

Amazon Web Services

Exam Questions CLF-C01

AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating to the AWS Cloud to meet storage needs. The company wants to optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Which AWS offering or benefit will meet these requirements MOST cost-effectively?

- A. Pay-as-you-go pricing
- B. Savings Plans
- C. AWS Free Tier
- D. Volume-based discounts

Answer: D

Explanation:

Volume-based discounts are an AWS offering or benefit that can help the company optimize costs based on the amount of storage that the company uses. Volume-based discounts are discounts that AWS provides for some storage services, such as Amazon S3 and Amazon EBS, when the company stores a large amount of data. The more data the company stores, the lower the price per GB. For example, Amazon S3 offers six storage classes, each with a different price per GB. The price per GB decreases as the amount of data stored in each storage class increases

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 3)

A company needs to run a workload for several batch image rendering applications. It is acceptable for the workload to experience downtime. Which Amazon EC2 pricing model would be MOST cost-effective in this situation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available at up to a 90% discount compared to On-Demand prices. You can use Spot Instances for various stateless, fault-tolerant, or flexible applications such as big data, containerized workloads, high-performance computing (HPC), and test & development workloads. Spot Instances are ideal for workloads that can be interrupted, such as batch image rendering applications¹. On-Demand Instances are instances that 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 costs². Reserved Instances are instances that provide you with a significant discount (up to 75%) compared to On-Demand Instance pricing. In exchange, you select a term and make an upfront payment to reserve a certain amount of compute capacity for that term³. Dedicated Instances are instances that run in a VPC on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer. Your Dedicated Instances are physically isolated at the host hardware level from instances that belong to other AWS accounts⁴.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service can provide a dedicated network connection with consistent low latency from on premises to the AWS Cloud?

- A. Amazon VPC
- B. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams
- C. AWS Direct Connect
- D. Amazon OpenSearch Service

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS Direct Connect is a service that provides a dedicated network connection from on premises to the AWS Cloud. It can reduce network costs, increase bandwidth throughput, and provide a more consistent network experience than internet-based connections. It can also provide low latency for applications that require real-time data transfer⁴. Amazon VPC is a service that provides a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where users can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. Amazon Kinesis Data Streams is a service that provides a scalable and durable stream of data records for real-time data processing. Amazon OpenSearch Service is a service that provides a fully managed, scalable, and secure search and analytics solution that is compatible with Elasticsearch.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 3)

Which company needs to apply security rules to a subnet for Amazon EC2 instances. Which AWS service or feature provides this functionality?

- A. Network ACLs
- B. Security groups
- C. AWS Certificate Manager (ACM)
- D. AWS Config

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network ACLs (network access control lists) are an AWS service or feature that provides the functionality of applying security rules to a subnet for EC2 instances. A subnet is a logical partition of an IP network within a VPC (virtual private cloud). A VPC is a logically isolated section of the AWS Cloud where the company can launch AWS resources in a virtual network that they define. A network ACL is a virtual firewall that controls the inbound and outbound traffic for one or more subnets. The company can use network ACLs to allow or deny traffic based on protocol, port, or source and destination IP address. Network ACLs are stateless, meaning that they do not track the traffic that flows through them. Therefore, the company must create rules for both inbound and outbound traffic⁴

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 3)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon Athena is a serverless, interactive analytics service that allows users to run SQL queries on data stored in Amazon S3. It is ideal for occasional queries on large datasets, as it does not require any server provisioning, configuration, or management. Users only pay for the queries they run, based on the amount of data scanned. Amazon Athena supports various data formats, such as CSV, JSON, Parquet, ORC, and Avro, and integrates with AWS Glue Data Catalog to create and manage schemas. Amazon Athena also supports querying data from other sources, such as on-premises or other cloud systems, using data connectors¹.

Amazon Redshift is a fully managed data warehouse service that allows users to run complex analytical queries on petabyte-scale data. However, it requires users to provision and maintain clusters of nodes, and pay for the storage and compute capacity they use. Amazon Redshift is more suitable for frequent and consistent queries on structured or semi-structured data².

Amazon Kinesis is a platform for streaming data on AWS, enabling users to collect, process, and analyze real-time data. It is not designed for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Kinesis consists of four services: Kinesis Data Streams, Kinesis Data Firehose, Kinesis Data Analytics, and Kinesis Video Streams³.

Amazon RDS is a relational database service that provides six database engines: Amazon Aurora, PostgreSQL, MySQL, MariaDB, Oracle Database, and SQL Server. It simplifies database administration tasks such as backup, patching, scaling, and replication. However, it is not optimized for querying data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon RDS is more suitable for transactional workloads that require high performance and availability⁴.

References:

? Interactive SQL - Serverless Query Service - Amazon Athena - AWS

? [Amazon Redshift – Data Warehouse Solution - AWS]

? [Amazon Kinesis - Streaming Data Platform - AWS]

? [Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) – AWS]

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS services can a company use to achieve a loosely coupled architecture? (Select TWO.)

- A. Amazon Workspaces
- B. Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS)
- C. Amazon Connect
- D. AWS Trusted Advisor
- E. AWS Step Functions

Answer: BE

Explanation:

Amazon Simple Queue Service (Amazon SQS) and AWS Step Functions are AWS services that can be used to achieve a loosely coupled architecture. Amazon SQS is a fully managed message queuing service that enables you to decouple and scale microservices, distributed systems, and serverless applications. AWS Step Functions lets you coordinate multiple AWS services into serverless workflows so you can build and update apps quickly. Using Step Functions, you can design and run workflows that stitch together services such as AWS Lambda and Amazon SNS into feature-rich applications. References: Amazon SQS, AWS Step Functions

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 3)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 is an AWS service that provides scalable, durable, and cost-effective object storage in the cloud. Amazon S3 can store any amount and type of data, such as server logs, and offers various storage classes with different performance and pricing characteristics. Amazon S3 is the most cost-effective option for storing server logs, as it offers low-cost storage classes, such as S3 Standard-Infrequent Access (S3 Standard-IA) and S3 Intelligent-Tiering, that are suitable for infrequently accessed or changing access patterns data. Amazon S3 also integrates with other AWS services, such as Amazon Athena and Amazon OpenSearch Service, that can query the server logs directly from S3 without requiring any additional data loading or transformation. References: Amazon S3, Amazon S3 Storage Classes, Querying Data in Amazon S3

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 3)

Which task must a user perform by using the AWS account root user credentials?

- A. Make changes to AWS production resources.
- B. Change AWS Support plans.
- C. Access AWS Cost and Usage Reports.
- D. Grant auditors' access to an AWS account for a compliance audit.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Changing AWS Support plans is a task that must be performed by using the AWS account root user credentials. The root user is the email address that you used to sign up for AWS. It has complete access to all AWS services and resources in the account. You should use the root user only to perform a few account and service management tasks, such as changing AWS Support plans, closing the account, or changing the account name or email address. Making changes to AWS production resources, accessing AWS Cost and Usage Reports, and granting auditors access to an AWS account for a compliance audit are tasks that can be performed by using IAM users or roles, which are entities that you create in AWS to delegate permissions to access AWS services and resources.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 3)

A company is migrating its data center to AWS. The company needs an AWS Support plan that provides chat access to a cloud sup engineer 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The company does not require access to infrastructure event management.

What is the MOST cost-effective AWS Support plan that meets these requirements?

- A. AWS Enterprise Support
- B. AWS Business Support
- C. AWS Developer Support
- D. AWS Basic Support

Answer: B

Explanation:

AWS Business Support is the most cost-effective AWS Support plan that provides chat access to a cloud support engineer 24/7. AWS Business Support also offers phone and email support, as well as a response time of less than one hour for urgent issues. AWS Business Support does not include access to infrastructure event management, which is a feature of AWS Enterprise Support. AWS Enterprise Support is more expensive and provides additional benefits, such as a technical account manager, a support concierge, and a response time of less than 15 minutes for critical issues. AWS Developer Support and AWS Basic Support do not provide chat access to a cloud support engineer. AWS Developer Support provides email support and a response time of less than 12 hours for general guidance issues. AWS Basic Support provides customer service and account support, as well as access to forums and documentation¹

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 3)

At what support level do users receive access to a support concierge?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Users receive access to a support concierge at the Enterprise Support level. A support concierge is a team of AWS billing and account experts that specialize in working with enterprise accounts. They can help users with billing and account inquiries, cost optimization, FinOps support, cost analysis, and prioritized answers to billing questions. The support concierge is included as part of the Enterprise Support plan, which also provides access to a Technical Account Manager (TAM), Infrastructure Event Management, AWS Trusted Advisor, and 24/7 technical support. References: AWS Support Plan Comparison, AWS Enterprise Support Plan, AWS Support Concierge

NEW QUESTION 11

- (Topic 3)

A company wants to migrate to AWS and use the same security software it uses on premises. The security software vendor offers its security software as a service on AWS.

Where can the company purchase the security solution?

- A. AWS Partner Solutions Finder
- B. AWS Support Center
- C. AWS Management Console
- D. AWS Marketplace

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Marketplace is an online store that helps customers find, buy, and immediately start using the software and services that run on AWS. Customers can choose from a wide range of software products in popular categories such as security, networking, storage, machine learning, business intelligence, database, and DevOps. Customers can also use AWS Marketplace to purchase software as a service (SaaS) solutions that are integrated with AWS. Customers can benefit from simplified procurement, billing, and deployment processes, as well as flexible pricing options and free trials. Customers can also leverage AWS Marketplace to discover and subscribe to solutions offered by AWS Partners, such as the security software vendor mentioned in the question. References: AWS Marketplace, [AWS Marketplace: Software as a Service (SaaS)], [AWS Cloud Practitioner Essentials: Module 6 - AWS Pricing, Billing, and Support]

NEW QUESTION 12

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following are pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework? (Select TWO)

- A. High availability
- B. Performance efficiency
- C. Cost optimization
- D. Going global in minutes
- E. Continuous development

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The AWS Well-Architected Framework is a set of six pillars and lenses that help cloud architects design and run workloads in the cloud. The six pillars are: operational excellence, security, reliability, performance efficiency, cost optimization, and sustainability. Each pillar has a set of design principles and best practices that guide the architectural decisions. High availability is not a separate pillar, but a quality that can be achieved by applying the principles of the reliability pillar. Going global in minutes and continuous development are not pillars of the framework, but possible benefits of using AWS services and following the framework's recommendations. References: AWS Well-Architected - Build secure, efficient cloud applications, AWS Well-Architected Framework, The 6 Pillars of the AWS Well-Architected Framework

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 3)

A company needs a bridge between technology and business to help evolve to a culture of continuous growth and learning. Which perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) serves as this bridge?

- A. People
- B. Governance
- C. Operations
- D. Security

Answer: A

Explanation:

The People perspective in the AWS Cloud Adoption Framework (AWS CAF) 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 workforce¹. References: People Perspective - AWS Cloud Adoption Framework

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 3)

A company is planning to host its workloads on AWS. Which AWS service requires the company to update and patch the guest operating system?

- A. Amazon DynamoDB
- B. Amazon S3
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. Amazon Aurora

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EC2 is an AWS service that provides scalable, secure, and resizable compute capacity in the cloud. Amazon EC2 allows customers to launch and manage virtual servers, called instances, that run a variety of operating systems and applications. Customers have full control over the configuration and management of their instances, including the guest operating system. Therefore, customers are responsible for updating and patching the guest operating system on their EC2 instances, as well as any other software or utilities installed on the instances. AWS provides tools and services, such as AWS Systems Manager and AWS OpsWorks, to help customers automate and simplify the patching process. References: Shared Responsibility Model, Shared responsibility model, [Amazon EC2]

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 2)

A company runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region. The company has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region. Which solution meets this requirement with minimal disruption to the database operations?

- A. Perform an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment.
- B. Deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas.
- C. Create Amazon Elastic Block Store (Amazon EBS) volume snapshots for Aurora and copy them to another Region.
- D. Deploy Aurora Replicas.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The solution that meets the requirement of the company that runs a database on Amazon Aurora in the us-east-1 Region and has a disaster recovery requirement that the database be available in another Region with minimal disruption to the database operations is to deploy Aurora cross-Region read replicas. Aurora cross-Region read replicas are secondary Aurora clusters that are created in a different AWS Region from the primary Aurora cluster, and are kept in sync with the primary cluster using physical replication. The company can use Aurora cross-Region read replicas to improve the availability and durability of the database, as well as to reduce the recovery time objective (RTO) and recovery point objective (RPO) in case of a regional disaster. Performing an Aurora Multi-AZ deployment, creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region, and deploying Aurora Replicas are not the best solutions for this requirement. An Aurora Multi-AZ deployment is a configuration that creates one or more Aurora Replicas within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides automatic failover in case of an Availability Zone outage. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery. Creating Amazon EBS volume snapshots for Aurora and copying them to another Region is a manual process that requires stopping the database, creating the snapshots, copying them to the target Region, and restoring them to a new Aurora cluster. This process can cause significant downtime and data loss. Deploying Aurora Replicas is a configuration that creates one or more secondary Aurora clusters within the same AWS Region as the primary Aurora cluster, and provides read scaling and high availability. However, this does not provide cross-Region disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Topic 2)

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.

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is correct because turning on multi-factor authentication (MFA) for added security during the login process is one of the IAM security best practices recommended by AWS. MFA adds an extra layer of protection on top of the user name and password, making it harder for attackers to access the AWS account. A is incorrect because using the account root user access keys for administrative tasks is not a good practice, as the root user has full access to all the resources in the AWS account and can cause irreparable damage if compromised. AWS recommends creating individual IAM users with the least privilege principle and using roles for applications that run on Amazon EC2 instances. B is incorrect because granting broad permissions so that all company employees can access the resources they need is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of unauthorized or accidental actions on the AWS resources. AWS recommends granting only the permissions that are required to perform a task and using groups to assign permissions to IAM users. D is incorrect because avoiding rotating credentials to prevent issues in production applications is not a good practice, as it increases the risk of credential leakage or compromise. AWS recommends rotating credentials regularly and using temporary security credentials from AWS STS when possible.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 2)

A user is moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud. Which type of migration is this?

- A. On-premises to cloud native
- B. Hybrid to cloud native
- C. On-premises to hybrid
- D. Cloud native to hybrid

Answer: C

Explanation:

C is correct because moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud is an example of an on-premises to hybrid migration. A hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment that uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and public cloud services with orchestration between the platforms. A is incorrect because on-premises to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from a local data center to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. B is incorrect because hybrid to cloud native migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud. D is incorrect because cloud native to hybrid migration is the process of moving a workload from an architecture that is fully hosted and managed on the AWS Cloud to an architecture that is distributed between the local data center and the AWS Cloud.

NEW QUESTION 18

- (Topic 2)

A company has developed a distributed application that recovers gracefully from interruptions. The application periodically processes large volumes of data by using multiple Amazon EC2 instances. The application is sometimes idle for months. Which EC2 instance purchasing option is MOST cost-effective for this use case?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Spot Instances are instances that use spare EC2 capacity that is available for up to 90% off the On-Demand price. Because Spot Instances can be interrupted by EC2 with two minutes of notification when EC2 needs the capacity back, you can use them for applications that have flexible start and end times, or that can withstand interruptions⁵. This option is most cost-effective for the use case described in the question. Reserved Instances are instances that you purchase for a one-year or three-year term, and pay a lower hourly rate compared to On-Demand Instances. This option is suitable for applications that have steady state or predictable usage. Dedicated Instances are instances that run on hardware that's dedicated to a single customer within an Amazon VPC. This option is suitable for applications that have stringent regulatory or compliance requirements. On-Demand Instances are instances that you pay for by the second, with no long-term commitments or upfront payments. This option is suitable for applications that have unpredictable or intermittent workloads.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 2)

Which AWS service is always free of charge for users?

- A. Amazon S3
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon EC2
- D. AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)

Answer: D

Explanation:

AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) is a service that allows users to manage access to AWS resources and services. It enables users to create and manage users, groups, roles, and policies that control who can do what in AWS. IAM is always free of charge for users, as there is no additional cost for using IAM with any AWS service¹. Amazon S3 is a storage service that provides scalable, durable, and secure object storage. Amazon S3 has a free tier that offers 5 GB of storage, 20,000 GET requests, and 2,000 PUT requests per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits². Amazon Aurora is a relational database service that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. Amazon Aurora has a free tier that offers 750 hours of Aurora Single-AZ db.t2.small database usage and 20 GB of storage per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits³. Amazon EC2 is a compute service that provides resizable virtual servers. Amazon EC2 has a free tier that offers 750 hours of Linux and Windows t2.micro instances per month for one year. However, users are charged for any additional usage beyond the free tier limits⁴.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 2)

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

AWS is responsible for maintaining the physical and environmental controls of the AWS Cloud, such as power, cooling, fire suppression, and physical security. The customer is responsible for managing the IAM user permissions, creating security group rules for outbound access, applying Amazon EC2 operating system patches, and other aspects of security in the cloud.

NEW QUESTION 21

- (Topic 1)

A company's application stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket. The company has an AWS Lambda function that processes data in the S3 bucket. The company needs to invoke the function once a day at a specific time. Which AWS service should the company use to meet this requirement?

- A. AWS Managed Services (AMS)
- B. AWS CodeStar
- C. Amazon EventBridge
- D. AWS Step Functions

Answer: C

Explanation:

Amazon EventBridge is the service that the company should use to meet the requirement of invoking the Lambda function once a day at a specific time. Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service that allows you to easily connect your applications with data from AWS services, SaaS applications, and your own applications. You can use Amazon EventBridge to create rules that match events and route them to targets such as AWS Lambda functions, Amazon SNS topics, Amazon SQS queues, or other AWS services. You can also use Amazon EventBridge to create scheduled rules that trigger your targets at a specific time or interval, such as once a day. AWS Managed Services (AMS), AWS CodeStar, and AWS Step Functions are not services that the company should use to meet this requirement. AMS is a service that provides operational management for your AWS infrastructure and applications. AWS CodeStar is a service that provides a unified user interface for managing software development projects on AWS. AWS Step Functions is a service that coordinates multiple AWS services into serverless workflows.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users?

- A. The ability to configure AWS data center hypervisors
- B. The ability to purchase hardware in advance of increased traffic
- C. The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale
- D. Compliance audits for user IT environments

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ability to deploy to AWS on a global scale is a cloud benefit that AWS offers to its users. AWS has a global infrastructure that consists of AWS Regions, Availability Zones, and edge locations. Users can choose from multiple AWS Regions around the world to deploy their applications and data closer to their end users, while also meeting their compliance and regulatory requirements. Users can also leverage AWS services, such as Amazon CloudFront, Amazon Route 53, and AWS Global Accelerator, to improve the performance and availability of their global applications. AWS also provides tools and guidance to help users optimize their global deployments, such as AWS Well-Architected Framework, AWS CloudFormation, and AWS Migration Hub. AWS Global Infrastructure [AWS Cloud Value Framework] AWS Certified Cloud Practitioner - aws.amazon.com

NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 1)

A company needs to use dashboards and charts to analyze insights from business data. Which AWS service will provide the dashboards and charts for these insights?

- A. Amazon Macie
- B. Amazon Aurora
- C. Amazon QuickSight
- D. AWS CloudTrail

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because Amazon QuickSight is an AWS service that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon QuickSight is a fully managed, scalable, and serverless business intelligence service that enables users to create and share interactive dashboards and charts. Amazon QuickSight can connect to various data sources, such as Amazon S3, Amazon RDS, Amazon Redshift, and more. Amazon QuickSight also provides users with machine learning insights, such as anomaly detection, forecasting, and natural language narratives. The other options are incorrect because they are not AWS services that will provide the dashboards and charts for the insights from business data. Amazon Macie is an AWS service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Amazon Aurora is an AWS service that provides a relational database that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL. AWS CloudTrail is an AWS service that enables users to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. Reference: Amazon QuickSight FAQs

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services?

- A. Amazon Detective
- B. Amazon Inspector
- C. Amazon Macie
- D. AWS Security Hub

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D because AWS Security Hub is a service that aggregates, organizes, and prioritizes security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services, such as Amazon GuardDuty, Amazon Inspector, Amazon Macie, AWS Firewall Manager, and AWS IAM Access Analyzer. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that aggregate security alerts and findings from multiple AWS services. Amazon Detective is a service that helps users analyze and visualize security data to investigate and remediate potential issues. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in their Amazon EC2 instances. Amazon Macie is a service that helps users discover, classify, and protect sensitive data stored in Amazon S3. Reference: AWS Security Hub FAQs

NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 1)

What is the total amount of storage offered by Amazon S3?

- A. WOMB
- B. 5 GB
- C. 5 TB
- D. Unlimited

Answer: D

Explanation:

Amazon S3 offers unlimited storage for any amount of data. You can store as many objects as you want, and each object can be as large as 5 terabytes. You pay only for the storage space that you actually use, and there are no minimum commitments or upfront fees. Amazon S3 also provides high durability, availability, scalability, and security for your data.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Which benefit is included with an AWS Enterprise Support plan?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

A company wants to use a managed service to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling of its MySQL database in the AWS Cloud. Which AWS service will meet these requirements?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Amazon RDS is the AWS service that will meet the requirements of using a managed service to simplify the setup, operation, and scaling of a MySQL database in the AWS Cloud. Amazon RDS is a relational database service that supports MySQL and other popular database engines. Amazon RDS handles routine database tasks such as provisioning, patching, backup, recovery, and scaling. Amazon RDS also offers high availability, security, and compatibility features.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

Which task is the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model?

- A. Set up multi-factor authentication (MFA) for each Workspaces user account.
- B. Ensure the environmental safety and security of the AWS infrastructure that hosts Workspaces.
- C. Provide security for Workspaces user accounts through AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM).
- D. Configure AWS CloudTrail to log API calls and user activity. A company stores data in an Amazon S3 bucket.
- E. The company must control who has permission to read, write, or delete objects that the company stores in the S3 bucket.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because ensuring the environmental safety and security of the AWS infrastructure that hosts Workspaces is the responsibility of AWS, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. The AWS shared responsibility model is a framework that defines the division of responsibilities between AWS and the customer for security and compliance. AWS is responsible for the security of the cloud, which includes the global infrastructure, such as the regions, availability zones, and edge locations; the hardware, software, networking, and facilities that run the AWS services; and the virtualization layer that separates the customer instances and storage. The customer is responsible for the security in the cloud, which includes the customer data, the guest operating systems, the applications, the identity and access management, the firewall configuration, and the encryption. The other options are incorrect because they are the responsibility of the customer, according to the AWS shared responsibility model. Setting up multi-factor authentication (MFA) for each Workspaces user account, providing security for Workspaces user accounts through AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), configuring AWS CloudTrail to log API calls and user activity, and encrypting data at rest and in transit are all tasks that the customer has to perform to secure their Workspaces environment. Reference: AWS Shared Responsibility Model, Amazon WorkSpaces Security

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

Which AWS service will help a company identify the user who deleted an Amazon EC2 instance yesterday?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because AWS CloudTrail is a service that will help a company identify the user who deleted an Amazon EC2 instance yesterday. AWS CloudTrail is a service that enables users to track user activity and API usage across their AWS account. AWS CloudTrail records the details of every API call made to AWS services, such as the identity of the caller, the time of the call, the source IP address of the caller, the parameters and responses of the call, and more. Users can use AWS CloudTrail to audit, monitor, and troubleshoot their AWS resources and actions. The other options are incorrect because they are not services that will help a company identify the user who deleted an Amazon EC2 instance yesterday. Amazon CloudWatch is a service that enables users to collect, analyze, and visualize metrics, logs, and events from their AWS resources and applications. AWS Trusted Advisor is a service that provides real-time guidance to help users follow AWS best practices for security, performance, cost optimization, and fault tolerance. Amazon Inspector is a service that helps users find security vulnerabilities and deviations from best practices in their Amazon EC2 instances. Reference: AWS CloudTrail FAQs

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 3)

Which AWS service should be used when a company needs to provide its remote employees with virtual desktops?

- A. Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM)
- B. AWS Directory Service
- C. AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On)
- D. Amazon Workspaces

Answer: D

Explanation:

The AWS service that should be used when a company needs to provide its remote employees with virtual desktops is Amazon WorkSpaces. Amazon WorkSpaces is a fully managed, secure desktop-as-a-service (DaaS) solution that runs on AWS. Amazon WorkSpaces allows users to provision cloud-based virtual desktops and provide their end users access to the documents, applications, and resources they need from any supported device, including Windows and Mac computers, Chromebooks, iPads, Fire tablets, and Android tablets. Amazon Identity and Access Management (IAM), AWS Directory Service, and AWS IAM Identity Center (AWS Single Sign-On) are other AWS services related to identity and access management, but they do not provide virtual desktops.

NEW QUESTION 31

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