvoted 1 times

AnjaliJM

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

CORRECT SINCE we can do not need the instance at specific time.
upvoted 1 times


—  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Spot Instances

Spot Instances allow you to bid for unused EC2 capacity, often resulting in significantly lower costs compared to On-Demand Instances. Since the ML processing jobs do not need to run at specific times, Spot Instances can be a suitable choice as they provide access to spare EC2 capacity at reduced prices.

upvoted 3 times

—  **mojito1** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Will require a lot of compute power over several months. The ML processing jobs do not need to run at specific times. Can spot handle large scale computing?

upvoted 1 times

—  **pure_edge** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be B.

On-Demand Instances: These instances allow you to pay for compute capacity by the hour or second, with no long-term commitments. They are suitable for short-term, spiky, or unpredictable workloads that cannot be interrupted. However, they are not the lowest cost option for long-term, predictable workloads.

Spot Instances: This is the correct choice. Spot Instances allow you to bid on spare Amazon EC2 computing capacity. Spot Instances are available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. They are ideal for workloads that are not time-sensitive and can tolerate interruptions. Since the company's ML processing jobs do not need to run at specific times, Spot Instances offer a cost-effective solution for long-term, predictable workloads.

upvoted 5 times

—  **chini786** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/spot/?refid=32f4fbd0-ffda-4695-a60c-8857fab7d0dd>

Use cases : Deploy containers

Run containerized workloads of any scale using Amazon EC2, Amazon ECS, Amazon EKS, or self-managed Kubernetes clusters on Spot Instances.

Run big data and ML workloads : Fast-track big data and machine learning workloads by using Spot Instances with Amazon EMR, Hadoop, Spark, or Amazon SageMaker to process massive amounts of data.

upvoted 3 times

—  **bd29** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the best solution for lowest costs

upvoted 3 times


—  **Jumpy007** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B Spot instances

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/p3/>

upvoted 3 times

—  **Jumpy007** 7 months ago

B Spot instances

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/instance-types/p3/>

upvoted 3 times

—  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

B = CORRECT

upvoted 2 times

—  **James_Srm** 7 months ago


Selected Answer: B

B.

- On-demand is not suit for run over the long period because it's not cost optimize

- any reserved instance is not suite for this use case too, because it reserved model is need at least 1 year commitment.

upvoted 3 times

—  **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

the question doesn't explicitly state whether the workload can be interrupted or not. In such cases, it's always better to err on the side of caution and consider options that are less likely to cause disruptions. While Spot Instances can be incredibly cost-effective, if the workload cannot tolerate any interruptions whatsoever, then choosing a more reliable option like On-Demand

upvoted 1 times

—  **DittoBrando** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

it SPECIFICALLY states that it does not need to run at any specific times. that means it can be interrupted at any point.

upvoted 3 times

—  **abdi20** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS services or features provide disaster recovery solutions for Amazon EC2 instances? (Choose two.)

- A. EC2 Reserved Instances
- B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)
- C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots
- D. AWS Shield
- E. Amazon GuardDuty

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

- Premji

Highly Voted

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs): AMIs are used to create backups of EC2 instances, and they can be used to launch replacement instances in the event of a disaster or data loss. AMIs are essential for creating recovery points for your EC2 instances.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots: EBS snapshots allow you to create point-in-time backups of your EBS volumes. These snapshots can be used to restore data or create new EBS volumes, making them a key component of disaster recovery for EC2 instances.

upvoted 8 times
- Ruffyt

Most Recent

7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs): AMIs are used to create backups of EC2 instances, and they can be used to launch replacement instances in the event of a disaster or data loss. AMIs are essential for creating recovery points for your EC2 instances.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots: EBS snapshots allow you to create point-in-time backups of your EBS volumes. These snapshots can be used to restore data or create new EBS volumes, making them a key component of disaster recovery for EC2 instances.

upvoted 1 times
- Pyrus

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)

Creating Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) allows you to capture the configuration, data, and metadata associated with an EC2 instance. You can use these AMIs to launch new instances, facilitating quick recovery in the event of a disaster.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots

EBS snapshots allow you to create point-in-time copies of your Amazon EBS volumes. These snapshots can be used to create new volumes or restore existing volumes, providing a backup and recovery mechanism for your EC2 instances

upvoted 1 times
- TheFivePips

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs): Creating AMIs is a common practice for disaster recovery. AMIs allow you to capture the configuration, data, and permissions of your EC2 instances. In the event of a failure, you can launch new instances from the saved AMIs to quickly recover.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots: Enable you to create point-in-time copies of your EBS volumes. Snapshots are often used as part of a disaster recovery strategy, allowing you to restore volumes or create new volumes in case of data loss or instance failure.

EC2 Reserved Instances (Option A) are a billing discount model for reserved capacity, and they are not inherently designed for disaster recovery.

AWS Shield (Option D) is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service, and Amazon GuardDuty (Option E) is a threat detection service. While they contribute to overall security, they are not specific disaster recovery solutions for EC2 instances

upvoted 3 times
- VikJo1978

9 months, 1 week ago

The answers are B and C.

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

BC are correct

upvoted 1 times
- wooin992

10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

yeah bc

upvoted 1 times

  **felixlugo06** 11 months ago

B. EC2 Amazon Machine Images (AMIs): You can create Amazon Machine Images of your EC2 instances, which serve as backups of the instances. These AMIs can be used to launch new instances in the event of a failure or disaster, serving as a form of disaster recovery.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) snapshots: You can take snapshots of your Amazon EBS volumes attached to EC2 instances. These snapshots are backups of your data, which can be used to restore or create new volumes in case of data loss or failure.

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service provides command line access to AWS tools and resources directly from a web browser?

- A. AWS CloudHSM
- B. AWS CloudShell
- C. Amazon WorkSpaces
- D. AWS Cloud Map

Correct Answer: B


Community vote distribution

B (100%)

[-]  **Dmag** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS CloudShell
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS CloudShell: A browser-based shell provided by AWS that enables command-line access to AWS resources directly from the AWS Management Console. Users can use AWS CloudShell to run AWS CLI commands and use various AWS tools without installing any additional software. It provides a convenient and secure way to interact with AWS resources in the cloud.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B


B. AWS CloudShell: A browser-based shell provided by AWS that enables command-line access to AWS resources directly from the AWS Management Console. Users can use AWS CloudShell to run AWS CLI commands and use various AWS tools without installing any additional software. It provides a convenient and secure way to interact with AWS resources in the cloud.

The other options (A, C, D) are not correct in the context of providing command line access to AWS tools and resources directly from a web browser:

A. AWS CloudHSM: AWS CloudHSM (Hardware Security Module) is a service that provides hardware-based key storage for sensitive data and cryptographic operations. It is not designed for providing command line access to AWS tools and resources from a web browser.

C. Amazon WorkSpaces: Amazon WorkSpaces is a managed desktop computing service, providing virtual desktops in the cloud. It is not specifically designed for providing command line access.

D. AWS Cloud Map: AWS Cloud Map is a service for dynamic, highly available DNS-based service discovery. It is not designed for providing command line access to AWS tools and resources from a web browser.
upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Psadashiva** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS CloudShell
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdcfc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
"Using AWS CloudShell, a browser-based shell, you can quickly run scripts with the AWS Command Line Interface (CLI), experiment with service APIs using the AWS CLI, and use other tools to increase your productivity. The CloudShell icon appears in AWS Regions where CloudShell is available."
upvoted 4 times

A network engineer needs to build a hybrid cloud architecture connecting on-premises networks to the AWS Cloud using AWS Direct Connect. The company has a few VPCs in a single AWS Region and expects to increase the number of VPCs to hundreds over time. Which AWS service or feature should the engineer use to simplify and scale this connectivity as the VPCs increase in number?

- A. VPC endpoints
- B. AWS Transit Gateway
- C. Amazon Route 53
- D. AWS Secrets Manager

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **ElIbi** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I choose to answer B


AWS Transit Gateway connects your Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks through a central hub. This connection simplifies your network and puts an end to complex peering relationships. Transit Gateway acts as a highly scalable cloud router—each new connection is made only once.

<https://aws.amazon.com/transit-gateway/>
upvoted 13 times


—  **GPFT** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago


Selected Answer: B

b is ok
upvoted 1 times

—  **MUTA** 4 months, 3 weeks ago
according to chatGPT

AWS Transit Gateway is a service provided by Amazon Web Services (AWS) that simplifies network connectivity for organizations with multiple Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks. It acts as a central hub that allows you to connect multiple VPCs and VPN connections within a single region, enabling seamless communication between them.
upvoted 1 times

—  **BobFar** 7 months ago
B- AWS Transit Gateway
Connect Amazon VPCs, AWS accounts, and on-premises networks to a single gateway
<https://aws.amazon.com/transit-gateway/>
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
I choose to answer B

AWS Transit Gateway connects your Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks through a central hub. This connection simplifies your network and puts an end to complex peering relationships. Transit Gateway acts as a highly scalable cloud router—each new connection is made only once.

<https://aws.amazon.com/transit-gateway/>
upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. VPC endpoints: Enable private connectivity between your VPC and supported AWS services. While useful for accessing AWS services without going over the internet, it doesn't directly address the need for connecting multiple VPCs and on-premises networks.

B. AWS Transit Gateway: A service that enables customers to connect multiple Amazon Virtual Private Clouds (VPCs) and on-premises networks through a central hub. It simplifies the connectivity and routing between VPCs, making it easier to scale as the number of VPCs increases. With AWS Transit Gateway, network engineers can manage the connectivity centrally, making it a suitable solution for scenarios where multiple VPCs need to connect to on-premises networks.

C. Amazon Route 53: A scalable domain name system (DNS) web service.

D. AWS Secrets Manager: A service for managing sensitive information such as API keys, passwords, and database credentials.
upvoted 3 times

  **Seshu_2002** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to assess its operational readiness. It also wants to identify and mitigate any operational risks ahead of a new product launch. Which AWS Support plan offers guidance and support for this kind of event at no additional charge?


- A. AWS Business Support
- B. AWS Basic Support
- C. AWS Developer Support
- D. AWS Enterprise Support

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

D (81%)

A (19%)


—  **Bockeworst** Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Shouldn't this be Enterprise support? Keywords "event" and "no additional cost"

AWS Infrastructure Event Management (IEM) offers architecture and scaling guidance and operational support during the preparation and execution of planned events, such as shopping holidays, product launches, and migrations. For these events, AWS Infrastructure Event Management will help you assess operational readiness, identify and mitigate risks, and execute your event confidently with AWS experts by your side. The program is included in the Enterprise Support plan and is available to Business Support customers for an additional fee.

upvoted 9 times

—  **chini786** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

You are correct. But "AWS count down" premium - a service which has these features are offered to Business, Enterprise on-ramp and Enterprise support for an additional fee. "AWS Countdown Premium is available for Business Support customers as a monthly subscription for an additional fee." "no additional cost" is misleading.

upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS Business Support: This plan provides a higher level of support than AWS Basic Support and includes 24/7 access to Cloud Support Engineers. It is suitable for businesses running production workloads.

AWS Basic Support: This is the free plan that provides access to documentation, forums, and basic support features. It is ideal for customers who are getting started with AWS.

AWS Developer Support: This plan is designed for developers running non-production workloads. It includes business hours access to Cloud Support Engineers and is suitable for development and testing environments.

AWS Enterprise Support: This is the premium support plan providing a wide range of benefits, including 24/7 access to Cloud Support Engineers, a Technical Account Manager (TAM), and more. It is suitable for enterprises running business-critical workloads


For assessing operational readiness, identifying, and mitigating operational risks ahead of a new product launch, AWS Enterprise Support offers guidance and support at no additional charge.

upvoted 7 times

—  **WMF0187** Most Recent 2 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS Enterprise Support

AWS Enterprise Support provides a wide range of benefits, including proactive guidance and support to help customers optimize their AWS environment, improve operational performance, and mitigate risks. This includes access to AWS Trusted Advisor, a tool that offers best practice recommendations for cost optimization, performance, security, and fault tolerance. Additionally, AWS Enterprise Support offers 24/7 access to Cloud Support Engineers for assistance with operational issues, architectural guidance, and proactive support for events like new product launches.

upvoted 1 times

—  **608064a** 5 months ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

—  **sanjay777** 6 months ago


D. AWS Enterprise Support.
AWS Enterprise Support offers guidance and support for operational readiness and risk mitigation for events such as new product launches at no additional charge. This plan provides access to a team of technical experts and AWS infrastructure event management to help with operational issues and risk assessment.

upvoted 1 times

  **shivangibakhshi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **cathylidi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Should be A: business support plan. identify risks by using Trust Advisor, full check is available only for business support plan and up.

upvoted 2 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

D = CORRECT



upvoted 1 times

  **James_Srm** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Enterprise support offer Proactive reviews. workshop, deep dive access to support automation workflow

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Shouldn't this be Enterprise support? Keywords "event" and "no additional cost"

AWS Infrastructure Event Management (IEM) offers architecture and scaling guidance and operational support during the preparation and execution of planned events, such as shopping holidays, product launches, and migrations. For these events, AWS Infrastructure Event Management will help you assess operational readiness, identify and mitigate risks, and execute your event confidently with AWS experts by your side. The program is included in the Enterprise Support plan and is available to Business Support customers for an additional fee.

upvoted 1 times

  **Wisse01** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

how do you find the keywords associated to a specific answer ?

upvoted 1 times

  **OZGEGOKCHE** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

According to ChatGPT the correct answer is Enterprise Support.

upvoted 2 times

  **MarysSon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Here is my recommendation:

In the questions, focus on the main verbs and adjectives - they will give you a clue to the main point,

In the answers, eliminate the choices that do not address the questions, eliminate obvious errors and things that do not exist. Next, look for remaining choices that match the main points raised in your study material, then re-read the question.



upvoted 2 times

  **Papik** 8 months ago

Enterprise

Access to AWS Incident Detection and Response for an additional fee. AWS Incident Detection and Response is an add-on to Enterprise Support that offers 24x7 proactive monitoring and incident management for selected workloads. AWS Incident Detection and Response leverages the proven operational, enhanced monitoring, and incident management capabilities used internally by AWS teams and externally by AWS Managed Services (AMS).

upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

"Operational Readiness Reviews (ORR)" are part of Operational Excellence pillar of AWS Well Architected Framework. "Operational Excellence" is one of the Checks categories in AWS Trusted Advisor Best Practice Checks. One needs to have minimum "Business Support" plan to have "Full Checks" which includes Operation Excellence Check. There is No additional or separate costs to have "Full set of Checks". And hence the answer is "A".



<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/operational-readiness-reviews/wa-operational-readiness-reviews.html>

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

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

*** Please read the content on all three links in given order. ***



upvoted 4 times

  **jazkhan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D


Only Enterprise support has operational guidance.

upvoted 2 times

  **Chinene** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I am here to say thanks, because I got my exam today and I passed!
May God still bless you!

upvoted 5 times

  **kamyu** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Kinene, was this question part of your exam too?

upvoted 1 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Designated Technical Account Manager (TAM) to provide consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of your applications and use-cases to help you achieve the greatest value from AWS

upvoted 1 times

A company wants to establish a schedule for rotating database user credentials.
Which AWS service will support this requirement with the LEAST amount of operational overhead?

- A. AWS Systems Manager
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS License Manager
- D. AWS Managed Services

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Systems Manager: It is a management service that allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. While it provides a wide range of automation capabilities, it is not specialized for the specific task of rotating database credentials.

AWS Secrets Manager: This service is specifically designed for managing sensitive information like API keys, passwords, and database credentials. It includes automatic rotation of secrets to enhance security and reduce operational overhead.

AWS License Manager: This service focuses on helping you manage your software licenses and ensure compliance. It does not offer specific features for rotating database credentials.

AWS Managed Services: This service is designed to provide ongoing management of your AWS infrastructure. While it covers various operational aspects, it doesn't have specific features for credential rotation.

upvoted 6 times

petercorn Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

AWS Secrets Manager helps you manage, retrieve, and rotate database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycles.

upvoted 5 times

Dmag Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Secrets Manager

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

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

AWS Secrets Manager helps you manage, retrieve, and rotate database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycles.

upvoted 1 times

BShelat 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html>

upvoted 1 times

voiz80 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdc 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

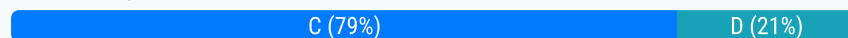
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service or feature can be used to create a private connection between an on-premises workload and an AWS Cloud workload?

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. Amazon Macie
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. AWS PrivateLink

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **sandy494** **Highly Voted** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is C. AWS Direct Connect.

Here's a breakdown of the options and why Direct Connect is the most suitable:

A. Amazon Route 53 is a domain name system (DNS) web service, not a private connection service.

B. Amazon Macie is a security service for data protection in AWS, not a connectivity service.

C. AWS Direct Connect establishes a dedicated private connection between your on-premises infrastructure and AWS. It offers:

Increased bandwidth

Reduced latency

Improved security compared to internet-based connections

Bypass the public internet for sensitive data transfers

D. AWS PrivateLink facilitates private connectivity between AWS services and VPCs within the AWS cloud, but it doesn't extend to on-premises environments.

Therefore, AWS Direct Connect is the most appropriate service for establishing private connections between on-premises workloads and AWS cloud workloads.

upvoted 12 times

— **TheFivePips** **Highly Voted** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon Route 53: This is a scalable domain name system (DNS) web service and is not directly related to creating private connections between on-premises and AWS Cloud workloads.

Amazon Macie: This is a security service that uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data. It is not designed for creating private connections.

AWS Direct Connect: Establishes dedicated network connections from your on-premises data centers to AWS. It can enhance network performance, reduce latency, and provide a more reliable connection compared to public internet connections. AWS Direct Connect is specifically designed for creating private and dedicated connections between on-premises infrastructure and AWS resources.

AWS PrivateLink: Designed for secure and scalable access to AWS services directly from your VPC without traversing the public internet. It's particularly useful when you want to access AWS services from your VPC without using public IP addresses and want to keep the traffic within the AWS network.

For creating a private connection between on-premises and AWS, AWS Direct Connect is the most suitable option.

upvoted 6 times

— **Portela** **Most Recent** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS PrivateLink: Permite acesso privado a serviços da AWS a partir de sua VPC, mas não conecta diretamente cargas de trabalho locais à nuvem AWS. É mais usado para acessar serviços da AWS de forma privada dentro da AWS.

Já AWS Direct Connect é um serviço que permite estabelecer uma conexão de rede dedicada entre seu ambiente local (ou data center) e a AWS. Essa conexão privada pode proporcionar uma largura de banda mais alta e uma latência de rede mais baixa em comparação com as conexões via Internet pública, tornando-a ideal para cargas de trabalho que exigem conectividade segura e de alto desempenho.

upvoted 1 times

— **MJSY** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C.

Look the others comments.

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Direct Connect

AWS Direct Connect establishes a dedicated private network connection between your on-premises data center or office and AWS. This connection bypasses the public internet, providing a more consistent and predictable network performance with lower latency. It allows you to access AWS resources securely and privately, making it suitable for connecting on-premises workloads to AWS services and resources.

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **Itzmelakshmikanth3108** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Private links are not used for hybrid, hence its Direct connect

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **greys1** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS PrivateLink provides a private network connection between VPCs and AWS services, while AWS Direct Connect is a dedicated, private connection between on-premises infrastructure and an AWS Location

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **WMF0187** 5 months ago

explain? I took the AWS ANS-C01 exam and passed and the correct answer is C...PrivateLink is only allows private connection between AWS network/services but on-prem in this scenario relates to Direct Connect

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **Mosu1** 6 months, 1 week ago

D. AWS PrivateLink

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

🚩 👤 **BobFar** 7 months ago

The correct answer is C. AWS Direct Connect.

AWS Direct Connect: Create a dedicated network connection to AWS

AWS PrivateLink: Establish connectivity between VPCs and AWS services without exposing data to the internet

check this image , PrivateLink is b/w VPC and other AWS services!

https://d1.awsstatic.com/products/privatelink/product-page-diagram_AWS-PrivateLink.fc899b8ebd46fa0b3537d9be5b2e82de328c63b8.png

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **_Bihari_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity between virtual private clouds (VPCs), supported AWS services, and your on-premises networks without exposing your traffic to the public internet.

and your on-premises networks without exposing your traffic to the public internet.

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Direct Connect establishes a dedicated private connection between your on-premises infrastructure and AWS. It offers:

Increased bandwidth

Reduced latency

Improved security compared to internet-based connections

Bypass the public internet for sensitive data transfers

D. AWS PrivateLink facilitates private connectivity between AWS services and VPCs within the AWS cloud, but it doesn't extend to on-premises environments.

Therefore, AWS Direct Connect is the most appropriate service for establishing private connections between on-premises workloads and AWS cloud workloads.

upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **Taku2023** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

CORRECT ANSWER IS C

here is the deference between aws direct connevt and aws private link:AWS PrivateLink provides a private network connection between VPCs and AWS services, while AWS Direct Connect is a dedicated, private connection between on-premises infrastructure and an AWS Location



upvoted 2 times

🚩 👤 **BethMD** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS PrivateLink provides a private network connection between VPCs and AWS services, while AWS Direct Connect is a dedicated, private connection between on-premises infrastructure and an AWS Location

upvoted 3 times



  **jazkhan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

PrivateLink gives private connection as priority.
upvoted 2 times

  **Taku2023** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity between virtual private clouds (VPCs), supported AWS services, and your on-premises networks without exposing your traffic to the public internet. Interface VPC endpoints, powered by PrivateLink, connect you to services hosted by AWS Partners and supported solutions available in AWS Marketplace.
upvoted 2 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

for sure direct connect
upvoted 2 times

  **Medet** 9 months ago

a private connection - AWS PrivateLink provides private connectivity between virtual private clouds
AWS Direct Connect - Create a dedicated network connection
upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service is used to provide encryption for Amazon EBS?

- A. AWS Certificate Manager
- B. AWS Systems Manager
- C. AWS KMS
- D. AWS Config

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

- A. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM): Primarily used for managing SSL/TLS certificates used in conjunction with AWS services like Elastic Load Balancer (ELB) or Amazon CloudFront to enable secure communication over HTTPS. It is not directly related to encrypting Amazon EBS volumes.
- B. AWS Systems Manager: Allows you to automate operational tasks across your AWS resources. While it provides features for managing system configurations, patching, and automation, it is not specifically designed for encrypting Amazon EBS volumes.
- C. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS): A fully managed service that makes it easy for you to create, control, and manage encryption keys used to encrypt your data. It integrates seamlessly with other AWS services, including Amazon EBS, for encryption purposes.
- D. AWS Config: Enables you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources. It does not directly provide encryption for Amazon EBS volumes.
- upvoted 6 times

—  **Ruffyt** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- C. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS): A fully managed service that makes it easy for you to create, control, and manage encryption keys used to encrypt your data. It integrates seamlessly with other AWS services, including Amazon EBS, for encryption purposes.
- upvoted 2 times

—  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/kms/latest/developerguide/services-ebs.html>
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

—  **Gulfy** 10 months, 1 week ago

C
AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) lets you create, manage, and control cryptographic keys across your applications and AWS services.
Ref: <https://aws.amazon.com/kms/>
upvoted 1 times

—  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C.

Use Amazon EBS encryption as a straight-forward encryption solution for your EBS resources associated with your EC2 instances. With Amazon EBS encryption, you aren't required to build, maintain, and secure your own key management infrastructure. Amazon EBS encryption uses AWS KMS keys when creating encrypted volumes and snapshots.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/EBSEncryption.html>
upvoted 4 times


A company wants to manage its AWS Cloud resources through a web interface.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Management Console
- B. AWS CLI
- C. AWS SDK
- D. AWS Cloud9

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Management Console: A web-based interface that allows users to access and manage their AWS resources using a graphical user interface (GUI). This console provides an easy-to-use platform for various AWS services.

upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A


A. AWS Management Console: A web-based interface that allows users to access and manage their AWS resources using a graphical user interface (GUI). This console provides an easy-to-use platform for various AWS services.

B. AWS CLI (Command Line Interface): Command-line tool that allows users to interact with AWS services using commands in the terminal or command prompt. It is not a web interface but a command-line tool.

C. AWS SDK (Software Development Kit): Libraries and tools provided by AWS to help developers interact with AWS services programmatically. They are used for developing applications and are not a web interface.

D. AWS Cloud9: An integrated development environment (IDE) that allows users to write, run, and debug code directly in the browser. While it provides an interface, it is specifically designed for development tasks rather than general resource management.

upvoted 3 times

—  **dolpaz** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The AWS Management Console is a web application that comprises and refers to a broad collection of service consoles for managing AWS resources.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsconsolehelpdocs/latest/gsg/learn-whats-new.html>

upvoted 3 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

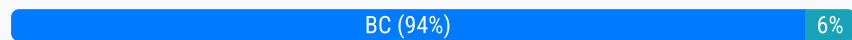
upvoted 1 times

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

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses
- B. High economies of scale
- C. Launch globally in minutes
- D. Focus on managing hardware infrastructure
- E. Overprovision to ensure capacity

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution



Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. High economies of scale: AWS Cloud leverages high economies of scale, allowing customers to benefit from cost savings due to the massive scale of AWS infrastructure. This enables cost-effective solutions for businesses.

C. Launch globally in minutes: One of the advantages of the AWS Cloud is the ability to deploy applications and resources globally in a matter of minutes. This quick global deployment facilitates flexibility and responsiveness to changing business needs.

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. High economies of scale: AWS Cloud leverages high economies of scale, allowing customers to benefit from cost savings due to the massive scale of AWS infrastructure. This enables cost-effective solutions for businesses.

C. Launch globally in minutes: One of the advantages of the AWS Cloud is the ability to deploy applications and resources globally in a matter of minutes. This quick global deployment facilitates flexibility and responsiveness to changing business needs.

Option A is not accurate. The AWS Cloud allows organizations to shift from capital expenses (CapEx) to variable expenses (OpEx), not the other way around.

Option D is not accurate. With AWS Cloud, customers can focus on building and innovating applications rather than managing the hardware infrastructure.

Option E is not accurate. Overprovisioning is not considered an advantage in the AWS Cloud. Instead, AWS provides scalability, allowing users to scale resources up or down based on demand, avoiding the need for unnecessary overprovisioning.

upvoted 3 times

Nozyra 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Benefit from massive economies of scale and Go global in minutes

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

db97 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

B & C are correct

upvoted 2 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

Benefit from massive economies of scale

Benefit from massive economies of scale

upvoted 2 times

tlrosen 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

for those who choose A, it's wrong. it's the opposite advantage, the right syntax is 'Trade fixed expense for variable expense'



Right answers id BC

upvoted 3 times


cloudrishank 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

Gpt and bard
upvoted 1 times

  **Fulmi** 9 months, 1 week ago

AWS change capital cost for operational cost
upvoted 1 times

  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. Ability to quickly change required capacity: With the AWS Cloud, users can easily scale their infrastructure up or down based on demand. This flexibility allows for rapid adjustment of resources to match application needs, enabling cost optimization and efficient resource utilization.

C. High economies of scale: AWS operates at a large scale, serving millions of customers globally. This scale allows AWS to achieve cost efficiencies and pass on the benefits to customers. By leveraging AWS services, users can access enterprise-grade infrastructure and services without the need for significant upfront investment in hardware or infrastructure.

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS Cloud benefit is shown by an architecture’s ability to withstand failures with minimal downtime?

- A. Agility
- B. Elasticity
- C. Scalability
- D. High availability

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (96%)

4%

- sandy494**

Highly Voted

8 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. High availability.

Here's why:

Agility refers to the ability to quickly adapt to changing needs, which isn't directly related to handling failures.

Elasticity focuses on scaling resources up or down based on demand, not necessarily surviving component failures.

Scalability allows increasing resources to handle larger workloads, but doesn't guarantee uninterrupted operation if individual components fail.

High availability specifically ensures continuous service in the face of failures by implementing redundancy and fault tolerance mechanisms.

Therefore, an architecture able to withstand failures with minimal downtime demonstrates high availability as its primary benefit.

Remember, high availability prioritizes minimizing downtime, while other options address different aspects of cloud computing.

upvoted 11 times
- valleyboy1**

Highly Voted

9 months ago

I'm starting to think some of these answers are intentionally meant to be wrong

upvoted 5 times
- iv0j**

Most Recent

2 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D. High availability: increased availability -> decreased downtime

upvoted 1 times
- Divyasm811**

1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. High availability.

upvoted 1 times
- Danilo85**

3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

High availability specifically guarantees continuous service even in the event of failures

upvoted 1 times
- Hensalos**

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

High availability ensures that systems remain operational and accessible even in the event of failures, minimizing disruption to users and maintaining service uptime. This is a key benefit of cloud computing, particularly in AWS, where architectures are designed to be resilient to failures. Therefore, the correct answer to the question is D. High availability.

upvoted 1 times
- Admirable**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D. High Availability

upvoted 1 times
- vin66**

4 months, 3 weeks ago

D

is correct answer

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit**


7 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is D. High availability.

Here's why:

Agility refers to the ability to quickly adapt to changing needs, which isn't directly related to handling failures.
Elasticity focuses on scaling resources up or down based on demand, not necessarily surviving component failures.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. High availability: An architecture's ability to withstand failures with minimal downtime is a key aspect of high availability in the AWS Cloud. High availability ensures that applications remain operational and accessible even in the face of component failures or disruptions.


Options A, B, and C also represent important cloud benefits but are not specifically tied to an architecture's ability to withstand failures:

Agility (Option A): This refers to the ability to quickly and easily adapt to changes, innovate, and respond to evolving business needs.

Elasticity (Option B): Elasticity is the ability to dynamically scale resources up or down based on demand. It helps optimize costs and ensures that the application can handle varying workloads.

Scalability (Option C): Scalability involves the ability to increase or decrease the size of resources to accommodate changes in demand. It is related to both elasticity and the ability to handle growth.



upvoted 2 times

  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct HA

upvoted 1 times



  **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

High availability : Protect against data center, availability zone, server, network and storage subsystem failures to keep your business running without downtime.



<https://aws.amazon.com/marketplace/solutions/infrastructure-software/high-availability>

upvoted 1 times

  **Anna_0_6_1_8** 9 months, 1 week ago

Yeah I also strongly agree! D is the right answer.



upvoted 3 times

  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, High Availability.



upvoted 1 times

  **axejuve** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

HA is correct, why C?

upvoted 1 times



  **rsrjunior** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

scalability is so wrong.

D high availability is closer to reliability that would be a perfect match

upvoted 1 times

  **Fulmi** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

HA is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

A developer needs to maintain a development environment infrastructure and a production environment infrastructure in a repeatable fashion. Which AWS service should the developer use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Ground Station
- B. AWS Shield
- C. AWS IoT Device Defender
- D. AWS CloudFormation

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

🗳️ **UT_A** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS CloudFormation: A service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code in a safe, predictable, and repeatable manner.
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. AWS Ground Station: AWS Ground Station is a service for satellite data processing.
- B. AWS Shield: AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. It is focused on protecting applications from DDoS attacks.
- C. AWS IoT Device Defender: AWS IoT Device Defender is a service that helps you secure your IoT devices.
- D. AWS CloudFormation: A service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code in a safe, predictable, and repeatable manner. It enables the developer to create and manage a collection of AWS resources by describing the infrastructure in a template. This helps in maintaining both development and production environments consistently.
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

- A. AWS Ground Station: AWS Ground Station is a service for satellite data processing.
- B. AWS Shield: AWS Shield is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service. It is focused on protecting applications from DDoS attacks.
- C. AWS IoT Device Defender: AWS IoT Device Defender is a service that helps you secure your IoT devices.
- D. AWS CloudFormation: A service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code in a safe, predictable, and repeatable manner. It enables the developer to create and manage a collection of AWS resources by describing the infrastructure in a template. This helps in maintaining both development and production environments consistently.
upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

the answer is D. AWS Cloud Formation is a service that helps you model and set up your AWS resources so that you can spend less time managing those resources and more time focusing on your applications that run in AWS. You create a template that describes all the AWS resources that you want (like Amazon EC2 instances or Amazon RDS DB instances), and CloudFormation takes care of provisioning and configuring those resources for you. You don't need to individually create and configure AWS resources and figure out what's dependent on what; CloudFormation handles that.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>
upvoted 4 times

🗳️ **t3ng3n** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Key Words: Repeatable Fashion. CloudFormation uses templates for provisioning
upvoted 2 times

🗳️ **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSCloudFormation/latest/UserGuide/Welcome.html>
upvoted 1 times

🗳️ **asdfcdsxdfc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS CloudFormation

"AWS CloudFormation lets you model, provision, and manage AWS and third-party resources by treating infrastructure as code."

upvoted 3 times


Which task is the customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Maintain the security of the AWS Cloud.
- B. Configure firewalls and networks.
- C. Patch the operating system of Amazon RDS instances.
- D. Implement physical and environmental controls.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Configure firewalls and networks: This is a customer responsibility. Customers have control over configuring security groups, network access control lists (ACLs), and other network-related configurations to control traffic to and from their resources.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Maintain the security of the AWS Cloud: This is a shared responsibility between AWS and the customer. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud (such as infrastructure, hardware, software, and facilities), while the customer is responsible for security in the cloud (such as data, identity and access management, applications, etc.).

B. Configure firewalls and networks: This is a customer responsibility. Customers have control over configuring security groups, network access control lists (ACLs), and other network-related configurations to control traffic to and from their resources.

C. Patch the operating system of Amazon RDS instances: This is not the responsibility of the customer for Amazon RDS. AWS manages the patching of the underlying operating system for RDS instances. Customers are responsible for patching the databases and application software, but not the OS.

D. Implement physical and environmental controls: This is a customer responsibility. Customers are responsible for implementing physical security controls to secure their own content, platforms, applications, systems, and networks

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Yettttiti** 6 months ago

I would like to correct the reasoning for option C;

Customers are indeed responsible for patching their Guest OS, but only while using IaaS services like EC2 where they have control of the OS.

Amazon RDS would be considered an abstract service, and hence not having any direct control over the OS, the customers are not responsible for patching the OS.


upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B for sure

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times


Which AWS service helps deliver highly available applications with fast failover for multi-Region and Multi-AZ architectures?

- A. AWS WAF
- B. AWS Global Accelerator
- C. AWS Shield
- D. AWS Direct Connect

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS Global Accelerator: A service that uses static IP addresses to route traffic over the AWS global network to optimal AWS endpoints based on health, geography, and routing policies. It provides highly available and performant applications with features like fast failover for multi-Region and Multi-AZ (Availability Zone) architectures.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B


B. AWS Global Accelerator: A service that uses static IP addresses to route traffic over the AWS global network to optimal AWS endpoints based on health, geography, and routing policies. It provides highly available and performant applications with features like fast failover for multi-Region and Multi-AZ (Availability Zone) architectures.

AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall): It is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from common web exploits.

AWS Shield: It is a managed Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection service.

AWS Direct Connect: It provides dedicated network connections from on-premises data centers to AWS, enhancing network performance.

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Deliver highly available applications with fast failover for multi-Region and multi-AZ architectures.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Deliver highly available applications with fast failover for multi-Region and multi-AZ architectures."

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

upvoted 3 times

A company has a set of ecommerce applications. The applications need to be able to send messages to each other. Which AWS service meets this requirement?

- A. AWS Auto Scaling
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- D. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **schasqui** Highly Voted 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. It allows one application to send messages to a queue, and another application to retrieve those messages from the queue. This can be helpful in scenarios where the sender and receiver are not required to interact with each other in real-time.
upvoted 5 times

—  **Ruffyt** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon Simple Queue Service (SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. It allows one application to send messages to a queue, and another application to retrieve those messages from the queue. This can be helpful in scenarios where the sender and receiver are not required to interact with each other in real-time.
upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago


Selected Answer: C

C. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): A fully managed message queuing service that enables decoupling and scaling of distributed systems. It allows applications to send messages to each other and helps in building distributed, loosely coupled systems.

AWS Auto Scaling: It automatically adjusts the number of Amazon EC2 instances in a group based on specified policies.

Elastic Load Balancing: It distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances. It focuses on load distribution and high availability.

Amazon Kinesis Data Streams: It is used for real-time streaming data processing, not direct messaging between applications.
upvoted 2 times

—  **jazkhan** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Simple Queue Service
upvoted 1 times

—  **SvenSven** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I would have thought the answer is SNS but SQS is close enough :-)
upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C looks correct. Through process of elimination
upvoted 1 times

What are the benefits of consolidated billing for AWS Cloud services? (Choose two.)

- A. Volume discounts
- B. A minimal additional fee for use
- C. One bill for multiple accounts
- D. Installment payment options
- E. Custom cost and usage budget creation

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (83%)

CE (17%)

  **Nozyra**  8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Consolidated billing has the following benefits:

- ONE BILL – You get one bill for multiple accounts.
- Combined usage – You can combine the usage across all accounts in the organization to share the VOLUME PRICING DISCOUNTS, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans. This can result in a lower charge for your project, department, or company than with individual standalone accounts.

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

upvoted 5 times

  **chalaka**  4 months, 2 weeks ago


Selected Answer: AC

The benefits of consolidated billing for AWS Cloud services are:

C. One bill for multiple accounts: Consolidated billing allows you to receive a single bill for multiple AWS accounts, making it easier to manage and track costs across all accounts. This simplifies the billing process and provides a unified view of spending.

A. Volume discounts: Consolidated billing enables you to aggregate the usage of multiple accounts, which may qualify you for volume discounts based on overall usage across all accounts. This can lead to cost savings by leveraging economies of scale and achieving discounts that individual accounts may not be eligible for.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. Volume discounts: Consolidated billing combines usage for potential higher volume discounts.
- B. A minimal additional fee for use: Consolidated billing focuses on simplifying billing, without introducing additional fees.
- C. One bill for multiple accounts: Consolidated billing provides a single bill for all linked AWS accounts, simplifying the billing process.
- D. Installment payment options: Payment options are part of AWS billing but not exclusive to consolidated billing.
- E. Custom cost and usage budget creation: Creating custom budgets is not directly related to consolidated billing but can be managed separately with AWS Budgets.

upvoted 4 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

- A. Volume discounts: Consolidated billing combines usage for potential higher volume discounts.
- B. A minimal additional fee for use: Consolidated billing focuses on simplifying billing, without introducing additional fees.
- C. One bill for multiple accounts: Consolidated billing provides a single bill for all linked AWS accounts, simplifying the billing process.
- D. Installment payment options: Payment options are part of AWS billing but not exclusive to consolidated billing.
- E. Custom cost and usage budget creation: Creating custom budgets is not directly related to consolidated billing but can be managed separately with AWS Budgets.



upvoted 3 times

  **BShelat** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

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

upvoted 2 times

  **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE



Consolidated billing has the following benefits:

- ONE BILL – You get one bill for multiple accounts.

- Combined usage – You can combine the usage across all accounts in the organization to share the VOLUME PRICING DISCOUNTS, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans. This can result in a lower charge for your project, department, or company than with individual standalone accounts.



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

upvoted 1 times

  **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Please apologized, the comment cannot be edit once it's submit. The answers should be AC instead of CE, thank you

upvoted 2 times

  **Sriram04** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

The two most compelling benefits of consolidated billing for AWS Cloud services are:

C. One bill for multiple accounts: This simplifies cost management by providing a single, consolidated view of all charges across all accounts within your AWS Organization. This makes it easier to track spending, identify cost anomalies, and optimize resource utilization.

E. Custom cost and usage budget creation: Consolidated billing lets you set flexible budgets for individual accounts or groups of accounts within your organization. This allows you to control spending and prevent unexpected surges in costs. You can also set alerts to notify you when budgets are nearing or exceeding their limits.

upvoted 3 times

  **shilpakadiyan** 9 months, 1 week ago

It should be AC but I have checked as per chatGPT it's CE. Please check once it's a bit confusing.

upvoted 4 times

  **SvenSven** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Consolidated billing has the following benefits:

One bill – You get one bill for multiple accounts.

Easy tracking – You can track the charges across multiple accounts and download the combined cost and usage data.

Combined usage – You can combine the usage across all accounts in the organization to share the volume pricing discounts, Reserved Instance discounts, and Savings Plans. This can result in a lower charge for your project, department, or company than with individual standalone accounts.

For more information, see Volume discounts.

No extra fee – Consolidated billing is offered at no additional cost.


upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC are correct

upvoted 3 times

  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A,C its correct.

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

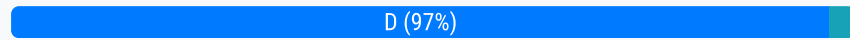
upvoted 4 times

A user wants to review all Amazon S3 buckets with ACLs and S3 bucket policies in the S3 console.
Which AWS service or resource will meet this requirement?

- A. S3 Multi-Region Access Points
- B. S3 Storage Lens
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- D. Access Analyzer for S3

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

- A. S3 Multi-Region Access Points: This service is designed for multi-region access to S3 data.
- B. S3 Storage Lens: This service provides organization-wide visibility into object storage usage and activity.
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On): This service is related to identity and access management, but it doesn't provide a direct interface for reviewing S3 bucket ACLs and policies.
- D. Access Analyzer for S3: This service is designed to review and analyze access policies for S3 buckets, providing insights into who has access to your buckets and how that access is granted. It is the most suitable option for the specified requirement.
- upvoted 10 times

— **gtyoku0098114** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct
upvoted 1 times

— **jaimepcc2** 7 months, 1 week ago

Option A, "S3 Multi-Region Access Points", does not refer to a functionality that allows you to review the permissions and access policies of S3 buckets. Multi-Region access points in S3 are used to simplify access to S3 data across multiple AWS Regions, but do not provide a way to review ACLs and bucket policies.

On the other hand, option D, "Access Analyzer for S3", is the correct answer. Access Analyzer for S3 is an AWS service that analyzes S3 buckets for bucket policies and ACLs that allow public or restricted access. Allows users to easily identify buckets with insecure permission settings and take action to remediate them.

upvoted 3 times

— **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

S3 Storage Lens: This managed service provides comprehensive insights into your organization's S3 storage activity and usage. It includes specific metrics for ACLs and S3 bucket policies, allowing you to:

View a list of all S3 buckets: With filtering options to identify buckets with ACLs or S3 bucket policies.

Review detailed reports: On ACLs and S3 bucket policies, including information about grantees, permissions, and effective policies.

Analyze trends and anomalies: To identify potential security risks or inefficiencies in your S3 bucket configurations.

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Access Analyzer for S3: This service is designed to review and analyze access policies for S3 buckets, providing insights into who has access to your buckets and how that access is granted. It is the most suitable option for the specified requirement.

upvoted 1 times

— **DonKalu** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Access Analyzer for S3
upvoted 1 times

— **jutove_mi** 8 months, 1 week ago

B S3 Storage Lens: S3 Storage Lens provides a single view of object storage usage, activity trends, and makes it easy to discover and remediate data access patterns. It helps you understand and analyze your storage environment, including ACLs and bucket policies.

upvoted 1 times

— **Bilush** 9 months, 1 week ago

definitely D
upvoted 1 times



  **rsrjunior** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/access-analyzer.html>

IAM Access Analyzer for S3 might show that a bucket has read or write access provided through a bucket access control list (ACL), a bucket policy, a Multi-Region Access Point policy, or an access point policy. With these findings, you can take immediate and precise corrective action to restore your bucket access to what you intended.

upvoted 1 times

  **Nozyra** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

you are correct if the answer option is "IAM Access Analyzer for S3" but the answer option is "Access Analyzer for S3" so that, D is incorrect :)
I also no idea for the correct answer :)

upvoted 1 times

  **cloudrishank** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Access Analyzer for S3

Access Analyzer for S3 allows you to analyze and review access policies for your S3 buckets. It helps you identify and resolve unintended access to your S3 resources. With Access Analyzer for S3, you can review both bucket policies and bucket ACLs to ensure proper access controls.

upvoted 3 times

  **Lilik** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

D. For example, IAM Access Analyzer for S3 might show that a bucket has read or write access provided through a bucket access control list (ACL), a bucket policy, a Multi-Region Access Point policy, or an access point policy. With these findings, you can take immediate and precise corrective action to restore your bucket access to what you intended.

upvoted 2 times

  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct



upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct

upvoted 1 times

  **bn04** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

AM Access Analyzer for S3 alerts you to S3 buckets that are configured to allow access to anyone on the internet or other AWS accounts, including AWS accounts outside of your organization.

upvoted 1 times

  **Anyio** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D.

When reviewing an at-risk bucket in IAM Access Analyzer for S3, you can block all public access to the bucket with a single click. We recommend that you block all access to your buckets unless you require public access to support a specific use case. Before you block all public access, ensure that your applications will continue to work correctly without public access.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/access-analyzer.html>

upvoted 2 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"IAM Access Analyzer for S3 might show that a bucket has read or write access provided through a bucket access control list (ACL), a bucket policy, a Multi-Region Access Point policy, or an access point policy...IAM Access Analyzer for S3 is available at no extra cost on the Amazon S3 console."

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/access-analyzer.html>

upvoted 4 times

  **Ailil** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

IAM Access Analyzer for S3

upvoted 3 times


What is the best resource for a user to find compliance-related information and reports about AWS?

- A. AWS Artifact
- B. AWS Marketplace
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Support

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Artifact: A portal that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports, certifications, and attestations. It is a centralized location for various compliance-related documents.

upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Artifact: A portal that provides on-demand access to AWS compliance reports, certifications, and attestations. It is a centralized location for various compliance-related documents.

B. AWS Marketplace: An online store where customers can find, buy, and deploy software that runs on AWS.

C. Amazon Inspector: An automated security assessment service that helps improve the security and compliance of applications deployed on AWS.

D. AWS Support: Provides technical support for AWS services. While AWS Support may assist with compliance-related inquiries, it is not the primary resource for compliance reports.

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"AWS Artifact is your go-to, central resource for compliance-related information that matters to you. It provides on-demand access to security and compliance reports from AWS and ISVs who sell their products on AWS Marketplace."

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

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service enables companies to deploy an application close to end users?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. AWS Auto Scaling
- C. AWS AppSync
- D. Amazon Route 53

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

isaphiltrick **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"Amazon CloudFront speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, such as .html, .css, .php, image, and media files. When users request your content, CloudFront delivers it through a worldwide network of edge locations that provide low latency and high performance."

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>
upvoted 5 times

Ruffyt **Most Recent** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"Amazon CloudFront speeds up distribution of your static and dynamic web content, such as .html, .css, .php, image, and media files. When users request your content, CloudFront delivers it through a worldwide network of edge locations that provide low latency and high performance."
upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon CloudFront: A content delivery network (CDN) service that enables companies to deliver static and dynamic web content, including applications, to end users with low latency and high transfer speeds. It helps deploy an application close to end users.

B. AWS Auto Scaling: Automatically adjusts the number of Amazon EC2 instances in a group based on changing application demand.

C. AWS AppSync: A fully managed service that makes it easy to develop GraphQL APIs. It helps applications securely connect to data sources like AWS DynamoDB.

D. Amazon Route 53: A scalable domain name system (DNS) web service designed to route end-user requests to globally distributed endpoints. It facilitates domain registration and management of DNS records, contributing to efficient application deployment.
upvoted 3 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times


Which AWS service or feature improves network performance by sending traffic through the AWS worldwide network infrastructure?

- A. Route table
- B. AWS Transit Gateway
- C. AWS Global Accelerator
- D. Amazon VPC

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. AWS Global Accelerator: A service that uses the AWS global network to optimize the routing of traffic to applications. It improves the availability and performance of applications by utilizing anycast IP addresses. It specifically improves network performance globally.

upvoted 3 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Route table: A route table in Amazon VPC contains a set of rules, called routes, that are used to determine where network traffic is directed. While it is essential for routing within a VPC, it doesn't specifically improve network performance by leveraging the AWS worldwide network infrastructure.

B. AWS Transit Gateway: A service that simplifies network connectivity across multiple Amazon VPCs, on-premises data centers, and remote offices. It helps with managing and scaling connectivity but doesn't focus on improving network performance globally.

C. AWS Global Accelerator: A service that uses the AWS global network to optimize the routing of traffic to applications. It improves the availability and performance of applications by utilizing anycast IP addresses. It specifically improves network performance globally.

D. Amazon VPC: A service that lets you provision a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where you can launch AWS resources. While VPC is fundamental for networking in AWS, it doesn't directly improve network performance through the global infrastructure.

upvoted 4 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"Improve application availability, performance, and security using the AWS global network"

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

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service provides highly durable object storage?

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

Correct Answer: A


Community vote distribution

A (100%)

[-]  **BobFar** 7 months ago

A. Amazon S3 is the answer
the keyword is durable and object
S3 SLA is 11 9's highly available.

EBS is for EC2
FSx and EFS are suitable for File storage!
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service): Provides highly durable object storage with 99.999999999% (11 9's) durability. It is suitable for storing and retrieving any amount of data.
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service): Provides highly durable object storage with 99.999999999% (11 9's) durability. It is suitable for storing and retrieving any amount of data.

B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS): Provides scalable file storage, but it is not specifically designed for object storage. It is more suitable for file-based workloads.

C. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS): Provides block-level storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances. It is not object storage; instead, it is used for attaching persistent block storage to instances.

D. Amazon FSx: Provides fully managed file storage, and it is not focused on object storage. It is designed for Windows File Server or Lustre file systems.
upvoted 4 times

[-]  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

S3 = Object Storage
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Lilik** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Amazon S3 is object storage built to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere. S3 is a simple storage service that offers industry leading durability, availability, performance, security, and virtually unlimited scalability at very low costs
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

answer A: s3
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A looks correct
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"S3 Standard offers high durability, availability, and performance object storage for frequently accessed data."

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

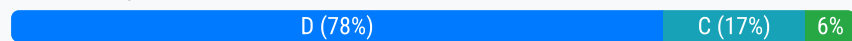
upvoted 2 times

Which responsibility belongs to AWS when a company hosts its databases on Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. Database backups
- B. Database software patches
- C. Operating system patches
- D. Operating system installations

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



3isthemagicnumber 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS provides the infrastructure and services (like EC2) that include a range of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) with pre-installed operating systems. This means AWS is responsible for ensuring that these AMIs are available and that the underlying infrastructure to run these instances is secure and reliable.

The other responsibilities listed - database backups (A), database software patches (B), and operating system patches (C) - are under the purview of the customer when using Amazon EC2 instances.

upvoted 12 times

bd29 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D: AWS is only responsible for the initial setup of the instance.

upvoted 2 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D. AWS provides the infrastructure and services (like EC2) that include a range of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) with pre-installed operating systems. This means AWS is responsible for ensuring that these AMIs are available and that the underlying infrastructure to run these instances is secure and reliable.

upvoted 1 times

evet12 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS is installing OS for you but you are responsible for patching and managing it

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Database backups - Customer responsibility. Customers are responsible for managing and maintaining backups of their data. AWS provides tools and services, but it's up to the customer to implement and manage backup strategies for their databases.

B. Database software patches - Customer responsibility. The customer is responsible for applying patches and updates to the database software running on their EC2 instances. This includes managing the software lifecycle, updates, and security patches.

C. Operating system patches - Customer responsibility. Similar to database software patches, the customer is responsible for applying patches and updates to the operating system of the EC2 instances. AWS manages the infrastructure, but the customer is responsible for the configuration and maintenance of their instance's operating systems.

D. Operating system installations - AWS responsibility. AWS takes care of installing and maintaining the operating system on the EC2 instances. This is part of the underlying infrastructure managed by AWS as a cloud service provider.

upvoted 3 times

kdeo 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Operating System installation is the customer's responsibility on EC2. How can OS be the answer for this.

upvoted 1 times

db97 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Seems like a tricky one, nonetheless I would go for "D" since its AWS responsibility to prepare/install the OS overall on an instance then the rest is the customer's responsibility.

upvoted 3 times



rsrjunior 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D by elimination. on EC2 user is responsible for patching OS.
<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/#:~:text=Patch%20Management%20%E2%80%93%20AWS%20is%20responsible,their%20guest%20OS%20and%20applications>.



Customers that deploy an Amazon EC2 instance are responsible for management of the guest operating system (including updates and security patches)...

upvoted 2 times

  **Dacusai** 9 months, 1 week ago



When you use an EC2 instance you are responsible for everything, OS, DB software and patching and back ups, AWS only take for the infrastructure that host the EC2 instance. No correct answer here

upvoted 2 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago



Thought the same, seems like a confusing one!

upvoted 1 times

  **shilpakadiyan** 9 months, 1 week ago

it should be D because customer is responsible for tasks A, B, C as EC2 is infrastructure structure service not managed service So, more operational task would be done by customer itself.



upvoted 2 times

  **fguglia** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

For me correct Answer is A....



upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

No correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C



GPT:

When a company hosts its databases on Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) instances, the responsibility model followed is the shared responsibility model. In this model, AWS is responsible for the infrastructure layer, while the customer is responsible for the management of the operating system and above, including databases.

Among the listed responsibilities:

C. Operating system patches: This is the responsibility that belongs to AWS. When using EC2 instances, AWS takes care of the infrastructure layer, which includes the physical hardware, the network, and the facilities that run the AWS Cloud. However, the customer is responsible for managing the operating system installed on the EC2 instances. This includes applying operating system patches.



upvoted 3 times

  **rankocertified** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

by eliminating A,B,C



upvoted 2 times

  **dolpaz** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

I think D is correct because AWS is responsible for Installing the OS



upvoted 2 times

  **Mohamedsadat** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **3isthemagicnumber** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

D. AWS provides the infrastructure and services (like EC2) that include a range of Amazon Machine Images (AMIs) with pre-installed operating systems. This means AWS is responsible for ensuring that these AMIs are available and that the underlying infrastructure to run these instances is secure and reliable.

The other responsibilities listed - database backups (A), database software patches (B), and operating system patches (C) - are under the purview of the customer when using Amazon EC2 instances.

upvoted 1 times


Which of the following are advantages of moving to the AWS Cloud? (Choose two.)

- A. The ability to turn over the responsibility for all security to AWS.
- B. The ability to use the pay-as-you-go model.
- C. The ability to have full control over the physical infrastructure.
- D. No longer having to guess what capacity will be required.
- E. No longer worrying about users access controls.

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. The ability to use the pay-as-you-go model - AWS provides a flexible and cost-effective pay-as-you-go pricing model, allowing users to pay only for the resources they consume without upfront costs or long-term commitments.

D. No longer having to guess what capacity will be required - AWS offers scalable resources, enabling users to dynamically scale up or down based on their actual needs. This eliminates the need for upfront capacity planning and allows for efficient resource utilization.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B. The ability to use the pay-as-you-go model - AWS provides a flexible and cost-effective pay-as-you-go pricing model, allowing users to pay only for the resources they consume without upfront costs or long-term commitments.

D. No longer having to guess what capacity will be required - AWS offers scalable resources, enabling users to dynamically scale up or down based on their actual needs. This eliminates the need for upfront capacity planning and allows for efficient resource utilization.

Options A, C, and E are not accurate:

A. While AWS provides a secure cloud infrastructure, the overall responsibility for security is shared between AWS and the customer. Customers are responsible for securing their data and applications in the cloud.

C. AWS abstracts the physical infrastructure from users, providing a managed and abstracted environment. Users have control over their virtual resources, but AWS manages the physical infrastructure.

E. Users are still responsible for managing access controls and permissions for their applications and data in the AWS Cloud. AWS provides tools and services to assist in implementing access controls, but the responsibility remains with the customer.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

Stop guessing capacity

Trade fixed expense for variable expense

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answers

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Tampokomiks** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

B and D for sure

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD look correct

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service is a hybrid cloud storage service that provides on-premises users access to virtually unlimited cloud storage?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



TheFivePips Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

- A. AWS DataSync: A data transfer service that simplifies, automates, and accelerates moving large amounts of data between on-premises storage systems and AWS Cloud storage. It is focused on efficient data transfer.
- B. Amazon S3 Glacier: A storage service designed for archiving and long-term backup of infrequently accessed data. It is suitable for data that is rarely accessed and requires low-cost storage. While it is a cloud storage service, it is not specifically designed for on-premises users to access virtually unlimited cloud storage.
- C. AWS Storage Gateway: A hybrid cloud storage service that enables on-premises applications to use cloud storage seamlessly. It provides file, volume, and tape gateway interfaces to integrate on-premises environments with AWS Cloud storage. This service allows on-premises users to access virtually unlimited cloud storage while maintaining a hybrid storage infrastructure.
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS): Provides block-level storage volumes for use with Amazon EC2 instances. It is primarily focused on providing scalable and high-performance block storage for EC2 instances.
- upvoted 7 times

redgreen Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

- C. AWS Storage Gateway AWS Storage Gatewayneun onpeulemiseu aepeullikeisyeon-i AWS keullaudeu giban seutolijie wonhwalhage aegseseuhal su issdolog jiwonhaneun haibeulideu keullaudeu seutoliji seobiseu-ibnida. jaju aegseseuhaneun deiteoe daehan lokeol kaesileul jegonghayeo daegi sigan-i jjaib-eun aegseseuleul bojanghaneun dongsie naeguseong-gwa hwagjangseong-eul wihae deiteoleul keullaudeue jeojanghabnida. 자세히
- 204 / 5,000
- 번역 결과
- 번역 결과
- C. AWS Storage Gateway AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that allows on-premises applications to seamlessly access AWS cloud-based storage. It provides a local cache for frequently accessed data to ensure low-latency access, while storing data in the cloud for durability and scalability.
- upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 2 weeks ago

- C. AWS Storage Gateway: A hybrid cloud storage service that enables on-premises applications to use cloud storage seamlessly. It provides file, volume, and tape gateway interfaces to integrate on-premises environments with AWS Cloud storage. This service allows on-premises users to access virtually unlimited cloud storage while maintaining a hybrid storage infrastructure.
- upvoted 1 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

- <https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/>
- AWS Storage Gateway is a set of hybrid cloud storage services that provide on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage.
- upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdc 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

- C is correct
- "Bridge between on-premise data and cloud data in S3
- Hybrid storage service to allow onpremises to seamlessly use the AWS Cloud"
- upvoted 1 times

nocinfra 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Storage Gateway

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that enables on-premises applications to seamlessly access AWS Cloud-based storage. It provides a local cache for frequently accessed data to ensure low-latency access, while also storing data in the cloud for durability and scalability.

upvoted 2 times

Question #91

Topic 1

A company plans to migrate to AWS and wants to create cost estimates for its AWS use cases.
Which AWS service or tool can the company use to meet these requirements?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

- Leirevr

5 months, 4 weeks ago

A. Calculadora de precios de AWS

upvoted 2 times
- Ruffyit

7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Pricing Calculator: A web-based tool that allows users to estimate the cost of using AWS services. It helps in understanding and estimating the costs associated with various AWS resources based on usage patterns, regions, and other parameters. Users can input their specific requirements to get an estimated monthly cost.

upvoted 1 times
- TheFivePips

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Pricing Calculator: A web-based tool that allows users to estimate the cost of using AWS services. It helps in understanding and estimating the costs associated with various AWS resources based on usage patterns, regions, and other parameters. Users can input their specific requirements to get an estimated monthly cost.

B. Amazon CloudWatch: A monitoring and observability service for AWS resources.

C. AWS Cost Explorer: A tool within the AWS Management Console that provides visualization and analysis of AWS costs and usage. It allows users to view, understand, and analyze their historical AWS costs and usage data. While it provides insights into existing costs, it is not primarily a tool for creating initial cost estimates.

D. AWS Budgets: A service that allows users to set custom cost and usage budgets that alert them when they exceed their thresholds. It helps in managing costs by providing notifications based on cost and usage performance against defined budget targets. While it helps in budgeting and monitoring, it may not be the primary tool for creating detailed initial cost estimates.

upvoted 3 times
- asdfcdsxdcf

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times
- isaphiltrick

11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"AWS Pricing Calculator is a web-based planning tool that you can use to create estimates for your AWS use cases. You can use it to model your solutions before building them, explore the AWS service price points, and review the calculations behind your estimates. You can use it to help you plan how you spend, find cost saving opportunities, and make informed decisions when using Amazon Web Services."

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

upvoted 2 times

Which tool should a developer use to integrate AWS service features directly into an application?

- A. AWS Software Development Kit
- B. AWS CodeDeploy
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. AWS Batch

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Software Development Kit (SDK): A set of libraries and tools that allows developers to interact with AWS services directly from their applications. It provides APIs in various programming languages, enabling developers to integrate AWS services seamlessly into their applications. It abstracts the complexity of making direct API calls and provides a convenient way to interact with AWS resources.

B. AWS CodeDeploy: A service that automates code deployments to Amazon EC2 instances, on-premises instances, or serverless Lambda functions.

C. AWS Lambda: A serverless compute service that lets developers run code without provisioning or managing servers. Developers can use Lambda to execute code in response to events, such as changes to data in an Amazon S3 bucket or an update to a DynamoDB table.

D. AWS Batch: Enables developers to run batch computing workloads on the AWS Cloud. It allows users to define and run batch computing jobs efficiently.

upvoted 6 times

—  **Ruffyt** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. AWS Software Development Kit (SDK): A set of libraries and tools that allows developers to interact with AWS services directly from their applications. It provides APIs in various programming languages, enabling developers to integrate AWS services seamlessly into their applications. It abstracts the complexity of making direct API calls and provides a convenient way to interact with AWS resources.

upvoted 3 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/developer/tools/>

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A looks correct

upvoted 2 times


Which of the following is a recommended design principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework?

- A. Reduce downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments.
- B. Invest the time to configure infrastructure manually.
- C. Learn to improve from operational failures.
- D. Use monolithic application design for centralization.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Learn to improve from operational failures: This is a key principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It emphasizes the importance of learning from failures and continuously improving the architecture based on operational experiences. This involves implementing mechanisms for monitoring, logging, and analyzing failures to enhance system resilience.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Reduce downtime by making infrastructure changes infrequently and in large increments: This statement goes against the best practices recommended by the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It's generally recommended to make frequent and smaller changes to infrastructure to reduce the risk of issues and improve overall system agility.

B. Invest the time to configure infrastructure manually: The AWS Well-Architected Framework encourages the use of automation to configure and manage infrastructure. Manual configuration is prone to errors, less scalable, and harder to maintain compared to automated approaches.

C. Learn to improve from operational failures: This is a key principle of the AWS Well-Architected Framework. It emphasizes the importance of learning from failures and continuously improving the architecture based on operational experiences. This involves implementing mechanisms for monitoring, logging, and analyzing failures to enhance system resilience.

D. Use monolithic application design for centralization: The AWS Well-Architected Framework generally favors a microservices architecture over a monolithic design. Microservices promote modularity, scalability, and flexibility.

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **Search_612** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/operational-excellence-pillar/operational-excellence.html>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Related to the first principle "Operational Excellence". Answer is "C".

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer is C

Learn from all operational failures: Drive improvement through lessons learned from all operational events and failures. Share what is learned across teams and through the entire organization.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

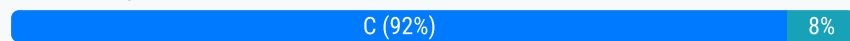
upvoted 3 times

Using AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) to grant access only to the resources needed to perform a task is a concept known as:

- A. restricted access.
- B. as-needed access.
- C. least privilege access.
- D. token access.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Least privilege access: Least privilege access means granting users or entities the minimum level of permissions required to perform their tasks, reducing the risk of unintended or malicious actions.

upvoted 1 times

— **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Restricted access: While the term "restricted access" is used in the context of limiting access, it is not a specific concept associated with IAM in AWS. It doesn't convey the principle of granting the minimum necessary permissions for a task.

B. As-needed access: This term is not a standard concept associated with IAM. However, it aligns somewhat with the idea of granting access based on specific needs.

C. Least privilege access: Least privilege access means granting users or entities the minimum level of permissions required to perform their tasks, reducing the risk of unintended or malicious actions.

D. Token access: "Token access" is not a standard term in the context of AWS IAM. Tokens are often associated with authentication and authorization, but the specific concept of least privilege access is better described by option C.

upvoted 2 times

— **udenaro** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The answer si C. xD

upvoted 1 times

— **Maria_N** 8 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

— **sthen** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

— **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is corecctly.

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

upvoted 2 times

— **SuiSensei** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

access only to the resources needed = least

upvoted 1 times

— **MikeTek** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

— **rebelfourkix** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Stop guessing and post links to provide why you answered the way you did!!

upvoted 2 times

  **bn04** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer.

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/22228-exam-aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-topic-1-question-156/>

upvoted 4 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct, can anyone confirm?

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

on second thought C might actually be right

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

delete this comment plz

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service or tool can be used to set up a firewall to control traffic going into and coming out of an Amazon VPC subnet?

- A. Security group
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Firewall Manager
- D. Network ACL

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

D (78%)

13%

9%

- pietro167**

Highly Voted

 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

ACL = subnet, Security Groups = instances
upvoted 44 times
- reddy187** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct : KeyWORD: Subnet
upvoted 1 times
- Penny357**

Highly Voted

 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The Question states "AWS service or tool can be 'used' to set up a firewall" So option is C. And Network ACL is not a AWS service or tool. Correct me if i am wrong.
upvoted 8 times
- Taku2023** 7 months, 1 week ago

AWS firewall Manager has nothing to do with VPC subnets
upvoted 2 times
- BShelat** 8 months ago

You are right. NACL is a list of rules. It is not a tool "to setup and manage" firewall. AWS Firewall Manager is a tool to setup, configure and manage AWS WAF and AWS Shield .
upvoted 4 times
- Rahul_Ghai** 8 months, 1 week ago

The term Service is a broader classification. The key point is that Network Access Control List acts as a firewall to secure virtual private clouds (VPCs) and subnets. NACLs control and manage traffic in subnets
upvoted 1 times
- EvilBeaver**

Most Recent

 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

As stated in the question, we're looking for a mechanism to control the subnet traffic, so it's a NACL.
upvoted 1 times
- ChhatwaniB** 2 months ago

Answer D : Network Access Control Lists (NACLs)
Act as a firewall to control traffic at the subnet level, allowing or denying specific inbound or outbound traffic.
upvoted 2 times
- geocis** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



Like Pietro167 stated Network ACL = Subnet | Security Groups = Instances
upvoted 1 times
- Val2344** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. Network ACL (Access Control List).

Network ACLs act as a firewall for controlling traffic in and out of a subnet in Amazon Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). They operate at the subnet level and evaluate traffic based on rules defined for inbound and outbound traffic.
upvoted 3 times
- pqd** 4 months ago



ACL = sub-rede, grupos de segurança = instâncias (by pietro167) Perfect
upvoted 1 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



D. Network ACL (Access Control List)

Network ACLs act as a firewall for controlling traffic at the subnet level. They are stateless and operate at the subnet level, allowing or denying traffic based on rules defined for inbound and outbound traffic. Network ACLs provide an added layer of security by allowing you to specify rules that govern traffic at the network level, complementing the security groups that operate at the instance level.
upvoted 1 times

  **Gallileo9** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D


Network ACL
upvoted 1 times

  **Nilupul21** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer is NACL
Security Group is used for setup inbound and outbound rules in instance levels not in subnet levels. The question ask for a service or tool which serves at subnet levels. So, this answer is not correct.
NACL: Allows to setup rules at subnet levels. So this is the correct answer.
Firewall Manager: This is used for a broader perspective. It simplifies administration and maintenance tasks across multiple AWS accounts for variety of protections like WAF, Shield, Security Groups and Network Firewall etc.
upvoted 2 times

  **homodeus** 6 months ago

They phrase is "...to control traffic going into and coming out of an Amazon VPC subnet?". It is NACL. D
upvoted 1 times

  **MarysSon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct answer. The AWS Firewall Manager helps to configure a firewall and that's what this question is asking. "AWS Firewall Manager simplifies your AWS WAF administration and maintenance tasks across multiple accounts and resources. With AWS Firewall Manager, you set up your firewall rules just once."



A – Security groups are essential to efficiently managing access to resources, but they are not classified as a service.
B – Web application firewall is essential to controlling traffic into and out of a network, by setting access rules and monitoring network request, but this is not the best answer.
D – Access Control Lists are used to grant or limit access to network and system resources, but they are not classified as a service.

Reference: [https://AWS Firewall Manager Documentation \(amazon.com\)](https://AWS Firewall Manager Documentation (amazon.com))
upvoted 2 times

  **bd29** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Security Group is the primary method.
upvoted 1 times

  **andrei97** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

To set up a firewall to control traffic going into and coming out of an Amazon VPC (Virtual Private Cloud) subnet, you can use AWS Network Firewall. AWS Network Firewall is a managed service that makes it easy to deploy essential network protections for your VPCs. It allows you to create firewall rules and enforce them at the perimeter of your VPC.

With AWS Network Firewall, you can define rules based on IP addresses, ports, protocols, and other criteria to allow or deny traffic. It integrates with AWS Firewall Manager for centralized management across multiple accounts and VPCs.
C - correct
By using AWS Network Firewall, you can effectively control inbound and outbound traffic to and from your VPC subnets, enhancing the security posture of your AWS infrastructure.
upvoted 1 times

  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago

D = CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D. Network ACL (Access Control List): An optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic at the subnet level. While it's a viable option, security groups are often more straightforward for basic traffic control.
upvoted 1 times

  **OZGEGOKCHE** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Security group

To control traffic going into and coming out of an Amazon VPC subnet, you can use security groups. Security groups act as virtual firewalls at the instance level, allowing you to specify rules that control inbound and outbound traffic. They operate at the instance level, controlling traffic at the

network level.

The other options are also related to security, but they serve different purposes:

B. AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall): Focuses on protecting web applications from common web exploits.

C. AWS Firewall Manager: Manages the AWS WAF settings across your accounts and applications.

D. Network ACL (Access Control List): An optional layer of security for your VPC that acts as a firewall for controlling traffic at the subnet level. While it's a viable option, security groups are often more straightforward for basic traffic control.

upvoted 2 times

A company wants to operate a data warehouse to analyze data without managing the data warehouse infrastructure. Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Aurora
- B. Amazon Redshift Serverless
- C. AWS Lambda
- D. Amazon RDS

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Amazon Aurora: A relational database engine offered as part of Amazon RDS (Relational Database Service). While it is a high-performance database engine, it is optimized for transactional workloads rather than analytical processing typical of data warehouses.

B. Amazon Redshift: A fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. It is specifically designed for analytics and data warehousing, offering fast query performance using SQL queries and integration with various business intelligence tools.

C. AWS Lambda: A serverless compute service that allows you to run code without provisioning or managing servers. It is event-driven and primarily used for executing code in response to events, such as changes in data or system state.

D. Amazon RDS: A managed relational database service that supports various database engines like MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQL Server, and MariaDB. Similar to Amazon Aurora, it is optimized for transactional workloads rather than analytical processing.

upvoted 7 times

—  **Ruffyt** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Amazon Redshift: A fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. It is specifically designed for analytics and data warehousing, offering fast query performance using SQL queries and integration with various business intelligence tools.

upvoted 2 times

—  **Niro2023** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

—  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

Amazon Redshift Serverless makes it easy to run analytics workloads of any size without having to manage data warehouse infrastructure.

upvoted 3 times

—  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

Answer B

upvoted 2 times

—  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Amazon Redshift Serverless makes it easy to run analytics workloads of any size without having to manage data warehouse infrastructure."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/redshift/redshift-serverless/>

upvoted 3 times

How does AWS Cloud computing help businesses reduce costs? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS charges the same prices for services in every AWS Region.
- B. AWS enables capacity to be adjusted on demand.
- C. AWS offers discounts for Amazon EC2 instances that remain idle for more than 1 week.
- D. AWS does not charge for data sent from the AWS Cloud to the internet.
- E. AWS eliminates many of the costs of building and maintaining on-premises data centers.

Correct Answer: BE

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

- mishoka23

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B and E

upvoted 1 times
- Deepu_Ahuja

6 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Selected Answer: BE

upvoted 1 times
- huuduc1220

6 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

Selected Answer: BE

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyt

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: BE

Data transfer between AWS and internet

There is no charge for inbound data transfer across all services in all Regions. Data transfer from AWS to the internet is charged per service, with rates specific to the originating Region. Refer to the pricing pages for each service—for example, the pricing page for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)—for more details.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/overview-of-data-transfer-costs-for-common-architectures/>

upvoted 1 times
- TheFivePips

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B. AWS enables capacity to be adjusted on demand: AWS provides the flexibility to scale resources up or down based on demand. This allows businesses to optimize costs by only paying for the resources they actually use, avoiding unnecessary expenses during periods of lower demand.

E. AWS eliminates many of the costs of building and maintaining on-premises data centers: With AWS, businesses can leverage cloud infrastructure without the need to invest in and maintain physical data centers. This eliminates upfront capital expenses, ongoing maintenance costs, and the need to overprovision resources for future growth, leading to significant cost savings.

A. AWS charges the same prices for services in every AWS Region: AWS pricing can vary by region based on factors such as infrastructure costs in different regions.

C. AWS offers discounts for Amazon EC2 instances that remain idle for more than 1 week: Businesses are billed for the provisioned capacity, whether or not it is actively used.

D. AWS does not charge for data sent from the AWS Cloud to the internet: While AWS provides data transfer out allowances, additional data transfer beyond these allowances is subject to charges. .

upvoted 1 times
- jasonkym

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Can some explain why C is not one of the answer?

upvoted 1 times
- jasonkym

7 months, 3 weeks ago

I meant D

upvoted 1 times
- Karthikkkkkkkkk

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Only data in is free

upvoted 1 times

  **Mig** 7 months, 3 weeks ago


Answer: BE

Data transfer between AWS and internet

There is no charge for inbound data transfer across all services in all Regions. Data transfer from AWS to the internet is charged per service, with rates specific to the originating Region. Refer to the pricing pages for each service—for example, the pricing page for Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2)—for more details.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/overview-of-data-transfer-costs-for-common-architectures/>

upvoted 1 times


  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Stop spending money running and maintaining data centers

Benefit from massive economies of scale

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

agree with BE

upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE are correct

upvoted 2 times

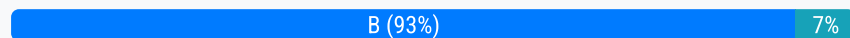
A company wants to grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another AWS account. The users do not currently have permission to access the resources.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. IAM group
- B. IAM role
- C. IAM tag
- D. IAM Access Analyzer

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. IAM group: Containers for IAM users. They are used to simplify the management of IAM policies by allowing you to attach policies to a group and automatically apply those policies to all users in the group. However, IAM groups are not directly used for cross-account access.

B. IAM role: Are used to delegate permissions to users, applications, or services. In the context of cross-account access, you can create an IAM role in the target account and define policies that grant access to the necessary resources. Users in the source account can assume the role to access resources in the target account. IAM roles are commonly used for cross-account access scenarios.

C. IAM tag: Are metadata that you can assign to IAM users, groups, roles, and policies. While tags are useful for organizing and managing resources, they are not the primary mechanism for granting cross-account access.

D. IAM Access Analyzer: A tool that helps identify resources that are shared with an external entity or are publicly accessible. It is used for analyzing access across accounts, but not specifically for setting up cross-account access.

upvoted 8 times

— **MorganFreelnQatar** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Should Be A. Because we are talking about USERS and not a USER.

upvoted 1 times

— **Eleftheriia** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Since there are many users that need access, shouldn't a group be created and include those users in the group and then grant to the group the role?

upvoted 1 times

— **mohafiz** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think it is also better for the trusted account to use STS AssumeRole API call to assume the role with temporary credentials

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. IAM role: Are used to delegate permissions to users, applications, or services. In the context of cross-account access, you can create an IAM role in the target account and define policies that grant access to the necessary resources. Users in the source account can assume the role to access resources in the target account. IAM roles are commonly used for cross-account access scenarios.

upvoted 1 times

— **AxiansPT** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

"You can use roles to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. For example, you might want to grant users in your AWS account access to resources they don't usually have, or grant users in one AWS account access to resources in another account."

upvoted 2 times

— **datmd77** 9 months ago

B. IAM Role

upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 2 times

  **FMORADELL** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

IAM role

upvoted 1 times

  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

IAM Role

upvoted 1 times

Which task is the responsibility of AWS when using AWS services?

- A. Management of IAM user permissions
- B. Creation of security group rules for outbound access
- C. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls
- D. Application of Amazon EC2 operating system patches

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (99%)

- rsrjunior

Highly Voted

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Who set this answers, seriously??

upvoted 38 times
- Taji

Highly Voted

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Admin! Don't expect me to pay for premium when many of the questions are marked incorrect. Plus, not sure how the pricing is determined but it's very costly already.

upvoted 19 times
- iv0j

Most Recent

2 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely C

upvoted 2 times
- MUTA

2 months, 4 weeks ago

Seriously

upvoted 2 times
- homodeus

6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

This choice is the only odd man out. AWS ofcourse is responsible for physical data center and all physical assets in it.

upvoted 4 times
- andrei97

6 months, 3 weeks ago

The responsibility of AWS when using AWS services can vary depending on the specific service being used and the nature of the task. However, among the options provided, the task that is typically the responsibility of AWS is:

C. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls

AWS manages the physical infrastructure of its data centers, including facilities, networking, and environmental controls such as power, cooling, and physical security. This responsibility falls under the domain of AWS's infrastructure management and is part of the shared responsibility model.

upvoted 3 times
- Ruffyit

7 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls

upvoted 2 times
- MKarpagam

7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times
- TheFivePips

7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A. Management of IAM user permissions: AWS provides IAM (Identity and Access Management) for managing user permissions, and customers are responsible for configuring and managing these permissions for their users.

B. Creation of security group rules for outbound access: Security groups in AWS are used to control inbound and outbound traffic to EC2 instances. Customers define the rules for security groups, including outbound access rules.

C. Maintenance of physical and environmental controls: This task is the responsibility of AWS. AWS manages the physical infrastructure, including data center security, environmental controls (such as cooling and power), and other aspects related to the underlying infrastructure.



D. Application of Amazon EC2 operating system patches: While AWS manages the infrastructure, including the hypervisor and host operating system, customers are responsible for applying patches and updates to the guest operating system running on their EC2 instances.

upvoted 3 times

  **reachmevisa** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

C is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Niro2023** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer C

upvoted 1 times

  **Cc96ai** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

It should be C

upvoted 1 times

  **PetrusAWS** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct


upvoted 1 times

  **Medet** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

  **Hapeney** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

c is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **Lilik** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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

Physical and Environmental controls

upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 2 times

A company wants to automate infrastructure deployment by using infrastructure as code (IaC). The company wants to scale production stacks so the stacks can be deployed in multiple AWS Regions.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution



isaphiltrick Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"AWS CloudFormation gives you an easy way to model a collection of related AWS and third-party resources, provision them quickly and consistently, and manage them throughout their lifecycles, by treating infrastructure as code. A CloudFormation template describes your desired resources and their dependencies so you can launch and configure them together as a stack. You can use a template to create, update, and delete an entire stack as a single unit, as often as you need to, instead of managing resources individually. You can manage and provision stacks across multiple AWS accounts and AWS Regions."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudformation/features/>

upvoted 6 times

kumar262639 Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D Cloud Formation

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

D. AWS CloudFormation

upvoted 1 times

MKarpagam 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

A. Amazon CloudWatch: A monitoring service for AWS resources. It allows you to collect and track metrics, collect and monitor log files, and set alarms.

B. AWS Config: A service that provides a detailed inventory of your AWS resources and their configurations, as well as configuration history. It helps you assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS resources.

C. AWS Trusted Advisor: A service that provides recommendations to help optimize your AWS infrastructure for cost efficiency, performance, security, and fault tolerance. It offers best practices guidance.

D. AWS CloudFormation: A service that allows you to define and provision AWS infrastructure as code. You can use CloudFormation templates to describe the resources needed, and CloudFormation handles the provisioning and deployment. It supports the automated deployment and scaling of infrastructure stacks across multiple AWS Regions, making it suitable for IaC and scaling production stacks.

upvoted 2 times

rebelfourkix 9 months, 3 weeks ago

"AWS CloudFormation lets you model, provision, and manage AWS and third-party resources by treating infrastructure as code." IAC = CloudFormation

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct

upvoted 2 times

Which option is an AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) platform perspective capability?

- A. Data architecture
- B. Data protection
- C. Data governance
- D. Data science

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



SvenSven Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Cloud Adoption Framework:
1) Business capabilities
1.1) Business
1.2) People
1.3) Governance (CORRECT ANSWER)
2) Technical capabilities
2.1) Platform
2.2) Security
2.3) Operations
upvoted 21 times

DreadnOught 7 months, 3 weeks ago

It's being asked WHICH option "platform" perspective capability in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF).

Under Platform Perspective there's only "Data Architecture" present of the four.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pdfs/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework.pdf>
upvoted 10 times

Nozyra Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A, the clue is "Platform perspective capabilities" and only "Data Architecture" include in the list.

ref: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/platform-perspective.html>
upvoted 11 times

3489a8f Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/foundational-capabilities.html>
upvoted 1 times

Naantje 2 months, 1 week ago

correct answer is A: the question is about platform capabilitie. look at the column platform:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/foundational-capabilities.html>
upvoted 1 times

chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Data architecture

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/platform-perspective.html>
upvoted 2 times

RanagKhalifa 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/what-is/cloud-adoption-framework/>

Platform
Platform capabilities provide guidance on building enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platforms. They help you modernize existing workloads and implement new cloud-native solutions.



Stakeholders include technology leaders, CTOs, architects, and engineers. The cloud adoption framework supports:

Platform architecture and engineering
Data architecture and engineering



Provisioning and orchestration
Modern application development
Continuous integration and continuous delivery
upvoted 2 times

  **deborahoshin** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pdfs/prescriptive-guidance/latest/aws-caf-platform-perspective/aws-caf-platform-perspective.pdf>
upvoted 2 times

  **LinuxChamp** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A = CORRECT
upvoted 3 times

  **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: D

Data science: This capability aligns with the Platform perspective of AWS CAF, focusing on building a scalable and agile platform for data processing and analytics.
upvoted 1 times

  **Jaypee24** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS CAF groups its guidance in six perspectives: Business, People, Governance, Platform, Security, and Operations. Each perspective is covered in a separate whitepaper. This whitepaper covers the Governance perspective, which focuses on helping you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks.
upvoted 3 times



  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Data architecture == Platform
B. Data protection == Security
C. Data governance == Governance
D. Data science == Business
upvoted 6 times



  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Cloud Adoption Framework:
1) Business capabilities
1.1) Business
1.2) People
1.3) Governance (CORRECT ANSWER)
2) Technical capabilities
2.1) Platform
2.2) Security
2.3) Operations
upvoted 1 times

  **uchiken** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct!!
upvoted 1 times

  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



Selected Answer: C

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) provides guidance for organizations to adopt the AWS Cloud effectively. From a platform perspective, one of the capabilities emphasized is:



C. Data governance

Data governance involves establishing policies, processes, and controls to ensure that data assets are managed, secured, and used effectively and in compliance with regulatory requirements. Within the context of AWS CAF, data governance helps organizations establish the necessary controls and practices to govern data across their cloud environments, ensuring data integrity, security, and compliance.

While options A (Data architecture), B (Data protection), and D (Data science) are also important considerations in cloud adoption and management, data governance is specifically highlighted within the AWS CAF as a critical capability for organizations to effectively manage data in the cloud.
upvoted 1 times

  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Discard this answer please
upvoted 2 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS CAF perspectives and foundational capabilities:

Business perspective helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes.

People perspective serves as a bridge between technology and business, accelerating the cloud journey to help organizations more rapidly evolve to a culture of continuous growth, learning, and where change becomes business-as-normal, with focus on culture, organizational structure, leadership, and workforce.

Governance perspective helps you orchestrate your cloud initiatives while maximizing organizational benefits and minimizing transformation-related risks.

Platform perspective helps you build an enterprise-grade, scalable, hybrid cloud platform, modernize existing workloads, and implement new cloud-native solutions.

Security perspective helps you achieve the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of your data and cloud workloads.

Operations perspective helps ensure that your cloud services are delivered at a level that meets the needs of your business.

upvoted 3 times

  **reachmevisa** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

A is the correct answer

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pdfs/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework.pdf>

upvoted 1 times

  **Dreadn0ught** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Data Architecture [A] is the correct answer from this picture at page 10 under "Platform" column.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/pdfs/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework.pdf>

Data Governance is a Governance Perspective.

upvoted 2 times

A company is running a workload in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS best practice ensures the MOST cost-effective architecture for the workload?

- A. Loose coupling
- B. Rightsizing
- C. Caching
- D. Redundancy

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **nocinfra** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Right sizing is the process of matching instance types and sizes to your workload performance and capacity requirements at the lowest possible cost.

Ref link: <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-optimization/right-sizing/#:~:text=Right%20sizing%20is%20the%20process,at%20the%20lowest%20possible%20cost>.

upvoted 9 times

—  **rebelfourkix** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks for providing a link to justify your answer versus just saying what you think is correct

upvoted 2 times

—  **Ruffyit** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Right sizing is the process of matching instance types and sizes to your workload performance and capacity requirements at the lowest possible cost.

Ref link: <https://aws.amazon.com/aws-cost-management/aws-cost-optimization/right-sizing/#:~:text=Right%20sizing%20is%20the%20process,at%20the%20lowest%20possible%20cost>.

upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Loose coupling: This is a design principle that promotes independence between components in a system. It enhances flexibility and scalability by reducing dependencies. While beneficial for system architecture, it doesn't directly target cost optimization.

B. Rightsizing: Involves selecting the appropriate size and type of AWS resources to match the workload's actual needs. The focus is on optimizing costs by avoiding overprovisioning and ensuring resources are efficiently utilized. Regular reviews and adjustments contribute to ongoing cost-effectiveness.

C. Caching: Involves storing frequently accessed data to reduce the need to fetch it repeatedly from the original source. It improves performance and can indirectly contribute to cost savings by reducing the load on backend resources. The primary focus, however, is on enhancing application performance rather than direct cost optimization.

D. Redundancy: Involves having duplicate components to ensure high availability and fault tolerance. While crucial for reliability and minimizing downtime, redundancy's primary goal is not direct cost optimization. It can prevent costs associated with disruptions and downtime.

upvoted 4 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct

upvoted 1 times

A company is using a third-party service to back up 10 TB of data to a tape library. The on-premises backup server is running out of space. The company wants to use AWS services for the backups without changing its existing backup workflows. Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)
- B. AWS Storage Gateway
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- D. AWS Lambda

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



Luisalberto 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B AWS Storage Gateway
upvoted 1 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS Storage Gateway: This is a hybrid cloud storage service that seamlessly integrates on-premises applications with cloud storage. It supports various storage protocols, including Amazon S3 and Amazon Glacier, and allows on-premises data to be backed up to AWS without changing existing workflows.
upvoted 2 times

Karthikkkkkkkkk 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Hybrid
upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

- A. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS): This service provides block-level storage volumes primarily used with Amazon EC2 instances. It may not be the best fit for backup scenarios involving tape libraries.
- B. AWS Storage Gateway: This is a hybrid cloud storage service that seamlessly integrates on-premises applications with cloud storage. It supports various storage protocols, including Amazon S3 and Amazon Glacier, and allows on-premises data to be backed up to AWS without changing existing workflows.
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS): This service is for container orchestration and managing containerized applications. It is not directly related to back up scenarios or large-scale data storage.
- D. AWS Lambda: This is a serverless compute service for running code in response to events.
upvoted 3 times

petercorn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Use Tape Gateway to replace physical tapes on premises with virtual tapes on AWS—reducing your data storage costs without changing your tape-based backup workflows. Tape Gateway supports all leading backup applications and caches virtual tapes on premises for low-latency data access. <https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/vtl/#:~:text=Use%20Tape%20Gateway%20to%20replace,for%20low%2Dlatency%20data%20access.>
upvoted 2 times

ylatif 10 months, 4 weeks ago

AWS Storage Gateway is a hybrid cloud storage service that gives you on-premises access to virtually unlimited cloud storage. Storage Gateway provides a standard set of storage protocols such as iSCSI, SMB, and NFS, which allow you to use AWS storage without rewriting your existing applications.
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS tool gives users the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and also allows them to set custom alerts when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds?

- A. Cost Explorer
- B. AWS Budgets
- C. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- D. Reserved Instance reporting

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

— **AnjaliJM** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

You can create alerts on Budgets. Hence B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

— **DOUAHOU13** 4 months ago

AWS Cost Explorer est un outil d'analyse de coûts intégré à la console AWS Management. Il fournit des outils de visualisation et d'analyse pour analyser les coûts et l'utilisation des services AWS. Cependant, contrairement à AWS Budgets, il ne permet pas de définir des budgets personnalisés ou des alertes lorsque les coûts dépassent certaines limites.

Donc, la réponse correcte est :

B. AWS Budgets

AWS Budgets permet aux utilisateurs de planifier leur utilisation des services, leurs coûts et leurs réservations d'instances, et leur permet également de définir des alertes personnalisées lorsque leurs coûts ou leur utilisation dépassent des seuils établis

upvoted 3 times

— **JayTwoThree** 5 months ago

AWS Budgets: Enables users to plan service usage, set custom cost and usage budgets, and receive alerts when costs or usage exceed predefined thresholds.

upvoted 2 times

— **andrei97** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B

AWS Budgets is the tool that provides users with the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. It allows users to set custom budgets based on various criteria such as cost, usage, or reservation utilization. Users can also set up custom alerts to be notified when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds, helping them to manage their AWS spending effectively.

upvoted 1 times

— **bd009999** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Plan is the key word in the question
B is correct
upvoted 4 times

— **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

B. AWS Budgets

AWS Budgets is the tool that gives users the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. It allows users to set custom alerts when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds, providing proactive cost management and control.

upvoted 1 times

— **OZGEGOKCHE** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Budgets


AWS Budgets is the tool that gives users the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. It allows users to set custom alerts when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds, providing proactive cost management and control.

Option A (Cost Explorer) is a visualization tool within the AWS Management Console that provides insights into your AWS costs and usage.

Option C (AWS Cost and Usage Report) is a detailed report that provides granular data about your costs and usage.

Option D (Reserved Instance reporting) is specific to reporting on reserved instances, which are a way to save costs on AWS instances through commitments.

upvoted 3 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A. Cost Explorer: Provides insights into AWS costs and usage, allowing users to analyze spending trends and breakdown costs by services, regions, and tags.

B. AWS Budgets: Enables users to plan service usage, set custom cost and usage budgets, and receive alerts when costs or usage exceed predefined thresholds.

C. AWS Cost and Usage Report: Provides detailed data on AWS costs and usage, offering hourly or daily usage, costs, and resource-level details for in-depth analysis and auditing.

D. Reserved Instance Reporting: Provides insights into the utilization and coverage of Reserved Instances, helping users understand how effectively Reserved Instances are utilized.

upvoted 3 times

  **reachmevisa** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS Budget is the correct answer

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cost-management/latest/userguide/budgets-managing-costs.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **d14665c** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Budgets is the tool that gives users the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations. It allows users to set custom budgets and receive alerts when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds. AWS Budgets helps organizations proactively manage costs by providing visibility into their AWS spending and allowing them to set controls to avoid exceeding budget limits

upvoted 2 times

  **hiteshpitake** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct

Used to track cost, usage, or coverage and utilization for your Reserved Instances and Savings Plans, across multiple dimensions, such as service, or Cost Categories.

upvoted 1 times

  **Medet** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Q: How many alerts and subscribers can I add for each budget?

For each budget, you are allowed to create up to five alerts. Each alert can be sent to 10 email subscribers and/or be published to an SNS topic.


upvoted 1 times

  **AdityaGondhali** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct



upvoted 1 times

  **Fulmi** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Cost explorer don't send alerts I guess



upvoted 1 times

  **fede19** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is OK

upvoted 1 times

  **shwetasri** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer From Chat GPT is also AWS Budgets

Which AWS tool gives users the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and also allows them to set custom alerts when their costs or usage exceed established thresholds?

ChatGPT

The AWS tool that provides users with the ability to plan their service usage, service costs, and instance reservations, and also allows them to set custom alerts for cost and usage thresholds is AWS Budgets. AWS Budgets is a service within the AWS Management Console that helps users set custom cost and usage budgets that alert them when they exceed their thresholds. This tool is useful for monitoring and controlling costs associated with various AWS resources and services.

upvoted 2 times

  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Question #105

Topic 1

Which tasks are the customer’s responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)

- A. Establish the global infrastructure.
- B. Perform client-side data encryption.
- C. Configure IAM credentials.
- D. Secure edge locations.
- E. Patch Amazon RDS DB instances.

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution

BC (100%)

- Ruffyt7 months, 2 weeks ago

Perform client-side data encryption: This task is the responsibility of the customer to encrypt data on the client side before sending it to AWS. It ensures that data is secure during transit.

Configure IAM credentials: Customers are responsible for configuring Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials. This includes managing user accounts, permissions, and authentication mechanisms for accessing AWS resources.

upvoted 3 times
- TheFivePips7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

Perform client-side data encryption: This task is the responsibility of the customer to encrypt data on the client side before sending it to AWS. It ensures that data is secure during transit.

Configure IAM credentials: Customers are responsible for configuring Identity and Access Management (IAM) credentials. This includes managing user accounts, permissions, and authentication mechanisms for accessing AWS resources.

Establish the global infrastructure: This is typically a task managed by AWS. AWS is responsible for setting up and managing the global infrastructure, including data centers and the underlying network.

Secure edge locations: AWS is responsible for securing its edge locations. This includes ensuring the physical security and proper operation of these locations.

Patch Amazon RDS DB instances: This is typically a task managed by AWS. AWS is responsible for applying updates and security patches to Amazon RDS DB instances to keep them up to date and secure. Customers are responsible for their data and configurations within the RDS instances.

upvoted 4 times
- rebelfourkix9 months, 3 weeks ago

BC

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

upvoted 3 times
- Sreeni_A10 months ago

BC are correct

upvoted 2 times
- asdfcdsxdcf10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BC

BC are correct

upvoted 2 times

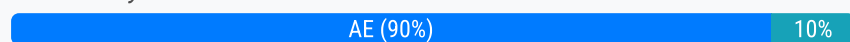
A developer has been hired by a large company and needs AWS credentials.

Which are security best practices that should be followed? (Choose two.)

- A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job.
- B. Share the AWS account root user credentials with the developer.
- C. Add the developer to the administrator's group in AWS IAM.
- D. Configure a password policy that ensures the developer's password cannot be changed.
- E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length.

Correct Answer: AE

Community vote distribution



— **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job: Following the principle of least privilege, it is advisable to provide the developer with access only to the specific AWS resources necessary for their job role. This minimizes the potential impact of security incidents and limits the scope of actions the developer can perform.

E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length: Implementing a password policy that requires a minimum length is a good security practice. It helps enhance the strength of passwords and contributes to better overall account security. Longer passwords are generally more resistant to brute-force attacks.

Options B and C and D are not recommended
upvoted 2 times

— **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

A. Grant the developer access to only the AWS resources needed to perform the job: Following the principle of least privilege, it is advisable to provide the developer with access only to the specific AWS resources necessary for their job role. This minimizes the potential impact of security incidents and limits the scope of actions the developer can perform.

E. Ensure the account password policy requires a minimum length: Implementing a password policy that requires a minimum length is a good security practice. It helps enhance the strength of passwords and contributes to better overall account security. Longer passwords are generally more resistant to brute-force attacks.

Options B and C and D are not recommended
upvoted 2 times

— **sthen** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

AE are correct
upvoted 2 times

— **ABA2021** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

AE ARE COORECT
upvoted 3 times

— **TheRealTrompie99** 10 months ago

A and E are correct answers
upvoted 1 times

— **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AE

A, E are correct answers.
upvoted 1 times

— **peable** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

No root account required for development.
No admin required for AWS.
An employee should regularly (depending on corporate policy) change the password.
E seems correct, because one shouldn't use easy passwords.
upvoted 1 times


  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

I think AD are correct
upvoted 1 times

  **rankocertified** 10 months ago

If a user cannot change his password that is weak security practice as passwords need to be changed regularly
upvoted 4 times

  **demo4422** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

D is not correct answer
upvoted 1 times

  **aragon_saa** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://www.examttopics.com/discussions/amazon/view/35036-exam-aws-certified-cloud-practitioner-topic-1-question-486/>
upvoted 1 times

  **TIENPV** 11 months ago

I think the correct answer is AD
upvoted 2 times

A company has multiple AWS accounts that include compute workloads that cannot be interrupted. The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services.

Which AWS feature or purchasing option will meet these requirements?

- A. Resource tagging
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- D. Spot Instances

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

B (96%)

4%

hiranyagali Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago
this site has lot of wrong answers lol..
upvoted 21 times

1Virtual0 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Yes, finding many incorrect answers
upvoted 3 times

db97 9 months, 1 week ago
Yeah thankfully there is a discussion section to confirm/discard lol
upvoted 6 times

miami1031 7 months, 2 weeks ago
You think this is bad, look at the CompTia ones.
upvoted 4 times

curiouscatman Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B. Consolidated billing.

Consolidated billing allows you to combine multiple AWS accounts and aggregate the usage and spending across those accounts. This simplifies billing and enables you to take advantage of volume discounts, which can lead to cost savings. Each account can still maintain its own resource tagging and pricing options, so it's possible to manage compute workloads in individual accounts as needed.

upvoted 9 times

iv0j Most Recent 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B - Consolidated billing.
How could it possibly be pay-as-you-go?!
upvoted 1 times

chalaka 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: B
B. Consolidated billing.

Consolidated billing allows organizations to consolidate payment for multiple AWS accounts within a single organization. With consolidated billing, the usage of all linked accounts is combined for volume discounts, which can lead to lower overall costs. This feature is particularly useful for organizations with multiple accounts looking to optimize costs and obtain discounts based on aggregated usage across accounts.

upvoted 1 times

homodeus 6 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Consolidated billing even in dream :)
upvoted 1 times

Bihari 7 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: C
Think of it this way :



The company wants to obtain billing discounts that are based on the company's use of AWS services.
Based on the company's use of AWS services. NOT based on the number of accounts right...



Consolidated billing = AWS Organizations provides consolidated billing so that you can track the combined costs of all the member accounts in your organization.
so B is a No No

So what's the service it's using? Compute workloads that cannot be interrupted.
Spot Instances = Spot Instance can only be launched when its request is active and capacity is available.
So D is a No No

Resource tagging = Tags can help you manage, identify, organize, search for, and filter resources. You can create tags to categorize resources by purpose, owner, environment, or other criteria. Each tag has two parts: A tag key (for example, CostCenter , Environment , or Project). Tag keys are case sensitive.
So A is a No No

C it is then
upvoted 1 times

  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 1 week ago
pay-as-you-go pricing models, which means you pay only for what you use. Some models allow you reduce costs by committing to services or resources for a period of time. AWS also offers volume-based discounts so that you can realize savings as your usage increases.
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago
B. Consolidated billing.

Consolidated billing allows you to combine multiple AWS accounts and aggregate the usage and spending across those accounts. This simplifies billing and enables you to take advantage of volume discounts, which can lead to cost savings. Each account can still maintain its own resource tagging and pricing options, so it's possible to manage compute workloads in individual accounts as needed.
upvoted 1 times



  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: B
B. Consolidated billing: Allows a company to aggregate the usage and costs for multiple AWS accounts, providing a comprehensive view of the overall AWS spending. With consolidated billing, the company can benefit from volume discounts based on the combined usage of AWS services across all linked accounts. This is particularly useful when the company has multiple AWS accounts with compute workloads that cannot be interrupted, as it allows them to optimize costs and obtain billing discounts based on the collective usage.



Option A (Resource tagging) is used for organizing and categorizing resources.



Option C (Pay-as-you-go pricing) is a pricing model where customers pay for the compute capacity they use with no upfront costs or long-term commitments. While it provides flexibility, it does not specifically address obtaining billing discounts.



Option D (Spot Instances) are spare EC2 instances available at a lower cost. However, they can be interrupted by AWS if the capacity is needed elsewhere. This option may not be suitable for workloads that cannot be interrupted.
upvoted 2 times



  **reachmevisa** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
B. Consolidated Billing is the correct answer
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/useconsolidatedbilling-effective.html>
upvoted 1 times

  **AnkurAlt_aws** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Consolidated Billing is the right answer as it helps to reduce costs when multiple accounts are using services together
upvoted 1 times

  **Dacusai** 9 months, 1 week ago
B:-Pay as you go is not a service, is the way AWS works, everything you use you paid for it, only what you use, for getting discounts the hint here is various accounts, getting them all together will get you all the consume you need to get discounts, so B, consolidating billing is the right one.
upvoted 3 times

  **punkerisaacs** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
is C. key 'company's use of AWS services.'
upvoted 1 times

  **tlrosen** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Consolidated billing 100%
upvoted 2 times

  **fguglia** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdfc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **ArchMelody** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Consolidated billing is the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

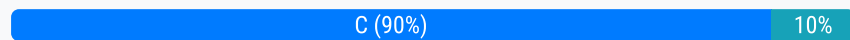
Vote for B
upvoted 1 times

A user wants to allow applications running on an Amazon EC2 instance to make calls to other AWS services. The access granted must be secure. Which AWS service or feature should be used?

- A. Security groups
- B. AWS Firewall Manager
- C. IAM roles
- D. IAM user SSH keys

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **cloudrishank** **Highly Voted** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

For allowing applications running on an Amazon EC2 instance to make secure calls to other AWS services, the recommended AWS service or feature is:

C. IAM roles

IAM (Identity and Access Management) roles provide a secure way to grant permissions to AWS services and resources. In this scenario, you can create an IAM role with the necessary permissions for the EC2 instance to access other AWS services. Then, you can associate the IAM role with the EC2 instance.

Option A (Security groups) is used for controlling inbound and outbound traffic to and from an EC2 instance, but it's not directly related to granting permissions to AWS services.

upvoted 14 times

— **LUPING** **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Thanks for all the discussions. bless

upvoted 1 times

— **aron1621** 2 months ago

I'm seeing wrong answers in alot of questions, Please Admins correct the answers.

upvoted 3 times

— **DOUAHOU13** 4 months ago

C. IAM roles

Explication :

Les rôles IAM (Identity and Access Management) sont utilisés pour déléguer l'accès aux ressources AWS de manière sécurisée. En attachant un rôle IAM à une instance EC2, les applications s'exécutant sur cette instance peuvent faire des appels sécurisés à d'autres services AWS sans utiliser de longues informations d'identification telles que les clés d'accès.

Les rôles IAM sont la méthode recommandée pour accorder un accès sécurisé aux services AWS à partir d'instances EC2.

upvoted 1 times

— **Nools** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

— **aradig** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C: IAM roles

upvoted 1 times

— **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

For allowing applications running on an Amazon EC2 instance to make secure calls to other AWS services, the recommended AWS service or feature is:

C. IAM roles

IAM (Identity and Access Management) roles provide a secure way to grant permissions to AWS services and resources. In this scenario, you can create an IAM role with the necessary permissions for the EC2 instance to access other AWS services. Then, you can associate the IAM role with the EC2 instance.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. IAM roles: Are used to grant secure and temporary access to AWS services. In this scenario, where a user wants to allow applications running on an Amazon EC2 instance to make calls to other AWS services, IAM roles should be used. IAM roles provide a secure way to delegate permissions to entities like EC2 instances without the need for long-term credentials.

Option A (Security groups) is used for controlling inbound and outbound traffic to EC2 instances but does not provide secure access to AWS services.

Option B (AWS Firewall Manager) is a service used for managing AWS WAF (Web Application Firewall) rules across accounts and applications, and it is not directly related to granting permissions to EC2 instances.

Option D (IAM user SSH keys) is specifically related to SSH key pairs for IAM users and is not the appropriate solution for granting access to AWS services from EC2 instances.


upvoted 4 times

[-]  **Annkurrrr** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

When an EC2 instance is launched, it can be assigned an IAM role. This role allows the applications running on the instance to make AWS API calls and work with AWS resources by assuming the role. You define the permissions for the applications using the attached IAM policies.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Jason3354** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Security Groups... Key is: The access granted must be secure.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Annkurrrr** 9 months ago

Using an ****IAM role**** to grant permissions to applications running on Amazon EC2 instances

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/id_roles_use_switch-role-ec2.html

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Sharma_sh** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It is asking how to ensure access granted is secure- so Security groups is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Salilgen** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I think answer is D because Security group and IAM roles serve to define granted access.

SSH keys allow to secure access.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Tampokomiks** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C


A: incorrect because Security groups is a FW service

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **fiyyv** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

A - Security group is correct because it is asking how to secure the access granted(IAM ROLES), not what is required to grant access(which is the IAM role).

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **allcloudguru99** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C - IAM Roles. Roles are used to allow users or services access to other AWS resources.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. IAM roles

upvoted 1 times

A company wants a fully managed Windows file server for its Windows-based applications.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon FSx
- B. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)
- C. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- D. Amazon EMR

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution


A (100%)

—  **Deepu_Ahuja** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A because:

Service Primary purpose Support for Windows file servers
Amazon FSx Managed file storage Yes
Amazon EKS Managed Kubernetes service No
Amazon ECS Managed container orchestration service No
Amazon EMR Managed Hadoop and Spark service No
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is A because:

Service Primary purpose Support for Windows file servers
Amazon FSx Managed file storage Yes
Amazon EKS Managed Kubernetes service No
Amazon ECS Managed container orchestration service No
Amazon EMR Managed Hadoop and Spark service No
upvoted 2 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon FSx: A fully managed file storage service that is compatible with Windows file servers. It is designed to provide shared file storage for Windows-based applications, making it a suitable choice for the company's requirement of a fully managed Windows file server.

Option B (Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service - Amazon EKS) and Option C (Amazon Elastic Container Service - Amazon ECS) are container orchestration services, not file storage services.

Option D (Amazon EMR) is Amazon Elastic MapReduce, which is a cloud-based big data platform, and it is not specifically designed for fully managed Windows file servers.
upvoted 2 times

—  **konto2502** 9 months ago

Answer is A because:

Service Primary purpose Support for Windows file servers
Amazon FSx Managed file storage Yes
Amazon EKS Managed Kubernetes service No
Amazon ECS Managed container orchestration service No
Amazon EMR Managed Hadoop and Spark service No
upvoted 2 times

—  **demo4422** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A


A is correct answer

<https://aws.amazon.com/fsx/windows/>
upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

—  **Gulfy** 10 months, 1 week ago

A. With Amazon FSx, you can choose between four widely-used file systems: Lustre, NetApp ONTAP, OpenZFS, and Windows File Server.

upvoted 1 times

  **ylatif** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Amazon FSx lets you easily and securely backup, archive, or replicate your on-premises file storage to AWS in order to meet regulatory, data retention, or disaster recovery requirements. Learn how to get started. Choosing an Amazon FSx File System.

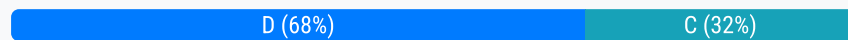
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to migrate its NFS on-premises workload to AWS.
Which AWS Storage Gateway type should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. Tape Gateway
- B. Volume Gateway
- C. Amazon FSx File Gateway
- D. Amazon S3 File Gateway

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

I think this question is a little bit out of scope for this exam, but the AWS S3 File Gateway documentation specifically mentions NFS. You probably could also do C, but I think D is the "Best" answer

A. Tape Gateway: Is used for archiving data to Amazon S3 and Glacier. It is not designed for NFS workloads or migrating on-premises file-based workloads.

B. Volume Gateway: Is used for block storage volumes and might not be the most suitable option for NFS file workloads. It's more focused on block storage solutions.

C. Amazon FSx File Gateway: Provides a file interface to Amazon FSx file systems, which is compatible with Windows file servers. However, it may not be the optimal solution for migrating NFS workloads to AWS.

D. Amazon S3 File Gateway: Supports a file interface into Amazon S3 and allows storing and retrieving objects in Amazon S3 using industry-standard file protocols such as NFS. It is designed for scenarios where you want to integrate on-premises file-based applications with Amazon S3, making it suitable for migrating NFS workloads to AWS.

upvoted 11 times

— **MUTA** Most Recent 3 months ago

File Gateway allows you to store and retrieve objects in Amazon S3 using industry-standard file protocols such as NFS and SMB. Here are the key features and benefits that make it suitable for migrating an NFS workload:

NFS Support:

File Gateway supports the NFS protocol, which is ideal for applications that are already using NFS on-premises. This ensures compatibility and ease of migration.

Seamless Integration with S3:

Data written to the File Gateway is stored as objects in Amazon S3, providing scalable, durable, and secure storage.

upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Amazon FSx File Gateway optimizes on-premises access to fully managed, highly reliable file shares in Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. The company wants to migrate its NFS (Linux) on-premises workload to AWS, it means the answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

— **sheilawu** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D

Amazon S3 File Gateway – Amazon S3 File Gateway supports a file interface into Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) and combines a service and a virtual software appliance. By using this combination, you can store and retrieve objects in Amazon S3 using industry-standard file protocols such as Network File System (NFS) and Server Message Block (SMB). You deploy the gateway into your on-premises environment as a virtual machine (VM) running on VMware ESXi, Microsoft Hyper-V, or Linux Kernel-based Virtual Machine (KVM), or as a hardware appliance that you order from your preferred reseller. You can also deploy the Storage Gateway VM in VMware Cloud on AWS, or as an AMI in Amazon EC2. The gateway provides access to objects in S3 as files or file share mount points. With a S3 File Gateway, you can do the following:

You can store and retrieve files directly using the NFS version 3 or 4.1 protocol.

upvoted 1 times

— **Deepu_Ahuja** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

To migrate an NFS (Network File System) workload from on-premises to AWS, the company should use Amazon FSx File Gateway.

upvoted 3 times

—  **bd009999** 7 months ago

D is correct

Amazon S3 File Gateway provides a seamless way to connect to the cloud in order to store application data files and backup images as durable objects in Amazon S3 cloud storage. Amazon S3 File Gateway offers SMB or NFS-based access to data in Amazon S3 with local caching. It can be used for on-premises data-intensive Amazon EC2-based applications that need file protocol access to S3 object storage.

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/storagegateway/file/s3/>

upvoted 1 times

—  **Cjroblese** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

Amazon S3 File Gateway provides a seamless way to connect to the cloud in order to store application data files and backup images as durable objects in Amazon S3 cloud storage. Amazon S3 File Gateway offers SMB or NFS-based access to data in Amazon S3 with local caching. It can be used for on-premises data-intensive Amazon EC2-based applications that need file protocol access to S3 object storage.

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/storagegateway/file/s3/>


upvoted 1 times

—  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D


Amazon S3 File Gateway offers SMB or NFS-based access to data in Amazon S3 with local caching. It can be used for on-premises data-intensive Amazon EC2-based applications that need file protocol access to S3 object storage.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct because NFS is used for file sharing purpose as well as FSx but S3 is used for file storing.

upvoted 1 times

—  **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct answer is C

NFS migration to AWS: Amazon FSx File Gateway is the ideal choice.

Seamless integration: Supports NFS protocol for existing clients and applications.

Managed service: Eliminates on-premises storage and simplifies management.

High performance and scalability: Handles demanding workloads smoothly.


Other options and their limitations:

Tape Gateway: For long-term archival, not active files.

Volume Gateway: Requires additional configuration for NFS.

Amazon S3 File Gateway: Focuses on file sharing across clients, not NFS.

upvoted 1 times

—  **hafizhou** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C


C is correct because NFS is used for file sharing purpose as well as FSx but S3 is used for file storing.

upvoted 1 times

—  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Nothing in the question is asking about file sharing, but rather data migration.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Naj_64** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

FSx is wrong as it does not support NFS

upvoted 2 times

—  **reachmevisa** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Amazon S3 File Gateway is the correct answer.

Amazon FSx File Gateway is for Windows which is not explicitly mentioned in the question

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/filefsxw/what-is-file-fsxw.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/files3/what-is-file-s3.html>

upvoted 1 times

—  **Annkurrrr** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon FSx File Gateway combines a virtual software appliance and service, allowing you to store and retrieve objects in Amazon S3 using industry-standard file protocols like NFS. The gateway provides access to objects in S3 as files on an NFS mount point.

upvoted 2 times

—  **patelalfez** 8 months ago

C. Amazon FSx File Gateway

To migrate an NFS (Network File System) on-premises workload to AWS, the company should use the Amazon FSx File Gateway type. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides a fully managed Windows file system that is accessible over the industry-standard Server Message Block (SMB) and NFS protocols.

Amazon FSx File Gateway allows you to seamlessly integrate an on-premises NFS environment with Amazon FSx for Windows File Server. It enables

your existing NFS clients to access an FSx for Windows File Server file system in AWS.

The other options are different types of AWS Storage Gateways, but they are not specifically designed for NFS workloads:

A. Tape Gateway - Used for archiving data to Amazon S3 or Glacier using virtual tapes, but not designed for NFS workloads.

B. Volume Gateway - Provides block storage volumes that can be mounted as iSCSI devices but is not designed for NFS workloads.

D. Amazon S3 File Gateway - Integrates an on-premises file system with Amazon S3, but it uses the SMB protocol and is not specifically designed for NFS workloads.

upvoted 3 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

s3 file gateway does use NFS. Be wary of chatgpt. While very helpful, it often gets details wrong

upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months ago



Selected Answer: D

Amazon S3 File Gateway supports both NFS and SMB and FSx File gateway supports only SMB clients. Question relates to migrating NFS on-premises workload and so answer is "D".

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/files3/what-is-file-s3.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/filegateway/latest/filefsxw/file-gateway-fsx-concepts.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

A company needs to track the activity in its AWS accounts, and needs to know when an API call is made against its AWS resources. Which AWS tool or service can be used to meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS CloudTrail
- D. AWS IAM

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago


Selected Answer: C

"CloudTrail enables auditing, security monitoring, and operational troubleshooting by tracking user activity and API usage. CloudTrail logs, continuously monitors, and retains account activity related to actions across your AWS infrastructure, giving you control over storage, analysis, and remediation actions."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/faqs/>
upvoted 9 times

—  **Taku2023** Most Recent 5 months, 4 weeks ago


CloudWatch is a monitoring service. CloudTrail is a web service that records API activity in your AWS account.
upvoted 3 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-difference-between-cloudwatch-and-cloudtrail-16a486f8bc95#:~:text=CloudWatch%20Logs%20reports%20on%20application,made%20in%20your%20AWS%20account.>
upvoted 1 times

—  **theopiumbird** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

"needs to know when an API call is made" so shouldn't it be CloudWatch as it sends alerts?
upvoted 1 times

—  **790052** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://medium.com/awesome-cloud/aws-difference-between-cloudwatch-and-cloudtrail-16a486f8bc95#:~:text=CloudWatch%20Logs%20reports%20on%20application,made%20in%20your%20AWS%20account.>
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

A company has an uninterruptible application that runs on Amazon EC2 instances. The application constantly processes a backlog of files in an Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) queue. This usage is expected to continue to grow for years.

What is the MOST cost-effective EC2 instance purchasing model to meet these requirements?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (63%)

A (20%)

B (17%)

- KostasPan

Highly Voted

8 months, 2 weeks ago

How do they expect me to buy their expensive subscription with so many -not even close- wrong answers...

upvoted 24 times
- Bomber

Highly Voted

7 months ago

why it is not on-demand?

upvoted 7 times
- Akhi2301

3 months, 1 week ago

On-demand is used for critical batch jobs at an instance of the time, and its less cost effective than savings

upvoted 1 times
- Mar44

Most Recent

2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Uninterruptible + Years = saving plans or reserved instances

upvoted 1 times
- chalaka

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Savings Plans

Savings Plans provide significant cost savings compared to On-Demand Instances, while still offering flexibility and a commitment to a consistent amount of usage, which aligns with the long-term, predictable workload described in the scenario. This model allows you to commit to a consistent amount of usage (measured in dollars per hour) for a 1-year or 3-year term, offering flexibility across EC2 instance types, sizes, and regions. It's a suitable choice for workloads with sustained usage over a long period.

upvoted 3 times
- nomad421

6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The application cannot be interrupted so it cannot do spot instances. The usage is not consistent because it is expected to grow so we cannot do savings plans. The only thing that makes sense is On-Demand Instances.

upvoted 3 times
- LinuxChamp

6 months, 4 weeks ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times
- James_Srm

7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer: C


A.Spot Instanc let you bid against unutilized instance in AWS.It's provide a cost-effective solution to but this instance can be terminated due while you process your workload.

upvoted 1 times
- Ruffyit


7 months, 2 weeks ago

The right answer is C, saving plan , spot instance is not the right answer because Spot Instances are typically terminated for capacity reasons, not due to individual instance failures. This means multiple instances could be interrupted simultaneously, potentially affecting the entire application. Even with diversification strategies like Spot Fleets, there's a chance of correlated interruptions across instances. And it's for an uninterruptible application. Saving plan is the the right one!

upvoted 2 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

How do they expect me to buy their expensive subscription with so many -not even close- wrong answers...
upvoted 5 times


—  **cajilaxu** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right answer

Get up-to-date <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/937522847419120665>

upvoted 2 times

—  **BobFar** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The right answer is C, saving plan , spot instance is not the right answer because Spot Instances are typically terminated for capacity reasons, not due to individual instance failures. This means multiple instances could be interrupted simultaneously, potentially affecting the entire application. Even with diversification strategies like Spot Fleets, there's a chance of correlated interruptions across instances. And it's for an uninterruptible application. Saving plan is the the right one!

upvoted 1 times

—  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Question text clearly indicates multiple EC2 instances for an application - Not a single instance so in a distributed nature there is a chance of implementing High availability. If SQS might not have mentioned in the question text I would have selected "Saving Plans" as answer. But having SQS and possibility to use auto scaling through multiple EC2 instances can make solution fault tolerant or highly available even if some EC2 instances may experience interruption i.e. Solution can remain uninterruptible. And hence I am choosing "A" as the answer. First link below explains this beautifully.

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/compute/running-cost-effective-queue-workers-with-amazon-sqs-and-amazon-ec2-spot-instances/>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/cost-optimization-pillar/select-the-best-pricing-model.html>

upvoted 5 times

—  **DreadnOught** 8 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: A

The application is on different EC2 instances, and uses SQS, so it's a decoupled application, probably also distributed.

SQS is asynchronous, and processing is batch, so it's ok to interrupt instances now and then if they are distributed in a reliable way on multiple regions for example.

For me it's Spot Instances.


upvoted 2 times

—  **samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

—  **sthen0** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

you can not use spot instances for uninterrupt situations

upvoted 1 times

—  **Medet** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A company has an uninterruptible application

upvoted 3 times

—  **rsrjunior** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure.

upvoted 1 times

—  **DreadnOught** 8 months ago

SQS means decoupled, and Batch means that you don't care of continuity, so Spot instances in this case it's better as long as the application is distributed.

And Message Queue is at the base of a distributed application.

upvoted 1 times

A company wants an AWS service to provide product recommendations based on its customer data.
Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. Amazon Polly
- B. Amazon Personalize
- C. Amazon Comprehend
- D. Amazon Rekognition

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **BobFar** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Answer is B, Amazon Personalize

-Amazon Polly: Deploy high-quality, natural-sounding human voices in dozens of languages.

-Amazon Personalize: Enhance your digital transformation with ML, seamlessly integrating personalized recommendations into websites, applications, email systems,... .

-Amazon Comprehend: Derive and understand valuable insights from text within document.


-Amazon Rekognition : Automate and lower the cost of your image recognition and video analysis with machine learning.
upvoted 5 times

—  **Cato_1994** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

It's B


upvoted 1 times

—  **adlaperf** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

it's b

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"Amazon Personalize accelerates your digital transformation with ML, making it easier to integrate personalized recommendations into existing websites, applications, email marketing systems, and more."

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Amazon Personalize accelerates your digital transformation with ML, making it easier to integrate personalized recommendations into existing websites, applications, email marketing systems, and more."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/personalize/>
upvoted 2 times

A company is planning its migration to the AWS Cloud. The company is identifying its capability gaps by using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) perspectives.

Which phase of the cloud transformation journey includes these identification activities?

- A. Envision
- B. Align
- C. Scale
- D. Launch

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (78%)

A (22%)

- isaphiltrick

Highly Voted

11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Align phase focuses on identifying capability gaps across the six AWS CAF perspectives, identifying cross-organizational dependencies, and surfacing stakeholder concerns and challenges."

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/your-cloud-transformation-journey.html>

upvoted 10 times
- VerRi

Most Recent

1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A

upvoted 2 times
- NIREI_AKANE

2 months ago

A. Envision

The Envision phase involves understanding and documenting the current state, identifying gaps and opportunities, and envisioning the desired future state. This phase is critical for setting a clear direction and establishing a roadmap for the cloud adoption journey.

upvoted 1 times
- mcf1727

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

envision: Identify and prioritize transformation opportunities in line with your strategic objectives.

align: Identify capability gaps and cross-organizational dependencies

upvoted 2 times
- demo4422

9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer

"Identify capability gaps and cross-organizational dependencies"

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloud-adoption-framework/>

upvoted 2 times
- Aman_JS

10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Align – identify capability gaps

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

"Align – identify capability gaps across the 6 AWS CAF Perspectives which results in an Action Plan."

upvoted 1 times

A social media company wants to protect its web application from common web exploits such as SQL injections and cross-site scripting. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. AWS WAF
- C. Amazon GuardDuty
- D. Amazon CloudWatch

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from attacks by allowing you to configure rules that allow, block, or monitor (count) web requests based on conditions that you define. These conditions include IP addresses, HTTP headers, HTTP body, URI strings, SQL injection and cross-site scripting."


References: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faqs/>
upvoted 6 times

—  **Taku2023** Most Recent 7 months, 1 week ago

correct answe is B. key word is web
upvoted 2 times

—  **Taku2023** 7 months, 1 week ago

web application
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from attacks by allowing you to configure rules that allow, block, or monitor (count) web requests based on conditions that you define. These conditions include IP addresses, HTTP headers, HTTP body, URI strings, SQL injection and cross-site scripting."

References: <https://aws.amazon.com/waf/faqs/>
upvoted 4 times
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B looks correct
upvoted 1 times

Which fully managed AWS service assists with the creation, testing, and management of custom Amazon EC2 images?

- A. EC2 Image Builder
- B. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- C. AWS Launch Wizard
- D. AWS Elastic Beanstalk

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

▣ 👤 **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

EC2 Image Builder is a fully-managed AWS service that makes it easier to automate the creation, management, and deployment of customized, secure, and up-to-date “golden” server images that are pre-installed and pre-configured with software and settings to meet specific IT standards.
upvoted 1 times

▣ 👤 **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
Used to automate the creation of Virtual Machines or container images

- => Automate the creation, maintain, validate and test EC2 AMIs
- Can be run on a schedule (weekly, whenever packages are updated, etc...)
- Free service (only pay for the underlying resources)

upvoted 1 times

▣ 👤 **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"EC2 Image Builder simplifies the creation, maintenance, validation, sharing, and deployment of Linux or Windows images for use with Amazon EC2 and on-premises."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/image-builder/faqs/>
upvoted 4 times

A company wants an automated process to continuously scan its Amazon EC2 instances for software vulnerabilities. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. Amazon Detective
- D. Amazon Cognito

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



isaphiltrick **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

"Amazon Inspector is an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), AWS Lambda functions, and container workloads for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/inspector/faqs/>
upvoted 6 times

Ruffyt **Most Recent** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

"Amazon Inspector is an automated vulnerability management service that continually scans Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), AWS Lambda functions, and container workloads for software vulnerabilities and unintended network exposure."
upvoted 2 times

AdityaGondhali 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

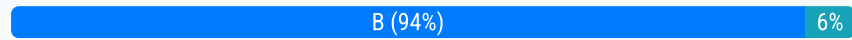
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

A company needs to perform data processing once a week that typically takes about 5 hours to complete. Which AWS service should the company use for this workload?

- A. AWS Lambda
- B. Amazon EC2
- C. AWS CodeDeploy
- D. AWS Wavelength

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution



  **geloNSE** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The best AWS service for a workload that needs to be processed once a week for about 5 hours is Amazon EC2.

AWS Lambda is a serverless computing service that runs your code without provisioning or managing servers. However, Lambda functions have a maximum execution time of 15 minutes. Therefore, Lambda is not suitable for workloads that need to run for longer than 15 minutes.

Amazon EC2 is a scalable computing service that provides instances with varying capabilities and pricing options. You can choose an EC2 instance that is right for your data processing job and then terminate the instance when the job is complete. This will help you to save money on your AWS bill.

upvoted 12 times

  **CertCrazy** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

If you preparing for AWS Cloud Practitioner CLF-C02 & would like to clear this exam with high score then please visit this series. #aws #cloudpractitioner #ind #ICC #wc2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4D3ihaeS9uY&list=PLgbuoziNXKY2zd3ujBIKvDwRdwEm-VLI>

<https://www.youtube.com/@ExamTricksTips2023>

upvoted 6 times

  **Taku2023** 7 months, 1 week ago

thank you so much for the link

upvoted 1 times

  **demo4422** Most Recent 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

  **juneslayer** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Q: How long can an AWS Lambda function execute?

AWS Lambda functions can be configured to run up to 15 minutes per execution. You can set the timeout to any value between 1 second and 15 minutes.

https://aws.amazon.com/lambda/faqs/?nc1=h_ls

upvoted 3 times

  **NayeraB** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Lambda is the correst answer

upvoted 1 times

  **mcf1727** 7 months, 1 week ago

no, lambda is for compute usage <15min

upvoted 1 times

  **rebelfourkix** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

wrong. Lambda functions have a maximum execution time of 15 minutes. Therefore, Lambda is not suitable for workloads that need to run for longer than 15 minutes.

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service or feature provides log information of the inbound and outbound traffic on network interfaces in a VPC?

- A. Amazon CloudWatch Logs
- B. AWS CloudTrail
- C. VPC Flow Logs
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🚩  **CertCrazy** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

If you preparing for AWS Cloud Practitioner CLF-C02 & would like to clear this exam with high score then please visit this series. #aws #cloudpractitioner #ind #ICC #wc2023

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4D3ihaeS9uY&list=PLgbuoziNXKY2zd3ujBIKvvDwRdwEm-VLI>

<https://www.youtube.com/@ExamTricksTips2023>

upvoted 8 times

🚩  **Anyio** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C.

VPC flow logs is a feature that enables you to capture information about the IP traffic going to and from network interfaces in your VPC. Flow logs data can be published to either Amazon CloudWatch Logs or Amazon S3. You can monitor your VPC flow logs to gain operational visibility about your network dependencies and traffic patterns, detect anomalies and prevent data leakage, or troubleshoot network connectivity and configuration issues.

<https://aws.amazon.com/vpc/faqs/#:~:text=VPC%20flow%20logs%20is%20a,network%20interfaces%20in%20your%20VPC.>

upvoted 7 times

🚩  **Shayak** Most Recent 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

VPC Flow Logs

upvoted 1 times

🚩  **Aman_JS** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

VPC Flow Logs

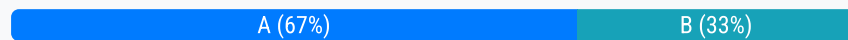
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to design a centralized storage system to manage the configuration data and passwords for its critical business applications. Which AWS service or capability will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS Config
- D. Amazon S3

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **Ruffyt** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

both are correct but the question here is the MOST cost effective and that is Parameter Store that is free while Secret Manager is \$1 per secret
upvoted 17 times

— **evet12** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

both are correct but the question here is the MOST cost effective and that is Parameter Store that is free while Secret Manager is \$1 per secret
upvoted 6 times

— **griggrig** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Parameter store , more cost effective solution.
upvoted 2 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store.

AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store provides a secure, hierarchical store for storing configuration data, secrets, and other sensitive information. It offers integration with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for fine-grained access control and provides encryption at rest for enhanced security.

While AWS Secrets Manager (option B) is specifically designed for managing secrets such as passwords, API keys, and other sensitive information, it typically incurs higher costs compared to Parameter Store. Parameter Store can efficiently manage both configuration data and secrets, making it a cost-effective solution for the described scenario.

upvoted 4 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store

AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store is a fully managed service that provides secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management and secrets management. It allows you to store sensitive information such as passwords, database connection strings, and API keys in a centralized location. Additionally, it offers integration with AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) for fine-grained access control. Since it is primarily designed for storing configuration data and also offers a free tier, it would likely be the most cost-effective solution for the given requirements.

upvoted 1 times

— **boardernut** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It clearly asks for "Configuration data" thus only Parameter Store can accomplish this.
upvoted 2 times

— **kelito** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS Secrets Manager is specifically designed to store, manage, and rotate secrets such as database credentials, API keys, and other sensitive information securely. It provides a centralized and scalable solution for managing secrets, with built-in features for automatic rotation, auditing, and fine-grained access control.

upvoted 1 times

— **Sbue1047** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

According to ChatGPT: AWS Systems Manager Parameter Store provides a secure, hierarchical storage for configuration data management, including plaintext data such as passwords, as well as other sensitive information. It integrates well with other AWS services and allows you to easily reference parameters in your applications.

upvoted 1 times

—  **andrei97** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B


AWS Secrets Manager is specifically designed for managing sensitive information such as passwords, database credentials, and API keys securely. It provides centralized control and management of secrets, including automatic rotation and integration with AWS services. With Secrets Manager, you can store and access secrets programmatically through APIs or use them with other AWS services. Additionally, Secrets Manager offers a pay-as-you-go pricing model, making it cost-effective for managing sensitive data securely.

upvoted 1 times

—  **LinuxChamp** 7 months ago


A = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

—  **Pearlu** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A. Parameter store is a centralized store to manage configuration data and secret.

upvoted 2 times


—  **uchiken** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

My answer is B(AWS Secrets Manager):

The parameter store is used for secure management of configuration data and settings information, but is primarily suitable for data in text format. However, for sensitive information such as passwords, AWS Secrets Manager is more suitable.

upvoted 2 times

—  **6797423** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Parameter Store is the most cost effective


upvoted 2 times

—  **Annkurrrr** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

While both can store secrets, Secrets Manager is recommended for secrets due to additional capabilities like automatic rotation, access control, auditing and integration with services. Parameter Store is still useful for securely storing non-secret configuration values and referencing secrets stored in Secrets Manager.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Niro2023** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Security Manager Parameter Store more cost-effective for simpler use cases

upvoted 1 times

—  **1509** 8 months ago

Answer is A:

while both services are used for managing and securing sensitive data, Parameter Store is more focused on configuration data and secure strings, while Secrets Manager is more focused on managing secrets with advanced requirements.

upvoted 3 times

—  **petercorn** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 3 times

A company plans to deploy containers on AWS. The company wants full control of the compute resources that host the containers. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (Amazon EKS)
- B. AWS Fargate
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (74%)

D (26%)

- MUTA 3 months ago

To deploy containers on AWS while maintaining full control over the compute resources that host the containers, the company should use Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) with self-managed nodes or Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) with self-managed EC2 instances.

upvoted 1 times
- moadabdou 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Full control is the key word.

upvoted 1 times
- clermagic224 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Full control is the key word.

upvoted 1 times
- chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Amazon EC2

Amazon EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud) provides resizable compute capacity and allows you to have full control over the underlying infrastructure. With EC2, you can launch instances and deploy containers on them using container orchestration tools like Docker or Kubernetes while retaining control over the configuration, scaling, and management of the underlying virtual servers. This option provides the flexibility and control needed for managing compute resources directly.

upvoted 4 times
- chalaka 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Full control is the key word. ECS is managed container service, no control over compute by customer, all managed by AWS

upvoted 2 times
- Deepu_Ahuja 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Full control is the key word. ECS is managed container service, no control over compute by customer, all managed by AWS

upvoted 1 times
- bd009999 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Full control is the key word. ECS is managed container service, no control over compute by customer, all managed by AWS

upvoted 4 times
- LinuxChamp 7 months ago

C = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times
- BobFar 7 months ago

Answer: C. Amazon EC2

Fargate: for serverless compute for containers, where AWS will manage your infrastructure provisioning.

EC2: For full control over your compute environment.

Amazon Elastic Container Service or Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service: For container orchestrators.

upvoted 2 times

James_Srm 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Amazon EC2

Here's why:

Requirement: Full control over compute resources for container deployment.

Service Features:

EC2: Provides virtual machines (VMs) where users have complete control over configuration, resource allocation, and management.

EKS: A managed Kubernetes service, not offering direct control over underlying compute resources.

Fargate: Serverless container platform within ECS, where resources are managed by AWS.

ECS: Offers both managed and unmanaged options (EC2 Launch Type), but the EC2 Launch Type provides full control over compute resources.

Therefore, only EC2 allows complete user control over the VMs hosting the containers, fulfilling the company's specific need

upvoted 2 times

Cjroblese 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Amazon Elastic Container Service (ECS) is a fully managed container orchestration service that helps you to more efficiently deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications. It deeply integrates with the AWS environment to provide an easy-to-use solution for running container workloads in the cloud and on premises with advanced security features using Amazon ECS Anywhere.

upvoted 1 times

Naj_64 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

ECS for sure. Below is an excerpt from the doc:

"For full control over your compute environment, choose to run your containers on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)"

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

upvoted 3 times

BobFar 7 months ago

In the link that you shared it's also mentioned EC2

"For full control over your compute environment, choose to run your containers on Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)"

upvoted 1 times

etrop 7 months, 2 weeks ago

First EC2 is not ECS so this cannot be accurate.

Second for this who picked EC2 im not so sure check this out:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/latest/userguide/launch-templates.html>

Main points are:

Provide bootstrap arguments at deployment of a node, such as extra kubelet arguments.

Assign IP addresses to Pods from a different CIDR block than the IP address assigned to the node.

Deploy your own custom AMI to nodes.

Deploy your own custom CNI to nodes.

That's basically full control, you can use your own custom AMIs and also control all the other features so basically EKS should be the correct answer here.

upvoted 1 times

Annkurrrr 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Services like ECS and EKS provide managed orchestration of containers but the underlying compute is abstracted away. With EC2, the company can choose the instance types, availability zones, security groups etc as per their needs.

upvoted 1 times

etrop 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Not really though with EKS you can login to the systems and you can provide your own images so actually you do have full control of the compute it's the backplane that is taken care of. Yes a lot of stuff gets automated on those node systems but to say you don't have full control of them isn't accurate.

upvoted 1 times

BShelat 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"AWS Container services" section on following link explains use cases for different AWS services very well. Company can have full control of the compute resources that hosts the containers through Amazon EC2.

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

upvoted 3 times

jazkhan 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C


Full control on computer resources.

upvoted 1 times

  **00Jay** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

EC2 - COMPUTE RESOURCE

upvoted 1 times

  **Liatricce856** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

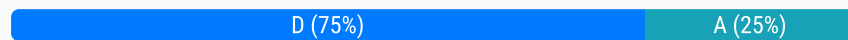
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service or feature allows users to create new AWS accounts, group multiple accounts to organize workflows, and apply policies to groups of accounts?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **Dacusai** 2 months ago

answer A . On AWS practice question there is one very similar to this one and the answer is IAM
upvoted 1 times

— **jessi_jessi** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

o truque esta na palavra varias, a alternativa a entrega a possibilidade de controle dentro de uma conta apenas, uma por vez
upvoted 1 times

— **LinuxChamp** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

D = CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

— **Jason3354** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

ChatGPT:

The AWS service that allows users to create new AWS accounts, group multiple accounts to organize workflows, and apply policies to groups of accounts is AWS Organizations. AWS Organizations enables you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. This helps you to better manage billing and cost allocation, apply policies across your accounts, and simplify resource sharing between accounts.

With AWS Organizations, you can create organizational units (OUs) to group accounts based on your organizational structure. You can also apply Service Control Policies (SCPs) to control permissions at the root, OU, or account level. This allows you to enforce security and compliance requirements across your entire organization.

In summary, AWS Organizations is the service that provides the features you mentioned for managing multiple AWS accounts within an organization.
upvoted 3 times

— **konto2502** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

IAM does not provide the same level of organization and policy management as AWS Organizations.
upvoted 3 times

— **rsrjunior** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Yes is D
<https://aws.amazon.com/organizations/faqs/>

AWS Organizations helps you centrally govern your environment as you scale your workloads on AWS. Whether you are a growing startup or a large enterprise, Organizations helps you to programmatically create new accounts and allocate resources, simplify billing by setting up a single payment method for all of your accounts, create groups of accounts to organize your workflows, and apply policies to these groups for governance. In addition, AWS Organizations is integrated with other AWS services so you can define central configurations, security mechanisms, and resource sharing across accounts in your organization.
upvoted 2 times

— **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer: D. AWS Organizations

Explanation: AWS Organizations is a service that enables users to group and manage multiple AWS accounts. With AWS Organizations, users can create new accounts, group accounts, apply policies to account groups, and create policies for the entire organization.
upvoted 2 times

—  **rebelfourkix** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

D. AWS Organizations lets you create new AWS accounts at no additional charge. With accounts in an organization, you can easily allocate resources, group accounts, and apply governance policies to accounts or groups.

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 2 times

—  **legionairemax** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The expectation is to create new AWS accounts, group multiple accounts to organize workflows, and apply policies to groups of accounts. These are only possible through option A. One of the key phrases is "apply policies". This is definitely not possible with Organizations.

upvoted 4 times

—  **rebelfourkix** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

INCORRECT. Straight from AWS -> AWS Organizations lets you create new AWS accounts at no additional charge. With accounts in an organization, you can easily allocate resources, group accounts, and apply governance policies to accounts or groups.

upvoted 3 times

—  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

"AWS Organizations provides you with the capability to centrally manage and govern your cloud environment. You can manage and organize your accounts under a single bill, set central policies and configuration requirements for your entire organization, create custom permissions or capabilities within the organization, and delegate responsibilities to other accounts so they can manage on behalf of the organization."

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

upvoted 1 times

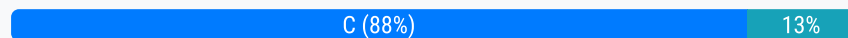
A company wants to store and retrieve files in Amazon S3 for its existing on-premises applications by using industry-standard file system protocols.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. Amazon S3 File Gateway
- D. AWS Transfer Family

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Amazon S3 File Gateway

Amazon S3 File Gateway provides NFS and SMB access to objects stored in Amazon S3. It enables existing on-premises applications to access data in Amazon S3 as if they were accessing a file system, using standard file system protocols. This makes it an ideal solution for integrating on-premises applications with Amazon S3 storage.

upvoted 2 times

chalaka 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Transfer Family does not provide file system protocols for on-premise applications. I believe C is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

chini786 5 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/storage/centralize-data-access-using-aws-transfer-family-and-aws-storage-gateway/> File Gateway

Our solution uses File Gateway to provide on-premises applications low-latency access to data stored in Amazon S3. Because File Gateway uses industry standard storage protocols such as NFS and SMB, customers can reduce, or even eliminate, on-premises storage for their reports without changing the applications that generate those reports.

upvoted 2 times

uchiken 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Transfer Family does not provide file system protocols for on-premise applications. I believe C is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS Transfer Family offers fully managed support for the transfer of files over SFTP, AS2, FTPS, and FTP directly into and out of Amazon S3 or Amazon EFS. You can seamlessly migrate, automate, and monitor your file transfer workflows by maintaining existing client-side configurations for authentication, access, and firewalls—so nothing changes for your customers, partners, and internal teams, or their applications.

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/transfer/latest/userguide/what-is-aws-transfer-family.html?nc2=type_a

I could see either C or D as an answer here, but this is literary the entire purpose of this service so it seems to me like the "best" answer

upvoted 1 times

TheFivePips 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Im gonna actually change my answer after thinking about it for a while. Because the file gateway is a configuration for the AWS storage gateway, which is a service that connects on-premise datacenters to the cloud. They both use common protocols, but the transfer family doesnt really have anything to do with on-premie to cloud migration or intergration.

upvoted 3 times

uchiken 7 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Transfer Family does not provide file system protocols for on-premise applications. I believe C is the correct answer.

upvoted 4 times

rebelfourkix 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Amazon S3 File Gateway

Q: What is Amazon S3 File Gateway?

Amazon S3 File Gateway is a configuration of the AWS Storage Gateway service that provides your applications a file interface to seamlessly store files as objects in Amazon S3, and access them using industry standard file protocols.

upvoted 4 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

"Amazon S3 File Gateway provides a seamless way to connect to the cloud in order to store application data files and backup images as durable objects in Amazon S3 cloud storage. Amazon S3 File Gateway offers SMB or NFS-based access to data in Amazon S3 with local caching. It can be used for on-premises data-intensive Amazon EC2-based applications that need file protocol access to S3 object storage."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/file/s3/>

upvoted 2 times

Question #124

Topic 1


A company wants to block SQL injection attacks.
Which AWS service or feature should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS WAF
- B. Network ACLs
- C. Security groups
- D. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution




  **uchiken** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS WAF

upvoted 1 times

  **hariharan47** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

SQL ATTACKS- AWS WAF

DDOS- AWS SHEILD

upvoted 3 times

  **Aman_JS** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS WAF

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

"Protects from common attack - SQL injection and Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)"

upvoted 1 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"AWS WAF is a web application firewall that helps protect web applications from attacks by allowing you to configure rules that allow, block, or monitor (count) web requests based on conditions that you define. These conditions include IP addresses, HTTP headers, HTTP body, URI strings, SQL injection and cross-site scripting."

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

upvoted 1 times

A company wants a unified tool to provide a consistent method to interact with AWS services.
Which AWS service or tool will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS CLI
- B. Amazon Elastic Container Service (Amazon ECS)
- C. AWS Cloud9
- D. AWS Virtual Private Network (AWS VPN)

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **isaphiltrick** **Highly Voted** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"The AWS Command Line Interface (AWS CLI) is a unified tool to manage your AWS services. With just one tool to download and configure, you can control multiple AWS services from the command line and automate them through scripts."

Reference: <https://aws.amazon.com/cli/>
upvoted 5 times

— **jodBhadeer** **Most Recent** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

corect asnwer- A
upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS CLI is the answer.
upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS CLI is the answer.
upvoted 1 times

A company needs to evaluate its AWS environment and provide best practice recommendations in five categories: cost, performance, service limits, fault tolerance and security.

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

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS WAF
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS Service Catalog


Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **NIREI_AKANE** 2 months ago

who gives recommendations its trusted advisor always
upvoted 1 times

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

—  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer: C. AWS Trusted Advisor

Explanation: AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that helps users secure and optimize their AWS environments. Trusted Advisor offers a range of recommendations in five categories:

Cost: Recommendations to reduce AWS costs

Performance: Recommendations to improve the performance of AWS resources

Service Limits: Recommendations to comply with AWS service limits

Fault Tolerance: Recommendations to increase the fault tolerance of AWS environments

Security: Recommendations to improve the security of AWS environments

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
Analyze your AWS accounts and provides
recommendation on 5 categories

- Cost optimization
- Performance
- Security
- Fault tolerance
- Service limits

upvoted 2 times

Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) includes capabilities for configuration management and patch management?

- A. Platform
- B. Operations
- C. Security
- D. Governance

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS CAF Operations perspective capabilities


- Observability
- Event management (AIOps)
- Incident and problem management
- Change and release management
- Performance and capacity management
- Configuration management
- Patch management
- Availability and continuity management
- Application management

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/operations-perspective.html>
upvoted 8 times

—  **chalaka** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Opetations is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ashisohail** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Opetations is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

—  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

Correct Answer B
upvoted 2 times

A company has a compute workload that is steady, predictable, and uninterruptible.
Which Amazon EC2 instance purchasing options meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively? (Choose two.)

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

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

- iv0j 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: BD

Not dedicated hosts - keywords "MOST cost-effective"

upvoted 1 times
- 517d694 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

definitely B and D

upvoted 1 times
- stoy123 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

definitely B and D

upvoted 2 times
- _Bihari_ 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

For a steady, predictable, and uninterruptible compute workload, the most cost-effective Amazon EC2 instance purchasing options would typically be:

B. Reserved Instances: Reserved Instances provide a significant discount compared to On-Demand Instances in exchange for a commitment to a one- or three-year term. Since the workload is steady and predictable, you can forecast your usage and purchase Reserved Instances accordingly, optimizing costs over time.

D. Saving Plans: Similar to Reserved Instances, Savings Plans offer significant discounts on usage in exchange for committing to a specific amount of compute usage (measured in dollars per hour) over a one- or three-year term. Savings Plans provide flexibility across a wider range of instance types and regions compared to Reserved Instances.

upvoted 3 times
- Shayak 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

bdbdbd

upvoted 1 times
- alstn 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

bdbdbd

upvoted 2 times
- Gulfy 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D for cost savings.

upvoted 2 times
- ArchMelody 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

B&D, because it is predictable, non-interruptable (so non-Spot) and most cost-effective (dedicated & on-demand cost more).

upvoted 2 times

  **nocinfra** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B&D is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **juneslayer** 11 months ago



Selected Answer: BD

E is not cost-effectively
upvoted 2 times

  **Ailil** 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

uninterruptable
upvoted 2 times

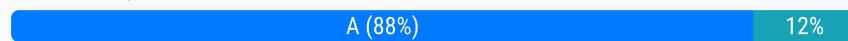
  **Ailil** 11 months ago
most cost effectives are B&D
upvoted 1 times

Which Amazon EC2 pricing model is the MOST cost efficient for an uninterruptible workload that runs once a year for 24 hours?

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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



[-] **TheFivePips** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Reserved Instances come with a minimum commitment period. The minimum time commitment for a Reserved Instance is typically one year or three years, depending on the type of Reserved Instance you choose.

upvoted 11 times

[-] **BP159** 6 months, 1 week ago

Good to see you here again after 10 questions, you will wonderful explanation to the questions explaining every option in the question. Thanks

upvoted 5 times

[-] **Birthday_bun** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

There is a contradiction with uninterrupted if spot instance

upvoted 1 times

[-] **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. On-Demand Instances

upvoted 1 times

[-] **Taku2023** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

the key word is uninterrupted and 24hours which is a short time. A is the correct

upvoted 2 times

[-] **sanjay777** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

on demand instance

upvoted 2 times

[-] **LinuxChamp** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

[-] **bd009999** 7 months ago

C is correct , spot instance is cheapest and good for 24 hours without interruption

upvoted 1 times

[-] **Naj_64** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Runs only one day in a year!

upvoted 1 times

[-] **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

For an uninterruptible workload that runs once a year just for 24 hours, the most cost-efficient Amazon EC2 pricing model would be On-Demand Instances. On-Demand Instances are ideal for short-term workloads that spike periodically or unpredictable workloads that can't be interrupted. Reserved Instances are best suited for workloads that run continuously for a year or longer, while Spot Instances are most cost-effective for workloads that can tolerate downtime and have flexible start and end times. Dedicated Instances are not a pricing model, but rather a physical Amazon EC2 server dedicated to a single customer.

upvoted 3 times

[-] **4462dfa** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

ONCE A YEAR for 24 hours

upvoted 1 times

  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer: B. Reserved Instances

Explanation:

On-Demand Instances are the most expensive option, as you pay for every hour you use them. Reserved Instances are prepaid instances that can offer you significant discounts on On-Demand prices. You can buy Reserved Instances for one or three years and get discounts of up to 75% on On-Demand prices.

upvoted 1 times

  **TheFivePips** 7 months, 2 weeks ago



When you purchase Reserved Instances on AWS, they come with a minimum commitment period. The minimum time commitment for a Reserved Instance is typically one year or three years, depending on the type of Reserved Instance you choose.

upvoted 1 times

  **achow** 8 months ago



its needed only for 1 day (24 hours) in a whole year. A reserved instance for a whole year, even with 75% discount would cost more than an on demand host for 24 hours.

upvoted 6 times

  **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

A. With On-Demand Instances, you pay for the compute capacity by the hour or second depending on the instance type without any upfront costs or long-term commitments.

upvoted 2 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A.) On-Demand: per hour or per second, is not needed any prior contract, build a baseline. Ideal for short-term, irregular workloads that can't be interrupted

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcfc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

- On-Demand Instances – short workload, predictable pricing, pay by second

upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

the key word is run once a year

upvoted 1 times

  **ArchMelody** 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

On Demand (because Spot is uninterruptable and Reserved is expensive for the 1 year or 3 year contract)

upvoted 1 times

  **hiranyagali** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans: On Demand (because Spot its uninterruptable, Reserved is expensive for the 1 year or 3 year contract and paying for 3 years to run 24hrs/year job lol)

upvoted 1 times

Which option is a shared responsibility between AWS and its customers under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Configuration of Amazon EC2 instance operating systems
- B. Application file system server-side encryption
- C. Patch management
- D. Security of the physical infrastructure

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **isaphiltrick** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Shared Controls

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

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

upvoted 7 times

—  **Birthday_bun** Most Recent 1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

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

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

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

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

upvoted 1 times

—  **Jumpy007** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

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

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

A company wants to migrate its on-premises workloads to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to separate workloads for chargeback to different departments.


Which AWS services or features will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Placement groups
- B. Consolidated billing
- C. Edge locations
- D. AWS Config
- E. Multiple AWS accounts

Correct Answer: *BE*


Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: *BE*

- B. Consolidated billing
 - E. Multiple AWS accounts
- upvoted 2 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

- B and d
- upvoted 1 times

—  **3isthemagicnumber** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: *BE*

- B. Consolidated Billing

Consolidated billing is a feature of AWS Organizations that allows you to combine billing for multiple AWS accounts. With consolidated billing, each department can have its own AWS account for tracking and managing its resources separately, while the company enjoys the convenience of a single payment method for all these accounts. This setup makes it easier to track costs and implement chargeback mechanisms.

E. Multiple AWS Accounts

Creating multiple AWS accounts, one for each department, is an effective way to segregate resources, manage permissions, and track costs separately. This approach enhances security by limiting the scope of access and impact of changes, and it simplifies the process of attributing costs to the right department. Combined with consolidated billing, it provides both organizational flexibility and centralized financial control.

upvoted 4 times

Which task is a responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Enable client-side encryption for objects that are stored in Amazon S3.
- B. Configure IAM security policies to comply with the principle of least privilege.
- C. Patch the guest operating system on an Amazon EC2 instance.
- D. Apply updates to the Nitro Hypervisor.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



D (100%)

  **Birthday_bun** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

100% D

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

D. Applying updates to the Nitro Hypervisor is an AWS responsibility. The Nitro Hypervisor is a component of the underlying infrastructure managed by AWS.


upvoted 2 times

  **petercorn** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

A, B, and C related to data that should be responsible by the customer.

upvoted 2 times

  **eea3551** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Given the options:

A. Enabling client-side encryption for objects that are stored in Amazon S3 is a customer responsibility. This involves managing encryption keys and configuring encryption settings.

B. Configuring IAM (Identity and Access Management) security policies to comply with the principle of least privilege is a customer responsibility. It involves managing access and permissions for AWS resources.

C. Patching the guest operating system on an Amazon EC2 instance is a customer responsibility. It involves maintaining the security of the operating system running on the EC2 instance.

D. Applying updates to the Nitro Hypervisor is an AWS responsibility. The Nitro Hypervisor is a component of the underlying infrastructure managed by AWS.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

D. Apply updates to the Nitro Hypervisor.

upvoted 4 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: D

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

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

upvoted 3 times

Which option is a benefit of using AWS for cloud computing?

- A. Trade variable expense for fixed expense
- B. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- C. Decreased speed and agility
- D. Spending money running and maintaining data centers

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (85%)

A (15%)

— **Ailil** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Trade fixed expense for variable expense and not vice versa, so option B
upvoted 10 times

— **ArchMelody** Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Obviously B, pay-as-you-go pricing. It is the same in every cloud platform e.g. Azure, GCP, AWS.
Come on, we pay for this site here and they make so obvious mistakes... :(
upvoted 9 times

— **iv0j** Most Recent 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B: Pay as you go - you don't always choose a fixed pricing model for your AWS services.
upvoted 1 times

— **ed10cfb** 2 months ago

Are they doing this on purpose... to make us have these discussions lol
upvoted 4 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Pay-as-you-go pricing

Pay-as-you-go pricing is a key advantage of cloud computing, particularly with AWS. It allows businesses to pay only for the resources they use, without any upfront costs or long-term commitments. This flexibility enables cost optimization and aligns expenses with actual usage, making it a preferred model for many organizations.
upvoted 2 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Pay-as-you-go pricing is correct.
upvoted 1 times

— **Marley** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Both options A and B seem applicable as benefits of using AWS for cloud computing. However, if you're looking for a single best answer, option B, "Pay-as-you-go pricing," is often emphasized as one of the primary benefits of using AWS.

While option A, "Trade variable expense for fixed expense," is also a benefit, it's more specific to certain pricing models within AWS rather than being a universal characteristic like the pay-as-you-go pricing.
upvoted 1 times

— **Birthday_bun** 1 month ago

It should be "Trade fixed expense for variable expense"
upvoted 1 times

— **aradig** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

— **DreadnOught** 7 months, 1 week ago

it seems to me as A.

Pay as-you-go is a "generic cloud benefit".

With "AWS cloud services" you can trade some variable expenses for fixed expenses. This is due to multiple feature like saving plans, reserved instances etc...

The pay as you go is always more expensive than reserved model.



upvoted 1 times

  **Taku2023** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Obviously B, pay-as-you-go pricing. It is the same in every cloud platform e.g. Azure, GCP, AWS.

Come on, we pay for this site here and they make so obvious mistakes... :(

upvoted 3 times

  **Notmeforsure** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the correct answer. People who have marked A need to really understand the statement "Trading variable costs for fixed costs", this means that you are giving up on variable costs to stick with fixed costs.



upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Cloud computing eliminates or significantly reduces CAPEX and we just need to deal with OPEX. That means Cloud computing trades fixed expenses (CAPEX) for variable expenses (OPEX) NOT the other way around. So "A" cannot be the answer. C & D are NOT the answers obviously. So "B" - Pay-as-you-go pricing is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

  **00Jay** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Trade fixed expense for variable expense

upvoted 1 times

  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A. Trading variable costs for fixed costs

Cloud computing gives businesses the opportunity to trade variable costs for fixed costs. This means that businesses only pay for the resources they actually use. This can lead to significant cost savings as businesses no longer need to invest in hardware, software, and the maintenance of data centers.

The other options are not advantages of using AWS for cloud computing:

Pay-as-you-go pricing is a feature of cloud computing, but it is not always an advantage. Pay-as-you-go pricing can lead to higher costs if businesses are not able to utilize their resources efficiently.

upvoted 4 times

  **krzysiekprzybylak** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Other way

upvoted 3 times

  **priyanshu_s** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Vice-versa. When you use the cloud, you trade fixed costs for variable costs, which is why the correct answer is B.

upvoted 7 times

  **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the correct one

upvoted 2 times

  **isaphiltrick** 11 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is given In the doc "Six advantages of cloud computing." The benefit from massive economies of scale is pay-as-you-go pricing.

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-overview/six-advantages-of-cloud-computing.html>

upvoted 3 times

Which option is an AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) business perspective capability?

- A. Culture evolution
- B. Event management
- C. Data monetization
- D. Platform architecture

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

C (88%)

12%

- Ruffyt

Highly Voted

7 months, 1 week ago

A. Culture evolution == People
B. Event management == Operations
C. Data monetization == Business
D. Platform architecture == Platform
upvoted 14 times
- Aiil

Highly Voted

11 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Data monetization
upvoted 8 times
- Birthday_bun

Most Recent

1 month ago

Selected Answer: C

It must be C
upvoted 1 times
- trev

2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/business-perspective.html>
upvoted 1 times
- chalaka

4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Data monetization is correct.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/business-perspective.html>
upvoted 1 times
- boardernut

6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Go and read the document.
upvoted 2 times
- kelito

6 months, 3 weeks ago

People and Culture: CAF recognizes the importance of organizational culture and workforce readiness in successful cloud adoption. It offers guidance on building cloud skills and capabilities within the organization, fostering a culture of innovation and experimentation, and addressing change management challenges to ensure smooth transitions to the cloud.
upvoted 1 times
- GHill1982

6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Culture evolution. This is one of the capabilities of the Business perspective, which helps ensure that your cloud investments accelerate your digital transformation ambitions and business outcomes. Event management is a Governance capability, data monetization is a Platform capability, and platform architecture is a Security capability.
upvoted 2 times
- Jumpy007



7 months ago

C

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-business-perspective/aws-caf-business-perspective.html>
upvoted 2 times
- Taku2023

7 months, 1 week ago



Culture evolution=== People its wrong
upvoted 1 times

  **_Bihari_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

- A. Culture evolution == People
- B. Event management == Operations
- C. Data monetization == Business
- D. Platform architecture == Platform

The C's have it
upvoted 2 times

  **Niro2023** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Data monetization
upvoted 2 times


  **DreadnOught** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Data Monetization.

Explained here.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/your-cloud-transformation-journey.html>

Culture Evolution is on People perspective.
upvoted 3 times

  **samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: C

Answer is C
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/appendix.html>
upvoted 3 times

  **jcbp** 8 months, 1 week ago


Culture Evolution is under the People perspective:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-people-perspective/aws-caf-people-perspective.html>

Data monetization is the correct answer, as it falls under the Business perspective:
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-business-perspective/aws-caf-business-perspective.html>
upvoted 3 times

  **Ashisohail** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Strategy management
Portfolio management
Innovation management
Product management
Strategic partnership
Data monetization
Business insights
Data science
upvoted 2 times

  **Chimpunk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://abhi0751.medium.com/aws-cloud-adoption-framework-aws-caf-a512b89dbcba>
upvoted 2 times

A company is assessing its AWS Business Support plan to determine if the plan still meets the company's needs. The company is considering switching to AWS Enterprise Support.

Which additional benefit will the company receive with AWS Enterprise Support?

- A. A full set of AWS Trusted Advisor checks
- B. Phone, email, and chat access to cloud support engineers 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- C. A designated technical account manager (TAM) to assist in monitoring and optimization
- D. A consultative review and architecture guidance for the company's applications

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (56%)

D (44%)

  **BigMF** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer. Everyone that is selecting C is not reading the full answer for C correctly. It says that the TAM is for monitoring and optimization. However, if you go to the AWS page that lists the differences between the plans (<https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>), you'll see that the TAM is actually for Architectural and Operational guidance, NOT monitoring and optimization.

Here's the text from that page: "Designated Technical Account Manager (TAM) to provide consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of your applications and use-cases to help you achieve the greatest value from AWS"

upvoted 11 times

  **uzer1901** 1 month ago

This one is hard because if we go by wording, the Enterprise support plan is supposed to offer more than one consultative review (Enterprise On-Ramp offers an annual one). Option D. says "A consultative review..." and it doesn't even specify if it is annually or what.

To be safe, I would personally go with option C, but honestly, we should not be nitpicking these answers like this. Too complicated of a question for the required level for this exam in my opinion.

upvoted 1 times

  **uzer1901** 1 month ago

Forgot to add my reference! <https://aws.amazon.com/premiumsupport/plans/>

upvoted 1 times

  **f964633** 2 months, 1 week ago

Hello,

I disagree. Even though option D might be appealing to you, it is not a unique feature of the Enterprise Support plan. This high-touch, consultative support from a dedicated TAM is the primary additional benefit that the company will receive by switching to the AWS Enterprise Support plan. Therefore, the correct answer is C. A designated technical account manager (TAM) to assist in monitoring and optimization.

upvoted 1 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

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

Enterprise on-ramp gets a pool of TAMs while Enterprise gets a designated TAM. That is why my answer is C

upvoted 1 times

  **chalaka** Most Recent 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Enterprise Support: a designated Technical Account Manager (TAM) to provide consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of your applications and use-cases to help you achieve the greatest value from AWS

upvoted 3 times

  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Enterprise on-ramp: A pool of Technical Account Managers to provide proactive guidance, and coordinate access to programs and AWS experts

Enterprise: a designated Technical Account Manager (TAM) to provide consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of your applications and use-cases to help you achieve the greatest value from AWS

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

upvoted 3 times

  **Jumpy007** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct:

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

B isn't correct because no mail contact

24x7 access to Cloud Support Engineers via phone, chat, and web.

upvoted 2 times



  **Cjroblese** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

AWS Enterprise Support provides a comprehensive suite of resources, including proactive planning, advisory services, automation tools, communication channels, and 24/7 expert support. Our Support engineering team is trained in all technical domains covered by AWS, and is available to provide you with general guidance, how-to advice, best practice help, troubleshooting, and operational support. You will also get access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM) who will provide consultative architectural and operational guidance delivered in the context of your applications and use-cases to help you achieve the greatest value from AWS.

upvoted 2 times

  **BigMF** 6 months, 3 weeks ago



You have provided evidence as to why D is the correct answer and not C. The TAM provides architectural guidance, not monitoring and optimization.

upvoted 1 times

  **Taku2023** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

So monitoring and optimization can't fall under operations? just asking

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer is "C" Yo! where is the 24 hour TAM for Business?

upvoted 1 times

  **1509** 8 months ago

answer "B" is the correct answer.

AWS Business Support Plan (24/7):-

-> Intended to be used if you have production workloads.

-> Trusted Advisor – Full set of checks + API access

-> 24x7 phone, email, and chat access to Cloud Support Engineers

AWS Enterprise On-Ramp Support Plan (24/7):-

-> Intended to be used if you have production or business critical workloads

-> All of Business Support Plan +

-> Access to a pool of Technical Account Managers (TAM)

-> Concierge Support Team (for billing and account best practices)

-> Infrastructure Event Management, Well-Architected & Operations Reviews

upvoted 1 times

  **Notmeforsure** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is "C" Yo! where is the 24 hour TAM for Business?

upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdfc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

Answer C as Enterprise support plan has TAM

upvoted 2 times



Which pricing model will interrupt a running Amazon EC2 instance if capacity becomes temporarily unavailable?

- A. On-Demand Instances
- B. Standard Reserved Instances
- C. Spot Instances
- D. Convertible Reserved Instances

Correct Answer: C



Community vote distribution



  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Spot Instances is correct
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

Spot instance
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Which options are AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) security perspective capabilities? (Choose two.)

- A. Observability
- B. Incident and problem management
- C. Incident response
- D. Infrastructure protection
- E. Availability and continuity


Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)


—  **Saudi** 4 weeks ago

The Key words is response and Infrastructure
upvoted 1 times

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD


C. Incident response
D. Infrastructure protection
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/security-perspective.html>

Infrastructure protection – Validate that systems and services within your workload are protected against unintended and unauthorized access and potential vulnerabilities

Incident response – Reduce potential harm by effectively responding to security incidents. Quick, effective, and consistent responses to security incidents will help you reduce potential harm
upvoted 1 times


—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CD

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/security-perspective.html>

Infrastructure protection – Validate that systems and services within your workload are protected against unintended and unauthorized access and potential vulnerabilities

Incident response – Reduce potential harm by effectively responding to security incidents. Quick, effective, and consistent responses to security incidents will help you reduce potential harm
upvoted 4 times

—  **abbey0922** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD are correct because Observability, Incident & Problem Management and Availability & Continuity are from Operations Perspective.
upvoted 4 times

—  **Sreeni_A** 10 months ago

CD - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/security-perspective.html>
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxd** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD look correct, can anyone confirm?
upvoted 2 times

A company wants to run its workload on Amazon EC2 instances for more than 1 year. This workload will run continuously.


Which option offers a discounted hourly rate compared to the hourly rate of On-Demand Instances?

- A. AWS Graviton processor
- B. Dedicated Hosts
- C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling instances

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago


Selected Answer: C

C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
upvoted 1 times

—  **ivantuvieja** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C - Savings plan
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

EC2 Instance Savings Plans should be the right one
upvoted 1 times

—  **Sakthivel82** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
upvoted 1 times

—  **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

EC2 Instance Savings Plans should be the right one
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C looks correct
upvoted 1 times


Which characteristic of the AWS Cloud helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity?

- A. Agility
- B. Elasticity
- C. Reliability
- D. Durability

Correct Answer: B


Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Elasticity
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

The characteristic of the AWS Cloud that helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity is elasticity. Elasticity allows users to scale their computing resources up or down based on their needs, which helps to eliminate underutilized CPU capacity.

upvoted 1 times

—  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The characteristic of the AWS Cloud that helps users eliminate underutilized CPU capacity is elasticity. Elasticity allows users to scale their computing resources up or down based on their needs, which helps to eliminate underutilized CPU capacity.

upvoted 1 times

—  **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B it's the right one
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon WorkSpaces
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor
- E. AWS Step Functions

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BE (100%)

  **Kilobay1** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: BE

Exam Topics got it wrong again... Here's how these services contribute to a loosely coupled architecture:

B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables asynchronous communication between distributed components of an application. By decoupling the components of your system, SQS helps ensure that different parts of your architecture can operate independently and communicate without being directly connected. This decoupling allows for greater scalability and fault tolerance.

E. AWS Step Functions: AWS Step Functions is a serverless orchestration service that enables you to coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. It allows you to build and manage workflows that integrate different services, and each step in the workflow can be independently developed and scaled. This service helps in creating loosely coupled components by managing the sequence of service calls and ensuring that each component performs its task independently.

upvoted 1 times

  **aron1621** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

For achieving a loosely coupled architecture, a company can use the following AWS services:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

AWS Step Functions



upvoted 1 times

  **chandu_nani** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

B.Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that allows components of a distributed application to communicate asynchronously. It helps decouple the sender and receiver components, providing flexibility and fault tolerance.

E. AWS Step Functions: AWS Step Functions allow you to coordinate and sequence AWS services, including Lambda functions, in a serverless workflow. It helps in creating workflows that are scalable, resilient, and loosely coupled.

upvoted 1 times



  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that allows components of a distributed application to communicate asynchronously. It helps decouple the sender and receiver components, providing flexibility and fault tolerance.

E. AWS Step Functions: AWS Step Functions allow you to coordinate and sequence AWS services, including Lambda functions, in a serverless workflow. It helps in creating workflows that are scalable, resilient, and loosely coupled.

upvoted 2 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that allows components of a distributed application to communicate asynchronously. It helps decouple the sender and receiver components, providing flexibility and fault tolerance.

E. AWS Step Functions: AWS Step Functions allow you to coordinate and sequence AWS services, including Lambda functions, in a serverless workflow. It helps in creating workflows that are scalable, resilient, and loosely coupled.

upvoted 2 times

  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/high-performance-computing-lens/loosely-coupled-scenarios.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **Jason3354** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

To achieve a loosely coupled architecture, services that enable asynchronous communication and decouple components are essential. Two services that support this goal are:

B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS): SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that allows components of a distributed application to communicate asynchronously. It helps decouple the sender and receiver components, providing flexibility and fault tolerance.

E. AWS Step Functions: AWS Step Functions allow you to coordinate and sequence AWS services, including Lambda functions, in a serverless workflow. It helps in creating workflows that are scalable, resilient, and loosely coupled.

While options A, C, and D (Amazon WorkSpaces, Amazon Connect, and AWS Trusted Advisor) are useful in various scenarios, they do not specifically contribute to achieving a loosely coupled architecture as directly as SQS and Step Functions.

upvoted 3 times

  **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

B and E are correct

upvoted 2 times

  **keeping95** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

****B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS):**** SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables decoupling of the components in a distributed system. It allows components to communicate asynchronously, promoting loose coupling.

****E. AWS Step Functions:**** Step Functions is a serverless function orchestrator that allows you to coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows. It helps in creating loosely coupled, flexible systems by defining workflows that connect various services.

So, the correct choices are B and E.

upvoted 4 times

  **ArchMelody** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE for micro-services communication

upvoted 1 times

  **Bockeworst** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

SQS with Step Functions (Lambda)

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS Cloud service can send alerts to customers if custom spending thresholds are exceeded?

- A. AWS Budgets
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. AWS Cost Allocation Tags
- D. AWS Organizations

Correct Answer: A


Community vote distribution

A (100%)

—  **kawaii01** 1 month, 2 weeks ago


Selected Answer: A

A.AWS Budgets
upvoted 1 times

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Budgets is the AWS Cloud service that allows users to set custom spending thresholds and receive alerts when those thresholds are exceeded. It helps users to keep track of their AWS spending by providing notifications based on their budget limits.
upvoted 1 times

—  **minhtran3** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A company wants to run its workload on Amazon EC2 instances for more than 1 year. This workload will run continuously.

Which option offers a discounted hourly rate compared to the hourly rate of On-Demand Instances?

- A. AWS Graviton processor
 - B. Dedicated Hosts
 - C. EC2 Instance Savings Plans
 - D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling instances
- upvoted 1 times


—  **ivantuvieja** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Budgets
upvoted 1 times

—  **kcris10** 6 months ago

A. AWS Budgets
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Aws budgets
upvoted 1 times

—  **SuiSensei** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

send alert = AWS Budgets
upvoted 1 times

—  **tyx8099** 10 months ago

A. AWS Budgets is the AWS Cloud service that allows users to set custom spending thresholds and receive alerts when those thresholds are exceeded. It helps users to keep track of their AWS spending by providing notifications based on their budget limits.
upvoted 1 times

A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company wants to use the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) to define and track business outcomes as part of its cloud transformation journey.

Which AWS CAF governance perspective capability will meet these requirements?

- A. Benefits management
- B. Risk management
- C. Application portfolio management
- D. Cloud financial management

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (75%)

C (19%)

6%

- isaphiltrick

Highly Voted

9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"Benefits management – Ensure that the business benefits associated with your cloud investments are realized and sustained. The success of your transformation is determined by the resulting business benefits. Clear identification of the desired benefits upfront will allow you to prioritize your cloud investments and track transformation progress over time. Identify metrics, quantify desired benefits, and communicate to the relevant stakeholders. Align the timing and life-span of benefits with your strategic goals. Incorporate benefits delivery into a benefits realization roadmap. Regularly measure realized benefits, evaluate progress against the benefits realization roadmap, and adjust the expected benefits as required."

Reference: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/governance-perspective.html>

upvoted 11 times
- Mar44

Most Recent

2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

All the answers are correct !!

reference : <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/foundational-capabilities.html>

upvoted 1 times
- param1111

3 months, 3 weeks ago

C as benefits management is part of the Governance Perspective, the question strictly adheres to the Business Perspective so Portfolio Management

upvoted 3 times
- chalaka

4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Benefits management:

This capability involves defining, tracking, and realizing the expected business benefits and outcomes of cloud adoption initiatives. It aligns with the governance perspective of AWS CAF, as it focuses on monitoring the achievement of business objectives throughout the cloud transformation journey.

upvoted 2 times
- chalaka

4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

ABC are correct !!!!!???????????????????

upvoted 1 times
- chalaka

4 months, 4 weeks ago

In fact all answers are correct !!!!!!!

upvoted 1 times
- chalaka

4 months, 4 weeks ago

A. Benefits management is correct, sorry.

upvoted 1 times
- Jupz

6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/governance-perspective.html>

upvoted 1 times

- LinuxChamp 7 months ago

A = CORRECT

upvoted 1 times
- PankajKataria 7 months ago

ABC are correct

upvoted 2 times
- Ruffyit 7 months, 1 week ago

Benefits management – Ensure that the business benefits associated with your cloud investments are realized and sustained. The success of your transformation is determined by the resulting business benefits.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/governance-perspective.html>

upvoted 1 times
- baliuxas07 7 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-governance-perspective/risk-management.html> says it is: Program and project management
Benefits management
Risk management
Cloud financial management
Application portfolio management
Data governance
Data curation

not sure why everyone chose A or C, because I would think it is AB. Also, the question does not ask for multiple choice.

upvoted 1 times
- DreadnOught 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Benefits management – Ensure that the business benefits associated with your cloud investments are realized and sustained. The success of your transformation is determined by the resulting business benefits.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/governance-perspective.html>

upvoted 1 times
- BShelat 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/governance-perspective.html>

Benefits management – Ensure that the business benefits associated with your cloud investments are realized and sustained. The success of your transformation is determined by the resulting business benefits. Clear identification of the desired benefits upfront will allow you to prioritize your cloud investments and track transformation progress over time. Identify metrics, quantify desired benefits, and communicate to the relevant stakeholders. Align the timing and life-span of benefits with your strategic goals. Incorporate benefits delivery into a benefits realization roadmap. Regularly measure realized benefits, evaluate progress against the benefits realization roadmap, and adjust the expected benefits as required.

upvoted 2 times
- Penny357 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"Benefits management is the structure to define and track business outcomes that is an integral component of the cloud transformation journey."
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/aws-caf-governance-perspective/benefits-management.html>

upvoted 2 times
- Jason3354 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Benefits Management.
ChatGPT: A. Benefits management

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) governance perspective capability that focuses on defining and tracking business outcomes as part of a cloud transformation journey is "Benefits Management." This capability helps organizations establish a framework for defining, tracking, and realizing the expected benefits of their cloud adoption. It involves aligning business objectives with cloud initiatives and ensuring that the organization can measure and realize the value and benefits associated with its cloud transformation efforts.

upvoted 1 times
- VikJo1978 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A



he correct answer is A. Benefits management.

The Benefits management capability of the AWS CAF governance perspective is specifically designed to help organizations define, measure, and track the business outcomes they expect to achieve from their cloud adoption initiatives. This includes identifying and quantifying the expected benefits, establishing clear ownership and responsibility for achieving those benefits, and establishing processes and metrics to track progress and measure success.

upvoted 2 times
- db97 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Governance = How IT aligns to the business strategy. Applications portfolio is part of the IT stuff.
upvoted 1 times

  **Ionesia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Benefits management
upvoted 1 times

A company needs to quickly and securely move files over long distances between its client and an Amazon S3 bucket.


Which S3 feature will meet this requirement?

- A. S3 Versioning
- B. S3 Transfer Acceleration
- C. S3ACLs
- D. S3 Intelligent-Tiering

Correct Answer: B


Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **moadabdou** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. S3 Transfer Acceleration
upvoted 1 times


—  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. S3 Transfer Acceleration.
S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature that utilizes Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations to accelerate the upload of objects to an S3 bucket. It optimizes data transfer by using Amazon's backbone network, reducing latency and improving speeds when transferring files over long distances.
upvoted 2 times

—  **kcris10** 6 months ago

B. S3 Transfer Acceleration
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

B. S3 Transfer Acceleration

S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature that utilizes Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations to accelerate the upload of objects to an S3 bucket. It optimizes data transfer by using Amazon's backbone network, reducing latency and improving speeds when transferring files over long distances.
upvoted 1 times

—  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/transfer-acceleration.html>
upvoted 1 times

—  **tyx8099** 10 months ago

B. S3 Transfer Acceleration

S3 Transfer Acceleration is a feature that utilizes Amazon CloudFront's globally distributed edge locations to accelerate the upload of objects to an S3 bucket. It optimizes data transfer by using Amazon's backbone network, reducing latency and improving speeds when transferring files over long distances.
upvoted 1 times

—  **tyx8099** 10 months ago

A. Benefits management

The Benefits management capability within the AWS CAF governance perspective focuses on defining, tracking, and realizing the business outcomes or benefits that an organization aims to achieve through its cloud adoption and transformation initiatives.
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Increase transfer speed by transferring file to an AWS edge location
which will forward the data to the S3 bucket in the target region

upvoted 1 times

A company needs to continuously run an experimental workload on an Amazon EC2 instance and stop the instance after 12 hours.

Which instance purchasing option will meet this requirement MOST cost-effectively?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



Birthday_bun 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

The keyword "continuously"
upvoted 1 times

CyberGirly 1 month, 4 weeks ago

C. Spot Instances

Here's why Spot Instances are the best fit:

Experimental workload: Since the workload is experimental and runs for a limited time (12 hours), there's no need for guaranteed uptime associated with On-Demand Instances.
upvoted 1 times

aron1621 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

For a company that needs to continuously run an experimental workload on an Amazon EC2 instance and stop the instance after 12 hours, the most cost-effective purchasing option would be C. Spot Instances.

Spot Instances offer the lowest cost compared to On-Demand Instances or Reserved Instances. With Spot Instances, you can take advantage of unused EC2 capacity at a discounted rate. This can be ideal for workloads that are flexible with timing and can tolerate potential interruptions.
upvoted 1 times

geocis 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The on-the-spot choice was C) Spot Instances, but after re-reading the question several times, I realized that the company needs a CONTINUOUSLY running workload for 12 hours. Spot Instances can be interrupted by AWS, making them less reliable.
upvoted 4 times

moadabdou 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The reason for choosing Spot Instances is that they offer the most cost-effective pricing model for workloads with flexible start and stop times. Spot Instances allow users to bid on unused EC2 capacity, often resulting in significantly lower prices compared to On-Demand or Reserved Instances. Since the workload in this scenario is experimental and can be stopped after 12 hours, leveraging Spot Instances enables the company to take advantage of cost savings without compromising performance or reliability. Additionally, Spot Instances can be terminated with a two-minute notification, which aligns well with the requirement to stop the instance after a specific duration. Overall, Spot Instances provide a cost-effective solution for running flexible and transient workloads like experimental tasks.
upvoted 1 times

bd009999 7 months ago

continuously run and stop, so here you still need underlying data / EBS volume intact. On-demand is the option. Spot instance don't retain your data.
upvoted 4 times

LinuxChamp 7 months ago

C = CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

LinuxChamp 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A = CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **AdmiralGimme** 7 months ago

My initial reaction is A, but is anyone able to explain why not D: Dedicated Host as isnt there a Dedicated host reservation option inside of dedicated host which can be 70% off?

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Cjroblese** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Key Sentence " needs to continuously run" - so continuously and most cost effective is On Demand

On-Demand Instances let you pay for compute capacity by the hour or second (minimum of 60 seconds) with no long-term commitments. This frees you from the costs and complexities of planning, purchasing, and maintaining hardware and transforms what are commonly large fixed costs into much smaller variable costs.

upvoted 4 times

[-] 👤 **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

" needs to continuously run" - so continuously and most cost effective is On Demand

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Travisnica** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C. Spot Instances

While it's true that On-Demand Instances can be used for continuous workloads, the key factor here is cost-effectiveness.

In the context of the question, since the workload is experimental and can be stopped after 12 hours, Spot Instances would be the most cost-effective choice, even for a continuous workload. If the workload couldn't be interrupted, then On-Demand Instances might be a better choice.

upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **SuiSensei** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

only for 12 hours = On-Demand

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **y2k121** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not option "C"??

"run an experimental workload" "stop the instance after 12 hours."

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **DreadnOught** 8 months ago

Because it says "Continuously".

Spot instances may be terminated after random time if they are needed.

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **EssentialD** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Key Sentence " needs to continuously run" - so continuously and most cost effective is On Demand

upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times


Which cloud transformation journey phase of the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) focuses on demonstrating how the cloud helps accelerate business outcomes?

- A. Scale
- B. Envision
- C. Align
- D. Launch

Correct Answer: B


Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Envision

upvoted 1 times

—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Envision

Identify and prioritize transformation opportunities in line with your strategic objectives. Associating your transformation initiatives with key stakeholders and measurable business outcomes will help you demonstrate value as you progress through your transformation journey.


upvoted 2 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/overview-aws-cloud-adoption-framework/your-cloud-transformation-journey.html>

upvoted 2 times

—  **tyx8099** 10 months ago

A. Scale

The "Scale" phase in the AWS CAF concentrates on demonstrating the value and benefits of the cloud by showcasing how cloud adoption accelerates and amplifies business outcomes. It involves measuring and evaluating the impact of cloud adoption on the organization's goals, productivity, efficiency, agility, and innovation.

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Envision – demonstrate how the Cloud will accelerate business outcomes by identifying transformation opportunities and create a foundation for your digital transformation

upvoted 3 times

Which option is a customer responsibility under the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Maintenance of underlying hardware of Amazon EC2 instances
- B. Application data security
- C. Physical security of data centers
- D. Maintenance of VPC components


Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution


B (100%)

—  **kcris10** 6 months ago

B. Application data security
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

App security
upvoted 1 times

—  **SuiSensei** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Application security is for customer's responsibility
upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 2 times

A company wants its Amazon EC2 instances to operate in a highly available environment, even if there is a natural disaster in a particular geographic area.

Which approach will achieve this goal?

- A. Use EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions.
- B. Use EC2 instances in multiple Amazon CloudFront locations.
- C. Use EC2 instances in multiple edge locations.
- D. Use EC2 instances in AWS Local Zones.


Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution


A (100%)

—  **kcris10** 6 months ago


A. Use EC2 instances in multiple AWS Regions.
upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

A is the viable option
upvoted 1 times

—  **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

The key word is: specific geographic area. Therefore, it cannot be the letter D because alternative D talks about local areas. At the geographic region level, the correct alternative is letter A
upvoted 2 times

—  **782a6a5** 9 months, 1 week ago

A palavra chave é: área geográfica específica. Logo não pode ser letra D pq a alternativa D fala sobre zonas locais. A nível de região geográfica a alternativa correta é letra A
upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A looks correct
upvoted 2 times

A company wants to modernize and convert a monolithic application into microservices. The company wants to move the application to AWS.

Which migration strategy should the company use?

- A. Rehost
- B. Replatform
- C. Repurchase
- D. Refactor

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

—  **EssentialD** Highly Voted 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

It should be D. Refactor:

Lift and shift—moving applications to the cloud as-is. This is also sometimes referred to as rehosting. Refactor—modifying applications to better support the cloud environment.Replatform—moving applications to the cloud without major changes, but taking advantage of benefits of the cloud environment.Rebuild—rewrite the application from scratch.Replace—retire the application and replace it with a new cloud-native application.

upvoted 7 times

—  **iv0j** Most Recent 2 days, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

D - Refactor. You're changing the architecture of the application.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Birthday_bun** 1 month ago


I think both C and D are correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **si ru2** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B. Replatform is correct option

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/large-migration-guide/migration-strategies.html>

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/large-migration-guide/migration-strategies.html>

Refactor or re-architect is to convert a monolithic application into microservices.

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

is it D? can anyone confirm?

upvoted 3 times

A systems administrator created a new IAM user for a developer and assigned the user an access key instead of a user name and password. What is the access key used for?

- A. To access the AWS account as the AWS account root user
- B. To access the AWS account through the AWS Management Console
- C. To access the AWS account through a CLI
- D. To access all of a company's AWS accounts

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



[-] **NIREI_AKANE** 2 months ago

secret key
access key is for CLI if you ever solved labs assignment
C is the answer
upvoted 1 times

[-] **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

Used for programmatically access the CLI or SDK
upvoted 1 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct
"Use Access Keys for Programmatic Access (CLI / SDK)"
upvoted 3 times

Which option is an environment that consists of one or more data centers?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. Availability Zone
- C. VPC
- D. AWS Outposts

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (91%)

9%

- 517d694

5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B, no doubt.

upvoted 2 times
- Sausainis

6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No questions - B

upvoted 2 times
- Cjroblese

7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Availability Zones

An Availability Zone (AZ) is one or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity in an AWS Region. AZs give customers the ability to operate production applications and databases that are more highly available, fault tolerant, and scalable than would be possible from a single data center.

upvoted 2 times
- Ruffyit

7 months, 1 week ago

Availability zone

upvoted 1 times
- Mike1987

8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

An environment that consists of one or more data centers is typically represented by VPC

upvoted 1 times
- DreadnOught

8 months ago

I don't think so...

That's eventually a Network Environment.

upvoted 2 times
- petercorn

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

An availability zone consists of multiple data centers, which are all equipped with independent power, cooling and networking infrastructure all housed in separate facilities. A region can have multiple availability zones, but no availability zones are shared with different regions.

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchaws/definition/availability-zones#:~:text=An%20availability%20zone%20consists%20of,are%20shared%20with%20different%20regions.>

upvoted 2 times
- db97

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Availability Zone = AWS Datacenter

upvoted 2 times

A company is moving an on-premises data center to the AWS Cloud. The company must migrate 50 petabytes of file storage data to AWS with the least possible operational overhead.


Which AWS service or resource should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Snowmobile
- B. AWS Snowball Edge
- C. AWS Data Exchange
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution


A (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago


Snowmobile
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **DUKEOFJHB** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Snow mobile is for big data transfers like 100 ptb up not 50 ptb, Therefore snowball edge is the closest with 80 ptb up capacity . pleas check snow family capacities
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **iv0j** 2 days, 11 hours ago

AWS Snowball Edge deals with TB, not PB
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **keisoos** 7 months, 1 week ago

I guess you mean 80TB vs 100PB-50PB. If you ask for accuracy be accurate, please
upvoted 7 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/snowmobile/>
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **SuiSensei** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Snowmobile is the appropriate choice for migrating 50 petabytes of file storage data to AWS with the least possible operational overhead. Snowmobile is a data transfer service that physically transports massive amounts of data to the AWS Cloud. It is a secure and efficient solution for extremely large data transfers.
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

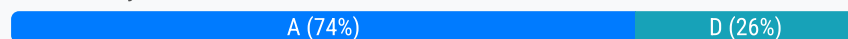
A company has an application with robust hardware requirements. The application must be accessed by students who are using lightweight, low-cost laptops.

Which AWS service will help the company deploy the application without investing in backend infrastructure or high-end client hardware?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



— **ahadh7621** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/appstream2/3d-design-engineering/>

Work without workstations

Users can access GPU-intensive applications at any time and continue to use multiple monitors and 3D mice. Your applications are streamed from AWS to any computer, including Chromebooks, Macs, and PCs. You no longer need to purchase, manage, and upgrade workstations.

upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Amazon AppStream 2.0.

Amazon AppStream 2.0 allows you to stream desktop applications securely to any device running a web browser, making it ideal for scenarios where the client hardware may not be powerful enough to run the application locally. With AppStream 2.0, the heavy lifting of processing is done on AWS servers, while users interact with the application through streaming.

upvoted 2 times

— **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is A. Amazon AppStream 2.0.

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a cloud-based desktop streaming service that allows companies to deploy applications and desktops to any device, including lightweight laptops. AppStream 2.0 handles all of the application's processing and graphics power, so students only need a web browser on their device.

upvoted 4 times

— **DreadnOught** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Appstream 2.0 since it also says "with robust hardware requirements" so probably the HW need are also GPUs/APUs and similar to student simulations.

The application is then streamed to the laptop with lightweight protocols with no or low impact on laptop CPUs.

On the other end in "D" for example you need to invest in the backend.

upvoted 4 times

— **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/appstream2/education/?nc=sn&loc=4&dn=3&refid=dabe1ae7-29e2-4723-bff5-9de3949e2c17>

upvoted 1 times

— **samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a service that allows you to stream desktop applications securely to a web browser. It enables you to deploy applications without the need for heavy backend infrastructure or high-end client hardware. Users can access and use the applications on lightweight, low-cost devices like laptops, as the heavy lifting is done on the backend in the AWS Cloud.

upvoted 2 times

— **joyjoyhappyjoy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D



Keyword here is deploy

upvoted 2 times

  **DreadnOught** 7 months, 1 week ago

Also in Appstream you need to "deploy" the application.
It's an RDS like appllction streaming services that leaves all the compute power on server, and the client only uses a graphical visualization endpoint for the streamed app.

upvoted 1 times

  **Shotgun22** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It talks specifically about accessing from the students low end laptop.

upvoted 2 times



  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

With AWS Elastic Beanstalk, you can quickly deploy and manage applications in the AWS Cloud without worrying about the infrastructure that runs those applications. AWS Elastic Beanstalk reduces management complexity without restricting choice or control. You simply upload your application, and AWS Elastic Beanstalk automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scaling, and application health monitoring.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/elastic-beanstalk/>

upvoted 1 times


  **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. Amazon AppStream 2.0.

Amazon AppStream 2.0 is a cloud-based desktop streaming service that allows companies to deploy applications and desktops to any device, including lightweight laptops. AppStream 2.0 handles all of the application's processing and graphics power, so students only need a web browser on their device.



upvoted 4 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS Elastic Beanstalk = Deploy an application, this service also helps to configure the right computing requirements needed, in this case for low-cost laptops access.

upvoted 1 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Please disregard, the right answer is A (Amazon AppStream) since we are talking about providing access to a group of students that don't have a high quality laptop to run the application without facing issues, this is NOT about deploying the application is about the access itself. AppStream is the only one that fits better since it will allow you use the browser as intermediary to access to the application.

upvoted 5 times

  **GargiKekre** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

It is about deploying the application.



upvoted 1 times

  **fea9bdf** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

it is asking deployment not accessing applications

upvoted 1 times

  **TreyQA** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

"Support Student to Learn in Virtual Classrooms
Enable online learning over slow network conditions with easy, reliable access to applications and resources."

"Fast and secure fully managed application streaming service"

https://aws.amazon.com/pm/appstream2/?trk=6dbac706-dadd-4b1f-afa5-85954bacfb9&sc_channel=ps&ef_id=CjwKCAiA9ourBhAVEiwA3L5RFiJY4ARtsNWWcLSkRMHsjwgl4WXSqsPAzmFVILR4OY5gtm85MgFV-BoCePcQAvD_BwE:G:s&s_kwid=AL!4422!3!651751060242!e!!g!!amazon%20appstream%202.0!19852662218!145019220417&gclid=CjwKCAiA9ourBhAVEiwA3L5RFiJY4ARtsNWWcLSkRMHsjwgl4WXSqsPAzmFVILR4OY5gtm85MgFV-BoCePcQAvD_BwE

upvoted 2 times

  **alstn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

deploy D

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdfc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 4 times

A company wants to query its server logs to gain insights about its customers' experiences.

Which AWS service will store this data MOST cost-effectively?

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

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

👤 **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

For cost-effective storage and querying of large volumes of data, especially log data, Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is the most suitable option. Amazon S3 is an object storage service designed to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web.

upvoted 3 times

👤 **samdr** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Amazon S3

Explanation:

For cost-effective storage and querying of large volumes of data, especially log data, Amazon S3 (Simple Storage Service) is the most suitable option. Amazon S3 is an object storage service designed to store and retrieve any amount of data from anywhere on the web.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/guidance/log-storage-on-aws/?did=sl_card&trk=sl_card

upvoted 1 times

👤 **fguglia** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

For me D is correct answer!

upvoted 1 times

Which of the following is a recommended design principle for AWS Cloud architecture?

- A. Design tightly coupled components.
- B. Build a single application component that can handle all the application functionality.
- C. Make large changes on fewer iterations to reduce chances of failure.
- D. Avoid monolithic architecture by segmenting workloads.

Correct Answer: D


Community vote distribution

D (100%)

[-]  **Bomber** 7 months ago

Why not A?

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **f964633** 2 months, 1 week ago

This is not a recommended design principle because it goes against the principles of building scalable, resilient, and maintainable cloud-based systems.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **BoBOMr** 7 months, 1 week ago

D. Avoid monolithic architecture by segmenting workloads.

Monolithic architectures can become unwieldy, difficult to maintain, and prone to failures. Segmenting workloads into smaller, more manageable components allows for greater scalability, resilience, and flexibility in the cloud. This approach aligns with best practices for modern cloud-native architectures, where services are decoupled, independently deployable, and can scale independently

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **jimoon** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D 가 정답입니다.

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service helps users audit API activity across their AWS account?

- A. AWS CloudTrail
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS WAF
- D. AWS Config

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)


[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

With AWS CloudTrail, you can monitor your AWS deployments in the cloud by getting a history of AWS API calls for your account, including API calls made by using the AWS Management Console, the AWS SDKs, the command line tools, and higher-level AWS services. You can also identify which users and accounts called AWS APIs for services that support CloudTrail, the source IP address from which the calls were made, and when the calls occurred. You can integrate CloudTrail into applications using the API, automate trail creation for your organization, check the status of your trails, and control how administrators turn CloudTrail logging on and off.

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

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **2f0a02c** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

A. AWS CloudTrail

upvoted 2 times


Which task is a customer's responsibility, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Management of the guest operating systems
- B. Maintenance of the configuration of infrastructure devices
- C. Management of the host operating systems and virtualization
- D. Maintenance of the software that powers Availability Zones

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

A is the best

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Agree with A as the right answer

upvoted 2 times

A company wants to automatically add and remove Amazon EC2 instances. The company wants the EC2 instances to adjust to varying workloads dynamically.


Which service or feature will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon EC2 Spot Instances
- C. AWS Snow Family
- D. Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

Auto scaling
upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/auto-scaling-benefits.html>
upvoted 3 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 3 times

A user wants to securely automate the management and rotation of credentials that are shared between applications, while spending the least amount of time on managing tasks.


Which AWS service or feature can be used to accomplish this?

- A. AWS CloudHSM
- B. AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS)
- C. AWS Secrets Manager
- D. Server-side encryption

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)


—  **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

AWS Secrets Manager helps in the secure storage, rotation, and retrieval of sensitive credentials such as API keys, database passwords, and other secrets used by applications.

AWS CloudHSM provides hardware-based key storage for cryptographic keys and is more focused on custom key storage and compliance needs, which might be an overkill for just credential management and rotation.


AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) is used for creating and managing encryption keys. While it's crucial for encryption, it doesn't directly handle the automated management and rotation of credentials shared between applications.

upvoted 1 times

—  **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C AWS Secrets Manager


upvoted 1 times

—  **fguglia** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct...

upvoted 2 times

—  **abbey0922** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Secrets Manager makes it easier to rotate, manage, and retrieve database credentials, API keys, and other secrets throughout their lifecycle.

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

Which security service automatically recognizes and classifies sensitive data or intellectual property on AWS?

- A. Amazon GuardDuty
- B. Amazon Macie
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Shield

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **mkhwezi** 2 months ago

B. Amazon Macie

Amazon Macie uses machine learning to automatically discover, classify, and protect sensitive data, such as personally identifiable information (PII) and intellectual property, across your AWS environment.

upvoted 1 times

—  **kcris10** 6 months ago


B. Amazon Macie

upvoted 1 times

—  **Somefun** 6 months ago

Macie it is

upvoted 1 times

—  **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

B. Amazon Macie is a data security service that discovers sensitive data using machine learning and pattern matching, provides visibility into data security risks, and enables automated protection against those risks.

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 3 times



Which actions are best practices for an AWS account root user? (Choose two.)

- A. Share root user credentials with team members.
- B. Create multiple root users for the account, separated by environment.
- C. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user.
- D. Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user.
- E. Use programmatic access instead of the root user and password.

Correct Answer: *CD*

Community vote distribution

CD (100%)

  **BoBOMr** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CD

The best practices for an AWS account root user are:

C. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) on the root user.
Enabling MFA adds an extra layer of security to protect the root user account from unauthorized access.

D. Create an IAM user with administrator privileges for daily administrative tasks, instead of using the root user.
It's recommended to create an IAM user with the necessary permissions for daily administrative tasks rather than using the root user. This practice helps in maintaining better security and accountability by reducing the reliance on the highly privileged root user account.

So, the correct options are C and D
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CD

CD are correct
upvoted 3 times

A company is running a critical workload on an Amazon RDS DB instance. The company needs the DB instance to be highly available with a recovery time of less than 5 minutes.


Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a read replica of the DB instance.
- B. Create a template of the DB instance by using AWS CloudFormation.
- C. Take frequent snapshots of the DB instance. Store the snapshots in Amazon S3.
- D. Modify the DB instance to be a Multi-AZ deployment.

Correct Answer: D


Community vote distribution

D (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

In an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary database (DB) instance and synchronously replicates the data to an instance in a different AZ. When it detects a failure, Amazon RDS automatically fails over to a standby instance without manual intervention

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **fguglia** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

In an Amazon RDS Multi-AZ deployment, Amazon RDS automatically creates a primary database (DB) instance and synchronously replicates the data to an instance in a different AZ. When it detects a failure, Amazon RDS automatically fails over to a standby instance without manual intervention.

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **jimoon** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/Concepts.MultiAZSingleStandby.html#Concepts.MultiAZ.Failover>

upvoted 4 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

D looks correct can anyone confirm?

upvoted 2 times

A company plans to migrate its application to AWS and run the application on Amazon EC2 instances. The application will have continuous usage for 1 year.

Which EC2 instance purchasing option will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (82%)

B (18%)

TryNErr 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Reserved Instances is correct
upvoted 1 times

chalaka 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Reserved Instances is correct.
upvoted 1 times

buri63528 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Reserved Instances are well-suited for applications with steady, predictable workloads over a term commitment, such as one year
upvoted 2 times

Ruffyit 7 months, 1 week ago

Reserved Instances (Option A).
Reserved Instances are well-suited for applications with steady, predictable workloads over a term commitment, such as one year
upvoted 2 times

evet12 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Its B. It says the MOST cost effective and that is Spot instance. It doesnt say it needs to run without downtime. That 1 year is a trick in the question.
upvoted 2 times

HardStuck 7 months, 1 week ago

You almost got me there. The reason it's A is because of the "continuous usage". In terms of most cost effective, you would have to pair the Spot Instance with other services like auto scaling, EMR, etc which would increase cost. Continuous to me means no down time; Spot instances aren't as reliable on their own. Reserved Instances for the W
upvoted 3 times

IIIIIIIIlynn 7 months, 2 weeks ago

why not spot instances? cheaper than RI?
upvoted 1 times

IIIIIIIIlynn 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Does the "continuous" mean "can not be interrupted" ?
upvoted 2 times

azhrhsn 9 months, 1 week ago

Reserved Instances (Option A).
Reserved Instances are well-suited for applications with steady, predictable workloads over a term commitment, such as one year.
upvoted 3 times

petercorn 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/cost-optimization-reservation-models/standard-vs.-convertible-offering-classes.html>
upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

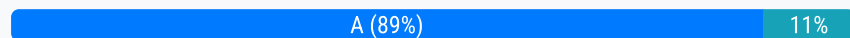
A company needs to transfer data between an Amazon S3 bucket and an on-premises application.

Who is responsible for the security of this data, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. The company
- B. AWS
- C. Firewall vendor
- D. AWS Marketplace partner

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



[-] 👤 **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

Networking and traffic protection are a customer responsibility.
And of course Identity and Access Management which are needed when accessing an S3 bucket
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Dreadn0ught** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Networking and traffic protection are a customer responsibility.
And of course Identity and Access Management which are needed when accessing an S3 bucket.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **Jason3354** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The Customer..
AWS is responsible for the security "of" the cloud infrastructure
The customer is responsible for the security "in" the cloud.
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I bet to be A since AWS can offer several services to protect data but it's up to the customer to apply the security controls needed to protect their own data
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Customer is to responsible to protect their own data
<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>
upvoted 3 times

[-] 👤 **Mandla97** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

A. I think the company Should make sure they have proper security in place. AWS cannot be hold accountable.
upvoted 2 times

[-] 👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Data transfer from S3 to on-prem is chargable and also AWS sevirces to be used
upvoted 1 times

[-] 👤 **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Shouldn't it be B?
upvoted 1 times

Which pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework refers to the ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions and dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand?

- A. Security
- B. Reliability
- C. Performance efficiency
- D. Cost optimization


Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

—  **ganicaliskan** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Recover is the key word = B
upvoted 2 times

—  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-6-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>
upvoted 2 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/apn/the-6-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>
Automatically recover from failure
upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

B is correct
"Ability of a system to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions, dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand, and mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues."
upvoted 3 times

A company wants to identify Amazon S3 buckets that are shared with another AWS account.

Which AWS service or feature will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Lake Formation
- B. IAM credential report
- C. Amazon CloudWatch
- D. IAM Access Analyzer

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution


D (100%)

—  **mkhwezi** 2 months ago

D. IAM Access Analyzer

IAM Access Analyzer helps you identify resources in your AWS account, such as S3 buckets, that are shared with external principals (including other AWS accounts). It continuously monitors resource policies for public and cross-account access to identify any unintended or risky configurations.

upvoted 1 times

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

D is correct


"IAM Access Analyzer:

- Find out which resources are shared externally

- S3 Buckets
- IAM Roles
- KMS Keys
- Lambda Functions and Layers
- SQS queues
- Secrets Manager Secrets"

upvoted 1

upvoted 4 times


—  **petercorn** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/what-is-access-analyzer.html>

IAM Access Analyzer external access analyzers help identify resources in your organization and accounts that are shared with an external entity.

upvoted 2 times

—  **y2k121** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

D is correct

"IAM Access Analyzer:

- Find out which resources are shared externally

- S3 Buckets
- IAM Roles
- KMS Keys
- Lambda Functions and Layers
- SQS queues
- Secrets Manager Secrets"

upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service gives users the ability to build interactive business intelligence dashboards that include machine learning insights?


- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon Kendra
- C. Amazon QuickSight
- D. Amazon Redshift


Correct Answer: C


Community vote distribution

C (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/>
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/quicksight/>
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **y2k121** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
Amazon QuickSight is the AWS service that gives users the ability to create interactive business intelligence (BI) dashboards that can include machine learning insights. It allows you to connect and visualize data from various sources, perform exploratory analysis and share information collaboratively in the form of reports and dashboards.
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times


Which of the following is an AWS value proposition that describes a user's ability to scale infrastructure based on demand?


- A. Speed of innovation
- B. Resource elasticity
- C. Decoupled architecture
- D. Global deployment

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago
Elasticity
upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago


Selected Answer: B

<https://wa.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/2020-07-02T19-33-23/wat.concept.elasticity.en.html>

Elasticity

The ability to acquire resources as you need them and release resources when you no longer need them. In the cloud, you want to do this automatically.

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Resource Elasticity is correct!

upvoted 1 times

Which action is a security best practice for access to sensitive data that is stored in an Amazon S3 bucket?

- A. Enable S3 Cross-Region Replication (CRR) on the S3 bucket.
- B. Use IAM roles for applications that require access to the S3 bucket.
- C. Configure AWS WAF to prevent unauthorized access to the S3 bucket.
- D. Configure Amazon GuardDuty to prevent unauthorized access to the S3 bucket.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution


B (100%)

[-]  **[Removed]** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/security-best-practices.html>

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/list_amazons3.html

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **petercorn** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/list_amazons3.html

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

ChatGPT: A security best practice for managing access to sensitive data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket is B. Use IAM roles for applications that require access to the S3 bucket.

Here's an explanation of the options:

B. Use IAM roles for applications that require access to the S3 bucket: This is a recommended practice for security. IAM roles provide a secure way to grant permissions that applications require to access AWS resources, including S3 buckets. The use of IAM roles ensures that access is granted with the principle of least privilege, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

B looks correct can anyone confirm?

upvoted 2 times

[-]  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

ChatGPT: A security best practice for managing access to sensitive data stored in an Amazon S3 bucket is B. Use IAM roles for applications that require access to the S3 bucket.

Here's an explanation of the options:

B. Use IAM roles for applications that require access to the S3 bucket: This is a recommended practice for security. IAM roles provide a secure way to grant permissions that applications require to access AWS resources, including S3 buckets. The use of IAM roles ensures that access is granted with the principle of least privilege, reducing the risk of unauthorized access.

upvoted 1 times


A company wants to know more about the benefits offered by cloud computing. The company wants to understand the operational advantage of agility. How does AWS provide agility for users?

- A. The ability the ensure high availability by deploying workloads to multiple regions
- B. A pay-as-you-go model for many services and resources
- C. The ability to transfer infrastructure management to the AWS Cloud
- D. The ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly with minimal effort


Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

—  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

D correct answer
upvoted 3 times

—  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

D is correct!
upvoted 3 times

—  **mandrino** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

chat gpt :
D. The ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly with minimal effort

The agility provided by AWS is closely tied to the ability to provision and deprovision resources rapidly. AWS allows users to scale their infrastructure up or down based on demand, enabling them to quickly deploy new resources when needed and release them when no longer necessary. This flexibility and speed in resource management contribute to operational agility, allowing companies to respond more efficiently to changing business requirements.

upvoted 2 times

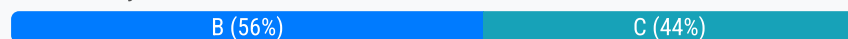
A company needs a central user portal so that users can log in to third-party business applications that support Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0.

Which AWS service will meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. Amazon Cognito
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- D. AWS CLI

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



— **BIGQUERY_ALT_ALT** Highly Voted 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Cognito is correct answer. The user wants to login to THIRD PARTY APPLICATION Not to AWS SERVICES. Definition of Cognito - Amazon Cognito supports authentication with identity providers (IdPs) through Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0). You can use an IdP that supports SAML with Amazon Cognito to provide a simple onboarding flow for your users. Support page - <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/latest/developerguide/saml-identity-provider.html>

upvoted 16 times

— **reddy187** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed, KeyWord, Third Party and SAML support.

upvoted 1 times

— **raykinngz** Highly Voted 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Cognito allows access by utilizing 3rd party identity provider. Providers include google, Amazon, Facebook. SAML 2.0 PROVIDERS, MICROSFT Active Directory

upvoted 6 times

— **Kilobay1** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Cognito does not support SAML

upvoted 1 times

— **Saudi** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C correct

upvoted 1 times

— **TryNErr** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

— **Harsh152** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS IAM Identity Center (formerly AWS Single Sign-On) provides a central user portal for users to access multiple accounts and third-party applications that support Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0. It allows organizations to manage single sign-on (SSO) for both AWS resources and third-party applications.

Amazon Cognito:

Cognito is used primarily for managing authentication and identity for customer-facing applications, not for providing enterprise SSO across multiple third-party apps.

upvoted 2 times



— **moadabdou** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon Cognito is an authentication and identity management service primarily designed for web and mobile applications. While it offers authentication and authorization features, it's optimized for scenarios where developers want to manage user authentication for their own applications, particularly in cases where they need to handle end users directly within AWS.

However, when it comes to providing a central user portal for third-party applications that support SAML 2.0, AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) is a more suitable solution. AWS SSO is specifically designed to enable users to sign in to multiple third-party applications using a single set of credentials, using the SAML 2.0 protocol.

upvoted 2 times

  **d675329** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Single Sign-On (SSO) is a service that makes it easy to centrally manage access to multiple AWS accounts and business applications and provides users with single sign-on access to these resources. AWS SSO supports integration with SAML 2.0-enabled third-party applications, allowing users to authenticate through a central user portal using their existing corporate credentials.



upvoted 1 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

While Cognito could potentially be used to authenticate users for custom applications, AWS SSO is better suited for managing access to third-party applications that support SAML 2.0, offering features like centralized access management, user provisioning, and single sign-on capabilities.

upvoted 2 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

B. Amazon Cognito



upvoted 1 times

  **Frank3108** 6 months ago

C - IAM Identity center.

IAM identity center enable users to access with SSO for AWS account in AWS organizations, Business cloud applications, SAML-2.0 enabled applications, EC2 windows instances.



upvoted 1 times

  **nomad421** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is C. You want your AWS users to authenticate to a third party app with their AWS credentials through SAML (AWS SSO), not to allow users from a third party app to access your AWS environment as guests using their third party app credentials (Amazon Cognito). Two completely different scenarios

upvoted 2 times

  **Jumpy007** 7 months ago



Selected Answer: B

B. Amazon Cognito

<https://aws.amazon.com/cognito/?p=pm&c=cog&z=4>

With Amazon Cognito, you can add user sign-up and sign-in features and control access to your web and mobile applications. Federate sign-in by using OpenID Connect or SAML 2.0 and connect to a broad group of AWS services and products.

upvoted 2 times

  **buri63528** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The user wants to login to THIRD PARTY APPLICATION Not to AWS SERVICES.

upvoted 3 times

  **DrakuAngel** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Source AWS>>>

Streamline single sign-on access on AWS

Provide your workforce single sign-on access to AWS managed and SAML 2.0 applications, such as Salesforce, Box, and Microsoft 365.

upvoted 2 times

  **DrakuAngel** 7 months ago

I think B,C are the right answers, not just one.

A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud.

The company is gathering information about its on-premises infrastructure and requires information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements ?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. AWS Application Migration Service
- C. AWS Application Discovery Service
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)



upvoted 1 times

  **DrakuAngel** 7 months ago

I think B,C are the right answers, not just one.

Explanation :

Standards-based, federated sign-in capabilities
Federate sign-in by using OpenID Connect or SAML 2.0 and connect to a broad group of AWS services and products. (AWS)
upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago
4. Cognito allows access by utilizing 3rd party identity provider. Providers include google, Amazon, Facebook. SAML 2.0 PROVIDERS, MICOROSFT Active Directory
upvoted 1 times

  **Notmeforsure** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

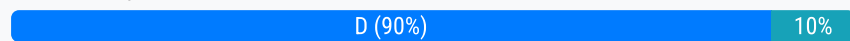
B is the right answer "Third Party" is the key here
upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service should users use to learn about AWS service availability and operations?

- A. Amazon EventBridge
- B. AWS Service Catalog
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. AWS Health Dashboard

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



chalaka 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D. AWS Health Dashboard.

It provides personalized information about AWS service health events that might affect your resources. This dashboard gives visibility into the health of AWS services, enabling users to stay informed and take action as needed.

upvoted 2 times

PPPP100p 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

Ruffyt 7 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is D. AWS Health Dashboard.

The AWS Health Dashboard is a centralized location where users can find information about the availability and operation of AWS services. It provides an overview of the current status of AWS services, including planned and unplanned events. Users can also search for specific services to get more detailed information.

upvoted 2 times

BShelat 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

petercorn 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/health/latest/ug/aws-health-dashboard-status.html>

upvoted 1 times

VikJo1978 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

The correct answer is D. AWS Health Dashboard.

The AWS Health Dashboard is a centralized location where users can find information about the availability and operation of AWS services. It provides an overview of the current status of AWS services, including planned and unplanned events. Users can also search for specific services to get more detailed information.

upvoted 1 times

Rinkans 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon EventBridge (incorrect) is a serverless event bus that ingests data from your own apps.

AWS Service Catalog (incorrect) enables organizations to create and manage catalogs of IT services that are approved for AWS.

AWS Control Tower (incorrect) orchestrates multiple AWS services on your behalf while maintaining the security and compliance needs of your organization.

AWS Health (correct) notifies you about service events, planned changes, and account notifications to help you manage and take actions

upvoted 4 times

BIGQUERY_ALT_ALT 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS Health Dashboard will tell you which of the AWS services experience events such as maintenance or outage.

upvoted 2 times

tqiu654 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

ChatGPT: For learning about AWS service availability and operations, users should use D. AWS Health Dashboard.

The AWS Health Dashboard provides real-time information on the health of AWS services. It offers a personalized view of the performance and availability of the AWS services that an account uses, along with alerts about scheduled maintenance, security vulnerabilities, and other important events. This makes it the ideal choice for staying informed about the operational status and health of AWS services.

upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Should be B

upvoted 1 times

  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

ChatGPT: For learning about AWS service availability and operations, users should use D. AWS Health Dashboard.

The AWS Health Dashboard provides real-time information on the health of AWS services. It offers a personalized view of the performance and availability of the AWS services that an account uses, along with alerts about scheduled maintenance, security vulnerabilities, and other important events. This makes it the ideal choice for staying informed about the operational status and health of AWS services.

upvoted 1 times

Question #172

Topic 1

Which AWS service or tool can be used to capture information about inbound and outbound traffic in an Amazon VPC?

- A. VPC Flow Logs
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. VPC endpoint services
- D. NAT gateway

Correct Answer: A



Community vote distribution



  **kcris10** 6 months ago

A. VPC Flow Logs

upvoted 1 times

  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

  **fguglia** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct!

upvoted 2 times











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

- A. Software licenses
- B. Networking
- C. Customer data
- D. Encryption keys

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

-   **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago
customers are always responsible for managing their own customer data
upvoted 1 times
-   **Mig** 7 months, 4 weeks ago
I think we have two answers: A and C
Software Licenses and Customer Data
upvoted 3 times
-   **petercorn** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: C
<https://aws.amazon.com/compliance/shared-responsibility-model/>
upvoted 1 times
-   **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
customers are always responsible for managing their own customer data
upvoted 1 times
-   **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago
Selected Answer: C
C is correct
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS service can be used to retrieve compliance reports on demand?

- A. AWS Secrets Manager
- B. AWS Artifact
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. AWS Certificate Manager

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



[-] **jasonczx** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

correct

upvoted 1 times

[-] **fguglia** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct!

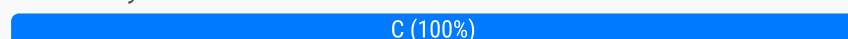
upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service enables users to check for vulnerabilities on Amazon EC2 instances by using predefined assessment templates?

- A. AWS WAF
- B. AWS Trusted Advisor
- C. Amazon Inspector
- D. AWS Shield

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



[-] **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Inspector

upvoted 1 times

[-] **Mig** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer: C

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

upvoted 2 times

[-] **Mig** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

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

upvoted 3 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

A company plans to migrate to the AWS Cloud. The company is gathering information about its on-premises infrastructure and requires information such as the hostname, IP address, and MAC address.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS DataSync
- B. AWS Application Migration Service
- C. AWS Application Discovery Service
- D. AWS Database Migration Service (AWS DMS)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **abbey0922** Highly Voted  10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Application Discovery Service collects both server and database configuration information. Server information includes hostnames, IP addresses, MAC addresses, as well as the resource allocation and utilization details of key resources such as CPU, network, memory, and disk.
upvoted 6 times

—  **BShelat** Most Recent  8 months ago

Selected Answer: C


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

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/mgn/latest/ug/what-is-application-migration-service.html>

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/dms/latest/userguide/Welcome.html>

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

upvoted 1 times

—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C - AWS Application Discovery Service collects both server and database configuration information

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

Which action will help increase security in the AWS Cloud?

- A. Enable programmatic access for all IAM users.
- B. Use IAM users instead of IAM roles to delegate permissions.
- C. Rotate access keys on a reoccurring basis.
- D. Use inline policies instead of customer managed policies.

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

🗳️ 👤 **Ruffyt** 7 months, 1 week ago

IAM access keys work as credentials for programmatic access. Credentials should be rotated or changed on a periodic time frame. For this reason it is considered a security best practice to rotate access keys.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

IAM access keys work as credentials for programmatic access. Credentials should be rotated or changed on a periodic time frame. For this reason it is considered a security best practice to rotate access keys.

upvoted 3 times

🗳️ 👤 **ZAK_11** 9 months, 1 week ago

C should rotate

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Rotate access keys on a reoccurring basis.

upvoted 2 times

A company is planning to migrate its application to the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS tool or set of resources should the company use to analyze and assess its readiness for migration?

- A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)
- B. AWS Pricing Calculator
- C. AWS Well-Architected Framework
- D. AWS Budgets

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (78%)

C (22%)

- Chimpunk

Highly Voted

8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/migration-readiness/welcome.html>
upvoted 5 times
- chalaka

Most Recent

4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF)

The AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) is indeed designed to help organizations develop an effective strategy for adopting the AWS Cloud. It provides guidance on key aspects of cloud adoption, including business, people, governance, and technology considerations. While the AWS CAF does not directly offer a tool for analyzing readiness for migration, it does provide a comprehensive framework that can help organizations assess their readiness and plan their migration strategy effectively.
upvoted 2 times
- Somefun

6 months ago

keywords = planning to migrate its application to the AWS Cloud
upvoted 1 times
- boardernut

6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Those in doubt please go and read about CAF Envision Align Launch Scale
upvoted 2 times
- LinuxChamp

7 months ago

A = CORRECT
upvoted 2 times
- Ruffyt

7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/prescriptive-guidance/latest/migration-readiness/welcome.html>
upvoted 2 times
- VK22

8 months, 3 weeks ago

AWS migration readiness assessment (MRA) is an AWS process of gaining insights about your enterprise's current cloud readiness and building an action plan to close identified gaps, using the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF).
upvoted 1 times
- YourFriendlyNeighborhoodSpider

8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The AWS Well-Architected Tool helps you review the state of your workloads and compares them to the latest AWS architectural best practices. The tool is based on the AWS Well-Architected Framework, developed to help cloud architects build secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient application infrastructure.
upvoted 2 times
- TheFivePips


7 months, 2 weeks ago

This is more of a tool for when you are already in the cloud. It acts as sort of baseline and guidance for better cloud architecture. You use the CAF when you are considering moving into the cloud, like in this question.
upvoted 2 times
- _CrOw_

9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I think the answer is A. Cloud "Adoption" Framework. Adoption. Not well framed architecture.
upvoted 2 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Why not A? We are talking about measuring the readiness to migrate (or adopt) to the cloud service. The CAF supports the fact to be prepared from some areas such as people, business, governance, operation, security, etc. I think this is the right answer guys, correct me if I'm wrong but the well-architected framework is focused on an operation that is already on the cloud that's why it looks for operational excellence, reliability, sustainability, etc.
upvoted 3 times

  **BIGQUERY_ALT_ALT** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Well-Architected Framework focuses on the architectural best practices than on organizational readiness for cloud adoption.
upvoted 2 times

  **tyx8099** 10 months ago

Answer is C.
upvoted 3 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

shouldn't it be C?
upvoted 2 times

  **tqiu654** 10 months ago

ChatGPT: For a company planning to migrate its application to the AWS Cloud and looking to analyze and assess its readiness for migration, the most appropriate tool is A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF).

A. AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF): This framework helps organizations understand how cloud adoption transforms the way they work and provides a structure to identify and address gaps in skills and processes. It offers guidance that supports each business unit's cloud adoption journey, helping to create and implement an efficient and effective plan for the cloud migration.
C. AWS Well-Architected Framework: This framework helps cloud architects build secure, high-performing, resilient, and efficient infrastructure for their applications. It focuses more on the architectural best practices than on organizational readiness for cloud adoption.
upvoted 2 times

Question #179

Topic 1

Which of the following describes some of the core functionality of Amazon S3?

- A. Amazon S3 is a high-performance block storage service that is designed for use with Amazon EC2.
- B. Amazon S3 is an object storage service that provides high-level performance, security, scalability, and data availability.
- C. Amazon S3 is a fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable file storage system that is accessible over the industry-standard SMB protocol.
- D. Amazon S3 is a scalable, fully managed elastic NFS for use with AWS Cloud services and on-premises resources.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution





  **Ruffyit** 7 months, 1 week ago

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.
upvoted 1 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

S3 bucket = object storage
upvoted 1 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) is an object storage service that offers industry-leading scalability, data availability, security, and performance.
upvoted 2 times

Which AWS benefit is demonstrated by on-demand technology services that enable companies to replace upfront fixed expenses with variable expenses?

- A. High availability
- B. Economies of scale
- C. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- D. Global reach

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution


C (100%)

—  **sidli** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C IS Correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **radhi2024** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **Somefun** 6 months ago

c is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

https://aws.amazon.com/pricing/?aws-products-pricing.sort-by=item.additionalFields.productNameLowercase&aws-products-pricing.sort-order=asc&awsf.Free%20Tier%20Type=*all&awsf.tech-category=*all


upvoted 1 times

—  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Agree with C

upvoted 1 times

—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C. Pay-as-you-go pricing - users pay based on how much they consume.

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS services or features enable users to connect on-premises networks to a VPC? (Choose two.)

- A. AWS VPN
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. VPC peering
- E. Amazon CloudFront

Correct Answer: AC

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

OX_HDR 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C
upvoted 1 times

Rinkans 9 months, 2 weeks ago

- A. AWS VPN
 - B. Elastic Load Balancing - automatically distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets and virtual appliances in one or more Availability Zones (AZs)
 - C. AWS Direct Connect
 - D. VPC peering - Connection between VPC(not on premises)
 - E. Amazon CloudFront - content delivery network (CDN) service globally
- upvoted 4 times

y2k121 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A and C
upvoted 1 times

fguglia 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Also for me A and C are correct!
upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months ago

AC looks correct, can anyone confirm?
upvoted 3 times

db97 9 months, 1 week ago

You're right buddy
upvoted 1 times

EssentialD 9 months, 3 weeks ago

They looks correct, so AC
upvoted 1 times

A user needs to quickly deploy a nonrelational database on AWS. The user does not want to manage the underlying hardware or the database software.


Which AWS service can be used to accomplish this?

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)


—  **Naantje** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Key= nonrelational database
upvoted 1 times


—  **petercorn** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Amazon DynamoDB is nonrelational database on AWS
upvoted 2 times

—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Redshift is a data warehouse service, while RDS and Aurora is a relational database service.
So Amazon DynamoDB is the answer
upvoted 2 times

—  **EssentialD** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

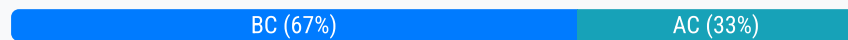
B. Amazon DynamoDB looks correct to me
upvoted 2 times

Which actions are examples of a company's effort to rightsize its AWS resources to control cloud costs? (Choose two.)

- A. Switch from Amazon RDS to Amazon DynamoDB to accommodate NoSQL datasets.
- B. Base the selection of Amazon EC2 instance types on past utilization patterns.
- C. Use Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies to move objects that users access infrequently to lower-cost storage tiers.
- D. Use Multi-AZ deployments for Amazon RDS.
- E. Replace existing Amazon EC2 instances with AWS Elastic Beanstalk.

Correct Answer: BC

Community vote distribution



[-] **b274b54** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Why not E? Can someone please explain to make the discussion complete?

upvoted 1 times

[-] **d675329** 4 months ago

AWS Beanstalk is a PaaS and would in fact cost more to deploy an application than EC2 which is an IaaS.

upvoted 1 times

[-] **517d694** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

This one is hard. I think it could be A, B and C. If the current workload demands for NoSQL capabilities are better suited for DynamoDB and the existing RDS resources are underutilized, migrating to DynamoDB can be a form of rightsizing. This migration aligns the resources more closely with the actual needs of the workload, potentially resulting in cost savings compared to maintaining underutilized RDS instances.

B is more an up front decision in the design phase, so A and C may be better answers here.

upvoted 1 times

[-] **EssentialD** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

B. Base the selection of Amazon EC2 instance types on past utilization patterns.

C. Use Amazon S3 Lifecycle policies to move objects that users access infrequently to lower-cost storage tiers.

upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service or feature can a company use to apply security rules to specific Amazon EC2 instances?

- A. Network ACLs
- B. Security groups
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. AWS WAF

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

db97 **Highly Voted** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Security groups = EC2 access control

ACL = VPC access control

upvoted 5 times

ODRAMIREZ **Most Recent** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

petercorn 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

[https://aviatrix.com/learn-center/cloud-security/aws-security-](https://aviatrix.com/learn-center/cloud-security/aws-security-groups/#:~:text=As%20said%20earlier%2C%20security%20groups,them%20from%20the%20source%20IP.)

[groups/#:~:text=As%20said%20earlier%2C%20security%20groups,them%20from%20the%20source%20IP.](https://aviatrix.com/learn-center/cloud-security/aws-security-groups/#:~:text=As%20said%20earlier%2C%20security%20groups,them%20from%20the%20source%20IP.)

upvoted 1 times

Rinkans 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Security Groups operate at the instance level

upvoted 2 times

fguglia 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

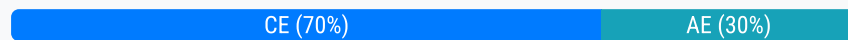
upvoted 2 times

Which design principles support the reliability pillar of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Choose two.)

- A. Perform operations as code.
- B. Enable traceability.
- C. Automatically scale to meet demand.
- D. Deploy resources globally to improve response time.
- E. Automatically recover from failure.

Correct Answer: CE

Community vote distribution



👤 **chalaka** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

C. Automatically scale to meet demand: This principle ensures that your system can handle fluctuations in workload by automatically adjusting resources to match demand. By scaling resources dynamically, you can maintain performance and availability during periods of increased traffic or demand, thus enhancing the reliability of your application.

E. Automatically recover from failure: This principle emphasizes designing systems that can recover from failures automatically without manual intervention. Implementing automated recovery mechanisms such as auto-scaling groups, load balancers, and fault-tolerant architectures helps ensure that your application remains resilient in the face of failures, thereby improving reliability.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Gil_Rosenberg** 9 months ago

- A. Perform operations as code --> Operational Excellence
- B. Enable traceability --> Security
- C. Automatically scale to meet demand --> Reliability
- D. Deploy resources globally to improve response time --> Performance Efficiency
- E. Automatically recover from failure --> Reliability

upvoted 4 times

👤 **Dacusai** 9 months, 1 week ago

CE

Reliability is the ability of a system to do the following:

- Recover from infrastructure or service disruptions
- Dynamically acquire computing resources to meet demand
- Mitigate disruptions such as misconfigurations or transient network issues

Reliability includes testing recovery procedures, scaling horizontally to increase aggregate system availability, and automatically recovering from failure.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE are correct, both ensure reliability.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **samtron** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

<https://aws.amazon.com/es/blogs/apn/the-6-pillars-of-the-aws-well-architected-framework/>

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Automatically scale to meet demand
Automatically recover from failure.

upvoted 2 times

👤 **a2d7451** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/rel-dp.html>

Stop guessing capacity
Automatically recover from failure

upvoted 1 times

👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: CE

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/rel-dp.html>

"Scale" horizontally to increase aggregate workload availability:

Automatically recover from failure:

upvoted 1 times


  **peable** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/wellarchitected/latest/framework/oe-design-principles.html>



This definitely lists "Perform operations as code".

upvoted 2 times

  **6797423** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Exactly! Perform Operations as Code is part of Operational Excellence NOT Reliability



upvoted 1 times

  **tqiu654** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AE

GPT:AE

upvoted 1 times

  **6797423** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

This is wrong, just because it's GPT does not mean its correct. Operational Perform Operations as Code is part of Operational Excellence

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: CE

CE are correct

upvoted 3 times

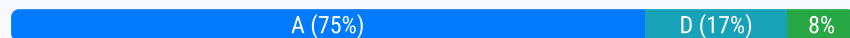
A company that uses AWS needs to transfer 2 TB of data.

Which type of transfer of that data would result in no cost for the company?

- A. Inbound data transfer from the internet
- B. Outbound data transfer to the internet
- C. Data transfer between AWS Regions
- D. Data transfer between Availability Zones

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Inbound data transfer from the internet

Inbound data transfer from the internet to AWS typically doesn't incur any cost. Therefore, transferring the data into AWS from the internet would result in no cost for the company.

upvoted 2 times

sheilawu 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Transfer to different region will charge fees, only same region no charges.

Inbound has no charge, therefore this solution should be A

<https://aws.amazon.com/tw/blogs/architecture/overview-of-data-transfer-costs-for-common-architectures/>

upvoted 1 times

stoy123 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

My answer would be D, however the question seems to be misleading

Internal Data Transfers:

Data transfer within the same Availability Zone (AZ) in the same Region for several services like EC2, RDS, Redshift, DAX, and ElastiCache is free. However, this approach requires keeping your data and processing within a specific zone, which might not be feasible for all use cases.

Data Transfer Out of AWS:

Surprisingly, data transfer out of AWS to the internet is free for most services. This means ingesting 2 TB into AWS might incur charges, but transferring it back out wouldn't. However, this only applies to specific scenarios, like downloading data backups or sharing files publicly.

upvoted 2 times

blehbleh 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"In most cases, there is no charge for inbound data transfer or for data transfer between other AWS services within the same Region. There are some exceptions, so be sure to verify data transfer rates before beginning."

upvoted 2 times

azhrhsn 9 months ago

D. Data transfer between Availability Zones

Data transfer between Availability Zones within the same AWS Region is not charged; hence, transferring data between these zones would incur no additional cost for the company. This transfer occurs across AWS's internal network infrastructure within the same region, making it free of data transfer charges.

upvoted 1 times

Rinkans 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer - There is no charge for inbound data transfer across all services in all Regions.

Data transfer from AWS to the internet is charged per service.

There is a charge for data transfer across Regions.

Data transfers are free if you are within the same region, within the same availability zone, But use a private IP address, using public IP is chargeable.

upvoted 3 times

fguglia 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 2 times

  **angelvenkovicch** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Data transfer between AWS Regions

Transferring data between AWS Regions over the AWS global network is generally not subject to data transfer costs. AWS provides free data transfer between regions through the AWS backbone.

On the other hand:

A. Inbound data transfer from the internet: Inbound data transfer to AWS from the internet is typically free, but outbound data transfer from AWS to the internet has associated costs.

B. Outbound data transfer to the internet: Outbound data transfer from AWS to the internet usually incurs costs based on the amount of data transferred.

D. Data transfer between Availability Zones: Data transfer between Availability Zones within the same region is generally free, but there may be costs associated with data transfer between Availability Zones in some specific scenarios, such as when using certain services or features. It's important to check the specific details in the AWS pricing documentation for the most accurate information.

upvoted 1 times

  **angelvenkovicch** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

C. Data transfer between AWS Regions

Transferring data between AWS Regions over the AWS global network is generally not subject to data transfer costs. AWS provides free data transfer between regions through the AWS backbone.



On the other hand:

A. Inbound data transfer from the internet: Inbound data transfer to AWS from the internet is typically free, but outbound data transfer from AWS to the internet has associated costs.

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D. Data transfer between Availability Zones: Data transfer between Availability Zones within the same region is generally free, but there may be costs associated with data transfer between Availability Zones in some specific scenarios, such as when using certain services or features. It's important to check the specific details in the AWS pricing documentation for the most accurate information.

upvoted 1 times

  **peable** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"There is no charge for inbound data transfer across all services in all Regions."

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/architecture/overview-of-data-transfer-costs-for-common-architectures/>

upvoted 2 times

  **Tampokomiks** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

shouldn't be D?

upvoted 1 times

A company wants to create templates that the company can reuse to deploy multiple AWS resources.


Which AWS service or feature can the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Marketplace
- B. Amazon Machine Image (AMI)
- C. AWS CloudFormation
- D. AWS OpsWorks

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS CloudFormation

AWS CloudFormation allows users to define and provision AWS infrastructure and resources using templates. These templates are JSON or YAML files that describe the resources and their configurations in a declarative manner. With CloudFormation, users can create reusable templates that define the desired state of their infrastructure, including EC2 instances, VPCs, databases, and more. CloudFormation manages the provisioning and orchestration of resources, ensuring consistent and reliable deployments across environments.

upvoted 2 times

—  **b274b54** 4 months, 3 weeks ago


Can someone please explain why AMI is not the right answer or why in this case CloudFormation is a better answer?

upvoted 1 times

—  **JaysunT123** 1 month, 1 week ago

Because its for MULTIPLE AWS resources, I believe AMI is restricted to EC2 instances.

upvoted 1 times

—  **bindu991** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is answer

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS CloudFormation enables you to use a template file to create and delete a collection of resources together as a single unit (a stack).

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

upvoted 1 times

—  **gitto** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

A company is building an application that requires the ability to send, store, and receive messages between application components. The company has another requirement to process messages in first-in, first-out (FIFO) order.

Which AWS service should the company use?

- A. AWS Step Functions
- B. Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS)
- C. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- D. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **0b82866** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D for sure

upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSSimpleQueueService/latest/SQSDeveloperGuide/welcome.html>

upvoted 1 times

— **fguglia** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Amazon SQS FIFO queues preserve the order in which messages are sent and received, and avoid that a message is processed more than once. This ensures that the messages are processed in first-in, first-out (FIFO) order¹.

upvoted 1 times


Which AWS service or feature is a browser-based, pre-authenticated service that can be launched directly from the AWS Management Console?

- A. AWS API
- B. AWS Lightsail
- C. AWS Cloud9
- D. AWS CloudShell

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution


D (100%)

[-]  **petercorn** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS CloudShell is a browser-based, pre-authenticated shell that you can launch directly from the AWS Management Console.
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudshell/latest/userguide/welcome.html>

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

AWS CloudShell is a browser-based, pre-authenticated shell that you can launch directly from the AWS Management Console

upvoted 1 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

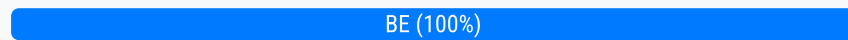
A company wants to migrate its database to a managed AWS service that is compatible with PostgreSQL.

Which AWS services will meet these requirements? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Athena
- B. Amazon RDS
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon DynamoDB
- E. Amazon Aurora

Correct Answer: *BE*

Community vote distribution



petercorn 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE

Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL is a fully managed, PostgreSQL-compatible.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/AuroraUserGuide/Aurora.AuroraPostgreSQL.html>

In addition to the benefits of Aurora, Aurora PostgreSQL offers a convenient migration pathway from Amazon RDS into Aurora, with push-button migration tools that convert your existing RDS for PostgreSQL applications to Aurora PostgreSQL.

upvoted 2 times

fguglia 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

asdfcdsxdcf 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BE

BE are correct

upvoted 1 times

A company has a fleet of cargo ships. The cargo ships have sensors that collect data at sea, where there is intermittent or no internet connectivity. The company needs to collect, format, and process the data at sea and move the data to AWS later.

Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS IoT Core
- B. Amazon Lightsail
- C. AWS Storage Gateway
- D. AWS Snowball Edge

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



[-] **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

You can import or export data between your local environments and Amazon S3, and physically transport the data with one or more devices without using the internet.

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

upvoted 2 times

[-] **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

AWS Snowball Edge is a type of Snowball device with on-board storage and compute power for select AWS capabilities

upvoted 2 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdcfc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

A company hosts an application on multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application uses Amazon Simple Notification Service (Amazon SNS) to send messages.



Which AWS service or feature will give the application permission to access required AWS services?

- A. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- B. IAM roles
- C. AWS Security Hub
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Correct Answer: B



Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Agree with IAM roles.
upvoted 1 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

IAM provides fine-grained access control across all of AWS
upvoted 1 times

A user has limited knowledge of AWS services, but wants to quickly deploy a scalable Node.js application in the AWS Cloud.

Which service should be used to deploy the application?

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. AWS OpsWorks

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

- A. AWS CloudFormation - is an infrastructure as code (IaC) service
- B. AWS Elastic Beanstalk - deploying and scaling web applications and services developed with Java, .NET, PHP, Node.js, Python, Ruby
- C. Amazon EC2 - Compute Service
- D. AWS OpsWorks - help you automate operational tasks on AWS or on-premises

upvoted 3 times

👤 **abbey0922** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Yes B is the correct answer.

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

upvoted 1 times

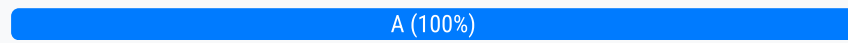
A company needs a content delivery network that provides secure delivery of data, videos, applications, and APIs to users globally with low latency and high transfer speeds.


Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. Amazon CloudFront
- B. Elastic Load Balancing
- C. Amazon S3
- D. Amazon Elastic Transcoder

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://aws.amazon.com/cloudfront/>
upvoted 1 times

  **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A) AWS CloudFront Is the right answer!
upvoted 1 times

A company needs to use third-party software for its workload on AWS.

Which AWS service or feature can the company use to purchase the software?

- A. AWS Resource Access Manager
- B. AWS Managed Services
- C. AWS License Manager
- D. AWS Marketplace

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **bindu991** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

— **db97** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D) AWS Marketplace is a service catalog that can help with that task

upvoted 1 times

A company needs fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable file storage that is accessible over the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.

Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)
- C. Amazon FSx for Windows File Server
- D. Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



[-] **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon FSx for Windows File Server provides fully managed, highly reliable, and scalable file storage that is accessible over the industry-standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol.

upvoted 2 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

A company needs to centrally configure and manage Amazon VPC security groups across multiple AWS accounts within an organization in AWS Organizations.

Which AWS service should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Firewall Manager
- B. Amazon GuardDuty
- C. Amazon Detective
- D. AWS WAF

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



[-] **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

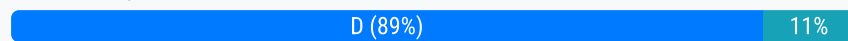
upvoted 2 times

Which task is a responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Configure identity and access management for applications.
- B. Manage encryption options for data that is stored on AWS.
- C. Configure security groups for Amazon EC2 instances.
- D. Maintain the physical hardware of the infrastructure.

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



[-] **Taku2023** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

- A. Configure identity and access management for applications- customer responsibility
 - B. Manage encryption options for data that is stored on AWS- customer responsibility
 - C. Configure security groups for Amazon EC2 instances- customer responsibility
 - D. Maintain the physical hardware of the infrastructure- AWS responsibility
- Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

[-] **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

- D. Maintain the physical hardware of the infrastructure.

upvoted 2 times

[-] **ThatDetroitGuy** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

"D. Maintain the physical hardware of the infrastructure" is not the best answer because, according to the AWS shared responsibility model, AWS is responsible for managing the physical infrastructure of the cloud, including data centers and hardware maintenance. However, it's the customer's responsibility to secure and manage the data and applications they deploy on AWS infrastructure. Therefore, option B is the best choice as it aligns with AWS's responsibility for managing encryption options for data stored on their platform.

upvoted 1 times

[-] **ODRAMIREZ** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

A company has an Amazon EC2 instance in a private subnet. The company wants to initiate a connection to the internet to pull operating system updates while preventing traffic from the internet from accessing the EC2 instance.

Which AWS managed service allows this?

- A. VPC endpoint
- B. NAT gateway
- C. Amazon PrivateLink
- D. VPC peering

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution


B (100%)

—  **blehbleh** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

" The NAT gateway lets the streaming instances in your private subnets connect to the internet or other AWS services, but prevents the internet from initiating a connection with those instances."

upvoted 1 times

—  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A NAT Gateway is an AWS service that allows a private subnet to have access to the Internet, but prevents the Internet from initiating a connection directly to the instances

upvoted 2 times

—  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

"NAT Gateways (AWS-managed) & NAT Instances (self-managed) allow your instances in your Private Subnets to access the internet while remaining private"

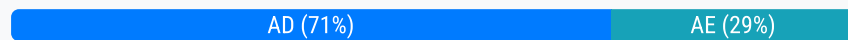
upvoted 1 times

Which actions are the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model? (Choose two.)

- A. Securing the virtualization layer
- B. Patching the operating system on Amazon EC2 instances
- C. Enforcing a strict password policy for IAM users
- D. Patching the operating system on Amazon RDS instances
- E. Configuring security groups and network ACLs

Correct Answer: AD

Community vote distribution



▣ **ThatDetroitGuy** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AE

Choice "D" can't be correct. Directly from the link by petercorn: The customer assumes responsibility and management of the guest operating system (including updates and security patches), other associated application software as well as the configuration of the AWS provided security group firewall.

upvoted 2 times

▣ **GriffXX** 2 months ago

D is correct. The trick is they are talking about Amazon RDS - the database service. They are responsible for the hardware, database engine and any O/S patching. There is an article here :

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

upvoted 1 times

▣ **ODRAMIREZ** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A - D are correct

upvoted 1 times

▣ **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

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

upvoted 2 times

▣ **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD are correct

upvoted 2 times

A company is storing data that will not be frequently accessed in the AWS Cloud. If the company needs to access the data, the data needs to be retrieved within 12 hours. The company wants a solution that is cost-effective for storage costs for each gigabyte.

Which Amazon S3 storage class will meet these requirements?

- A. S3 Standard
- B. S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval
- C. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)
- D. S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA)

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (62%)

C (38%)

— **b0nb0n101** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval: This storage class is designed for long-term archival of data that is infrequently accessed and where retrieval times of several hours are acceptable. It is the most cost-effective storage class for data that is retained for months, years, or decades. However, data retrieval times can range from a few minutes to several hours.

S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA): This storage class is designed for data that is infrequently accessed but requires rapid access when needed. It stores data in a single availability zone, which makes it less expensive than other S3 storage classes, but also less resilient to availability zone failures. Data retrieval is typically instantaneous.

In the context of the question, if the company needs to access the data within 12 hours, both S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval and S3 One Zone-IA could meet this requirement. However, S3 One Zone-IA would provide faster access times when the data is needed.

upvoted 1 times

— **Gallileo9** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)

upvoted 1 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

S3 One Zone-IA (Infrequent Access) costs \$0.01/GB whereas S3 Glacier Flexible costs \$0.0036/GB.

upvoted 4 times

— **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval.

S3 One Zone-IA (Infrequent Access) costs \$0.01/GB whereas S3 Glacier Flexible costs \$0.0036/GB.

upvoted 2 times

— **Jezzo** 5 months ago

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval – Use for archives where portions of the data might need to be retrieved in minutes. Data stored in the S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval storage class has a minimum storage duration period of 90 days and can be accessed in as little as 1-5 minutes by using an expedited retrieval. The retrieval time is flexible, and you can request free bulk retrievals in up to 5-12 hours. If you delete, overwrite, or transition the object to a different storage class before the 90-day minimum, you are charged for 90 days. Amazon S3 supports restore requests at a rate of up to 1,000 transactions per second, per AWS account for S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval.

upvoted 3 times

— **JennJ** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://www.techtarget.com/searchstorage/tip/A-guide-to-AWS-storage-cost>

upvoted 1 times

— **jasonczx** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is cheaper than C

upvoted 2 times

— **0b82866** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

ChatGPT:

S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA) is a storage class within Amazon S3 that is designed for data that is infrequently accessed but

still needs to be retrievable within 12 hours. It offers a lower storage cost compared to S3 Standard and is suitable for scenarios where data durability and availability in a single Availability Zone are acceptable. This makes it a cost-effective solution for storing data that is accessed less frequently but still needs to be accessible within a reasonable timeframe.

Why not B?

S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (option B) is not the most suitable option for the given scenario because it's designed for long-term archival storage with infrequent access. While it does offer a low storage cost, retrieving data from Glacier typically takes longer than 12 hours because Glacier is optimized for long-term storage at a lower cost with retrieval times ranging from minutes to hours, depending on the retrieval option chosen.


upvoted 2 times

  **andrei97** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Cost-effective -> answer is C

upvoted 2 times

  **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The most suitable Amazon S3 storage class for the company's needs is:

C. S3 One Zone-Infrequent Access (S3 One Zone-IA)

Here's why:

Cost-effectiveness: S3 One Zone-IA offers the lowest storage cost per gigabyte among the listed options, making it ideal for infrequently accessed data.

12-hour retrieval: Meets the company's retrieval time requirement of 12 hours, with an average retrieval time of 3.5 hours and a maximum of 12 hours.

Availability: Stores data in a single Availability Zone, which reduces costs compared to multi-AZ options like S3 Standard-IA. However, remember that data in a single AZ is susceptible to complete loss if that AZ experiences an outage.

upvoted 2 times

  **BigMF** 7 months ago

The Correct Answer is B: S3 One Zone-IA (Infrequent Access) costs \$0.01/GB whereas S3 Glacier Flexible costs \$0.0036/GB. See: <https://aws.amazon.com/s3/pricing/?nc=sn&loc=4>



upvoted 4 times

  **BShelat** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

[https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/#:~:text=S3%20Glacier%20Flexible%20Retrieval%20\(formerly%20S3%20Glacier\)%2C%20with%20retrieval%20in%20minutes%20or%20free%20bulk%20retrievals%20in%205%E2%80%9412%20hours.%20To](https://aws.amazon.com/s3/storage-classes/#:~:text=S3%20Glacier%20Flexible%20Retrieval%20(formerly%20S3%20Glacier)%2C%20with%20retrieval%20in%20minutes%20or%20free%20bulk%20retrievals%20in%205%E2%80%9412%20hours.%20To)

upvoted 3 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

S3Glacier Flexible Retrieval Bulk data retrievals and requests are free of charge.

upvoted 3 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

Amazon S3 Glacier Flexible Retrieval (formerly Amazon S3 Glacier):

- Expedited (1 to 5 minutes), Standard (3 to 5 hours), Bulk (5 to 12 hours) – free

upvoted 3 times

Which AWS service or resource can be used to identify services that have been used by a user within a specified date range?

- A. Amazon S3 access control lists (ACLs)
- B. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- C. Network Access Analyzer
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management Access Analyzer

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



  **petercorn** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

IAM Access Analyzer is integrated with AWS CloudTrail, a service that provides a record of actions taken by a user, role, or an AWS service in IAM Access Analyzer.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/IAM/latest/UserGuide/logging-using-cloudtrail.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks correct

upvoted 2 times

A company needs to engage third-party consultants to help maintain and support its AWS environment and the company's business needs.

Which AWS service or resource will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Support
- B. AWS Organizations
- C. AWS Service Catalog
- D. AWS Partner Network (APN)

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution



— **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

D. AWS Partner Network (APN)

The AWS Partner Network (APN) is designed to help companies find qualified third-party consultants, software vendors, and managed service providers who are specialized in working with AWS services. APN Partners offer various levels of support and expertise to assist with maintaining and optimizing AWS environments based on specific business needs.

upvoted 2 times

— **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

— **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

A company wants to create Amazon QuickSight dashboards every week by using its billing data.

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

- A. AWS Budgets
- B. AWS Cost Explorer
- C. AWS Cost and Usage Report
- D. AWS Cost Anomaly Detection

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



[-] **petercorn** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

How Cost and Usage Reports work

After you create a Cost and Usage Report, AWS sends your report to the Amazon S3 bucket that you specify. AWS updates your report at least once a day until your charges are finalized.

Your report files consist of a .csv file or a collection of .csv files and a manifest file. You can choose to configure your report data for integration with Amazon Athena, Amazon Redshift, or Amazon QuickSight.

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

upvoted 4 times

[-] **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

In QuickSight, you can group and display data by any of the more than 90 fields included in the AWS Cost and Usage Report.

upvoted 4 times

[-] **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C looks correct

upvoted 1 times

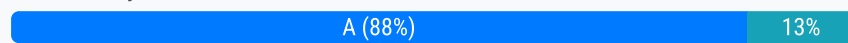
A company is planning to move data backups to the AWS Cloud. The company needs to replace on-premises storage with storage that is cloud-based but locally cached.

Which AWS service meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Storage Gateway
- B. AWS Snowcone
- C. AWS Backup
- D. Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS)

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



🗳️ 👤 **VikJo1978** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is A. AWS Storage Gateway.

AWS Storage Gateway is a service that connects on-premises storage systems to AWS Cloud Storage Systems. It offers several deployment options, including an option that provides locally cached Cloud Storage.

upvoted 4 times

🗳️ 👤 **azhrhsn** 9 months, 1 week ago

A. AWS Storage Gateway: It provides a hybrid cloud storage solution that allows you to seamlessly integrate on-premises environments with cloud storage. It offers different storage interfaces, including file, volume, and tape, and allows you to cache data locally for frequently accessed information while storing the entire dataset in the AWS Cloud. This setup enables efficient access to data stored in AWS while maintaining a local cache for performance.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **impetus888** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Provide on-premises applications access to cloud-backed storage without disruption to your business by maintaining user and application workflows.

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

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Amazon EFS is a cloud file storage service that replaces local storage with cloud-based but locally cached storage.

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/storagegateway/latest/vgw/WhatIsStorageGateway.html>

upvoted 1 times

🗳️ 👤 **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

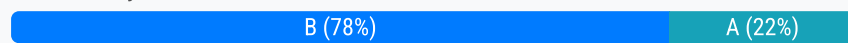
A company needs to organize its resources and track AWS costs on a detailed level. The company needs to categorize costs by business department, environment, and application.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Access the AWS Cost Management console to organize resources, set an AWS budget, and receive notifications of unintentional usage.
- B. Use tags to organize the resources. Activate cost allocation tags to track AWS costs on a detailed level.
- C. Create Amazon CloudWatch dashboards to visually organize and track costs individually.
- D. Access the AWS Billing and Cost Management dashboard to organize and track resource consumption on a detailed level.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



— **Lomtom** 5 months ago

Per Robot:

To effectively organize resources and track AWS costs based on business department, environment, and application, the most suitable solution is B. Use tags to organize the resources and activate cost allocation tags.

Here's why:

Tags for Cost Allocation:

Tags allow you to label your AWS resources with metadata.

By assigning relevant tags (such as department, environment, or application) to your resources, you can categorize them effectively.

Cost allocation tags specifically help you track costs at a detailed level by associating costs with specific tags.

For example, you can tag resources with labels like "Marketing," "Development," "Production," etc.

AWS then aggregates costs based on these tags, providing granular insights into spending patterns.

This approach allows you to allocate costs accurately and understand which departments, projects, or applications are consuming resources and incurring costs.

upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/tag-editor/latest/userguide/tagging.html>

upvoted 3 times

— **tuso** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Organize = Tags

upvoted 2 times

— **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Changing my answer to B.

AWS Tagging will solve this issue.

upvoted 2 times

— **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A seems to make more sense to me. Can someone please confirm?

upvoted 2 times

A company needs to plan, schedule, and run hundreds of thousands of computing jobs on AWS.

Which AWS service can the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Step Functions
- B. AWS Service Catalog
- C. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- D. AWS Batch

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution



  **TripleMJump** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D looks pretty obvious
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

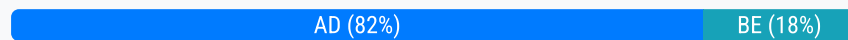
D is correct
"AWS Batch
Fully managed batch processing at any scale
• Efficiently run 100,000s of computing batch jobs on AWS
• A "batch" job is a job with a start and an end (opposed to continuous)
• Batch will dynamically launch EC2 instances or Spot Instances
• AWS Batch provisions the right amount of compute / memory"
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS services or features provide high availability and low latency by enabling failover across different AWS Regions? (Choose two.)

- A. Amazon Route 53
- B. Network Load Balancer
- C. Amazon S3 Transfer Acceleration
- D. AWS Global Accelerator
- E. Application Load Balancer

Correct Answer: AD

Community vote distribution



— **chalaka** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A. Amazon Route 53: Amazon Route 53 is a scalable and highly available Domain Name System (DNS) web service. It supports routing policies that enable failover across different AWS Regions, ensuring high availability and low latency for end-users.

D. AWS Global Accelerator: AWS Global Accelerator improves the availability and performance of your applications with local or global users. It uses the AWS global network to optimize the path from your users to your applications, improving the availability and performance of your applications by sending user traffic to the closest healthy endpoint. It supports failover across different AWS Regions for enhanced availability.

upvoted 3 times

— **b274b54** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

The question is high level and answers BCE are more low level mechanisms

upvoted 1 times

— **Webcatman** 5 months ago

A is one of the correct answer.

<https://aws.amazon.com/solutions/guidance/cross-region-failover-and-graceful-failback-on-aws/>

upvoted 1 times

— **517d694** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

Elastic Load Balancing automatically distributes your incoming traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, containers, and IP addresses, in one or more Availability Zones. It monitors the health of its registered targets, and routes traffic only to the healthy targets

Elastic Load Balancing supports the following load balancers: Application Load Balancers, Network Load Balancers, Gateway Load Balancers, and Classic Load Balancers.

The load balancer distributes incoming application traffic across multiple targets, such as EC2 instances, in multiple Availability Zones. This increases the availability of your application.

Sources: <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/networking-and-content-delivery/using-load-balancer-target-group-health-thresholds-to-improve-availability/>

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

upvoted 1 times

— **Naj_64** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/real-time-communication-on-aws/cross-region-dns-based-load-balancing-and-failover.html>

upvoted 1 times

— **Excursionistas** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

GPT:

Amazon Route 53 (DNS Service):

Latency Routing: Route 53 can be configured to route traffic based on the lowest network latency to provide a better user experience.

AWS Global Accelerator:

This service directs traffic over the AWS global network to optimal AWS endpoint based on health, geography, and routing policies.

upvoted 1 times

- fguglia

9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

A D are correct

upvoted 1 times
- petercorn

9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/whitepapers/latest/real-time-communication-on-aws/cross-region-dns-based-load-balancing-and-failover.html>

upvoted 1 times
- BIGQUERY_ALT_ALT

9 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE

B & E is correct. The Question is to get high availability and low latency by enabling failover.

upvoted 1 times
- asdfcdsxdc

10 months ago

Selected Answer: AD

AD are correct

upvoted 1 times

Question #209

Topic 1

Which of the following is a way to use Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling groups to scale capacity in the AWS Cloud?

A. Scale the number of EC2 instances in or out automatically, based on demand.

B. Use serverless EC2 instances.

C. Scale the size of EC2 instances up or down automatically, based on demand.

D. Transfer unused CPU resources between EC2 instances.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (86%)

14%

b274b54

4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right one since auto scaling is horizontal and answer C is about vertical scaling

upvoted 1 times

ODRAMIREZ

6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: R

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

petercorn

8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The size of an Auto Scaling group depends on the number of instances that you set as the desired capacity. You can adjust its size to meet demand, either manually or by using automatic scaling.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/autoscaling/ec2/userguide/auto-scaling-groups.html>

upvoted 2 times

Rinkans

9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Scaling out is when you add more instances to your Auto Scaling Group and scaling in is when you reduce the number of instances in your Auto Scaling Group.

upvoted 2 times

asdfcdsxdc

10 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

Which abilities are benefits of the AWS Cloud? (Choose two.)

- A. Trade variable expenses for capital expenses.
- B. Deploy globally in minutes.
- C. Plan capacity in advance of deployments.
- D. Take advantage of economies of scale.
- E. Reduce dependencies on network connectivity.

Correct Answer: *BD*

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

[-]  **petercorn** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

A is wrong because is OpEx instead of CapEx.
C is wrong because do not have to plan capacity
E is wrong because Network connectivity is still required.
upvoted 3 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD are correct
upvoted 1 times

Which AWS security service protects applications from distributed denial of service attacks with always-on detection and automatic inline mitigations?

- A. Amazon Inspector
- B. AWS Web Application Firewall (AWS WAF)
- C. Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)
- D. AWS Shield

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

[-]  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/shield/>
upvoted 2 times

[-]  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

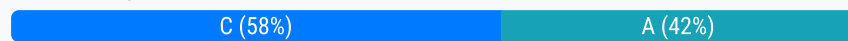
D is correct
upvoted 2 times

Which AWS service allows users to model and provision AWS resources using common programming languages?

- A. AWS CloudFormation
- B. AWS CodePipeline
- C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)
- D. AWS Systems Manager

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



geocis 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Tricky question: What service allows users to model and PROVISION AWS resources? *sigh*

CDK models app infrastructure using typescript, Python Have, etc. But it uses CloudFormation to provision. I choose A Pikachu!

Choose your answer based on how you decode the questions. I wish they were straight-up questions so we could answer them without taking an extra English course.

upvoted 1 times

d675329 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) lets one use Java, TypeScript etc. to model and provision instead of using plain CloudFormation templates which need YAML for configuration. Since the question clearly mentions programming languages, the answer is undoubtedly C.

upvoted 2 times

chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK)

AWS CDK is a software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure in code and provisioning it through AWS CloudFormation. It allows developers to define cloud resources using familiar programming languages like TypeScript, Python, Java, and C#. This enables infrastructure to be defined, provisioned, and managed using the same software development practices and tools used for application code.

upvoted 1 times

Eleftheriia 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

I think that is clear from the below text, that the model & provision option is covered by Cloud Formation:

"The AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is an open-source software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure in code and provisioning it through AWS CloudFormation."

upvoted 2 times

P0wned 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) lets users define cloud infrastructure using programming languages like TypeScript, Python, Java, and C#. It simplifies provisioning AWS resources by enabling developers to write infrastructure as code (IaC) in familiar languages, making it easier to manage and automate deployments.

upvoted 2 times

517d694 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

CDK is great to model Apps, but you still need to Provision them through CloudFormation. The question is which service can both model AND provision, so in my opinion the answer is CloudFormation. which not only allows users to model AWS resources using YAML or JSON templates but also handles the provisioning and management of those resources in an automated and consistent manner. While AWS CDK offers a higher-level abstraction and allows users to model resources using programming languages, the actual provisioning is orchestrated by CloudFormation based on the generated templates.



Source: <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/v2/guide/home.html>

The AWS Cloud Development Kit (AWS CDK) is an open-source software development framework for defining cloud infrastructure in code and provisioning it through AWS CloudFormation.

upvoted 2 times

petercorn 9 months, 1 week ago

The AWS CDK lets you build reliable, scalable, cost-effective applications in the cloud with the considerable expressive power of a programming language
<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cdk/v2/guide/home.html>
upvoted 1 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

AWS CDK is an open-source software development framework that helps you model cloud application resources using familiar programming languages, and then provision your infrastructure using CloudFormation directly from your IDE
upvoted 2 times

Question #213

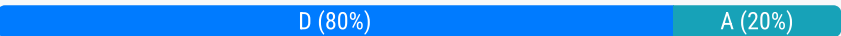
Topic 1



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

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

Correct Answer: D


Community vote distribution



  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: D

D. Spot Instances.
The Amazon EC2 instance pricing model that can provide discounts of up to 90% is the "Spot Instances" pricing model. With Spot Instances, you can bid for unused EC2 capacity, and if your bid price exceeds the current Spot price, your instances will be terminated. This model allows you to take advantage of unused capacity at significantly reduced prices compared to On-Demand instances. However, it comes with the caveat that your instances may be terminated if the Spot price increases above your bid price.
upvoted 1 times

  **Eleftheriia** 5 months, 1 week ago



Selected Answer: D

Spot Instances use unused Amazon EC2 computing capacity and offer you cost savings at up to 90% off of On-Demand prices.
upvoted 1 times

  **d1e0e84** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

It's Cloud Formation.
upvoted 1 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances let you take advantage of unused EC2 capacity in the AWS cloud and are available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices.
upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

Which of the following acts as an instance-level firewall to control inbound and outbound access?

- A. Network access control list
- B. Security groups
- C. AWS Trusted Advisor
- D. Virtual private gateways

Correct Answer: *B*

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

🗲️ 👤 **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Security groups.

Security groups act as a virtual firewall for your instances to control inbound and outbound traffic. They allow you to specify rules that control the traffic to and from your instances.

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Security Groups operate at the instance level

upvoted 1 times

🗲️ 👤 **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

"Security Groups: Firewall attached to the EC2 instance"

upvoted 1 times

A company must be able to develop, test, and launch an application in the AWS Cloud quickly.

Which advantage of cloud computing will meet these requirements?

- A. Stop guessing capacity
- B. Trade fixed expense for variable expense
- C. Achieve economies of scale
- D. Increase speed and agility

Correct Answer: *D*

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

—  **Chr1s_Mrg** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

—  **petercorn** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Quickly = Agility

upvoted 1 times

—  **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct!

upvoted 1 times

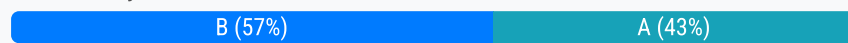
A company has teams that have different job roles and responsibilities. The company's employees often change teams. The company needs to manage permissions for the employees so that the permissions are appropriate for the job responsibilities.

Which IAM resource should the company use to meet this requirement with the LEAST operational overhead?

- A. IAM user groups
- B. IAM roles
- C. IAM instance profiles
- D. IAM policies for individual users

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution



— **Rinkans** Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

IAM user groups allow you to group users with similar job roles or responsibilities together. Instead of managing individual user permissions, you can assign IAM policies to these groups. When an employee changes teams or job roles, you can simply add or remove them from relevant user groups, and the permissions associated with the group will be applied automatically to the user.

upvoted 10 times

— **f964633** 2 months, 1 week ago

IAM user groups can help manage permissions for users with similar responsibilities. However, as employees change teams and job roles, the need to constantly update group memberships can create operational overhead.

upvoted 1 times

— **saltheshash** Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

IAM roles are the most suitable resource for managing permissions in a scenario where employees frequently change teams and have different job roles and responsibilities. IAM roles allow you to define a set of permissions and policies and then assign those roles to users or AWS services as needed. This way, you can grant temporary access based on the user's current job responsibilities, and the users do not have to be directly assigned specific permissions.

IAM user groups (option A) are typically used to simplify the management of permissions for sets of users who share common job responsibilities. However, roles provide more flexibility in dynamic scenarios where users move between teams.

upvoted 7 times

— **trev** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Users: End User (Think People).

Groups: A collection of users under one set of permissions (permission as policy). As per IAM standards we create groups with permissions and then assign user to that group.

Role: you create roles and assign them to AWS resource (AWS resource example can be a customer, supplier, contractor, employee, an EC2 instance, some external application outside AWS) but remember you can't assign role to user.

upvoted 1 times

— **geocis** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

IAM User groups make more sense. The company has teams or "Groups" with different job roles, and often, employees jump to other teams. They want to know which will have the least operational overhead. Changing a user to a different group will grant them that team's current access.

upvoted 1 times

— **b0nb0n101** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is:



B. IAM roles

Explanation: IAM roles allow you to delegate permissions that determine what the identity can and cannot do in AWS. You can use roles to delegate permissions to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. By using IAM roles, the company can easily manage permissions even when employees change teams, reducing operational overhead.



upvoted 1 times

— **Thaluu** 4 months, 1 week ago

IAM user roles are used to group users with the same role, note the keyword here is "different roles" so the answer is B
upvoted 1 times

  **Thaluu** 4 months, 1 week ago

sorry I made a mistake, IAM user groups in AWS is used to group users that have the same job role, so the answer is B
upvoted 1 times



  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. IAM roles.

IAM roles are designed for granting temporary access to users or applications. They can be assigned to IAM users or AWS services, and permissions are assigned to the role rather than individual users. This means that when an employee changes teams, you can simply assign them a different role with the appropriate permissions for their new responsibilities, without having to modify individual user permissions or create new user groups. This flexibility reduces operational overhead.

upvoted 1 times

  **517d694** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

IAM User Groups is the correct answer.

IAM Roles are intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Also, a role does not have standard long-term credentials such as a password or access keys associated with it. Instead, when you assume a role, it provides you with temporary security credentials for your role session.

You can use roles to delegate access to users, applications, or services that don't normally have access to your AWS resources. We want these users to normally have access to the resources that fit their current job description, hence why IAM Groups are better.

IAM Groups:

An IAM user group is a collection of IAM users. User groups let you specify permissions for multiple users, which can make it easier to manage the permissions for those users.

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

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

upvoted 2 times

  **Frank3108** 6 months ago

A is the right answer. We are talking about the team members and permissions which is related to Users & Groups.

upvoted 1 times

  **usmanbaigmughal** 6 months, 1 week ago

A.

While IAM roles are best for granting temporary permissions or for users who need to assume different permissions frequently within the same session, user groups are more appropriate for managing more stable role assignments where the changes are less frequent and more organizational. If the primary need is to streamline the process of updating permissions based on consistent team or role changes, then managing permissions through user groups indeed can be more straightforward and quick to implement.

upvoted 2 times

  **usmanbaigmughal** 6 months, 1 week ago

sorry, the correct answer is B. due to frequently accessing different permissions.

this question is specifically for Accessing different permissions and not removing or adding different permissions.


upvoted 2 times

  **ODRAMIREZ** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is Correct



upvoted 3 times

  **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

IAM Roles, the official course suggest it

upvoted 5 times

  **6797423** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

IAM Role

User Groups are not the least operational overhead

upvoted 5 times



  **JamesGant** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Question mentions, "A company has teams that have different job roles and responsibilities. The company's employees often change teams."

By creating groups you assign roles to those groups and move the users to their respective group whenever they change teams.

upvoted 4 times

  **Jeffryanto** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B


Dynamic permissions assignment: Roles allow employees to assume different permissions based on their current job responsibilities, without the need to modify individual user policies. This is crucial for the company's dynamic team structure.

No need to update user policies: When an employee changes teams, you simply assign them a different role, rather than updating their individual IAM policy. This significantly reduces operational overhead.

Temporary access: Roles can also be used to grant temporary access to resources, which is useful for time-limited projects or tasks.

Enhanced security: Roles can be configured with permissions boundaries to limit the maximum permissions that can be granted to a user, even if they have multiple roles. This helps prevent accidental permission grants.

upvoted 4 times

  **Jason3354** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Flexibility: IAM roles allow you to define a set of permissions and then assign those permissions to different AWS resources (e.g., users, groups, or services). This flexibility is beneficial when employees change teams or responsibilities.

Least Operational Overhead: When an employee's role changes, you can simply update the permissions associated with the IAM role rather than creating a new user or modifying individual permissions for each user. This minimizes the operational overhead compared to managing individual user permissions.

Temporary Permissions: IAM roles can also provide temporary security credentials, which can be useful for short-term access needs without having to modify the user's permanent permissions.

upvoted 4 times

  **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: A

IAM Role would make sense for individuals, in this case I will go for IAM User Groups because is the least overhead action to manage permissions for different teams.

upvoted 4 times

Question #217

Topic 1



Which AWS service can a company use to securely store and encrypt passwords for a database?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS Secrets Manager
- C. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- D. Amazon Cognito

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution





  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. AWS Secrets Manager.

AWS Secrets Manager is a service specifically designed for securely storing, retrieving, and managing sensitive information such as database credentials, API keys, and other secrets. It provides built-in encryption and integrates with AWS IAM for fine-grained access control. This makes it a suitable choice for securely managing passwords for a database.

upvoted 1 times

  **petercorn** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/secretsmanager/latest/userguide/intro.html>

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdcf** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times



What can a cloud practitioner use to retrieve AWS security and compliance documents and submit them as evidence to an auditor or regulator?

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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Artifact.

AWS Artifact is a portal that provides access to AWS security and compliance documents, including reports and certifications. It offers a central location for retrieving various documents, such as SOC reports, PCI DSS reports, and other compliance-related materials. These documents can then be submitted as evidence to auditors or regulators to demonstrate compliance with relevant standards and regulations.

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times



Which encryption types can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3? (Choose two.)

- A. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)
- B. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS)
- C. TLS
- D. SSL
- E. Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)

Correct Answer: AB

Community vote distribution

AB (100%)

  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago



Selected Answer: AB

The encryption types that can be used to protect objects at rest in Amazon S3 are:

- A. Server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed encryption keys (SSE-S3)
- B. Server-side encryption with AWS KMS managed keys (SSE-KMS)

These options provide encryption for data stored in Amazon S3. SSE-S3 and SSE-KMS encrypt data at the object level using encryption keys managed by Amazon S3 and AWS Key Management Service (KMS), respectively.

upvoted 1 times

  **lonesia** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

SSE S3/KMS correct answer
upvoted 1 times

  **Syedharoonhussain** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Amazon S3 now applies server-side encryption with Amazon S3 managed keys (SSE-S3) as the base level of encryption for every bucket in Amazon S3. Starting January 5, 2023, all new object uploads to Amazon S3 are automatically encrypted at no additional cost and with no impact on performance. T

Unless you specify otherwise, buckets use SSE-S3 by default to encrypt objects. However, you can choose to configure buckets to use server-side encryption with AWS Key Management Service (AWS KMS) keys (SSE-KMS) instead.

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonS3/latest/userguide/UsingKMSEncryption.html>
upvoted 2 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Are the given answers correct? can anyone confirm
upvoted 1 times

A company wants to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials.


Which AWS service can the company use to make this integration?

- A. AWS Directory Service
- B. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- C. Amazon Cognito
- D. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

—  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The AWS service that the company can use to integrate its online shopping website with social media login credentials is:

C. Amazon Cognito.

Amazon Cognito provides user identity and data synchronization services that can be used to easily integrate social media login functionality into applications and websites. It supports various social identity providers such as Facebook, Google, and Amazon, allowing users to sign in with their existing social media accounts. Additionally, Cognito offers features for user authentication, authorization, and user management, making it well-suited for this integration scenario.

upvoted 2 times

—  **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Amazon Cognito:

Amazon Cognito handles user authentication and authorization for your web and mobile apps. With user pools, you can easily and securely add sign-up and sign-in functionality to your apps. With identity pools (federated identities), your apps can get temporary credentials that grant users access to specific AWS resources, whether the users are anonymous or are signed in.

References: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cognito/?icmpid=docs_homepage_security

upvoted 3 times

—  **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Flexible authentication

Allow customers to sign in directly, or through social or enterprise identity providers, to a hosted UI with your branding.

upvoted 1 times

—  **bmar** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

For integrating the online shopping website with social media login credentials, the most suitable AWS service would be C. Amazon Cognito. Cognito provides user authentication, authorization, and management for web and mobile applications. It includes features specifically designed for integrating social media logins (such as Facebook, Google, or Amazon) into applications, making it easier to manage user identities from various sources.

upvoted 1 times



Which AWS service is used to track, record, and audit configuration changes made to AWS resources?

- A. AWS Shield
- B. AWS Config
- C. AWS IAM
- D. Amazon Inspector

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The AWS service used to track, record, and audit configuration changes made to AWS resources is:

B. AWS Config.

AWS Config provides a detailed inventory of your AWS resources and continuously records configuration changes to these resources. It allows you to assess, audit, and evaluate the configurations of your AWS infrastructure over time, helping you to maintain compliance, troubleshoot issues, and track changes.

upvoted 1 times


  **db97** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Config:

AWS Config provides a detailed view of the resources associated with your AWS account, including how they are configured, how they are related to one another, and how the configurations and their relationships have changed over time.

upvoted 2 times

  **Rinkans** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

AWS Config - does auditing and recording compliance of your AWS resources, record configurations and changes over time"

upvoted 1 times

  **asdfcdsxdc** 10 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

"AWS Config

- Helps with auditing and recording compliance of your AWS resources
- Helps record configurations and changes over time"

upvoted 3 times

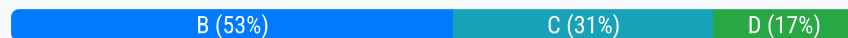
A customer runs an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds.

For how much time will the customer be billed?

- A. 3 hours, 5 minutes
- B. 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds
- C. 3 hours, 6 minutes
- D. 4 hours

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



ChhatwaniB 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

EC2 usage is billed in one-second increments, with a minimum of 60 seconds.
upvoted 1 times

f964633 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The customer was running the EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds. Amazon bills for EC2 instances in one-second increments, so the customer will be billed for the full duration of 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds.

Option A (3 hours, 5 minutes) is incorrect because it does not include the 6 seconds.
Option C (3 hours, 6 minutes) is incorrect because it rounds up the minutes incorrectly.
Option D (4 hours) is incorrect because it rounds up the time too much.
upvoted 1 times

b0nb0n101 3 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is:

C. 3 hours, 6 minutes

Explanation: Amazon EC2 is billed on an hourly basis, but it uses per-second billing with a minimum of 60 seconds. If an instance runs for any part of a minute, you are billed for that full minute. So, if an instance runs for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds, you will be billed for 3 hours and 6 minutes.
upvoted 1 times

d675329 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

This is from the AWS documentation for On-Demand instance pricing

Pricing is per instance-hour consumed for each instance, from the time an instance is launched until it is terminated or stopped. Each partial instance-hour consumed will be billed per-second for Linux, Windows, Windows with SQL Enterprise, Windows with SQL Standard, and Windows with SQL Web Instances, and as a full hour for all other instance types.

<https://aws.amazon.com/ec2/pricing/on-demand/>

Since OS is Amazon Linux, billing is per second (granularity of billing is at the seconds level, whereas prices are mentioned per hour)
upvoted 1 times

Thaluu 4 months, 1 week ago

C. 3 hours, 6 minutes

Amazon EC2 instances are billed for their running time, rounded up to the next full minute. So if an instance runs for any part of a minute, you will be billed for the full minute. In this case, the instance ran for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds, so the customer will be billed for 3 hours and 6 minutes.
upvoted 2 times

chalaka 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Given that Amazon charges a minimum of 60 seconds and then charges the exact time of use, we can calculate the billing accordingly.

The customer ran the Amazon EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds.



The billing would be rounded up to the nearest 60-second increment for the first 60 seconds, and then billed for the exact time of use beyond that.

So, the customer would be billed for 3 hours and 6 minutes, as the 6 seconds would be rounded up to 1 minute.

Therefore, the correct answer remains:

C. 3 hours, 6 minutes.

upvoted 2 times

  **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Given that Amazon charges a minimum of 60 seconds and then charges the exact time of use, we can calculate the billing accordingly.

The customer ran the Amazon EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds.



The billing would be rounded up to the nearest 60-second increment for the first 60 seconds, and then billed for the exact time of use beyond that.

So, the customer would be billed for 3 hours and 6 minutes, as the 6 seconds would be rounded up to 1 minute.

Therefore, the correct answer remains:

C. 3 hours, 6 minutes.

upvoted 1 times

  **rolling_potato_** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

"On-Demand Instances let you pay for compute capacity by the hour or second (minimum of 60 seconds) with no long-term commitments. This frees you from the costs and complexities of planning, purchasing, and maintaining hardware and transforms what are commonly large fixed costs into much smaller variable costs."



upvoted 1 times

  **Webcatman** 5 months ago

Answer is b: EC2 per second bill and minimum 60 second.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/10/announcing-amazon-ec2-per-second-billing/>

upvoted 1 times

  **517d694** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer is B. The keyword here is that it's an on-demand instance, which is billed by the second:

With On-Demand Instances, you pay for compute capacity by the second with no long-term commitments. You pay only for the seconds that your On-Demand Instances are in the running state, with a 60-second minimum

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

Reserved instances get rounded to an hour. <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/concepts-reserved-instances-application.html>

upvoted 3 times

  **andrei97** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Round up to the nearest hour, so 4 hours

upvoted 2 times

  **FMORADELL** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The billing for Amazon EC2 instances is done on an hourly basis, with partial hours rounded up to the nearest hour. Therefore, if a customer runs an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds, they will be billed for 4 hours

upvoted 2 times

  **FMORADELL** 6 months ago

The billing for Amazon EC2 instances is done on an hourly basis, with partial hours rounded up to the nearest hour. Therefore, if a customer runs an On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds, they will be billed for 4 hours

upvoted 1 times

  **RanagKhalifa** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Announcing Amazon EC2 per second billing


Posted On: Oct 2, 2017

We are excited to announce that Amazon EC2 usage of Linux based instances that are launched in On-Demand, Reserved and Spot form will be billed on one second increments, with a minimum of 60 seconds.

Amazon EC2 Elastic GPUs and Amazon EBS volumes will also move from per hour billing to per second billing with a minimum of 60 seconds. As with EC2 instances, the list prices will continue to be displayed as it is today in GB-month for capacity, IOPS-month provisioned for io1 IOPS and per Million I/O requests for Magnetic IOPS.

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/10/announcing-amazon-ec2-per-second-billing/#:~:text=We%20are%20excited%20to%20announce%20that%20Amazon%20EC2,second%20billing%20with%20a%20minimum%20of%2060%20seconds>

upvoted 2 times

  **stoy123** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

he customer will be billed for 4 hours of usage for their On-Demand Amazon Linux EC2 instance.

Here's why:

Amazon EC2 bills for instance usage in one-hour increments, with a minimum charge of one hour even if the instance runs for less than that. In this case, the instance ran for 3 hours, 5 minutes, and 6 seconds, which translates to:



3 hours (exact)

5 minutes (less than 60 minutes, so not counted)

6 seconds (less than 60 seconds, so not counted)

Since any partial hour is rounded up to the nearest full hour for billing purposes, the customer will be charged for 3 full hours + 1 additional hour for the remaining 6 seconds, totaling 4 hours of usage.



upvoted 2 times

  **6797423** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

EC2 On-Demand Instances works on a per-second basis with a minimum of 60 seconds. Once the first 60 seconds have elapsed, AWS begins billing in seconds. However, if any part of a minute is used beyond the first 60 seconds, AWS rounds up to the next full minute. Therefore, in this case, the usage of 6 seconds beyond the 5 minutes will result in being billed for an extra full minute, making the total billing time 3 hours and 6 minutes.

upvoted 2 times

  **blehbleh** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It is B.

"Each partial instance-hour consumed is billed per-second for instances launched in Linux, Windows, or Windows with SQL Enterprise, SQL Standard, or SQL Web instances." <https://repost.aws/knowledge-center/ec2-instance-hour-billing>

"We are excited to announce that Amazon EC2 usage of Linux based instances that are launched in On-Demand, Reserved and Spot form will be billed on one second increments, with a minimum of 60 seconds." <https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2017/10/announcing-amazon-ec2-per-second-billing/#:~:text=We%20are%20excited%20to%20announce%20that%20Amazon%20EC2,second%20billing%20with%20a%20minimum%20of%2060%20seconds>

upvoted 3 times

A company website is experiencing DDoS attacks.

Which AWS service can help protect the company website against these attacks?

- A. AWS Resource Access Manager
- B. AWS Amplify
- C. AWS Shield
- D. Amazon GuardDuty

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution



— **chalaka** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. AWS Shield
upvoted 1 times

— **petercorn** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Maximize application availability and responsiveness with managed DDoS protection
<https://aws.amazon.com/shield/>
upvoted 2 times

— **kosjar** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct: AWS Shield
upvoted 2 times

A company wants a customized assessment of its current on-premises environment. The company wants to understand its projected running costs in the AWS Cloud.

Which AWS service or tool will meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Trusted Advisor
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. AWS Control Tower
- D. Migration Evaluator

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

517d694 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Migration Evaluator provides the insights you need to build a data-driven business case for migration to AWS, helping define next steps in your migration journey.

upvoted 1 times

BShelat 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://aws.amazon.com/about-aws/whats-new/2020/07/introducing-migration-evaluator-fast-track-business-case-aws/>

upvoted 1 times

petercorn 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

https://aws.amazon.com/free/migration/?trk=f3dc8b8f-681f-4a87-9d8d-371111880513&sc_channel=ps&ef_id=CjwKCAiAjrArBhAWEiwA2qWdCHWBrttn0ZH0CFTzhT7mfiSFlp2wwGSUP-qq9oKzb6ob1SYit_nSWxoCaAgQAvD_BwE:G:s&s_kwid=AL!4422!3!536458997690!p!!g!!aws%20server%20migration!11543056234!112002961149&gclid=CjwKCAiAjrArBhAWEiwA2qWdCHWBrttn0ZH0CFTzhT7mfiSFlp2wwGSUP-qq9oKzb6ob1SYit_nSWxoCaAgQAvD_BwE

upvoted 1 times

Rinkans 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Migration Evaluator is a migration assessment service that helps you create a directional business case for AWS cloud planning and migration

AWS Control Tower offers the easiest way to set up and govern a secure, multi-account AWS environment

upvoted 1 times

A company that has multiple business units wants to centrally manage and govern its AWS Cloud environments. The company wants to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply service control policies (SCPs), and simplify billing processes.

Which AWS service or tool should the company use to meet these requirements?

- A. AWS Organizations
- B. Cost Explorer
- C. AWS Budgets
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution



👤 **petercorn** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/organizations/latest/userguide/orgs_manage_policies_scps.html
upvoted 1 times

👤 **Sephdar** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

AWS Organizations is a service that allows you to consolidate multiple AWS accounts into an organization that you create and centrally manage. It enables you to automate the creation of AWS accounts, apply Service Control Policies (SCPs) to manage permissions across accounts, and simplify billing by using consolidated billing.
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